

2026 Annual Management Plan
Hidden Falls Hatchery
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

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. Inseason assessments and project alterations by Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) or Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) may result in changes to this AMP in order to reach or maintain program objectives. NSRAA 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 NSRAA. This policy applies to all hatchery operations covered under the AMP.

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 *Introduction*

In 1978, the State of Alaska constructed Hidden Falls Hatchery (HFH). In 1988, operation of HFH was contracted to NSRAA, and NSRAA was issued PNP Hatchery Permit #28. The hatchery is located in Kasnyku Bay on the eastern shore of Baranof Island.

Projected returns are shown in Table 1 at the end of this narrative. Historical release and survival data are presented in Tables 2–5. Chum salmon broodstock requirements and egg-take goals are shown in Table 6. The HFH Terminal Harvest Area (THA) for chum and Chinook salmon is shown in Figure 1, the HFH Special Harvest Area (SHA) for coho salmon is shown in Figure 2, and the modified HFH THA for coho salmon during summer troll fishery closure is shown in Figure 3. Figure 4 shows the Hidden Falls inner Kasnyku Bay closure line, Figure 5 the Mist Cove SHA, and Figure 6 the Thomas Bay SHA.

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

In 2022, NSRAA stopped releasing Andrew Creek stock Chinook salmon at Kasnyku Bay to prepare the site for returns of a single new stock, Keta River. In 2026, all Andrew Creek stock Chinook salmon produced at HFH will be released at Gunnuk Creek (200,000) due to a broodstock shortfall in 2024. The return to HFH in 2025 was the last Andrew Creek stock return at that site. The first Keta stock return at HFH will occur in 2026 but will be made up of only 1-ocean fish. The fish will most likely not be utilized as broodstock as they will be 100% jacks and thus all male.

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NSRAA again collected Keta River stock Chinook salmon eggs from returns to Little Port Walter Research Station (LPW) in 2025. LPW again had a strong return of Keta Chinook, and approximately 1.84 million green eggs were collected, the largest egg take in the history of the stock's development. Survival to eye was typical for saltwater matured broodstock at LPW. Due to unmarked and untagged releases from a portion of brood year 2019, the unknown origin broodstock were genetically screened, which resulted in the discard of non-Keta River stock, or unknown, pairings. These eggs were again collected and transported under FTP 18J-1015. As of January 2026, there is significant uncertainty surrounding the continued operations at the LPW facility. NOAA has suspended their onsite operations and have entered into negotiations with Northwest Salmon Research (NWSR) to implement a MOU to allow that entity to operate the facility in a reduced capacity. NSRAA may cooperate with NWSR to continue stock development utilizing the LPW site. NSRAA holds all permits to release Chinook salmon at LPW as well as PNP permit #52 to operate the hatchery facility. Additionally, NSRAA has secured a 5-year tidelands land use permit from the State of Alaska for the net pen and broodstock collection infrastructure locations. If NWSR is not operational at the facility, NSRAA will likely pursue a minimum of 2 additional years of releases and broodstock development from the site while the returns to Kasnyku Bay begin to increase. The previously planned zero check experimental studies and subsequent releases from LPW were suspended for BY24 and were carried out with a reduced scope for the 2025 release at Kasnyku Bay. NSRAA intends to release a portion of the BY25 eggs from LPW as zero checks again in 2026, but maintain the option to shift the releases to Kasnyku Bay if the LPW site becomes a non-viable option. Additionally, HFH is currently rearing approximately 275,000 BY24 Keta River stock smolt in saltwater pens for 2026 release. This is the first experimental release of saltwater overwintered Keta stock smolt..

NSRAA was issued FTP 25J-1002 in 2025 which allows for the collection of milt from Chinook salmon in the Keta River and transport of the milt to HFH to increase genetic diversity of the stock during the continued development. Due to challenging environmental conditions and ultimately low Chinook salmon escapement to the Keta River, this FTP was not utilized last year. NSRAA plans to continue to coordinate with ADF&G to exercise this FTP in 2026.

The revised tender release chum trial with a northerly release strategy permitted under FTP 17J-1011, amended in July 2023, will be completed with the 2026 release this spring. NSRAA continues to evaluate the trial releases, which occurred for 7 years, initially with an easterly strategy (release in Eastern Chatham Strait). The final BY21 5-year-old chum will return in 2026, concluding the returns from the easterly strategy. The first release of fry conducted under the amended FTP, BY23 with a northerly strategy, will return as 3-year-old chum in 2026. NSRAA will analyze the possible effect on homing and compare results to the easterly strategy. The analysis of return survival and homing behavior under the amended FTP will continue through return year 2030. After a couple of age class returns, if the data supports continued tender releases, NSRAA will consider applying to renew the FTP to continue the northerly release strategy.

Chum salmon fry releases at HFH in 2023, during a gap year in tender release permitting, included an early release group. The first returns of 3-year-olds in 2025 showed the early-release group had a marine survival advantage over the other release groups. NSRAA will continue to evaluate this strategy in 2026 and, pending the outcome, may consider implementing other early release strategy groups of fry at HFH and other sites for 2027.

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Starting with the 2026 release, NSRAA has suspended the Thomas Bay 4.0-g chum strategy. All Thomas Bay production will be released as regular 2.0-g chum. This decision was made after a thorough review of survivals demonstrated that the more expensive 4.0-gram rearing strategy has consistently not shown a benefit to the site.

In lieu of traditional cost recovery at Hidden Falls in 2026, the NSRAA Board has decided to re-implement a common property fishery assessment. HFH is the only hatchery return location to have historically executed a fishery assessment tax. The tax was previously implemented during the 2012–2016 fishing seasons. It became a non-viable revenue option when survivals at HFH drastically dropped off during the end of that period, however, the Board currently considers an assessment fishery at HFH to be a viable revenue option.

1.3 *New permits or permit amendments*

FTP 25J-1002 was issued in 2025 that allows for the collection of wild Chinook milt from the Keta River and transport to Hidden Falls to increase genetic diversity of the stock during the continued development.

FTP 25J-1005 and 25J-1006 were issued to allow for up to 1,000,000 Andrew Creek Chinook eggs to be collected at MCH, transported to HFH, and released from the Gunnuk Creek and Southeast Cove SHAs (200,000 and 700,000 respectively). This activity was previously permitted for returns to HFH. These permits allows the activity to continue using MCH as the donor stock.

FTPs 21J-1014 and 21J-1015 will be submitted for renewal in 2026. The permits allow smolt that have been reared in Deer Lake to be loaded into pens and transported up to 3 nm from the Deer Creek outlet for release. To date, the FTPs have not been utilized as they are an opportunistic predator avoidance strategy and no issues have arisen to prompt their use during the initial 6-year term of the FTPs.

FTP 17J-1003 will be submitted for renewal in 2026 to continue the Thomas Bay chum program.

FTP 16J-1018 and FTP 16J-1020 will be submitted for renewal in 2026. The FTPs allow for backup Andrew Creek Chinook eggs for the HFH program to be collected from returns to Crystal Lake Hatchery and Macaulay Salmon Hatchery.

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1.4 *Expected Returns*

Species	Return Site	Common Property Harvest	Cost Recovery	Broodstock	Total Return
Chum salmon	HFH	223,000	0	186,000	409,000
Chum Salmon	Thomas Bay	115,000	0	0	115,000
Coho salmon	HFH	25,000	15,000	10,000	50,000
Coho salmon	Mist Cove	22,000	22,000	0	44,000
Chinook salmon ¹	HFH	200	200	0	400
Chinook salmon ¹	LPW	400	0	700	1,100
Chinook salmon	Gunnuk Creek ²	155	0	155 ²	310
Chinook salmon	Southeast Cove	430	430	0	860

¹ Initial Keta River stock returns at HFH and LPW.

² Backup brood collection site. No fisheries management is requested to ensure broodstock returns. These are the fish expected to escape fisheries to the Gunnuk Creek rack.

1.5 *Production Summary*

Program Name	Brood Year	Planned Release Date	Release Goal	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked ^a
Kasnyku chum salmon	2025	May 2026	29,931,000	Fed fry	100% TM
Kasnyku 4.0 chum salmon	2025	May 2026	29,931,000	Fed fry	100% TM
Takatz chum salmon	2025	May 2026	13,605,000	Fed fry	100% TM
Takatz 4.0 chum salmon	2025	May 2026	13,605,000	Fed fry	100% TM
Thomas Bay chum salmon	2025	May 2026	22,681,024	Fed fry	100% TM
SE Cove 4.0 chum salmon ^b	2025	May 2026	20,412,923	Fed fry	100% TM
SE Cove chum salmon ^b	2025	May 2026	20,412,923	Fed fry	100% TM
Gunnuk Cr Chinook salmon	2024	May 2026	200,000	Smolt	100% TM 30,000 CWT
LPW Yearling Chinook	2024	May 2026	200,000	Smolt	100% TM 30,000 CWT
Kasnyku Yearling Chinook	2024	May 2026	450,000	Smolt	100% TM 30,000 CWT

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Program Name	Brood Year	Planned Release Date	Release Goal	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked^a
LPW Zero Check Chinook	2025	July and Oct 2026	200,000	Smolt	100% TM 100% CWT
Deer Lake coho salmon	2024	May 2026	2,165,760	Smolt	100% TM 70,000 CWT
Kasnyku early saltwater entry coho salmon	2024	May 2026	770,868	Smolt	100% TM 30,000 CWT
Kasnyku late saltwater entry coho salmon	2024	May 2026	770,868	Smolt	100% TM 30,000 CWT
Kasnyku saltwater overwinter coho salmon	2024	May 2026	1,018,440	Smolt	100% TM 60,000 CWT
Kasnyku early saltwater overwinter coho salmon	2024	May 2026	1,147,320	Smolt	100% TM 60,000 CWT

^a TM = Thermal Mark, CWT = Coded Wire Tag.

^b On behalf of Gunnuk Creek Hatchery.

1.6 *Current Permitting*

HFH is permitted to take 101 million green chum salmon eggs for HFH programs; in addition, 24 million green chum salmon eggs may be taken for transport to Medvejie Creek Hatchery (MCH) and release at Deep Inlet. HFH is a backup chum salmon egg source for Port Armstrong Hatchery (PAH) and Macaulay Salmon Hatchery (MSH). HFH may take an additional 55 million green chum salmon eggs for release as fry at SE Cove and up to 20 million chum salmon fry may be released at Gunnuk Creek, on behalf of Gunnuk Creek Hatchery (GCH). Additionally, HFH may take 40 million green chum salmon eggs on behalf of PAH for release at HFH permitted release locations. An additional 10 million green chum salmon eggs may be taken for PAH. Backup chum salmon sources in case of an egg shortfall at HFH include MCH (up to 101 million eggs), GCH (up to 101 million eggs), PAH (up to 50 million eggs), MSH (up to 40 million eggs with resultant fish released at Thomas Bay), and 55,000 brood for up to 55 million eggs may be taken at SE Cove.

HFH is permitted for 7.7 million green coho salmon eggs. HFH is permitted to take an additional 1.0 million green coho salmon eggs as a backup egg source for PAH. Up to 3.2 million coho salmon eggs can be taken for the HFH lake rearing program and 4.5 million eggs for release at Kasnyku Bay. The backup coho salmon egg source for HFH is PAH (up to 7.7 million eggs).

HFH is permitted to take 3.8 million green Chinook salmon eggs for HFH programs, which includes 300,000 Tahini stock Chinook salmon eggs for the Haines project that is not currently active. HFH is permitted to receive 3.5 million Keta River stock Chinook salmon eggs from LPW for broodstock development. For Andrew Creek ancestral stock Chinook salmon, HFH may collect an additional 5.2 million green Chinook salmon eggs for transfer to MCH. In addition, HFH is a backup Andrew Creek stock Chinook salmon egg source for Crystal Lake Hatchery (CLH) and MSH. Backup Andrew Creek Chinook salmon egg sources for HFH include CLH (up to 900,000 eggs), MSH (up to 900,000 eggs), and MCH (up to 1,000,000 eggs).

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The following table lists current permitted green egg capacity and release sites by species for HFH.

Species	Release Site	HFH acts as a Primary or Backup egg source	Permitted Number of Eggs or Fry/Smolt Releases
Chum salmon	Kasnyku/Takatz	Primary	101 million ^a
	Bear Cove ^b	Primary	20 million
	Deep Inlet ^c	Primary	24 million
	GCH ^d /SE Cove ^e	Primary	55 million
	PAH	Backup	30 million
	MSH	Backup	32 million
	Port Malmesbury	Primary	40 million fry
	Thomas Bay	Primary	40 million fry
Coho salmon	Kasnyku	Primary	4.5 million
	Lake Rearing	Primary	3.2 million
	PAH	Backup	1.0 million
Chinook salmon (Andrew Creek)	Kasnyku	Primary	3.5 million
	Gunnuk Creek	Primary	200,000 smolt
	Southeast Cove	Primary	700,000 smolt
	MCH	Backup	5.2 million
	MSH	Backup	650,000
	CLH	Backup	1.0 million
Chinook salmon (Keta River)	Kasnyku	Primary	3.5 million
	Little Port Walter	Primary	1,000,000 smolt

^a Up to 101 million green eggs can be taken at HFH for release at Kasnyku Bay and/or Takatz Bay but combined cannot exceed 101 million eggs.

^b Permitted to MCH. Up to 20 million green eggs to be taken for MCH for Bear Cove, as an alternative to HFH-permitted releases.

^c Permitted to MCH. Up to 44 million chum salmon green eggs can be incubated at HFH to the eyed stage prior to transfer for MCH.

^d Up to 20 million chum salmon fry may be released at Gunnuk Creek on behalf of GCH.

^e Up to 55 million chum salmon eggs may be incubated to the fry stage at HFH and transported to Southeast Cove for release on behalf of GCH.

2.0 OPERATIONAL PLANS FOR 2026

2.1 Egg-take Goals and Brood Sources

Species	Donor Stock	Eggs (millions)	Females	Total Broodstock	Release Site
Chum salmon	Hidden Falls	66	33,000	66,000	Kasnyku Bay
	Hidden Falls	30	15,000	30,000	Takatz Bay
	Hidden Falls	25	12,500	25,000	Thomas Bay
	MCH	20	10,000	20,000	Bear Cove
	MCH	24	12,000	24,000	Deep Inlet
	Hidden Falls	45	22,500	45,000	SE Cove

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Species	Donor Stock	Eggs (millions)	Females	Total Broodstock	Release Site
Total		166 ⁶	83,000 ⁶	186,000 ^{2,6}	
Chinook salmon	MCH ¹	1.0	200	400	Gunnuk Creek/SE Cove
	Crystal Lake ¹	backup	0		Kasnyku Bay
	Little Port Walter ⁵	0.50	100	200	Kasnyku Bay/LPW
Total		0.5 ⁶	100 ⁶	150 ³⁶	
Coho salmon	Hidden Falls	4.5	1,850		Kasnyku Bay
	Deer Lake	backup			Kasnyku Bay
	Hidden Falls	3.2	1,250		CLR
	Hidden Falls	backup			Port Armstrong
Total		7.7	3,100	6,200 ⁴	

¹ Andrew Creek stock.

² This level assumes 50% female ratio and an additional 10,000 for green/bad females. Additional brood may be needed to ensure egg-take goals are met, but that would not allow sufficient backup broodstock for any other project (GCH or PAH).

³ This includes excess brood. Cost-recovery harvest cannot catch all Chinook salmon in excess of broodstock needs.

⁴ This requirement doesn't include all coho salmon expected to ascend the fish ladder. Excess coho salmon to broodstock needs will likely be about 5,000 resulting in a total rack escapement of approximately 10,000 fish.

⁵ Keta River stock.

⁶ Total excludes eggs or brood collected or utilized at MCH.

2.2 Broodstock Collection

Chum salmon

Broodstock are captured passively inside Kasnyku Bay using leads on the barrier net, nets, and net pen frames. The number of fish will be estimated as they enter the inner bay behind the barrier net. Some of the required broodstock may be captured by purse seine and transferred over the barrier net if the barrier leads do not capture sufficient broodstock in a timely manner. As the run progresses, the barrier net will be lowered, allowing the remaining broodstock to enter the inner bay. Broodstock may be transferred via tender from Southeast Cove if broodstock needs will not be met at Hidden Falls. Those transferred fish will be pumped behind the enclosed barrier net. Fish are held in raceways above the ladder until ready for spawning.

Chinook salmon

There are no plans to use Chinook salmon returns to HFH for broodstock in 2026. However, NSRAA is investigating the possibility of transferring adult Keta River stock Chinook from LPW to HFH in an attempt to improve initial egg survival. In that event, it is possible some Keta stock 1-ocean males could be used for broodstock crosses with LPW origin females.

Coho salmon

Broodstock enter the lagoon at HFH through a fixed weir. Once in the lagoon, coho salmon will hold for approximately one month prior to heading up the ladder and into the adult raceways. Cost recovery is managed to allow for passage of adequate broodstock numbers through the weir into the lagoon throughout the return. Portions of the return in excess of broodstock needs will be harvested for cost recovery by seine, gillnet, or out of the adult freshwater raceways. Coho salmon will be captured from holding raceways after ascending the fish ladder for spawning. See coho salmon Section 3.0 *Broodstock Management* and Section 4.3 *Cost-recovery Fishery* for additional details.

