

SCOMM

147:3

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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

This transmission consists of 3 pages including cover page.

Fax To: ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Attn: _____ FAX No.: _____

From: COOK INLET AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

Remarks: THIS IS BEING FAXED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

Time: _____ Date: 3/2/07

SALMON ENHANCEMENT TODAY MEANS BETTER SALMON FISHING TOMORROW



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February 28, 2007

The Honorable Paul Seaton, Chair
House Fisheries Committee
State Capitol, Room 102
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: CIAA's February 16, 2007, Presentation to the House Fisheries Committee

Dear Representative Seaton,

Thank you for the opportunity to present the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association's (CIAA) Susitna River drainage sockeye studies to the House Fisheries Committee. I sincerely hope the information we presented assists you and the members of the House Fisheries Committee to better understand this important project.

During the presentation there were a series of questions regarding the funding of this project. The following is a brief explanation of the funding source and the allocation of the funds among various activities.

- CIAA is working cooperatively with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).
- ADF&G has secured the funding necessary for their portion of the project.
- The total estimated cost of CIAA's portion of this 3-year project is \$750,000.
- In 2006, CIAA requested a \$500,000 appropriation from the State, a two-to-one match to our commitment of \$250,000, to complete the Susitna River drainage studies. CIAA's commitment includes \$210,000 from a federal earmark grant and \$40,000 of CIAA funds.
- CIAA received a \$200,000 appropriation from the State in June of 2006.
- To meet the two-to-one match originally requested and allow the Association to complete the studies as planned, on February 7, 2007, we submitted a request to Governor Palin for a \$300,000 appropriation.
- The funds will be allocated to various project activities as follows.

Total	\$	746,953	Percent of Total
100 Salaries	\$	181,076	24%
200 Travel	\$	92,400	12%
300 Contracts	\$	349,388	47%
400 Supplies	\$	67,164	9%
500 Equipment	\$	56,925	8%

SALMON ENHANCEMENT TODAY MEANS BETTER SALMON FISHING TOMORROW

- The relatively large percentage of funds allocated to contracts is due to the remote location of the study lakes and the need to use air charters to support the studies.
- To staff the project CIAA has hired a biologist dedicated to the project and is working with voluntary interns from several colleges throughout the United States. The interns are reimbursed for their travel costs while assisting in the studies and completing requirements for their degree. The relatively small percentage for labor and high percentage for travel is the result of the internship program.

CIAA strives to maximize the value of Cook Inlet's salmon resource. These studies are necessary to evaluate the Susitna River drainage sockeye population. We are committed to working with the ADF&G to collect the information as quickly as possible. We need your support to secure the funds required to complete these studies.

Sincerely,



Gary Fandrei, Executive Director

Xcopy: Alaska State Senate
Alaska House of Representatives
Denby Lloyd, Commissioner, Department of Fish and Game

Faxed: 3/1/07



January 23, 2007

Representative Paul Seaton, Chairman
House Fisheries Committee
State Capital Rm. 105
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: Summary of House Fisheries Committee Testimony 1-22-07

Dear Representative Seaton:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information to the House Fisheries Committee regarding the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation's (PWSAC) salmon enhancement program. We appreciate your taking an interest in educating the other members about the mechanics of "ocean ranching", as Mr. Esquiro called it, as well as the financial impacts of the work we do on our coastal communities and the common property resources. Below is a summary our hatchery production and the economic impacts I spoke of during my testimony.

PWSAC Annual Production Summary

400 million pink salmon fry
148 million chum salmon fry
32 million sockeye salmon fry/smolt
1 million coho salmon smolt

Economic Impact Summary

Commercial Harvest

- Between 1990 and 2004, commercial fishermen harvested 723 million pounds of PWSAC salmon with a total ex-vessel value of \$189 million.
- From 1990 to 2004, commercial fishermen contributed \$10 million in enhancement taxes in support of PWSAC. The \$189 million ex-vessel value of PWSAC salmon harvested during the same time period returned fishermen more than \$18 for every \$1 of tax paid.

Seafood Processing

- Between 1990 and 2004 the total first wholesale value of commercial and cost recovery harvest of PWSAC salmon was more than \$736 million with an annual average value of \$49 million.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

Corporate Office • P. O. Box 1110, Cordova, AK 99574

Office: 907/424-7511 • Fax: 907/424-7514

Website: www.pwsac.com Email: pwsac@ak.net

2006 Commercial Harvest

- Pink Salmon, the PWSAC hatchery contribution to the commercial harvest was 5.1 million fish. This represents 43% of the total Prince William Sound (PWS) commercial harvest. With the addition of the Solomon Gulch Hatchery operated by Valdez Fisheries Development Association, the total hatchery contribution to the commercial harvest was 10.0 million fish or 83% of the PWS commercial harvest.
- Chum Salmon, the PWSAC hatchery contribution to the commercial harvest was 1.2 million fish or 88% of the commercial harvest.
- Sockeye Salmon, the PWSAC hatchery contribution to the commercial harvest was approximately 832,000 fish or 38% of the PWS and Copper River commercial harvest. The hatchery contribution solely within PWS was approximately 669,000 fish or 74% of the commercial harvest.

Regarding your questions on the status of our discussions with the Department of Fish and Game, we will plan to keep you updated as we work to dispel the misunderstandings which led to the information recently reported in the statewide newspapers. We at PWSAC are hopeful that with a sincere attempt from ourselves and the Department, all of the outstanding issues can be adequately addressed and any perceived problems resolved.

Please don't hesitate to contact either myself or our representative in Juneau, Kate Tesar, if you need any further information. The team at PWSAC looks forward to working with you and your committee during the next two years.

Sincerely,



David Reggiani
General Manager

Sec. 43.76.015. Election to approve or terminate salmon enhancement tax.

(a) A qualified regional association may conduct an election under this section after the commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development approves

(1) the notice to be published by the qualified regional association;

(2) the ballot to be used in the election; and

(3) the registration and voting procedure for the approval or termination of the salmon enhancement tax.

(b) The salmon enhancement tax is levied under AS 43.76.001 - 43.76.013 in a region on the effective date stated on the ballot if

(1) it is approved by a majority vote of the eligible interim-use permit and entry permit holders voting in an election held under this section in the region; and

(2) the election results are certified by the commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development.

(c) In conducting an election under this section, a qualified regional association shall adopt the following procedures:

(1) the qualified regional association for the region shall hold at least one public meeting not less than 30 days before the date on which ballots must be postmarked to be counted in the election to explain the reason for the proposed salmon enhancement tax and to explain the registration and voting procedure to be used in the election; the qualified regional association shall provide notice of the meeting by

(A) mailing the notice to each eligible interim-use permit and entry permit holder;

(B) posting the notice in at least three public places in the region; and

(C) publishing the notice in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the region at least once a week for two consecutive weeks before the meeting;

(2) the qualified regional association shall mail two ballots to each eligible interim-use permit and entry permit holder; the first ballot shall be mailed not more than 45 days before the dates ballots must be postmarked to be counted in the election; the second ballot shall be mailed not less than 15 days before the date ballots must be postmarked to be counted in the election; the qualified regional association shall adopt procedures to ensure that only one ballot from each eligible interim-use permit and entry permit holder is counted in the election;

(3) the ballot must

(A) indicate whether the election relates to a salmon enhancement tax under AS 43.76.001, 43.76.002, 43.76.003, 43.76.004, 43.76.005, 43.76.006, 43.76.007, 43.76.008, 43.76.009, 43.76.010, 43.76.011, 43.76.012, or 43.76.013;

(B) ask the question whether the salmon enhancement tax shall be levied;

(C) indicate the boundaries of the region in which the salmon enhancement tax will be levied;

(D) provide an effective date for the levy of the salmon enhancement tax; and

(E) indicate the date on which returned ballots must be postmarked in order to be counted;

(4) the ballots shall be returned by mail and shall be counted by the commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development or by a person approved by the commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development.

(d) The commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development shall certify the results of an election under this section if the commissioner determines that the requirements of (a) and (c) of this section have been satisfied.

(e) Except as provided in AS 43.76.020 (b)(2), an election to terminate a salmon enhancement tax shall be conducted under the same procedures established under (a), (c) and (d) of this section for an election to approve a salmon enhancement tax.

(f) In this section, "eligible interim-use permit and entry permit holder" means an individual who, 90 days before the date ballots must be postmarked to be counted in an election under this section, is listed in the records of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission as the legal owner of an interim-use permit or an entry permit which authorizes the individual to fish commercially in an administrative area established by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission under AS 16.43.200, which is included, in whole or in part, in the region in which the election is held.

Sec. 43.76.020. Termination of salmon enhancement tax.

(a) The salmon enhancement tax levied under AS 43.76.001 - 43.76.013 may be terminated by the commissioner of revenue upon majority vote at an election held under AS 43.76.015 in the region in which the salmon enhancement tax is levied.

(b) A salmon enhancement tax shall be terminated by the commissioner of revenue under (a) of this section following an election in a region if

(1) a petition is presented to the commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development requesting termination of the salmon enhancement tax which is

signed by at least 25 percent of the number of persons who voted under AS 43.76.015 in the election approving the salmon enhancement tax in the region;

(2) the commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development determines that there are no outstanding loans to the qualified regional association under AS 16.10.510 that are secured by the tax;

(3) an election is held in accordance with AS 43.76.015; the ballot must ask the question whether the salmon enhancement tax for the region shall be terminated; the ballot must be worded so that a "yes" vote is for continuation of the salmon enhancement tax and a "no" vote is for termination of the salmon enhancement tax;

(4) a majority of the eligible interim-use permit and entry permit holders who vote in the election cast a ballot for the termination of the salmon enhancement tax; and

(5) the qualified regional association provides notice of the election in accordance with AS 43.76.015 within two months after receiving notice from the commissioner of commerce, community, and economic development that a valid petition under (1) of this subsection has been received.

Sec. 43.76.025. Collection of tax and disposition of proceeds.

(a) Except as otherwise provided under (d) of this section, a buyer who acquires fishery resources that are subject to a salmon enhancement tax imposed under AS 43.76.001 - 43.76.013 shall collect the salmon enhancement tax at the time of purchase, and shall remit the total salmon enhancement tax collected during each month to the Department of Revenue by the last day of the next month.

(b) A buyer who collects the salmon enhancement tax shall

(1) maintain records reflecting the region designated under AS 16.10.375 in which the fishery resource was caught; and

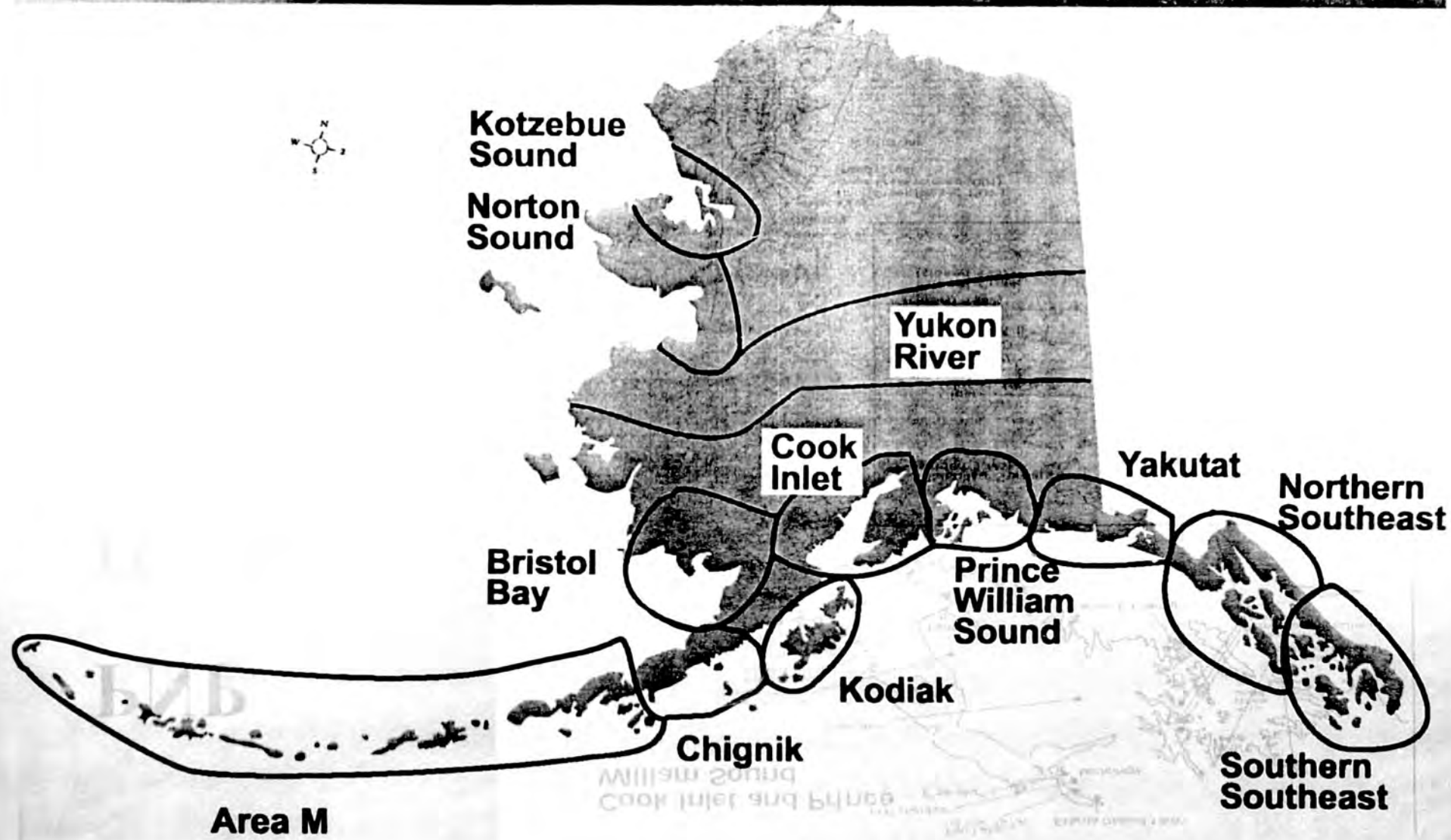
(2) report to the Department of Revenue by March 1 of each year the total value, as defined in AS 43.75.290, of the salmon caught in each region designated under AS 16.10.375 which the buyer has acquired during the preceding year.

(c) The salmon enhancement tax collected under AS 43.76.001 - 43.76.028 shall be deposited in the general fund. The legislature may make appropriations based on this revenue to the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development for the purpose of providing financing for qualified regional associations. The legislature may base an appropriation for a qualified regional association operating within a region designated under AS 16.10.375 on the value of the fisheries resources caught in that region rather than the value of the fisheries resources sold in that region if those values differ.

(d) A direct marketing fisheries business licensed under AS 43.75.020(c) or a commercial fisherman who transfers possession of salmon to a buyer who is not a fisheries business licensed under AS 43.75 is liable for the payment of a salmon enhancement tax imposed by AS 43.76.001, 43.76.002, 43.76.003, 43.76.004, 43.76.005, 43.76.006, 43.76.007, 43.76.008, 43.76.009, 43.76.010, 43.76.011, 43.76.012, or 43.76.013 if, at the time possession of the salmon is transferred to a buyer, the salmon enhancement tax payable on the salmon has not been collected. If a direct marketing fisheries business or commercial fisherman is liable for payment of the salmon enhancement tax under this subsection, the direct marketing fisheries business or commercial fisherman shall comply with the requirements of (b) of this section to maintain records and to report the liability for payment of the tax. Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a person subject to this subsection shall remit the total salmon enhancement tax payable during the calendar year to the Department of Revenue before April 1 after close of the calendar year.

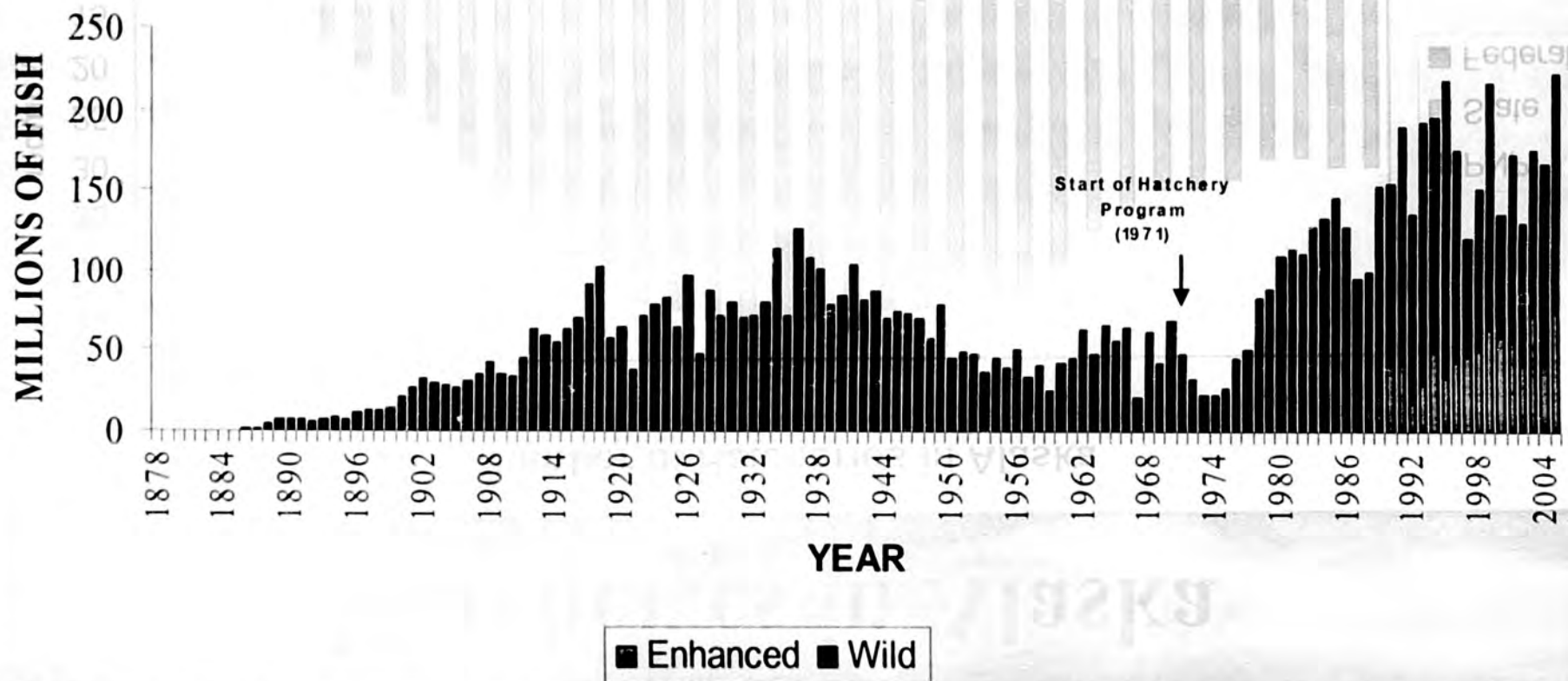
Locations of Hatcheries within Alaska

Sampling Regions



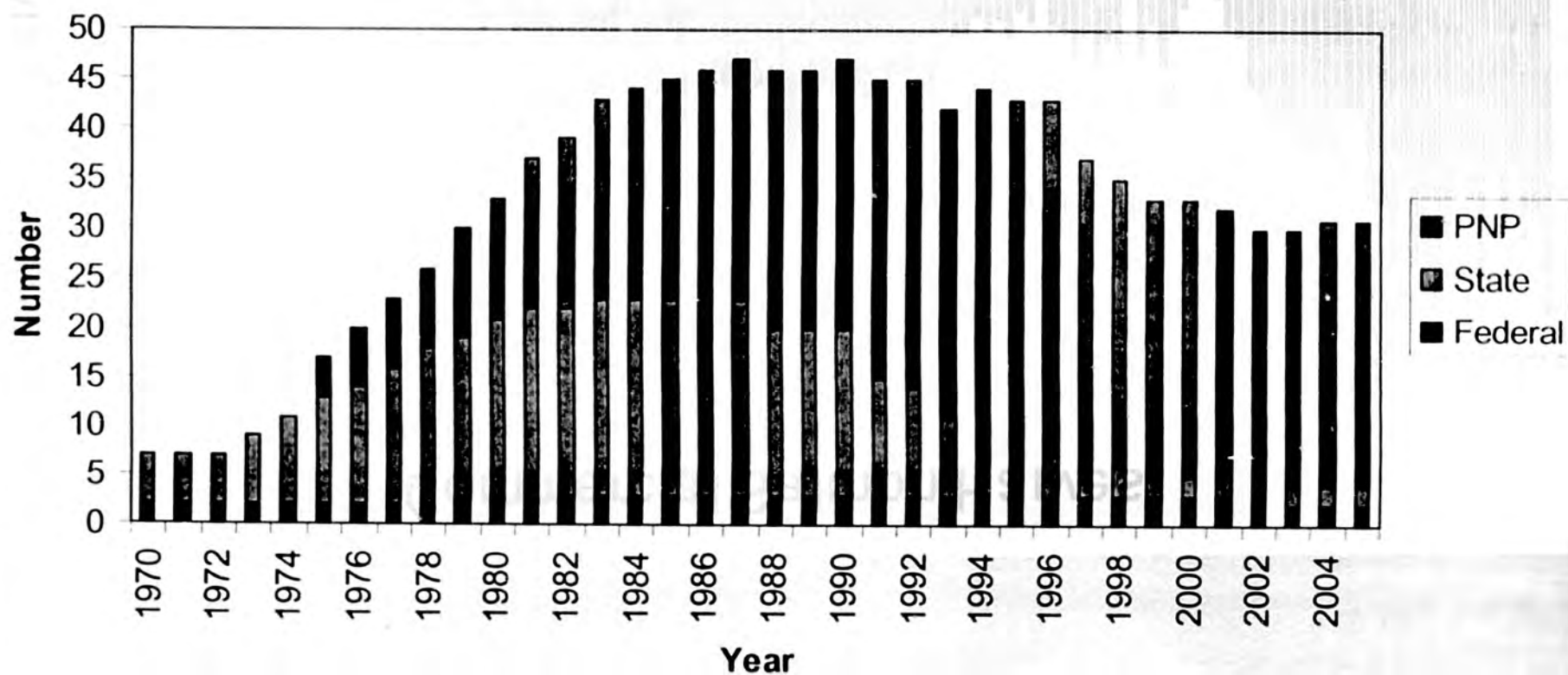
Start of the Hatchery Program in Alaska

Commercial Salmon Harvest

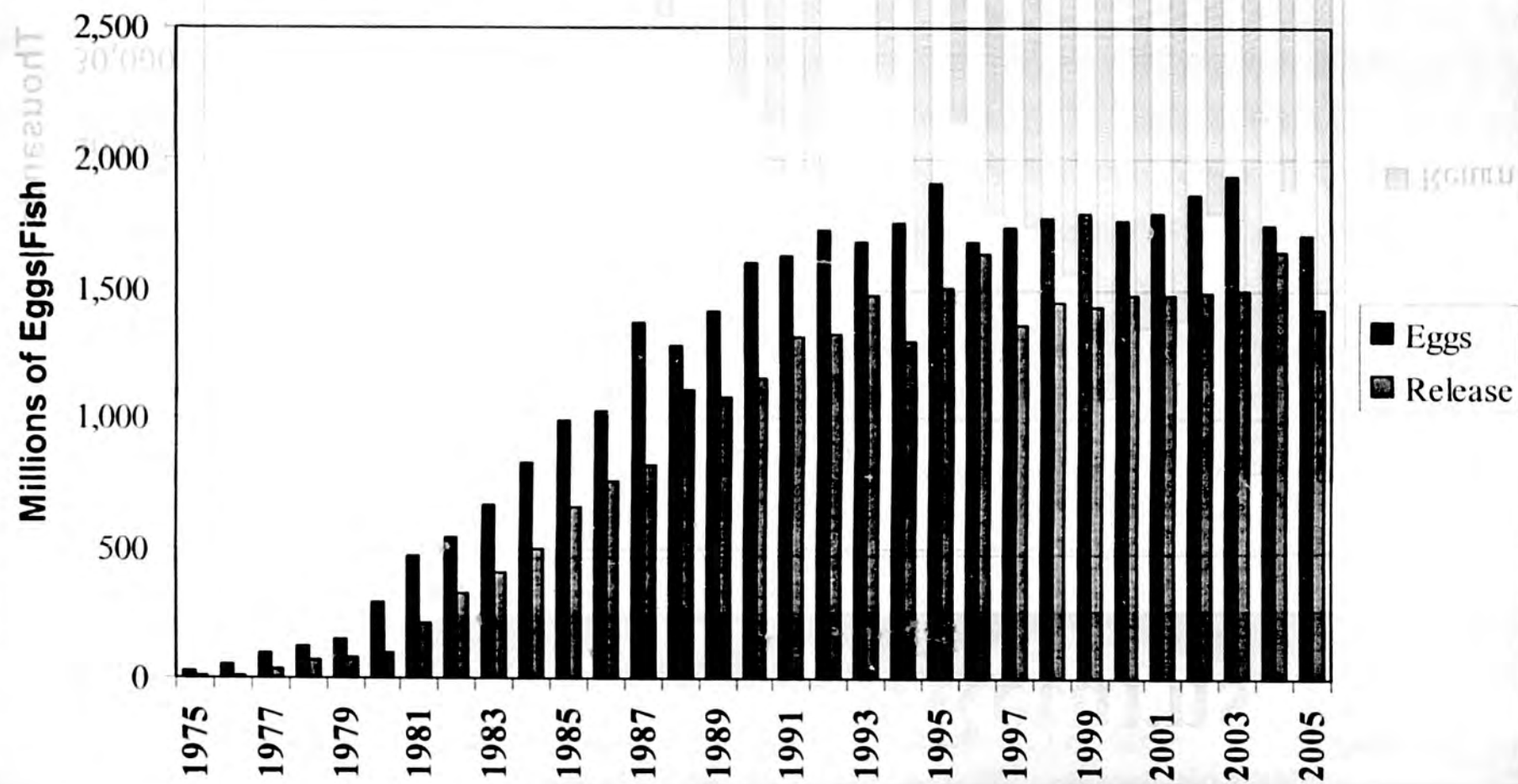


Hatcheries in Alaska

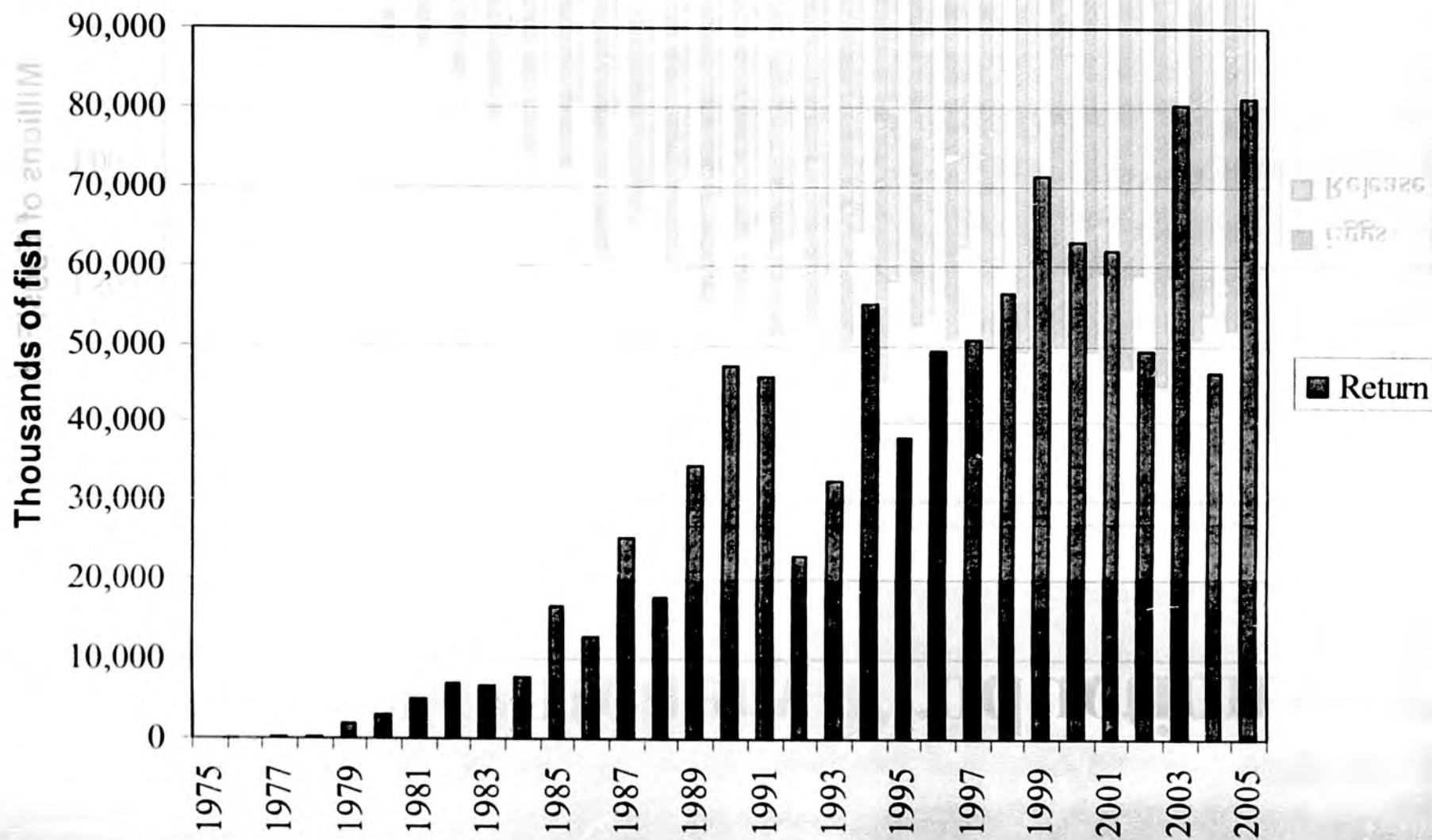
Number of Hatcheries in Alaska



Alaska Hatchery Production

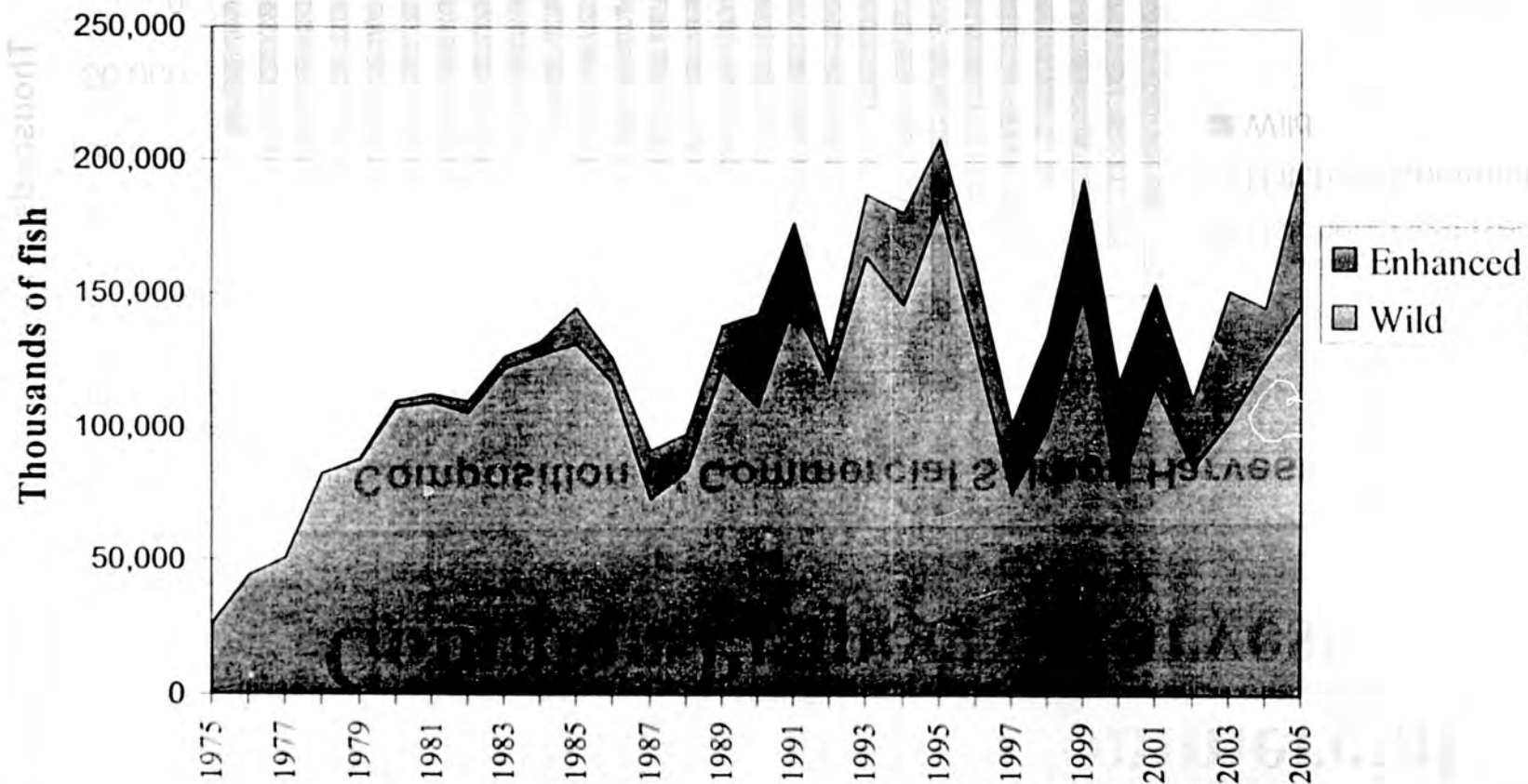


Total Returns



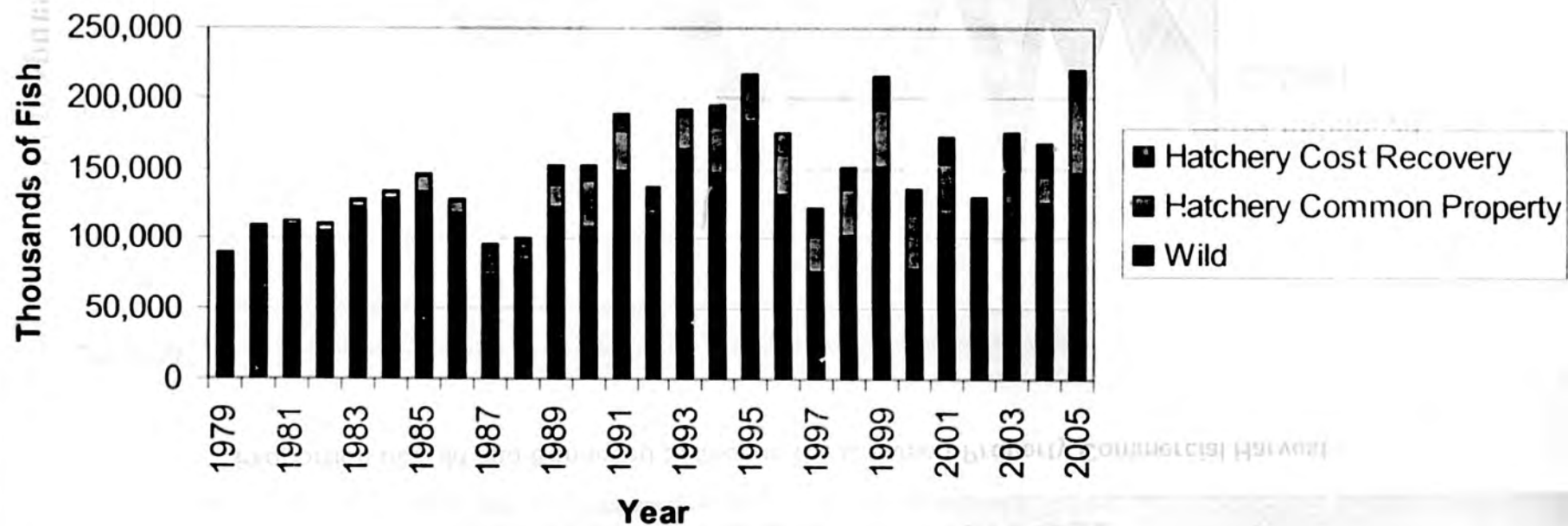
Enhanced Salmon

Proportion of Wild and Enhanced Salmon in the Common-Property Commercial Harves¹



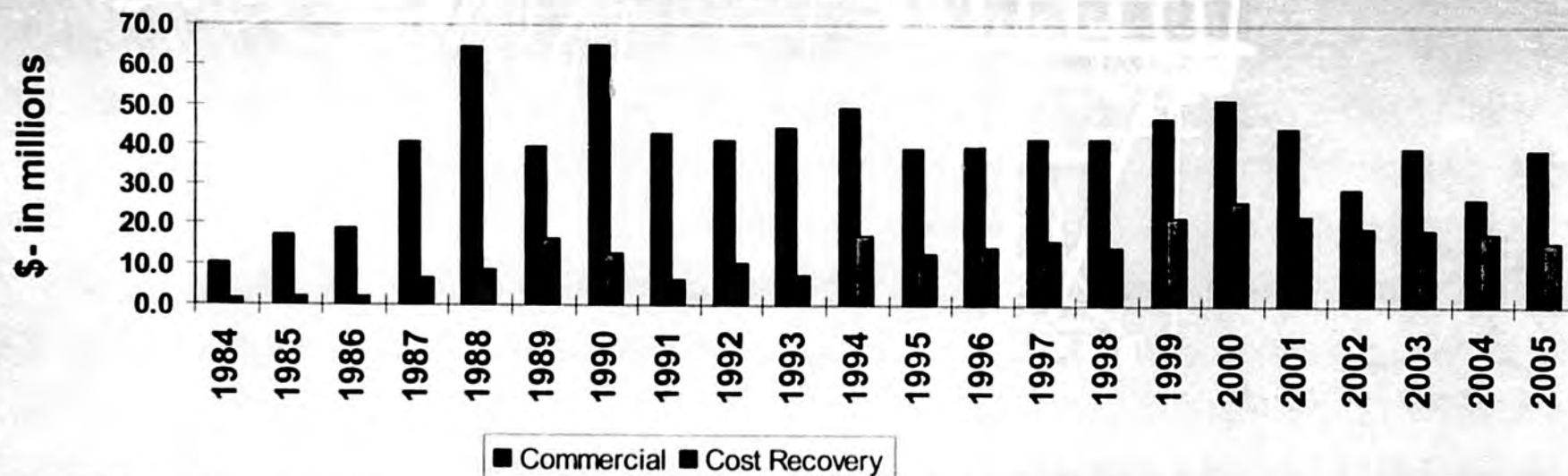
Contribution of Hatchery and Commercial Common Property Harvest

