

2026 ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA)

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 broodstock 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 the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) or Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G or department) may result in changes to this AMP in order to reach or maintain program objectives. SSRAA 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 SSRAA. This policy applies to all hatchery operations covered under the AMP.

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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Background

Please find below an overview of the operations and production details for the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) hatcheries:

Neets Bay Hatchery (NBH)

Operated since 1983, NBH produces summer chum and coho salmon. It serves as a primary egg collection site for summer chum, with eyed eggs often transported to WLH, PSNH, and BIH for remote release. NBH also incubates fall chum eggs from BIH for release at Nakat Inlet and serves as an alternate broodstock site for fall coho.

Whitman Lake Hatchery (WLH)

In operation since 1978, WLH serves as a central incubation facility for chum, coho, and Chinook salmon. It is the primary collection site for fall coho and Chickamin River stock Chinook. The facility supports numerous release sites, including Herring Cove, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Nakat Inlet, Kendrick Bay, Carroll Inlet, Port Saint Nicholas, and Deer Mountain Hatchery.

Burnett Inlet Hatchery (BIH)

Under SSRAA operation since 1997, BIH currently produces chum salmon. SSRAA collects summer chum eggs at BIH for local release and fry transports to Anita Bay and Port Asumcion. The facility also incubates summer chum eggs for PSNH, incubates chum and transports fry to Port Asumcion, and collects fall chum eggs for rearing at BIH or transfer to NBH.

Klawock River Hatchery (KRH)

Operations acquired in 2016, KRH is located at the outflow of Klawock Lake. It is primarily operated as a coho salmon hatchery.

Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery (PSNH)

Issued PNP Hatchery Permit #48 in 2016. Located at the water treatment plant in Craig, this site operates as a Chinook and chum salmon hatchery. Chum salmon fry are transported to Port Asumcion.

Deer Mountain Hatchery (DMH)

Issued PNP Hatchery Permit #49 in 2017. Located in Ketchikan, DMH serves as a satellite freshwater rearing site for WLH Chinook salmon smolt and fall coho fry. It acts as an alternate broodstock site for WLH Chickamin River Chinook. Additionally, DMH stocks triploid trout in Carlanna and Harriet Hunt Lakes through a cooperative agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Sport Fish, including releases for the annual kids' fishing derby in June in Ketchikan's City Park ponds.

SSRAA's long-term objective is to ensure 75% of returning adults are harvested in common property fisheries, with 25% reserved for operating expenses and broodstock requirements. Achieving this goal remains contingent upon strong chum salmon survival rates.

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

SSRAA operations and strategies for the 2026 season:

Neets Bay Hatchery (NBH)

The 2025 summer chum release marked the third year of a five-year study evaluating the effects of release strategies specifically towed net pens and vessel transport on survival and homing behavior. While the release at the head of Neets Bay proceeded as planned, the intended transport and towing of groups to Behm Canal did not occur. SSRAA proceeded with the fourth year of these experimental releases in 2026. Results will continue to be evaluated annually in accordance with the study plan.

Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery (PSNH)

For the current cycle, SSRAA will overwinter 200,000 Chickamin Chinook at the PSNH net pen site from October through their release in late March or early April. This shift from the traditional overwintering at Crystal Lake Hatchery (CLH) is a strategic adjustment to manage rearing densities and does not represent new production. Further details are available in FTP 21J-1011.

Cost Recovery

In 2026, SSRAA will conduct cost recovery operations for summer chum returning to Neets Bay, Burnett Inlet, Kendrick Bay, and Port Asumcion.

Marking and Tagging

SSRAA will continue utilizing the Autofish™ marking trailer at Whitman Lake Hatchery (WLH) and CLH. For the 2026 release of Brood Year (BY) 2024, Chinook will be marked and tagged at a 20% rate, while Crystal Lake Andrew Creek groups were marked at 100% and tagged at 20%. For BY 2025, all SSRAA Chinook will be marked and tagged at a 20% rate.

1.3 *New permits or permit amendments needed this year*

SSRAA is submitting a request to amend FTP 21J-1027. This request is to update the existing FTP to match the rearing strategy. Rearing at Crystal Lake Hatchery (CLH) is conducted on behalf of PSNH due to available space and personnel, as PSNH operates as a satellite of KRRH with minimal staffing. The space at CLH was dedicated to Chickamin River ancestral stock Chinook salmon for release at Neets Bay. However, in 2018, SSRAA began shifting production away from NBH to reduce impacts on the Unuk River/McDonald Lake corridor. Consequently, SSRAA has released up to 600,000 fish at PSN since 2021. Under this plan, CLH will rear 500,000 Chickamin River stock for release at PSN as follows: 200,000 smolts: transferred in September or October to PSN to overwinter in saltwater net pens. These will be released in late March or early April at 40+ grams with a CWT rate at or above 20%. 300,000 Chinook: transferred to Neets Bay Hatchery to overwinter in freshwater seabags, then moved to PSN in mid-April for saltwater rearing and release in late May.

1.4 Expected returns

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Coho salmon	Herring Cove	8,200	8,200	16,400
Coho salmon	Nakat Inlet	22,300	7,400	29,700
Coho salmon	Anita Bay	8,100	6,600	14,700
Coho salmon	Neets Bay	57,300	38,200	95,500
Coho salmon	Crystal Creek	1,300	1,300	2,600
Coho salmon	Klawock River	116,600	50,000	166,600
Chinook salmon	Herring Cove	2,800	7,200	10,000
Chinook salmon	Anita Bay	700	6,100	6,800
Chinook salmon	Crystal Creek	1,400	1,500	2,900
Chinook salmon	Port Saint Nicholas	2,100	7,100	9,200
Chinook salmon	Deer Mountain	350	300	650
Chinook salmon	Carroll Inlet	1,700	4,400	6,100
Chum salmon, summer	Neets Bay	486,000	886,000	1,372,000
Chum salmon, summer	Anita Bay	249,000	148,000	397,000
Chum salmon, summer	Kendrick Bay	405,000	405,000	810,000
Chum salmon, summer	Nakat Inlet	274,000	220,000	494,000
Chum salmon, summer	Burnett Inlet	109,000	317,000	426,000
Chum salmon, summer	Port Asumcion	106,000	248,000	354,000
Chum salmon, fall	Nakat Inlet	12,200	7,800	20,000
Chum salmon, fall	Burnett Inlet	4,600	7,000	11,600

¹ Includes cost recovery, broodstock, common property harvest in the Terminal Harvest Area (THA), etc.

1.5 Production summary

Species, Run	Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number Release	Life Stage	Type of mark, percentage marked
Coho salmon, fall	WLH	2024	May 2026	400,000	smolt	CWT ¹ , 15%
Coho salmon, fall	NBH	2024	May 2026	3,200,000	smolt	CWT, 5.5%
Coho salmon, fall	WLH to DMH to Anita Bay	2024	May 2026	345,000	smolt	CWT, 15.8%
Coho salmon, fall	Nakat Inlet	2024	May 2026	600,000	smolt	CWT, 6.8%; TM ² 100%
Coho salmon, fall	WLH to Anita Bay	2024	May 2026	150,000	smolt	CWT, 19.9%
Coho salmon	KRH early lake release	2024	May 2026	1,200,000	smolt	CWT, 3.6%
Coho salmon	KRH lake release	2024	June 2026	2,900,000	smolt	CWT, 3.3%
Chinook salmon	WLH	2024	May 2026	700,000	smolt	CWT, 20% TM 100%

Species, Run	Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number Release	Life Stage	Type of mark, percentage marked
Chinook salmon	WLH to CI	2024	May 2026	600,000	smolt	CWT, 20% TM 100%
Chinook salmon	CLH to PSN	2024	May 2026	70,000	smolt	CWT, 28% TM 100%
Chinook salmon	DMH	2024	May 2026	79,000	smolt	CWT, 38% TM 100%
Chinook salmon	CLH to Anita Bay			0		
Chinook salmon	NBH to PSN	2024	May 2026	280,000	smolt	CWT, 19.5% TM 100%
Chinook salmon	PSN	2024	May 2026	100,000	smolt	CWT, 20% TM 100%
Chinook salmon	DMH	2025	June 2026	20,000	smolt	CWT, 100%
Chum salmon, summer	NBH	2025	April-May 2026	62,000,000	Fry	TM, 100%
Chum salmon, summer	Anita Bay	2025	April 2026	20,400,000	Fry	TM, 100%
Chum salmon, summer	Kendrick Bay	2025	April 2026	39,400,000	Fry	TM, 100%
Chum salmon, summer	Nakat Inlet	2025	April-May 2026	13,500,000	Fry	TM, 100%
Chum salmon, summer	BIH	2025	April 2026	28,500,000	smolt	TM, 100%
Chum salmon, summer	Port Asumcion	2025	April-May 2026	24,100,000	smolt	TM, 100%
Chum salmon, fall	BIH	2025	April-May 2026	7,000,000	smolt	TM, 100%
Chum salmon, fall	Nakat Inlet	2025	April-May 2026	1,900,000	smolt	TM, 100%

¹ Coded-wire tag and adipose fin clip (CWT)

² Otolith thermal mark (TM)

1.6 Egg takes

Program Name	Ancestral Stock(s)	Egg-take Site	Primary or Alternate Source?	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum
WLH coho salmon	Indian River	WLH	P	5,500,000 ¹	7,000,000
NBH coho salmon	Indian River	NBH	A		5,000,000
KRH coho salmon	Klawock River	KRH	P	4,500,000	5,500,000
WLH Chinook salmon	Chickamin River	WLH	P	2,300,000	2,300,000
DMH Chinook salmon	Chickamin River	DMH	P	69,000	600,000
NBH summer chum salmon	Carroll River	NBH	P	130,200,000	172,300,000 ²

Program Name	Ancestral Stock(s)	Egg-take Site	Primary or Alternate Source?	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum
BIH summer chum salmon	Carroll River	BIH	P	83,500,000	96,000,000
BIH fall chum salmon	Cholmondeley	BIH	A	14,500,000	29,000,000

¹ 3,400,000 eyed eggs transferred to NBH.

² NBH is permitted for 70,500,000 summer chum salmon eggs for release on site and for 15,200,000 eggs for release at Nakat Inlet. An additional 50,000,000 can be taken for BIH, and another 44,700,000 eggs may be taken for WLH.

1.7 *Current permitting*

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

Hatchery	Chinook salmon	Coho salmon	Chum salmon	Sockeye salmon	Rainbow trout
Whitman Lake	2,300,000	7,500,000	45,100,000	0	
Neets Bay	2,000,000	5,000,000	102,700,000	0	
Burnett Inlet	0	4,500,000	97,200,000	2,700,000	
Klawock River	0	5,500,000	0	1,000,000	
Port Saint Nick	770,000	0	8,000,000		
Deer Mountain	600,000	0	0	0	200,000

Hatchery brood stocks and projects are similarly authorized and delimited by FTPs.

2.0 **Fall coho salmon: WLH and NBH**

2.1.1 *Whitman Lake Hatchery program details*

In the fall, approximately 5.5 million coho salmon eggs will be collected at WLH to support SSRAA programs at Neets Bay, Nakat Inlet, Anita Bay, and WLH. A portion of the eyed eggs will be transported to NBH for incubation, rearing, and release, while the remainder will be managed at WLH. Beginning in April each year, smolt are transported to Nakat Inlet and Anita Bay for short-term rearing, imprinting, and release. Coho salmon are also released from WLH into Herring Cove to maintain a sustainable broodstock. The primary objective of the program is to increase harvest opportunities in common property fisheries, specifically for the troll fleet in Districts 9 and 13. Coho returns to NBH remain a backup egg source. To evaluate fishery contributions and the efficacy of various fish culture methods, a portion of releases are marked with Coded Wire Tags (CWTs). In 2026, 15% of the BY24 coho salmon releases from WLH will be tagged. Our annual production goal is to release 400,000 25-gram yearling coho salmon smolt into Herring Cove.

2.1.2 *Nakat Inlet coho salmon program details*

In mid-April, 15-gram coho salmon smolt from WLH will be transported to saltwater net pens in upper Nakat Inlet, specifically within the freshwater influence of Nakat Creek. These smolt will be reared for approximately 30 days, with a target release of 600,000 25-gram coho salmon smolt. The primary objective of this program is to increase harvest opportunities in common property fisheries, specifically the District 1 troll and gillnet fisheries and the THA. Nakat Inlet coho salmon are also harvested by the troll fleet in Districts 9 and 13. To evaluate fishery contributions and the survival rates of different culture methods, a portion of releases are marked with CWTs. For the 2026 release, 6.8% of the BY24 coho salmon will be tagged, and 100% will be thermal marked.

2.1.3 *Anita Bay coho salmon program details*

In mid-April, 15-gram coho smolt from WLH and DMH are transported to saltwater net pens in the upper end of Anita Bay. The pens are placed in the freshwater influence of the upper tributaries to ensure proper imprinting and minimize straying. Smolt are reared for approximately 30 days. The production goal is release of 500,000 25-gram coho salmon smolt. The purpose of the program is to provide coho salmon for harvest in the common property fisheries. Anita Bay coho salmon are primarily harvested by the troll fleet in traditional fisheries and in Anita Bay THA by the gillnet fleet. Returning adults may also contribute to Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries, Districts 5, 6, and 7 purse seine fisheries, and sport fisheries in the Wrangell area. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate the survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2026, 14.4% of BY24 coho salmon released at Anita Bay will be tagged.

2.1.4 *Neets Bay Hatchery coho salmon program details*

NBH is a backup egg source for WLH. Approximately 2.0 million coho salmon smolt are reared in fresh water at NBH and 1.2 million coho are reared in salt water from July through May. In April, coho salmon are transferred from fresh water to saltwater net pens for short-term rearing. Smolt are reared in net pens for approximately 30 days for imprinting and growth, prior to release at a target size of 25 grams. The purpose of the program is to provide adult coho salmon for common property harvest, primarily the troll fleet in Districts 9 and 13. NBH coho salmon are also harvested in the NBH special harvest area (SHA) for cost recovery and in possible fall seine and gillnet rotational fisheries. CWTs are used to evaluate contribution to common property fisheries and evaluate the survival rates of different fish culture methods. In 2026, the tagging rate of BY24 coho salmon released at NBH will be 5.0%.