2.3 *Egg-Take, Transport, and Carcass Disposal Plans*

Chum salmon

Broodstock will be collected from the adult holding raceways, and eggs and sperm removed in an attached covered spawning area. Fertilization occurs in the spawning area; eggs are transported by vehicle several hundred feet to the incubation building. In 2024, HFH experimented with using a pump supplied with low concentration saline to transport fertilized eggs from the spawning area to the incubation building. The trials were small scale and tested various pump speeds and salinities. Refined experimentation occurred in 2025. At this time, large-scale implementation is not planned as it would require capital improvement projects to support the successful integration of the process. Neets Bay Hatchery has had success with this method. Once in the incubation building, the eggs are rinsed and then water-hardened in bulk R-48 type incubators. Broodstock carcasses are typically sold and will be iced and loaded on tenders. Attempts will be made to donate unsold carcasses prior to grinding.

Chinook salmon

There are no plans to use Chinook salmon returns to HFH for broodstock in 2026. If LPW adults are transferred to HFH, a small number of male returns to HFH may be used. Any Chinook collected from the adult raceways will be sold with chum carcasses or ground for disposal.

Coho salmon

Coho salmon returning to HFH will be collected from the adult holding raceways, and eggs and sperm removed in an attached covered spawning area. If backup broodstock is required, gametes will be transported from Mist Cove via aircraft or vessel. Fertilization will occur in the spawning area; water-hardening and egg-surface disinfection will occur in bulk R-48 type incubators for the coho lake rearing (CLR) groups. The HFH freshwater and saltwater overwinter groups will be placed into Heath trays for water-hardening, egg-surface disinfection, and BKD family tracking. Broodstock carcasses and coho salmon in surplus of broodstock needs will be either ground and discharged into the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) approved Zone of Deposit in Kasnyku Bay or disposed of whole at the approved ADEC carcass disposal site. Attempts will be made to donate or sell these carcasses prior to grinding.

2.4 *Incubation Plans*

Chum salmon

Chum salmon will be incubated in R-48 incubators until the eyed stage and then transferred to NOPAD incubators for hatch. If collected, eggs for the Deep Inlet and/or Bear Cove release will be transported to MCH via vessel during the fall, after the eggs have eyed. The eggs may or may not be otolith marked prior to transport due to incubation constraints. Eggs collected at MCH for HFH programs will be transported to HFH via vessel in early September, after the eggs have eyed, but prior to otolith marking.

Chinook salmon

Chinook salmon will be incubated and hatched in Heath trays. Eggs from high BKD-positive parents will be removed and destroyed. Eyed and otolith marked eggs destined for MCH will be transported via air or vessel in coolers. Keta River stock eggs collected at LPW will be transported by boat or air as gametes throughout egg take activities. Fertilization and water hardening in iodophor will occur at HFH.

Coho salmon

Hidden Falls Hatchery CLR group coho salmon will be incubated in R-48 incubators until the eyed stage and then transferred to NOPAD incubators for hatch. HFH freshwater and saltwater overwinter groups will be placed into Heath trays for water-hardening, egg-surface disinfection, and BKD family tracking and hatched in either NOPADs or Heath trays.

2.5 *Rearing and Release Plans*

Chum salmon

Expected chum salmon survival from green eggs to ponding is 92%. Approximately 60.7 million fry will be reared in Kasnyku Bay, 27.6 million fry will be reared in Takatz Bay, 22.7 million fry will be reared in Thomas Bay, and 40.8 million fry will be reared at Southeast Cove. Fry reared in Kasnyku Bay will be transferred by pipeline to saltwater net pens for short-term rearing (normally 70 to 80 days) and then released. Approximately half of the Kasnyku Bay release will be tendered 10 nm north and released off the Catherine Island shoreline. Fry reared at Takatz Bay, Thomas Bay and Southeast Cove will be loaded on a boat and transported to saltwater net pens for short-term rearing and then released. Survival from ponding until release is expected to be about 90%. See *Production Summary* for expected release numbers (Section 1.5).

Chinook salmon

In May 2026, approximately 190,000 BY24 Andrew Creek Chinook salmon will be transferred and reared in salt water at Gunnuk Creek. These fish will be short-term reared for two to three

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weeks and released as yearling smolt. See *Production Summary* for expected release numbers (Section 1.5). Approximately 700,000 BY25 Andrew Creek Chinook salmon fry will be ponded into freshwater raceways for initial swim up and feeding. Fry will be transferred to round ponds for summer through winter rearing prior to transfer to saltwater net pens at Gunnuk Creek and Southeast Cove in May 2027. They will be reared in saltwater net pens for 2–3 weeks prior to release.

Approximately 250,000 BY24 Keta River Chinook salmon will be reared in salt water pens until May when they will be released from Kasnyku Bay. Approximately 250,000 BY24 Keta River Chinook salmon currently being reared in fresh water at HFH. One hundred thousand of which will be transferred to net pens in Kasnyku Bay for short term rearing and release. The remainder will be transported to pens at LPW for short term rearing and release. Approximately 860,000 BY25 Keta River Chinook salmon fry will be ponded into freshwater raceways for initial swim up and feeding. A portion will be used for experimental zero check rearing trials targeting summer and fall release cohorts that are planned to be executed from LPW. The remainder will be transferred to round ponds prior to transfer to saltwater net pens at Kasnyku Bay and/or LPW. A portion of that yearling production will enter saltwater in the fall at Kasnyku Bay to overwinter there and the remainder will enter in the spring as traditional fresh water overwinter smolt; both yearling groups will be released the following May.

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

Program Name	Brood Year	Number Live (Jan. 1)	Release goal	Release Date
Gunnuk Creek/SE Cove FWOW	2025	696,000	600,000	Spring 2027
Keta River SWOW/FWOW	2025	665,000	1,000,000	Spring 2027

Coho salmon

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The current HFH age-1 production goals are 1.75 million smolt from overwinter saltwater net pens and 1.50 million smolt from traditional freshwater rearing. All coho salmon fry will be ponded into freshwater raceways for initial swim up and feeding. The saltwater overwinter population will be treated with erythromycin as fry to treat BKD. Age-0 fry will be transferred to round ponds for summer rearing.

The saltwater overwinter production is broken up into a typical fall entry and an earlier summer entry (modeled after PAH's program). Eight hundred thousand pre-smolt will be transferred to saltwater net pens for overwinter rearing (SWOW) in July, with the remaining 1.5 million transferring in October. The remaining 1.5 million pre-smolt will be reared in freshwater round ponds until spring.

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

Program Name	Brood Year	Number Live (Jan. 1)	Release goal	Release Date
SWOW	2025	2,600,000	1,750,000	Spring 2027
Hidden Falls	2025	1,900,000	1,500,000	Spring 2027

An alternate release strategy may be implemented where after saltwater net pen rearing, up to half of the smolt will be pushed in net pens outside of Kasnyku Bay for release.

Coho Lake Rearing

Approximately 2.8 million age-0 coho salmon fry will be reared at HFH until mid-June, when they will be transported via aircraft to rearing pens in Deer Lake. Fry will be reared in pens throughout the summer and fall. In December or January, approximately half of the production will be released to the lake for natural rearing and emigration the following spring. The remaining production will overwinter in the pens and be pumped out of the lake for emigration in the spring. There is a smolt weir installed in the outlet of Deer Lake that captures and transports the smolts over a barrier waterfall and to saltwater at Mist Cove. Smolt are enumerated and held for an acclimation period prior to release. NSRAA may move fish in net pens out of Mist Cove if there is a predation concern and based on conditions at the time of release. NSRAA rotates stocking surplus fry into Banner, Cliff, Blanchard, and Parry Lake; NSRAA expects some surplus fry for lake stocking in 2026.

3.0 BROODSTOCK MANAGEMENT

The Hidden Falls SHA will be managed as follows: to protect broodstock and facilitate broodstock collection activities, the inner portion of the SHA will be closed by regulation to sport and commercial fishing (5 AAC 33.374 (g)).

The inner portion of the SHA will be defined as the waters north and west of a line between a point at 57°13.17'N lat, 134°51.86'W long and a point at 57°13.08'N lat, 134°52.02'W long, and the waters north of a line from 57°13.05'N lat, 134°52.24'W long and a point at 57°13.06'N lat, 134°52.20'W long (see Figure 4).

Chum salmon

About 83,000 females are required for broodstock, although an additional 10,000 may be captured to ensure that egg-take goals are met. Assuming an equal sex ratio, NSRAA plans to manage returns for 186,000 total broodstock. NSRAA will inform department area staff if arrangements are made with PAH to provide broodstock, since this may decrease returns available for common property harvest.

The barrier net will be fish-tight by the last week in June. Broodstock collection will begin during the same week or when chum salmon become available in Kasnyku Bay, usually no later than July 4. Similar to 2020–2025, the center portion of the barrier net may be left open until an estimated

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100,000 broodstock have volitionally passed into the inner bay. At that point, the priority will be to enumerate and volitionally pass the remaining broodstock needed. Broodstock collection will end once 150,000 chum salmon are protected behind the barrier net, which is traditionally accomplished by the third week of July. An additional 30,000 chum salmon broodstock will be allowed to collect on the ocean side of the barrier net. Generally, once the first 50,000 chum salmon are spawned, the barrier net is dropped so additional broodstock can move toward the lagoon and fish ladder. Historically, this occurs the last week of July or the first week in August, depending on run timing.

Chinook salmon

About 500 Chinook salmon will be required for the Andrew Creek stock HFH programs, which will be collected at Medvejie Hatchery. Since the small Keta River stock return to HFH will be comprised entirely of male 1-ocean adults, no broodstock management is planned.

Coho salmon

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About 6,000 coho salmon are needed for broodstock. Coho salmon returning to hatchery raceways will be used for broodstock and surplus coho salmon will be harvested for cost recovery. Total escapement into the raceway may reach 10,000 coho salmon (brood, escapees from cost recovery, and unusable brood fish). Broodstock is collected from all portions of the return. A closure of the entire Hidden Falls coho salmon SHA is unlikely to be necessary but may be requested if broodstock needs are not being achieved. Broodstock management occurs simultaneously with coho salmon cost-recovery management. See Section 4.3 *Cost-recovery Fishery* for additional details.

Mist Cove

The primary source of coho salmon broodstock for the Hidden Falls and CLR programs will be from the HFH. Mist Cove returns will only be used as a backup source of broodstock. If broodstock for HFH is needed from the Mist Cove SHA, NSRAA will request the entire area be closed by emergency order (EO) authority to all common property fishing. Coho salmon returning will be captured by beach or purse seine in Mist Cove and held until fully mature in marine net pens off the Fawn Lake outlet. An artificial freshwater lens may be used around the net pens to facilitate maturity.

4.0 FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

4.1 *Intercepting Fisheries*

Troll Fishery

Several spring troll fisheries will open along the outer coast that will likely intercept HFH Chinook salmon, along with other Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon. Most spring troll fisheries target Chinook salmon and are conducted during May and June. In 2026, both Chatham Strait and

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Icy Strait corridors will have fishery restrictions implemented during May and June, based on wild stock Chinook salmon concerns. These restrictions will delay initial openings and close areas to Chinook salmon retention. HFH coho salmon are predominantly harvested during the general summer troll season. Troll coho salmon retention is allowed from June 1 through September 20. The fishery may be extended through September 30 if wild coho salmon abundance is projected to meet escapement needs after considering harvest and effort.

Purse Seine Fishery

Hatchery chum salmon are taken incidentally in wild pink and/or chum salmon purse seine fisheries. The majority of HFH chum salmon migrate from the north through Icy Strait, primarily down the western shore of Chatham Strait. Some HFH chum salmon migrate from the south through lower Chatham Strait. Weekly seine openings will occur at Point Augusta, where a small area is traditionally opened to gauge run strength of pink and chum salmon. To a lesser degree, returns may enter seine fisheries in Chatham Strait along Admiralty Island, southeast Baranof Island, and Kuiu Island. Common property harvest of HFH and Thomas Bay chum salmon are expected to be primarily in the THAs. When wild chum salmon escapements to Kelp Bay streams have been strong and there are indications of good pink salmon abundance in the Chatham Strait corridor, the boundary of the HFH THA has been extended north to include Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline south of the Point Lull light. Portions of Kelp Bay may also be opened specifically to harvest surplus wild stock pink and chum salmon returns. In recent years, Clear River and Ralph's Creek summer chum salmon escapements have been well below historical levels. Common property harvest opportunities in Kelp Bay in 2026 will be determined by inseason pink and chum salmon estimates of run strength.

Gillnet Fishery

Coded wire tag (CWT) recovery data from previous years indicates that relatively small catches of HFH chum salmon are taken by commercial drift gillnet gear. In recent years, otolith thermal-mark data has corroborated the CWT data. The District 8 drift gillnet fishery is expected to harvest Thomas Bay chum salmon.

Sport Fishery

Relatively small numbers of HFH salmon are caught in sport fisheries in Chatham Strait. Concentrated sport fishing effort does occur terminally in Kasnyku Bay for Chinook and coho salmon. Sport fisheries will be managed as described in regional codified regulations for those waters defined in each SHA. In 2026, the retention of Chinook salmon will be prohibited in the majority of Chatham Strait and parts of Peril Strait through June 14. The department may use EO authority to address additional issues as they arise in season. This may include allowing harvest of Chinook salmon in Kasnyku Bay prior to June 14. Thomas Bay chum salmon are not expected to contribute to sport fisheries.

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4.2 Terminal Fisheries

4.2.1 Hidden Falls THA

The *Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area Management Plan* regulations (5 AAC 33.374) for management of common property fisheries stipulate that during June, trollers may target and retain chum and Chinook salmon, and purse seine openings will be limited to two days per week. In June, if the purse seine fishery does not open as scheduled in the *Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan*, to achieve broodstock goals, trollers are not allowed to retain chum salmon provided at least 7 days remain prior to July 1. During June, an area within Kasnyku Bay may be closed during seine openings to allow trollers continued access to Chinook salmon. Beginning in July, trollers are limited to retaining one chum salmon for each Chinook salmon in their catch. During July, areas within the THA may be closed to seine and troll gear, as needed, to provide for broodstock needs at the hatchery. In the event of very large catches or fish buildups, openings at HFH may be announced with a 24-hour minimum notice.

The HFH THA boundary definition was modified in 2025 to provide for easier enforcement and compliance with THA boundaries and to provide a better hook off location on the south line. HFH THA is described as those waters within approximately two nautical miles of the easternmost shore of Baranof Island, south of the latitude of South Point at 57°16.28' N lat, north of 57° 06.76' N lat, west of a line from 57°06.76' N lat, 134°43.00' W long to 57°16.28 'N lat, 134°48.00' W long, excluding the waters of Kelp Bay.

During some years, the boundary of the HFH THA has been extended north to include Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline south of the Point Lull light when wild chum salmon escapements to Kelp Bay streams have been strong and there are indications of good pink salmon abundance in the Chatham Strait corridor.

A contraction of the offshore boundary of the HFH THA to less than 2 miles off the Baranof Island shoreline will occur in 2026 due to Chinook salmon conservation and to protect weak pink salmon stocks moving through the area.

Chum salmon

In 2026 broodstock management at HFH will be managed more conservatively than the past couple years. Approximately 45% of the forecasted HFH return of 409,000 fish will be required for broodstock. NSRAA intends to work with the department to open the Hidden Falls THA beginning the third Sunday in June. Biweekly openings are planned but could be reduced if catch data are not made available in a timely enough manner to allow for run strength estimation and broodstock management. Both time and area restrictions could be used to conserve broodstock as was done in 2022-2025. In lieu of traditional cost recovery, NSRAA intends to implement a tax assessment fishery in the HFH THA. Openings may continue through August 8, however the tax assessment is only applicable through July 31.

Chum salmon troll catches comprise only a small percentage of the total return to the hatchery. On July 1, regulations go into effect that limits troll harvest to one chum salmon per Chinook salmon.

Coho salmon

Approximately 50% of HFH coho salmon will be harvested in the general summer troll and sport fisheries seasons, and about 50% are expected to return to the terminal area. Trollers may retain coho salmon in the HFH THA beginning July 1, until the end of the general summer troll season, unless closed by EO.

During the mid-August troll closure, the HFH THA will open restricted to an area within 1 mile from shore south of 57°15.00'N lat, north of 57°10.00'N lat and west of a line from 57°15.00'N lat, 134°48.60'W long to 57°10.00'N lat, 134°46.40'W long (5 AAC 33.374 (e)) (Figure 3).

Chinook salmon

Spring troll fisheries are prosecuted to intercept surplus hatchery Chinook salmon stocks and will occur near Sitka in areas designated as Salisbury Sound (113-62), Sitka Sound (113-41), Redoubt Bay (113-30), Goddard (113-31), Western Channel (113-01), and West Crawfish Inlet (113-32). These areas, all located on the outer coast of Baranof Island, are much reduced from the historical corridor fisheries of both Icy and Chatham Straits. Fishery restrictions to inside waters and adjacent corridors are for wild stock Chinook salmon conservation during May and June. The HFH THA may be opened on a continuous basis beginning June 1 but due to the absence of a forecasted Chinook salmon return in 2026 the initial opening is delayed until July 1. Unlike the HFH THA opening, spring fisheries will be opened for specific dates through June 30. The 2026 Spring Troll Fishery Management Plan will be available in areas offices and on the spring troll webpage in early May. Adjustments to spring troll fisheries may occur in season, in accordance with 5 AAC 29.090 based on the percentage of Alaska hatchery fish in the catch.