Composition of Commercial Salmon Harvest



Value of Alaska's Fisheries

Value of Enhancement-Generated Commercial Common Property and Cost Recovery Harvest

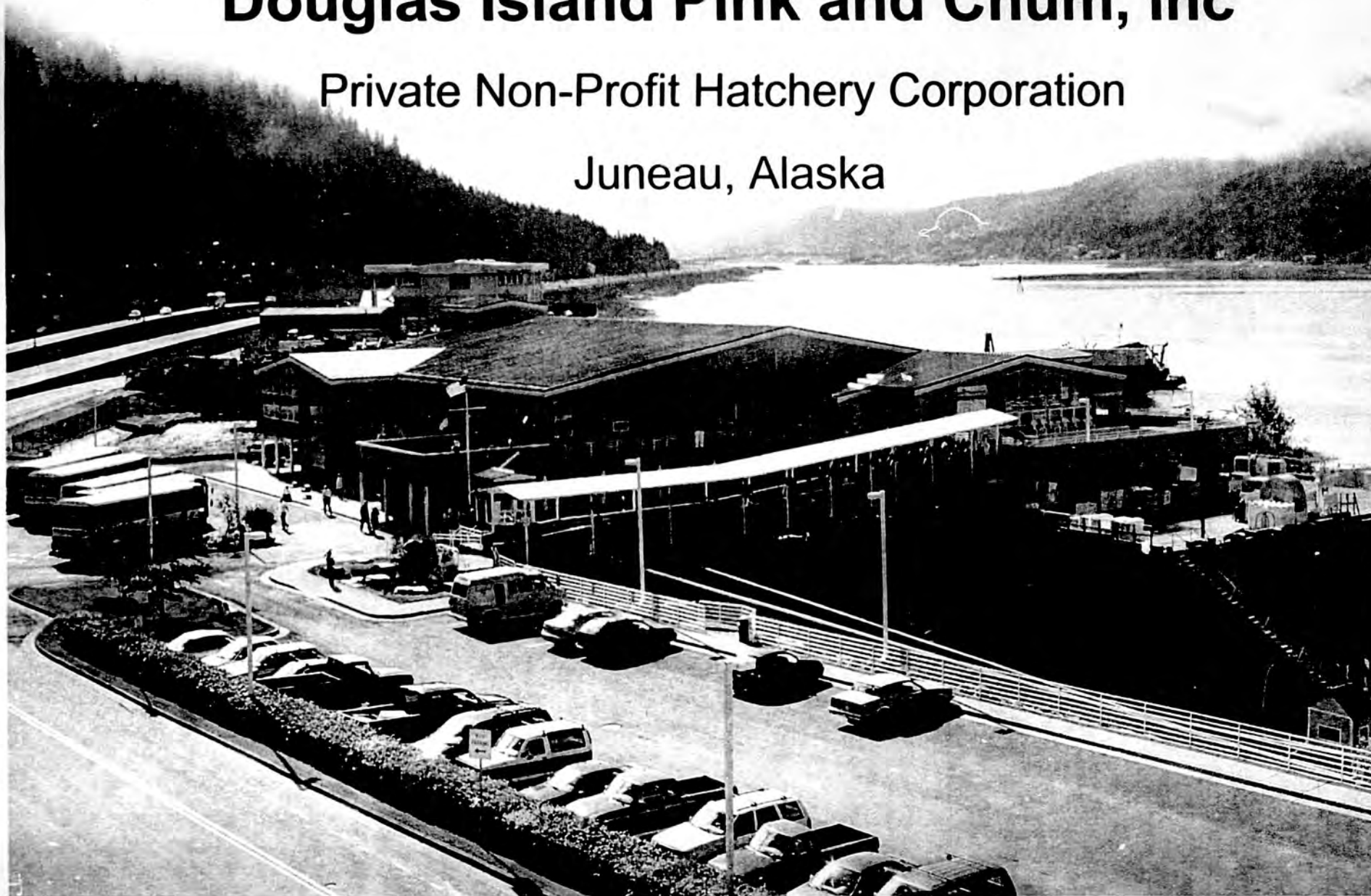




Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc

Private Non-Profit Hatchery Corporation

Juneau, Alaska



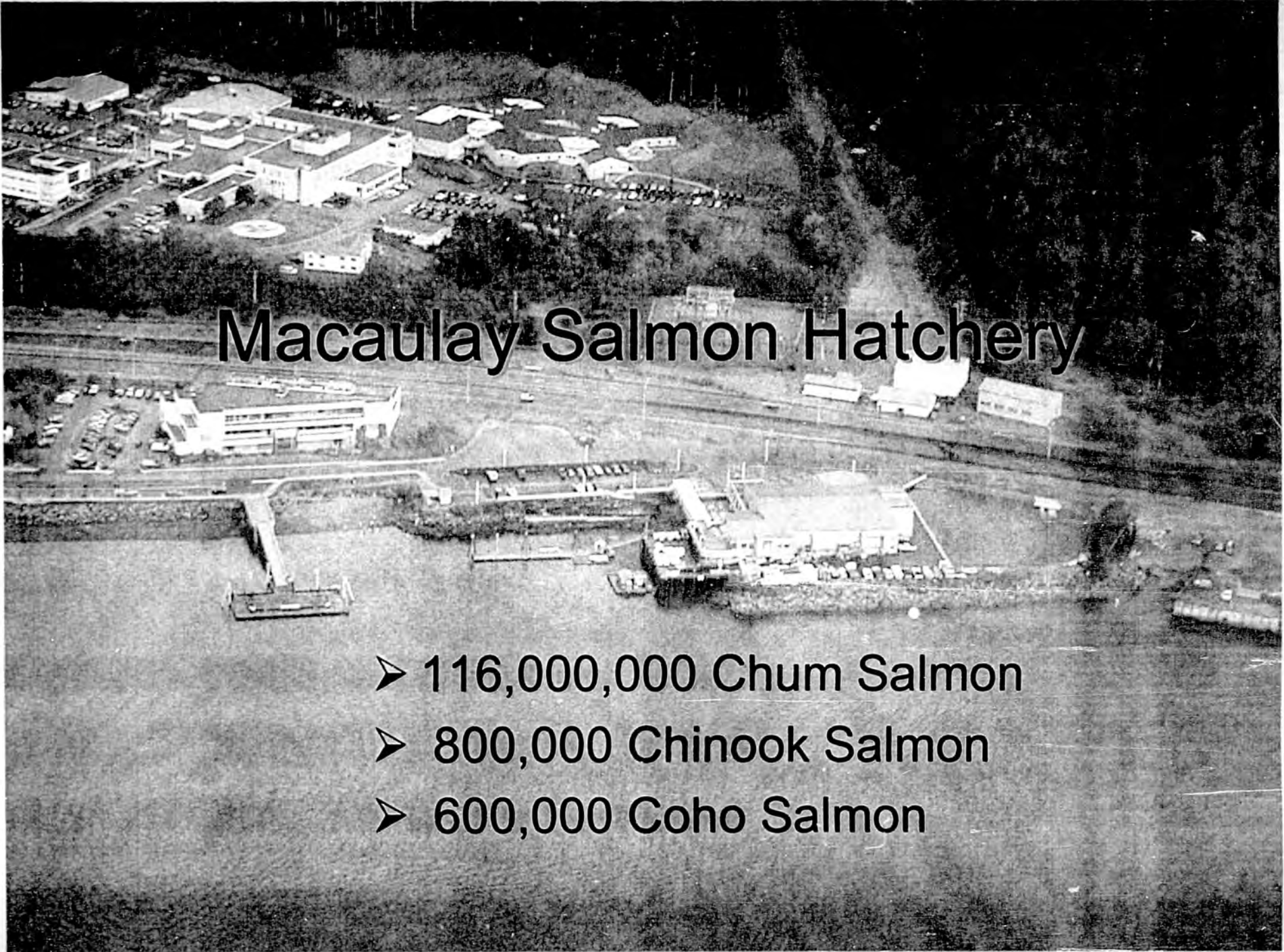
DIPAC Quick History

- 1976 - Kowee Creek Hatchery
- 1980 - Sheep Creek Hatchery
- 1989 - Macaulay Salmon Hatchery
- 1996 - Snettisham Hatchery

DIPAC's Corporate Make-up

➤ 32 Member Board of Directors

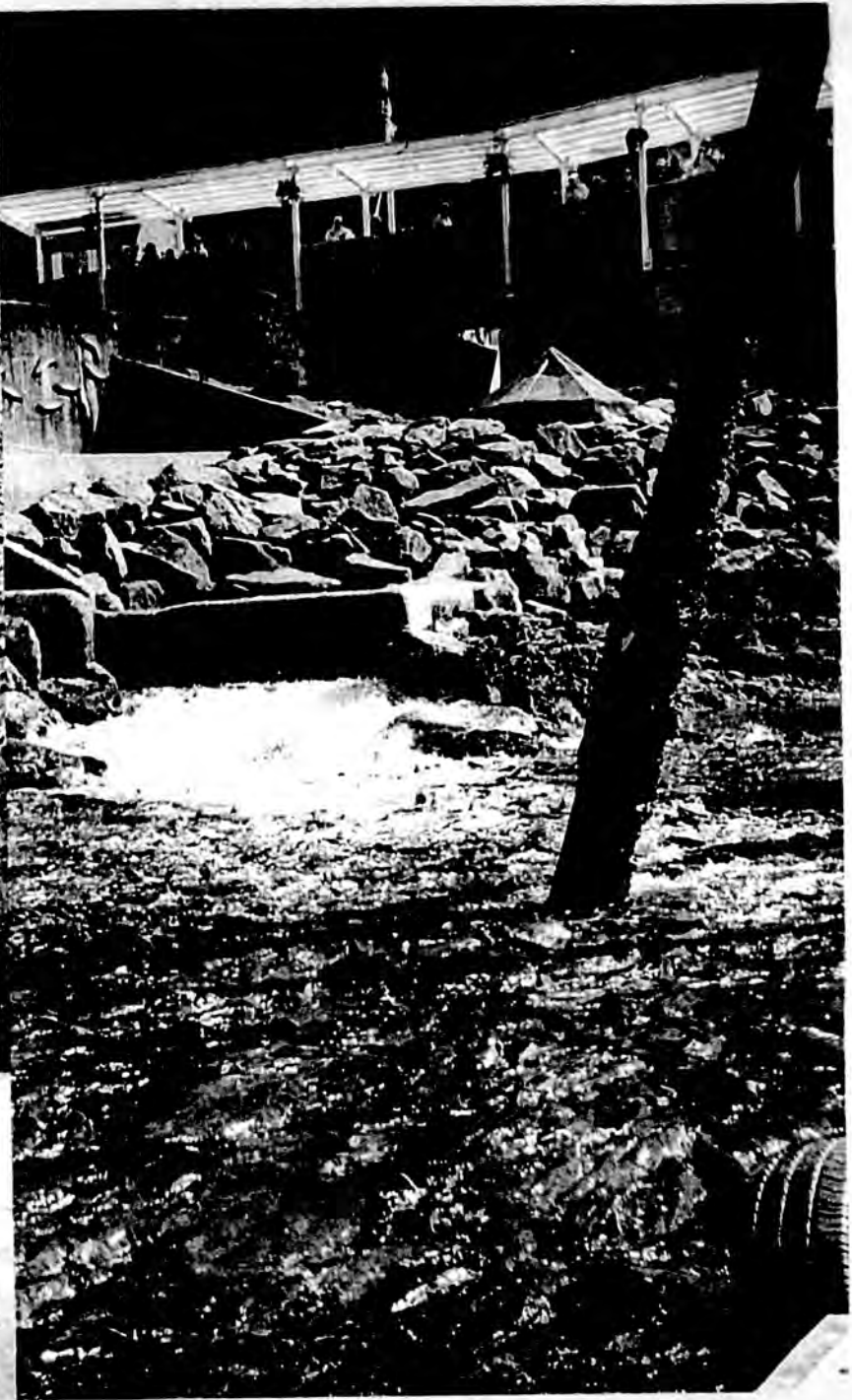
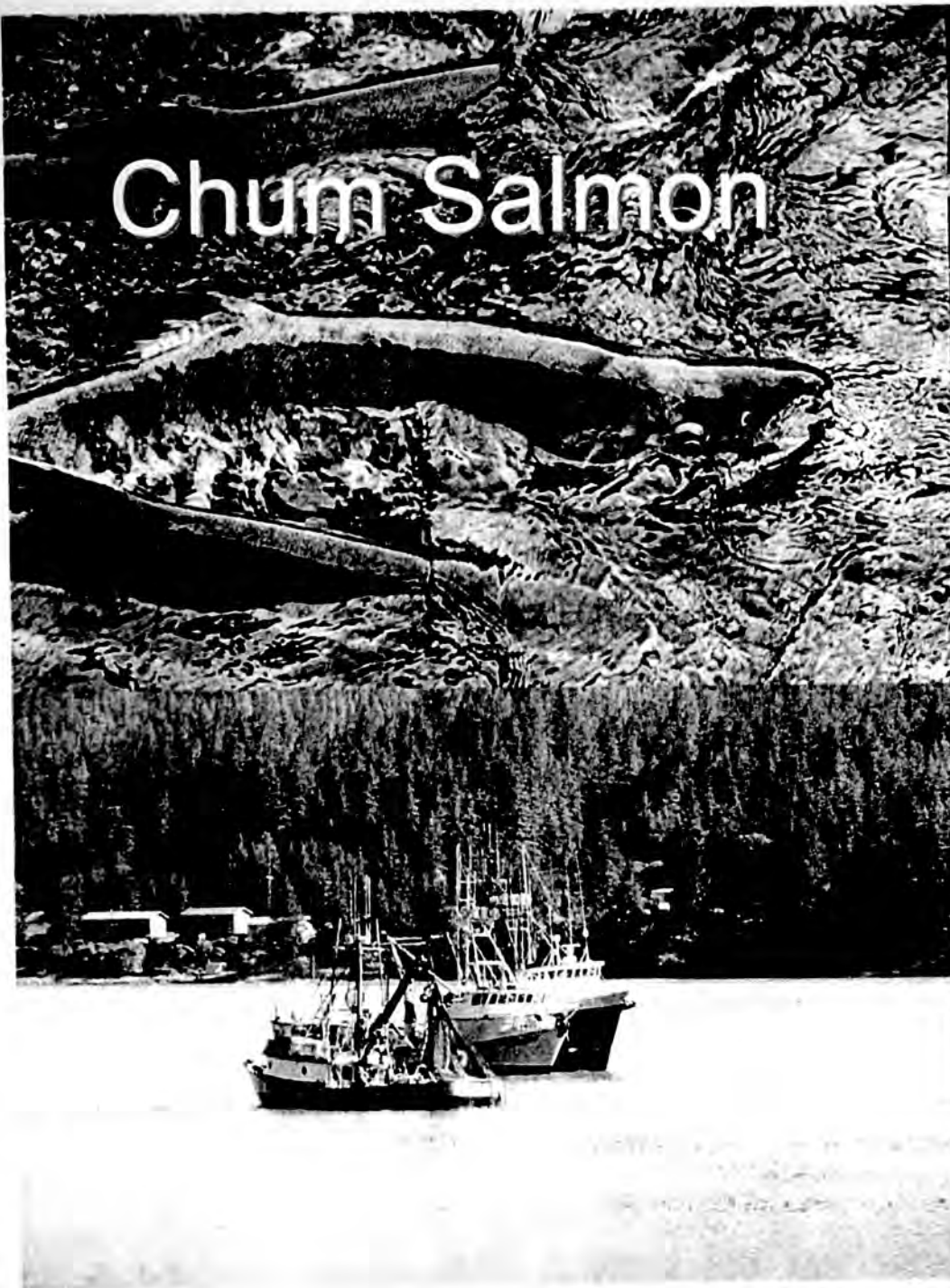
- 6 Gillnet Representatives
- 1 Seine Representative
- 1 Troll Representative
- 1 Processor Representative
- 10 Sport Fish Representatives
- 10 Public at Large
- 1 Subsistence Representatives
- 1 City and Borough of Juneau
- 1 Environmentalist



Macaulay Salmon Hatchery

- 116,000,000 Chum Salmon
- 800,000 Chinook Salmon
- 600,000 Coho Salmon

Chum Salmon



Chum Salmon

2006 Estimated Contribution

	Total Harvest	DIPAC Contribution	% of Total Harvest
Canal GN	1,036,000	995,000	96%
Waku/Stephens GN	369,000	359,000	97%
Upper Chatham SN*	303,000	183,000	61%
Local Sport Catch		2,700	
Combined Total		1,539,700	

*Sub-districts 112-14 & 112-16, weeks 26-32.

Chum Salmon

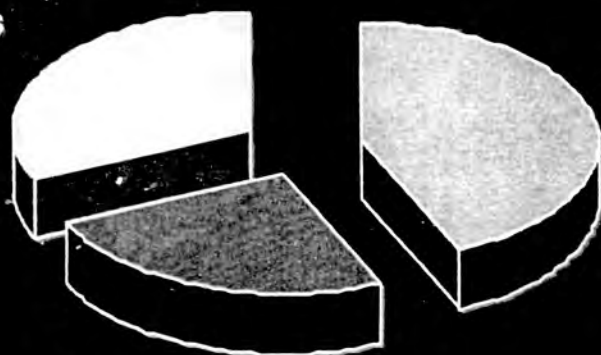
2006 SE Alaska Gillnet Harvest

Estimated GILLNET Harvest: 3,115,000

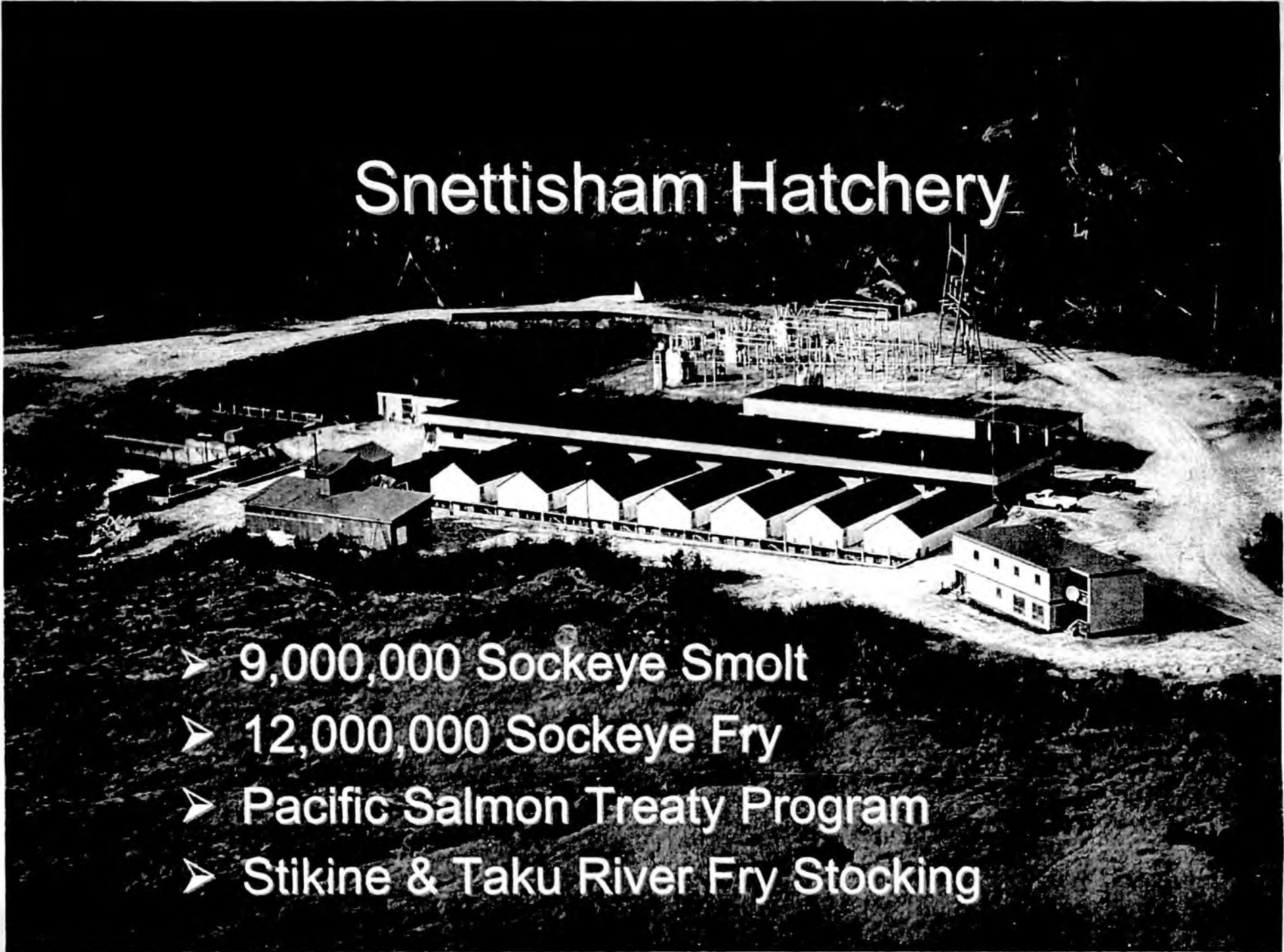
Other Gillnet
Fisheries
32%

DIPAC Contribution
43%

Hatchery Terminal
Areas
25%

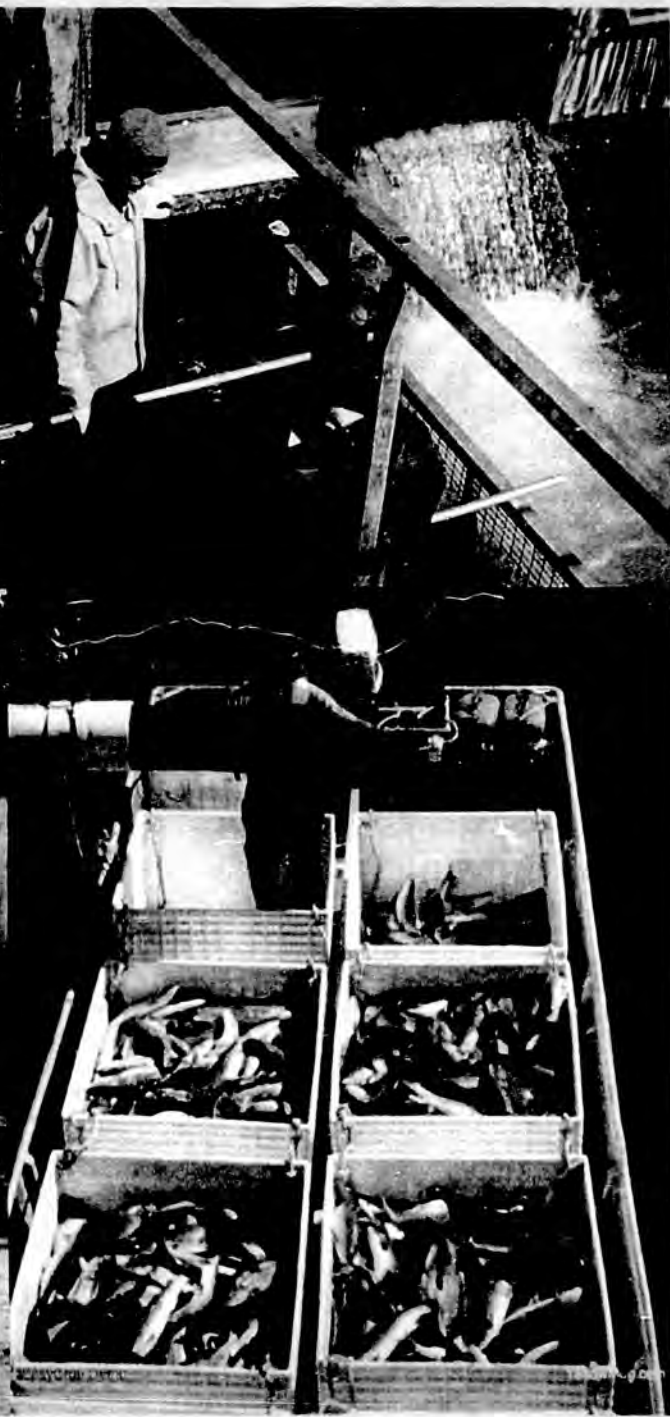
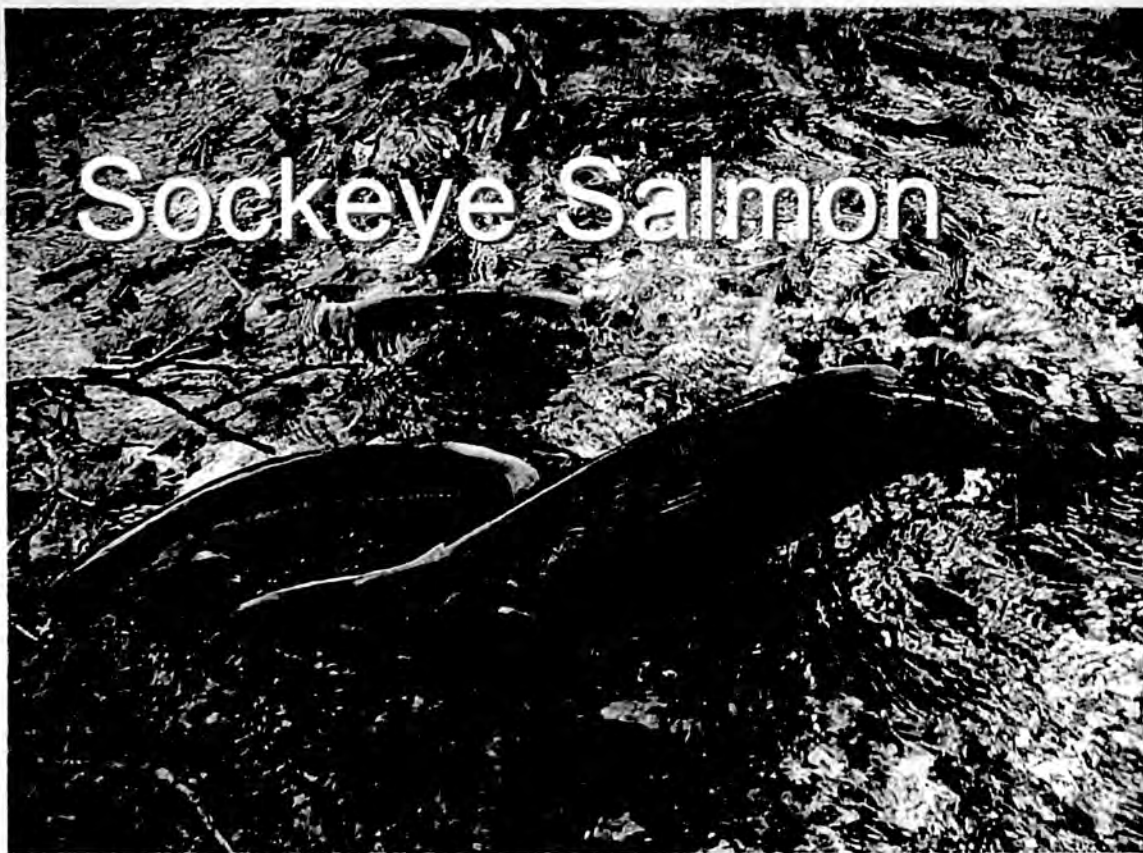


Snettisham Hatchery

An aerial photograph of the Snettisham Hatchery. The facility consists of several large, long, rectangular buildings with dark roofs, arranged in a row. To the right of these buildings is a smaller, two-story structure. In the background, there are more buildings and a tall, thin tower. The hatchery is situated on a flat, open area with some vegetation. The text "Snettisham Hatchery" is overlaid in white at the top of the image.

- 9,000,000 Sockeye Smolt
- 12,000,000 Sockeye Fry
- Pacific Salmon Treaty Program
- Stikine & Taku River Fry Stocking

Sockeye Salmon



Sockeye Salmon

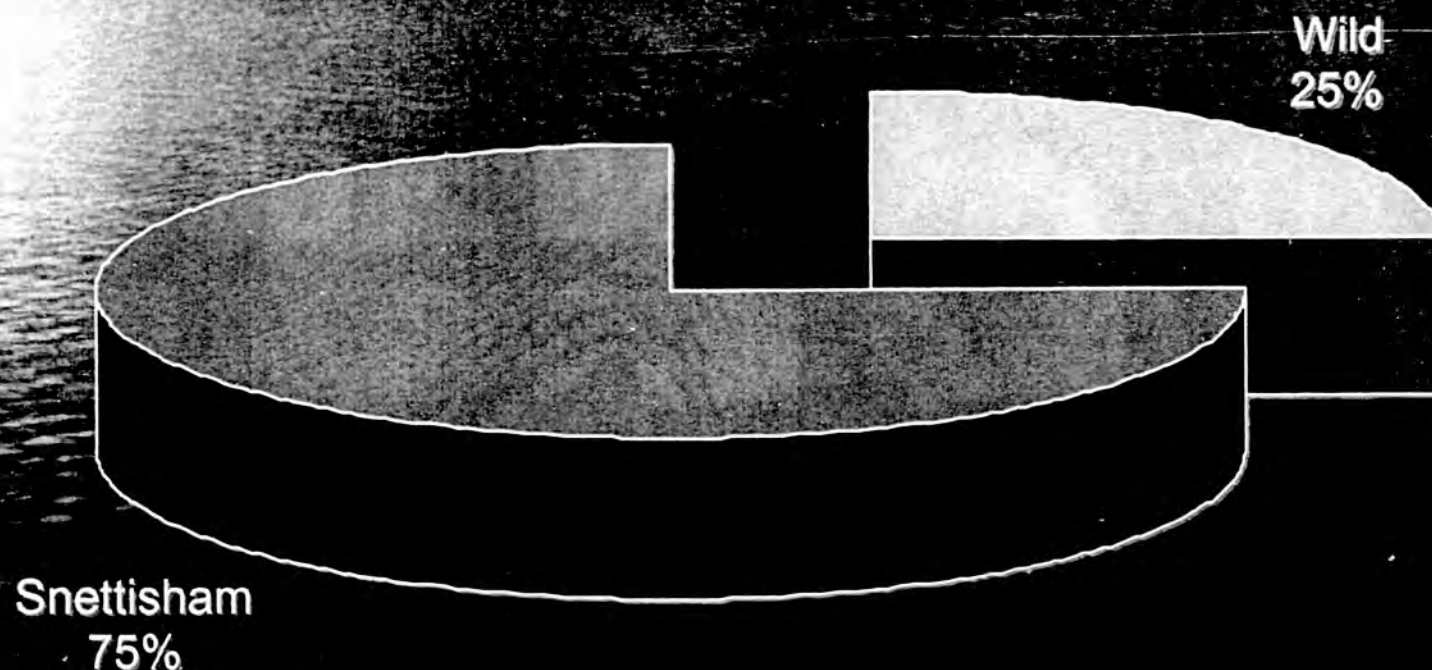
2006 Contribution & Harvest Share

	CP Harvest	DIPAC Contribution	Cost Recovery	Total Harvest
Stephens/Speed GN	238,500	179,300	126,000	305,300
Speed Chatham SN (wks 30-32)	27,100	10,500		10,500
Frederick Sound	5,600	2,300		2,300
Sport Contribution/ Personal Use	300	300		300
Total	271,900	192,400	126,000	318,400
Harvest Share		60%	40%	