2.2.1 *Whitman Lake Hatchery and Neets Bay Hatchery fall coho salmon egg take*

Program Name	Ancestral Stock(s)	Egg-take Site	Primary or Alternate Source?	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum
Whitman Lake coho salmon	Indian Creek	WLH	P	5,500,000	7,500,000
Neets Bay coho salmon	Indian Creek	NBH	A	0	5,000,000

2.3 *Broodstock capture method*

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

2.4 *Spawning*

The salmon are dispatched with a blow to the head, after which the eggs are fertilized and transported to the hatchery for rinsing. Following this, the fertilized eggs are placed in Heath-style incubators or Kitoi Boxes and water hardened in Iodophor. To manage the risk of bacterial kidney disease (BKD), we utilize family tracking protocols throughout this process.

2.5 *Egg-take schedule*

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

2.6 *Carcasses*

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

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

2.7 *Whitman Lake Hatchery planned releases this calendar year*

Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked
Whitman Lake coho salmon	2024	May 2026	400,000	Smolt	CWT, 10%
Nakat Inlet coho salmon	2024	May 2026	600,000	Smolt	CWT, 6.8 %
WLH to Anita Bay coho salmon	2024	May 2026	150,000	Smolt	TM 100%, CWT 19.9%
WLH to DMH to Anita Bay	2024	May 2026	345,000	smolt	TM 100%, CWT 15.8%
Total			1,500,000		

2.8 *Neets Bay Hatchery planned releases this calendar year*

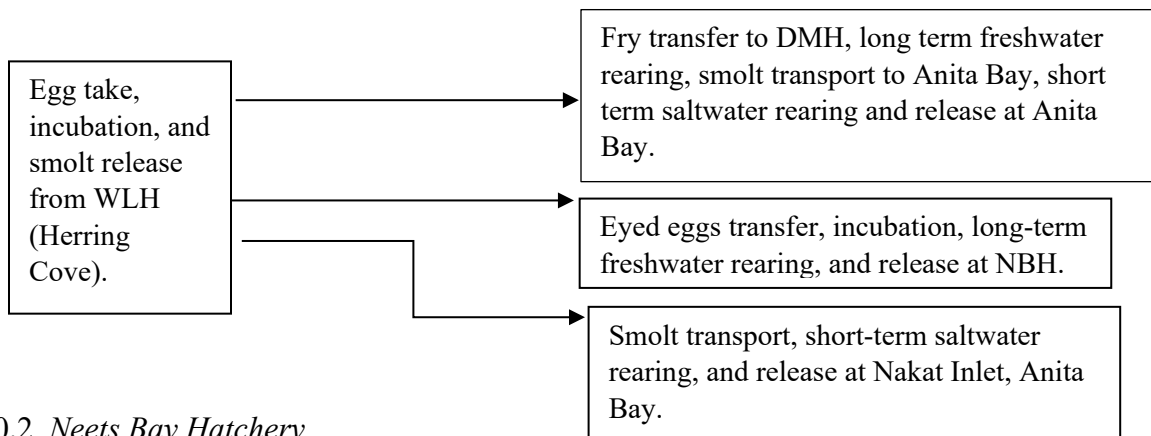
Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked
Neets Bay coho salmon	2024	5/26	3,200,000	Smolt	CWT, 5.5%

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

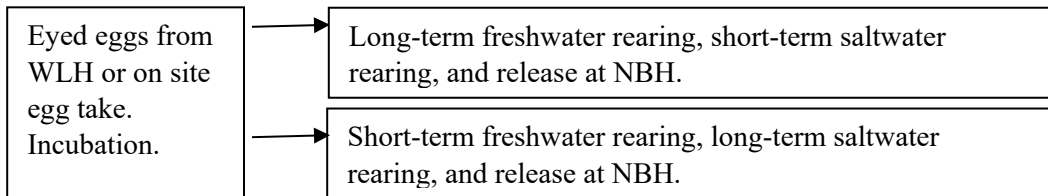
Program Name	Brood Year	Number Live (Jan. 1)	Number to Release	Date	Life Stage
Whitman Lake coho salmon	2025	440,000	400,000	May 2027	Eggs
Neets Bay coho salmon	2025	3,300,000	3,200,000	May 2027	alevin
Nakat Inlet coho salmon	2025	660,000	600,000	May 2027	Eggs
Anita Bay coho salmon	2025	550,000	500,000	May 2027	Eggs

2.10 *Operational diagrams*

2.10.1 *Whitman Lake Hatchery*



2.10.2 *Neets Bay Hatchery*



2.11 *Fish transport permits*

FTP #	Egg take, transport, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
01J-1001	Transport, release	WLH to Anita Bay	600,000 smolt	5/31/2033
05J-1008	Backup egg take, transport	NBH to WLH	4,500,000 eggs	6/30/2035
05J-1007	Egg take, release	WLH to Herring Cove	4,500,000 eggs, up to 1,000,000 of these for Herring Cove	6/30/2035
05J-1026	Transport, release	WLH to Nakat Inlet	600,000 smolt	12/31/2035
13J-1005	Transport, release	WLH to NBH to Neets Bay	3,200,000 eyed eggs plus 600,000 smolt	4/30/2033
98J-1007	Egg take, release	NBH to Neets Bay	4,500,000 eggs	6/30/2028
20J-1008	Transport, release	WLH to DMH to NBH	230,000 fry	12/31/2029

FTP #	Egg take, transport, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
22J-1003	Transport, release	WLH to DMH to Anita Bay	400,000 smolt	4/1/2032

3.0 Summer Chinook salmon: WLH, CLH, DMH, and PSNH

3.1.1 *Whitman Lake Hatchery summer Chinook salmon program details*

This year's plans for Chickamin River stock Chinook salmon distribution and rearing:

Adult Chinook returns to WLH serve as the primary egg source for all SSRAA Chickamin River stock programs, including a potential supply of up to 700,000 eggs for Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery (PSNH). In 2026, no broodstock shortages are anticipated. The distribution and rearing plan are described in this and the following subsections.

Herring Cove:

Remaining eggs reared at WLH for direct release to maintain the broodstock program (700,000 fish goal).

The target weight for all releases is 25 grams. While all Chickamin River Chinook salmon will continue to be 100% thermally marked, the marking strategy for BY 2025 will be 20% adipose clip and 20% tag rate. These programs continue to support increased harvest in District 1 common property fisheries, specifically for the troll and sport fleets. CWT data remains essential for evaluating fishery contributions and various culture methods.

3.1.2 *Whitman Lake Hatchery Carroll Inlet Chinook salmon release program details*

Carroll Inlet:

Eggs incubated and reared at WLH, then transported to saltwater net pens for a short-term rearing and release (600,000 fish release goal).

Egg take, incubation, and long-term freshwater rearing are conducted at WLH. Smolt are subsequently transported to Carroll Inlet for short-term saltwater rearing, imprinting, and release. The primary objective of this program is to provide Chinook salmon for common property fisheries, specifically the District 1 troll fleet. Any terminal fish remaining after July 1 will be harvested for cost recovery via seine or gillnet. Coded Wire Tags are utilized to evaluate fishery contributions and survival rates across different fish culture methods. For the 2026 release, 20% of the smolt transported to Carroll Inlet will be CWT-tagged and clipped. Additionally, SSRAA will continue to thermal mark all releases at Carroll Inlet. The annual production goal is to release 600,000 Chinook salmon smolt at Carroll Inlet each May.

3.1.3 *Whitman Lake Hatchery Deer Mountain Chinook salmon release program details*

Ketchikan Creek:

Eggs incubated at WLH and transferred to DMH for freshwater rearing and release at Ketchikan Creek.

Egg take, incubation, and short-term freshwater rearing are conducted at WLH. Following this phase, fry are transported to DMH for long-term freshwater rearing and subsequent release into Ketchikan Creek. The program's primary objectives are to support common property fisheries, specifically the District 1 troll fleet, and to provide a backup broodstock source for the SSRAA Chickamin River stock. Adults returning to DMH will be designated for cost recovery, public donation, broodstock requirements, or personal use fisheries. For the 2026 cycle, 38% of the Chinook salmon yearling smolt released from DMH will be marked with CWTs. The annual production goal remains to release of 80,000 Chinook salmon smolt into Ketchikan Creek each May.

3.1.4 Deer Mountain Hatchery zero-check Chinook salmon release program details

Following the return of adult Chinook to DMH in 2020, SSRAA will continue this program utilizing eggs from returning adults. Egg collection will take place at DMH or WLH in August, with incubation occurring at DMH. The eggs will be matured rapidly on warm water to ensure emergent fry by January. Rearing will proceed from January through June, at which point the fish will be released into Ketchikan Creek. The primary objectives of this program are to provide Chinook salmon for common property fisheries—specifically the District 1 troll fleet—and to serve as a backup broodstock source for the SSRAA Chickamin stock program. To evaluate the validity of this experimental zero-check approach, fish will be tagged at a high rate; in 2026, 100% of the smolt released into Ketchikan Creek will carry Coded Wire Tags (CWTs). Our production goal is to release 20-gram smolt in mid-June. Adults returning to DMH will be utilized for broodstock, donated to the public, sold for cost recovery, or harvested in personal use fisheries.

3.1.5 Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery Port Saint Nicholas release program details

Port Saint Nicholas:

Eggs have been shipped to Crystal Lake Hatchery (CLH) for incubation and freshwater rearing. In October of this year, 200,000 smolt will be transported to PSN for overwintering in saltwater net pens, with a scheduled release in late March or early April. Additionally, 300,000 smolt will be transported to NBH for freshwater overwintering. These will then be moved to the PSN saltwater net pens the following April for saltwater rearing and a May release.

In 2026, SSRAA will continue the PSN release at the 600,000 fish level with 500,000 of those coming from CLH. Returning adults will contribute to the commercial and sport harvest in Districts 3, 4, and 13 as well as cost recovery. PSNH will continue to produce smolt on site for release at the PSN net pen site but eggs will remain at WLH from egg take until approximately July 1 when fed fry will be transported via the Inter-Island Ferry from Ketchikan to Prince of Wales Island and overland to PSNH for continued freshwater rearing until April of the following year. This will allow the facility to be vacant from April–July each year.

3.1.5.1 Port Saint Nicholas Creek Weir Operation

A weir will be installed at the terminus of Port Saint Nicholas Creek to prevent returning Chinook salmon that enter the creek from transiting to upstream spawning habitat. The weir will be

located at approximately 55°26.99' N lat, 132°59.50' W long, approximately 100-feet upstream of the saltwater sport fishing boundary, as determined and marked by ADF&G. This corresponds to city-owned property along the creek, also known as tract K, ANCSA 14 C subdivision plat 95-57, recorded September 12, 1995. The weir will be operated from May 1 through August 15. If adult Chinook salmon are no longer in the system, the weir will be removed before August 15. Picket spans will be gauged to allow pink and chum salmon, and trout species, free access in either direction yet inhibit passage of Chinook salmon by virtue of their size. Due to run timing of salmon in the system, it is not expected that there will be any major conflicts between returning Chinook salmon and native pink salmon. The weir will be angled to lead Chinook salmon into a covered trap section with an anti-backout device. Returning Chinook salmon will not be allowed to spawn. Chinook salmon carcasses will be given away or sold as bait per AS 16.10.450. The weir location is in very shallow water, therefore, installation and maintenance will be relatively easy. Hatchery staff will walk the Port Saint Nicholas headstream weekly until August 31 and remove any Chinook salmon found upstream of the weir. The department requests that a weekly update of weir and stream survey activity be provided to the Division of Commercial Fisheries (CF) area management biologist (AMB) in Ketchikan and Division of Sport Fisheries (SF) AMB in Craig during the period that the weir is in place.

3.1.6 *Crystal Lake Hatchery-Neets Bay Chinook salmon release program - suspended*

SSRAA has suspended the CLH to NBH Chinook program and redirected those fish to PSN.

3.1.7 *Whitman Lake Hatchery Neets Bay Chinook salmon release program - suspended*

SSRAA has suspended the WLH to NBH Chinook program and redirected those fish to Carroll Inlet.

3.2 *Egg takes*

Program Name	Ancestral Stock(s)	Egg-take Site	Primary or Alternate Source?	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum
Whitman Lake Chinook salmon	Chickamin River	WLH	P	2,300,000 ¹	2,300,000
Deer Mountain Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Chickamin River	DMH	A	0	600,000

3.3 *Broodstock capture method*

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

Chinook returning to DMH are hatchery produced. Adults will swim up a fish ladder from Ketchikan Creek to a small holding area in the hatchery. Broodstock needs are very limited and

recruitment will be restricted. Fish in excess of broodstock needs will be given away or sold for cost recovery.