4.2.2 Thomas Bay THA

The chum salmon return to Thomas Bay will be comprised of all age classes of chum and is forecast to be 115,000 fish in 2026. This year will be the eighth year of terminal purse seine and troll fisheries in Thomas Bay. From June 21 through August 6, purse seine fishing will occur on Sunday and Thursdays. Troll openings will occur June 21 through August 8 during those time periods the area is not open to purse seine. As mentioned above (4.1 *Intercepting Fisheries*) it is expected that some gillnet harvest of chum salmon bound for Thomas Bay will occur in District 8. Analysis of NSRAA otolith sampling data has shown the interception of Thomas Bay chum to be primarily from samples collected north of Frederick Sound. This indicates, as hypothesized, the migratory path of Thomas Bay chum salmon is likely similar to HFH chum salmon up to the HFH THA. Conversely, Southeast Cove chum salmon are predominately intercepted in samples to the south of Frederick Sound, indicating a preference for a southerly migration route.

The THA boundaries are defined as those waters of Thomas Bay northeast of a line from Point Vandeput at 57°00.96' N lat, 133°00.02' W long, to Wood Point at 56°59.55' N lat, 132°56.96' W long, northwest of a line from a point on the mainland shoreline at 56°59.57' N lat, 132°54.02' W long to Ruth Island at 57°00.42' N lat, 132°51.07' W long, north of line from a point on the southeastern shoreline of Ruth Island at 56°58.70' N lat, 132°49.16' W long, to the mainland

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shoreline at 56°58.70' N lat, 132°47.32' W long, west of a line from the mainland shoreline at 56°59.38' N lat, 132°47.60' W long, to the southern tip of Spray Island at 56°59.80' N lat, 132°47.73' W long, to the northern tip of Spray Island at 57°00.07' N lat, 132°47.80' W long, to the mainland shoreline at 57°00.56' N lat, 132°47.57' W long, and south of a line from 57°03.00' N lat, 132°49.62' W long, to 57°03.00' N lat, 132°52.03' W long. The waters of Spurt Cove are closed northwest of a line from 57°01.98' N lat, 132°52.49' W long, to 57°02.08' N lat, 132°52.37' W long.

In order to reduce conflict with recreational users, the Thomas Bay Bluffs will be closed on Saturdays and Sundays. The Bluffs areas are those waters northeast of a line from the northern tip of Spray Island at 57°00.07' N lat, 132°47.80' W long to a point on the northern boundary line approximately 1.5 nautical mile (nmi) from the mainland shoreline at 57°03.00' N lat, 132°50.55' W long (Figure 6).

4.2.3 Mist Cove SHA

The major portion of the common property harvest will be in the traditional summer troll fisheries along the outer coast of Baranof and Chichagof islands, and in lower Chatham Strait. Traditional purse seine fisheries in Section 9-A will incidentally harvest some coho salmon returns, if pink salmon fisheries are open. The Mist Cove SHA will remain open to commercial trolling by EO and is open to sport fishing under regional sport fishing regulations, except a small area inside the Mist Cove SHA is closed to both commercial and sport fishing by regulation to facilitate cost-recovery harvest in Mist Cove SHA. See Section 4.3 *Cost-recovery Fishery*, for additional details on Mist Cove SHA.

Except for the closed portion, sport and commercial fisheries will be managed as described in regional codified regulations for those waters defined in each SHA. The department may use EO authority to address inseason issues.

4.3 *Cost-recovery Fishery*

In 2026, NSRAA is planning to implement a tax assessment fishery to harvest the HFH chum return not required for broodstock. There is no direct cost-recovery planned in the Thomas Bay SHA. If a broodstock closure is in place and cost recovery harvest is necessary, every effort will be made to minimize cost recovery harvest of the species closed to common property harvest.

Hidden Falls SHA

Chum salmon

Terminal chum salmon returns to HFH are harvested by common property fisheries and processor contracted cost-recovery fisheries. The HFH THA and adjacent waters have been designated as a tax assessment area to generate cost-recovery revenue from common property seine openings. Chum salmon cost recovery can be achieved by a tax assessment applied to all chum salmon caught in the HFH THA, as well as subdistricts 112-11 and 112-21, from June 15 until July 31 each year. This tax amount can be adjusted yearly to balance NSRAA's operating and capital budget. The tax

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assessment dollar amount is the difference of the total from the previous year salmon enhancement tax revenue, combined with the Chinook and coho salmon cost-recovery revenue generated the previous season, and the board-approved NSRAA budget.

NSRAA has continued discussions with the Alaska Department of Revenue (DOR) regarding the implementation of tax assessment fisheries and the mechanism to determine the rate(s). DOR has indicated they plan to modify the regulations based on input received by the associations and have worked with NSRAA to develop an acceptable tax rate for the HF fishery for 2026. The NSRAA board has opted to implement the assessment fishery in 2026, contingent on DOR regulation execution. NSRAA is committed to ensuring that all terminal returns will be “mopped up” to ensure full utilization and complete harvest.

Coho salmon

Cost recovery in the HFH SHA is conducted to achieve the financial goals and objectives of NSRAA. In 2008, NSRAA passed a resolution directing all cost-recovery revenue generated from harvest of Chinook and coho salmon be applied to the following fiscal year budget. Thus, the cost-recovery goal each year is to harvest all Chinook and coho salmon not intercepted in THA/SHA common property fisheries, excluding what is necessary for broodstock.

Approximately 6,000 coho salmon are needed for broodstock; the remainder will be harvested by seine gear for cost recovery, commercial troll, and by local sport fishing. During the month of August, NSRAA staff have agreed to work with the troll fleet to delay the start of cost-recovery operations as long as possible, especially if significant troll effort in the area is observed and catch rates look good. It is NSRAA’s goal to facilitate the increase of troll harvest of HFH coho salmon. However, should sufficiently large numbers of fish show up, and increased sea lion predation occurs, NSRAA may begin aggressively harvesting coho salmon within the SHA. The entire coho salmon SHA may be closed to commercial fishing when coho salmon are present if necessary to facilitate cost recovery or broodstock.

The HFH SHA for coho salmon is defined as the waters of Kasnyku Bay west of a line from 57°13.33’N lat, 134°50.93’W long to the northernmost tip of an unnamed island located at 57°12.93’N lat, 134°51.40’W long then due south to the Baranof Island shoreline (Figure 2).

In 2015, the Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted a regulation to close the inner portion of the HFH SHA to sport and commercial salmon fishing to facilitate coho salmon broodstock collection, cost recovery, and protect NSRAA equipment and property. The closed area is defined as the waters north and west of a line between a point at 57°13.17’N lat, 134°51.86’W long and a point at 57°13.08’N lat, 134°52.02’W long, and the waters north of a line from 57°13.05’N lat, 134°52.24’W long and a point at 57°13.06’N lat, 134°52.20’W long (Figure 4).

Sport fisheries will be managed as described in regional codified regulations for those waters defined in each SHA. The department may use EO authority to close area if broodstock are projected to be below goals.

Mist Cove SHA

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Cost recovery will occur in the Mist Cove SHA by seine and gillnet as follows:

The SHA consists of all waters of Mist Cove west of a line from 56°31.70'N lat, 134°39.97'W long to a point at 56°31.27'N lat, 134°39.85'W long (Figure 5). The SHA will be open for harvest by hatchery permit holder from 12:01 a.m., August 1 until 11:59 p.m., October 31 (5 AAC 40.042(a)(8)).

The Mist Cove SHA will remain open to sport salmon fishing and to commercial trolling during the summer troll fishery except for a small portion of the Mist Cove SHA that is closed by regulation. The closed area is defined as the waters south of a line from 56°31.07'N lat, 134°40.20'W long to 56°31.07'N lat, 134°40.12'W long (Figure 5). Sport fisheries will be managed as described by regional codified regulations for those waters defined in each SHA. The department may use EO authority to address conflicts between common property fisheries and cost recovery harvest within the SHA if issues arise in season.

Chinook salmon

If large numbers of Chinook salmon are available for cost recovery, then a targeted harvest in the inner bay will be performed. This will likely be a purse seine effort but may involve beach seine efforts as well.

5.0 MARK/TAG/RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR 2026

All chum salmon production is otolith-marked (there is no CWT program for chum salmon). Otolith marks on chum salmon will be used to evaluate different rearing strategies and the comparative survival and catch distribution of fish released from Kasnyku, Takatz, Thomas Bay, and Southeast Cove. Marks also assist National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS) research on ocean carrying capacity.

Chum salmon adult returns will be sampled for age distribution by scale and otolith analysis. Two hundred scales will be collected each week from fisheries in Kasnyku Bay, as well as at the hatchery rack. Approximately 96 pairs of otoliths will be collected each week from commercial fisheries and at the hatchery rack.

A portion of all Chinook and coho salmon released at HFH are marked with coded wire tags (CWTs). All Chinook and coho salmon returning to the hatchery rack will be examined for marks and CWTs. CWT-recovery data will be used for stock and release-strategy survival information. Coho salmon harvested in cost-recovery fisheries will also be sampled for CWTs at HFH and Mist Cove. See the table in Section 1.5 for additional detail.

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6.0 APPROVAL

Recommendation for Approval: Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan, 2026

Adam Olson, Operations Manager, NSRAA 6/4/2026

Troy Tydingco, Area Management Biologist, Division of Sport Fish 6/9/2026

Jeff Rice, Area Management Biologist, Division of Sport Fish 4/17/2026

Aaron Dupuis, Area Management Biologist, Division of Commercial Fisheries 6/22/2026

Katie Taylor, Area Management Biologist, Division of Commercial Fisheries 6/4/2026

Judy Lum, Regional Supervisor, Division of Sport Fish 6/18/2026

Anne ReynoldsManney, Regional Supervisor, Division of Commercial Fisheries 6/12/2026

Lorna Wilson, PNP Coordinator, Division of Commercial Fisheries 6/22/2026

Approval:

The 2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan is hereby approved:

Jason Dye, Deputy Director, Division of Sport Fish 6/23/2026

Forrest Bowers, Acting Director, Division of Commercial Fisheries 6/29/2026

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Table 1. Projected 2026 Returns to Hidden Falls Projects

Run	Species	First Brood year	Last Brood Year	Release Site	Forecast	Forecast Min	Forecast Max
Summer	Chinook	2021	2021	Kasnyku Bay 112-11	400	200	700
Summer	Chinook	2020	2022	Gunnuk Creek 109-42	310	190	600
Summer	Chinook	2020	2022	SE Cove 109-42	860	500	1,060
Summer	Chum	2020	2023	Kasnyku Bay 112-11	458,000	220,000	717,000
Summer	Chum	2020	2023	SE Cove 109-42	105,000	74,000	399,000
Summer	Chum	2020	2023	Thomas Bay 110-12	115,000	68,000	226,000
Fall	Coho	2023	2023	Deer Lake 109-10	44,000	29,000	58,000
Fall	Coho	2023	2023	Kasnyku Bay 112-11	50,000	26,000	75,000

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Table 2a. Chum Salmon Release and Survival Data for Hidden Falls Hatchery and Remote Release Sites.

Brood Year	Egg Source ¹	Release Site	Number Fry Released ²	Size (g)	Size (g) Weighted Avg.	Release Dates	% Marine Survival	Total Return
KASNYKU BAY & TAKATZ BAY & EAST CHATHAM								
1977	K,C (unknown)	KAS	212,551	0.84	0.85	5/18/78	1.57%	3,340
1978	K,C	KAS	1,889,184	1.01-1.65	1.13	5/20,22,23/79	2.36%	44,540
1979	K,C	KAS	3,599,384	1.5-2.7	1.76	4/18,5/16,18,20/80	4.50%	161,884
1980	K,S	KAS	9,013,938	1.6-2.4	1.54	4/15,5/8,9,10,11,12,15,16,17,18/81	8.19%	738,628
1981	K,S, HF(K)	KAS	10,291,351	1.1-1.2	1.34	4/21,5/21/82	4.33%	445,910
1982	HF	KAS	18,909,761	0.4-1.0	0.94	4/27/1983	3.27%	618,539
1983	HF	KAS	20,100,000	0.4-1.0	1.01	5/2/1984	3.34%	671,469
1984	HF	KAS	21,530,000	0.4-0.75	0.82	5/19/1985	1.27%	273,967
1985	HF	KAS	19,680,000	0.4-0.7	0.63	5/12/1986	1.03%	201,730
1986	HF	KAS, TAK	40,390,000	1.1-1.5	1.23	5/14,20/87	1.54%	620,857
1987	HF	KAS, TAK	50,755,717	1.68	1.61	5/18,20,21/88	1.78%	901,881
1988	HF	KAS, TAK	60,300,600	1.5	1.57	5/15,16/89	2.48%	1,494,332
1989	HF	KAS, TAK	62,506,791	1.6-1.9	1.75	5/12,19/90	4.70%	2,940,331
1990	HF	KAS, TAK	64,275,400	1.4-1.6	1.55	5/23,24/91	4.38%	2,812,054
1991	HF	KAS, TAK	56,129,200	1.4-1.5	1.50	5/13,15/92	5.13%	2,879,438
1992	HF	KAS, TAK	62,442,900	1.7	1.70	5/19/93	7.36%	4,596,885
1993	HF	KAS, TAK	60,222,973	1.3-1.7	1.53	5/20,21/94	0.95%	574,853
1994	HF	KAS, TAK	70,889,750	1.5-1.9	1.71	5/21,22/95	4.41%	3,125,145
1995	HF	KAS, TAK	76,671,678	1.4-1.9	1.59	5/21,22/96	2.87%	2,198,109
1996	HF	KAS, TAK	62,565,996	1.5-2.0	1.72	5/21,22/97	6.04%	3,777,135
1997	HF	KAS, TAK	63,691,981	1.8-2.5	2.10	05/18/98	1.36%	867,533
1998	HF	KAS, TAK	74,650,314	1.5-1.9	1.66	5/17,19/99	1.71%	1,276,322
1999	HF	KAS, TAK	74,949,068	1.5-2.1	1.86	5/19,21/00	3.83%	2,873,891
2000	HF	KAS, TAK	80,844,732	1.7-2.3	1.99	5/19,22/01	1.65%	1,337,415
2001	HF	KAS, TAK	72,820,877	1.4-1.6	1.50	5/21,22/02	1.53%	1,116,972
2002	HF	KAS, TAK	75,415,683	1.8-2.3	1.94	5/6,10,21/03	2.39%	1,803,004
2003	HF	KAS, TAK	88,598,169	2.0-3.5	2.26	5/18,21,6/5/04	1.65%	1,458,159
2004	HF	KAS, TAK	88,800,300	2.0-3.3	2.16	5/16,19,20,22,24,6/3/05	2.94%	2,614,584
2005	HF	KAS, TAK	86,198,298	2.0-3.3	2.18	5/17,21,22,26,28,30/06	2.12%	1,830,789
2006	HF	KAS, TAK	88,301,824	2.1-3.9	2.38	5/07	0.81%	714,090
2007	HF	KAS, TAK	84,482,754	2.2-3.6	2.44	08	0.44%	368,385
2008	HF	KAS, TAK	81,597,511	2.1-2.4	2.27	6/1,5,8/09	2.38%	1,938,582
2009	HF	KAS, TAK	79,307,655	2.0-2.1	2.05	17,20-22 (TAK) 5/24-30/10 ⁴	1.19%	945,057
2010	HF	KAS, TAK	76,438,022	2.1-3.8	2.32	(TAK) 5/29-6/13/11 ⁴	0.14%	109,796

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Table 2a. Chum Salmon Release and Survival Data for Hidden Falls Hatchery and Remote Release Sites.