Sockeye Salmon

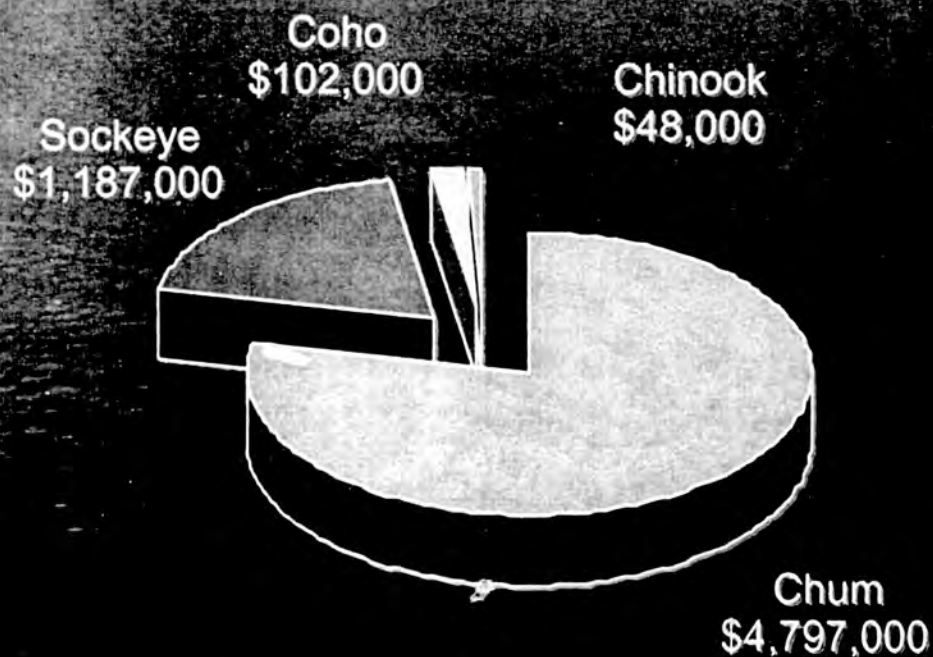
Taku/Stephens/Speel Arm Gillnet Harvest

District 111 Total Harvest: 238,500



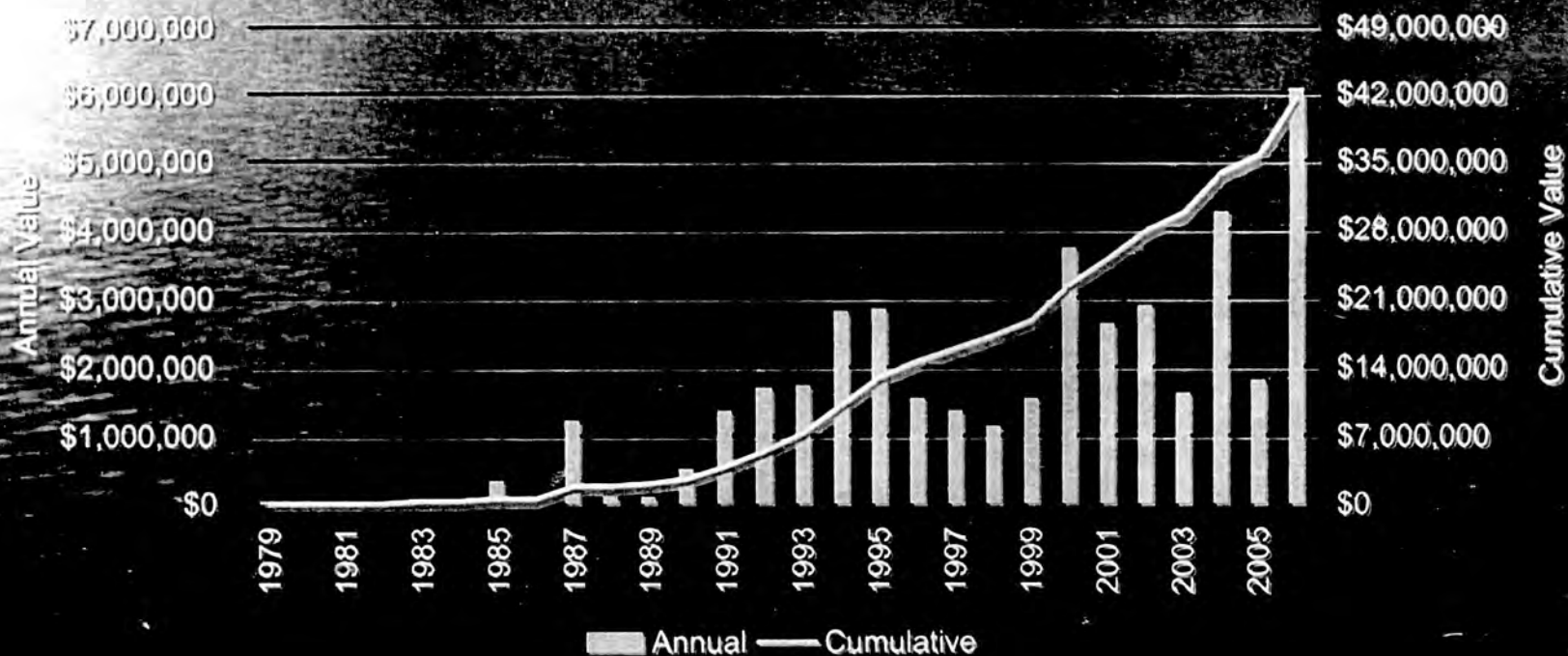
2006 Contributions

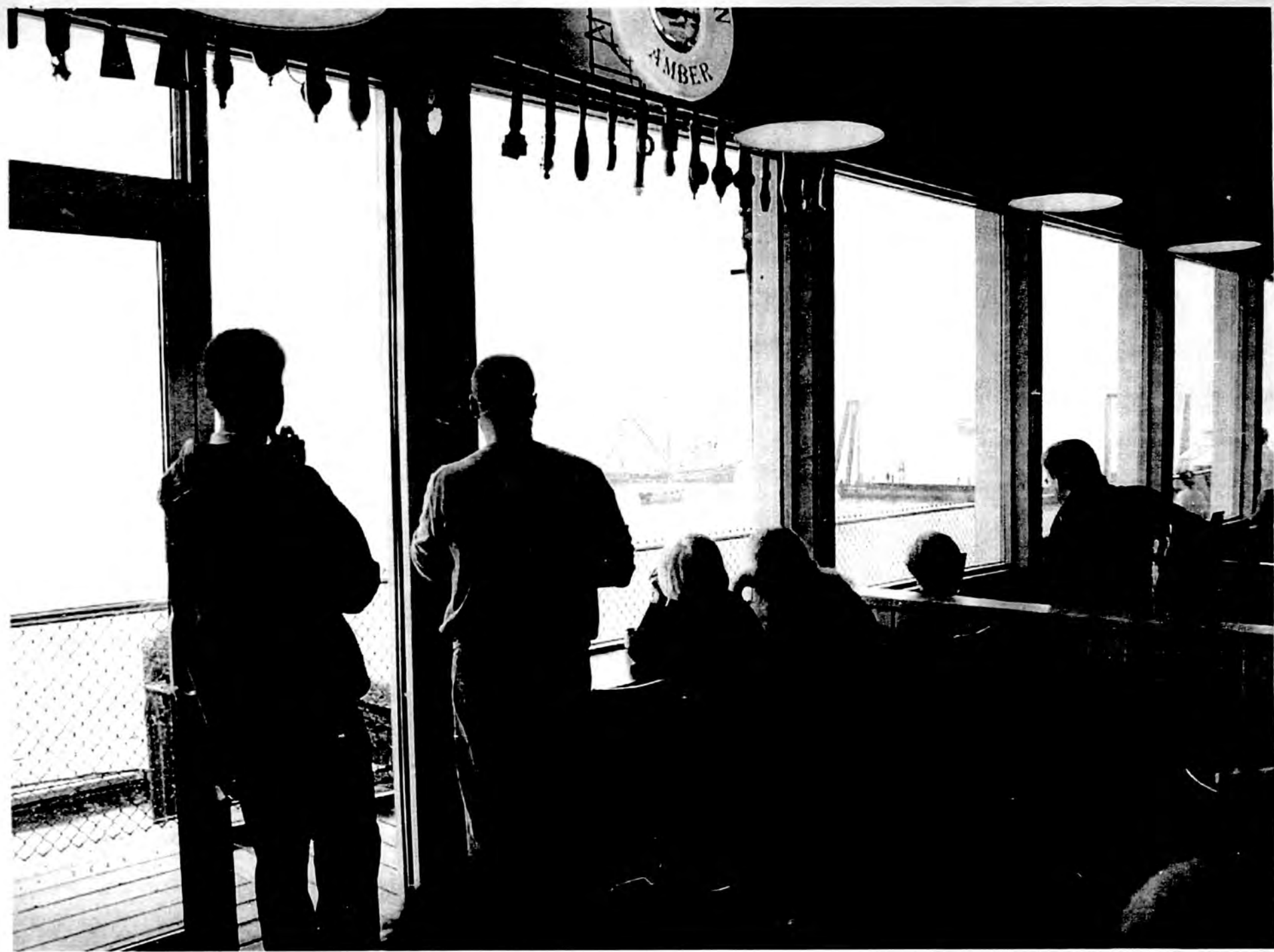
Estimated Ex-vessel Value: \$6,100,000

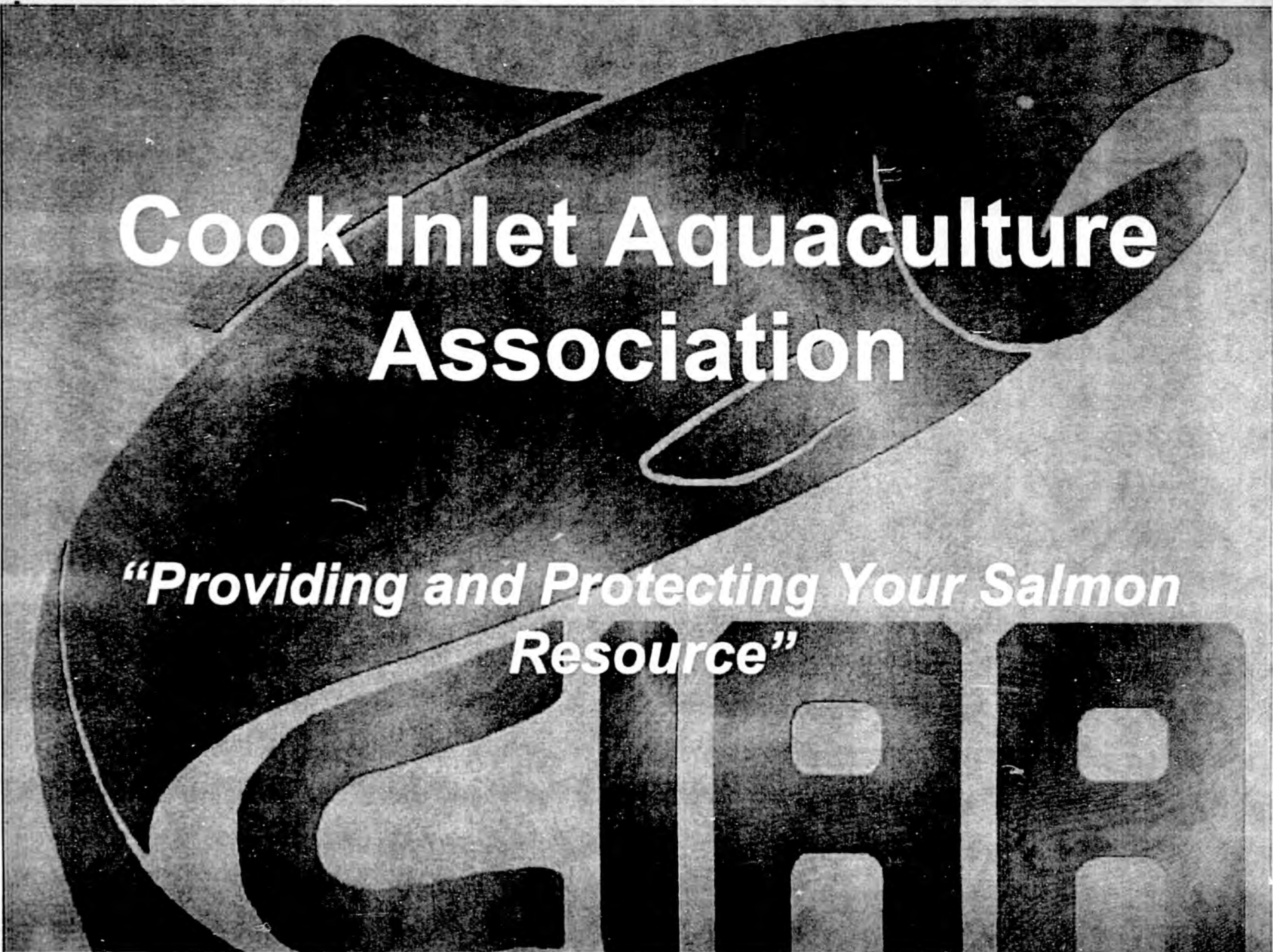


Ex-Vessel Value of DIPAC Salmon Contributions, 1979-2006

Total Contribution: \$41,592,000







Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

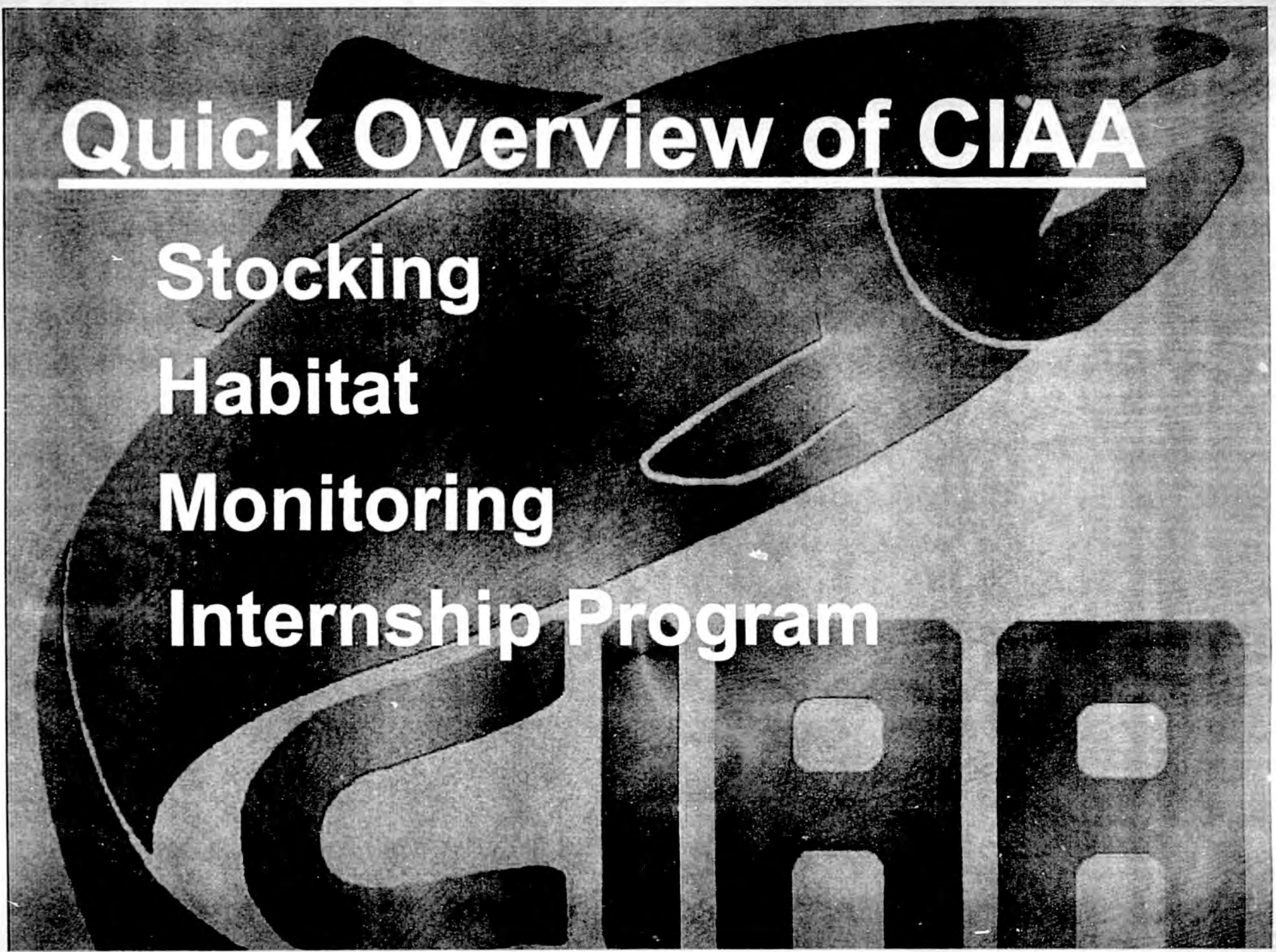
***“Providing and Protecting Your Salmon
Resource”***



**A nonprofit regional association created
by state legislation.**

Our mission is to:

- 1) protect self-perpetuating salmon stocks and
habitats upon which they depend;**
- 2) rehabilitate self-perpetuating salmon stocks;**
- 3) rehabilitate salmon habitat;**
- 4) maximize the value of the Cook Inlet (Area H)
common property salmon resource by applying
science and enhancement technology.**



Quick Overview of CIAA

Stocking

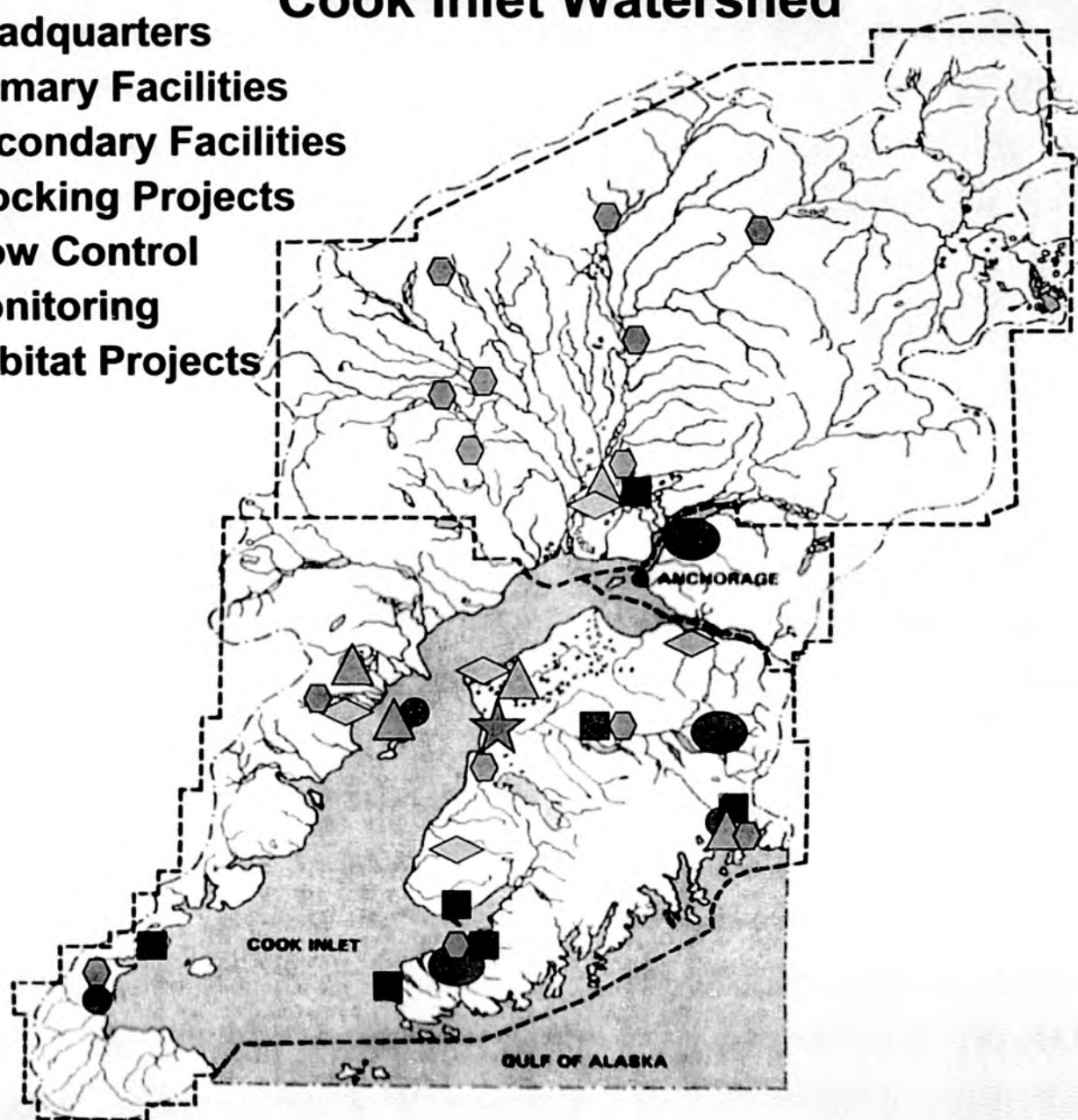
Habitat

Monitoring

Internship Program

Cook Inlet Watershed

- ★ Headquarters
- Primary Facilities
- Secondary Facilities
- Stocking Projects
- ▲ Flow Control
- ⬡ Monitoring
- ◊ Habitat Projects



CIAA INTERNSHIP PROGRAM



Initiated in 2005
5 Students – 3 States



Expanded in 2006
26 Students – 6 States



Expected in 2007
40 Students – International





NEEDS/ISSUES

Public Perception/Outreach

Technical Assistance

Base Funding (Consistency)

Salmon Enhancement Tax down

FISH RAP

Highlighting releases, returns, policy and legislation affecting the Southeast Alaskan salmon fisheries

Nonprofit Org
U. S. Postage
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Sitka Alaska
Permit #38

Vol. 24 No. 2
December 2006

A good year
for the fleet:
Ex-vessel value of
NSRAA production
tops \$13.6 million



Kevin McDougall photo

Value to Fleet Nears \$14 Million

NSRAA is fulfilling its mission with third highest harvest value ever.

The dollar value of NSRAA's contributions to commercial salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska topped \$13.6 million in 2006, with over 3.9 million fish harvested. That marks the third highest contribution ever.

Only the 1995 and 2000 harvests were higher.

The dollar value is 250 percent higher than the 5-year average, thanks to both higher return numbers and improved market conditions.

Contribution numbers are 170 percent above the 5-year average, mostly due to an outstanding chum return.

Net fisheries benefited the most, seeing an increase of over 275 percent of the 5-year average in the total ex-vessel value for chum.

"Hidden Falls bounced back from a poor 2005 chum return," said NSRAA data analyst Chip Blair. "The 2006 return provided the seine fleet with about 5 times the catch and value of a year ago. And Deep Inlet showed substantial increases as well."

The Boat Harbor project also had a record return of 566,000 chum, all of which went to the gill-net fleet. 2006 was a record year for gillnetters, in terms of benefit from NSRAA fish: 850,000 chum with an

ex-vessel value of \$2.6 million.

Trollers have less to crow about, since it was a very poor chinook year at both Hidden Falls and Medveje. The numbers of chinook contributed to the trollers represents a mere 31 percent of the 5-year average.

"Chinook were down at almost all Southeast Alaska hatchery programs, so we suspect the low return was due in large part to ocean conditions," said Blair.

Despite the poor chinook return, extremely high prices kept the year from being a complete disaster for trollers, as the ex-vessel value of chinook saw a much smaller decline, dropping to 85 percent of the 5-year average.

NSRAA coho projects had a more normal year, with a contribution just slightly larger than the average. But thanks to strong coho prices, the ex-vessel value made a huge jump to 250 percent of the average, again, a benefit for trollers.

NSRAA coho projects contributed 8.5 percent of the Southeast Alaska coho troll catch in 2006. That's about 1 in every 12 coho caught.

Overall, fully 80 percent of NSRAA salmon returning this season were harvested by commercial fishermen. 16 percent went to cost recovery, and the remainder to broodstock, and sport fishermen.

Cost recovery, as a result, was a "pleasure" to manage in 2006.

"We heard a lot of favorable comments from fishermen this season, and hardly any complaints, which was a nice change from recent years," Blair said.

Improved chum numbers and stronger prices meant NSRAA needed fewer fish for cost recovery,

"both in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the return," Blair said. "In the past 5 years we've needed to take about 25 percent of the return for cost recovery, but this year, we needed much less at Hidden Falls and Deep Inlet."

In practical terms that meant cost recovery efforts had minimal impact on the commercial chum

cont. on page 4

Inside

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Employee Changes	8

Humpies Aided by Chum

In a normal year, the net fisheries would consider a great chum return a bonus. For seiners, especially, their "bread and butter" is normally wild pink salmon. But this year, the pink fishery came in way below projection.

"To put the 2006 pink salmon harvest in perspective, the total harvest in 2006 was about 11.7 million fish, the lowest since 1987," said Scott Kelley of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. "Needless to say, we severely restricted many of our traditional seine fisheries this year to provide for escapement."

"The poor pink return affected all seiners. It is hard to make it without the pinks," said one seiner. "However, the chum run was the only bright spot. So NSRAA deserves kudos for helping making

a disaster a little easier to bear."

For NSRAA, it's all in a day's work.

"The underlying concept of the hatcheries is that they are to somewhat mitigate and stabilize salmon production during poor wild stock returns, and to take the pressure off the wild stocks," Kelley said. "There is no doubt that the hatchery chum were more important to the average fisherman than usual."

The market has already adjusted for the difference. According to the *Salmon Market Bulletin*, the average price for frozen chums showed a substantial gain this fall, from 72 cents per pound to 95 cents per pound.

"Considering the harvest shortfall for pinks, frozen chum may be, to some extent, serving as a replacement product for frozen pinks."

Hatchery Reports

Hidden Falls Hatchery Report

Hidden Falls met or exceeded all its production goals for 2006, reported hatchery manager Scott Wagner.

"With the exception of the chinook return, we had excellent releases and returns this year," he said.

Chum

Cooler than normal water temperatures made for great rearing conditions for broodyear 05 chum.

"The typical outbreak of *Vibrio* in our 'late-large' group of fish never materialized due to the cooler temperatures," Wagner said. This group was released in late May.

A high ratio of females to males made eggtakes this fall go

smoothly. Hidden Falls processed 130,000 chum in 24 days, averaging 5.61 million eggs per day, the second highest average on record.

"What is really remarkable is that this was managed with a smaller crew than in the past," Wagner said. "We had a highly motivated and hard working staff."

Chinook

Broodyear 04 chinook were released in early June in good health. Although these fish entered the saltwater last fall at a smaller than ideal size, they achieved record growth in the saltwater and were released at a typical size for Hidden Falls chinook.

An alternative rearing strategy is being tried on broodyear 05 chinook.

"Over a 5 week period we use warm water from the near surface lake pipeline, 24 hour light, and a new feeding regime," Wagner said.

The fish were moved to straight saltwater in late September, and have put on a record amount of

weight since then.

"That's an encouraging sign," Wagner said. "These fish look and act similarly to Medveje (Green Lake) chinook, and we're hoping this strategy will boost chinook survival from Hidden Falls. Only time will tell."

Staff collected 1.8 million chinook eggs for Hidden Falls programs and an additional 1.7 million for Medveje, to meet their shortfall. A portion of the Hidden Falls eggs are destined to become a "zero-check" trial group, to determine the suitability of this rearing strategy for Hidden Falls chinook.

Coho

2.8 million coho were released from Kasnyku Bay this year, an increase of 600,000 from 2005. Wagner reports these fish grew well in the saltwater and should do great on their own.

Staff is now rearing 2.7 million coho for release in 2007. This group's numbers were reduced by

cont. next page

General Manager's Notes



As most of you know, the 2006 salmon season was full of surprises, most notably the very weak run of pink salmon throughout many areas of Southeast Alaska. Fortunately, the lack of large numbers of pink salmon was somewhat offset by strong chum salmon returns to most areas and stronger demand in the marketplace. It is in times like these that we can see the obvious benefits of having a diversified salmon fishery composed of numerous healthy wild stocks and a good strong salmon enhancement program. We are quite pleased to report that except for Chinook, all of our other adult returns came in at or above our preseason forecasts. We are projecting fairly similar returns for the coming season. The distribution will be somewhat different, however. (See related articles in this edition of the Fishrap.)

If you were one of the many fishermen fishing in the Deep Inlet terminal fishery this past season, you know how congested the area became for everyone. Despite the horrendous

amount of boat traffic in the area, we managed to get through the season without too much conflict. I want to thank you all for being as courteous as you could throughout the season. The people living on the islands appreciated your willingness to respond to their requests to "slow down" when asked. I can only think of one instance last season where someone was rude or uncooperative. That situation was later remedied with a little talk and education!

I have been pleased with the responses to my last newsletter article concerning NSRAA's reserve fund situation. Most responses have been positive and several individuals said that they were happy to learn that the NSRAA management and Board were "looking out for the organization's future". Only one individual commented that he felt that NSRAA should not be so concerned about the future, because we could always get State loans.

If there are other topics that you would like more information on, I hope you will feel free to bring them to our attention. I can be reached at 907-747-6850 or you can e-mail me at: pete.esquiro@nsraa.org.

Finally, on behalf of the NSRAA Staff and Board of Directors, I'd like to wish you all a Happy Holiday Season.

Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

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Highlighting releases, returns, policy and legislation affecting the Southeast Alaskan salmon fisheries

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an outbreak of Phoma, an airborne spore that occurs in the spring.

"The only treatment for this is to maintain good culture practices and let it run its course," Wagner said.

Broodyear 06i eggtraps took place at the end of October and in early November. 1.6 million eggs were taken for Deer Lake program and 3.6 million for the Hidden Falls program.

Infrastructure

Major projects were completed at Hidden Falls this past summer, including re-roofing of the hatchery building, painting the bill houses, improving the dock float moorage, and adding additional anchors for both of the chum net pen sites.

"Next year we plan on repainting the bunkhouse and repairing some of the siding," Wagner said. "The maintenance staff has been kept busy but they feel they are making headway now."

Medvejie Hatchery Report

This year saw the beginning of the "zero-check" chinook releases at Deep Inlet, which, in combination with other Deep Inlet programs, stretches hatchery operations at the site from mid-February until mid-July.

Zero-check chinook are reared and released their first summer, rather than being held over a winter at the hatchery.

"It's a far cry from the old days when we were rearing chum at Deep Inlet for just 45 to 50 days," said Medvejie hatchery manager Lon Garrison.

Ninety million chum fry later, staff celebrate the end of another successful chum rearing season at Hidden Falls.



Chum

NSRAA released the greatest numbers of chum fry ever into Sitka Sound in the spring of 2006. 50.8 million fry were released in Deep Inlet, with another 9.2 million released at the hatchery for future broodstock.

2006 was the third year for the "late-large" chum program at Medvejie. The late-large program chum are held longer and released at a larger size, which seems to increase their marine survival rates.

"The 2006 post-release chum fry monitoring in Sitka Sound showed that these late-large fry moved immediately offshore, which bodes well for them," Garrison said.

Adult chum returns to Medvejie were very strong this year.

"Cost recovery and broodstock management worked out well this year with only a slight amount of excess broodstock," Garrison said.

A total of 41.76 million eggs were taken in 21 days. Currently Medvejie is incubating 66 million chum eggs, the most ever.

Chinook

Medvejie is now producing just under 4 million chinook smolts per year, for 3 different Medvejie programs as well as the new Deep Inlet zero-check program.

"The new project went well," Garrison said. "One requirement of the new program is moving these fish up to Green Lake for freshwater rearing, then back to the hatchery, and finally out to Deep Inlet. By the time the season was done, we'd transported 6 million chinook fry, and lost almost nary a fish

thanks to good planning, vigilance, and patience."

Green Lake rearing went well, with very few health problems for the fish and good growth performance despite cooler water temperatures. Medvejie reared chinook grew almost too fast, nearly outgrowing their raceways.

Adult chinook returns to Medvejie were, however, disappointing this year.

"If we'd known how poor the return would be we would have skipped cost recovery harvesting, because as a result we weren't quite able to meet our broodstock needs this year," Garrison said. Hidden Falls staff harvested excess chinook broodstock to make up the difference, however.

Currently, 3.9 million chinook eggs and yearling fish are on hand at Medvejie.

Coho

Bucking the trend, the Medvejie coho program became simpler this year. No Indian River coho broodstock were released at the hatchery, but rather transferred to Sheldon Jackson College for release there.

10,000 Plotnikof origin smolts were released at Medvejie to provide broodstock for the developing Sawmill Cove coho program and the remaining 119,000 were reared and released at Deep Inlet.

On hand are 235,000 Plotnikof Lake fingerling coho that are in freshwater raceways for the

winter. No Indian River stock coho eggs were taken although a return of about 200 adults was observed.

Infrastructure

No large infrastructure projects were undertaken at Medvejie this year, although plenty of smaller but essential projects received attention, such as replacing the main compressor, repairing the forklift, and rebuilding the outboard motor for the Whaler.

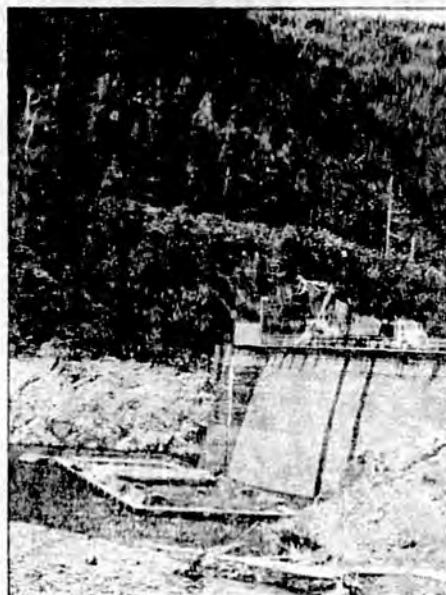
"We do need to be thinking about adding additional housing at Medvejie," Garrison said. "With so many programs that have grown, and our growing dependence on pumps, we need to make sure we have adequate staff to cover standby all the time," Garrison said.

Medvejie staff continued to work with Sheldon Jackson College students and the SJC hatchery program, which continues to serve as a great source of NSRAA employees as well as increasing fishing opportunities for the common property harvest in Sitka Sound.

Allen Marine Tours were fewer this year than in previous years, but they hope to continue bringing tourists from all over the globe to Medvejie.

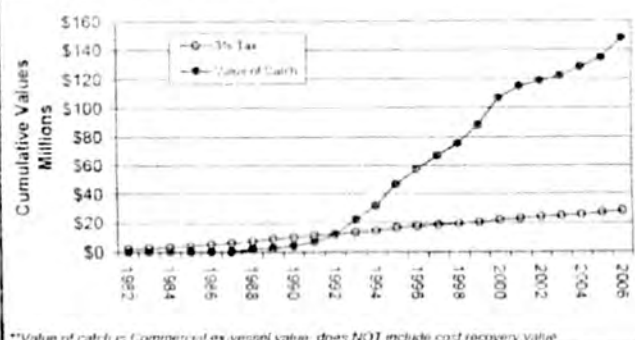
Third graders from the Sitka School District visited the hatchery once again in late September, much to the delight of the kids and the staff.

"It's great to see the wonder and enthusiasm on their faces," Garrison said. "And I think many of the parents are equally impressed."



The Medvejie crew transfers chinook fry into net pens from atop the Green Lake dam.

Comparison of Commercial Value
of NSRAA Production to Enhancement Tax



**Value of catch is Commercial ex-vessel value; does NOT include cost recovery value.

NSRAA has received \$28 million in 3% tax. In return, fishermen have realized \$145 million in ex-vessel value from NSRAA salmon.

Sawmill Creek Hatchery Gets ADF&G Approval

NSRAA's plan to build a new coho rearing facility at Sawmill Cove in Sitka is moving forward, with groundbreaking tentatively scheduled for spring of 2007.

On December 6, ADF&G's Regional Planning Team met to consider the hatchery permit application. Also on the agenda was the new facility's allowed level of production, the monitoring period for the facility's initial releases, and when to allow increases in production levels.

"We're thrilled that the Regional Planning Team approved the Sawmill Creek Hatchery for a new private non-profit permit at 4.33 million summer coho eggs," said NSRAA operations manager Steve Reifentuhl. "This establishes what is called the Basic Management Plan for operation capacity and sets a maximum egg limit."

The RPT also passed the initial coho smolt release numbers for the next three years.

In 2007, NSRAA will release 10,000 coho at Bear Cove, and 210,000 at Deep Inlet.

In 2008 and 2009, Bear Cove releases will increase to 20,000 and then 50,000.

These increases are contingent upon NSRAA demonstrating that the adult summer coho are not straying into Salmon Lake and Sawmill Creek.

In addition, the RPT recommended to allow a release of 500,000 coho smolt at Deep Inlet in 2009.

"Those eggs will need to be taken in the fall of 2007, which is a tall order considering that we will have only 500 adults returning to Medveje for broodstock," Reifentuhl said. "Since we won't be able to release larger numbers at Bear Cove in 2007, we will likely need to go back to Plotnikof Lake to supplement the Medveje broodstock."

Concerns about hatchery coho conflicting with wild salmon stocks in Sawmill Creek had delayed the permitting process for the Sawmill Creek Hatchery, but NSRAA modified its plans in order to prevent any problems.

"No fish will be released from the Sawmill Creek site," said Reifentuhl. "It will be used only for incubation of eggs, ripening adults, and rearing fry to smolts."

All smolts will be transferred by boat for imprinting and release at Bear Cove or Medveje, and returning adults will be captured at those sites. Broodstock will be transported by boat or truck back to the Sawmill Cove facility.