3.4.1 *Spawning at WLH*

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

3.4.2 *Spawning at DMH*

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

3.5 *Egg-take schedule*

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

3.6 *Carcass disposal*

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

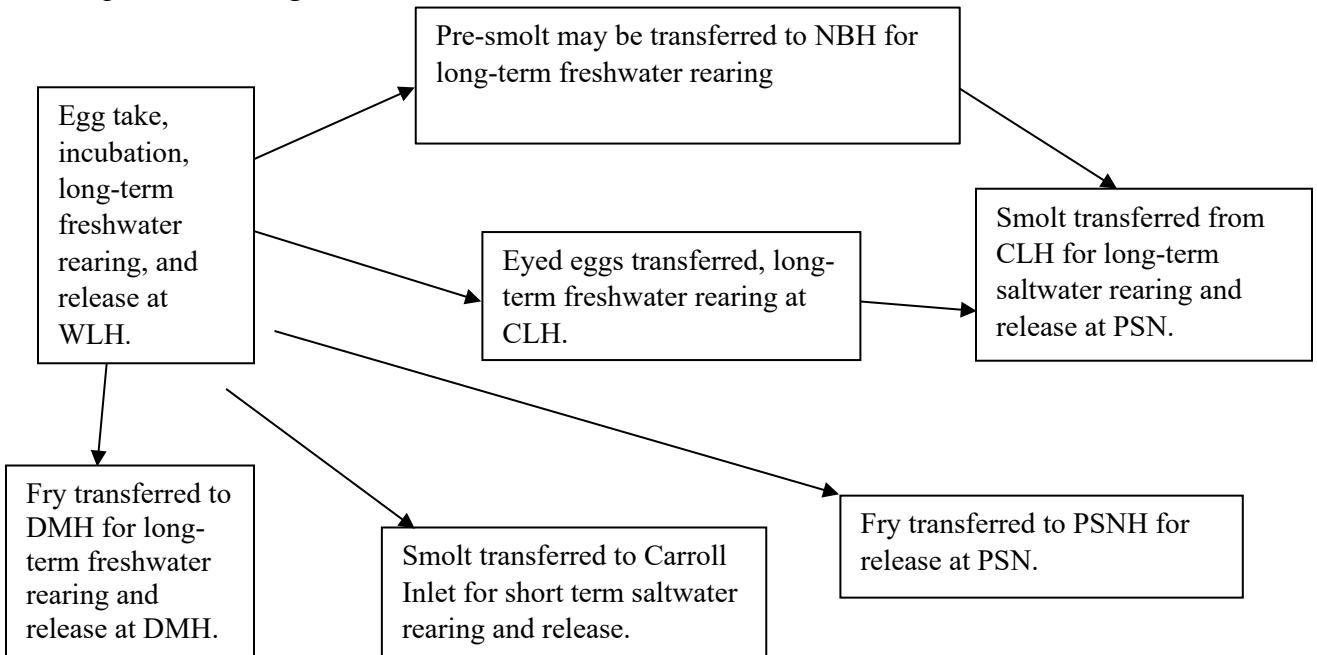
3.7 *Planned releases this calendar year*

Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked
Whitman Lake Chinook salmon	2024	4/26-5/26	700,000	Smolt	CWT, 20% TM 100%
Carroll Inlet Chinook salmon WLH	2024	4/26-5/26	600,000	Smolt	CWT, 20% TM 100%
Port Saint Nicholas Chinook salmon CLH	2024	4/26-5/26	500,000	Smolt	CWT, 20% TM 100%
Deer Mountain Chinook salmon	2024	4/26-5/26	79,000	Smolt	CWT, 38% TM 100%
Port Saint Nick Chinook salmon	2024	5/26	100,000	Smolt	CWT, 20% TM 100%
Deer Mountain zero-check Chinook	2025	6/25	20,000	smolt	CWT, 100%
Total			1,949,000	Smolt	

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

Program Name	Brood Year	Number Live (January 1)	Number to Release	Release Date	Life Stage
SSRAA Chinook salmon programs	2025	2,200,000 eggs	1,900,000	Spring 2027	Fry - smolt

3.9 Operational diagram



3.10 Fish transport permits

FTP #	Egg take, transport, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
19J-1001	Egg take, transport, release	DMH to Carroll Inlet	600,000 eggs	12/31/2028
15J-1021	Egg take, transport, release	WLH to CLH to Neets Bay	1,000,000 eggs	6/30/2035
14J-1022	Egg take, release	WLH to Herring Cove	2,100,000 eggs; 750,000 presmolt to Herring Cove	7/30/2034
19J-1003	Egg take, transport	WLH to DMH	600,000 eggs	12/31/2028
18J-1003	Transport, release	WLH to Carroll Inlet	620,000 smolt	4/1/2032
19J-1004	Rearing, release	DMH to Ketchikan Creek	25,000 zero-check smolt	8/1/2029

FTP #	Egg take, transport, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
19J-1002	Transport, release	DMH to City Pond to Ketchikan Creek	114,000 juveniles	12/31/2028
19J-1013	Transport	DMH to WLH	500 adult	7/15/2029
20J-1021	Egg take, transport	NBH to WLH	500,000 eggs	8/1/2030
20J-1022	Egg take, transport	Carroll Inlet to WLH	500,000 eggs	8/1/2030
20J-1024	Egg take, transport	PSN to WLH	500,000 eggs	8/1/2030
16J-1012	Transport, release	WLH to PSNH to Port St Nicholas	770,000 eggs	6/30/2026
20J-1027	Transport, release	CLH to PSN	500,000 smolt	8/1/2030
21J-1011	Transport, release	CLH to NBH to PSN	315,000 fed fry	4/1/2031
22J-1010	Transport, release	WLH to PSN	110,000 fed fry	7/1/2032
24J-1010	Transport, release	WLH to DMH	105,000 juvenile	4/01/2035
24J-1011	Egg take, transport, release	WLH to Ketchikan Creek	30,000 eggs	4/01/2035

4.0 Summer chum salmon: NBH and WLH

In 2026, SSRAA is centralizing parts of the summer chum program by consolidating remote releases under one hatchery permit where possible. The permitting for Port Asumcion was consolidated on the BIH permit and the Nakat Inlet production consolidated on the NBH permit. Releases in 2025 were permitted under the past structure but starting with brood year 2025, Nakat Inlet releases will be authorized through the NBH Permit. There were no changes to any SSRAA chum release numbers as a result of this consolidation.

4.1.1 Neets Bay Hatchery summer chum salmon program details

Neets Bay Hatchery continues to serve as a central incubation facility for SSRAA's summer chum programs. A portion of the eyed eggs collected at NBH are transported to WLH for incubation, rearing, and release at Kendrick Bay, while the remaining eggs are incubated at NBH. Fry are transferred to saltwater net pens in February and released in late April with a target weight of 2.5 grams.

In 2026, NBH will continue to test the effectiveness of transferring fry for release to avoid predation, pending approval of the request for this fourth year of the study. During this period, a portion of the summer chum will be either tendered or towed approximately 12 miles from the hatchery rearing site for release.

The primary objectives of NBH production are as follows:

- Broodstock Sustainability: Ensuring a consistent egg source for SSRAA programs.

- Fishery Support: Providing adult chum salmon for harvest in common property fisheries (Districts 1 through 7) and cost recovery within the Neets Bay Special Harvest Area (SHA).
- Evaluation: All salmon are thermally marked to evaluate fishery contributions, predict returns, and optimize rearing strategies.
- Annual production goal remains the release of 61 million 2.5-gram chum salmon

4.1.2 *Whitman Lake Hatchery Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon program details*

Summer chum salmon are spawned at NBH, with a portion of eyed eggs transported to WLH for incubation and rearing. In the event of a broodstock shortage at NBH, eggs may be collected at Kendrick Bay or Nakat Inlet. Fry are transported by vessel to two release sites for long-term rearing. For the 2026 season, all fish are distributed between two net-pen sites in Kendrick Bay. maximum.

The production goal is to release 40 million summer chum salmon, weighing at least 2.5 grams, the last week of April. These releases support common property harvests—primarily the seine fleet in Districts 1 and 2—and the terminal fishery in Kendrick Bay. All salmon are thermally marked to facilitate statistical evaluation of fishery contributions, return predictions, and rearing strategies.

4.1.3 *NBH Nakat Inlet summer chum salmon program details*

For the 2026 season, SSRAA will collect eggs at NBH and transport the resulting fry to Nakat Inlet. This release primarily supports the District 1 gillnet fishery. All chum salmon will be thermally marked to facilitate statistical evaluation of common property fishery contributions, assist in return predictions, and evaluate rearing and release strategies. The program objective is to release 13,500,000 2.5-gram chum salmon annually in April or May

4.2 *Egg takes*

Program Name	Egg-take Site	Primary or Alternate Source?	Broodstock need	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum Eggs
Neets Bay summer chum salmon	Neets Bay	Primary	77,330	70,500,000	70,500,000 ¹
Kendrick Bay	Neets Bay	Primary	49,170	44,300,000	44,700,000
Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Primary	16,720	15,200,000	15,200,000

¹ NBH is permitted for 70,500,000 summer chum salmon eggs, plus an additional 50,000,000 can be taken for BIH (BIH and Anita Bay), another 44,700,000 eggs may be taken for WLH (Kendrick Bay release), and an additional 15,200,000 eggs can be taken for Nakat Inlet.

4.3 *Broodstock capture method*

The chum salmon returning to NBH are hatchery-produced. To manage the return, a sufficient number of adult chum salmon are collected by seine boat and positioned behind a barrier net or directed through a passive gate (a barrier net), which was installed in 2025. This barrier net is utilized to prevent fish in excess of broodstock requirements from entering the hatchery raceway

system. Adults placed behind the net migrate up Neets Creek and into a fish ladder. They are subsequently held in raceways for egg collection.

4.4 *Spawning*

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

4.5 *Egg-take schedule*

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

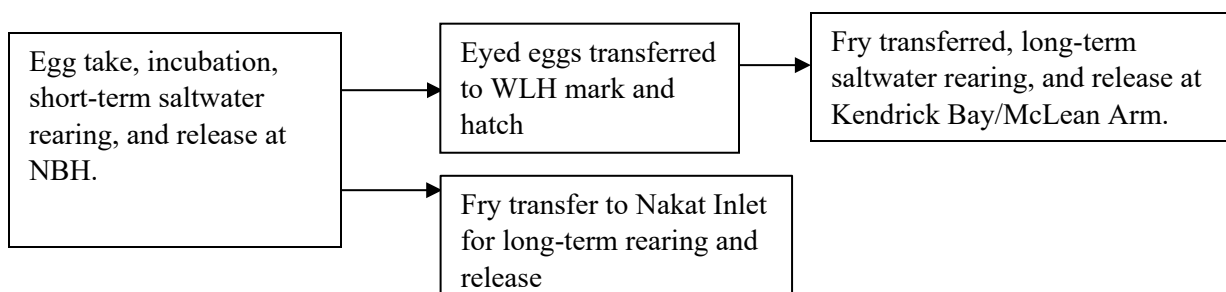
4.6 *Carcass disposal*

Carcasses are sold to contracted processor or dumped whole in deep water per ADEC permit.

4.7 *Planned releases this calendar year*

Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, %
Neets Bay summer chum salmon	2025	4/26-5/26	61,000,000	Smolt	TM, 100%
Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon	2025	4/2026	39,000,000	Smolt	TM, 100%
Nakat Inlet	2025	5/2026	13,500,000 ¹	Smolt	TM, 100%
Total			113,500, 000		

4.8 *Operational diagram*



4.9 *Fish transport permits*

FTP #	Egg take, transport, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal#, Life Stage	Expires
85J-1027	Egg take, release	NBH to Neets Bay	70,500,000 eggs	12/31/2034
12J-1013	Egg take, transport, release	NBH to WLH to Kendrick Bay	44,700,000 eggs	8/1/2032

FTP #	Egg take, transport, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal#, Life Stage	Expires
25J-1008	Egg take, release	NBH to Nakat Inlet	15,200,000 eggs	10/1/2035
19J-1014	Remote egg take	Nakat Inlet to NBH	15,000,000 eggs	8/1/2029
19J-1015	Remote egg take	Kendrick Bay to NBH	20,000,000 eggs	8/1/2029
22J-1006	Transport	Tow net pens from NBH to near Bushy Point	10,000,000 smolt	4/1/2027
22J-1007	Transport	NBH to near Bushy Point by vessel	20,000,000 smolt	4/1/2027

5.0 Summer chum salmon: BIH and PSNH

In 2026, SSRAA is centralizing the Port Asumcion summer chum program at BIH. This transition involves shifting the Nakat Inlet program to NBH and transferring 7.5 million Port Asumcion eggs from NBH to BIH.

All summer chum salmon programs are Carroll River ancestry. All chum salmon are thermally marked to allow for a statistically valid evaluation of their contribution to common property fisheries, assist in predicting returns, and evaluate optimal rearing and release strategies.

5.1.1 Burnett Inlet Hatchery summer chum salmon program details

For the 2026 season, SSRAA intends to collect up to 31,000,000 eggs at Burnett Inlet for BIH. This program supports common property harvests across the region, specifically within the District 6 drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries, while also providing broodstock for other SSRAA programs and potential cost recovery. The program's objective is to release 28,000,000 2.5-gram chum salmon annually in April or May.

5.1.2 Burnett Inlet Hatchery Anita Bay summer chum salmon program details

In 2026, SSRAA plans to collect summer chum eggs at BIH for releases at Anita Bay, Port Asumcion, and BIH. In the event of a broodstock shortfall at BIH, eggs will be transferred from NBH. If neither site secures adequate broodstock, remote egg-takes may occur at Anita Bay. Fry will be transported by vessel from BIH to Anita Bay for saltwater rearing. The fish will be released in late April with a production goal of 22 million summer chum at a minimum size of 2.5 grams.

The program's objective is to increase summer chum salmon harvest for the seine fleet in District 7, the gillnet fleet in Districts 6 and 8, and the troll fleet in Districts 6, 7, and 8. While these fish are harvested by all commercial fleets in the terminal area, the District 8 gillnet fishery remains the primary harvester. Additionally, BIH serves as an alternate broodstock site for NBH.

5.1.4 *Burnett Inlet Hatchery Port Asumcion summer chum salmon program details*

BIH will incubate and pond a total of 19.5 million eggs for Port Asumcion.

Additionally, BIH may incubate 8 million eggs on behalf of PSNH for release at Port Asumcion (see 5.1.5, below).

Adult returns to Port Asumcion will be harvested in the terminal area as cost recovery to support all SSRAA programs, specifically KRH coho production. Returning adults will also be available for harvest by seine and troll fleets in common property fisheries. SSRAA's overall production goal for Port Asumcion remains the release of 25 million summer chum salmon at a target weight of 2.5 grams in April.