Brood Year	Egg Source ¹	Release Site	Number Fry Released ²	Size (g)	Size (g) Weighted Avg.	Release Dates	% Marine Survival	Total Return
2011	HF	KAS, TAK	80,990,646	1.9-3.7	2.39	(KAS) 5/18-23, 6/1,2/12 (TAK) 5/24-26,30,31, 6/2,9,10/12 ⁴	0.36%	295,485
2012	HF	KAS, TAK	74,521,716	2.1-4.2	2.55	(KAS) 5/24, 6/3 (TAK) 5/23-26/13 ⁴	0.37%	274,410
2013	HF	KAS, TAK	74,815,037	2.1-4.3	2.59	(KAS) 5/21-27, 6/6-7 (TAK) 5/23-27, 6/5-7/14 ⁴	0.70%	526,645
2014	HF	KAS, TAK	73,605,540	2.1-4.3	2.63	(KAS) 5/12-18,25,28- 29/15 (TAK) 5/17-21,27- 28/15 ⁴	0.20%	150,204
2015	HF	KAS, TAK	84,397,127	2.2-4.5	2.68	(KAS) 4/27,28,5/2,3,4, 5/12-16/16 (TAK) 4/30, 5/2, 5/12-16/16	0.32%	272,199
2016	HF	KAS/ EAST CHATHAM	64,602,663	1.7-3.7	2.11	(KAS) 5/10-14, 5/30- 6/1/17 (E CHAT) 5/10-13, 5/30-31/17	0.21%	132,500
2017	HF	KAS/ EAST CHATHAM	43,725,791	2.2-4.5	2.88	(KAS) 5/20, 22, 6/2-3/18 (E CHAT) 5/17-20, 6/2/18	0.69%	302,663
2018	HF	KAS/ EAST CHATHAM	47,623,744	1.82-3.81	2.53	(KAS) 5/6, 9, 27/19 (E CHAT) 5/6-7, 9, 22-24/19	1.16%	551,609
2019	HF	KAS/ EAST CHATHAM	48,589,947	1.72-4.96	3.23	(KAS) 5/5-8, 6/2-3/20 (ECHAT) 5/5-7, 5/30- 6/1/20	2.59%	1,258,502
2020	HF	KAS/ EAST CHATHAM	48,895,105	1.55-3.08	2.32	(KAS)5/19,21,22/21, 6/2/21 (ECHAT) 5/17- 18/21, 5/30-31/21	2.46%	1,203,384 ³
2021	HF	KAS/ EAST CHATHAM	50,982,098	1.97-3.97	2.96	(KAS)5/15-16/22, 6/2,4/22 (ECHAT) 5/12- 14/22, 5/31,6/1-2/22	2.37%	1,210,439 ³
2022	HF	KAS	45,592,387	2.16-4.17	3.18	(Kas earlies)4/20/23 (Kas regs)5/20/23 (Kas LL)6/5,6/6/23	0.01%	5,357 ³
2023	HF	KAS/ CATHERINE I., TAK	87,693,386	1.99-4.27	3.12	(TAK regs) 4/21/24 (KAS/CATH regs) 5/11/24 (TAK LL) 5/12/24 (KAS LL) 5/26/24 (CATH LL) 5/27/24		⁵
2024	HF	KAS/ CATHERINE I., TAK	87,922,614	2.08-3.68	2.88	(TAK regs) 5/4/25 (KAS/CATH regs) 5/5/25 (TAK LL) 5/23/25 (KAS LL) 5/27/25 (CATH LL) 5/22/25		⁵

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Table 2a. Continued								
Brood Year	Egg Source ¹	Release Site	Number Fry Released ²	Size (g)	Size (g) Weighted Avg.	Release Dates	% Marine Survival	Total Return
SOUTHEAST COVE								
2012	HF	SE COVE	8,712,136	4.01	4.01	6/8/2013	2.20%	191,518
2013	HF	SE COVE	9,142,373	3.89	3.89	6/7/2014	0.39%	35,794
2014	HF	SE COVE	17,478,583	4.15	4.15	5/30/2015	0.46%	80,447
2015	HF	SE COVE	42,758,270	2.3-4.1	2.87	5/8-13, 5/23-27/16	2.58%	1,101,995
2016	HF	SE COVE	46,749,525	2.0-4.2	2.87	5/8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 29-31, 6/1, 3, 4/17	0.20%	91,812
2017	HF	SE COVE	43,109,082	2.1-4.1	2.83	5/18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 6/8, 9 10/18	0.17%	72,420
2018	HF	SE COVE	36,644,291	2.3-4.3	3.34	5/19, 21, 22, 23, 25-30/19	0.41%	148,881
2019	HF	SE COVE	40,951,776	2.12-4.09	3.10	5/19/20, 5/25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 6/2/20	1.18%	484,676
2020	HF	SE COVE	35,357,207	2.01-3.44	3.06	5/27-29/21, 6/8-10/21	0.78%	274,746 ³
2021	HF	SE COVE	36,087,907	2.0-4.12	3.08	5/6-18/22, 5/29-6/5/22	1.76%	634,098 ³
2022	HF	SE COVE	41,895,230	2.06-4.19	3.14	5/22/23, 6/6/23	0.002%	771 ³
2023	HF	SE COVE	42,050,244	1.92-4.27	3.10	5/2/24, 5/30/24		
2024	HF	SE COVE	42,582,613	2.20-4.26	3.23	5/1/25, 5/22/25		
THOMAS BAY								
2016	HF	THOMAS BAY	21,899,063	2.2-4.2	2.85	5/4, 8, 23, 26/17	0.23%	49,743
2017	HF	THOMAS BAY	22,255,897	2.2-4.8	3.32	5/22, 23, 24, 6/7, 8, 9/18	0.53%	116,850
2018	MC	THOMAS BAY	15,350,544	2.1-4.7	3.50	5/10-11, 27-29/19	0.50%	77,012
2019	HF	THOMAS BAY	21,398,311	2.11-4.91	3.51	5/12-14/20, 5/30, 31, 6/1, 2/20	0.40%	85,760
2020	HF	THOMAS BAY	11,691,221	4.34	4.34	5/31/21-6/3/21	4.49%	525,252 ³
2021	HF	THOMAS BAY	14,846,799	2.31-4.15	3.23	5/19, 31/22, 6/2/22	1.17%	174,005 ³
2022	HF	THOMAS BAY	19,918,363	2.34-4.05	3.36	5/22, 5/31/23	0.01%	2,629 ³
2023	HF	THOMAS BAY	22,532,009	2.10-3.36	2.76	6/2/2024		
2024	HF	THOMAS BAY	23,517,344	2.20-4.27	3.38	5/13-15/2025, 6/1-2/2025		
GUNNUK CREEK								
2017	HF	GUNNUK GREEK	8,866,586	4.39	4.39	5/30, 31, 6/1, 2/18	0.57%	50,932
2018	HF	GUNNUK GREEK	15,857,078	2.5-4.2	3.40	5/17, 25, 29-30/19	0.16%	24,580
2019	HF	GUNNUK GREEK	16,142,492	2.3-4.24	3.27	5/7-9, 6/3/20	0.10%	15,792
2020	HF	GUNNUK GREEK	17,566,539	2.3-4.44	3.33	5/10/2021, 6/1/21	0.46%	80,238 ³
2021	GCH+HF	GUNNUK GREEK	16,747,099	1.98-4.84	3.27	5/6-20/22, 5/29-6/5/22	0.12%	19,728 ³
2022	GCH+MCIF	GUNNUK GREEK	12,799,791	2.19-4.21	3.20	5/22/23, 6/2/23	0.00%	0 ³
2023	GCH+HF	GUNNUK GREEK	14,267,627	2.01-4.40	3.29	4/29/24, 5/24.25/24		
2024	GCH+HF	GUNNUK GREEK	3,364,686	2.19-4.21	4.39	5/25/2025		

¹ MC= Macaulay Returns, K= Kadashan River, C= Clear River, S= Seal Bay, HF= Hidden Falls Returns

BY77 (unknown) and BY81 (K) are entries in ADF&G database (M. McNair 5/98)

² This table contains data for fed fry only.

³ Incomplete Returns.

⁴ Daily releases for periods shown; staggered to reduce potential of whale predation

⁵ Cooperative agreement with AKI for additional release of up to 40 million (30 million at Takatz, 10 million at Kas)

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Table 2b. Chum Salmon Release Data for Hidden Falls Hatchery.

Release Site/ Fed or Unfed Status / Late-Large

BY	KAS/TENDER Fed Fry Regular	KAS/TENDER Fed Fry Late - Large	TAKATZ Fed Fry Regular	TAKATZ Fed Fry Late - Large	Total Fed Fry	Release Biomass (kg)	Kasnyku Unfed Fry	Baranof Unfed Fry	Total Unfed Fry	Grand Totals Fed+Unfed
1977	212,551				212,551	180				212,551
1978	1,889,184				1,889,184	2,141				1,889,184
1979	3,599,384				3,599,384	6,341				3,599,384
1980	9,013,938				9,013,938	13,907				9,013,938
1981	10,291,351				10,291,351	13,769				10,291,351
1982	18,909,761				18,909,761	17,775	2,726,310		2,726,310	21,636,071
1983	20,100,000				20,100,000	20,301	8,400,000		8,400,000	28,500,000
1984	21,530,000				21,530,000	17,661	8,550,000		8,550,000	30,080,000
1985	19,680,000				19,680,000	12,406	24,060,000	1,560,000	25,620,000	45,300,000
1986	21,140,000		19,250,000		40,390,000	49,841				40,390,000
1987	29,181,000		21,574,717		50,755,717	81,894				50,755,717
1988	34,249,000		26,051,600		60,300,600	94,793				60,300,600
1989	36,371,500		26,135,291		62,506,791	109,412				62,506,791
1990	37,686,000		26,589,400		64,275,400	99,453				64,275,400
1991	36,479,100		19,650,100		56,129,200	83,913				56,129,200
1992	36,530,800		25,912,100		62,442,900	106,153				62,442,900
1993	33,155,175		27,067,798		60,222,973	92,388				60,222,973
1994	37,035,400		33,854,350		70,889,750	121,009				70,889,750
1995	49,715,678		26,956,000		76,671,678	121,732				76,671,678
1996	37,544,876		25,021,120		62,565,996	107,782				62,565,996
1997	37,809,253		25,882,728		63,691,981	133,753				63,691,981
1998	48,905,343		25,744,971		74,650,314	123,920				74,650,314
1999	38,689,735		36,259,333		74,949,068	139,405				74,949,068
2000	41,925,974		38,918,758		80,844,732	160,881				80,844,732
2001	36,503,940		36,316,937		72,820,877	109,231				72,820,877
2002	38,788,889		36,626,794		75,415,683	146,306				75,415,683
2003	29,881,079	13,662,435	45,054,655		88,598,169	200,232				88,598,169
2004	33,897,948	9,917,604	44,984,748		88,800,300	191,809				88,800,300
2005	34,971,120	9,300,684	41,926,494		86,198,298	187,912				86,198,298
2006	34,654,534	9,252,243	44,395,047		88,301,824	209,904				88,301,824
2007	31,966,262	9,688,433	42,828,059		84,482,754	206,138				84,482,754
2008	41,302,992		40,294,519		81,597,511	185,095				81,597,511
2009	40,268,478		39,039,177		79,307,655	164,923				79,307,655
2010	37,630,694		30,212,170	8,595,158	76,438,022	177,508				76,438,022
2011	31,283,930	7,048,558	29,204,857	13,453,301	80,990,646	193,392				80,990,646
2012	28,358,647	6,508,719	29,681,749	9,972,601	74,521,716	190,030				74,521,716
2013	25,970,400	6,395,064	32,028,756	10,420,817	74,815,037	194,117				74,815,037
2014	23,868,519	6,513,515	31,396,973	11,826,533	73,605,540	193,460				73,605,540
2015	35,599,703	10,419,637	31,032,302	7,345,485	84,397,127	226,391				84,397,127
2016	53,311,753	11,290,910			64,602,663	136,503				64,602,663
2017	30,183,284	13,542,507			43,725,791	126,114				43,725,791
2018	32,092,646	15,531,098			47,623,744	120,575				47,623,744
2019	23,537,892	25,052,055			48,589,947	159,427				48,589,947
2020	23,922,415	24,972,690			48,895,105	113,816				48,895,105
2021	25,030,977	25,951,121			50,982,098	150,979				50,982,098
2022	22,759,617	22,832,770			45,592,387	144,917				45,592,387
* 2023	29,240,969	30,831,110	13,849,810	13,771,498	87,693,386	273,293				87,693,386
* 2024	30,114,833	30,648,074	13,725,839	13,433,868	87,922,614	248,919				87,922,614

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Table 2b. Chum Salmon Release Data for Hidden Falls Hatchery. (cont.)

Release Site/ Fed or Unfed Status / Late-Large						
BY	Southeast Cove Fed Fry Regular	Southeast Cove Fed Fry Late - Large	Total Fed Fry	Release Biomass (kg)		
2012		8,712,136	8,712,136	34,936		8,712,136
2013		9,142,373	9,142,373	35,564		9,142,373
2014		17,478,583	17,478,583	72,536		17,478,583
2015	29,441,527	13,316,743	42,758,270	122,826		42,758,270
2016	29,183,809	17,565,716	46,749,525	134,014		46,749,525
2017	27,367,140	15,741,942	43,109,082	121,897		43,109,082
2018	17,074,771	19,569,520	36,644,291	122,567		36,644,291
2019	20,068,712	20,883,064	40,951,776	127,958		40,951,776
2020	9,198,802	26,158,405	35,357,207	107,441		35,357,207
2021	17,710,505	18,377,402	36,087,907	111,151		36,087,907
2022	20,727,576	21,167,654	41,895,230	131,272		41,895,230
2023	20,880,991	21,169,253	42,050,244	130,428		42,050,244
2024	21,261,246	21,321,367	42,582,613	137,409		42,582,613
BY	Thomas Bay Fed Fry Regular	Thomas Bay Fed Fry Late - Large	Total Fed Fry	Release Biomass (kg)		
2016	14,749,497	7,149,566	21,899,063	62,334		21,899,063
2017	12,952,470	9,303,427	22,255,897	73,820		22,255,897
2018	6,881,163	8,469,381	15,350,544	53,780		15,350,544
2019	10,835,469	10,562,842	21,398,311	74,727		21,398,311
2020		11,691,221	11,691,221	50,741		11,691,221
2021	7,443,023	7,403,776	14,846,799	47,919		14,846,799
2022	7,963,718	11,954,645	19,918,363	67,015		19,918,363
2023	10,674,664	11,857,345	22,532,009	62,198		22,532,009
2024	11,251,982	12,265,362	23,517,344	77,021		23,517,344
BY	Gunnuk Creek Fed Fry Regular	Gunnuk Creek Fed Fry Late - Large	Total Fed Fry	Release Biomass (kg)		
2017		8,866,586	8,866,586	38,924		8,866,586
2018	7,071,823	8,785,255	15,857,078	53,943		15,857,078
2019	6,475,719	9,666,773	16,142,492	55,881		16,142,492
2020	8,344,163	9,222,376	17,566,539	59,554		17,566,539
2021	8,484,195	8,262,904	16,747,099	54,763		16,747,099
2022	6,378,447	6,421,344	12,799,791	40,927		12,799,791
2023	6,229,022	8,038,605	14,267,627	46,884		14,267,627
2024	0	3,364,686	3,364,686	14,389		3,364,686

* Beginning with BY 2023 - cooperative agreement with AKI for additional release of up to 40 million (30 million at Takatz, 10 million at Kas)

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Table 2c. Annual Chum Salmon Returns to Hidden Falls Hatchery.

Return Utilization

Return Year	Commercial	Percent	Broodstock	Percent	Surplus/ Egg Sales	Percent	Cost Recovery	Percent	Total Return
1980	0		0		5				5
1981	ND		ND						3,431
1982	ND		ND						58,030
1983	73,334	62%	45,253	38%					118,587
1984	561,793	91%	32,000	5%	22,400	4%			616,193
1985	380,567	84%	65,000	14%	5,020	1%			450,587
1986	594,819	89%	55,000	8%	15,000	2%			664,819
1987	434,453	80%	85,095	16%	2,000	0%	22,091	4%	543,639
1988	205,594	49%	75,149	18%	2,200	1%	139,028	33%	421,971
1989	50,184	32%	72,576	47%	1,500	1%	30,703	20%	154,963
1990	257,587	54%	81,373	17%	8,500	2%	132,258	28%	479,718
1991	579,329	67%	71,985	8%	16,067	2%	202,522	23%	869,903
1992	738,121	72%	83,932	8%	18,894	2%	186,037	18%	1,026,984
1993	1,437,282	80%	112,153	6%	49,759	3%	192,011	11%	1,791,205
1994	2,855,275	89%	88,290	3%	60,264	2%	204,043	6%	3,207,872
1995	3,216,855	90%	82,729	2%	45,526	1%	212,643	6%	3,557,753
1996	3,370,728	83%	72,636	2%	130,499	3%	481,479	12%	4,055,342
1997	1,377,400	81%	71,247	4%	41,153	2%	220,064	13%	1,709,864
1998	1,837,515	82%	80,582	4%	31,390	1%	302,981	13%	2,252,468
1999	2,336,207	86%	79,599	3%	19,655	1%	279,238	10%	2,714,699
2000	2,737,324	88%	75,377	2%	20,845	1%	266,903	9%	3,100,449
2001	1,177,019	74%	93,256	6%	32,806	2%	278,466	18%	1,581,547
2002	1,230,535	76%	88,569	5%	23,824	1%	277,562	17%	1,620,490
2003	1,351,523	63%	123,833	6%	69,260	3%	604,325	28%	2,148,941
2004	1,154,761	60%	118,420	6%	17,148	1%	622,887	33%	1,913,216
2005	342,258	42%	110,904	14%	27,414	3%	325,985	40%	806,561
2006	1,761,483	81%	104,562	5%	34,231	2%	284,803	13%	2,185,079
2007	500,931	41%	99,137	8%	32,334	3%	594,692	48%	1,227,094
2008	1,747,811	78%	79,510	4%	52,515	2%	371,721	17%	2,251,557
2009	1,889,975	82%	88,283	4%	23,326	1%	303,385	13%	2,304,969
2010	659,437	66%	91,180	9%	25,131	3%	217,808	22%	993,556
2011	132,228	36%	95,113	26%	48,062	13%	96,538	26%	371,941
2012	1,084,357	87%	104,102	8%	43,680	4%	7,948	1%	1,240,087
2013	1,239,914	89%	113,334	8%	33,376	2%	27	0%	1,386,651
2014	252,007	54%	106,974	23%	60,248	13%	51,117	11%	470,346
2015	36,988	13%	149,132	54%	89,748	33%	191	0%	276,059
2016	11,928	5%	146,932	58%	63,285	25%	32,875	13%	255,020
2017	192,787	45%	148,125	35%	63,067	15%	20,187	5%	424,165
2018	229,742	68%	86,557	26%	19,759	6%	95	0%	336,154
2019	23,913	10%	151,170	63%	62,439	26%	1,186	0%	238,708
2020	11,288	6%	115,792	60%	67,512	35%		0%	194,591
2021	15,268	7%	113,026	50%	72,064	32%	24,232	11%	224,590
2022	194,669	40%	140,590	29%	93,253	19%	57,151	12%	485,664
2023	922,314	74%	165,220	13%	159,621	13%	1,749	0%	1,248,904
2024	967,992	66%	159,241	11%	92,508	6%	248,548	17%	1,468,288
2025	427,495	41%	158,052	15%	85,715	8%	376,843	36%	1,048,105

1977-1988 = Hidden Falls Returns, 1989 and later = Hidden Falls & Takatz Bay (during Takatz operational years).