"Our program goal is to release 300,000 coho smolt at Medveje, and 1.7 million at Deep Inlet," Reifentuhl said. "But our initial production will be smaller, to see how well the adult returns are managed and to make sure there's not a negative impact on wildstocks."

A public meeting in Sitka will be held within 30 days of the Regional Planning Team's December meeting, and public comment on the matter will be allowed for another 60 days after that.

NSRAA is optimistic that by mid-March, all permits will be approved and the \$2.3 million construction grant contract signed with

the State of Alaska.

"Since we made the program changes I haven't heard any negative comments, so we're looking forward to getting underway in the spring," Reifentuhl said.

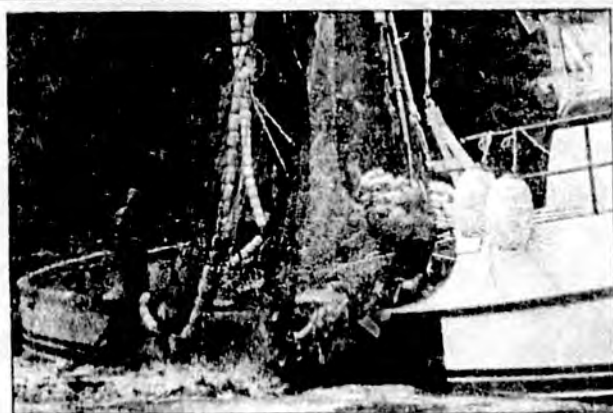
cont. from cover: Value to Fleet

fisheries, with not a single closure.

"We had originally planned on closing the inner bay at Deep Inlet during August, but cost recovery was going so well in July, we extended the [more restricted] early season schedule for another week, believing that we would then be able to finish cost recovery fishing outside the terminal harvest area in August," Blair said.

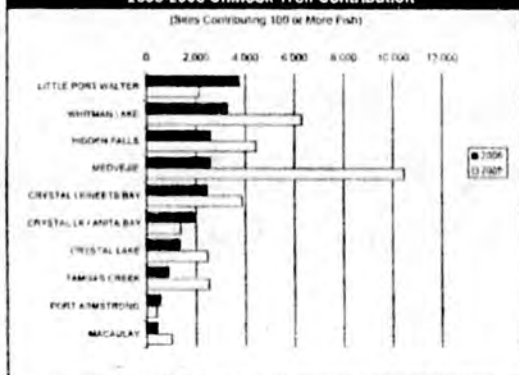
That decision paid off, as Deep Inlet's full terminal harvest area was open to the commercial fleet for the rest of the season, with a double rotation fishery.

"It's the first time this has happened in years," Blair said.

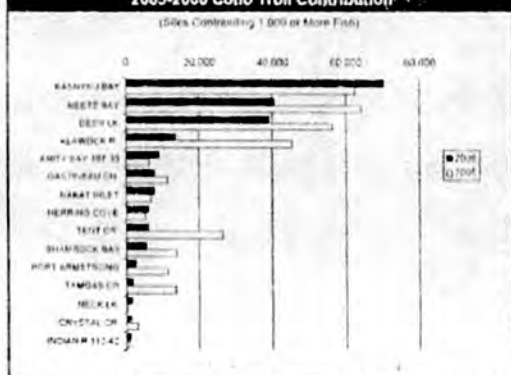


The F/V Perseverance makes a cost recovery set in Bear Cove.

Alaska Hatchery Contributions to S.E. Trawl Fisheries
2005-2006 Chinook Trawl Contribution



Alaska Hatchery Contributions to S.E. Trawl Fisheries
2005-2006 Coho Trawl Contribution



NSRAA Contribution to Southeast Alaska Commercial Fisheries Number of Fish : 2005 - 2006								
	Gillnet		Seine		Troll		All Gear	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Chinook	1,454	778	3,710	3,939	14,794	5,187	19,958	9,904
Chum	510,095	849,459	906,426	2,830,598	165,049	141,145	1,581,570	3,821,202
Coho	303	596	23,917	7,281	132,685	115,034	156,905	122,911
Sockeye	2,043	906	-	-	-	-	2,043	906
All	513,895	851,739	934,053	2,841,818	312,528	261,366	1,760,476	3,954,923

Market Outlook

Market Outlook

As Wal-Mart goes, so goes the rest of the country. That might be why the market for wild salmon is much healthier than it was just a few years ago.

Earlier this year, Wal-Mart announced that within 3 to 5 years all wild-caught seafood from North America they sell will be certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).

In August of this year, at least two MSC-labeled seafood items in stock were identified as being from Alaska: 'Seafood Tonight' Alaska salmon patty cakes, and wild Alaskan pollock fillets. Wal-Mart also sells MSC-labeled "wild salmon fillets," without identifying their origin.

Astaxanthin in your salmon, anyone? Consumers in larger numbers are saying no - to farmed salmon, that is, and yes to wild.

"Salmon's on a roll," said Chris McDowell, a fisheries economist, in the *Alaska Journal of Commerce* in October.

According to the *Journal*, both supply and demand for wild salmon are up, although they are

still competing in the marketplace against cheaper farmed Atlantic salmon from Chile and British Columbia.

"[But] the sustainability message carries a fair amount of weight" against the food purity and environmental issues associated with fish farming, McDowell said. "And I think people are keenly aware of the health benefits of eating fish, salmon in particular."

This positive market trend is despite U.S. salmon sales to Japan described as "soft" in an industry publication, *Quick Frozen Foods International*. The publication noted that the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) has ruled frozen foods company Birds Eye in the United Kingdom can continue to slam farmed salmon in its ad campaign touting frozen wild Pacific salmon, despite complaints from Atlantic salmon farmers in Scotland.

The statewide chum salmon harvest of 21.4

million fish ranks as the second best of all time in both numbers of fish and in the ex-vessel value at \$56.3 million, according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) season summary as of November, 2006.

Despite the increase in supply, chum salmon prices increased from 2005 by 5 cents a pound, a 19 percent increase.

"Strong market performance for chums drove a significant increase in ex-vessel price for the species, to the 35-cent-per-pound range in Southeast Alaska. As recently as 2003, statewide average ex-vessel price for chums has been as low as 19 cents per pound.

The stronger ex-vessel price stimulated fishing effort for chums in the driftnet and seine fleets, particularly in areas with a shortage of pinks this season. The combination of strong Alaska harvest and rising first wholesale value for chum prod-

ucts indicates genuine growth in demand." (*Seafood Market Bulletin*, October 2006)

Coho salmon prices increased from \$0.75 per pound in 2005 to \$0.99 per pound in 2006, and chinook salmon prices increased from \$2.23 per pound in 2005 to \$2.77 per pound in 2006.

Ex-vessel prices for dressed, troll-caught coho reached record levels in September, topping out at \$2.85 per pound; the chinook harvest was below projections despite increased effort, driven by higher prices, according to the *Seafood Market Bulletin*.

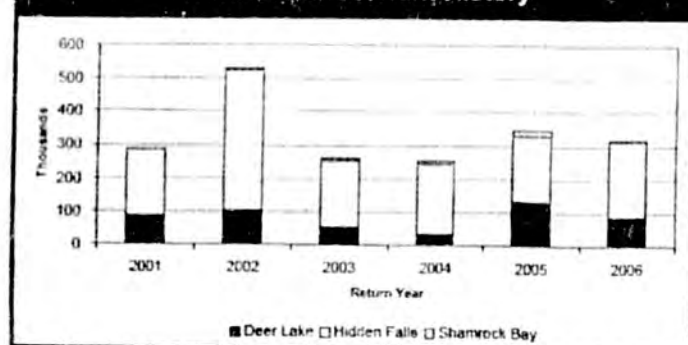
Overall, 2006 was a great market year for salmon in Southeast and there's no reason to expect 2007 to be significantly better or worse. According to ADF&G, the value, \$308.8 million, of the state 2006 salmon catch is higher than the most recent 10 year average (2005-1996) of \$279 million, but \$25 million less than fishermen earned in 2005, a record harvest in numbers of fish.

**"both supply
and demand
for wild salmon
are up"**

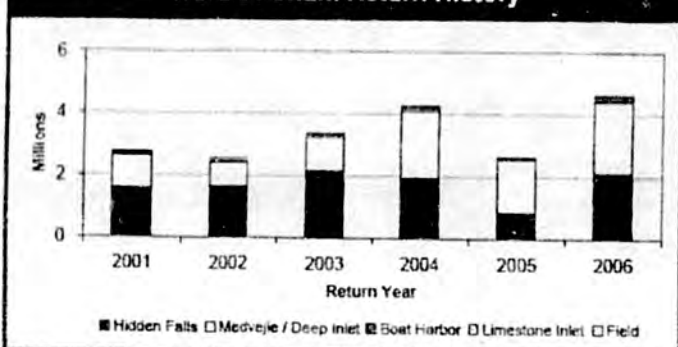
**"21.4 million
chum ranks as
the second best
of all time"**



NSRAA Coho Return History



NSRAA Chum Return History



Field Reports

Deer Lake

A fish population that's starving is not usually good news, but when it comes to the rainbow trout in Deer Lake, hunger is great. It means that the coho salmon now rearing inside protective net pens in the lake—a strategy implemented in 2005—are no longer providing breakfast, lunch, and dinner for the voracious, non-native trout.

"We had an encouraging 58 percent survival rate for the fry that didn't migrate out of the lake last fall, which suggests that the rainbow population may be experiencing some dietary hardships," said Deer Lake project manager Todd Buxton.

Even more troubling for the rainbow trout is that zooplankton populations in the lake are decreasing by half each year. NSRAA doesn't fertilize the lake.

"So while the larger trout are being starved by rearing fry in net pens, we're also putting the hunger on smaller trout by not promoting zooplankton blooms through lake fertilization," Buxton said.

By these two approaches, all age classes of trout in the lake should be experiencing some pretty uncomfortable hunger pains, the effect of which should be decreased reproductive success and outright mortality.

This year's pen-reared fry met or exceeded all growth expectations, despite early mortalities due to the stress of transporting them to the lake, and the levels of saturated

gases in the lake water due to the large snow pack.

The coho fry get an extra snack from the naturally occurring zooplankton that drift through the pens, which provide a little extra boost to fry size and condition.

Around 940,000 fry were released into the lake in late November when the water's surface temperature cooled to less than 4 degrees Celsius. This is the temperature at which the lake's surface water "sinks" and the deeper water in the lake rises to the surface.

This reversal results in lake temperatures that remain a nearly uniform 2-4 degrees Celsius throughout winter. These low temperatures lower the fry's metabolism and likely encourage the coho fry to stay in the lake over the winter rather than emigrate to salt water before spring.

Marine survival of age 1 smolt released last year was 12 percent, which resulted in an adult return of approximately 86,231 fish.

While the percentage of coho caught by trollers and seiners this year was below last year's, the high fish prices in 2006 generated an income (\$780,485) that was better than average, and was in fact the 7th highest in the history of the project.

Deer Lake coho also outperformed Hidden Falls coho both in marine survival (12.1 percent versus 9.9 percent) and in average size per fish (7.7 pounds versus 6.8 pounds).



Winter came early in Southeast this year. The view from Deer Lake camp.

Although the season started on a difficult note, with all the damage to the camp infrastructure from last winter's floods, everything has been repaired and improved.

It's an appropriate finish for a project that has improved its benefit to cost ratio to 3.0, up from 2.2 last year.

Haines

Thermal (otolith) marking of chum fry at 17-mile incubation boxes for the Haines project was successful this year. That's just one of several accomplishments for the Haines project in 2006.

Successful otolith marking resulted in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) authorizing NSRAA to double the number of eggs seeded at 17-mile.

"For this increase, we increased the number of incubation boxes from 4 to 8 to accommodate the 2.4 million eggs that can now be seeded there," reported Haines project manager Todd Buxton.

Buxton noted that a smaller number of thermally-marked eggs at 17-mile survived than he had hoped—a mere 73 percent rather than the expected 90 percent.

"So, these tests were used to find a way to improve the distribution of flow through the incubation boxes, which should help egg-to-fry survival in the future," Buxton said.

A state legislative grant funded the rejuvenation of spawning channels at 24-mile this past spring, and the results were immediately apparent.

"It attracted more than 1000

fish this fall, where fewer than a dozen fish have entered the channel in the past several years," Buxton said.

While 5000 spawners used the channel in the 1980s, the spawners this year were purposely limited by the use of movable weirs in order to prevent later arrivals from destroying the redds—or nests of eggs—built by earlier spawners.

"With this strategy, fry production is maximized and the excess spawners are redirected to spawning habitat in the Chilkat River," Buxton said. It also keeps the channel from needing rehabilitation too frequently.

The Herman incubation site was expanded to full capacity this year with the addition of a 7th incubation box.

"For the first time in the history of the Haines project, we've taken the fully permitted numbers of eggs at both the Herman and 31-mile incubation sites," Buxton said. 1.6 million eggs were taken at Herman and 800,000 at 31-mile.

Chum escapement into the Herman spawning channel was also managed with weirs, limiting

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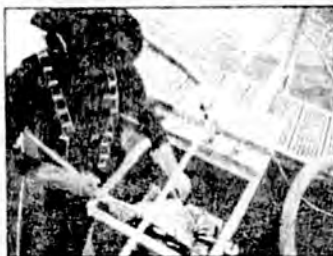
Bill Holton and Josh Humer spawn chum at Herman Creek Spawning Channel.



the number of spawners to just over 700 fish.

NSRAA continues to monitor potential spawning channel sites for chum salmon in the region.

"Elevation and archeological surveys were completed near the confluence of the Chilkat and Klehini Rivers this summer, and it is likely that these channels would attract spawners," Buxton said. Permits for this site have been applied for, and Buxton hopes that construction of the channels can begin in February of 2007.



NSRAA Employees At Work & Play.

From left: Judd Kirkness and Josh Benassi closing camp at Deer Lake; Matt Golden vaccinating chinook fry at Green Lake; Angie Bowers with sport caught coho at Hidden Falls.



Board Member Profile: Carl Johnson

Serving on the NSRAA board runs in Carl Johnson's family. His father was on the NSRAA board "in its early days," and his brother, Paul, is a current board member.

The seafood business is a family affair, too. Johnson is the Petersburg plant manager for Ocean Beauty Seafoods, and his father was manager of Juneau Cold Storage.

"I was born and raised in processing," Johnson said.

Ocean Beauty's Petersburg Production Facility produces ikura, sujiko, and canned salmon, as well as chum, coho and sockeye salmon for both fresh and frozen markets.

Johnson sits in the processor seat on the NSRAA board, joining in 2004.

"I threw my hat in the ring and have found it to be fascinating," Johnson said. He's served on boards before but "never one this big."

Usually 20 or so members are at each board meeting, Johnson estimates. He finds the meetings to

be well organized and successful.

"Of course, there are a lot of different ideas with that many people, but things get hashed out and it runs pretty smoothly," Johnson said.

Johnson grew up in Juneau and spends his summers working in Petersburg, but he and his wife live in Lake Stevens, Washington.

during the rest of the year. His children have "grown and gone" but he and his wife enjoy camping, fishing, and traveling during their free time.

Johnson doesn't find himself taking sides at board meetings very often.

"I'm more of a listener and an adviser. I'm a neutral seat on some issues that have to do with gear groups," Johnson said. "But some-

times I'll get input from other processors if there's something concerning us in an upcoming meeting. And sometimes other board members will ask my opinion."

One thing Johnson did advise against was the possibility of NSRAA building a coho processing facility in conjunction with its Sawmill Cove hatchery, an idea that arose a few years ago.

"There was some interest in doing a coho plant as well as a hatchery, and that was a concern for the processors," Johnson said.

"We didn't feel that getting into the commodity side of the seafood business was part of the organization's mission. Do what you do best: get fish into the ocean."

NSRAA hopes to break ground on the new Sawmill Cove facility this spring, and

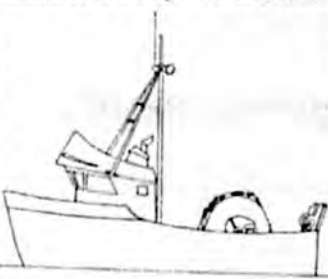
Johnson anticipates that the project will be NSRAA's main "challenge" for the foreseeable future, although ongoing capital improvements on aging facilities remain on top of NSRAA's list of things to do.

"We need to decide what to replace, in what order," Johnson said. "Fortunately, NSRAA has always had a good economic base, with conservative management, and well balanced books. We want to keep that."

Johnson is glad to see the back of some economically tough years - 2002 through 2004 - for the seafood industry.

There are lots of reasons for the improving market conditions for Alaska seafood, but Johnson believes that one of them is educated seafood buyers.

"Consumers are asking for wild fish over farmed," Johnson said. "We're on an upswing now."



A Hidden Falls chinook sport-caught on a fly by seasonal employee Brad Olszewski.



An eagle watches a family of bears in the Hidden Falls Lake outlet stream this summer.

Boat Harbor Sees Huge Chum Return

Record year at Boat Harbor, improvement anticipated at Limestone Inlet

"This was a phenomenal year for chum salmon returns, and nowhere was it more dramatic than at Boat Harbor," reported operations manager Steve Reifensstuhl.

565,000 chum were caught in 2006 at the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area, the biggest return ever for that site. The catch was about 3 times the forecasted numbers for this NSRAA field project, which is operated cooperatively with Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC).

The excellent return allowed gillnetters to fish in the area for seven days a week for almost a month.

"A fair portion of those fish were from the late-large chum rearing strategy implemented at that site 4 years ago," Reifensstuhl said. Late-large chum fry are held longer at the rearing site and released at a larger size than their "traditionally" reared counterparts, in what seems to be a successful effort to increase their marine survival rates.

The 2006 return was comprised mostly of 4-year old chum. The 3-year old component of the run was strong as well, which

leads NSRAA staff to predict that the 2007 return will see good numbers of 4-year olds.

Limestone Inlet is another cooperative field project between NSRAA and DIPAC. This year 88,000 chum were harvested, just 70 percent of the forecasted numbers.

However, the late-large rearing program was implemented at Limestone Inlet only 3 years ago.

"So we're hoping that the late-large component that returns in 2007 as 4-year olds will help turn that program around," Reifensstuhl said. "It's likely that both programs will be great producers in the future."

Both programs have benefited from experienced - and motivated - caretakers. Gillnetter and former NSRAA board member Chris Crowe works at Boat Harbor, and his son, Brent Crowe, also a gillnetter, works at Limestone Inlet. They've been on the job for a combined 15 years.

"They're out there from mid-March until early June, feeding the fish and doing the sampling," Reifensstuhl said. "Then when they've released the fish and de-mobbed the site, they start fishing. Having that consistency has been great in terms of the fish rearing."

"This was a phenomenal year for chum salmon returns, and nowhere was it more dramatic than at Boat Harbor"



David Fundak, his wife Beth and their son Sam are settling in to life at Medveje Hatchery.

Employee Changes

Full Roster of Employees

No one should be short-handed this winter and early spring, as NSRAA has all its positions filled for the first time in a long while.

Several seasonal employees moved into full-time positions, including Angie Bowers at Hidden Falls; Brandon Hummel, who moved from seasonal at Deer Lake to a 10-month position at Hidden Falls; and Jud Kirkness, who moved from a seasonal at Medveje to a 10-month position at Deer Lake.

"Jud came recommended by Deb Lyons, as he had worked on the Sitka Trail Works crew, and he worked so well at Medveje I knew he was the one we wanted

to be full-time in the field at Deer Lake," said operations manager Steve Reifensstuhl. "We were lucky he was interested in the position."

Tommy Sheridan is moving from his previous job as assistant manager at Hidden Falls to begin the new position of otolith lab coordinator.

"He's a perfect fit for this new position," Reifensstuhl said.

New to NSRAA is David Fundak, who is now living on site at Medveje, after working for Prince William Sound Aquaculture.

"It feels good to be at this stage," Reifensstuhl said. "I hope it lasts for a while."



A gillnetter hauls gear in the Deep Inlet TIA.

Richard Eliason Jr. photo

New Board Members

Dick Longworth, a lifelong Petersburg resident, is a new NSRAA board member, serving in one of the Interested Person seats.

Longworth, a retired elementary school teacher and biologist, brings a wealth of diversified experiences to the board, having worked many summers as a crewman on

commercial seiners in Southeast, as well as doing heavy construction and surveying work.

Now, in his "retirement," he operates what he calls his "public service business."

"Petersburg needed a bike shop, so I opened one," Longworth said.

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 06-19

**ALASKA SALMON ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
2005 ANNUAL REPORT**

by

Bruce White,

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries, Juneau

March 2006

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1599

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2005 ABSTRACT

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) oversees and regulates all state and private sector salmon rehabilitation and enhancement projects. Protection of Alaska's natural salmon stocks requires stringent permitting processes. Geneticists, pathologists, and biologists review all projects prior to the issuance of a permit to operate a salmon ranching facility, transfer eggs or fish, or release any fish into Alaska waters. Pathology, genetic, coded wire tag, and otolith processing laboratories are maintained to provide both diagnostic information to ADF&G fishery managers, and inseason and technical expertise to the private sector.

Over 1.7 billion salmon eggs were collected by Alaskan hatchery operators in 2005. In addition, over 1.4 billion fish were released. An estimated 80 million salmon of hatchery origin returned. Of the 200 million salmon harvested in the commercial common property fishery, over 53 million or 27% of the harvest was contributed from ocean ranching by the Alaska salmon enhancement program. Enhanced salmon provided over \$39 million or 14% of the preliminary value of the commercial common property harvest. The ocean ranching program provides hundreds of Alaskans with seasonal and fulltime jobs. It is considered the largest agricultural industry in Alaska.

Key words: Alaska salmon enhancement program, salmon hatchery, annual report, ocean ranching, private non-profit corporation, Southeast Alaska, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, egg take, cost recovery, Chinook, pink, chum, coho, sockeye

INTRODUCTION

Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska are the predominant regions involved with enhancement programs, and pink and chum salmon are the predominant species produced. Production levels, in terms of egg takes and releases, have largely stabilized (Figure 1); programs have matured and are generally operating at planned capacities.

The salmon enhancement program is composed of several factions:

- 30 private nonprofit (PNP) corporation hatcheries,
- 2 federal or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) hatcheries,
- 2 Alaska state hatcheries, and
- Several streamside incubation and restoration projects.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Sport Fish operates the state hatcheries, primarily to produce salmonid species intended for sport fisheries. Private nonprofit corporations are permitted to operate salmon hatcheries and recoup their operational costs from a special harvest of returning adult fish, called a cost recovery harvest. All other returning adult fish are available for harvest in Alaska's common property fisheries open to the public. Federal hatcheries are generally used for research. Streamside incubation projects enhance stocks of fish inexpensively. Stream restoration projects involve restoring streams degraded by human activity.

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2005

- The preliminary statewide harvest of salmon in 2005 was a record 221 million fish, surpassing the previous record of 218 million fish harvested in 1995. Statewide, the returns associated with Alaska's salmon hatcheries also reached record levels, with a return of over 80 million salmon.
- Enhancement program-produced fish provided 14% of the total value of the statewide commercial common property harvest. A preliminary estimate of the exvessel value of the enhanced portion of the commercial common property harvest is \$39 million, and is likely to increase with post season adjustments.
- Statewide, 47% of the chum, 33% of the pink, 19% of the coho, 8% of the Chinook and 4% of the sockeye salmon in the common property harvest were of hatchery origin.
- Compared to 2004, the preliminary exvessel value of the statewide commercial salmon harvest increased about 30%. This is largely due to the record number of fish harvested. The preliminary price paid for sockeye salmon increased, while the prices for Chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon remained about the same as last year.
- An estimated 405,001 hatchery-produced fish representing 10 species (Chinook, coho, pink, chum and sockeye salmon; steelhead, lake, and rainbow trout; Arctic char and grayling) were harvested by sport anglers.
- In Southeast, a total of 4.2 million enhanced fish contributed 6% of the total common property harvest in number, and \$10.2 million or 16% of the total harvest in value. An estimated 2.8 million enhanced chum salmon were harvested in the common property fishery having a preliminary exvessel value of \$5.4 million. Hatchery origin coho and Chinook salmon contributions to the common property fishery were \$2.4 and \$1.4 million, respectively.
- Prince William Sound experienced record pink salmon returns, and contributions to the common property harvest. The five hatcheries combined to provide over \$19 million to the common property fishery. Total hatchery contributions exceeded 72% of the common property harvest in number and provided approximately 44% of the total exvessel value. Hatchery produced pink, sockeye, chum and coho salmon contributed about \$12.1, \$3.2, \$2.6, and \$1.1 million to the common property harvest, respectively.
- Approximately 14% of the salmon caught in Cook Inlet commercial salmon fisheries originated from Cook Inlet hatcheries, with a preliminary exvessel value of \$4.6 million.
- Enhanced salmon in the Kodiak commercial common property fisheries contributed an estimated \$5.5 million, and by number totaled 36% of the common property harvest. Returns to hatcheries are subject to natural forces, and accordingly survival rates and return numbers vary from year to year.

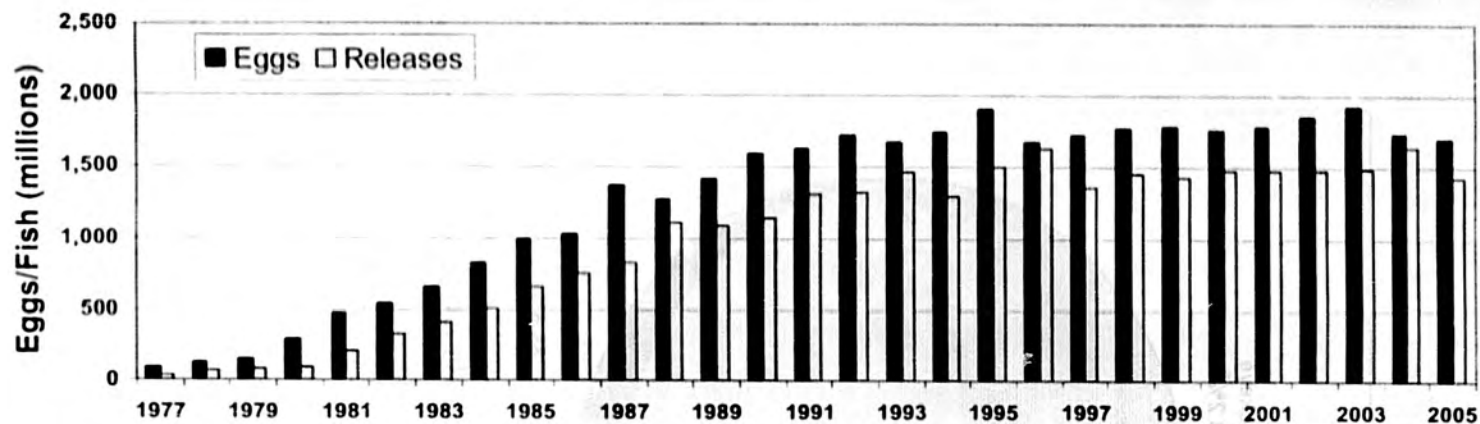


Figure 1.—Total egg-takes and releases in the Alaska salmon hatchery program, 1977 to 2005.

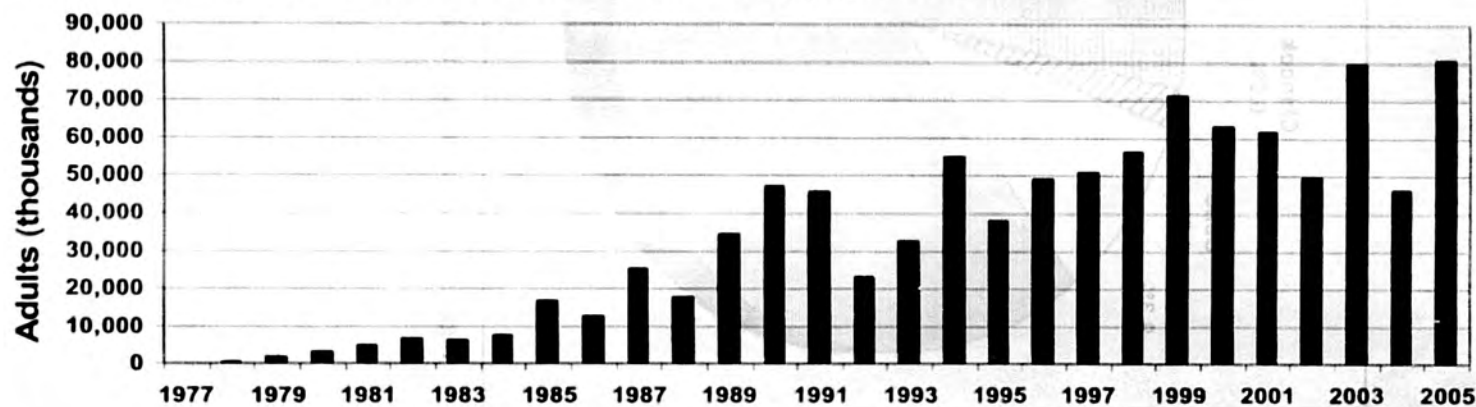


Figure 2.—Total returns in the Alaska salmon hatchery program, 1977 to 2005.

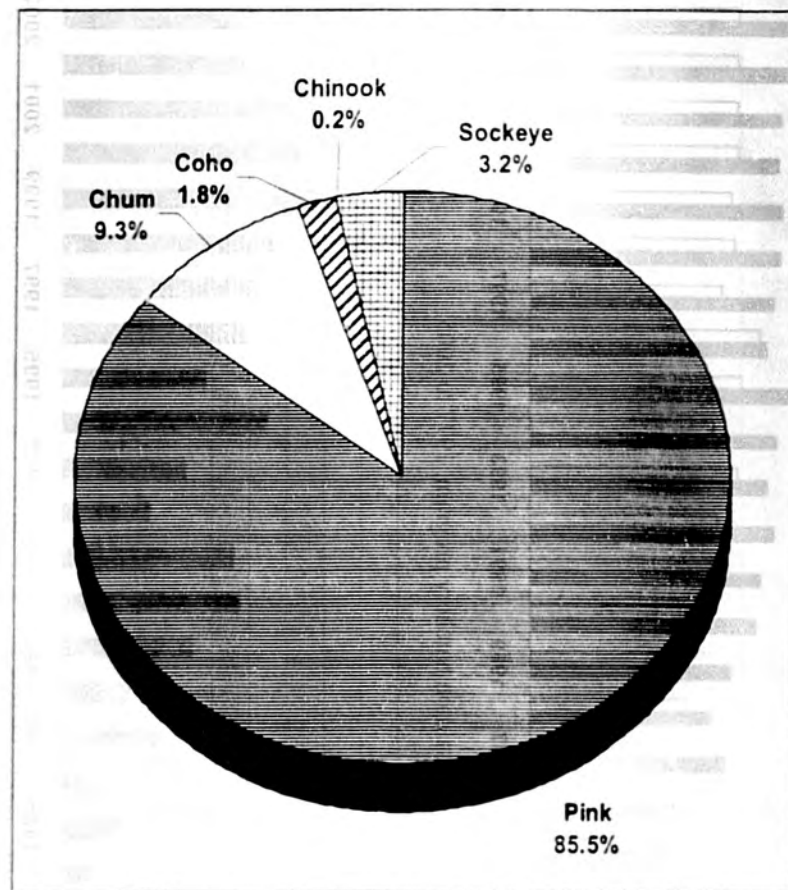


Figure 3.—Alaska salmon hatchery returns by species in 2005.

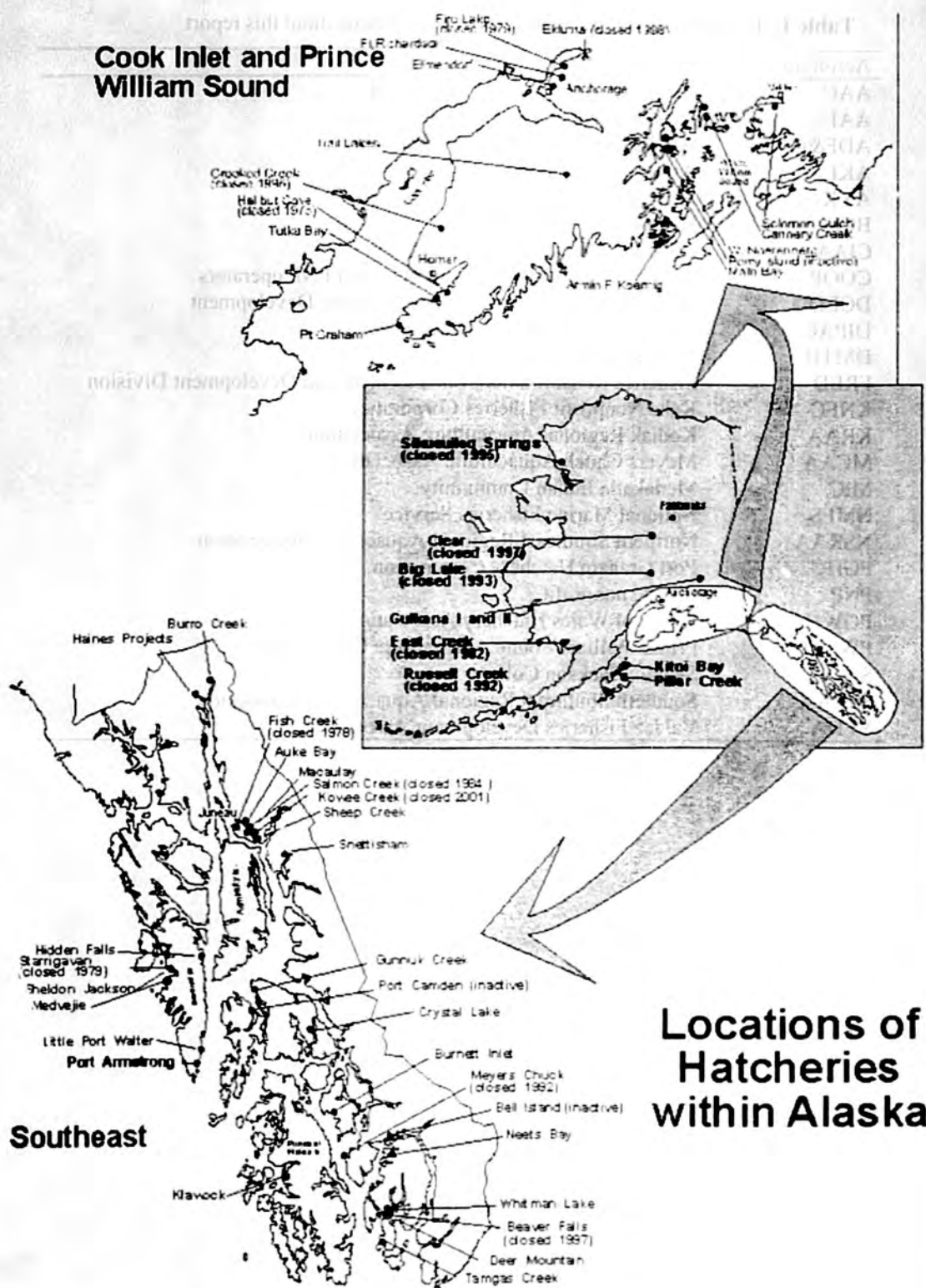


Figure 4.—Locations of hatcheries in Alaska.

Table 1.—List of acronyms and abbreviations used throughout this report.

Acronym	Organization
AAC	American Aquaculture Corporation
AAI	Alaska Aquaculture, Inc.
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AKI	Armstrong-Keta, Inc.
AYK	Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim
BCF	Burro Creek Farms, Inc.
CIAA	Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
COOP	Cooperative projects between state and PNP operators
DCED	Department of Commerce and Economic Development
DIPAC	Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.
DMTH	Deer Mountain Tribal Hatchery
FRED	Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development Division
KNFC	Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation
KRAA	Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association
MCAA	Meyers Chuck Aquaculture Association
MIC	Metlakatla Indian Community
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NSRAA	Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
PGHC	Port Graham Hatchery Corporation
PNP	Private nonprofit
POWHA	Prince of Wales Hatchery Association
PWSAC	Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
SJC	Sheldon Jackson College
SSRAA	Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
VFDA	Valdez Fisheries Development Association

Table 2.—Estimated egg takes from Alaska hatcheries, in millions, 2005.