5.1.5 *Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery Port Asumcion summer chum salmon production*

In 2014, the PSNH permit was modified to include an additional 8 million Carroll River stock summer chum salmon green eggs and to establish Port Asumcion as a remote release site. These eggs are sourced from either Neets Bay or Burnett Inlet. SSRAA began egg collection for this program in 2017, with the initial release occurring in the spring of 2018. The 2018 eggs were collected and incubated at Burnett Inlet Hatchery (BIH) under a permit authorizing BIH to manage the program on behalf of PSNH.

SSRAA submitted a Permit Alteration Request (PAR) in 2026 that is being administratively processed to further consolidate permits that would move these 8 million eggs under the BIH permit rather than under the PSNH permit. This change will not result in a change in total egg take, stock or release numbers and will better reflect that chum will not be incubated at PSNH. This will also streamline annual reporting.

5.2 *Egg takes*

Program Name	Egg-take Site	Primary or Alternate Source?	Broodstock need	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum Eggs
Burnett Inlet summer chum	BIH	Primary	31,000	31,000,000	35,000,000
Anita Bay summer chum	BIH	Primary	25,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Port Asumcion summer chum	BIH	Primary	27,500	27,500,000	27,500,000 ¹
TOTAL			91,200	83,500,000	87,500,000

¹ Includes 19.5 million eggs taken at BIH and 8,000,000 taken at BIH on behalf of PSNH that are transported to PSNH for hatch. These 8,000,000 eggs can be collected, hatched, and reared at BIH on behalf of PSNH.

5.3 *Broodstock capture method*

Chum salmon returning to BIH are hatchery-produced fish. Fish are spawned as they swim up the fish ladder into the holding raceways. Fish in excess of broodstock needs may be harvested for cost recovery.

5.4 *Spawning*

Adult chum salmon are dispatched using a pass-through electro-anesthesia unit. Eggs are fertilized in buckets, rinsed and pumped in saline solution directly to incubators. Water hardened eggs are disinfected with Iodophor.

5.5 *Egg-take schedule*

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

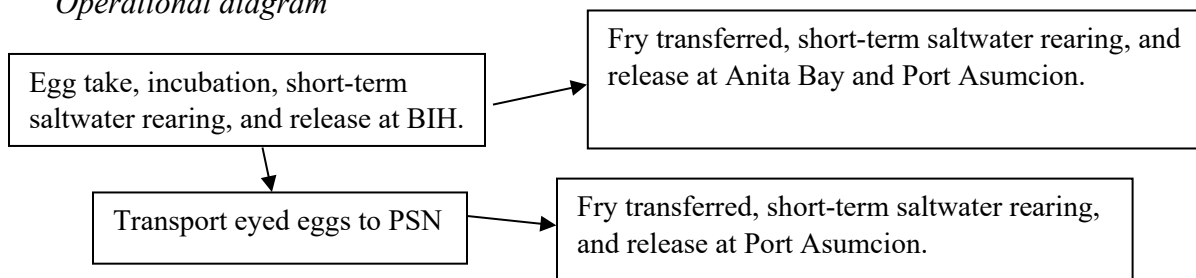
5.6 *Carcass disposal*

Carcasses are removed by the licensed cost recovery firm, given away as bait, or dumped whole in an approved deep-water location.

5.7 *Planned releases this calendar year*

Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked
Burnett Inlet summer chum	2025	4/2026	28,500,000	fry	TM, 100%
Anita Bay summer chum salmon	2025	4/26-5/2026	22,000,000	fry	TM, 100%
Port Asumcion	2025	4/26- 5/2026	24,000,000	fry	TM, 100%
Port Asumcion (on behalf of PSNH)	2025	4/26- 5/2026	1,800,000	fry	TM, 100%
Total			76,300,000		

5.8 *Operational diagram*



5.9 *Fish transport permits*

FTP #	Egg take, transfer, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
15J-1002	Backup egg take, transfer, release	NBH to BIH to Burnett Inlet	25,000,000 eggs	7/30/2035
18J-1009	Egg take, release	BIH to Burnett Inlet	35,000,000 eggs	7/31/2028

FTP #	Egg take, transfer, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
18J-1007	Egg take, transfer, release	BIH to Port Asumcion	19,500,000 eggs	7/31/2035
10J-1028	Egg take, transfer, release	NBH to BIH to Anita Bay	25,000,000 eggs	12/31/2035
18J-1008	Egg take, transfer, release	BIH to Anita Bay	25,000,000 eggs	7/31/2028
19J-1016	Backup remote egg-take	Anita Bay to BIH	20,000,000 eggs	8/1/2029
19J-1019	Egg take, transfer, release	BIH to PSNH to Port Asumcion	8,000,000 eggs ¹	12/31/2029
21J-1018	Egg take, transfer	BIH to NBH	50,000,000 eggs	8/1/2031
24J-1002	Transfer, release	BIH to BI (tow pens)	28,000,000 fry	4/1/2034

¹ On behalf of Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery

6.0 Fall chum salmon: BIH and Nakat Inlet

Fall chum are Disappearance + Lagoon Creek ancestry. To facilitate statistically valid contribution data, assist in return predictions, and evaluate rearing strategies, all chum salmon are thermally marked.

6.1.1 *Burnett Inlet Hatchery fall chum salmon program details*

SSRAA intends to collect all fall chum eggs at BIH in 2026. Pending a successful collection, eyed eggs will be transferred to NBH to support the Nakat Inlet release. Approximately 6.5 million fall chum eggs will be collected for the BIH program. Fry will be ponded directly into salt water for rearing and release. Returns to BIH are intended to contribute to common property fisheries, primarily the District 6 gillnet fishery, and to provide for broodstock. Any fish returning in excess of broodstock requirements will be harvested for cost-recovery. The current production goal is to release 6 million fall chum at a minimum of 2.0 grams by mid-May.

6.1.2 *Nakat Inlet fall chum salmon program details*

The operational details regarding the Nakat Inlet fall chum program: each September, approximately 8 million eggs are collected at BIH. These eyed eggs are subsequently transported to NBH, where the resulting fry undergo short-term rearing in freshwater raceways. Following this stage, the fry are transported by vessel to Nakat Inlet for continued rearing in seawater pens. These pens are strategically located within the freshwater influence of Nakat Creek to ensure proper imprinting. The chum salmon smolt are released from the Nakat Inlet pens in early May. These returns support common property fisheries, primarily serving the gillnet fleet in Districts 1, 6, and

7, as well as terminal gillnet fisheries in the Nakat Inlet THA. The current production goal is to release 8 million fall chum salmon, weighing 2 grams or larger, by mid-May.

6.2 *Egg takes*

Program Name	Egg Take Site	Primary or Alternate Source?	Broodstock need	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum Eggs
Burnett Inlet fall chum salmon	BIH	Primary	6,810	6,500,000 ¹	10,000,000
Nakat Inlet fall chum salmon	BIH	Primary	8,381	8,800,000 ²	8,000,000
TOTAL			15,200	15,300,000	

¹ BIH fall chum egg take limit for BIH is 10 million (egg take through release at BIH). Program goal is 6.5 million.

² Fall chum eggs for Nakat Inlet are transferred to NBH.

6.3 *Broodstock capture method*

Fall chum salmon returning to BIH are hatchery-produced fish and have free access to the fish ladder which terminates in a holding raceway. Eggs are collected as fish ripen.

6.4 *Spawning*

Adult chum salmon are dispatched using an electro-anesthesia unit. Eggs are fertilized in buckets and are then rinsed and pumped to the incubation building. Eggs are disinfected with Iodophor.

6.5 *Egg-take schedule*

Eggs are collected in September as fish enter the raceway.

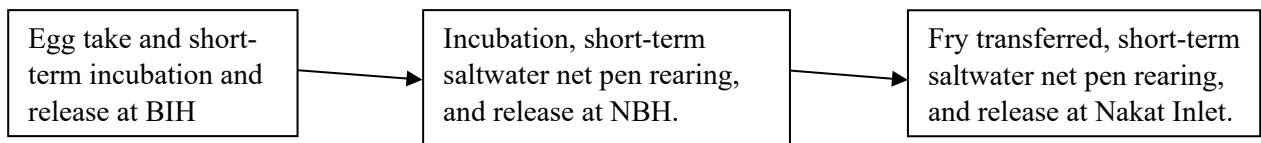
6.6 *Carcass disposal*

Carcasses are dumped in deep water, given away as bait, sold for cost recovery, or removed by the licensed cost recovery firm.

6.7 *Planned releases this calendar year*

Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked
Nakat Inlet	2024	May 2026	1,800,000	Smolt	TM, 100%
Burnett Inlet fall chum salmon	2025	May 2026	7,000,000	Smolt	TM, 100%
Total			8,800,000		

6.8 Operational diagram



6.9 Fish transport permits

FTP #	Egg take, transfer, release	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
98J-1006	Egg take, release	NBH to Neets Bay	35,000,000 eggs	6/30/2028
16J-1022	Egg take, transfer, and release	BIH to NBH to Neets Bay	29,000,000 eggs	12/31/2026
13J-1006	Egg take, transfer, release	NBH to BIH to Burnett Inlet	6,000,000 eggs	8/1/2033
16J-1021	Egg take, release	BIH to Burnett Inlet	10,000,000 eggs	12/31/2026
00J-1004	Transfer, release	NBH to Nakat Inlet	8,000,000 fry	12/31/2030
24J-1003	Egg take, transfer, release	BIH to NBH to Nakat Inlet	8,000,000 eggs	9/01/2034

7.0 Klawock River Hatchery fall coho salmon

7.1 Program details

This program aims to enhance common property fisheries in the Craig and Klawock areas. In this program, returning coho salmon in excess of escapement and broodstock requirements are harvested for cost recovery. Prior to release, approximately 3.4% of the total production (138,000 fish) are coded-wire-tagged and adipose fin clipped. Tag recovery begins in salt water through ADF&G port sampling and dockside creel censuses across Southeast Alaska. Coho salmon entering the Klawock River following commercial and sport fisheries are sampled during cost recovery and egg take procedures. Recovered heads are sent to the Mark, Tag, and Age Lab in Juneau to determine hatchery contribution. ADF&G estimates the freshwater sport harvest in the Klawock River using the Statewide Harvest Survey and subsistence permit reports. The hatchery contribution to this freshwater harvest is then calculated by applying the hatchery composition observed during cost recovery and egg take.

7.2 Egg takes

Program Name	Ancestral Stock(s)	Egg-Take Site, Stat Area	Primary or Alternate Source?	Current Year Egg Goal	Permitted Maximum
Klawock River coho salmon	Klawock River	Klawock River Hatchery, 103-60-10470	P	4,700,000	5,500,000
Species/Run Totals				4,700,000	5,500,000

7.3 Escapement Requirement and Removal Schedule

The escapement goal is 4,000–9,000 coho salmon based on weir count. The department developed a weekly escapement schedule for statistical week 31 through statistical week 48 to achieve an escapement target, 6,500, which is within the escapement goal range. The schedule removes 140 coho salmon from the 6,500 fish escapement target to account for fish returning prior to statistical week 31 and after November 30. SSRAA will follow the weekly escapement schedule and provide the department with a weekly report containing daily counts of coho and sockeye salmon passed upstream, used for cost recovery, and collected for broodstock. All other species will be passed as efficiently as possible. Fish given away to the community are classified as cost recovery. The weekly report must be e-mailed to the department contacts listed below by noon Monday of the following statistical week. Significant overage/underage in a given statistical week will be made up the following week until the schedule's cumulative totals are caught up. SSRAA staff will contact the department if large numbers of coho salmon are seen migrating into Klawock Lake prior to weir installation.

Weekly Coho Salmon Escapement Schedule, 2026¹

Stat Week	Dates	Weekly Escapement	Sum
31	7/26–8/1	30	30
32	8/2–8/8	45	75
33	8/9–8/15	75	150
34	8/16–8/22	135	285
35	8/23–8/29	190	475
36	8/30–9/5	265	740
37	9/6–9/12	370	1,110
38	9/13–9/19	580	1,690
39	9/20–9/26	705	2,395
40	9/27–10/3	815	3,210
41	10/4–10/10	815	4,025
42	10/11–10/17	725	4,750
43	10/18–10/24	575	5,325
44	10/25–10/31	425	5,750
45	11/1–11/7	260	6,010
46	11/8–11/14	180	6,190
47	11/15–11/21	100	6,290
48	11/22–11/28	70	6,360

¹ This schedule assumes the weir will be installed during statistical week 31 and that it be pulled no later than November 30, to allow unimpeded fish migration to and from Klawock Lake. The department believes that based on historical data, enough coho salmon will return before statistical week 31, and after November 30, to reach the 6,500 coho salmon escapement target using the above escapement schedule.

Department contacts for weekly salmon count reports are:

- Division of Sport Fish, Region 1 Enhancement Coordinator, Matt Catterson (matt.catterson@alaska.gov)

- Division of Commercial Fisheries area management biologist (AMB) in Ketchikan, Bo Meredith (bo.meredith@alaska.gov)
- Division of Sport Fish AMB in Craig, Craig Schwanke (craig.schwanke@alaska.gov).

7.4 *Weir Operation*

In 2026, the Klawock River weir will be installed on July 1 in order to estimate Klawock Lake sockeye salmon escapement. Hatchery personnel will count all sockeye salmon that pass upstream through the weir beginning July 1. The numbers will be reported to ADF&G weekly. A downstream gate will be installed in the weir to allow unimpeded outmigration of fish in the Klawock River through July.

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

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

The weir will be removed from the river no later than November 30:

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

7.5 *Broodstock capture method*

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

7.6 Spawning

An estimated 3,800 fish are required for broodstock. Fish migrating up the river are diverted into raceways at the weir. Broodstock will be held in raceways until ripe. Eggs from three females are fertilized with milt from two males in two-gallon buckets. Fresh water is added to activate fertilization. The eggs are rinsed in clean water and then loaded into Kitoi box incubators for water hardening in 100 ppm Iodophor solution for 20 minutes.