Table 2d. Annual Chum Salmon Returns to Southeast Cove.

Return Utilization

Return Year	Commercial	Percent	Broodstock	Percent	Surplus/ Egg Sales	Percent	Cost Recovery	Percent	Total Return
2015	0	0%	0		0	0.0%	14,273	100%	14,273
2016	311	0%	0		2,246	1.5%	149,409	98%	151,966
2017	198	0%	0		1,139	2.3%	52,434	106%	49,502
2018	5,569	3%	0		278	0.1%	184,680	97%	190,527
2019	99,788	11%	0		1,395	0.1%	847,237	89%	948,420
2020	124,667	93%	0		5,280	3.9%	4,481	3%	134,428
2021	53,256	97%	0		999	1.8%	365	1%	54,679
2022	218,055	99%	0		1,302	0.6%	1,210	1%	220,567
2023	19,678	5%	0		1,592	0.4%	362,305	94%	383,575
2024	284,944	71%	0		1,019	0.3%	112,709	28%	398,672
2025	344,937	61%	0		715	0.1%	220,686	39%	566,338

Surplus/egg sale estimates for Southeast Cove chum from both Hidden Falls and Gunnuk Creek hatcheries, per otolith sampling

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Table 3a. Chinook Salmon Release and Survival Data for Hidden Falls Hatchery
by Ancestral Stock

Brood Year	Stock /1	Release Site	Smolt Released	Size (gm)	Release Date	% Marine Survival	Adult Return
1981	AC	Kasnyku Bay	80,460	12.3	5/17-22/83	0.12%	93
1982	AC	Kasnyku Bay	70,002	23.5	5/17&24/84	1.30%	910
1983	AC	Kasnyku Bay	50,211	18.8	05/21/85	0.75%	375
1983	TR	Kasnyku Bay	46,750	18.8	05/21/85	0.25%	115
1984	CL	Kasnyku Bay	45,583	15.2	05/22/86	0.47%	215
1984	TR	Kasnyku Bay	46,518	16.7	05/22/86	0.15%	72
1985	CL	Kasnyku Bay	46,137	15.7	05/22/87	0.61%	283
1985	TR	Kasnyku Bay	51,847	16.6	05/22/87	0.23%	118
1986	CL	Kasnyku Bay	101,571	20.7	05/28/88	2.17%	2,204
1986	TR	Kasnyku Bay	57,460	17.2	05/28/88	0.53%	302
1987	CL,HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	284,132	21.5	05/28/89	0.95%	2,698
1987	TR	Kasnyku Bay	53,768	23.0	05/28/89	0.71%	382
1988	CL,HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	310,783	26.9	05/29/90	0.57%	1,276
1988	TR	Lutak Bay	38,660	38.0	05/21/90	NA	NA
1989	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	169,379	26.6	06/04/91	1.59%	2,697
1989	TR	Kasnyku Bay	14,750	27.3	06/04/91	1.53%	226
1990	HF(AC),CL,MH	Kasnyku Bay	1,554,021	19.6,28.1	5/28-6/4/92	1.63%	25,403
1990	TR	Taiya Inlet	30,223	15.3	05/20/92	NA	NA
1991	HF(AC),MH	Kasnyku Bay	1,754,956	23.7,34.0	6/2&5/93	2.89%	50,779
1991	TR	Taiya Inlet	56,415	21.2	05/22/93	NA	NA
1992	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,053,038	28.8,37.2	5/28&29/94	2.69%	28,363
1992	TR	Taiya Inlet	38,789	ND	05/20/94	NA	NA
1993	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	923,506	36.5	06/06/95	1.06%	9,808
1994	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	888,538	27.5,28.4	06/05/96	0.92%	8,217
1995	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	944,457	38.3	05/27/97	4.52%	42,706
1996	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,070,885	39.2	05/29/98	4.53%	48,496
1997	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,104,403	35.1	06/01/99	1.38%	15,285
1998	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,232,716	36.7	5/19&24/00	2.75%	33,905
1999	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,214,625	24.3,40.5	5/30&6/5/01	1.94%	23,582
2000	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,145,835	42.7	06/03/02	1.74%	19,957
2001	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,248,290	39.7	06/01/03	1.18%	14,671
2002	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	922,407	25.5,39.6	4/28,6/2,3,4/04	0.43%	3,969
2002	HF	Kasnyku Bay	246,895	10.1	07/17/03	/4 0.00%	0
2003	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,249,354	42.0	06/04/05	1.50%	18,708
2004	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	1,052,892	18.6,35.8	4/16-21,5/9/06	/5 0.46%	4,807
2005	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	604,149	46.3	5/11,13/07	1.20%	7,245
2006	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	498,136	46.3	5/27,6/5,6/08	1.24%	6,160
2006	HF	Kasnyku Bay	252,825	8.9	08/03/07	/4 0.00%	0
2007	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	908,118	40.3	06/04/09	1.30%	11,821
2007	HF	Kasnyku Bay	264,676	8.0	07/28/08	/4 0.00%	0
2007	PC(TR)	Lutak Bay	164,865	11.0	07/24/08	/4 0.08%	138
2008	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	939,962	69.8	5/28-6/1/10	1.12%	10,546
2008	HF	Kasnyku Bay	289,236	10.7	07/13/09	/4 0.00%	0
2008	PC(TR)	Lutak Bay	222,151	11.5	07/16/09	/4 0.04%	88
2009	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	598,284	53.2	5/10-16/11	0.16%	987
2009	HF	Kasnyku Bay	367,460	13.3	07/16/10	/4 0.00%	0
2009	PC(TR)	Lutak Bay	80,672	18.7	07/15/10	/4 0.18%	147

(Part 1 of 2, continued on next page)

2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

(Part 2 of 2)

Table 3a. Chinook Salmon Release and Survival Data for Hidden Falls Hatchery
by Ancestral Stock

Brood Year	Stock /1	Release Site	Smolt Released	Size (gm)	Release Date	% Marine Survival	Adult Return
2010	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	480,642	59.3	5/7-10/12	0.52%	2,477
2011	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	518,277	66.2	4/26-5/7/13	0.48%	2,462
2012	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	558,227	66.8	5/1-4/14	0.15%	865
2013	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	674,433	65.0	4/16-17,5/15/15	0.15%	989
2014	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	588,842	59.1	5/5-10/16	0.11%	636
2015	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	552,298	55.8	4/26-28, 5/16-17	0.12%	636
2016	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	442,436	20.5	05/14/18	0.06%	247
2016	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	160,234	18.4	05/10/19	0.55%	879
2017	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	433,213	23.3	5/7,8/19	0.02%	96
2017	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	108,625	24.5	06/08/19	0.20%	215
2018	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	315,266	18.55,20.32	5/5-6/20	0.39%	1,222
2018	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	179,754	22.1	06/09/20	0.72%	1,289
2019	LPW(KR)	Little Port Walter	201,926	23.2	05/18/21	0.49%	990
2019	HF(AC)	Kasnyku Bay	442,196	20.73, 22.49	06/14/21	0.63%	2,788
2019	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	194,231	18.9	06/13/21	0.42%	817
2020	LPW(KR)	Little Port Walter	62,680	19.0	05/24/22	/2 1.87%	1,174
2020	HF(AC)	SE Cove	312,054	17.1	05/25/22	/2 0.48%	1,483
2020	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	186,704	17.3	05/30/25	/2 0.36%	678
2021	LPW(KR)	Little Port Walter	40,313	19.5	05/25/25	/2 0.41%	165
2021	HF(AC)	SE Cove	347,658	19.1	05/24/23	/2 0.03%	89
2021	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	154,649	17.3	05/30/23	/2 0.00%	0
2022	LPW(KR)	Little Port Walter	80,254	24.8	05/21/25		
2022	HF(AC)	SE Cove	322,440	23.4	05/31/24		
2022	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	167,847	20.8	05/31/24		
2023	LPW(KR)	Little Port Walter	297,346	23.5,21.1	9/15/2024, 5/29/25	/4	
2023	LPW(KR)	Kasnyku Bay	433,231	18.4	6/2/25, 6/3/25		
2023	HF(AC)	Gunnuk Creek	174,875	21.2	05/31/25		
2024	LPW(KR)	Kasnyku Bay	166,552	23.7	7/25/25, 9/23/25	/4	
/1	AC= Andrew Creek, CL=Crystal Lake Hatchery, HF(AC)=Hidden Falls Hatchery Andrews Creek Stock, MH=Medvejie Hatchery LPW(KR)= Little Port Walter Keta River Stock, TR=Tahini River, PC=Pullen Creek,						
/2	Incomplete Returns						
/3	Only 222,573 BY88 smolts were represented by a tag code. Marine survival shown reflects this. No contribution has been estimated for the 88,210 smolts not represented by a code.						
/4	Zero-check smolt release.						
/5	Accidental early release (4/16-21/2006) 126,304 smolts						

2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

Table 3b. Annual Chinook Salmon Returns to Hidden Falls Hatchery
Catch & Escapement Combined
(Ages 4,5,6,7)

Andrew Creek		Tahini River	
Return	Number	Return	Number
1985	35		
1986	199		
1987	613	1987	17
1988	475	1988	83
1989	350	1989	107
1990	669	1990	153
1991	1,874	1991	402
1992	2,075	1992	348
1993	1,988	1993	75
1994	8,191	1994	184
1995	35,369	1995	59
1996	41,458		
1997	25,492		
1998	11,409		
1999	23,072		
2000	39,304		
2001	36,178		
2002	23,453		
2003	27,913		
2004	28,898		
2005	18,901		
2006	10,013		
2007	10,549		
2008	12,274		
2009	6,288		
2010	6,858		
2011	10,872		
2012	9,577		
2013	7,208		
2014	1,841		
2015	2,734		
2016	1,386		
2017	624		
2018	1,059		
2019	561		
2020	380		
2021	168		
2022	232		
2023	1,661		
2024	2,104		
2025	24		

2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

Table 4. Coho Salmon Release and Survival Data for Hidden Falls Hatchery

Brood Year	Brood Source	Ancestral Stock	Smolt Released	Size (g)	Release Date	Survival	Adult Return
1988	Blanchard Lake	Deep Cove	62,595	17.2	05/25/90	16.2%	10,153
1989	Deer Lake	Sashin Creek	64,155	28.5	05/25/91	29.1%	18,661
1990	Deer Lake	Sashin Creek	168,862	21.4	06/02/92	19.6%	33,166
1991	Deer Lake	Deep Cove	404,069	19.7,24.7	06/07/93	22.9%	92,400
1992	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	1,651,071	24.1	6/4&6/94	14.2%	233,650
1993	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	1,458,657	18-21	5/31&6/6/95	13.2%	192,045
1994	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	1,554,122	18-23	5/30&6/3,6/96	6.3%	98,199
1995	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	1,501,428	15-19	06/02/97	11.8%	177,425
1996	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	1,489,644	22-26	06/03/98	16.9%	251,096
1997	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	1,657,809	20-22	06/07/99	10.3%	170,082
1998	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	1,599,069	20.5	06/02/00	12.2%	195,359
1999	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	1,758,775	22.6	5/29&30/01	23.5%	412,992
2000	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	1,954,204	22.1	6/1&5/02	10.3%	201,652
2001	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,023,849	21.9	06/02/03	10.2%	206,819
2002	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,251,020	18.9	6/1,3,6/04	8.6%	194,657
2003	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	2,199,914	20.8	5/26,31,6/6/05	10.3%	226,205
2004	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,802,729	18.9	5/19,24,6/8/2006	1.9%	53,703
2005	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,487,823	19.0	5/21,22,23,6/8/07	9.8%	243,544
2006	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	2,274,731	18.7	5/22,26,30/08	4.8%	109,749
2007	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,797,375	18.9	5/17,22,29,30,6/5/09	7.2%	201,890
2008	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,560,498	20-23	5/5-11,5/25-26/10	9.9%	254,307
2009	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	3,185,142	20.1-21.7	5/6-27/2011	1.1%	36,476
2010	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,569,138	22.2	5/4,5,12,13,14,15,25,26/2012	4.9%	124,923
2011	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	3,136,431	24.4	5/4-6/7/2013	2.6%	81,465
2012	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	3,119,963	22.9	3/14 & 5/5,16,20,27/14	1.8%	56,323
2013	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	3,236,886	23.8	5/4,11,14,19,28/15	0.9%	30,505
2014	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	3,321,349	21.4	4/25,5/1,14,19,20/16	1.2%	38,345
2015	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	3,176,580	22.4	5/5-6/2/17	0.9%	28,773
2016	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,779,922	24.0	5/1,2,14,15,31,6/1/18	1.4%	37,686
2017	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,254,425	22.0	5/1,8,21,29/19	1.5%	34,364
2018	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	3,101,589	20.44-30.71	5/5,6,18/20 , 6/2,4/20	1.3%	39,580
2019	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	3,413,179	17.79-21.41	6/2,14,19/21	1.4%	47,248
2020	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	3,375,361	18.29-26.63	6/15,16,17,21/22	1.3%	42,774
2021	Hidden Falls	Deep Cove	2,964,242	22.75-25.30	5/13,14,28,6/1,3,5/23	1.8%	53,727
2022	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	3,228,363	14.36-31.30	5/27,28,30/24	1.8%	58,799
2023	Hidden Falls	Sashin Creek	2,456,091	16.79-25.18	5/11-12/25, 6/2-3/25		
Total			80,041,060				4,288,742

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Table 5. Coho salmon egg take, release and return data for the NSRAA lake stocking program, BY 1981-2024.

Brood Year	Broodstock Source	/1	Number Eggs	Release Location	Rearing	Number Fry Release	Age FW	Number Smolts	Average Weight	Number Adults	Marine Survival %
1981	Sea Lion Cove		48,684	Sealion L. Sealion R.	Lake Stream	15,174 9,508	I II	11,762 31	13 86	400	3.4
1981	Sashin Creek Deep Cove	/2	90,110 18,881	Banner L. Banner L.	Lake Lake		I II	66,850 724	16 52	12,500 55	19.0 8.0
1982	Falls Creek		226,440	Elfendahl	Lake	115,335	I II	7,750 ND	11	615 100	8.0
1983	Sashin Creek		236,000	L. Rostislaf L.	Lake	188,603	I II	107,659 10,769	9 20	1,872 272	2.0 3.0
1984	Sealion Cove		146,500	Sealion L. Surprise L. Surprise R.	Lake Lake Stream	30,000 75,163 26,487	I I I	18,870 20,911 2,155	10 11 5	1,075 1,250	6.0 5.0
1984	Banner Lake (Sashin)		1,306,700	Deer Lake Blanchard L. Finger Lake Fiddle Lake Osprey Lake	Lake Lake Lake Lake Lake	780,800 74,961 49,958 29,977 600	I II I II I I I	317,200 32,400 18,000 440 900 3,150 0	13 21 15 24 13 13	18,750 1,550 594 ND 0 162	6.0 5.0 3.0 ND 0.0 5.0
1985	Deep Cove		75,104	Blanchard L.	Lake	69,974	I II	35,383 149	17 65	1,648	5.0
1986	L. Rostislaf (Sashin)		988,000	Deer Lake	Lake	842,900	I II	370,500 9,100	13 35	26,050 650	7.0 7.0
1987	Deer Lake (Sashin)		1,026,300	Deer Lake Blanchard L. Banner L. L. Rostislaf L. Cliff Lake	Lake-Fert Lake Lake Lake Lake	475,000 90,000 100,000 200,000 50,269	I II I II I I I	306,000 1,000 49,518 6,588 47,600 14,746 83,586 ND	18 32 9 34 10 22 10 ND	52,700 700 2,150 565 4,390 1,650 2,050 290	17.0 70.0 4.0 9.0 9.0 11.0 2.0 ND
1988	Blanchard L. (Deep C.)		1,500,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	1,443,500	I II	680,000 450	22 46	165,700 ND	24.0 ND
1989	Deer Lake (Sashin)		2,000,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	1,741,500	I II	737,100 925	17 30	143,650 ND	19.5 ND
1990	Deer Lake (Sashin)		2,396,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	1,875,000	I II	591,800 61,300	12 28	75,800 24,200	12.8 39.5
1991	Deer Lake (Deep Cove)	/3	2,329,600	Deer Lake U. Deer Lake	Lake-Fert Lake	2,055,000 218,000	I II I II	1,031,500 34,600	16 29	239,200 5,900	23.2 17.1

(Part 1 of 4, continued on next page)

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Table 5. Coho salmon egg take, release and return data for the NSRAA lake stocking program, BY 1981-2024. (Cont.)