Area	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast	83.46	435.97	23.98	13.48	17.41	0.17	574.46
Prince William Sound	685.78	167.77	4.80	0.00	47.87	0.00	906.22
Cook Inlet	25.18	0.00	2.83	2.02	8.21	4.43	42.68
Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula	155.10	22.65	2.47	0.21	8.30	0.00	188.72
Totals ^a	949.52	626.38	34.08	15.71	81.80	4.60	1,712.09

^a Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.**Table 3.**—Estimated releases from Alaska hatcheries, in millions, 2005.

Area	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast	81.42	400.42	15.55	7.39	10.91	0.02	515.72
Prince William Sound	564.05	126.99	3.03	0.00	15.33	0.00	709.40
Cook Inlet	26.57	0.00	2.17	2.00	10.16	1.24	42.14
Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula	136.29	21.58	1.39	0.07	2.32	0.00	161.64
Totals ^a	808.32	548.99	22.13	9.47	38.73	1.26	1,428.90

^a Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.**Table 4.**—Total returns attributed to Alaska hatcheries and enhancement projects in 2005, including common property, cost recovery, broodstock, and escapement.

Area	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast	1,788,382	5,227,853	874,135	116,636	301,227	94	8,308,327
Prince William Sound	50,908,319	2,200,381	329,869	1,846	733,682	0	54,174,097
Cook Inlet	2,366,005	0	81,239	19,615	1,344,244	122,443	3,933,546
Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula	14,013,561	124,959	165,979	380	217,447	0	14,522,326
Totals ^a	69,076,267	7,553,193	1,451,222	138,477	2,596,600	122,537	80,928,296

^a Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

Table 5.—Alaska common property commercial harvest of enhanced fish, in thousands, 2005.

Area	Harvest ^a	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeast	Total Commercial Harvest	448	1,608	2,993	59,040	6,437	70,526
	Total Cost Recovery Harvest	31	140	255	811	1,893	3,129
	Common Property Harvest	417	1,468	2,738	58,229	4,544	67,397
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	50	121	491	772	2,770	4,204
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	11.9%	8.3%	17.9%	1.3%	61.0%	6.2%
Prince William Sound	Total Commercial Harvest	35	1,987	536	59,897	1,987	64,442
	Total Cost Recovery Harvest	0	189	44	12,510	536	13,279
	Common Property Harvest	35	1,798	492	47,387	1,451	51,163
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	0	329	183	35,111	1,383	37,007
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	0.0%	18.3%	37.3%	74.1%	95.3%	72.3%
Cook Inlet	Total Commercial Harvest	30	5,424	208	2,354	167	8,183
	Total Cost Recovery Harvest	0	75	2	2,139	0	2,215
	Common Property Harvest	30	5,349	206	215	167	5,968
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	0	819	0	5	0	823
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	13.8%
Kodiak	Total Commercial Harvest	14	3,047	396	30,139	477	34,073
	Total Cost Recovery Harvest	0	0	0	2,640	0	2,640
	Common Property Harvest	14	3,047	396	27,499	477	31,433
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	0	215	152	10,963	92	11,422
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	0.0%	7.1%	38.3%	39.9%	19.2%	36.3%
Chignik/Aleutian Islands/ Alaska Peninsula	Total Commercial Harvest	16	6,598	220	9,614	791	17,239
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bristol Bay	Total Commercial Harvest	75	24,502	75	3	1,131	25,786
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	Total Commercial Harvest	63	121	349	0	386	919
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	Total Commercial Harvest	681	43,287	4,777	161,047	11,376	221,168
	Total Cost Recovery Harvest	31	404	301	18,099	2,429	21,263
	Common Property Harvest	650	42,883	4,476	142,948	8,947	199,905
	Enhanced Fish Harvested	50	1,484	826	46,851	4,245	53,456
	% Enhanced in Total CP Harvest ^b	7.6%	3.5%	18.5%	32.8%	47.4%	26.7%

^a Total commercial harvest includes fish caught by all commercial gear types, which includes cost recovery harvested fish.

^b CP = common property.

Table 6.—Preliminary estimated value of the total Alaska common property harvest, in thousands of dollars, 2005.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeast	\$12,101	\$7,286	\$13,428	\$22,482	\$8,868	\$64,165
Prince William Sound	\$3,563	\$17,716	\$3,019	\$16,348	\$2,741	\$43,388
Cook Inlet	\$701	\$29,831	\$654	\$51	\$282	\$31,519
Kodiak	\$139	\$11,689	\$1,074	\$10,315	\$672	\$23,888
Chignik/Aleutian Islands/Alaska Peninsula	\$118	\$25,812	\$234	\$974	\$583	\$27,722
Bristol Bay	\$213	\$91,294	\$142	\$0	\$852	\$92,502
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	\$2,444	\$444	\$847	\$0	\$362	\$4,097
Totals ^a	\$19,278	\$184,074	\$19,399	\$50,171	\$14,359	\$287,281

^a Harvest data from Eggers, D. 2006 Run Forecasts and Harvest Projections for 2006 Alaska Salmon Fisheries and Review of the 2005 Season. Value data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website: <http://www.state.ak.us/adfg/geninfo/salmon/salmhome.htm>. Accessed 2/06/2006. Preliminary figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

1061	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1063	1	1	1	1	1	1
1064	1	1	1	1	1	1
1065	1	1	1	1	1	1
1066	1	1	1	1	1	1
1067	1	1	1	1	1	1
1068	1	1	1	1	1	1
1069	1	1	1	1	1	1
1070	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1072	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1126	1	1	1	1	1	1
1127	1	1	1	1	1	1
1128	1	1	1	1	1	1
1129	1	1	1	1	1	1
1130	1	1	1	1	1	1
1131	1	1	1	1	1	1
1132	1	1	1	1	1	1
1133	1	1	1	1	1	1
1134	1	1	1	1	1	1
1135	1	1	1	1	1	1
1136	1	1	1	1	1	1
1137	1	1	1	1	1	1
1138	1	1	1	1	1	1
1139	1	1	1	1	1	1
1140	1	1	1	1	1	1
1141	1	1	1	1	1	1
1142	1	1	1	1	1	1
1143	1	1	1	1	1	1
1144	1	1	1	1	1	1
1145	1	1	1	1	1	1
1146	1	1	1	1	1	1
1147	1	1	1	1	1	1
1148	1	1	1	1	1	1
1149	1	1	1	1	1	1
1150	1	1	1	1	1	1
1151	1	1	1	1	1	1
1152	1	1	1	1	1	1
1153	1	1	1	1	1	1
1154	1	1	1	1	1	1
1155	1	1	1	1	1	1
1156	1	1	1	1	1	1
1157	1	1	1	1	1	1
1158	1	1	1	1	1	1
1159	1	1	1	1	1	1
1160	1	1	1	1	1	1
1161	1	1	1	1	1	1
1162	1	1	1	1	1	1
1163	1	1	1	1	1	1
1164	1	1	1	1	1	1
1165	1	1	1	1	1	1
1166	1	1	1	1	1	1
1167	1	1	1	1	1	1
1168	1	1	1	1	1	1
1169	1	1	1	1	1	1
1170	1	1	1	1	1	1
1171	1	1	1	1	1	1
1172	1	1	1	1	1	1
1173	1	1	1	1	1	1
1174	1	1	1	1	1	1
1175	1	1	1	1	1	1
1176	1	1	1	1	1	1
1177	1	1	1	1	1	1
1178	1	1	1	1	1	1
1179	1	1	1	1	1	1
1180	1	1	1	1	1	1
1181	1	1	1	1	1	1
1182	1	1	1	1	1	1
1183	1	1	1	1	1	1
1184	1	1	1	1	1	1
1185	1	1	1	1	1	1
1186	1	1	1	1	1	1
1187	1	1	1	1	1	1
1188	1	1	1	1	1	1
1189	1	1	1	1	1	1
1190	1	1	1	1	1	1
1191	1	1	1	1	1	1
1192	1	1	1	1	1	1
1193	1	1	1	1	1	1
1194	1	1	1	1	1	1
1195	1	1	1	1	1	1
1196	1	1	1	1	1	1
1197	1	1	1	1	1	1
1198	1	1	1	1	1	1
1199	1	1	1	1	1	1
1200	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 7.—Salmon harvest projections by region and species.

Table 7.—Salmon fishery enhancement program timeline of events.

Year	Event	No. of state hatcheries	No. private nonprofit (PNP) hatcheries	No. of Federal hatcheries
1934	Federal research station Little Port Walter constructed			1
1950	Federal hatchery at Auke Creek constructed			2
1953	1 territorial hatchery constructed at Kitoi Bay	1		
1954	1 territorial hatchery constructed at Deer Mountain	2		
1958	1 territorial hatchery constructed at Ft. Richardson	3		
1965	1 state hatchery constructed at Fire Lake	4		
1969	1 state hatchery constructed at Crystal Lake	5		
1971	Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development (FRED) Division created by Legislature			
1973	2 state hatcheries constructed (Crooked Creek and Gulkana)	7		
	State enhancement projects at Starrigavan and Halibut Cove started			
1974	2 state hatcheries constructed (Beaver Falls and East Creek)	9		
	Legislature authorizes permits for private nonprofit hatchery operators to salmon ranch			
1975	4 PNP permits issued [Sheldon Jackson (#3), Port San Juan (#2), Perry Island (#1), and Sandy Bay (#4)]		4	
	2 state hatcheries constructed (Big Lake and Tutka)	11		
1976	AS 16.10.375 passed, designating regions for regional planning teams and enhancing salmon			
	1 state hatchery constructed at Elmendorf	12		
	2 PNP permits issued [Burnett Inlet (#5) and Kowee Creek (#6)]		6	
1977	1 PNP permit issued to Gunnuk Creek (#7)			
	2 state hatcheries constructed (Klawock and Russell Creek)	14		
	State enhancement project at Karluk Lake started			
1978	1 PNP permit issued to Whitman Lake (#8)			
	2 state hatcheries constructed (Cannery Creek and Hidden Falls)	16		
1979	3 PNP permits issued [Sheep Creek (#11), Meyers Chuck (#10), Salmon Creek (#9)]			
	1 state hatchery constructed (Snettisham)	17		
	1 state hatchery closed (Fire Lake)	16		
1980	1 PNP permit issued to Burro Creek (#12)			
	2 state hatcheries constructed (Clear and Main Bay)	18		
	1 hatchery at Tamgas Creek constructed (Metlakatla Indian Community/BIA)			3
1981	1 state hatchery closed (East Creek)	17		

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Table 7.—Page 2 of 3.

Year	Event	No. of state hatcheries	No. private nonprofit (PNP) hatcheries	No. of Federal hatcheries
	2 state hatcheries constructed (Sikusuiq and Trail Lakes)	19		
	4 PNP permits issued [Medvejie (#16), Port Armstrong (#13), Solomon Gulch (#15), Salmon Creek (#14)]		16	
	1 PNP permit revoked [Salmon Creek (#9)]		15	
1982	2 PNP permits issued [Eklutna (#17) and Favorite Bay (#18)]		17	
1983	3 PNP permits issued [Neets Bay (#19), Crittenden Creek (#22), and Esther (#20)]		20	
1984	1 state hatchery completed (Broodstock Development Center)	20		
1984	1 PNP permit issued to Santa Anna (#21)		21	
1985	1 PNP permit issued to Port Camden (#23)		22	
1986	1 PNP permit issued to Beaver Falls (#24)		23	
1987	1 PNP permit issued to Gastineau (#25)		24	
1988	Aquatic Farm Act signed; statute passes allowing contracting of hatchery operations			
	4 state hatcheries contracted to private sector (Kitoi Bay, Trail Lakes, Cannery Creek, Hidden Falls)	16		
	4 PNP permits issued [Hidden Falls (#28), Cannery Creek (#26), Trail Lakes (#27), Kitoi Bay (#29)]		28	
	1 state hatchery constructed (Pillar Creek)	17		
	2 PNP permits revoked [Sandy Bay (#4) and Salmon Creek (#14)]		26	
1990	CSHB432 becomes law prohibiting finfish farming in Alaska			
	1 PNP permit issued to Bell Island (#30)		27	
1991	5 state hatcheries contracted to private sector [Main Bay (#31), Tutka, Gulkana (#39), Pillar Creek (#38), and Beaver Falls (#24)] — Beaver Falls and Tutka tallied elsewhere	12	30	
	Portions of 6 state hatcheries paid for by private or federal funds			
1992	1 state hatchery closed (Russell Creek)	11		
	2 PNP permits issued [Haines projects (#34) and Port Graham (#33)]		32	
	1 PNP permit revoked [Meyers Chuck (#10)]		31	
	FRED Division merged with the Commercial Fisheries Division to form the Commercial Fisheries Management and Development (CFMD) Division	8		3
1993	3 state hatcheries transferred from CFMD to Sport Fish Division (Broodstock Development Center, Elmendorf, and Ft. Richardson)			

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Table 7.—Page 3 of 3.

Year	Event	No. of state hatcheries	No. private nonprofit (PNP) hatcheries	No. of Federal hatcheries
	2 state hatcheries contracted to private sector (Crooked Creek and Klawock)	9		
	1 state hatchery closed (Big Lake)	8		3
1994	4 PNP permits issued [Tutka (#32), Crooked Creek (#35), Klawock (#36), Deer Mountain (#37)]		35	
	1 state hatchery contracted (Deer Mountain)	7		
	Ft. Richardson Hatchery merged with Broodstock Development Center	6		
1995	1 PNP hatchery under new management [Klawock (#38)]		30	
	1 state hatchery transferred from CFMD Division to Sport Fish Division (Crystal Lake)			
	1 state hatchery closed (Sikusuilag)	5		
1996	1 state hatchery contracted [Snettisham (#39)]	4	36	
	1 state hatchery transferred from CFMD Division to Sport Fish Division (Clear)			
	3 PNP permits revoked [Crittenden Creek (#22), Santa Anna (#21), and Favorite Bay (#18)]		33	
1997	1 state hatchery closed (Clear)	3		
	2 state contracted (PNP) hatcheries closed [Beaver Falls (#24), Crooked Creek (#35)]		31	
	1 PNP hatchery closed & reopened under new management [Burnett Inlet (#5, now #40)]		31	
1998	1 PNP hatchery closed [Eklutna (#17)]		30	
2000	1 state hatchery contracted to private sector (Crystal Lake Hatchery)	2	31	
	Port Camden hatchery permit (# 23) given up		30	3
2001	Kowee Creek hatchery permit (#6) revoked; 1 Federal hatchery inactivated (Auke Creek)	2	29	2
2002	No activity	2	29	2
2003	No activity	2	29	2
2004	1 PNP hatchery permit issued [Port St. Nicholas (#43)]	2	30	2
2005	No activity	2	30 ^a	2

^a Perry Island, Bell Island, and Burro Creek are not active; there are 27 active PNPs.

Table 8.—Eggs taken at Alaska hatcheries in 2005, in millions of eggs (transferred eggs are listed with the receiving hatchery).

Area/Operator/Location	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast							
SSRAA Whitman Lake	37.07	3.00	1.51				41.58
Neets Bay	88.68	2.01					90.69
Burnett Inlet		2.11			0.84		2.95
Crystal Lake		0.23	2.57				2.79
NSRAA Hidden Falls	88.32	4.37	2.05				94.75
Medvejie Creek	0.47	58.91	0.27	4.73			64.37
Haines projects		2.19					2.19
AKI Port Armstrong	81.46	4.63	3.03	0.22			89.34
DIPAC Macaulay *	112.80	0.81	0.93				114.54
Snettisham					16.57		16.57
KTHC Deer Mountain			0.18	0.17		0.07	0.42
KNFC Gunnuk Creek		25.10	0.02				25.12
POWHA Klawock			4.94				4.94
SJC Sheldon Jackson	1.53	6.39	0.07				8.07
MIC Tamgas Creek		11.87	2.94	0.55			15.35
NMFS Little Port Walter				0.69		0.10	0.79
Southeast Totals^b	83.46	435.97	23.98	13.48	17.41	0.17	574.46
Prince William Sound							
PWSAC Armin F. Koernig	198.59						198.59
Wally Noerenberg	96.33	167.77	2.55				266.65
Cannery Creek	151.81						151.81
Main Bay					11.38		11.38
Gulkana					36.48		36.48
VFDA Solomon Gulch	239.05		2.25				241.30
Prince William Sound Totals^b	685.78	167.77	4.80	0	47.87	0	906.22
Cook Inlet							
PGHC Port Graham	25.18						25.18
CIAA Trail Lakes			1.41		8.21		9.63
ADF&G Ship Creek Complex			1.42	2.02		4.43	7.86
Cook Inlet Totals^b	25.18	0	2.83	2.02	8.21	4.43	42.68
Kodiak							
KRAA Kitoi Bay	155.10	22.65	2.38		0.72		180.84
Pillar Creek			0.09	0.21	7.59		7.89
Kodiak Totals^b	155.10	22.65	2.47	0.21	8.30	0	188.72
Statewide Totals^b	949.52	626.38	34.08	15.71	81.80	4.60	1,712.09

* Burro Creek and Sheep Creek egg takes are listed under Macaulay Hatchery.

^b Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

Table 9.—Alaskan hatchery releases in 2005, in millions of fish.

Area/Operator/Location	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast^a							
SSRAA Whitman Lake			0.30	0.63			0.94
Kendrick Bay		19.70					19.70
Nakat Inlet		7.92	0.30				8.22
Anita Bay		0.23					0.23
Neets Bay		0.83		0.09			0.92
Neets Bay		70.07	2.17				72.24
Nakat Inlet		9.76					9.76
Anita Bay		13.55					13.55
Burnett Inlet		0.23					0.40
Neck Lake		1.00					1.48
Crystal Lake		0.14		0.59			0.73
Neets Bay				0.40			0.40
Anita Bay				0.33			0.33
NSRAA Hidden Falls		43.82	2.20	1.25			47.26
Takatz Bay		44.98					44.98
Deer Lake		0.57					0.57
Medvejie		41.42					41.42
Deep Inlet		0.27		2.43			9.92
Bear Cove			0.72				0.72
Mist Cove			0.03				0.03
Indian River			0.29				0.29
Shamrock Bay		3.19					3.19
Haines projects							
AKI Port Armstrong	80.11	0.57	1.58	0.08			82.35
DIPAC Macaulay (Gastineau)			0.40	0.22			0.62
Sheep Creek			0.10	0.10			0.20
Gastineau Channel		35.27					35.27
Amalga Harbor		36.79					36.79
Boat Harbor		13.56					13.56
Limestone Inlet		15.01					15.01
Skagway				0.22			0.22
FishCr/Auke Bay/Twin L				0.28			0.28
Snettisham					4.15		4.15
Sweetheart Lake				0.55			0.55
Tahitan/Tuya Lakes				4.43			4.43
Tatsamenie Lake				0.63			0.63
KTHC Deer Mountain			0.07	0.08		0.01	0.15
KNFC Gunnuk Creek		5.09					5.09
Southeast Cove		23.47					23.47
SJC Sheldon Jackson	1.04	1.08	0.07	0.01			2.19
Deep Inlet		3.25					3.25
MIC Tamgas Creek		4.72	2.06	0.53	0.10		7.40
POWHA Klawock			2.25		0.40		2.65
NMFS Little Port Walter				0.16		0.02	0.18
Southeast Totals ^b	81.42	400.42	15.55	7.39	10.91	0.02	515.72

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Table 9.—Page 2 of 2.

Area/Operator/Location		Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Prince William Sound								
PWSAC	Armin F. Koernig	131.20						131.20
	Wally Noerenberg	84.06	71.34	0.80				156.20
	Port Chalmers		40.48					40.48
	Whittier			0.11				0.11
	Cordova			0.11				0.11
	Chenega			0.05				0.05
	Sawmill Bay		15.16					15.16
	Gulkana I and II							
	Paxson Lake					3.31		3.31
	Crosswind Lake					3.70		3.70
	Cannery Creek	126.58						126.58
	Main Bay					8.32		8.32
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	222.22		1.97				224.19
Prince William Sound Totals ^b		564.05	126.99	3.03	0	15.33	0	709.40
Cook Inlet ^c								
PGHC	Port Graham	26.57				0.20		26.77
CIAA	Trail Lakes							
	Bear Creek			0.89		3.42		4.32
	Homer Spit			0.10				0.10
	Hidden Lake					0.57		0.57
	Meadow Creek					1.74		1.74
	Hazel/Leisure/Kirschner Lake					4.13		4.13
	Tutka Lagoon					0.10		0.10
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex			1.18	2.00		1.24	4.42
Cook Inlet Totals ^b		26.57	0	2.17	2.00	10.16	1.24	42.14
Kodiak								
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	136.29	21.58	1.01				158.87
	Crescent Lake			0.14				0.14
	Jennifer Lake			0.11				0.11
	Katmai			0.03				0.03
	Little Kitoi					0.68		0.68
	Ruth Lake			0.03				0.03
	Pillar Creek							
	Big Waterfall Lake					0.05		0.05
	Crescent Lake					0.04		0.04
	Hidden Lake					0.19		0.19
	Island Lake			0.01				0.01
	Little Waterfall Lake					0.07		0.07
	Margaret Lake			0.01				0.01
	Mission Lake			0.02				0.02
	Monaska River			0.01	0.07			0.08
	Potato Lake			0.01				0.01
	Little Kitoi					0.06		0.06
	Ruth Lake					0.03		0.03
	Spiridon Lake					1.20		1.20
Kodiak Totals ^b		136.29	21.58	1.39	0.07	2.32	0	161.64
Statewide Totals ^b		808.32	548.99	22.13	9.47	38.73	1.26	1,428.90

^a No releases were made from Bell Island or Burro Creek hatcheries.^b Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

Table 10.—Estimated adult returns by species to Alaska enhancement projects in 2005, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Area/Operator/Location		Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast								
SSRAA	Whitman Lake		610,094	38,982	19,205			668,281
	Neets Bay		1,044,846	124,600	14,060			1,183,506
	Burnett Inlet			44,380		4,400		48,780
	Crystal Lake			7,400	8,577			15,977
	Anita Bay				2,940			2,940
NSRAA	Hidden Falls		806,561	203,769	19,074			1,029,404
	Medvejie		1,725,312	155,004	28,768			1,909,084
	Haines projects		5,058			6,043		11,101
AKI	Port Armstrong	1,786,926		19,444	1,656			1,808,026
DIPAC	Sheep Creek ^a							
	Macaulay		823,655	40,612	6,364			870,631
	Snettisham ^c					275,801		275,801
KNFC	Gunnuk Creek		164,426	423				164,849
SJC	Sitka	1,456	18,233	94	42			19,825
POWHA	Klawock			136,274		14,903		151,177
MIC	Tamgas Creek		29,668	96,669	10,163	80		136,610
NMFS	Little Port Walter				4,325			4,325
KTHC	Deer Mountain			6,454	1,462		94	8,010
Southeast Totals		1,788,382	5,227,853	874,135	116,636	301,227	94	8,308,327
Prince William Sound								
PWSAC	Armin F. Koernig	10,117,138						10,117,138
	Wally Noerenberg	9,164,154	2,200,381	87,399				11,451,934
	Cannery Creek	13,491,670						13,491,670
	Main Bay					467,109		467,109
	Gulkana					266,573		266,573
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex				1,846			1,846
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	18,135,357		242,470				18,377,827
Prince William Sound Totals		50,908,319	2,200,381	329,869	1,846	733,682	0	54,174,097
Cook Inlet ^d								
PGHC	Port Graham	595,820						595,820
CIAA	Trail Lakes			7,735		1,344,244		1,351,979
	Tutka	1,770,185						1,770,185
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex			73,504	19,615		122,443	215,562
Cook Inlet Totals		2,366,005	0	81,239	19,615	1,344,244	122,443	3,933,546
Kodiak								
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	14,013,561	124,959	164,379		45,916		14,348,815
	Pillar Creek			1,600	380	171,531		173,511
Kodiak Totals		14,013,561	124,959	165,979	380	217,447	0	14,522,326
Statewide Totals		69,076,267	7,553,193	1,451,222	138,477	2,596,600	122,537	80,938,296

^a Sheep Creek returns are listed under Macaulay hatchery.

Table 11.—Projected adult returns, by species, to Alaska enhancement projects in 2006.

Area/Operator/Location	Pink	Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast							
SSRAA Whitman Lake			25,000	25,000			50,000
Nakat Inlet		160,000	30,000				190,000
Anita Bay		300,000	25,000				325,000
Kendrick Bay		280,000					280,000
Long Lake				5,000			5,000
Neets Bay		1,674,110	280,000	17,000			1,971,110
Burnett Inlet			10,000		1,000		11,000
Neck Lake			75,000		4,500		79,500
Crystal Lake			3,500	7,600			11,100
NSRAA Hidden Falls		1,522,000	176,000	22,400			1,720,400
Medvejie Creek		1,592,000	82,100	21,000			1,695,100
Haines projects		5,722			6,043		11,765
AKI Port Armstrong	2,371,285	5,584	158,105	1,536			2,536,510
DIPAC Macaulay (Gastineau)							
Gastineau Channel		1,363,000	35,000	4,900			1,402,900
Amalga Harbor		1,331,000					1,331,000
Boat Harbor		192,000					192,000
Limestone Inlet		125,000					125,000
Pullen Creek				800			800
Snettisham					265,000		265,000
Sweetheart Lake					5,400		5,400
Taku River					4,000		4,000
Stikine River					22,000		22,000
KTHC Deer Mountain			8,008	1,089		70	9,167
KNFC Gunnuk Creek		75,152	250				75,402
Southeast Cove		540,393					540,393
SJC Indian River	41,460	5,259	6,733	22			53,474
Federal Little Port Walter				2,300		300	2,600
MIC Tamgas		102,000	100,000	8,000	3,000		213,000
POWHA Klawock			67,400		20,406		87,806
Southeast Totals	2,412,745	9,273,220	1,082,096	116,647	331,349	370	13,216,427
Prince William Sound							
PWSAC Armin F. Koernig	5,900,000						5,900,000
Wally Noerenberg	4,000,000	2,950,000	78,000				7,028,000
Cannery Creek	5,400,000						5,400,000
Main Bay					573,400		573,400
Gulkana					260,000		260,000
VFDA Solom Gulch	11,577,587		196,837				11,774,424
Prince William Sound Totals	26,877,587	2,950,000	274,837	0	833,400	0	30,935,824
Cook Inlet							
PGHC Port Graham	690,768						690,768
CIAA Trail Lakes							
Hazel/Leisure					148,900		148,900
Kirschner Lake					24,200		24,200
Hidden Lake					61,000		61,000
Bear Lake			37,000		87,000		124,000
Tustumena Lake					1,730,000		1,730,000
ADF&G Ship Creek Complex ^a			73,504	21,461		122,443	217,408
Cook Inlet Totals	690,768	0	110,504	21,461	2,051,100	122,443	2,996,276
Kodiak							
KRAA Kitoi Bay	6,718,961	263,630	161,681		54,137		7,198,409
Pillar Creek			1,600	500	171,867		173,967
Kodiak Totals	6,718,961	263,630	163,281	500	226,004	0	7,372,376
Statewide Totals	36,700,061	12,486,850	1,630,718	138,608	3,441,853	122,813	54,520,903

^a Ship Creek Complex is the combination of Elmendorf Hatchery and Fort Richardson Hatchery.

Table 12.—Cumulative state loans made to PNP salmon hatchery corporations and enhancement funds returned to associations.

Region/Corporation (number of permits)	State Loans					Enhancement Funds generated through assessments returned to associations via contract		2005 Operator Reported Revenues ^b	
	For Capital Construction		For Operations		Cumulative Repayments ^a	FY 2006	Cumulative		
	FY 2005	Cumulative	FY 2005	Cumulative					
Southern Southeast									
SSRAA (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association)–(4) ^c		\$10,663,000	\$1,447,887	\$6,649,196	\$21,428,852	\$712,667	\$33,666,419	\$4,976,624	
POWHA (Prince of Wales Hatchery Association)–(1)		\$496,000*		\$1,870,000*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$345,678	
KTHC (Ketchikan Tribal Hatchery Corporation)–(1)						\$0	\$0	\$203,133	
Northern Southeast									
NSRAA (Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association)–(3) ^c	\$63,500*	\$2,787,765	\$2,799,048	*	\$4,615,544	\$5,963,695	\$1,264,052	\$27,127,380*	\$2,814,870
AKI (Armstrong-Keta, Inc.)–(1)	\$737,000*	\$4,302,645	\$990,000		\$6,058,095	\$9,370,740	\$0	\$0	\$1,399,848
BCF (Burro Creek Farms, Inc.)–(1)		\$143,500			\$290,875	\$608,708	\$0	\$0	\$0
DIPAC (Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.)–(3)		\$9,364,000			\$13,664,000	\$7,758,655	\$0	\$0	\$2,505,574
KNFC (Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation)–(1)		\$2,858,724			\$6,128,883	\$656,105	\$0	\$0	\$735,988
SJC (Sheldon Jackson College)–(1)		\$423,624			\$694,210	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
Prince William Sound									
PWSAC (Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association)–(3) ^d		\$24,475,419	\$3,000,000	\$8,585,500	\$21,070,124	\$457,972	\$16,287,362	\$11,435,367	
VFDA (Valdez Fisheries Development Association)–(1)	\$420,000	\$5,950,310		\$8,024,246	\$10,979,508	\$0	\$0	\$3,093,768	
Cook Inlet									
PGHC (Port Graham Hatchery Corporation)–(1)		\$1,106,500		\$635,155	\$30,576	\$0	\$0	\$407,665	
CIAA (Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association)–(3) ^d		\$1,576,381		\$2,983,369	\$2,352,838	\$405,258	\$20,952,957	\$2,181,361	
Kodiak									
KRAA (Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association)–(2) ^d	\$454,700	\$454,700			\$0	\$382,069	\$12,715,271	\$2,811,275	
Chignik									
CRAA (Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association)–(0) ^d						\$80,135	\$3,253,017	\$0	
Statewide Totals	\$1,675,200	\$64,602,568	\$8,236,935	\$59,504,863		\$3,302,153	\$114,002,406	\$32,986,151	

Source: as reported in Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Investments–Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund Program Overview.

* Denotes a minor correction was made from previous reports.

^a Total repayments received and applied over the life of the loan relationship.

^b Data is preliminary and includes all reported revenue sources: cost recovery, loans, grants, interest, rentals, etc.

^c A 3% mandatory assessment tax was collected from commercial fishermen.

^d A 2% mandatory assessment tax was collected from commercial fishermen.

Table 13.—Summary of anadromous salmon production (all species) from Alaska hatcheries and enhancement projects.

Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)	Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)
1966	NA	1	0	1986	1,031	745	12,582
1967	NA	1	0	1987	1,274	754	24,994
1968	NA	1	0	1988	889	826	15,330
1969	NA	1	0	1989	1,418	1,087	34,530
1970	NA	1	0	1990	1,603	1,154	47,422
1971	NA	1	0	1991	1,634	1,319	46,109
1972	NA	2	0	1992	1,725	1,323	23,187
1973	2	0	0	1993	1,685	1,475	32,609
1974	8	2	0	1994	1,758	1,302	55,172
1975	29	7	18	1995	1,913	1,503	38,062
1976	56	9	38	1996	1,687	1,638	49,229
1977	96	38	175	1997	1,734	1,363	50,839
1978	129	73	334	1998	1,776	1,453	56,468
1979	152	85	1,962	1999	1,791	1,435	71,276
1980	292	96	3,024	2000	1,762	1,476	62,960
1981	475	212	4,885	2001	1,792	1,481	61,729
1982	548	331	6,939	2002	1,862	1,484	49,345
1983	548	412	6,560	2003	1,927	1,495	80,050
1984	675	416	6,650	2004	1,741	1,651	46,448
1985	995	659	16,650	2005	1,707	1,428	80,816
				Total	36,715	28,737	986,389

Table 14.—Summary of pink salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and enhancement projects.

Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)	Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)
1975	15	5	18	1991	998	862	38,132
1976	23	4	16	1992	1,077	797	14,879
1977	66	18	175	1993	1,031	919	20,693
1978	79	50	321	1994	1,076	790	41,489
1979	91	60	1,591	1995	1,162	921	25,415
1980	174	64	2,310	1996	929	999	29,298
1981	328	135	4,371	1997	1,064	772	33,956
1982	344	218	6,610	1998	1,121	873	38,651
1983	406	264	5,939	1999	1,092	878	51,973
1984	443	332	5,298	2000	1,074	880	40,395
1985	604	366	14,158	2001	1,097	942	47,247
1986	511	484	9,044	2002	1,168	938	30,835
1987	840	443	21,960	2003	1,105	962	59,774
1988	736	730	13,838	2004	960	965	30,564
1989	975	675	31,754	2005	950	808	69,076

Table 15.—Summary of chum salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and enhancement projects.

Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)	Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)
1975	5	1		1991	480	365	2,181
1976	7	2		1992	510	428	3,089
1977	8	3	1	1993	496	469	6,709
1978	12	4	3	1994	529	407	8,996
1979	24	7	6	1995	596	473	9,808
1980	74	13	16	1996	590	535	16,253
1981	87	46	53	1997	524	485	12,595
1982	126	63	153	1998	517	479	13,468
1983	170	86	301	1999	571	461	15,072
1984	269	108	1,809	2000	576	508	18,698
1985	244	201	1,404	2001	564	468	9,167
1986	374	182	1,931	2002	549	451	12,565
1987	380	298	1,930	2003	681	436	13,711
1988	392	288	2,490	2004	669	578	10,932
1989	293	310	1,347	2005	626	549	7,553

Table 16.—Summary of coho salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and enhancement projects.

Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)	Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)
1967	NA	1		1987	26	15	451
1968	NA	1		1988	28	19	251
1969	NA	1		1989	23	16	489
1970	NA	1		1990	22	18	940
1971	NA	0		1991	23	14	1,251
1972	NA	2		1992	21	14	1,378
1973	NA	2		1993	25	15	915
1974	NA	2		1994	28	18	1,306
1975	7	4	0	1995	27	21	1,312
1976	5	3	22	1996	30	21	1,087
1977	5	5		1997	36	23	1,456
1978	5	3		1998	30	21	1,365
1979	4	3	49	1999	26	22	1,553
1980	4	2	21	2000	28	19	1,631
1981	8	3	55	2001	29	21	1,799
1982	16	3	108	2002	36	20	2,120
1983	17	9	96	2003	35	23	1,563
1984	21	11	179	2004	34	27	1,203
1985	20	15	308	2005	34	22	1,451

Table 17.—Summary of Chinook salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and enhancement projects.

Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)	Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)
1967	NA	1		1987	17	8	93
1968	NA	0		1988	18	9	75
1969	NA	0		1989	15	8	76
1970	NA	0		1990	17	10	116
1971	NA	0		1991	20	7	172
1972	NA	0		1992	13	10	131
1973	NA	0		1993	12	12	112
1974	0	1		1994	13	10	126
1975	1	0		1995	14	7	171
1976	1	0		1996	11	7	171
1977	3	1		1997	12	7	150
1978	2	1	0	1998	13	8	104
1979	2	1	3	1999	12	8	112
1980	3	1	7	2000	11	9	159
1981	1	1	5	2001	13	10	188
1982	3	1	12	2002	16	8	157
1983	7	2	13	2003	12	9	170
1984	10	4	21	2004	15	9	194
1985	19	4	26	2005	16	9	138

Table 18.—Summary of sockeye salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and enhancement projects.

Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)	Year	Egg Takes (millions)	Fry Releases (millions)	Total Returns (thousands)
1973	2	0		1990	100	74	3,120
1974	2	1		1991	113	70	4,373
1975	8	1		1992	104	74	3,710
1976	24	2		1993	122	61	4,180
1977	19	14	0	1994	112	77	3,255
1978	35	16	13	1995	115	81	1,356
1979	30	17	318	1996	127	75	2,320
1980	38	15	670	1997	98	75	2,682
1981	51	28	401	1998	95	72	2,879
1982	59	45	56	1999	91	67	2,566
1983	68	53	210	2000	74	60	2,076
1984	86	52	382	2001	89	39	3,328
1985	108	73	754	2002	93	67	3,668
1986	101	77	1,146	2003	94	64	4,831
1987	107	60	920	2004	63	72	3,554
1988	107	69	1,166	2005	82	39	2,597

Table 19.—Summary of statewide salmon production from private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska, as reported by operators.