7.7 Egg-take schedule

Broodstock collection begins in September and ends in November. Egg takes occur weekly from late October until mid-November. Females are sorted for ripeness prior to spawning. The number of eggs collected is based on a fecundity of 2,500 eggs per female.

7.8 Carcass Disposal

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

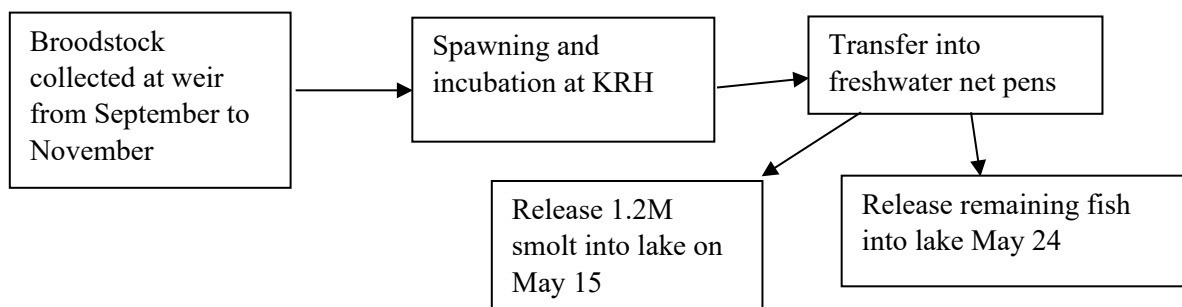
7.9 Planned releases this calendar year of previous brood years' production

Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, # Marked	Thermal Mark
Early lake release coho salmon	2024	5/15/2026	1.2 million	smolt	CWT, 3.3%	No
Lake release	2024	5/24/2026	2.9 million	smolt	CWT, 3.6%	No

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

Program Name	Brood Year	Number Live (Jan. 1)	Number, Release Date	Life Stage
Klawock River coho salmon	2025	4.5 million	4.3 million, 2027	Eyed Eggs/Alevins

7.11 Operational Diagrams



7.12 Fish Transport Permits

FTP #	Egg take, transport, or release?	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
16J-1011	Egg take, transport, release	KRH to Klawock Lake	5,000,000 eggs ¹	6/30/2034
16J-1010	Transport, release	Klawock Lake to saltwater net pens	Pre-smolt from 5,000,000 eggs	6/30/2026

¹ Up to 1.2 million fish maybe be released on May 15. Remaining fish will be released May 24. Maximum egg take on FTP is 5,000,000.

8.0 Deer Mountain Hatchery triploid rainbow trout

8.1 Deer Mountain Hatchery triploid trout program details

Triploid rainbow trout eggs are transported from William Jack Hernandez Hatchery (WJHH) to DMH in February each year as eyed eggs. Eggs are incubated and reared to various sizes prior to stocking in local Ketchikan lakes (Harriet Hunt Lake and Carlanna Lake). Four stockings occur at 1 gram, 2 grams, 4 grams, and 10 grams throughout the summer. Some fish are retained at the hatchery for 16 months to be stocked to City Park for harvest in a “Kid’s Fishing Day” in June. All three lakes are category 3, meaning they have barrierred or weired outlets.

8.2 Planned releases this calendar year

Program Name	Brood Year	Release Date	Number to Release	Life Stage	Type of Mark, % Marked
Deer Mountain Rainbow Trout	2025	May - August	54,000	Juvenile	none

8.3 Fish transport permits

FTP #	Egg take, transport, or Release?	Trans. From → To	Maximal #, Life Stage	Expires
20J-1001	transfer	WJHH to DMH	200,000 eggs	12/31/2029
20J-1002	release	DMH to Carlanna Lake	12,000 sub catchable	12/31/2029
20J-1003	release	DMH to Harriet Hunt Lake	40,000 sub catchable	12/31/2029
20J-1004	release	DMH to City Park	2,000 catchable	12/31/2029

9.0 Mark and tag program

The purpose of marking hatchery releases is to evaluate SSRAA's contribution to fisheries. Mark recoveries provide essential data for estimating survival based on hatchery, release site, stock, brood year, and rearing or release strategies. Currently, all SSRAA hatchery-produced chum, Chinook, and coho salmon releases are marked using otolith marks, clipped adipose fins, Coded Wire Tags (CWT), or a combination thereof. All chum salmon receive otolith marks. For coho and Chinook releases, a portion is marked with both an adipose fin clip and a CWT. Starting with BY20, nearly all Chinook salmon releases were 100% adipose clipped and 20% CWT; however, this practice concluded with BY23. As of 2024, no management strategies have been identified to benefit from the 100% clipping program. Consequently, SSRAA transitioned Chinook production marking to 20% adipose clipped and 20% CWT, unless specific benefits are identified for 100% clipping of a particular release group. Nearly all Chinook releases will also continue to be otolith marked.

Detailed listings of releases by mark type are available in Section 1.5, Production Summary

Chum salmon otoliths will be sampled from fisheries and the hatchery rack throughout the return period. Additionally, all Chinook and coho salmon returning to the hatchery rack will be examined for marks and tags. Chinook and coho salmon harvested in cost recovery fisheries will also be sampled for Coded Wire Tags (CWTs) as required for return evaluation. Detailed information regarding fishery mark recovery programs is available in the preceding program sections.

These mark recoveries support research on salmon return forecasts conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), ADF&G, and hatchery operators. Otolith marks may also be recovered from at-sea surveys to determine marine distribution by origin or sampled from streams to identify mark presence.

10.0 Harvest Management

10.1 *Special Harvest Areas*

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

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

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

Projected returns this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Coho salmon	Neets Bay	57,300	38,200	95,500
Chum salmon, summer	Neets Bay	486,000	886,000	1,372,000

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) harvest, etc.

5 AAC 40.041. Herring Bay Special Harvest Area - Ketchikan

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

Chinook salmon

In 2026, SSRAA is not anticipating a shortage of broodstock; however, protection of broodstock from the sport fishery in the Herring Cove SHA may be requested to allow adults to pass through to the hatchery.

In 2012, a Herring Bay THA management plan was adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). Three THAs were established: one for troll gear, one for sport fish gear, and one for a personal use fishery (5 AAC 33.369). Trolling will be open from July 1 through August 30. Personal use fishing will be allowed at all times that the troll THA is open. Sport fishing will be open from June 1 through July 31. Modification may be considered to the plan if broodstock shortages occur at the WLH.

Coho salmon

SSRAA does not anticipate a broodstock shortfall in 2026, but SSRAA may request an SHA closure if the anticipated return does not appear to support broodstock requirements. Fish in excess of broodstock needs will be removed and sold to a local processor.

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

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

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

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

Projected return this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Fall coho salmon	Herring Cove	8,200	8,200	16,400
Chinook salmon	Herring Cove	2,800	7,200	10,000

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest, etc.

5 AAC 40.045. Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area

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

Projected return this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Coho salmon	Nakat Inlet	22,300	7,400	29,700
Chum salmon, summer	Nakat Inlet	274,000	220,000	494,000
Chum salmon, fall	Nakat Inlet	12,200	7,800	20,000

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest, etc.

5 AAC 33.377. Kendrick Bay Terminal Harvest Area

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

Projected return this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Chum salmon, summer	Kendrick Bay	405,000	405,000	809,000

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest, etc.

5 AAC 40.039. Burnett Inlet Special Harvest Area

Management Considerations: Special management considerations to protect broodstock are not anticipated at this time. Summer and fall chum will be returning to Burnett Inlet in 2026 and any

excess broodstock will be harvested for cost recovery. Cost Recovery fishing periods for the hatchery permit holder will be opened and closed by EO.

Projected return this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Chum salmon, summer	Burnett Inlet	109,000	317,000	426,000
Chum salmon, fall	Burnett Inlet	4,600	7,000	11,600

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest, etc.

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

Management Considerations: A hatchery permit holder harvesting salmon within the SHA is exempt from the provisions of 5 AAC 33.310. Fishing periods for the hatchery permit holder will be opened and closed by EO by gear type. SSRAA will not be conducting cost-recovery in Anita Bay in 2026. In 2026, the Anita Bay THA (5 AAC 33.383) will open to common property troll, purse seine and drift gillnet fishing from June 1 to November 10. More information on time and gear rotation are provided in the 2026 Crystal Lake Hatchery AMP.

Projected return this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Coho salmon	Anita Bay	8,100	6,600	14,700
Chum salmon, summer	Anita Bay	249,000	148,000	397,000
Chinook salmon	Anita Bay	700	6,100	6,800

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest etc.

5 AAC 33.379. District 1: Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area.

Management Considerations: The Carroll Inlet THA was re-established by the BOF in 2018 (5 AAC 33.379). The area will be managed from June 1 through July 1 for troll gear, purse seine, and drift gillnet gear to provide for the harvest of hatchery produced Chinook salmon during periods established by EO. After July 1, SSRAA will coordinate with ADF&G to remove excess Chinook salmon from the water if needed. Excess Chinook salmon would be sold as cost recovery. The Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area consists of the waters of Carroll Inlet north of Nigelius Point at 55°33.50' N lat. Management considerations do not need to be made to protect broodstock, as broodstock will not be taken at Carroll Inlet.

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Chinook salmon	Carroll Inlet	1,700	4,400	6,100

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest, etc.

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

Management Considerations

Commercial Fisheries

Commercial seine and troll fisheries will intercept coho salmon returning to KRH on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Additional harvest also occurs throughout the Southeast Alaska troll fishery. Commercial fisheries specifically targeting these fish will not occur unless returns justify it based on inseason information. Returns of coho salmon to the Klawock River weir should be adequate to meet the escapement goal range of 4,000–9,000 fish and broodstock needs of 3,800 fish.

Freshwater Sport Fisheries

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

Saltwater Sport Fisheries

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

State Subsistence Fisheries

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

Federal Subsistence Fisheries

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

Cost Recovery Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projected return this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Coho salmon, fall	Klawock River	116,600	50,000	166,600

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest etc.

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

Management Considerations

In 2026, the use of setnet for cost-recovery harvest in the SHA will be allowed under EO. Due to concern for incidental catch of steelhead, any gillnet used will have a minimum 7-inch mesh restriction. The operator will notify the department if steelhead are incidentally harvested during cost-recovery efforts. The operator should keep in close contact with the Craig area port samplers to help ensure cost-recovery harvest is sampled for CWTs. The department requests that a weekly update of cost-recovery activity be provided to the CF AMB in Ketchikan and SF AMB in Craig during the period that the SHA is open. By regulation the SHA is open to cost recovery May 1-August 15. In 2026, the start date for cost recovery in the SHA will be delayed until June 1.

If deemed necessary by either the department or SSRAA, to achieve full utilization of Chinook salmon returning to the Port Saint Nicholas release location, a personal use fishery can be authorized by EO per 5 AAC 77.685. A personal use fishery would be open in the SHA, or a portion of the SHA, and would allow both dip net and beach seine gear. Daily and annual limits would be set by ADF&G in consultation with SSRAA.

Projected return this year:

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Chinook salmon	Port Saint Nicholas	2,100	7,100	9,200

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest, etc.

Port Asumcion Special Harvest Area.

The Port Asumcion SHA is designated as all waters within Port Asumcion north and west of a line from Point Cosinas located at 55°21.789' N lat, 133°30.645' W long to a point west of Point Maria located at 55°2.040' N lat, 133°30.256' W long.

Fishing periods and legal gear for cost recovery harvest in the SHA may be modified for the hatchery permit holder by EO, as needed.

Management Considerations

There are no broodstock concerns at Port Asumcion and no common property fisheries are anticipated. The site is intended to be a cost recovery site only. There will be no hatchery produced coho returning the site.

Species, Run	Release Location	Common Property Harvest	Other ¹	Total Return
Summer chum	Port Asumcion	106,000	248,000	354,000

¹ May include broodstock, cost recovery, MIC harvest etc.

10.2 Cost Recovery

In general, SSRAA conducts cost recovery harvest at five sites: Neets Bay SHA, Burnett Inlet SHA, Klawock River SHA, Port Asumcion SHA, and the Port Saint Nicholas SHA. In addition, SSRAA may sell excess Chinook and coho salmon that enter the holding ponds at NBH and WLH and any Chinook removed from the water in the Carroll Inlet THA will also be sold as cost recovery. In 2026, SSRAA will also collect cost recovery from a portion of the summer chum returning to the terminal area in Kendrick Bay.

SSRAA's goal is that ultimately 75% of all fish produced will be harvested in common property fisheries by the commercial fishing fleets it represents, with the remaining 25% harvested as cost recovery by SSRAA to cover operating expenses and retire long-term debt and broodstock for continuing production.

11.0 Historical Returns

Historical returns by brood year and age class – please see: <https://ssraa.org/chum-historic-releases/>, <https://ssraa.org/fall-chum-historic-data/>, and <https://ssraa.org/chinook-historic-data/>.

12.0 APPROVAL

Recommendation for Approval: SSRAA Hatcheries' Annual Management Plan 2026

Tessa Frost, General Manager, SSRAA 6/4/2026

Bo Meredith, Area Management Biologist, Division of Commercial Fisheries 6/22/2026

Katie Taylor, Area Management Biologist, Division of Commercial Fisheries 5/12/2026

Kelly Reppert, Area Management Biologist, Division of Sport Fish 6/22/2026

Craig Schwanke, Area Management Biologist, Division of Sport Fish 6/29/2026

Jeff Rice, Area Management Biologist, Division of Sport Fish 6/22/2026

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

Anne Reynolds-Manney, Regional Supervisor, Division of Commercial Fisheries 5/5/2026

Lorna Wilson, PNP Coordinator, Division of Commercial Fisheries 6/29/2026

Approval:

The 2026 SSRAA Hatcheries' Annual Management Plan is hereby approved:

Jason Dye, Deputy Director, Division of Sport Fish 6/29/2026

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

APPENDICES

- Appendix A – Facility Program Diagrams
- Appendix B – Maps

Appendix A: Facility and production summary diagrams.