Brood Year	Broodstock Source	/1	Number Eggs	Release Location	Rearing	Number Fry Release	Age FW	Number Smolts	Average Weight	Number Adults	Marine Survival %
1992	Deer Lake (Sashin)		2,458,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,330,000	I II	1,132,000 4,650	16 29	153,500 500	13.6 10.8
1993	Deer Lake (Sashin)	/4	2,256,700	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,076,000	I II	1,490,000 2,675	18 28	168,300 175	11.0 6.5
1994	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		2,573,600	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,425,000	I II	1,665,000 2,950	16 34	99,100 540	6.0 18.3
1995	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		2,626,100	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,505,000	I II	1,812,000 10,900	17 30	88,950 6,418	4.9 58.9
1996	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		2,927,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,714,500	I II	1,709,000 22,850	17 22	286,657 623	16.8 2.7
1997	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		3,015,600	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,829,000	I II	1,518,000 202,600	10 18	17,858 60,906	1.2 30.1
1998	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		2,832,150	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,525,000	I II	408,550 350,300	7 29	27,538 103,613	6.7 29.6
1999	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		315,000	Banner Lake	Lake	300,063	I II	209,734 16,139	ND ND	17,038 843	8.1 5.2
2000	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		2,837,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,408,500	I II	951,300 144,800	10 28	52,365 31,757	5.5 21.9
2001	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		0	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	0	I II	0			
2002	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		2,600,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	2,326,500	I II	1,031,681 26,610	17 19	133,501 1,363	12.9 5.1
2003	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		2,700,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Fert	1,755,085	I II	693,827 18,482	17 43	86,507 7,914	12.5 42.8
2004	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		675,550	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	581,923	I II	264,290 0	19	27,198	10.3
2005	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		1,110,795	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	1,002,438	I II	533,248 0	16	18,468	3.5
2006	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		1,537,642	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	1,056,903	I II	675,462 12,025	14	50,883 611	7.5 5.1
2007	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		1,558,136	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	1,110,882	I II	826,158 12,958	13 33	41,966 259	5.1 2.0
2008	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		2,403,037	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,037,104	I II	1,063,381 13,000	16 32	81,845 825	7.7 6.3

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Table 5. Coho salmon egg take, release and return data for the NSRAA lake stocking program, BY 1981-2024. (Cont.)

Brood Year	Broodstock Source	/1	Number Eggs	Release Location	Rearing	Number Fry Release	Age FW	Number Smolts	Average Weight	Number Adults	Marine Survival %
2009	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		2,498,400	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,123,950	I	647,000	23	41,042	6.3
							II	354,622	25	42,370	11.9
2010	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		2,511,040	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,000,300	I	1,711,170	19	204,396	11.9
							II	112,330	28	-	0.0
2011	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,801,419	I	2,314,224	21	239,417	10.3
							II	52,395	46	ND	
2012	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		3,132,330	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,802,628	I	2,364,473	25	143,183	6.1
							II	2,521	63	-	0.0
				Cliff Lake ⁵	Lake	50,003	I&II	37,502	2	862	2.3
2013	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,217,500	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,800,536	I	2,495,732	25	56,885	2.3
							II	0			
2014	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,814,430	I	2,427,271	22	125,719	5.2
							II				
2015	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,900,000	I	2,557,538	25	43,441	1.7
							II				
2016	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,800,385	I	2,379,970	23	51,814	2.2
							II				
2017	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,800,000	I	2,102,566	26	63,164	3.0
							II				
2018	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,841,000	I	2,073,028	26	42,031	2.0
							II				
2019	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,852,089	I	2,001,846	22.0	141,954	7.1
							II				
2020	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,961,067	I	1,413,417	23.4	31,828	2.3
							II				
2021	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	3,011,863	I	1,261,409	22.3	14,523	1.2
							II				
2022	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,793,455	I	1,660,631	21.4	19,989	1.2
							II				

(Part 3 of 4, continued on next page)

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Table 5. Coho salmon egg take, release and return data for the NSRAA lake stocking program, BY 1981-2024. (Cont.)

Brood Year	Broodstock Source	/1	Number Eggs	Release Location	Rearing	Number Fry Release	Age FW	Number Smolts	Average Weight	Number Adults	Marine Survival %
2023	Hidden Falls (Sashin)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,737,127	I	1,925,087	23.3		
2024	Hidden Falls (Deep Cove)		3,200,000	Deer Lake	Lake-Netpen	2,716,429	I				
		Banner Lake ⁵		Lake	159,775	I&II					
		Cliff Lake ⁵		Lake	57,582	I&II					
/1 The ancestral origin of the stock is given in parentheses. /2 Sashin Creek fish were untagged and Deep Cove were tagged before planting into Banner lake. /3 Smolt and adult data for Deer and Upper Deer Lakes are combined. /4 Broodstock source: 1,780,100 eggs from Deer Lake (Sashin); 476,600 from Hidden Falls (Sashin). /5 Lake stocking with no enumeration at emmigration. Smolt are estimated at 50% of fry plant and are assumed to be split between Age I and Age II. Adults are total adults for all years. In 1984 only Sashin Creek fish were used for brood. Beginning with BY2004, eggs are kept at Hidden Falls for enire incubation and initial rearing. Fry are transported directly from Hidden Falls to Deer Lake. (Previous incubation was at Medvejeje.)											

(Part 4 of 4)

2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

Table 6. Numbers of Fish, Eggs, and Fry Associated with the 2026 Chum Salmon Egg Take At Hidden Falls Hatchery by Release Location

Release Location	Egg Take (millions)	Females Required	Brood Required	Eyed Eggs (millions)	Ponded Fry (millions)	Fry Released (millions)
Kasnyku/4	66.0	33,000	66,000	61.7	61.7	59.9
Takatz/4	30.0	15,000	30,000	28.1	28.1	27.2
Southeast Cove	45.0	22,500	45,000	42.1	42.1	40.8
Gunnuk Creek	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thomas Bay	25.0	12,500	25,000	23.4	23.4	22.7
H.F. Subtotal/1	166	83,000	166,000	155	155	151
Deep Inlet/2	0.0	0	0	23.0	23.0	22.3
Bear Cove/2	0.0	0	0	23.0	23.0	22.3
Offsite/3	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Total	166.0	83,000	166,000	201.2	201.2	195.2

1/ Hidden Falls Hatchery

2/ Medvejie permit allows for 44 million chum eggs to be taken at HFH: 24 million for Deep Inlet and 20 million for Bear Cove.

3/ Unspecified Destination. DIPAC and Port Armstrong permits allow for up to 40 million chum eggs (combined) to be taken at HFH.

4/ Utilization of AKI permit - 40 m eggs (10m at Kas / 30 m at Tak)

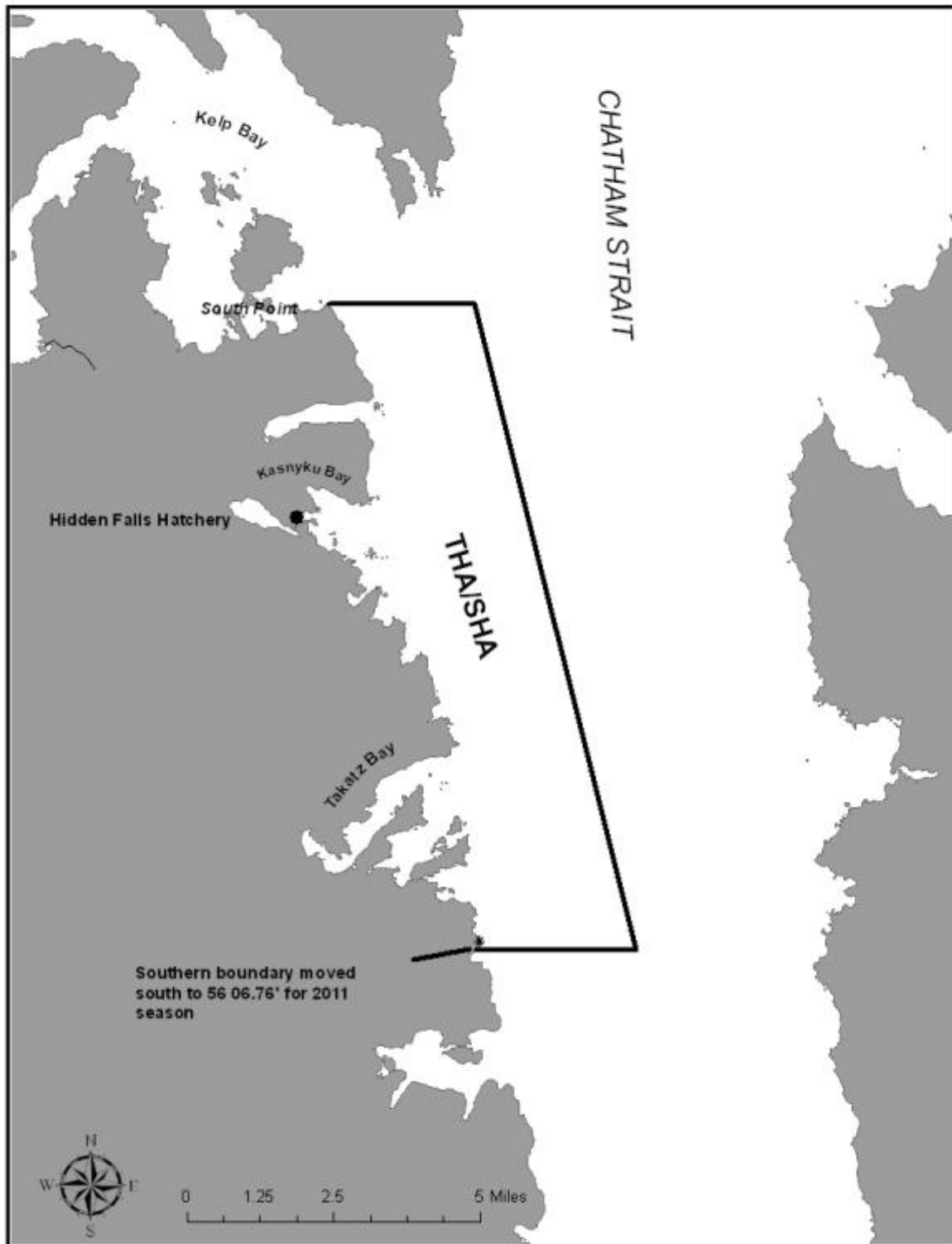


Figure 1.–Hidden Falls Hatchery THA and SHA for chum and Chinook salmon.

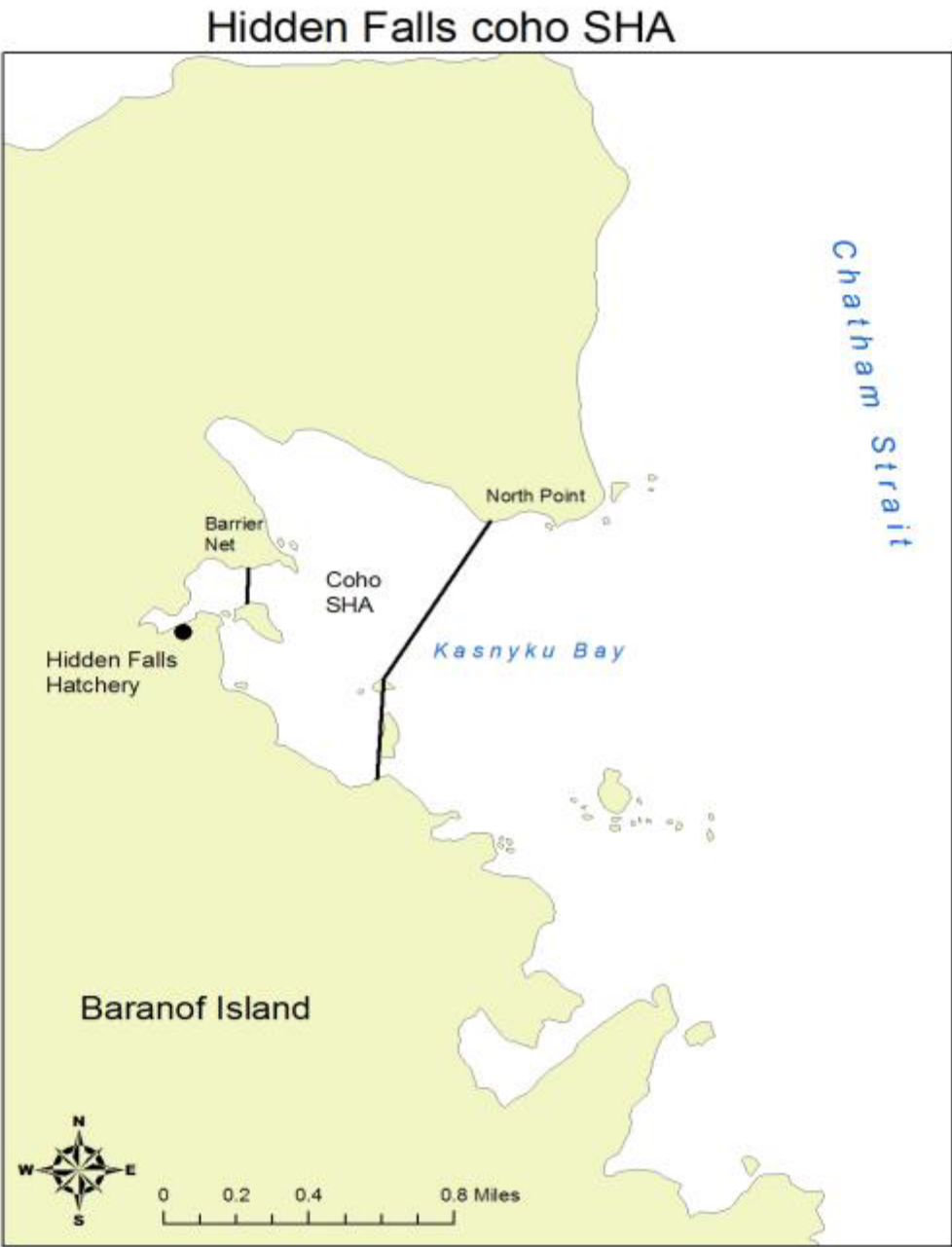


Figure 2.—Hidden Falls Hatchery SHA for coho salmon.

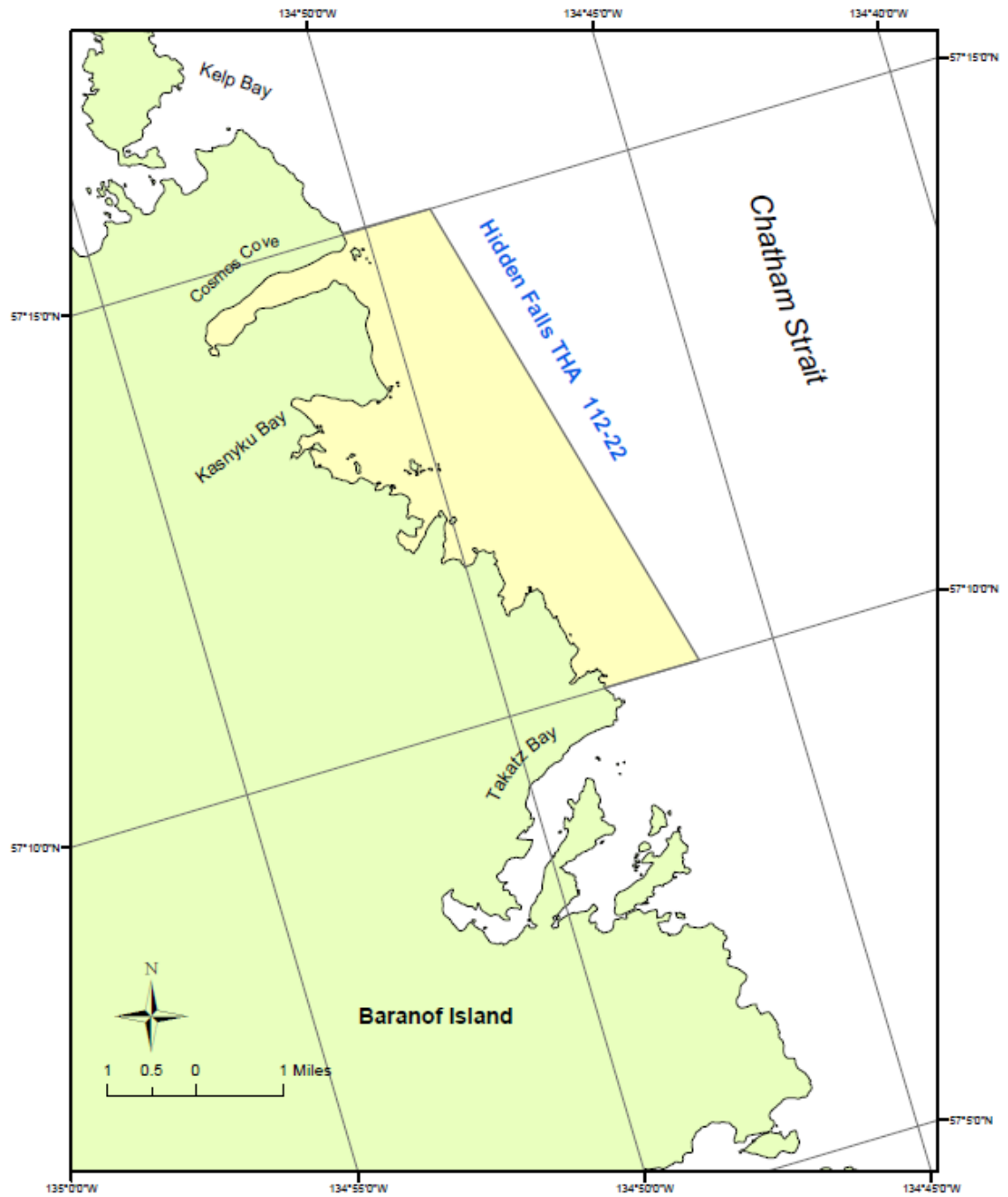


Figure 3.—Modified Hidden Falls Hatchery THA for coho salmon during the summer troll closure.