Year	Egg take (millions)	Fry release (millions)	Total return (thousands)	Cost recovery (thousands)	Cost recovery revenue ^a
1975	8	17	4	1	NA
1976	9	37	12	0	109
1977	8	37	27	0	215
1978	10	54	29	0	253
1979	126	36	1,506	0	346
1980	224	102	2,564	0	856
1981	234	127	5,341	0	1,364
1982	261	170	4,286	1	886
1983	373	218	4,764	0	1,043
1984	470	302	8,106	0	1,854
1985	522	381	7,904	1	1,212
1986	868	461	19,097	4	1,184
1987	1,046	820	14,344	2	498
1988	1,109	860	24,045	15	012
1989	1,249	925	42,405	10	388
1990	1,326	1,087	40,265	13	170
1991	1,428	1,075	18,175	7	255
1992	1,613	1,426	27,781	4	848
1993	1,726	1,268	52,023	15	906
1994	1,877	1,174	37,593	9	554
1995	1,735	1,632	48,946	14	657
1996	1,713	1,349	50,629	19	352
1997	1,759	1,444	56,154	15	651
1998	1,778	1,428	71,140	22	608
1999	1,750	1,469	62,743	19	007
2000	1,779	1,473	59,885	18	398
2001	1,849	1,478	49,061	19	005
2002	1,914	1,490	79,897	22	937
2003	1,727	1,641	46,227	21	986
2004	1,688	1,417	80,580	21	245
Cumulative Hatchery Revenues from Special Harvests:					\$296,664,604

^a Inseason values. Revenue for 2005 derived from numbers provided by Eggers, D. 2006 Run Forecasts and Harvest Projections for 2006 Alaska Salmon Fisheries and Review of the 2005 Season and value data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website: <http://www.state.ak.us/adfg/geninfo/salmon/salmhome.htm>. Accessed 2/06/2006.

Table 20.—Summary of pink salmon production from private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska, as reported by operators.

Year	Egg take (millions)	Fry release (millions)	Total return (thousands)	Cost recovery (thousands)
1975	8	4	160	109
1976	16	4	160	215
1977	35	12	356	253
1978	35	26	1,505	346
1979	47	28	2,491	838
1980	98	32	5,253	1,359
1981	188	79	4,087	843
1982	185	103	3,638	583
1983	186	127	7,405	1,699
1984	242	159	6,768	949
1985	340	199	17,964	3,625
1986	325	272	12,258	2,008
1987	618	299	22,561	14,529
1988	645	626	39,920	9,846
1989	806	553	37,081	12,367
1990	789	685	13,200	5,977
1991	831	704	19,844	2,740
1992	883	648	40,939	13,384
1993	1,029	920	25,415	6,819
1994	1,075	787	29,298	9,401
1995	1,162	621	33,956	14,027
1996	929	999	38,652	10,693
1997	1,064	772	51,973	17,623
1998	1,121	873	40,395	12,381
1999	1,092	878	47,247	14,564
2000	1,074	880	30,835	12,916
2001	1,097	942	59,773	15,376
2002	1,168	938	30,564	17,040
2003	1,105	962	69,076	18,099
2004	960	965		
2005	950	808		

Table 21.—Summary of chum salmon production from private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska, as reported by operators.

Year	Egg take (millions)	Fry release (millions)	Total return (thousands)	Cost recovery (thousands)
1975	<1	<1	8	2701
1976	<1	<1	10	2701
1977	2	<1	22	2701
1978	2	15	21	2700
1979	7	15	<1	2700
1980	27	32	2	2800
1981	32	22	21	2812
1982	46	24	22	28<1
1983	69	42	127	2835
1984	122	55	1,001	2437
1985	119	98	525	2123
1986	181	100	780	2189
1987	235	150	955	2499
1988	370	186	1,835	2470
1989	267	287	1,102	2298
1990	425	217	1,633	2370
1991	442	359	1,959	2404
1992	495	394	3,079	2706
1993	458	452	6,387	21,782
1994	520	402	8,783	2,128
1995	590	463	9,800	2,252
1996	651	534	16,205	2,4782
1997	517	477	13,250	2,4643
1998	513	479	13,423	2,4355
1999	568	460	15,072	2,4361
2000	572	508	18,698	2,6060
2001	560	468	7,620	2,3104
2002	547	450	12,561	2,5074
2003	675	436	13,695	2,6514
2004	664	574	10,905	2,4102
2005	615	544	7,524	2,2428

Table 22.—Summary of coho salmon production from private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska, as reported by operators.

Year	Egg take (millions)	Juvenile release (millions)	Total return (thousands)	Cost recovery (thousands)
1975	<1		<1	0201
1976	<1		<1	1801
1977	<1	<1	<1	5801
1978	1	<1	<1	8801
1979	1	<1	<1	1801
1980	1	1	<1	2801
1981	3	1	52	6806
1982	3	1	62	7802
1983	6	2	72	8807
1984	6	3	121	9822
1985	4	4	168	0830
1986	8	4	345	1873
1987	9	5	169	2858
1988	13	5	122	3811
1989	14	9	305	4889
1990	14	11	692	5841
1991	16	12	1,001	6868
1992	17	10	1,070	7878
1993	19	11	657	8844
1994	24	13	1,189	9840
1995	22	14	966	0819
1996	28	20	1,041	1853
1997	26	18	921	2858
1998	23	17	1,124	3842
1999	20	18	1,452	4872
2000	22	15	1,456	5820
2001	23	17	1,561	6833
2002	31	17	1,875	7866
2003	30	22	1,433	8895
2004	29	23	1,043	9858
2005	30	19	1,281	0889

Table 23.—Summary of Chinook salmon production from private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska, as reported by operators.

Year	Egg take (millions)	Juvenile release (millions)	Total return (thousands)	Cost recovery (thousands)
1980	<1			
1981	<1			
1982	<1	<1	4	3
1983	1	<1	11	0
1984	3	<1	4	1
1985	6	1	8	2
1986	7	4	11	1
1987	5	6	9	2
1988	7	2	23	9
1989	7	3	37	18
1990	9	5	60	22
1991	10	4	70	26
1992	7	6	42	23
1993	5	7	54	26
1994	6	6	58	15
1995	6	4	98	28
1996	8	4	97	34
1997	8	5	85	32
1998	7	5	76	19
1999	7	5	77	16
2000	8	7	117	37
2001	10	7	130	49
2002	10	6	122	33
2003	10	6	138	48
2004	11	7	164	62
2005	12	7	103	26

Table 24.—Summary of sockeye salmon production from private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska, as reported by operators.

Year	Egg take (millions)	Fry release (millions)	Total return (thousands)	Cost recovery (thousands)
1985	<1	<1		
1986	1	<1		
1987	2	1		
1988	11	1	66	0
1989	15	8	40	79
1990	12	8	101	9
1991	27	8	154	5
1992	26	16	784	171
1993	103	37	839	156
1994	100	60	1,054	139
1995	97	72	1,313	136
1996	119	75	2,306	187
1997	98	77	2,417	392
1998	95	71	2,885	242
1999	91	67	2,565	236
2000	74	60	2,076	209
2001	89	39	3,327	248
2002	93	67	3,663	216
2003	94	64	4,832	604
2004	63	72	3,553	524
2005	82	39	2,597	404

† Data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website: <http://www.state.ak.us/adfg/salmon.htm>. Accessed 1/10/2006.

Table 25.—Alaska state hatchery FY 2005 operating budgets, in thousands of dollars.

Hatchery	FY 2005 Authorized Total	FY 2005 Actual Total
Emmonak Hatchery	\$67.80	\$84.97
Fort Richardson Hatchery	\$17.79	\$13.97
Crystal Lake Hatchery	\$261.60	\$248.80

† Crystal Lake Hatchery was funded with \$169,000 from the Northern Sustainable Salmon Fund, \$176,000 from the fish and game fund, and with \$200,000 from the Southern Sustainable Salmon Fund Association.

Table 25.—Alaska commercial salmon fishery harvest average weights and prices.

Area/Species	Average Harvest ^a			Price/lb.
	Weight (lb)	Price/lb.	Weight (lb)	
Cook Inlet				
Chinook	21.48	\$1.01		
Sockeye	6.00	\$0.95		
Coho	6.61	\$0.50		
Pink	3.41	\$0.07		
Chum	8.07	\$0.21		
Kodiak				
Chinook	11.68	\$0.85		
Sockeye	5.48	\$0.70		
Coho	7.12	\$0.36		
Pink	3.41	\$0.11		
Chum	6.89	\$0.18		
Prince William Sound				
Chinook	21.92	\$4.67		
Sockeye	5.85	\$1.67		
Coho	7.84	\$0.83		
Pink	3.43	\$0.10		
Chum	7.82	\$0.24		
Southeast				
Chinook	14.23	\$2.00		
Sockeye	5.64	\$0.88		
Coho	6.06	\$0.80		
Pink	3.50	\$0.11		
Chum	8.89	\$0.22		

^a Data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website:
<http://www.state.ak.us/adfg/geninfo/finfish/salmon/salmhome.htm>. Accessed: 2/06/2006.

Table 26.—Alaska state hatchery FY 2005 operating budgets, in thousands of dollars.

Hatchery	FY 2005 Authorized Total	FY 2005 Actual Total
Elmendorf Hatchery	\$612.80	\$804.97
Ft. Richardson Hatchery	\$1,279.10	\$1,339.95
Crystal Lake Hatchery ^a	\$562.60	\$546.80

^a Crystal Lake Hatchery was funded with \$169,900 from the Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund, \$176,900 from the fish and game fund, and with \$200,000 from the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association.

Table 27.—Estimated pink salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2005, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

		Common Property Harvest					Cost Recovery				
Area/Operator/Location		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport	Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Harvest	Escapement	Total
Southeast											
AKI	Port Armstrong	771,627					26,100	178,582	810,617		1,786,926
SJC	Sitka						333	1,123			1,456
Southeast Totals		771,627	0	0	0	0	26,433	179,705	810,617		1,788,382
Prince William Sound											
PWSAC	Armin F. Koernig	6,429,875						793,048	2,894,215		10,117,138
	Wally Noerenberg	4,455,887	59,592		100			1,043,736	3,604,839		9,164,154
	Cannery Creek	10,452,306						590,559	2,448,805		13,491,670
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	13,713,349			25,000		491,446	224,969	3,561,805	118,788	18,135,357
Prince William Sound Totals		35,051,417	59,592		25,100	0	491,446	2,652,312	12,509,664	118,788	50,908,319
Cook Inlet											
PGHC	Port Graham							84,088	506,732	5,000	595,820
CIAA	Tutka	4,779							1,631,806	133,600	1,770,185
Cook Inlet Totals		4,779						84,088	2,138,538	138,600	2,366,005
Kodiak											
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	10,963,488				4,350		400,469	2,640,254	5,000	14,013,561
Kodiak Totals		10,963,488	0		0	4,350	0	400,469	2,640,254	5,000	14,013,561
Statewide Totals		46,791,311	59,592	0	25,100	4,350	517,879	3,316,574	18,099,073	262,388	69,076,267

Table 28.—Estimated pink salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2005, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Table 28.—Estimated chum salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2005, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Area/Operator/Location		Common Property Harvest					Cost Recovery				Total
		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport	Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Harvest	Escapement	
Southeast											
SSRAA	Whitman Lake										
	Nakat Inlet (summer)	189,800	49,729								239,529
	Anita Bay (summer)	90,735	139,359								230,094
	Kendrick Bay (summer)	118,832	12,211	9,428							140,471
	Neets Bay (summer)	62,400	58,400	6,700			16,365	90,518	604,838		839,221
	Neets Bay (fall)	42,900	14,600	21				13,490	86,314		157,325
	Nakat Inlet (fall)	6,800	41,500								48,300
NSRAA	Medvejie	564,171	430,655	165,046			14,448	36,708	513,044	1,240	1,725,312
	Hidden Falls	342,255		3			21,550	112,581	330,172		806,561
	Haines projects		2,023					1,108		1,927	5,058
DIPAC	Macaulay (was Gastineau)	9,924	72,458		1,800		102,642	88,818	32,966		308,608
	Amalga	34,982	78,962						246,405		360,349
	Limestone Inlet	1,827	25,045								26,872
	Boat Harbor	2,547	125,279								127,826
KNFC	Gunnuk Creek										
	Kake SHA	16,527		425			5,750	35,533		1,000	59,235
	Southeast Cove	26,100		66			800	189	78,036		105,191
SJC	Sitka	9,117					8,689	427			18,233
MIC	Tamgas Creek	6,000	13,350				3,782	5,536	1,000		29,668
Southeast Totals		1,524,917	1,063,571	181,689	1,800	0	174,026	384,908	1,892,775	4,167	5,227,853
Prince William Sound											
PWSAC	Wally Noerenberg										
	Lake Bay	272,309	873,845		500			280,811	535,783		1,963,248
	Port Chalmers	235,162									235,162
	Sawmill Bay	1,971									1,971
Prince William Sound Totals		509,442	873,845		500	0	0	280,811	535,783	0	2,200,381
Kodiak											
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	91,814						33,145			124,959
Kodiak Totals		91,814	0		0	0	0	33,145			124,959
Statewide Totals		2,126,173	1,937,416	181,689	2,300	0	174,026	698,864	2,428,558	4,167	7,553,193

Table 29.—Estimated coho salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2005, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Area/Operator/Location		Common Property Harvest				Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Cost Recovery	Harvest	Escapement	Total
		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport							
Southeast												
SSRAA	Whitman Lake	377	1,019	5,349	840		557	1,858				10,000
	Anita Bay	350	8,067	6,402	311							15,130
	Nakat	617	5,631	6,748	856							13,852
	Neets Bay	9,400	30,000	64,200	12,800		3,020	980		4,200		124,600
	Burnett Inlet	100	1,100	200	300		1,123	1,377				4,200
	Neck Lake		9,500	400	3,000		1,099			26,181		40,180
	Crystal Lake Hatchery	300	900	3,000	300		2,720	180				7,400
NSRAA	Medvejie	36		725	461		250	149			20	1,641
	Deer Lake	3,428		56,283	2,078		2,028			69,618		133,435
	Shamrock Cove		81	13,845	5,502		500					19,928
	Hidden Falls	22,247	178	62,427	6,577		22,629	3,688		84,523	1,500	203,769
AKI	Port Armstrong			12,957			2,576	3,457		454		19,444
KNFC	Gunnuk Creek	35	126	62				30			170	423
DIPAC	Macaulay (Gastineau)	1,643	639	11,437	4,179		2,224	471		20,019		40,612
KTHC	Deer Mountain	1,187	1,205	518	1,148		814	320			1,262	6,454
SJC	Sitka			42			15	37				94
POWHA	Klawock Hatchery	20,567		47,562	12,323		4,876	4,422		37,657	8,867	136,274
MIC	Tamgas Creek	6,369	33,983	40,153	1,889	600		1,705		12,000		96,699
Southeast Totals		66,656	92,429	332,310	52,564	600	44,431	18,674		254,652	11,819	874,135
Prince William Sound												
PWSAC	Wally Noerenberg	1,537	51,720		1,500		5,000	6,450		19		66,226
	Cordova/Whittier/Chenega				21,173							21,173
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	129,966			66,000		277	1,048		44,402	777	242,470
Prince William Sound Totals		131,503	51,720		88,673	0	5,277	7,498		44,421	777	329,869
Cook Inlet												
CIAA	Trail Lakes				4,788		57	808		1,536	546	7,735
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex				13,446			508			364	14,318
	Bird Creek				9,595			619				10,214
	Homer Spit				13,001							13,001
	Resurrection Bay				29,232			145				29,377
	Campbell Creek				816			25			922	1,763
	Eklutna tailrace				4,747			84				4,831
Cook Inlet Totals		0	0		75,625	0	57	2,189		1,536	1,832	81,239

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Table 30.—Estimated Chinook salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2005, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Area/Operator/Location		Common Property Harvest				Personal Use/ Subsistence		Other	Brood	Cost Recovery	Harvest	Escapement	Total
		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport								
Southeast													
SSRAA	Whitman Lake	513	352	6,195	3,750			2,228	971		4,306	150	18,465
	Long Lake	130		330	110						170		740
ADF&G	Crystal Lake Hatchery		650	1,870	4,170				1,887				8,577
	Anita Bay	50	1,430	1,410	50								2,940
	Neets Bay	3,240	210	3,990	1,390						5,230		14,060
NSRAA	Medvejie	1,499	1,018	10,465	2,003	772	1,155	2,128			9,478	250	28,768
	Hidden Falls	2,173	351	4,431	743		4,223	868			6,085	200	19,074
AKI	Port Armstrong			569			555	292			240		1,656
DIPAC	Macaulay (Gastineau)	20	1,047	994	2,456		961	374			383	129	6,364
KTHC	Deer Mountain Hatchery	32	43	433	574		138	92				150	1,462
SJC	Sitka			19			23						42
MIC	Tamgas Creek	97	809	2,352	1,545	350		175			4,835		10,163
NOAA	Little Port Walter	66	101	2,760	256		869	273					4,325
Southeast Totals		7,820	6,011	35,818	17,047	1,122	10,152	7,060			30,727	879	116,636
Prince William Sound													
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex				1,846								1,846
Prince William Sound Totals		0	0		1,846	0	0	0			0	0	1,846
Cook Inlet													
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex												
	Resurrection Bay				2,819								2,819
	Kachemak Bay				3,139								3,139
	Ship Creek				3,509			215				1,485	5,209
	Crooked Creek				1,728			110				1,024	2,862
	Ninilchik River				670			210				355	1,235
	Eklutna tailrace				750								750
	Deception Creek				1,659			100				1,842	3,601
Cook Inlet Totals		0	0		14,274	0	0	635			0	4,706	19,615
Kodiak													
KRAA	Pillar Creek				185			100				95	380
Kodiak Totals		0	0		185	0	0	100			0	95	380
Statewide Totals		7,820	6,011	35,818	33,352	1,122	10,152	7,795			30,727	5,680	138,477

Table 31.—Estimated sockeye salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2005, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Area/Operator/Location		Common Property Harvest				Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Cost Recovery Harvest	Escapement	Total
		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport						
Southeast											
SSRAA	Burnett Inlet										
	Neck Lake	900	2,300		200		408	588	4		4,400
POWHA	Klawock Hatchery						2,394			12,509	14,903
DIPAC	Snettisham	31,160	42,874		1,145		13,363	4,728	140,029		233,299
	Sweetheart Lake	1,670	2,956			1,000					5,626
	Stikine River		36,346								36,346
	Taku River		530								530
NSRAA	Haines projects		2,417							3,626	6,043
MIC	Tamgas Creek	40	40								80
Southeast Totals		33,770	87,463	0	1,345	1,000	16,165	5,316	140,033	16,135	301,227
Prince William Sound											
PWSAC	Main Bay	34,125	198,964		750			44,366	188,904		467,109
	Gulkana I and II		40,277		916		35,491	14,431		2,090	93,205
	Crosswind Lake		52,743		1,677		38,538	5,429		69,253	167,640
	Summit Lake		2,877		57		1,542			1,252	5,728
Prince William Sound Totals		34,125	294,861		3,400	75,571	0	64,226	188,904	72,595	733,682
Cook Inlet											
PGHC	Port Graham										
CIAA	Trail Lakes-Bear Creek	19,018			500		10	3,122	37,654	10,285	70,589
	Hidden Lake							2,093		10,907	13,000
	Meadow Creek	8,208						2,164		12,221	22,593
	Leisure/Hazel Lakes	40,333			650	4,900	1		22,050		67,934
	Tustumena Lake		751,147			56,000				348,012	1,155,159
	Kirschner Lake								14,969		14,969
Cook Inlet Totals		67,559	751,147		1,150	60,900	11	7,379	74,673	381,425	1,344,244
Kodiak											
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	44,705			100	111				1,000	45,916
	Pillar Creek										
	Spiridon Lake	74,892	69,967								144,859
	Settler's Cove					1,000					1,000
	Foul Bay	7,402									7,402
	Waterfall Bay	18,270									18,270
Kodiak Totals		145,269	69,967		100	1,111	0	0	0	1,000	217,447
Statewide Totals		280,723	1,203,438	0	5,995	138,582	16,176	76,921	403,610	471,155	2,596,600

Table 33.—Summary of salmon production in 2005 from Fish Resource Permits issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Area/Permittee	Species	Maximum number to be released
Southeast		
Juneau Center for Fisheries and Ocean Sciences	PINK	150,000
Juneau Douglas High School	COHO	2 spawning pairs
Petersburg High School	PINK	50,000
Whitecliff School (Ketchikan)	COHO	150
Hyder School	CHUM or COHO	500
Yakutat School	COHO	500
Southcentral		
Abbott Loop Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Alpenglow Elementary (Eagle River)	COHO	500
Aquarian Charter (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Bartlett High School	COHO	500
Baxter Elementary School (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Bayshore Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Bear Valley Elementary	COHO	500
Big Lake Elementary (Big Lake)	COHO	500
Bowman Elementary	COHO	500
Campbell Elementary	COHO	500
Central Middle School	COHO	500
Chinook Elementary	COHO	500
Chugach Optional	COHO	500
Chugiak Elementary	COHO	500
Clark Middle School (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Chapman School (Anchor Point)	COHO	500
College Gate Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Colony Middle School (Palmer)	COHO	500
Cook Inlet Academy (Soldotna)	COHO	500
Cottonwood Creek Elementary	COHO	500
Creekside Park Elementary	COHO	500
Denali Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Eagle River Academy Charter School	COHO	500
Eagle River Elementary	COHO	500
Fairview Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Finger Lake Elementary (Palmer)	COHO	500
Girdwood Junior High	COHO	500
Gladys Wood Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Glenallen Elementary	COHO	500
Goldenview Middle School	COHO	500
Goose Bay Elementary (Palmer)	COHO	500
Grace Christian	COHO	500
Gruening Middle School	COHO	500
Hanshaw Middle School	COHO	500
Herman Hutchens Elementary (Valdez)	COHO	500
Homer Flex High School (Homer)	COHO	500
Homer High School	COHO	500

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Table 33—Page 2 of 4.

Area/Permittee	Species	Maximum number to be released
Homestead Elementary (Eagle River)	COHO	500
Houston High School	COHO	500
Huffman Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Inlet View Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Kalifornsky Beach Elementary (Soldotna)	COHO	500
Kasuun Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Kenny Lake School (Kenny Lake)	COHO	500
Kincaid Elementary	COHO	500
King Career Center (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Klatt Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Lake Hood Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Lake Otis Elementary	COHO	500
Southcentral	COHO	500
Mears Middle School	COHO	500
Mid Valley High School	COHO	500
Midnight Sun School (Wasilla)	COHO	500
Mirror Lake Middle School (Chugiak)	COHO	500
Mt. Spurr Elementary	COHO	500
Mt. View Elementary (Kenai)	COHO	500
Muldoon Elementary	COHO	500
Nikiski Elementary	COHO	500
Ninilchik School	COHO	500
North Star RTC	COHO	500
North Star School	COHO	500
Northern Lights ABC (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Nunaka Valley Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Ocean View Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
O'Malley School (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Pacific Northern Academy	COHO	500
Pioneer Peak Elementary School (Palmer)	COHO	500
Ptarmigan Elementary	COHO	500
Rabbit Creek Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Ravenwood Elementary	COHO	500
Redoubt Elementary (Soldotna)	COHO	500
Russian Jack Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Rogers Park Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Sand Lake Elementary	COHO	500
SAVE High School (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Scenic Park Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Sears Elementary (Kenai)	COHO	500
Service High School	COHO	500
Sherrod Elementary (Palmer)	COHO	500
Skyview Elementary	COHO	500
Snowshoe Elementary	COHO	500
Soldotna Elementary	COHO	500
South High School	COHO	500
Spring Hill Elementary	COHO	500

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Area/Permittee	Species	Maximum number to be released
Susitna Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Susan B. English (Seldovia)	COHO	500
Susitna Valley High School	COHO	500
Sutton Elementary (Sutton)	COHO	500
Swanson Elementary (Palmer)	COHO	500
Taku Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Talkeetna Elementary	COHO	500
Tanaina Elementary (Wasilla)	COHO	500
Tatilek School	COHO	500
Teeland Middle School	COHO	500
Trailside Elementary School (Eagle River)	COHO	500
Tudor Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Turnagin Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Tustumena Elementary (Kasilof)	COHO	500
Ursa Minor Elementary	COHO	500
Village Charter School	COHO	500
Voznesenka School (Fritz Cove)	COHO	500
Wasilla High School	COHO	500
West Homer Elementary	COHO	500
Williwaw Elementary	COHO	500
Willow Crest Elementary (Anchorage)	COHO	500
Interior		
Arctic Light Elementary (Ft. Wainright)	COHO	500
Badger Road Elementary (Fairbanks)	COHO	500
Ben Eielson Jr.Sr. High School (Eielson AFB)	COHO	500
Chinook Charter School	COHO	500
Delta Junction Elementary	COHO	500
Hunter Elementary	COHO	500
Joy Elementary (Fairbanks)	COHO	500
Ladd Elementary	COHO	500
Nordale Elementary (Fairbanks)	COHO	500
Pearl Creek Elementary (Fairbanks)	COHO	500
Salcha Elementary	COHO	500
Tok School	COHO	500
Tri-Valley School (Healy)	COHO	500
Weller Elementary (Fairbanks)	COHO	500
Whitstone Training Center (Delta Junction)	COHO	500
Woodriver Elementary (Fairbanks)	COHO	500
Western		
Akhiok School (on two permits)	COHO	1000
Danger Bay School (on two permits)	COHO	1000
East Elementary School (Kodiak)	COHO	500
Karluk School (on two permits)	COHO	1000
Kodiak Christian School	COHO	500
Kodiak High School	COHO	500
Kodiak Learning Center	COHO	500

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Table 33.—Page 4 of 4.

Area/Permittee	Species	Maximum number to be released
Larsen Bay School (on two permits)	COHO	1000
Main Elementary (Kodiak)	COHO	500
North Star Elementary (Kodiak)	COHO	500
Old Harbor School (on two permits)	COHO	1000
Ouzinkie School (on two permits)	COHO	1000
Perryville School	COHO	500
Peterson Elementary School (Kodiak)	COHO	500
Port Lions School (on two permits)	COHO	1,000
St. Mary's School	COHO	500
Togiak School	COHO	500
Unalaska City School District	COHO	9,000
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim		
Aleknagik School	COHO	500
Crow Village Sam School (Chuathbaluk)	COHO	500
Deering School	COHO	500
Dillingham School	COHO	500
DRKM School (Kongiganak)	COHO	500
Elicarviorar Elementary (St. Mary's)	COHO	500
Igiugig School	COHO	500
Jimmy Huntington School	CHUM	250
Marrelina A. Kangas School	COHO	500
Mikeluguut Elitnaurviat Elementary (Bethel)	COHO	500
Napaaqtuamiut School (Noatak)	COHO	500
Nondalton School	COHO	500
Noorvik Elementary	COHO	500
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (Bethel)	COHO	1,000
Yupit School District	COHO	500

Table 34.—Updated pink salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2004, including common property harvest, as reported by operators.

Area/Operator/Location		Common Property Harvest						Cost Recovery			
		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport	Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Harvest	Escapement	Total
Southeast											
AKI	Port Armstrong	507,438					100,000	133,854	915,173	35,000	1,691,465
SJC	Sitka	41,400						2,726		47,874	92,000
Southeast Totals		548,838	0	0	0	0	100,000	136,580	915,173	82,874	1,783,465
Prince William Sound											
PWSAC	Armin F. Koernig	1,172,589						451,000	3,606,549		5,230,138
	Wally Noerenberg	95,547						267,716	2,341,464		2,704,727
	Cannery Creek	135,122						360,581	2,265,538		2,761,241
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	7,262,378					55,605	232,310	3,542,184	47,455	11,139,932
Prince William Sound Totals		8,665,636	0		0	0	55,605	1,311,607	11,755,735	47,455	21,836,038
Cook Inlet											
PGHC	Port Graham					5,000		99,376	1,283,863	30,000	1,418,239
CIAA	Tutka	776	747		1,500			17,846	1,175,326		1,196,195
Cook Inlet Totals		776	747		1,500	5,000	0	117,222	2,459,189	30,000	2,614,434
Kodiak											
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	2,052,846						297,522	1,909,575	70,000	4,329,943
Kodiak Totals		2,052,846	0		0	0		297,522	1,909,575	70,000	4,329,943
Statewide Totals		11,268,096	747	0	1,500	5,000	155,605	1,862,931	17,039,672	230,329	30,563,880

Table 35.—Updated chum salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2004, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Common Property Harvest											
Area/Operator/Location	Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport	Personal	Cost Recovery					Total
					Use/Subsistence	Other	Brood	Harvest	Escapement		
Southeast											
SSRAA Whitman Lake											
Nakat Inlet (summer)	68,300	66,600									134,900
Anita Bay (summer)	29,900	71,300									101,200
Earl West Cove (summer)	400	18,800									19,200
Kendrick Bay (summer)	30,500	4,000									34,500
Neets Bay (summer)	115,100	13,900	5,600			11,146	86,885	560,300			792,931
Neets Bay (fall)	16,600	22,700	21				40,800	205,800			285,921
Nakat Inlet (fall)	51,500	61,000									112,500
NSRAA Medvejie	1,023,757	421,070	145,858			23,469	34,366	510,700	2,000		2,161,220
Hidden Falls	1,156,394		89			11,881	118,543	628,031			1,914,938
Haines projects		3,850					2,874		3,252		9,976
DIPAC Macaulay (Gastineau)	30,470	74,815		1,600		89,538	95,379				291,802
Amalga	92,458	300,305						1,060,801			1,453,564
Limestone Inlet	8,405	51,524									59,929
Boat Harbor	67,242	318,000									385,242
KNFC Gunnuk Creek	21,383		500			6,190	40,500		8,018		76,591
Southeast Cove	197,361		500			4,000	73	592,488			794,422
SJC Sitka	21,716						1,107		20,609		43,432
MIC Tamgas Creek	7,500	15,000					3,534	1,041			27,075
Southeast Totals	2,938,986	1,442,864	152,568	1,600	0	146,224	424,061	3,559,161	33,879		8,699,343
Prince William Sound											
Wally Noerenberg	351,134	508,363		500			208,795	542,801			1,611,593
PWSAC Pt. Chalmers	342,968										342,968
Prince William Sound Totals	694,102	508,363		500	0	0	208,795	542,801	0		1,954,561
Kodiak											
KRAA Kitoi Bay	238,389						34,968	1,221	4,000		278,578
Kodiak Totals	238,389	0		0	0	0	34,968	1,221	4,000		278,578
Statewide Totals	3,871,477	1,951,277	152,568	2,100	0	146,224	667,824	4,103,183	37,879		10,932,482

Table 36.—Updated coho salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2004, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

		Common Property Harvest					Cost Recovery				
Area/Operator/Location		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport	Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Harvest	Escapement	Total
Southeast											
SSRAA	Whitman Lake	100	1,400	8,400	500		378	1,922			12,700
	Anita Bay		3,300	3,600	200						7,100
	Nakat	700	2,600	8,200	600						12,100
	Neets Bay	7,300	34,900	110,220	10,200		2,480	875	36,858		202,833
	Burnett Inlet	1,300	1,600	300	100		635	3,381			7,316
	Neck Lake	2,500	26,500	1,400	500			1,401	32,828		65,129
	Crystal Lake Hatchery	300	500	2,100	200		1,620	180			4,900
NSRAA	Medvejie	1		295	82		9	97	58		542
	Deer Lake	1,292		16,334	500		1,061		15,759		34,946
	Shamrock Cove			9,564	1,042		500				11,106
	Hidden Falls	36,352	1,182	64,527	5,186		8,427	4,486	90,923	750	211,833
AKI	Port Armstrong			15,106			1,642	1,003	16,473	500	34,724
KNFC	Gunnuk Creek	12	133	65			210				420
DIPAC	Macaulay (Gastineau)	2,638	3,473	18,130	6,785		6,722	831	32,374		70,953
KTHC	Deer Mountain	1,901	2,339	740	656		620	874		400	7,530
SJC	Sitka			450				15		535	1,000
POWHA	Klawock Hatchery	8,252		12,021	2,691		11,200	1,065	11,007	4,040	50,276
MIC	Tamgas Creek	1,905	25,000	33,874	766	500		1,352	23,800		87,197
Southeast Totals		64,553	102,927	305,326	30,008	500	35,504	17,482	260,080	6,225	822,605
Prince William Sound											
PWSAC	Wally Noerenberg		9,333		500		150		637		10,620
	Cordova/Whittier/Chenega				4,043						4,043
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	24,485			105,000		2,872	1,939	9,897		144,193
Prince William Sound Totals		24,485	9,333		109,543	0	3,022	1,939	10,534		158,856
Cook Inlet											
CIAA	Trail Lakes				6,146			838	1,224	572	8,780
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex		4,149		6,110			490		1,275	12,024
	Homer Spit				21,009						21,009
	Resurrection Bay				31,100			134			31,234
	Campbell Creek		1,132		861			24		581	2,598
	Eklutna tailrace		1,126		5,084			92			6,302
Cook Inlet Totals		0	6,407		70,310	0	0	1,578	1,224	2,428	81,947
Kodiak											
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	128,269			100				9,867		138,236
	Pillar Creek- road system				1,600						1,600
Kodiak Totals		128,269	0		1,700	0	0	0	9,867	0	139,836
Statewide Totals		217,307	118,667	305,326	211,561	500	38,526	20,999	281,705	8,653	1,203,244

Table 37.—Updated Chinook salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2004, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Region/Operator/Location		Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport	Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Cost Recovery Harvest	Escapement	Total
Southeast											
SSRAA	Whitman Lake	300	520	6,630	2,260		10,556	862	3,212	170	24,510
	Long Lake	104	4	311					837		1,256
ADF&G	Crystal Lake Hatchery		210	1,470	5,110			1,890			8,680
	Anita Bay	240	2,650	1,030	570						4,490
	Neets Bay	1,630	540	3,120	670				7,740		13,700
NSRAA	Medvejie Creek	1,638	3,048	15,712	2,482		3,075	2,103	37,519		65,577
	Hidden Falls	6,150	500	5,114	971		2,424	854	12,986	200	29,199
DIPAC	Gastineau	350	549	1,080	4,792		2,249	2,088			11,108
	Skagway Site	19	14	29	329			58			449
KTHC	Deer Mountain Hatchery	22	33	258	518		64	42		135	1,072
SJC	Sitka			145						176	321
MIC	Tamgas Creek	2,072	695	1,797	513	100		176	3,504		8,857
NMFS	Little Port Walter	79	137	717	42		188	2,000			3,163
Southeast Totals		12,604	8,900	37,413	18,257	100	18,556	10,073	65,798	681	172,382
Prince William Sound											
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex				1,798						1,798
Prince William Sound Totals		0	0		1,798	0	0	0	0	0	1,798
Cook Inlet											
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex										
	Resurrection Bay				3,105						3,105
	Kachemak Bay		1,125		4,068						5,193
	Ship Creek				2,790			310		1,675	4,775
	Crooked Creek				1,532			152		2,160	3,844
	Ninilchik River				620			378		469	1,467
	Eklutna Tailrace				23						23
	Deception Creek				1,006			63		310	1,379
Cook Inlet Totals		0	1,125		13,144	0	0	903	0	4,614	19,786
Kodiak											
KRAA	Pillar Creek										
	Monashka Creek				19					194	213
Kodiak Totals		0	0		19	0	0	0	0	194	213
Statewide Totals		12,604	10,025	37,413	32,218	100	18,556	10,976	65,798	5,480	194,179

Table 38.—Updated Sockeye salmon returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2004, including common property harvests, as reported by operators.