Figure A1.

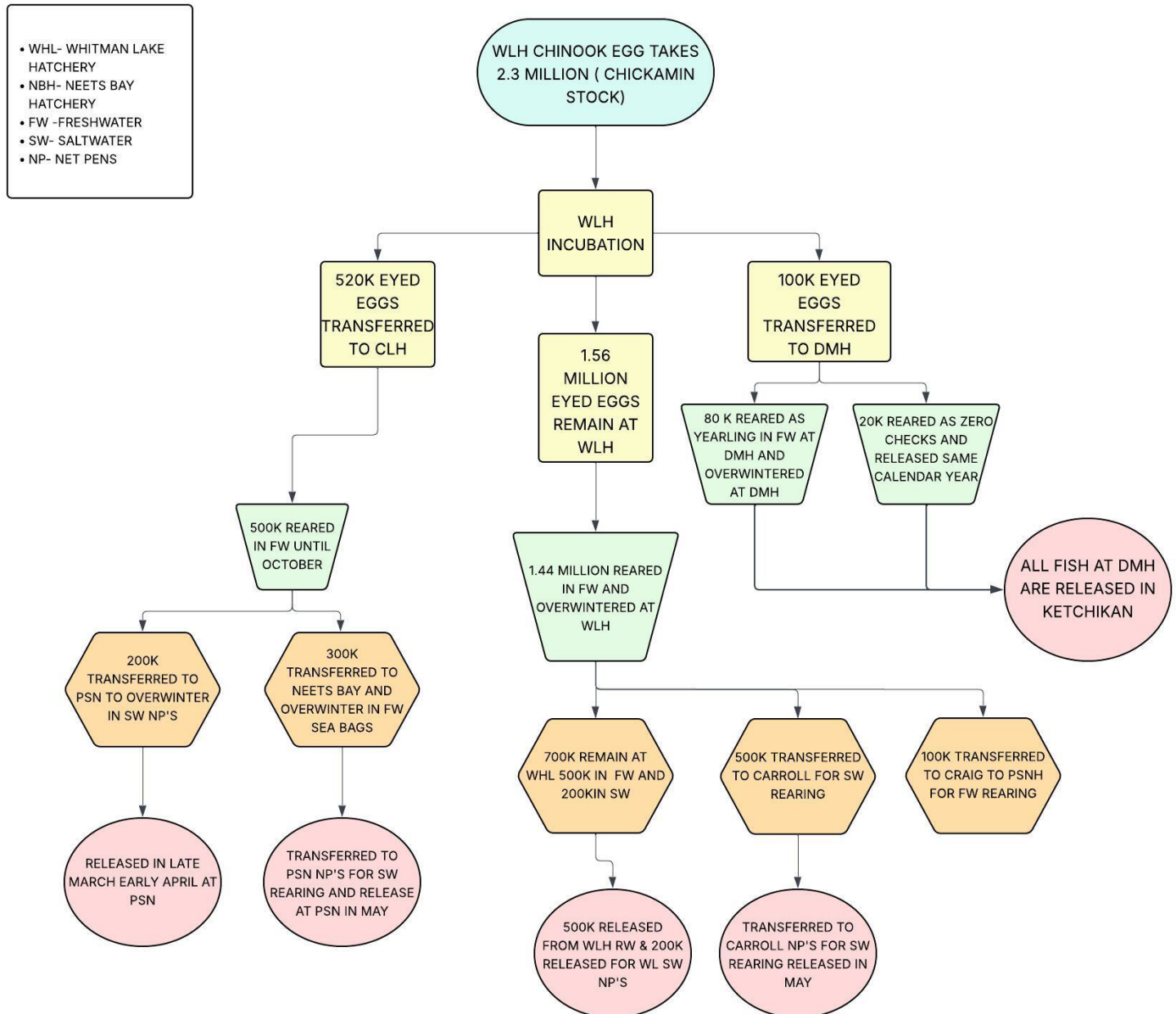


Figure A2. Whitman lake chum flow chart

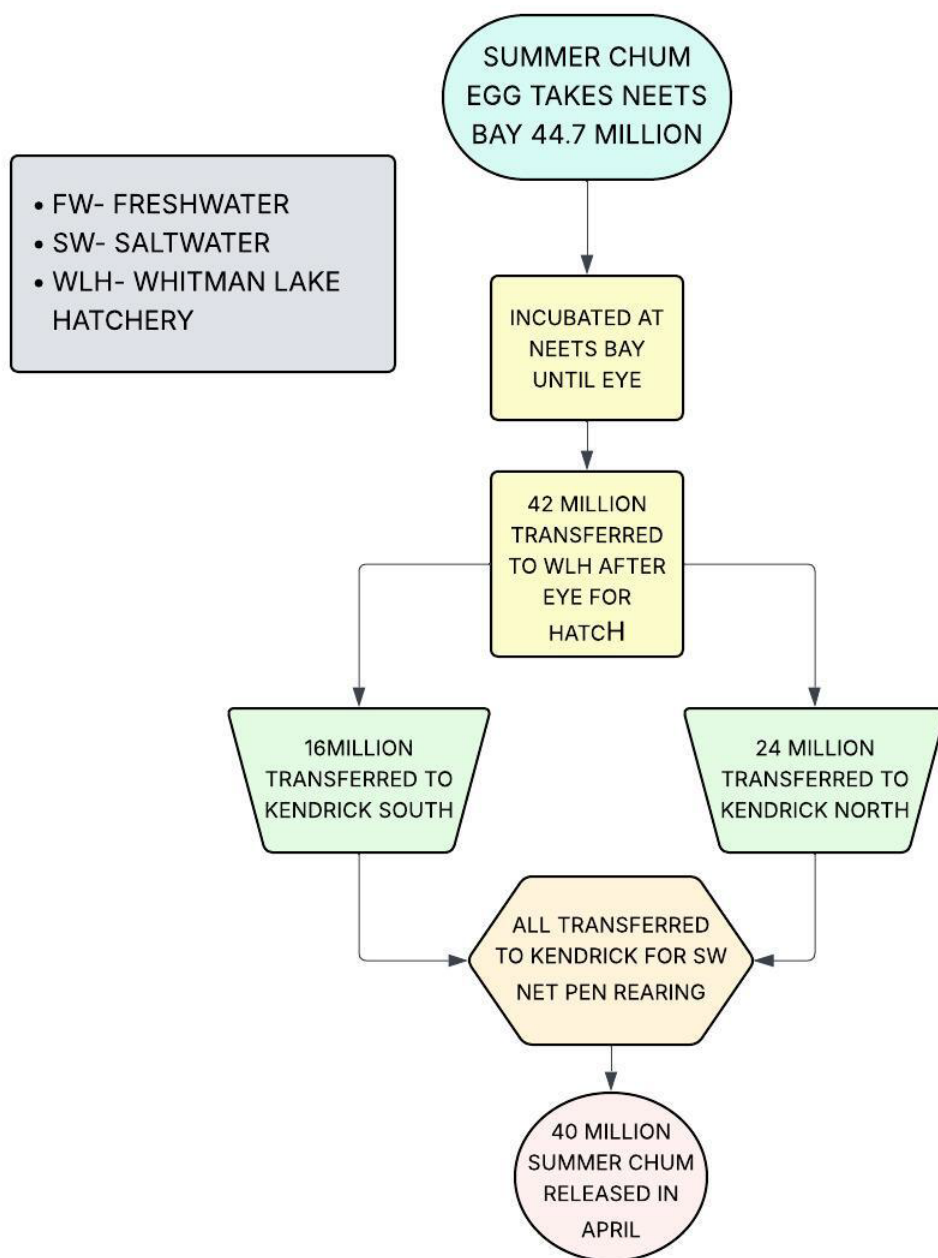


Figure A3.

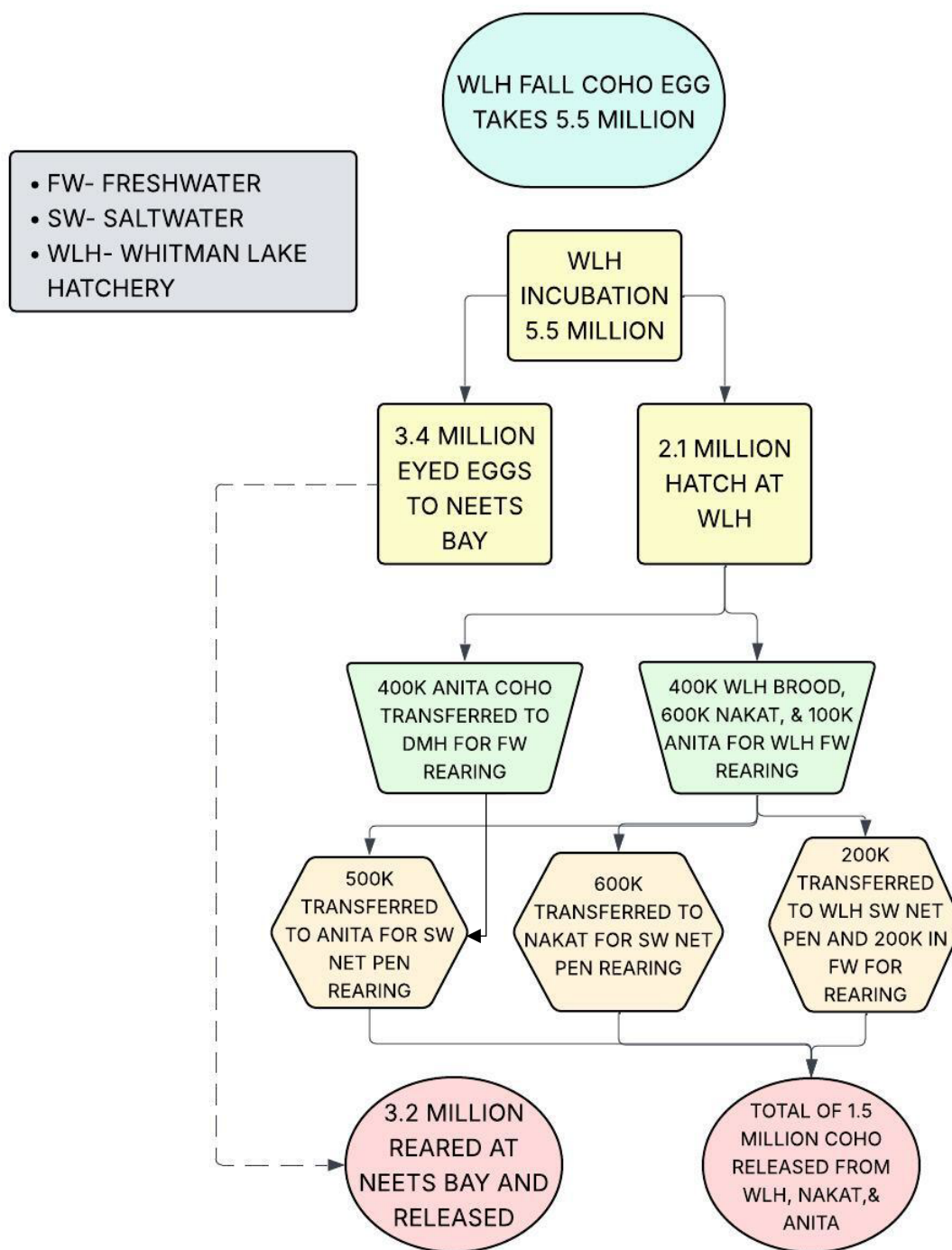


Figure A4.

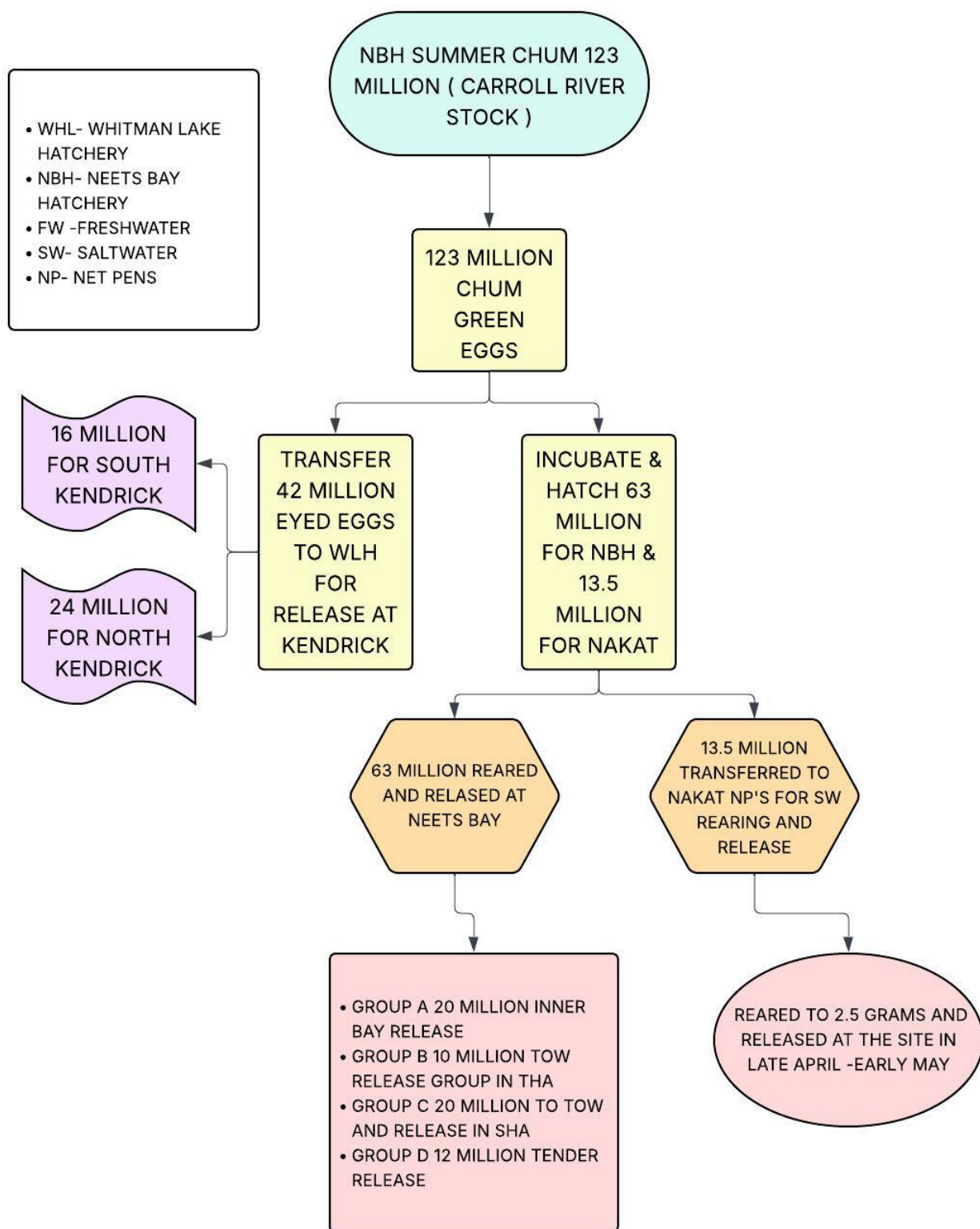


Figure A5.