The inner portion of Kasnyku Bay is closed by regulation to common property commercial fishing. The closed portion is defined as the waters north and west of a line between a point at 57°13.17'N lat, 134°51.86'W long and a point at 57°13.08'N lat, 134°52.02'W long, and the waters north of a line from 57°13.05'N lat, 134°52.24'W long and a point at 57°13.06'N lat, 134°52.20'W long. Department regulatory markers have been posted. These regulatory markers close the inner portion of Kasnyku Bay to sport fishing.

Mist Cove - with coordinates

Mist Cove SHA



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

Figure 5.— Mist Cove SHA, consisting of all waters of Mist Cove west of a line from 56°31.70'N lat, 134°39.97'W long to 56°31.27'N lat, 134°39.85'W long; Waters closed to common property fishing with the Mist Cove SHA are south of a line from 56°31.07'N lat, 134°40.20'W long to 56°31.07'N lat, 134°40.12'W long.

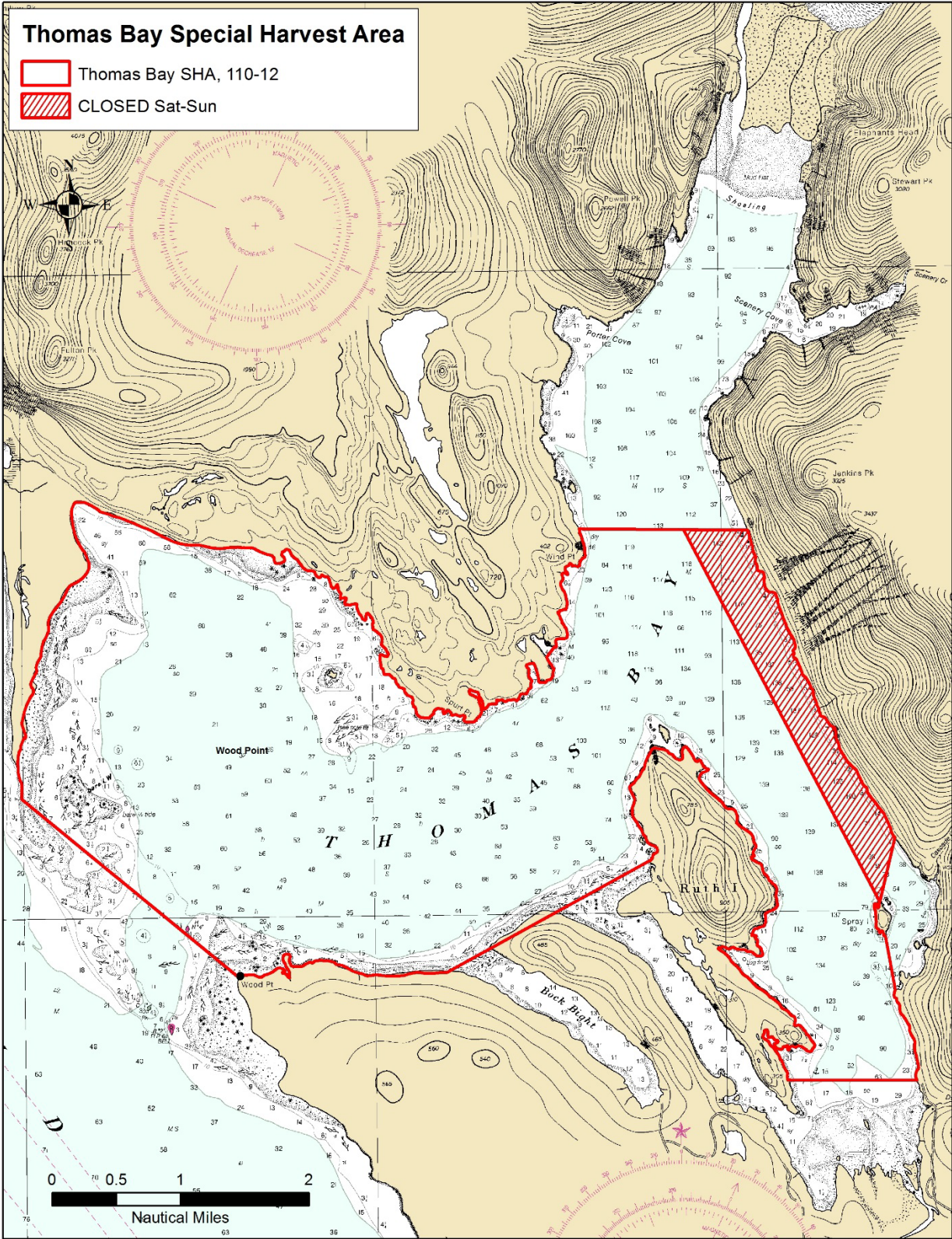


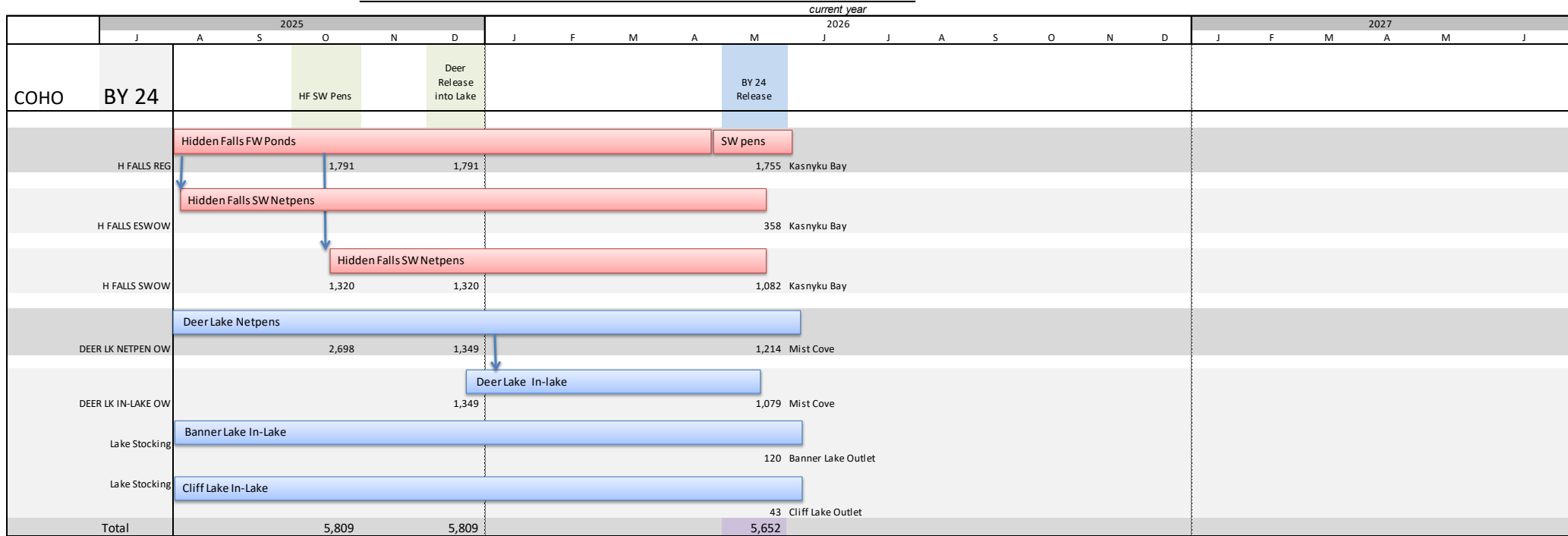
Figure 6. Thomas Bay SHA.

Production summary.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Organization or Hatchery

NSRAA: HIDDEN FALLS



Deer Lake: a portion of fish are released into the lake after turnover; these emigrate volitionally in the spring
The remainder stay in netpens over-winter and are pumped out of pens - a "forced" release in the spring

Codes:

Egg take	ET	number & site
Tagging	T	number
Release	R	number & site
transfers	"to ____"	
Otolith	OT	
DeerLake	DL	
Hidden Falls	HF	
Sashin Creek stock	SASHIN	
Deep Cove stock	DEEP CV	
Kasnyku Bay	KAS	
Mist Cove	MIST	
Port Malmesbury	MALM	
Satwater over-winter	SWOW	

HIDDEN FALLS/ DEER LAKE COHO BY 24

Thousands

BS SOURCE	STOCK ORIGIN	AGENCY	GREEN EGGS	GROUP	EYED EGGS	FRY	DEC POP	SPLIT PCNT	REL SITE	REL EST
H FALLS	DEEP CV	NSRA	1,911	HF	2,110	2,109	1,791		KAS	1,755
H FALLS	DEEP CV	NSRA	900	HF ESOW	796	795	437		KAS	358
H FALLS	DEEP CV	NSRA	1,700	HF SWOW	1,495	1,494	1,320		KAS	1,082
H FALLS	DEEP CV	NSRA	3,187	DL PEN	3,018	2,716	2,698	50%	MIST	1,214
				DL LAKE				50%	MIST	1,079
				BANNER LK		160			Lake Outlet	120
				CLIFF LK		57			Lake Outlet	43
Total			7,698		7,419	7,331	6,246	100%		5,652

survival from green egg: 100% 96% 95% 81% 73%

7532.401 0.97

incremental survival (for planning)

90% 92% (HF) 98% (HF REG)

94% (DL)

(HF SWOW) (DL IN-LAKE OW)

82% 90% 80%

(DL PEN OW)

TOTALS by SITE

Hidden Falls	2,811	2,906	2,904	2,228	Kasnyku Bay	2,114
Deer Lake	3,187	3,018	2,716	2,698	Mist Cove	2,293

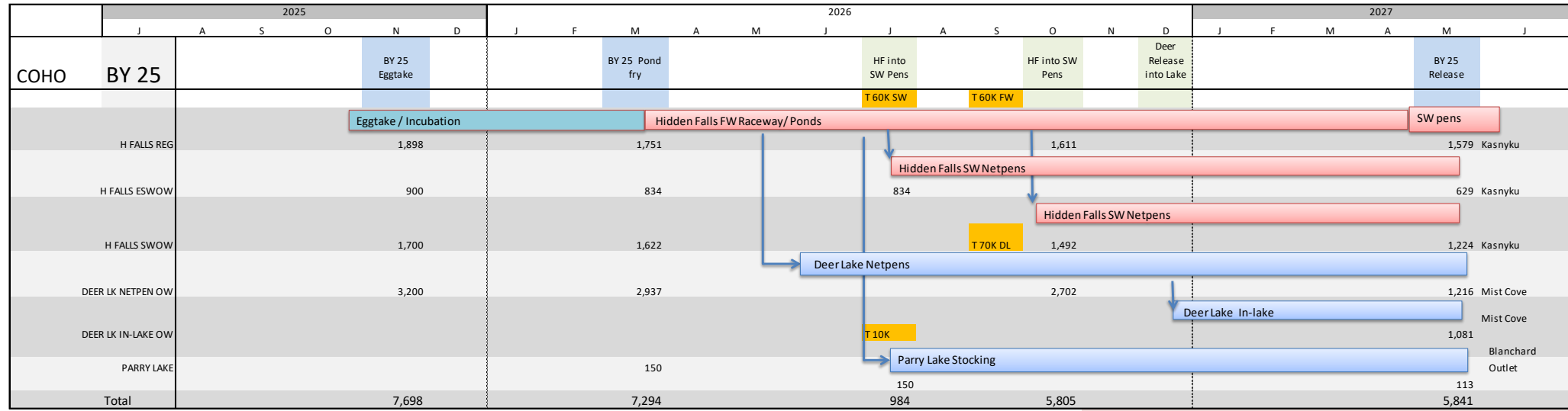
2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Organization or Hatchery

NSRAA: HIDDEN FALLS

current year



HIDDEN FALLS/ DEER LAKE COHO BY 25

Thousands

BS SOURCE	STOCK ORIGIN	AGENCY	GREEN EGGS	GROUP	EYED EGGS	FRY	OCT POP	SPLIT PCNT	REL SITE	REL EST
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	1,898	HF	1,787	1,751	1,611		KAS	1,579
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	900	HF ESOW	851	834	767		KAS	629
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	1,700	HF SWOW	1,655	1,622	1,492		KAS	1,224
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	3,200	DL PEN	3,150	2,937	2,702	50%	MIST	1,216
				DL LAKE				50%	MIST	1,081
				PARRY LK		150			Lake Outlet	113
Total			7,698		7,443	7,294	6,573	100%		5,841

survival from green egg: 100% 97% 95% 85% 76% (HF SWOW) (DL IN-LAKE OW)

incremental survival (for planning) 90% 92% (HF) 98% 82% 90% 80%
94% (DL) (HF REG) (DL PEN OW)

TOTALS by SITE

Hidden Falls	2,798	2,638	2,585	2,378	Kasnyku Bay	2,208
Deer Lake	3,200	(3,150)	2,937	2,702	Mist Cove	2,297

Codes:

Egg take	ET	number & site
Tagging	T	number
Release	R	number & site
transfers	"to ____"	
Otolith	OT	
DeerLake	DL	
Hidden Falls	HF	
Sashin Creek stock	SASHIN	
Deep Cove stock	DEEP CV	
Kasnyku Bay	KAS	
Mist Cove	MIST	
Port Malmesbury	MALM	
Satwater over-winter	SWOW	

2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Organization or Hatchery

NSRAA: HIDDEN FALLS

current year

		2025						2026						2027											
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
COHO	BY 26													BY 26 Eggtake						BY 26 Pond fry					
														Eggtake / Incubation						Hidden Falls FW RW/ Ponds					
H FALLS REG														1,900						1,769					
H FALLS ESWOW														900						838					
H FALLS SWOW														1,700						1,583					
DEER LK NETPEN OW														3,200						2,979					
DEER LK IN-LAKE OW																									
BANNER LAKE																				150					
Total														7,700						7,319					

HIDDEN FALLS/ DEER LAKE COHO BY 26

Thousands

BS SOURCE	STOCK		GREEN EGGS	GROUP	EYED EGGS		OCT POP	SPLIT PCNT	REL SITE	REL EST
	ORIGIN	AGENCY				FRY				
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	1,900	HF	1,805	1,769	1,627		KAS	1,595
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	900	HF ESWOW	855	838	771		KAS	632
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	1,700	HF SWOW	1,615	1,583	1,456		KAS	1,194
H FALLS	SASHIN	NSRA	3,200	DL PEN	3,040	2,979	2,741	50%	MIST	1,233
				DL LAKE				50%	MIST	1,096
				BANNER LAKE		150			Lake Outlet	113
Total			7,700		7,443	7,319	6,595	100%		5,863

survival from green egg:	100%	97%	95%	86%	76% (HF SWOW)	(DL IN-LAKE OW)
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incremental survival (for planning)	98%	92% (HF)	98%	82%	90%	80%
		92% (DL)	(HF REG)		(DL PEN OW)	

TOTALS by SITE

Hidden Falls	2,798	2,638	2,607	2,398	Kasnyku Bay	2,227
Deer Lake	3,200	3,040	2,979	2,741	Mist Cove	2,330

Codes:

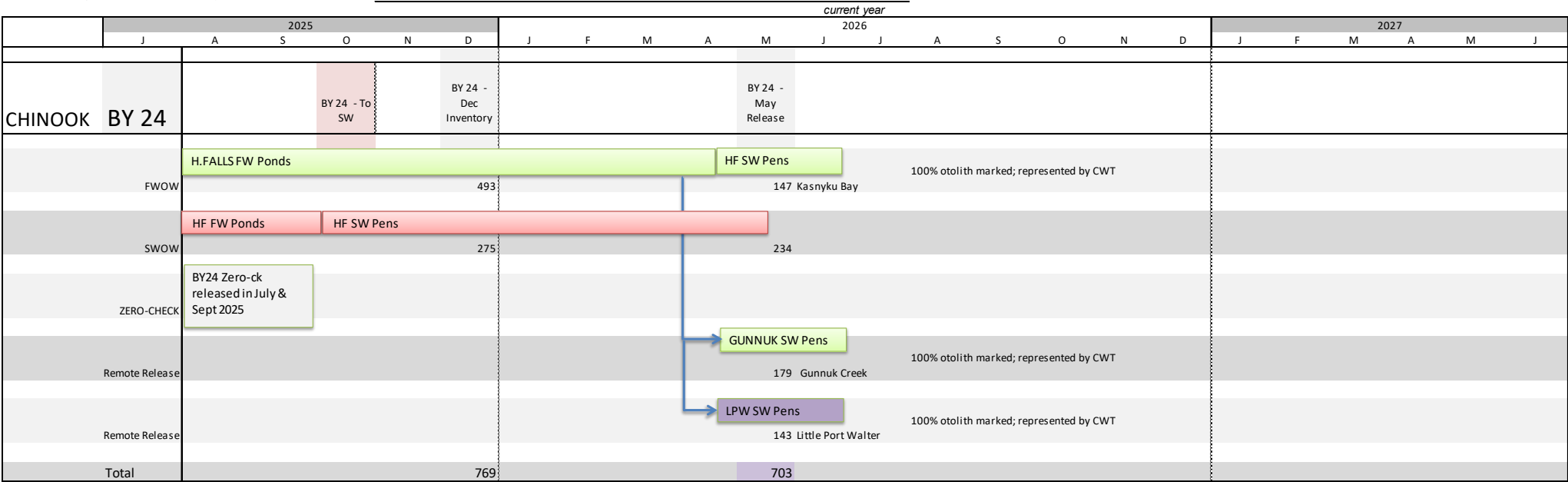
Egg take	ET	<i>number & site</i>
Tagging	T	<i>number</i>
Release	R	<i>number & site</i>
transfers	"to _____"	
Otolith	OT	
DeerLake	DL	
Hidden Falls	HF	
Sashin Creek stock	SASHIN	
Deep Cove stock	DEEP CV	
Kasnyku Bay	KAS	
Mist Cove	MIST	
Port Malmesbury	MALM	
Satwater over-winter	SWOW	

2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Organization or Hatchery

NSRAA: HIDDEN FALLS



HIDDEN FALLS CHINOOK BY 24

Thousands

BS SOURCE	AGENCY	SITE	GREEN EGGS	TRX IN	EYED EGGS	FRY	GROUP	DEC POP	REL SITE	REL EST
MCH (AC)	NSRA	HF	501		199.0	199.0	FWOW	188.8	GUNNUK	179.4
LPW (Keta)	NSRA	HF					FWOW	154.6	HF	146.9
				1463.0	846.8	751.9	FWOW	150.0	LPW	142.5
							SWOW	275.4	HF	234.1
							ZERO		HF	156.0
Total			501.0	1463.0	1045.8	950.9		768.8		858.8

Survival from green eggs:: 100% 53% 48% 39% 44%

Incremental for planning

gr egg> fry 94%

fry> fall 95%

fall> rel 85% (SW)

Codes:

Egg take	ET	number & site
Tagging	T	number
Release	R	number & site
transfers	"to ____"	
Otolith	OT	
MCH	Medvejie	
HF	Hidden Falls	
LPW	Little Port Walter	
SWOW	Saltwater over-winter	
FWOW	Freshwater over-winter	
AC	Andrew Creek stock	

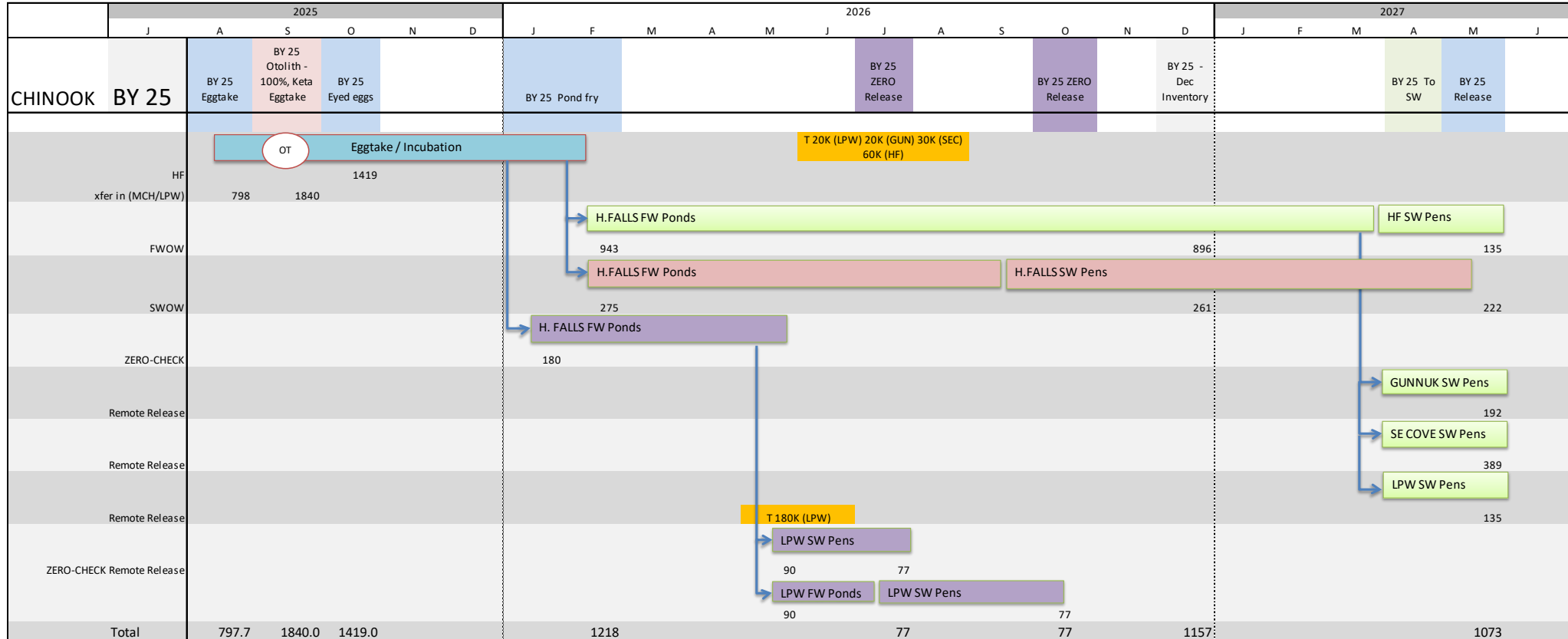
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PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Organization or Hatchery

NSRAA: HIDDEN FALLS

current year



HIDDEN FALLS CHINOOK BY 25

Thousands

BS SOURCE	AGENCY	SITE	GREEN EGGS	TRX IN	EYED EGGS	FRY	GROUP	DEC POP	REL SITE	REL EST
MCH (AC)	NSRA	HF		797.7	654.0	643.3	FWOW	201.7	GUNNUK	191.6
							FWOW	409.5	SE COVE	389.0
LPW (Keta)	NSRA	HF				150.0	FWOW	142.5	HF	135.4
				1840.0	765.0	150.0	FWOW	142.5	LPW	135.4
						275.0	SWOW	261.3	HF	222.1
						180.0	ZERO		LPW	153.0
Total			0.0	2637.7	1419.0	1398.3		1157.4		1226.4

Survival from green eggs::

#DIV/0!

54%

53%

44%

46%

Incremental for planning

gr egg>fry
94%

fry>fall
95%

fall>rel
85% (SW)

Codes:

Egg take	ET	number & site
Tagging	T	number
Release	R	number & site
transfers	"to ____"	
Otolith	OT	
MCH	Medveje	
HF	Hidden Falls	
LPW	Little Port Walter	
SWOW	Saltwater over-winter	
FWOW	Freshwater over-winter	
AC	Andrew Creek stock	

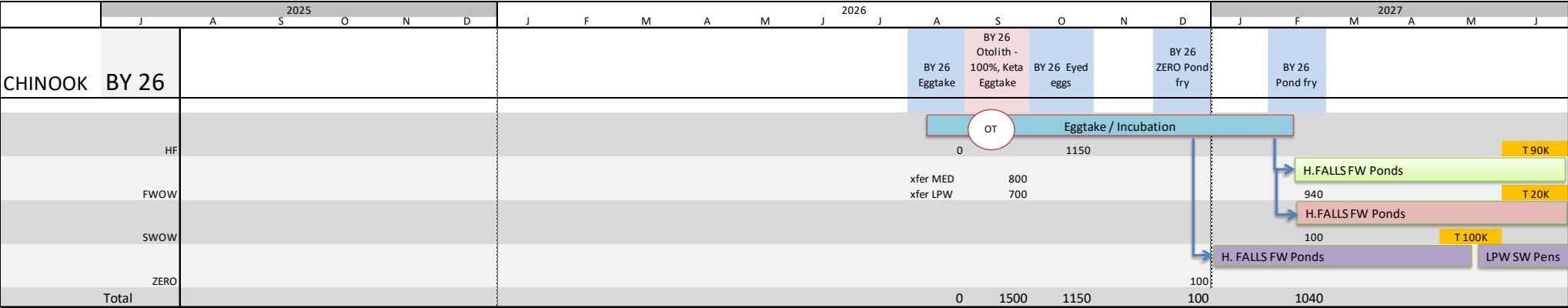
2026 Hidden Falls Hatchery Annual Management Plan

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Organization or Hatchery

NSRAA: HIDDEN FALLS

current year



HIDDEN FALLS CHINOOK BY 26
Thousands

BS SOURCE	AGENCY	SITE	GREEN EGGS	TRX IN	EYED EGGS	FRY	GROUP	DEC POP	REL SITE	REL EST
MCH (AC)	NSRA	HF		800.0	650.0	640.0	FWOW	200.6	GUNNUK	190.6
							FWOW	407.4	SE COVE	387.0
LPW (Keta)	NSRA	HF				150.0	FWOW	142.5	HF	135.4
				700.0	500.0	150.0	FWOW	142.5	LPW	135.4
						100.0	SWOW	95.0	HF	80.8
						100.0	ZERO		LPW	90.0
Total			0.0	1500.0	1150.0	1140.0		988.0		1019.1

Survival from green eggs:: #DIV/0! 77% 76% 66% 68%

Incremental for planning gr egg>fry 94% fry>fall 95% fall>rel 90% (SW)

Codes:		
Egg take	ET	number & site
Tagging	T	number
Release	R	number & site
transfers	"to _"	
Otolith	OT	
MCH	Medvejie	
HF	Hidden Falls	
LPW	Little Port Walter	
SWOW	Saltwater over-winter	
FWOW	Freshwater over-winter	
AC	Andrew Creek stock	

NSRAA: HIDDEN FALLS

NSRAA TOTALS	166.0	0.0	155.2	150.5
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Fish Transport Permits

Species	Ancestral Stock	FTP	ET, trans, or release?	Transfer from To	Maximum Number, Life Stage	Expires
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	92J-1042	All	HFH to Kasnyku Bay	4,500,000 eggs	12/31/2032
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	07J-1019	All	HFH to Deer Lake/Mist Cove	3,200,000 eggs	8/30/2031
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	13J-1008	Transfer, release	HFH to Cliff Lake	50,000 fry	12/31/2033
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	13J-1017	Transfer, release	HFH to Banner Lake	300,000 fry	12/31/2033
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	15J-1009	Transfer, release	HFH to Parry Lake	150,000 fry or 75,000 smolt	12/31/2035
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	17J-1014	Transfer, release	HFH to Blanchard Lake	150,000 fry or 75,000 smolt	12/31/2027
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	18J-1001	Egg take, transfer	PAH to HFH (backup)	7,700,000 eggs	12/31/2027
Coho salmon	Sashin Creek	21J-1015	Transfer, release	Mist Cove to up to 3 nm offshore	3,200,000	12/31/2026
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	03J-1004	All	HFH to Kasnyku Bay	4,500,000 eggs	12/31/2032
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	11J-1022	All	HFH to Deer Lake	3,200,000 eggs	6/30/2031
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	13J-1007	Transfer, release	HFH to Cliff Lake	50,000 fry	12/31/2033
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	13J-1016	Transfer, release	HFH to Banner Lake	300,000 fry or smolt	12/31/2033
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	15J-1008	Transfer, release	HFH to Parry Lake	150,000 fry or 75,000 smolt	12/31/2035
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	17J-1015	Transfer, release	HFH to Blanchard Lake	150,000 fry or 75,000 smolt	12/31/2027
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	18J-1002	Egg take, transfer	PAH to HFH (backup)	7,700,000 eggs	12/31/2027
Coho salmon	Deep Cove	21J-1014	Transfer, release	Mist Cove to up to 3 nm offshore	3,200,000	12/31/2026
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	92J-1019	All	HFH to Kasnyku Bay	3,500,000 eggs	12/31/2032
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	16J-1018	Egg take, transfer	CLH to HFH (backup)	3,500,000 eggs	12/31/2026
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	16J-1020	Egg take, transfer	MSH to HFH (backup)	3,500,000 eggs	12/31/2026
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	18J-1005	Transfer, release	HFH to Gunnuk Creek	200,000 smolt	12/31/2028
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	19J-1018	Egg take, Transfer	MCH to HFH (backup)	1,000,000 eggs	8/31/2029
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	21J-1021	Transfer, release	HFH to SE Cove	700,000 smolt	12/31/2032
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	23J-1003	Transfer	HFH to LPWH	10,000 fry	12/31/2027
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	23J-1005	Egg take, transfer	GCH to HFH	1,000,000 eggs	12/31/2032
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	25J-1005	All	MCH to HF to Gunuk Creek	1,000,000 eggs	12/31/2034
Chinook salmon	Andrew Creek	25J-1006	All	MCH to HF to SE Cove	1,000,000 eggs	12/31/2034
Chinook salmon	Keta River	18J-1015	All	LPW to HFH to Kasnyku Bay	3,500,000 eggs	12/31/2028
Chinook salmon	Keta River	22J-1013	Transfer, release	HFH to Little Port Walter	1,000,000 smolt	12/31/2032
Chinook salmon	Keta River	22J-1014	Transfer, egg take	LPW to HFH	3,000 adults	12/31/2032
Chinook salmon	Keta River	25J-1002	Transfer	Keta River to HF	100 adults	12/31/2029
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	95J-1010	All	HFH to Kasnyku Bay	101,000,000 eggs	12/31/2035
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	95J-1009	All	HFH to Takatz Bay	101,000,000 eggs	12/31/2035
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	12J-1022	Transfer, release	HFH to SE Cove ^a	55,000,000 eggs	12/31/2032

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Species	Ancestral Stock	FTP	ET, trans, or release?	Transfer from To	Maximum Number, Life Stage	Expires
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	11J-1023	Egg take, Transfer	PAH to HFH (backup)	50,000,000 eggs	6/30/2030
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	16J-1005	Egg take, transfer	SE Cove SHA to HFH (backup)	55,000,000 eggs	12/31/2035
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	17J-1003	Transfer, release	HFH to Thomas Bay	40,000,000 fry	12/31/2026
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	17J-1011	Release	Kasnyku Bay to 10 mi. north	50,500,000 fed fry	12/31/2026
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	17J-1019 ^a	Transfer, release	HFH to GCH	20,000,000 fry	12/31/2032
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	20J-1013	Egg take, transfer	MCH to HFH	101,000,000 eggs	3/31/2030
Chum Salmon	Kadashan River	20J-1034	Egg take, transfer	GCH to HFH	101,000,000 eggs	12/31/2030
Chum Salmon	Kadashan River	20J-1036	Egg take, transfer	MCH to SCH (rearing), eyed eggs to HFH	101,000,000 eggs	12/31/2030
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	22J-1001	Transfer, release	HFH to Port Malmesbury	40,000,000 fry	12/31/2031
Chum salmon	Kadashan River	23J-1009	Egg take	HFH to permitted release sites	40,000,000 eggs	12/31/2032
Chum salmon	Macaulay (Gastineau)	19J-1005	All	MSH to HFH to Thomas Bay	40,000,000 eggs	12/31/2029

^aOn behalf of Gunnuk Creek Hatchery.

LIST OF MANAGEMENT CONTACTS:

Following are Division of Commercial Fisheries contacts regarding this management plan:

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Katie Taylor Area Management Biologist	PO Box 667 Petersburg, AK 99833-0667 (907) 772-3801
Aaron Dupuis Area Management Biologist	304 Lake St., Rm. 103 Sitka, AK 99835-7671 (907) 747-6688

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Troy Tydingco Area Management Biologist	304 Lake St., Rm. 103 Sitka, AK 99835-7671 (907) 747-5355
Jeff Rice Area Management Biologist	PO Box 667 Petersburg, AK 99833-0667 (907) 772-5227
Jake Wieliczkievicz Assistant Management Biologist	304 Lake St., Rm. 103 Sitka, AK 99835-7671 (907) 747-5355