Area/Operator/Location	Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sport	Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Cost Recovery Harvest	Escapement	Total
Southeast										
SSRAA Neck Lake	1,000	2,900	2,100	76			299			6,375
POWHA Klawock Hatchery						721	1,069		10,584	12,374
DIPAC Snettisham	96,861	190,792				6,600	6,338	215,188		515,779
Sweetheart Lake	5,929	5,445			3,200					14,574
Stikine River		42,941								42,941
Taku River		676								676
NSRAA Haines projects		8				10				18
MIC Tamgas Creek	250	500			1,714		363	835		3,662
Southeast Totals	104,040	243,262	2,100	76	4,914	7,331	8,069	216,023	10,584	596,399
Prince William Sound										
PWSAC Main Bay		355,821		1,200			17,578	279,139		653,738
Gulkana I and II										
Paxson Lake		38,581		433	16,305		4,467		425	60,211
Crosswind Lake		14,685		165	5,966		1,696			22,512
Summit Lake		6,275		71	2,541				30	8,917
Prince William Sound Totals	0	415,362		1,869	24,812	0	23,741	279,139	455	745,378
Cook Inlet										
PGHC Port Graham		2,569			4,000		1,390		15,352	23,311
CIAA Trail Lakes - Bear Creek	16,645						3,862		8,061	28,568
Hidden Lake		30,433		2,987	2,674		4,223	957	13,949	55,223
Meadow Creek	19,660			1,179	1,179		1,692		18,107	41,817
Leisure/Hazel Lakes	21,724			650	4,900	448		12,888		40,610
Tustumena Lake		1,021,228		11,000	70,000				574,831	1,677,059
Kirschner Lake						700		16,098		16,798
Cook Inlet Totals	58,029	1,054,230		15,816	82,753	1,148	11,167	29,943	630,300	1,883,386
Kodiak										
KRAA Kitoi Bay	38,151			50						38,201
Pillar Creek										
Settler's Cove					927					927
Malina Lake	2,391				369		2,450		17,550	22,760
Perenosa/Paul's Lakes	4,987				758		29,289			35,034
Spiridon Lake	132,770	53,247								186,017
Ruth Lake	1,181									1,181
Foul Bay	19,729									19,729
Waterfall Bay	24,875									24,875
Kodiak Totals	224,084	53,247		50	2,054	0	31,739	0	17,550	328,724
Statewide Totals	386,153	1,766,101	2,100	17,811	114,533	8,479	74,716	525,105	658,889	3,553,887

Table 39.—Updated “other” enhanced fish returns to Alaska hatcheries in 2004, as reported by operators.

		Species	Commercial	Sport Catch	Personal Use/ Subsistence	Other	Brood	Cost Recovery Harvest	Escapement	Total
Southeast										
DMTH	Deer Mountain	Steelhead					9		53	62
Southeast Totals			0	0	0	0	9	0	53	62
Cook Inlet										
ADF&G	Ship Creek Complex	Arctic char		9,047			112			9,159
	Statewide lakes	Arctic grayling		516			150			666
		Lake trout		816						816
		Rainbow trout		70,183			1,993			72,176
		Landlocked Salmon		24,788						24,788
Cook Inlet Totals			0	105,350	0	0	2,255	0	0	107,605
Statewide Totals			0	105,350	0	0	2,264	0	53	107,667

Table 40.—Actively operated Alaska hatcheries.

Initials	Address	City, State, Zip	Office phone	Fax phone	Hatchery	Hatchery Manager	Director	Email
Southeast								
R SSRAA	14 Borch Street	Ketchikan, AK 99901	(907) 225-9605 (907) 225-2635 (907) 247-8790 (907) 874-2525 (907) 772-4772	(907) 225-1348	Whitman Lake Neets Bay Burnett Inlet Crystal Lake*	Jay Creasy Mike Anderson Ron Parsely Loren Thompson	John Burke	whitman@kpnnet.net neetsbay@starband.net burnettinlet@starband.net crystal.lake@starband.net
R NSRAA	1308 Sawmill Cr. Rd	Sitka, AK 99835	(907) 747-6850	(907) 747-1470	Medveje Creek Hidden Falls* Haines Projects	Lon Garrison Scott Wagner Todd Buxton	Pete Esquiro Pete Esquiro	pete_esquiro@nsraa.org lon_garrison@nsraa.org scott_wagner@nsraa.org todd_buxton@nsraa.org
P DIPAC	2697 Channel Dr.	Juneau, AK 99801	(907) 463-5114 (907) 463-5114 (907) 463-5115	(907) 463-3213 (907) 463-3213	Macaulay Snettisham*	Steve Schick Kevin Steck	Eric Prestegard	Eric_prestegard@dipac.net steve_schick@dipac.net kevin_steck@dipac.net
P POWHA	PO Box 554	Craig, AK 99921	(907) 755-2231	(907) 755-2440	Prince of Wales*	John Bruns	John Bruns	powha@aptalaska.net
P SJC	801 Lincoln St	Sitka, AK 99835	(907) 747-5254	(907) 747-2987	Sheldon Jackson	Dan Goodness		dgoodness@sj-alaska.edu
P KNFC	P.O. Box 523	Kake, AK 99830	(907) 785-6460	(907) 785-6475	Gunnuk Creek	John Oliva		gunnukcreek@starband.net
P BCF	P.O. Box 455	Skagway, AK 99840	(907) 983-2355		Burro Creek	Eugene Richards	Gene Richards	burrocreek@aptalaska.net
P AKI	P.O. Box 21990	Juneau, AK 99802	(907) 586-3443 (907) 586-2228 (907) 586-2228	(907) 586-2236 (907) 586-2228 (907) 586-2228	Port Armstrong Deer Mountain	Ben Contag Jerry Guthrie	Sam Rabung	aki@ak.net portarmstrong@starband.net jguthrie@kictribe.com
F NMFS	P.O. Box 21990	Juneau, AK 99802	(907) 789-6055	(907) 789-6094	Little Port Walter	Frank Thrower		Frank.Thrower@noaa.gov
F MIC	PO Box 8	Metlakatla, AK 99929	(907) 886-3150	(907) 886-3152	Tamgas Creek	Steve Leask		stevel@aptalaska.net
Prince William Sound								
R PWSAC	PO Box 1110	Cordova, AK 99574	(907) 424-7511	(907) 424-7514	AF Koernig W Noerenberg Main Bay* Gulkana* Cannery Creek*	Craig Perry Bill Lyden Rob Unger Gary Martinek Neil Wright	Dave Reggiani	dave.pwsac@ak.net afk.pwsac@ak.net wnh.pwsac@ak.net mbh.pwsac@ak.net gkh.pwsac@ak.net cch.pwsac@ak.net
P VFDA	PO Box 125	Valdez, AK 99686	(907) 835-4874	(907) 835-5951	Solomon Gulch	Ken Morgan	Jason Wells	vfda@cvinternet.net vfda@cvinternet.net
Cook Inlet								
R CIAA	40610 Kalifornsky Beach Rd	Kenai, AK 99611	(907) 283-5761	(907) 283-9433	Trail Lakes* Tutka*	Robert Blankenship	Gary Fandrei	ciaa@ptialaska.net rblankenship_tlh@ciaanet.org
P PGH	PO Box 5543	Port Graham, AK 99603	(907) 284-2233	(907) 284-2238	Port Graham	Ephim Ananonak		pghatchery@starband.net
S ADFG	941 N. Reeve Blvd. PO Box 5267	Anchorage, AK 99501 Anchorage, AK 99505	(907) 274-0065 (907) 428-1348		Elmendorf Ft Richardson	Darrell Keifer Andrea Tesch		darrell_keifer@fishgame.state.ak.us andrea_tesch@fishgame.state.ak.us
Kodiak								
R KRAA	PO Box 3407	Kodiak, AK 99615	(907) 486-6555 (907) 486-4730 (907) 486-6559	(907) 486-4105	Pillar Creek* Kitoi Bay*	Gary Bryne Andrew Aro	Kevin Brennan	kraa@pci.net pch@pci.net kitoi@starband.net

-continued-

Table 40. Page 2 of 2

Initials	Corporate name	Hatchery	Permit #	PNP permit issued	Species reared	Web Site
SSRAA	Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assoc.	Whitman Lake	8	3/9/78	chum, coho, Chinook	www.ssraa.org
		Neets Bay	19	6/17/83	chum, coho, Chinook	
		Burnett Inlet	40	9/30/97	sockeye, coho	
		Crystal Lake*			Chinook, coho	
NSRAA	Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assoc.	Medveje Creek	16	8/17/81	chum, coho, Chinook, pink	www.nsraa.org
		Hidden Falls*	28	6/22/88	chum, Chinook, coho	
		Haines Projects	34	4/29/92	chum, sockeye	
DIPAC	Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc	Sheep Creek	11	9/19/79	chum, pink, coho	www.dipac.net
		Gastineau	25	6/3/87	chum, pink, coho, Chinook	
		Snettisham*	39	7/15/96	sockeye	
POWHA	Prince of Wales Hatchery Association	Klawock River*	38	2/19/96	coho, sockeye, Chinook, steelhead	
SJC	Sheldon Jackson College	Sheldon Jackson	3	4/29/75	pink, chum, coho, Chinook, steelhead	
KNFC	Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation	Gunnuk Creek	7	4/1/77	pink, chum, coho	
BCF	Burro Creek Farms	Burro Creek	12	5/23/80	pink, chum, coho, Chinook	
AKI	Armstrong-Keta, Inc.	Port Armstrong	13	2/23/81	pink, chum, Chinook, coho	
KTHC	Ketchikan Tribal Hatchery Corporation	Deer Mountain	37	6/22/94	Chinook, coho, steelhead, rainbow	
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service	Little Port Walter			Chinook, pink, steelhead	
MIC	Tamgas Creek Hatchery	Tamgas Creek			chum, coho, Chinook, sockeye	
Prince William Sound						
PWSAC	Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association	AF Koernig	2	9/29/75	pink	www.pwsac@ak.net
		W Noerenberg	20	6/17/83	pink, chum, Chinook, coho	
		Main Bay*			sockeye	
		Gulkana*			sockeye	
		Cannery Creek*	26	6/22/88	pink	
VFDA	Valdez Fisheries Development Association	Solomon Gulch	15	6/26/81	pink, coho, Chinook	
Cook Inlet						
CIAA	Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association	Trail Lakes*	27	6/22/88	sockeye, coho, Chinook	www.ciaa.net
		Tutka*	32	1/3/94	pink, sockeye	
PGH	Port Graham Hatchery Corporation	Port Graham	33	8/3/92	pink, sockeye, coho	
ADFG	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Ship Creek Complex*			Chinook, coho, char, grayling, lake & rainbow trout	www.state.ak.us/adfg/adfg/home.htm
Kodiak						
KRAA	Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association	Pillar Creek*	41	5/1/98	sockeye, coho, Chinook	www.puallaska.net/~kraa07/index.html
		Kitoi Bay*	29	7/5/88	pink, chum, coho, sockeye	

Codes: R=Regional Aquaculture Association Private Nonprofit (PNP) hatcheries, P=Nonassociation PNP hatchery, F=Federal/BIA hatchery, S=State hatchery

*=State owned hatchery contracted to private sector.

*Elmendorf and Fort Richardson hatcheries.

Table 41.—Permitted capacity of Alaskan private nonprofit hatcheries in 2005, in millions of eggs.

Region/Operator/Location		Pink	Chum	Combined Pink & Chum	Coho	Chinook	Sockeye	Other	Total
Southeast									
SSRAA	Whitman Lake		44.30		3.40	1.50			49.20
	Neets Bay		84.00		5.00	4.00			93.00
	Burnett Inlet				2.50		2.70		5.20
	Crystal Lake ^a								0.00
AAC	Bell Island				0.02	0.07		0.01	0.09
NSRAA	Hidden Falls		101.00		7.10	3.50			111.60
	Medvejie Creek	0.30	55.00		3.30	5.20			63.80
	Haines projects		2.60				2.00		4.60
AKI	Port Armstrong	85.00	30.00		3.00	2.00			120.00
BCF	Burro Creek			3.00	0.10	0.10			3.20
DIPAC	Macaulay	50.00	121.00		1.50	0.95			173.45
	Sheep Creek	10.00			0.15				10.15
	Snettisham						33.50		33.50
KTHC	Deer Mountain				0.38	0.13		0.05	0.56
KNFC	Gunnuk Creek			65.00	0.25				65.25
POWHA	Klawock				5.00	0.25	5.00	0.05	10.30
SJC	Sheldon Jackson	1.00	10.00		0.15	0.10		0.02	11.27
Southeast Totals^b		146.30	447.90	68.00	31.85	17.80	43.20	0.13	755.17
Prince William Sound									
PWSAC	Armin F. Koernig	190.00							190.00
	Wally Noerenberg	93.00	165.00		4.00	4.00			266.00
	Cannery Creek	152.00							152.00
	Main Bay						11.00		11.00
	Gulkana						36.75		36.75
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	230.00			2.00	0.30			232.30
Prince William Sound Totals^b		665.00	165.00	0	6.00	4.30	47.75	0	888.05
Cook Inlet									
PGHC	Port Graham	110.00					3.15		113.15
CIAA	Trail Lakes				6.00	4.00	30.00		40.00
	Eklutna				0.16		18.00		18.16
	Tutka Bay	125.00					0.66		125.66
Cook Inlet Totals^b		235.00	0	0	6.16	4.00	51.81	0	296.97
Kodiak									
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	215.00	25.00		2.30		0.60		242.90
	Pillar Creek				0.50	0.30	20.00		20.80
Kodiak Totals^b		215.00	25.00	0	2.80	0.30	20.60	0	263.70
Statewide Totals^b		1,261.30	637.90	68.00	46.81	26.40	163.36	0.13	2,203.89

^a Crystal Lake Hatchery is a state-owned facility under partial contract to SSRAA; it does not have a PNP permit.

^b Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

✓ What is effect on price

Cost Recovery Mechanism

Wild
Stock
Straying

~~Johnson~~

✓ Any anticipated effect of Buy Back

874 M Enhanced Commercial Harvest

292 M Cost Recovery

✓ With different groups how are allocations
decision made Deep inlet eg

* Without FRED - who does basic Limnology ^{with}

Egg boxes - what success 65-70%

* Reptonas \$ for spawning channels *

CIHA problems

Point Reyes

~~Exaltation~~
\$ 900,000 total

Turkey
Kazib

Crescent
Lake

Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund Program Overview



Alaska Division of Investments

Department of Commerce, Community, & Economic Development

April 2005

Alaska Division of Investments
Department of Commerce, Community, & Economic Development

Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner
Greg R. Winegar, Director

Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund

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Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund

In 1976, the Alaska Legislature responded to the need for increased production of salmon by creating the Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund (FERLF) AS 16.10.500 - 16.10.560.

Purpose:

To promote enhancement of the State's fisheries by means of the following:

- Long-term, low interest loans for hatchery planning, construction, and operation
- Grants to Regional Corporations for organizational and planning purposes
- Planning and implementation of enhancement and rehabilitation activities; i.e., lake fertilization and habitat improvement

Eligibility:

Nonprofit Corporations:

- Regional Aquaculture Corporations,
Certified by the Commissioner of Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) under AS 16.10.380
- Private Nonprofit (PNP) Aquaculture Corporations,
Operating hatcheries permitted by ADF&G

Terms:

- \$10,000,000 maximum
- 30 years maximum
- Fixed Interest Rate at Prime + 1 %
- Initial Period of 6 to 10 years
No interest accrual during Initial Period
No repayments during Initial Period

Pertinent Background Information

Regional Corporation Board of Directors

A primary certification requirement for a Regional Corporation is a Board of Directors, comprised of a broad cross-section of the geographical region's user groups. The Board of Directors must include representatives of commercial fishing harvesters and representatives of other user groups interested in fisheries within the region; and must include no less than one representative of each user group within the association. User groups include sport, commercial, and subsistence fishing harvesters, processors, and local community representatives.

The Private Nonprofit (PNP) Corporations do not have all privileges the Regional Associations share, nor do the statutes make requirements for composition of a PNP Board of Directors. Some PNP Board of Directors are similar to the Regionals, with members from a cross-section of the regional user groups and local community representatives. Other PNPs are made up of individuals who are interested in fisheries enhancement.

Regional Planning Team (RPT)

By statute, the Commissioner of ADF&G designates regions of the state for salmon enhancement planning purposes. Each region has a six member Regional Planning Team (RPT) that develops and oversees its Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plan subject to the Commissioner's approval.

The RPT is composed of three ADF&G seats and three Regional Corporation seats. With this makeup, the RPT through a public process reviews and makes recommendations to the Commissioner of ADF&G concerning salmon enhancement production within their area. The RPTs are also responsible for creating the Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plan which the Regional Corporations and PNPs work within. This plan defines regional salmon production goals by species, area, and time.

Pertinent Background Information

Fisheries Rehabilitation and Enhancement Division (FRED)

FRED, created in 1971, was a Division of ADF&G that developed and operated hatcheries with State bond and general fund money. Since 1988, ADF&G has moved toward privatization of State hatcheries. Many FRED hatchery operations have been transferred to Regional Corporations. Converting and operating State leased hatcheries, to meet cost recovery goals, has been expensive. Regional Corporations and PNPs have assumed the responsibility to save the loss of production potential in their regions. In 1992, FRED was merged with the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

Salmon Enhancement Tax

Regional Corporations may conduct elections for a region's permit holders to vote on a self-imposed State tax of 1%, 2%, or 3%. Permit holders are allowed one ballot for each permit held. The State tax rate is applied to the ex-vessel value of fish in the region where caught. The tax is collected by the Department of Revenue and disbursed only to Regional Corporations by annual legislative grants through the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

The following Regional Corporations receive a Salmon Enhancement Tax-Grant:

Chignik Regional Aquaculture Association	2%
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association	2%
Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association	2%
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	3%
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation	2%
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	3%

Pertinent Background Information

Salmon Enhancement Tax

	CRAA	CIAA	KRAA	NSRAA		SSRAA
FY81	0	437,000	0	500,000	0	691,000
FY82	0	347,543	0	725,948	0	937,181
FY83	0	704,186	0	902,273	0	1,077,222
FY84	0	765,524	0	471,363	0	1,105,142
FY85	0	367,300	0	650,000	0	1,080,000
FY86	0	521,923	0	897,536	450,000	1,317,097
FY87	0	801,480	0	188,151	853,542	1,831,127
FY88	0	907,275	0	703,087	841,156	1,964,182
FY89	0	2,726,890	0	1,246,105	1,181,346	1,277,059
FY90	0	3,057,189	2,363,164	1,567,096	1,647,020	1,917,014
FY91	0	1,433,105	819,720	1,164,430	1,080,917	2,685,329
FY92	432,300	971,466	1,200,567	1,368,735	1,455,748	1,946,597
FY93	170,763	0	758,980	920,453	478,089	1,225,246
FY94	302,562	2,671,268	897,478	1,235,837	538,234	1,544,521
FY95	181,815	633,053	669,698	1,092,056	335,740	1,712,430
FY96	206,024	715,707	605,550	1,901,789	685,615	1,401,276
FY97	272,547	528,418	1,041,185	1,319,722	564,218	1,623,310
FY98	251,090	639,715	545,021	879,823	611,444	1,145,554
FY99	75,049	680,278	444,049	824,680	770,432	1,222,279
FY00	169,373	192,701	662,360	1,001,618	657,605	1,177,207
FY01	476,786	469,005	801,306	1,552,803	915,639	1,086,632
FY02	256,797	244,555	492,041	1,235,610	784,136	665,216
FY03	165,228	191,778	399,680	1,063,696	708,306	1,138,968
FY04	87,211	251,425	294,159	749,220	529,186	521,176
	\$3,047,546	\$20,258,785	\$11,994,959	\$24,162,032	\$15,088,373	\$32,292,765

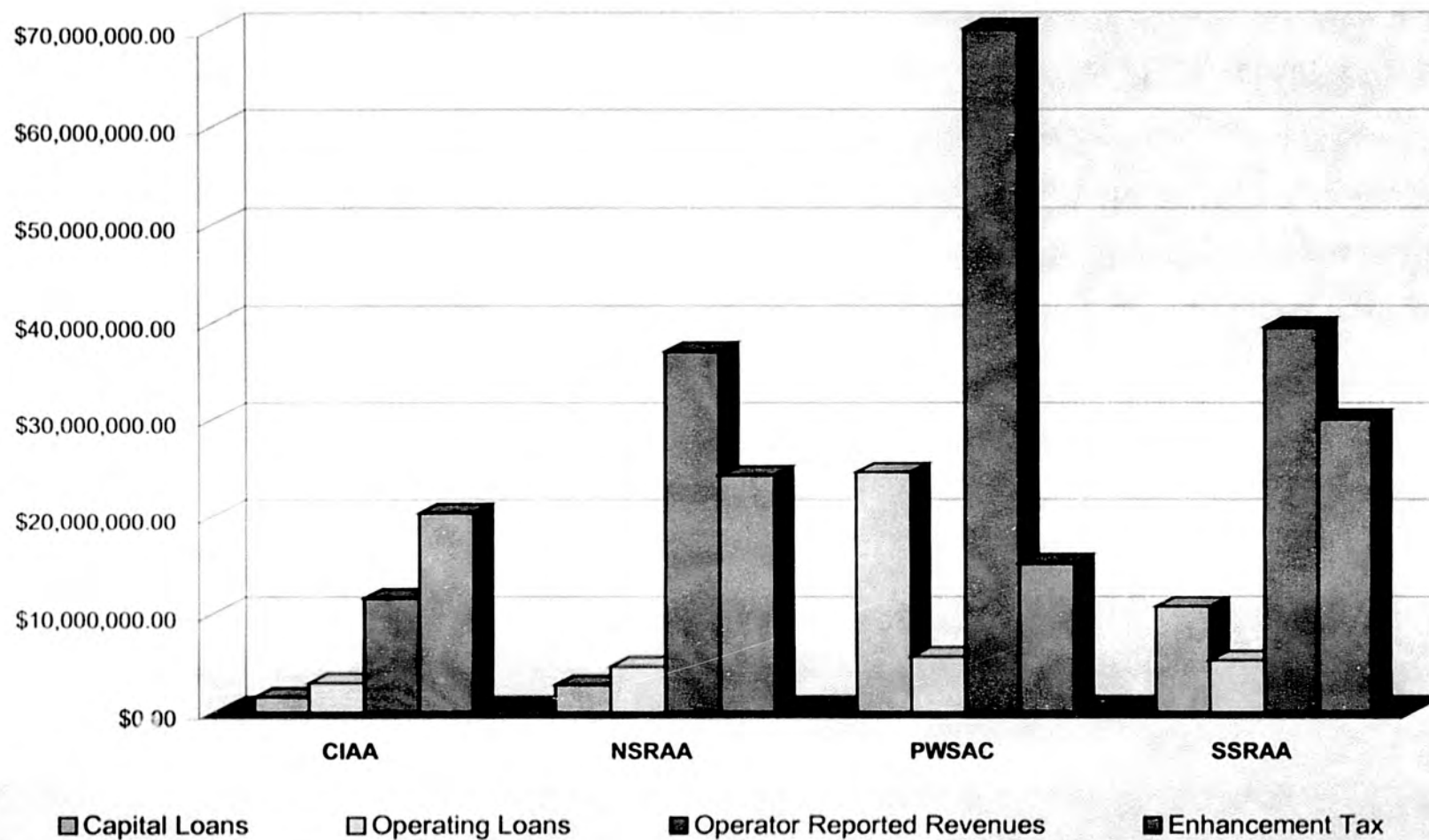
Pertinent Background Information

Aquaculture Corporations Regional – PNP Differences & Similarities

	Regional	PNP
Limited Entry Permit holders control Corporate Board	Y	N
Board of Directors certified by the Commissioner of ADF&G	Y	N
Statutory requirement of broad cross-section of region's user groups	Y	N
Members of Regional Planning Team Committees Review and recommend regional enhancement goals	Y	N
Create a Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plan (RCSP)	Y	N
Eligible to receive State Salmon Enhancement Tax A self-imposed State tax by the region's permit holders	Y	N
Preference right to hatchery sites	Y	N
Hatchery Corporation must be nonprofit	Y	Y
Both Regional Corporations and PNPs must work within the RCSP goals	Y	Y
Special Harvest Areas for Cost Recovery An area designated by ADF&G or the Board of Fisheries for the catch and sale of hatchery salmon and roe	Y	Y
Public process and State permitting required for hatchery production	Y	Y
Permit to operate hatchery issued by the Commissioner of ADF&G	Y	Y
Eligible for Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund (FERLF)	Y	Y
Total Capital Loans	\$39,502.6	\$24,225.9
Total Operating Loans	\$18,385.7	\$36,161.8

(Dollars in Thousands)

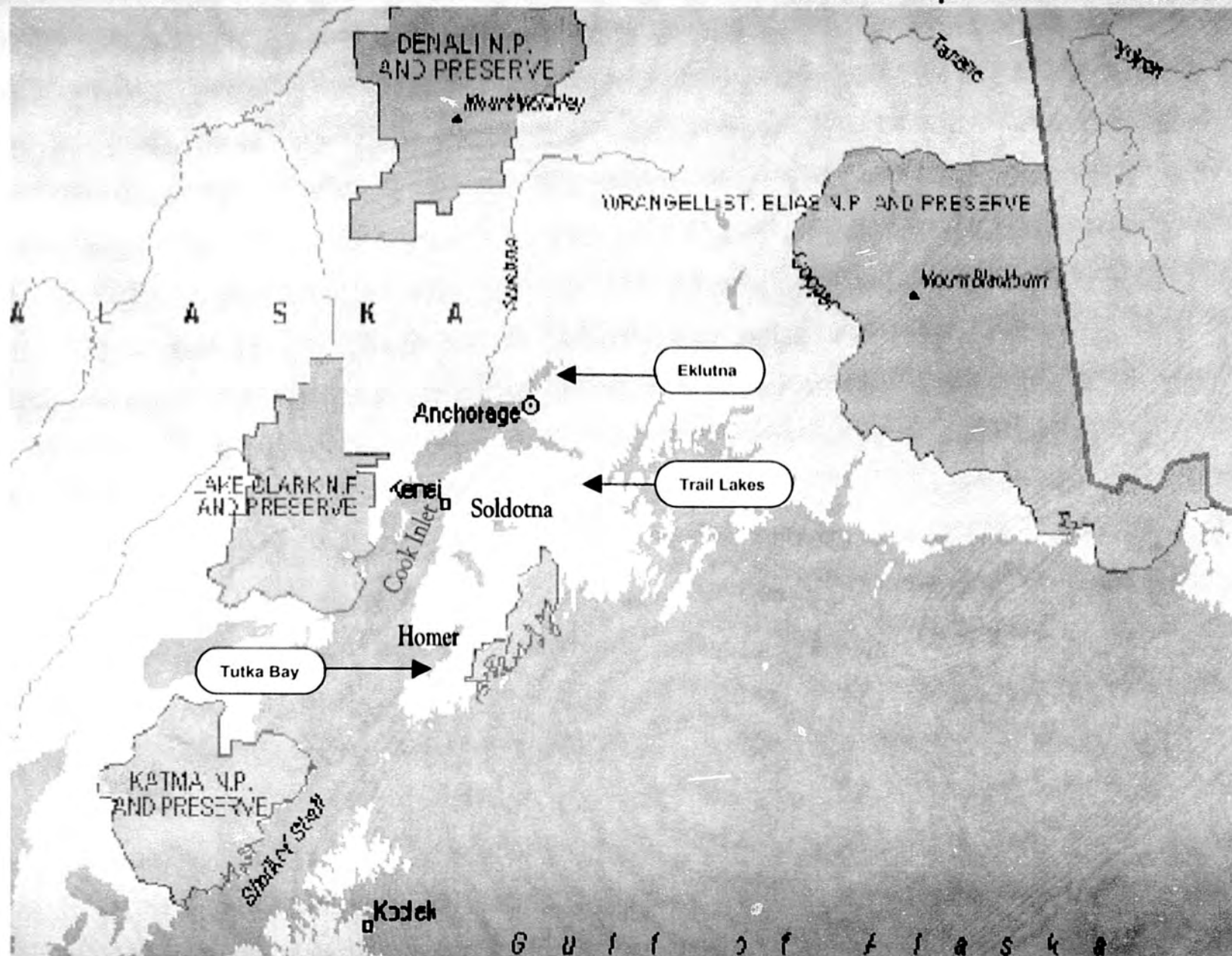
Regional Aquaculture Corporations Source of Funds



As of June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association



Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA)

CIAA incorporated in 1976 as a Regional Corporation and has corporate offices in Kenai.

CIAA has a 26-member Board of Directors. Members currently include the following:

- 3 Set Gillnetters
- 3 Drift Gillnetters
- 3 Purse Seiners
- 5 City or Village Representatives
- 2 Borough Representatives
- 1 Cook Inlet Region Incorporated Representative
- 1 Processor
- 8 Elected at-large Commercial Fishing Representatives

CIAA operates the following hatcheries:

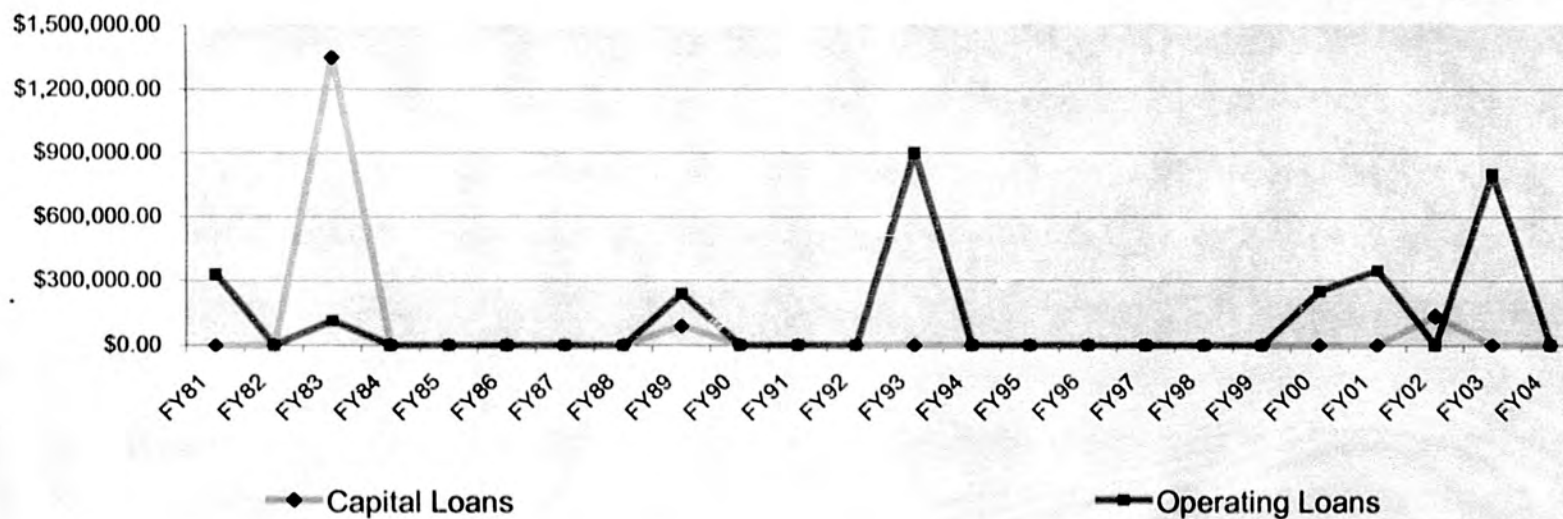
	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Eklutna Hatchery – at the Eklutna Hydroelectric Project near Palmer			18.0	0.16	
Trail Lakes Hatchery – Near Moose Pass			30.0	6.0	4.0
Tutka Hatchery – South side of Kachemak Bay	125.0		0.66		

Trail Lakes and Tutka Hatcheries are State-owned facilities under operational contract with CIAA. CIAA has temporarily suspended their Tutka and Eklutna Hatchery operations and transferred their sockeye production to Trail Lakes.

Operating Loans

- The early CIAA operational loans were for stream rehabilitation, lake fertilization, and brood stock development for the Eklutna and Trail Lakes Hatcheries.
- Loans in FY93, FY01, and FY03 for operational costs related to low fish prices, low returns and development of brood.