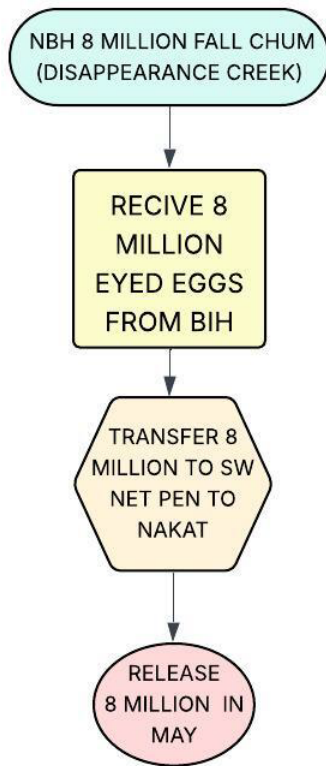


Figure A6.

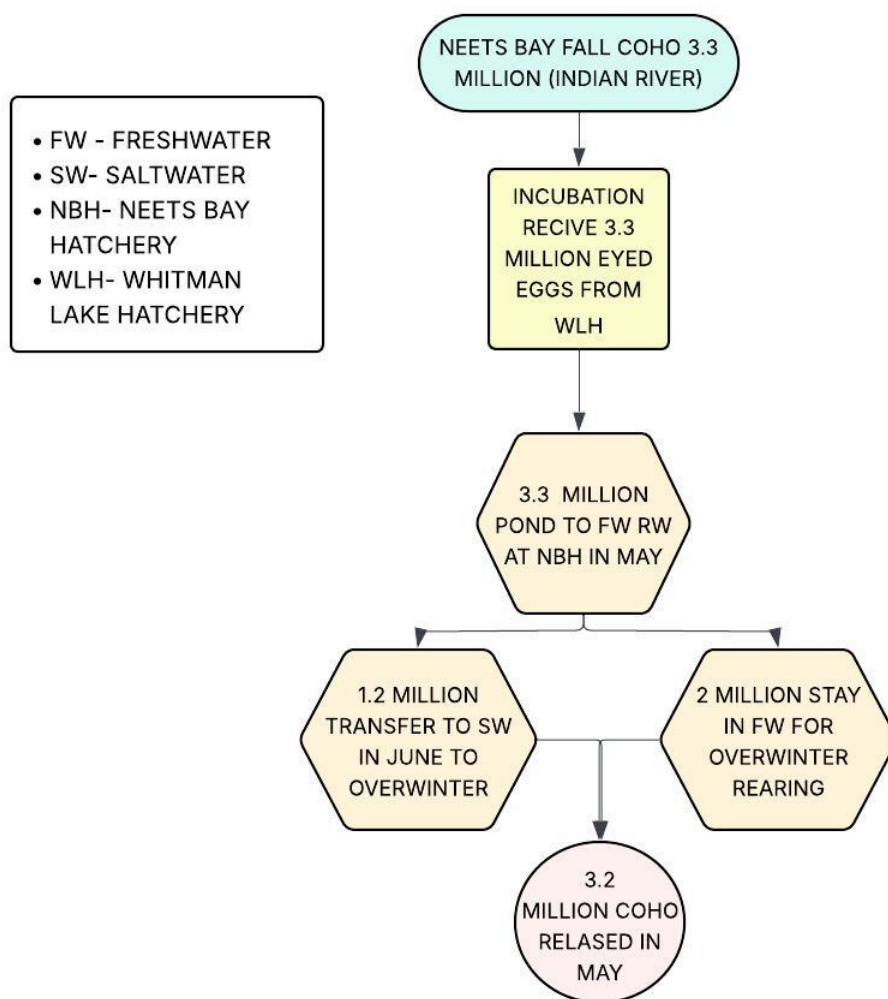


Figure A7.

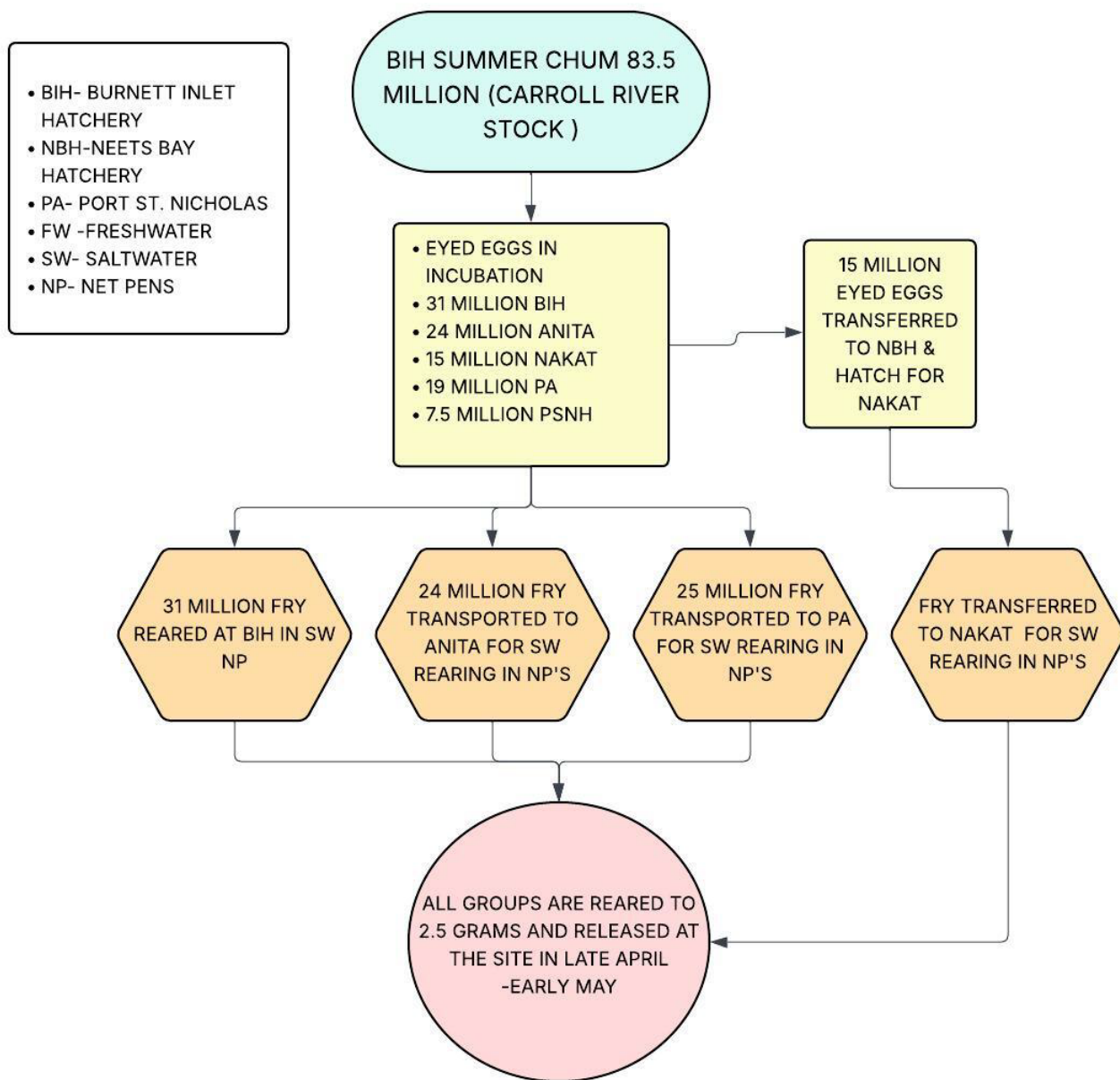


Figure A8.

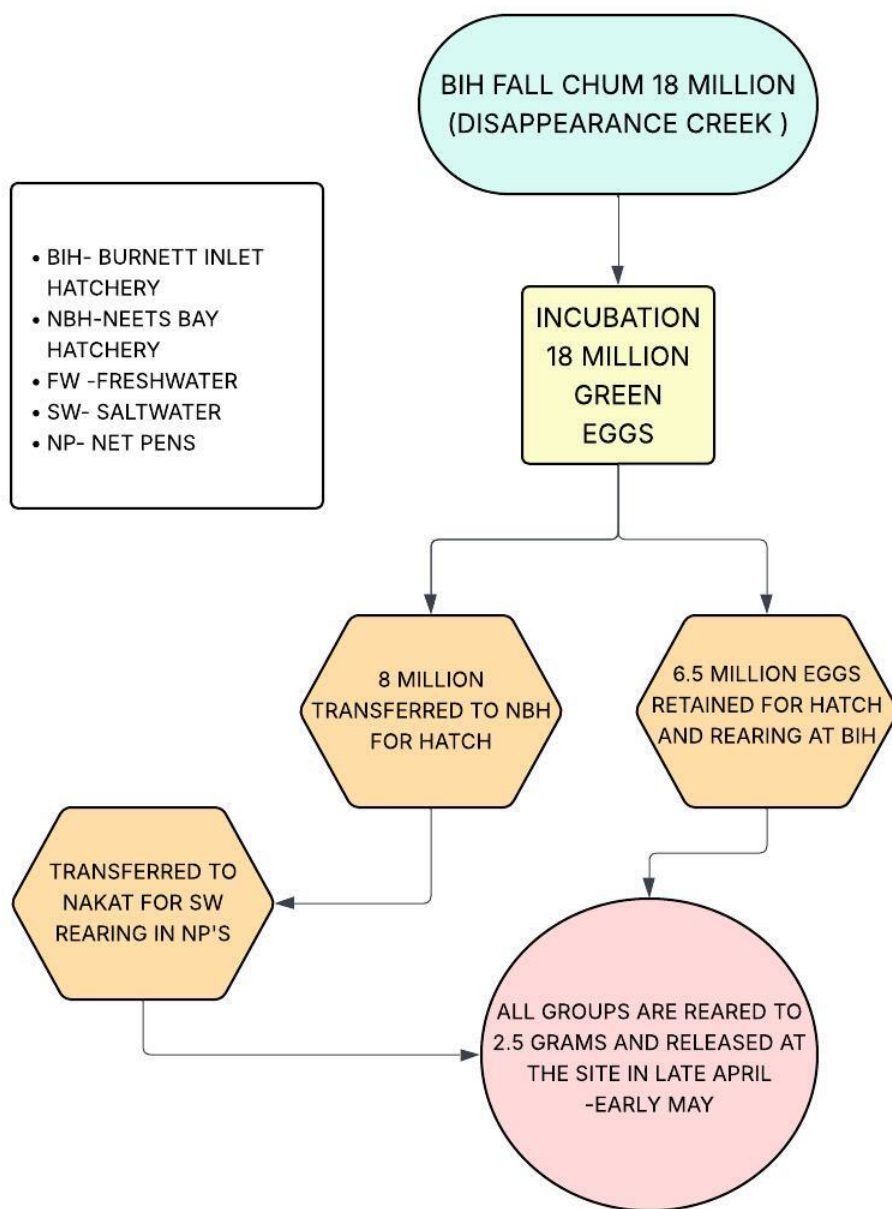


Figure A9.

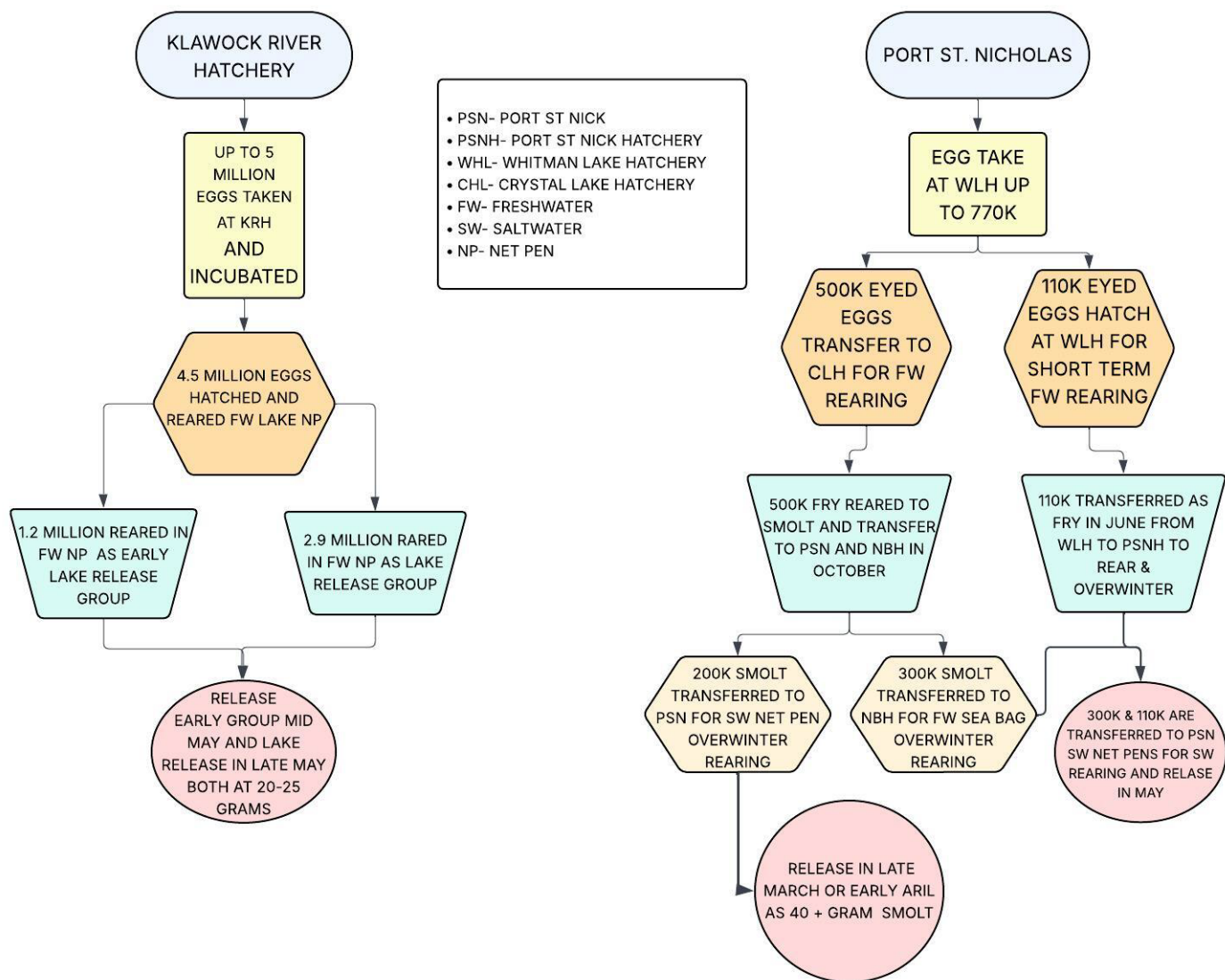


Figure A10.

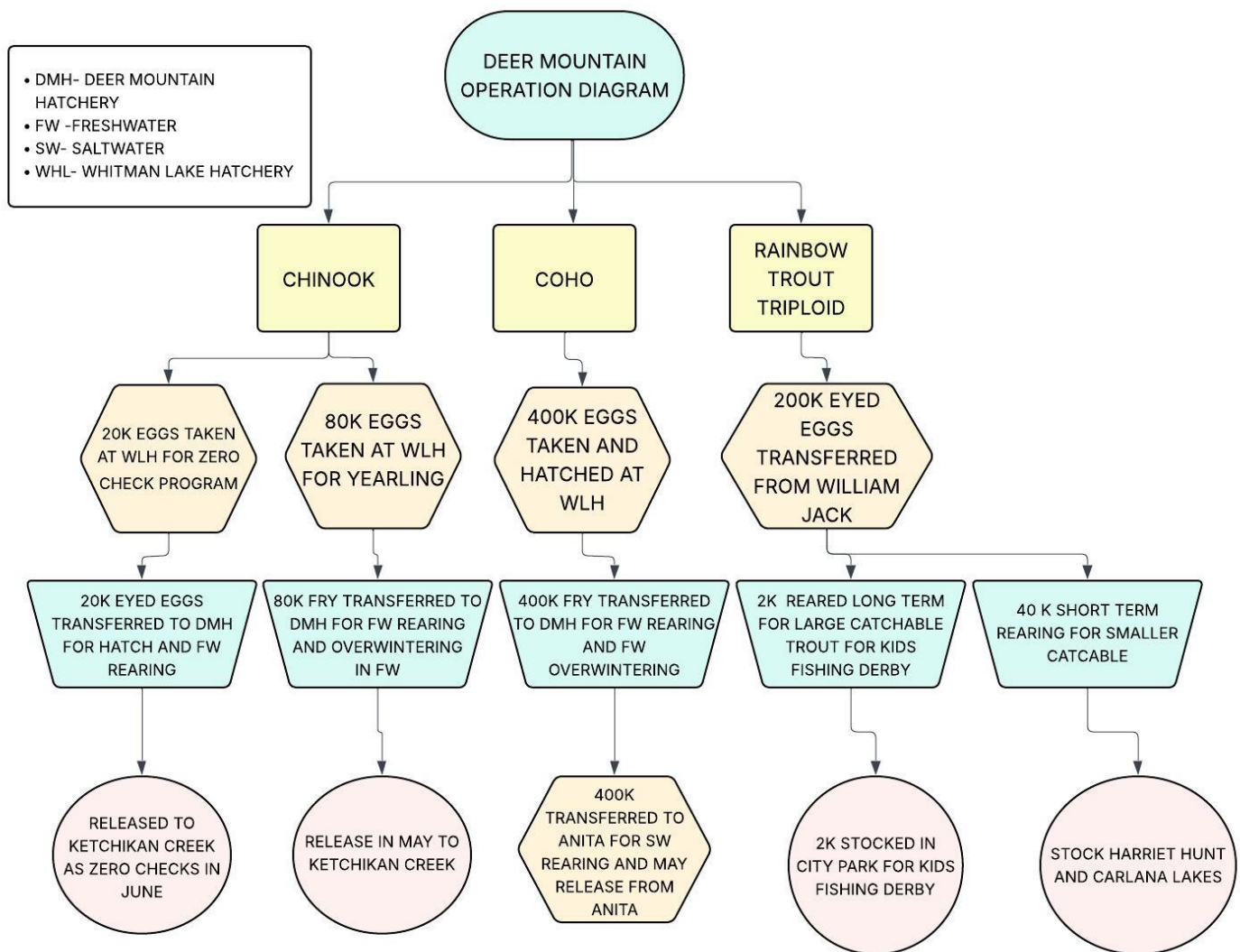
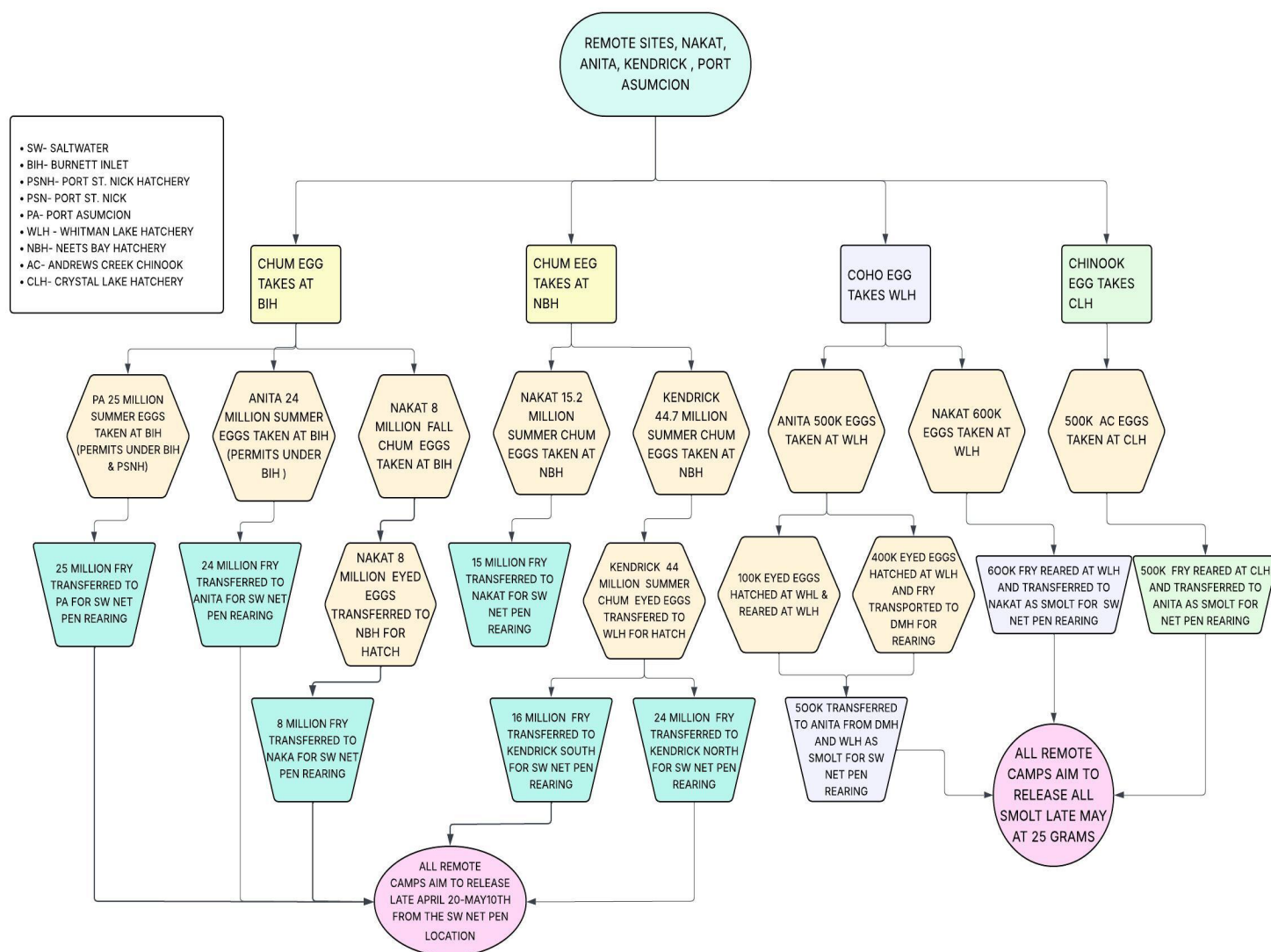


Figure A11.



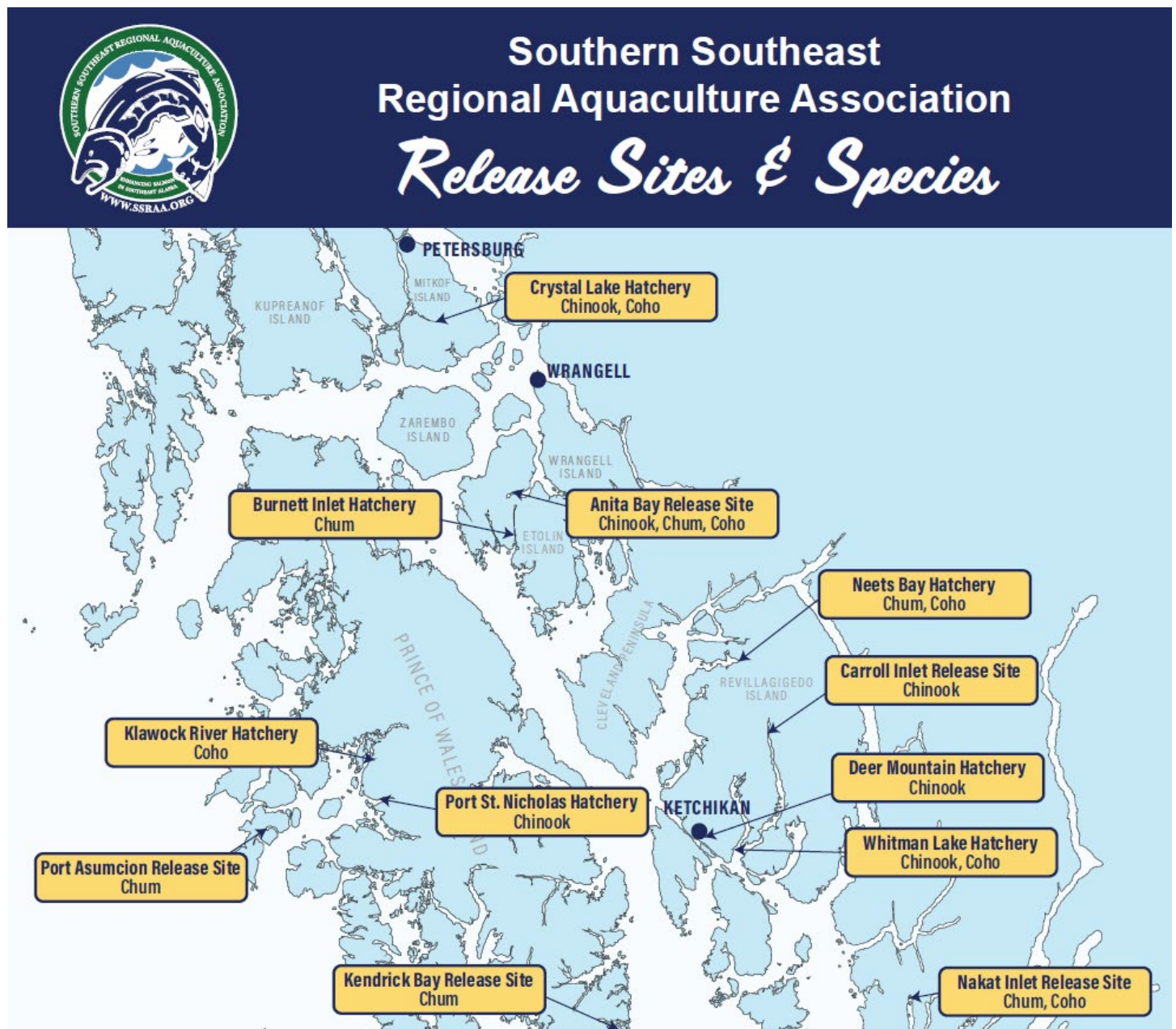


Figure 1.— SSRAA hatcheries and release sites.