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



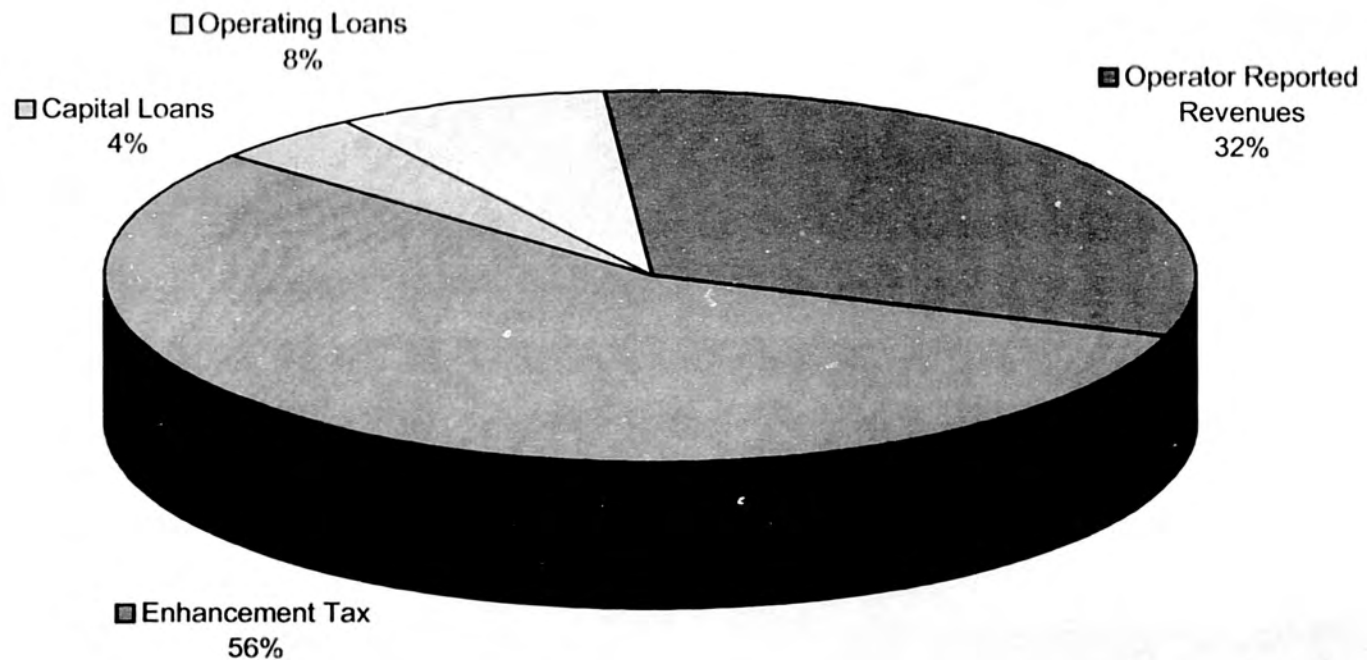
Capital Loans	
FY83	Construction of Eklutna Hatchery
FY89	Converted Trail Lakes Hatchery
FY02	Purchase property to expand Bear Lake project

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments	Disbursed Enhancement Tax		
FY81	0	331,445	331,445	0	437,000	CY81	0
FY82	0	0	0	0	347,543	CY82	0
FY83	1,348,881	113,310	1,462,191	0	704,186	CY83	0
FY84	0	0	0	0	765,524	CY84	0
FY85	0	0	0	0	367,300	CY85	0
FY86	0	0	0	0	521,923	CY86	0
FY87	0	0	0	331,445	801,480	CY87	15,423
FY88	0	0	0	0	907,275	CY88	7,629
FY89	90,000	238,614	328,614	1,462,191	2,726,890	CY89	5,142
FY90	0	0	0	0	3,057,189	CY90	269,528
FY91	0	0	0	0	1,433,105	CY91	47,703
FY92	0	0	0	0	971,466	CY92	78,946
FY93	0	900,000	900,000	0	0	CY93	191,748
FY94	0	0	0	0	2,671,268	CY94	234,874
FY95	0	0	0	0	633,053	CY95	640,946
FY96	0	0	0	0	715,707	CY96	875,785
FY97	0	0	0	0	528,418	CY97	367,946
FY98	0	0	0	0	639,715	CY98	1,147,942
FY99	0	0	0	0	680,278	CY99	1,373,050
FY00	0	250,000	250,000	0	192,701	CY00	1,126,442
FY01	0	350,000	350,000	0	469,005	CY01	876,030
FY02	137,500	0	137,500	158,701	244,555	CY02	1,659,186
FY03	0	800,000	800,000	158,701	191,778	CY03	1,016,294
FY04	0	0	0	120,900	251,425	CY04	1,614,760
	\$1,576,381	\$2,983,369	\$4,559,750	\$2,231,938	\$20,258,785		\$11,549,374

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

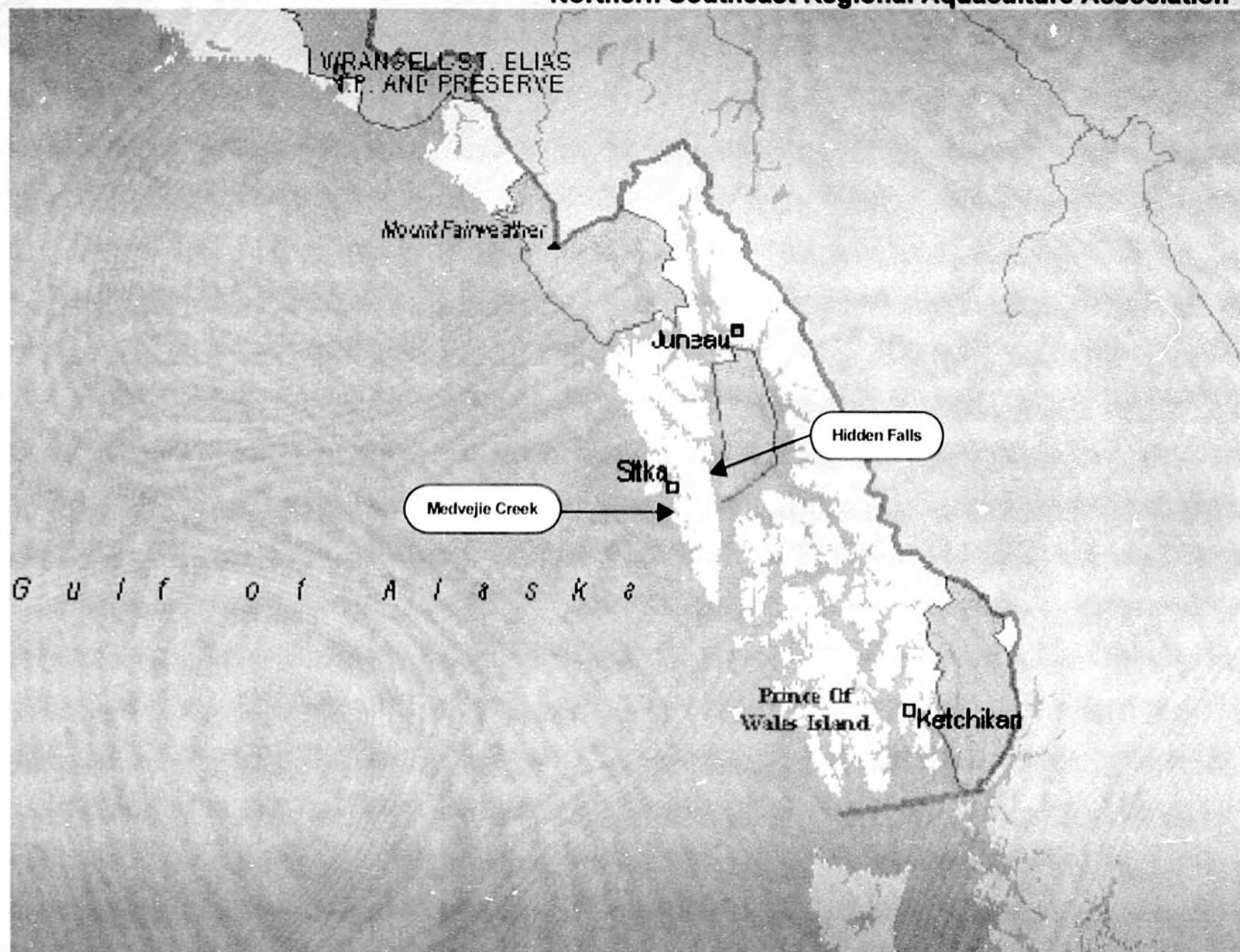
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association Source of Funds



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association



Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA)

NSRAA incorporated in 1977 as a Regional Corporation and has corporate offices in Sitka.

NSRAA has a 25-member Board of Directors. Members include the following:

- 5 Purse Seiners
- 5 Drift Gillnetters
- 5 Power or Hand Trollers
- 1 Processor
- 1 Municipality Representative
- 1 Conservation Representative
- 1 PNP Aquaculture Representative
- 1 Sport Fishing Harvester
- 1 Native Representative
- 1 Subsistence Fishing Harvester
- 1 Crew Member
- 2 General Members with no required affiliation

NSRAA operates the following hatcheries:

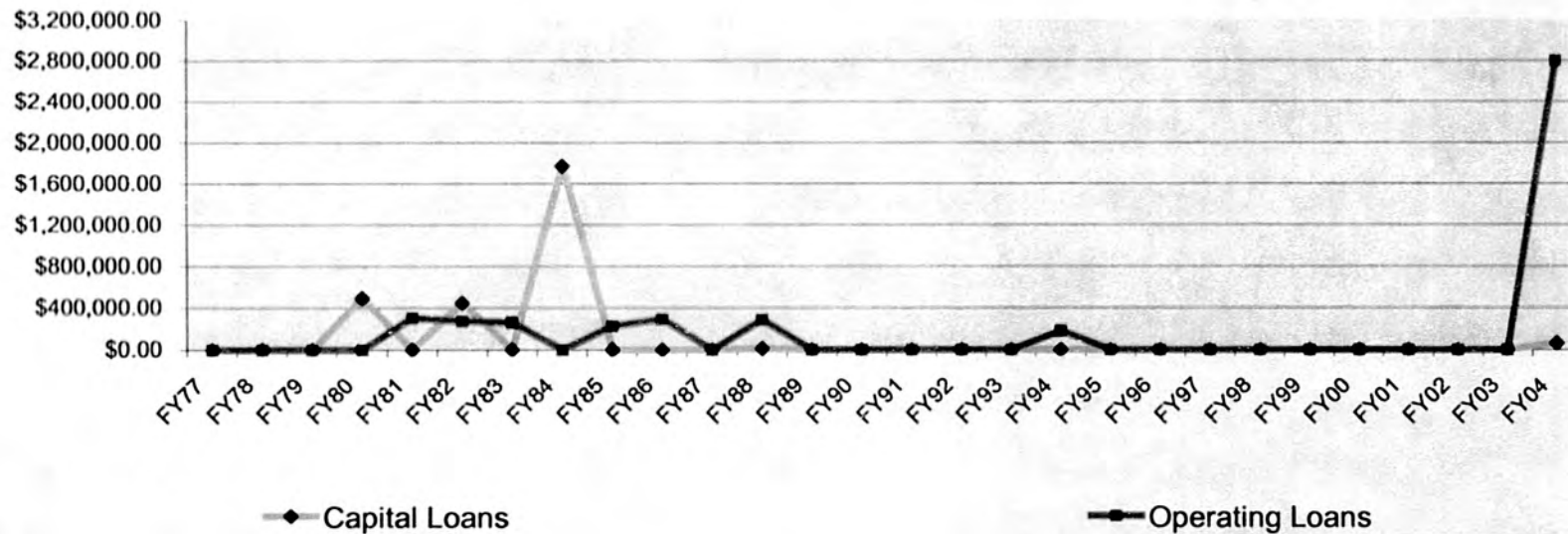
	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Medvejie Creek Hatchery – Near Sitka	0.3	52.0		3.3	5.2
Hidden Falls Hatchery – Western side of Chatham Strait on Baranof Island		101.0		7.1	3.1
Haines Project		3.6	1.2		

Hidden Falls Hatchery is a State-owned facility under operational contract with NSRAA.

Operating Loans

- During the construction phase of the Medvejie Creek Hatchery, several loans were funded between FY81 and FY86 until sufficient revenue from the sale of cost recovery salmon were available to cover annual operating costs.
- With the transfer of the State FRED salmon hatchery operation at Hidden Falls, a loan in FY88 was necessary before NSRAA cost recovery revenues were available to carry annual operating costs.
- In FY94, NSRAA funded the construction of an employee bunkhouse at Hidden Falls, and as a result it was necessary to seek a loan during that time period.
- FY04 operational loan was necessary due to poor returns in recent years and low prices.

Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



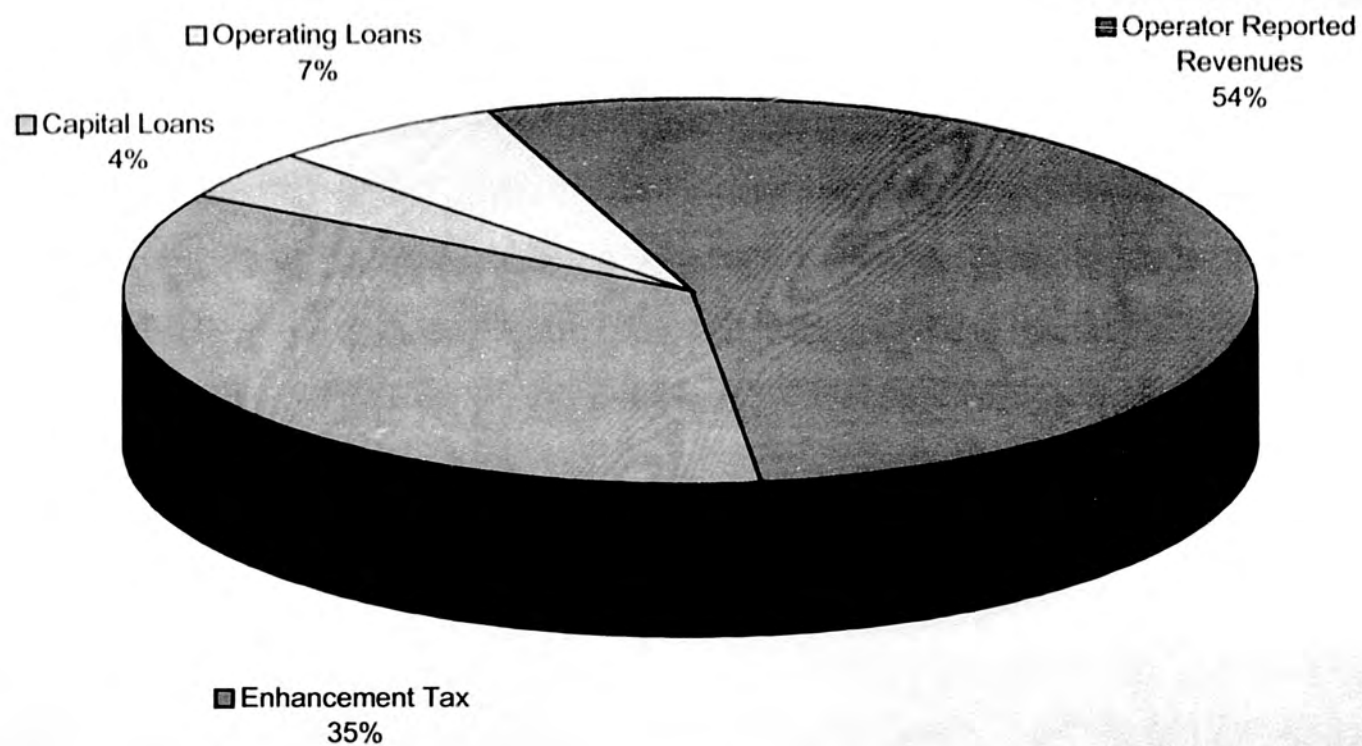
Capital Loans	
FY80	Construction of Medvejie Creek Hatchery
FY82	Rearing facilities expanded at Medvejie Creek Hatchery
FY84	Construction completed at Medvejie Creek Hatchery
FY04	Improvements at Medvejie and Hidden Falls hatcheries

Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments	Deferred Enhancement Tax		
FY77	0	0	0	0	0	CY77	0
FY78	0	0	0	0	0	CY78	0
FY79	0	0	0	0	0	CY79	0
FY80	494,084	0	494,084	0	0	CY80	0
FY81	0	301,369	301,369	0	500,000	CY81	0
FY82	450,125	276,500	726,625	0	725,948	CY82	0
FY83	0	260,000	260,000	5,151	902,273	CY83	0
FY84	1,770,196	0	1,770,196	0	471,363	CY84	160
FY85	0	224,715	224,715	207,500	650,000	CY85	72,089
FY86	0	288,989	288,989	435,539	897,536	CY86	17,304
FY87	0	0	0	213,500	188,151	CY87	122,384
FY88	9,860	286,923	296,783	285,549	703,087	CY88	449,217
FY89	0	0	0	160,105	1,246,105	CY89	1,087,051
FY90	0	0	0	135,060	1,567,096	CY90	609,035
FY91	0	0	0	471,370	1,164,430	CY91	1,253,052
FY92	0	0	0	351,539	1,368,735	CY92	1,570,861
FY93	0	178,000	178,000	351,539	920,453	CY93	1,847,776
FY94	0	0	0	394,571	1,235,837	CY94	1,895,165
FY95	0	0	0	353,776	1,092,056	CY95	2,783,205
FY96	0	0	0	894,528	1,901,789	CY96	3,306,617
FY97	0	0	0	885,610	1,319,722	CY97	3,199,109
FY98	0	0	0	636,342	879,823	CY98	2,193,057
FY99	0	0	0	0	824,680	CY99	2,339,513
FY00	0	0	0	182,015	1,001,618	CY00	3,200,893
FY01	0	0	0	0	1,552,803	CY01	3,109,246
FY02	0	0	0	0	1,235,610	CY02	2,568,006
FY03	0	0	0	0	1,063,696	CY03	2,130,852
FY04	63,500	2,799,048	2,862,548	0	749,220	CY04	3,276,249
	\$2,787,765	\$4,615,544	\$7,403,309	\$5,963,695	\$24,162,032		\$37,030,841

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

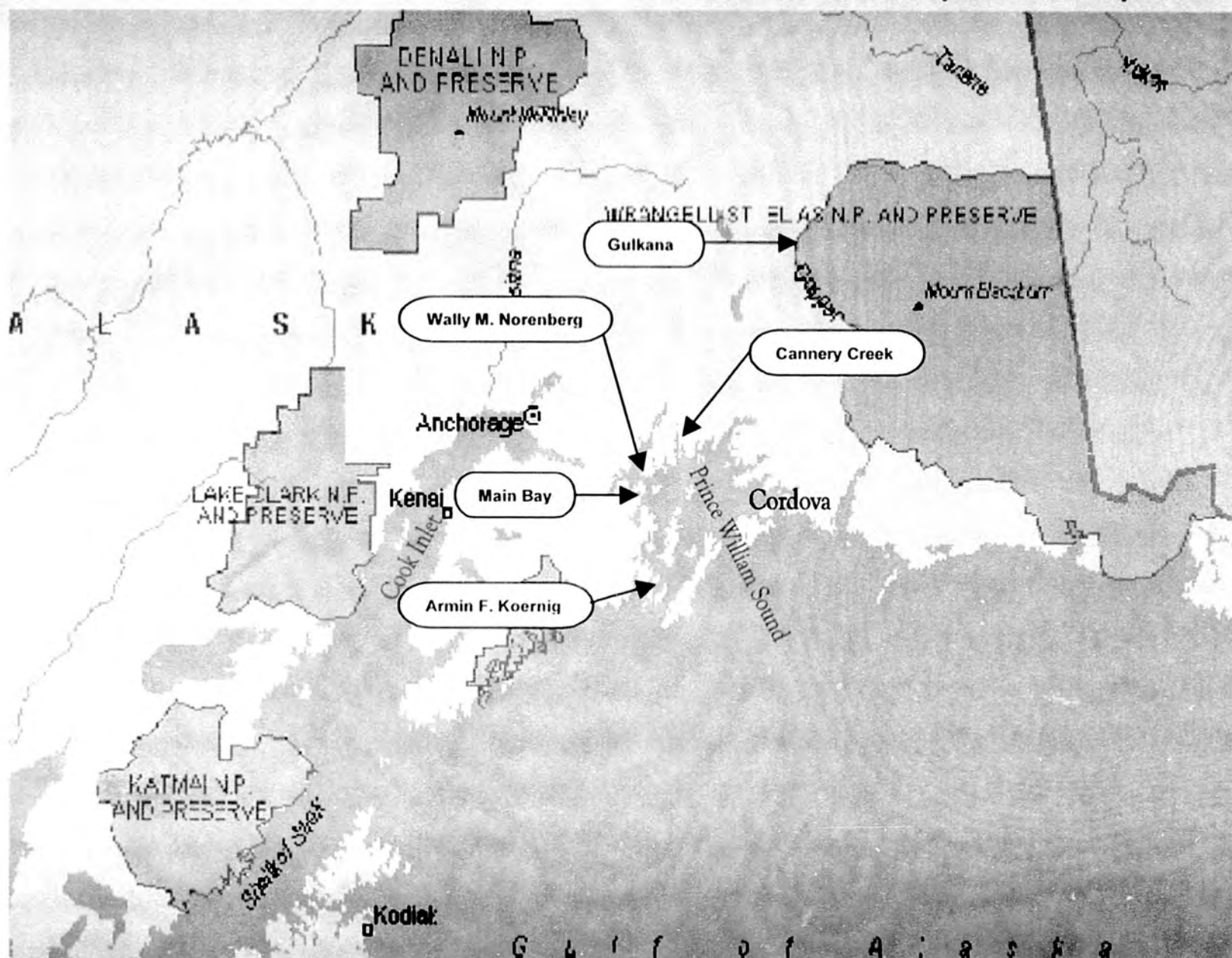
**Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
Source of Funds**



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation



P rince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC)

PWSAC incorporated in 1976 as a Regional Corporation and has corporate offices in Cordova.

PWSAC has a 45-member Board of Directors. Members include the following:

- 13 Purse Seiners
- 13 Drift Gillnetters
- 1 Set Gillnetter
- 4 Area Native Representatives
- 4 Processors
- 3 City Government Representatives
- 3 Other User Groups
- 4 General Members with no required affiliation

PWSAC operates the following hatcheries:

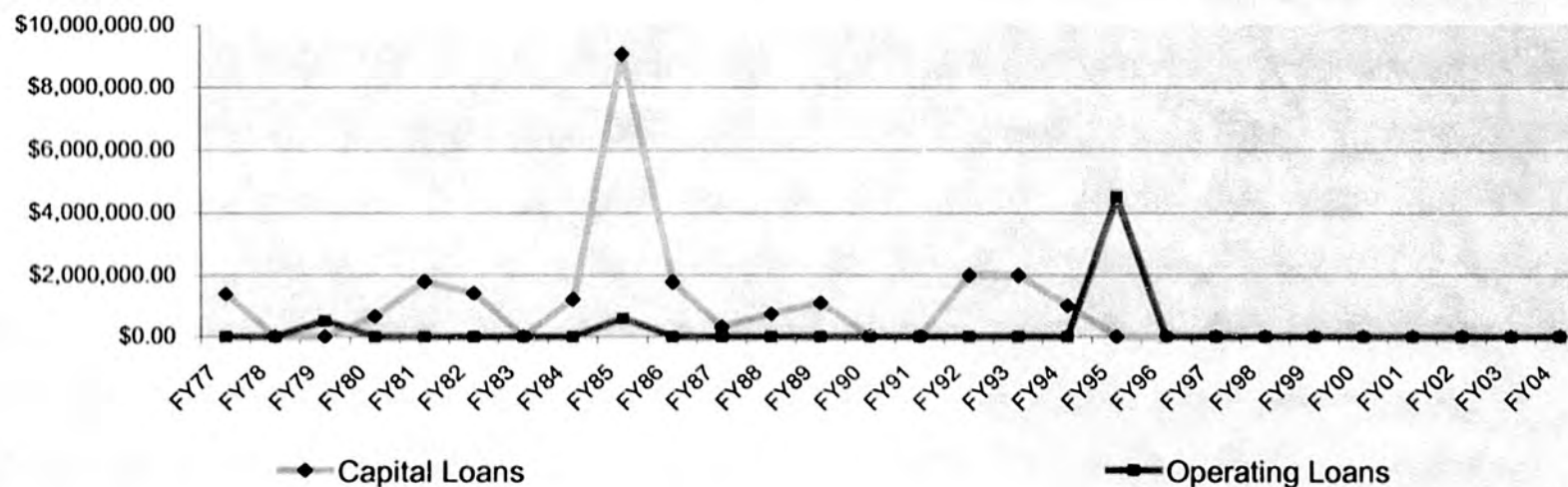
	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Armin F. Koernig Hatchery – Evans Island in Southwest Prince William Sound	190.0				
Wally M. Norenberg Hatchery – Esther Island in Northwest Prince William Sound	120.0	148.0		4.0	4.0
Cannery Creek Hatchery – Mainland on Unakwik Inlet in Northern Prince William Sound	152.0				
Main Bay Hatchery – Mainland of Western Prince William Sound			10.3		
Gulkana Hatchery – West Fork of Gulkana River 50 Miles North of Glennallen on Richardson Highway			36.75		

Cannery Creek, Main Bay, and Gulkana Hatcheries are State-owned facilities under operational contract with PWSAC.

Operating Loans

- Loans made in FY79 and FY85 were for brood stock development at the Armin F. Koernig Hatchery. In FY95 a loan was needed to support PWSAC hatchery operating costs.
- Low fish prices experienced during past years made it difficult to reach cost recovery revenue needs. Improved prices, increased species diversity, management adjustments, and a modified debt structure have all contributed to PWSAC's current financial viability.

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



Capital Loans

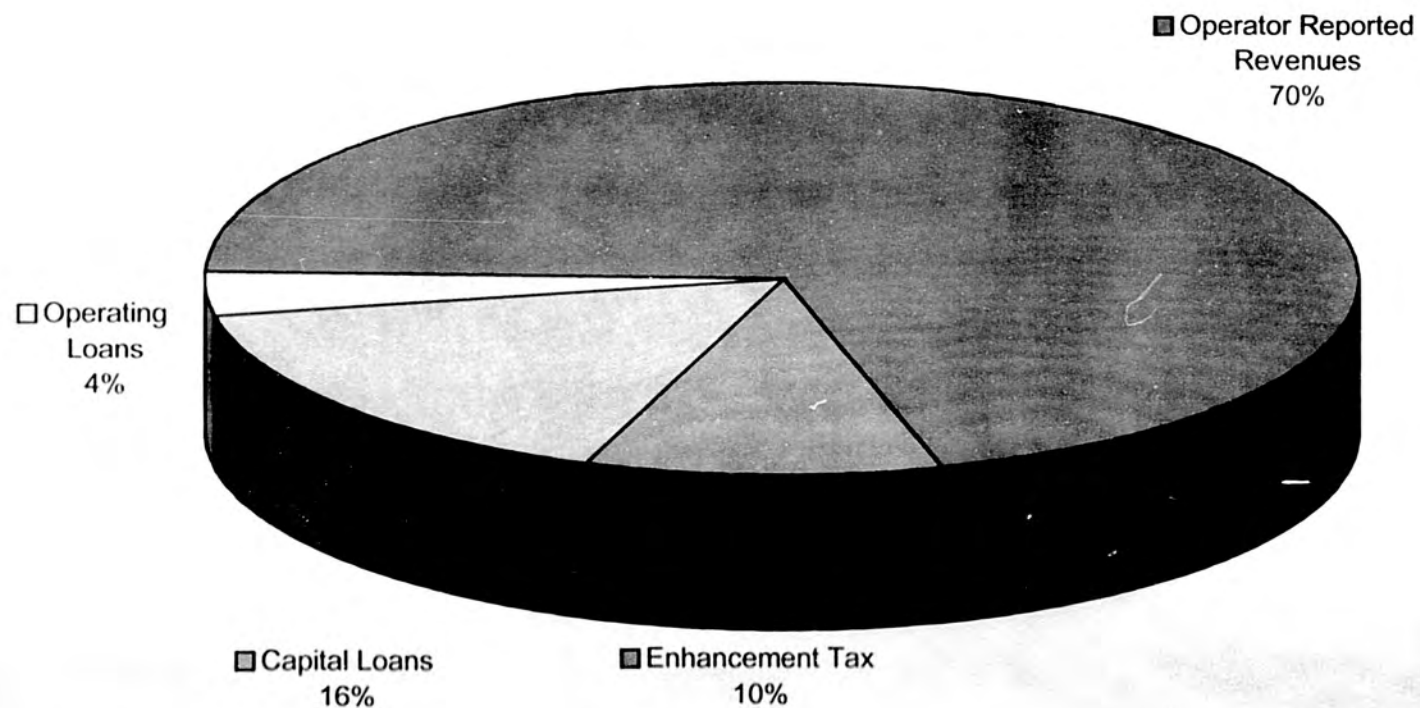
FY77	Port San Juan fish processing plant converted to the Armin F. Koernig Hatchery
FY80	Upgrades at Armin F. Koernig Hatchery
FY81	Purchase real property at the Armin F. Koernig Hatchery
FY82	Upgrade the Armin F. Koernig Hatchery to full production capacity
FY84	Initial construction of Wally M. Norenberg Hatchery
FY85	Primary construction of Wally M. Norenberg Hatchery
FY86 - FY87	Final construction of Wally M. Norenberg Hatchery
FY88 - FY89	Cannery Creek Hatchery converted to a cost recovery facility
FY92	Main Bay Hatchery converted to a cost recovery facility
FY93-94	Built new physical plant at Armin F. Koernig Hatchery to meet safety standards

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments	Disbursed Enhancement Tax		
FY77	1,400,000	0	1,400,000	0	0	CY77	0
FY78	0	0	0	0	0	CY78	0
FY79	0	500,000	500,000	0	0	CY79	0
FY80	650,000	0	650,000	0	0	CY80	271,967
FY81	1,798,000	0	1,798,000	0	0	CY81	482,030
FY82	1,407,500	0	1,407,500	8,210	0	CY82	0
FY83	0	0	0	0	0	CY83	1,084,806
FY84	1,217,039	0	1,217,039	83,011	0	CY84	477,668
FY85	9,080,000	585,500	9,665,500	202,749	0	CY85	406,990
FY86	1,786,000	0	1,786,000	216,114	450,000	CY86	911,673
FY87	300,000	0	300,000	25	853,542	CY87	938,370
FY88	731,999	0	731,999	288,190	841,156	CY88	2,391,069
FY89	1,104,881	0	1,104,881	341,545	1,181,346	CY89	4,669,796
FY90	0	0	0	566,092	1,647,020	CY90	14,517,145
FY91	0	0	0	640,122	1,080,917	CY91	8,005,445
FY92	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	1,893,462	1,455,748	CY92	1,128,290
FY93	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	637,899	478,089	CY93	3,100,677
FY94	0	0	0	637,899	538,234	CY94	2,308,739
FY95	0	4,500,000	4,500,000	637,899	335,740	CY95	6,932,588
FY96	0	0	0	277,902	685,615	CY96	3,652,572
FY97	0	0	0	277,902	564,218	CY97	5,385,942
FY98	0	0	0	277,902	611,444	CY98	7,162,044
FY99	0	0	0	677,902	770,432	CY99	6,257,640
FY00	0	0	0	2,411,934	657,605	CY00	8,041,044
FY01	0	0	0	277,902	915,639	CY01	7,601,768
FY02	0	0	0	5,321,184	784,136	CY02	7,010,179
FY03	0	0	0	1,737,529	708,306	CY03	7,019,389
FY04	0	0	0	2,571,354	529,186	CY04	5,516,322
	\$24,475,419	\$5,585,500	\$30,060,919	\$19,984,727	\$15,088,373		\$105,274,153

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

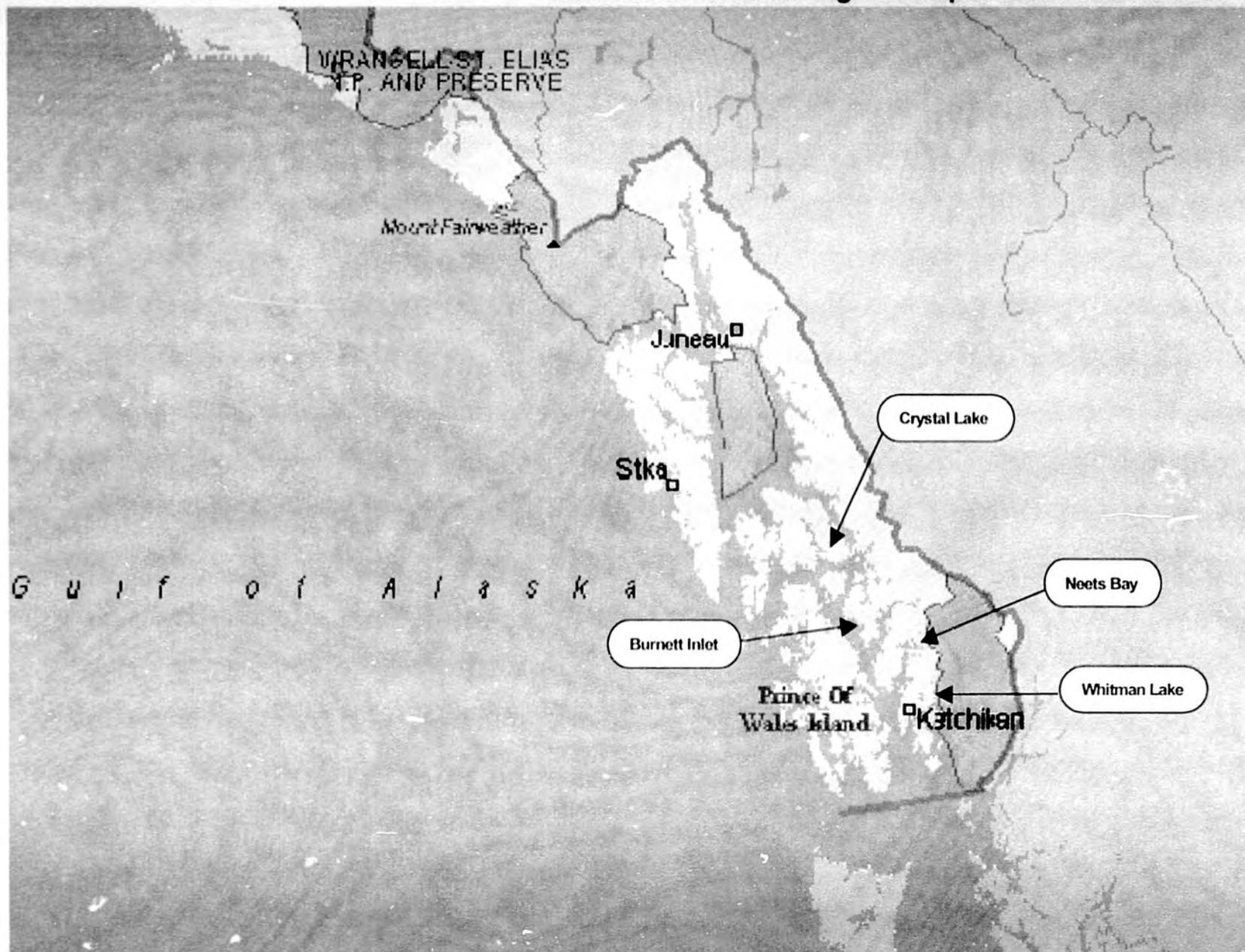
**Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
Source of Funds**



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association



Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA)

SSRAA incorporated in 1976 as a Regional Corporation and has corporate offices in Ketchikan.

SSRAA has a 21-member Board of Directors. Members include the following:

- 4 Purse Seiners
- 4 Drift Gillnetters
- 4 Power Trollers
- 1 Hand Troller
- 1 Processor
- 1 Municipal Representative
- 1 Chamber of Commerce Representative
- 1 Sport Fishing Harvester
- 1 Native Corporation Representative
- 1 Subsistence Fishing Harvester
- 2 General Members with no required affiliation

SSRAA operates the following hatcheries:

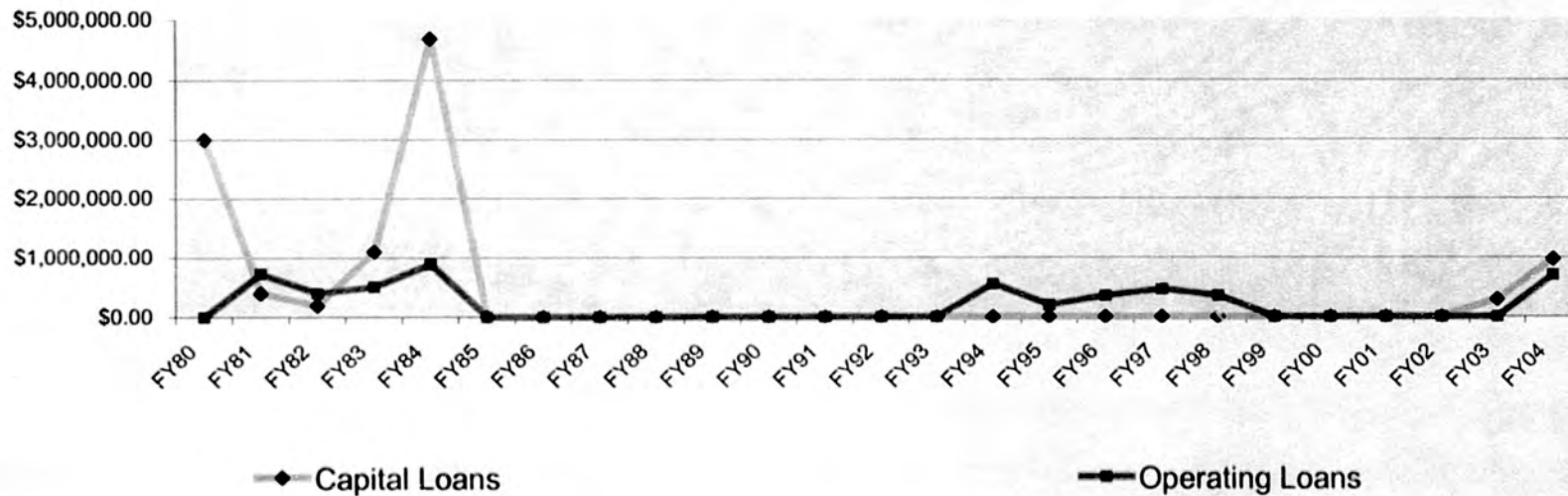
	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Whitman Lake Hatchery – South of Ketchikan		44.3		3.4	1.5
Neets Bay Hatchery – North of Ketchikan on Behm Canal		84.0		5.0	4.0
Burnett Inlet Hatchery – South of Wrangell			2.7	2.5	
Crystal Lake Hatchery – South of Petersburg				0.1*	1.4*

In 1997 SSRAA and the State closed Beaver Falls Hatchery. The closed Burnett Inlet Hatchery was reopened under SSRAA management with a new permit using the Beaver Falls sockeye and coho production. *Crystal Lake Hatchery is operated under contract from Sport Fish Division and does not have an official permitted capacity.

Operating Loans

- In FY81 - FY84 SSRAA operating loans were for brood stock development at Whitman Lake and Neets Bay Hatcheries. Beginning in FY94 annual loans were necessary for brood stock development for the Beaver Falls Hatchery.
- FY04 operational loan was necessary to fund production of salmon at Whitman Lake, Anita Bay, and Neets Bay Hatcheries.
- In addition to the commercial fisheries, SSRAA has become a major contributor to the charter and sport fisheries in the Ketchikan area.

Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



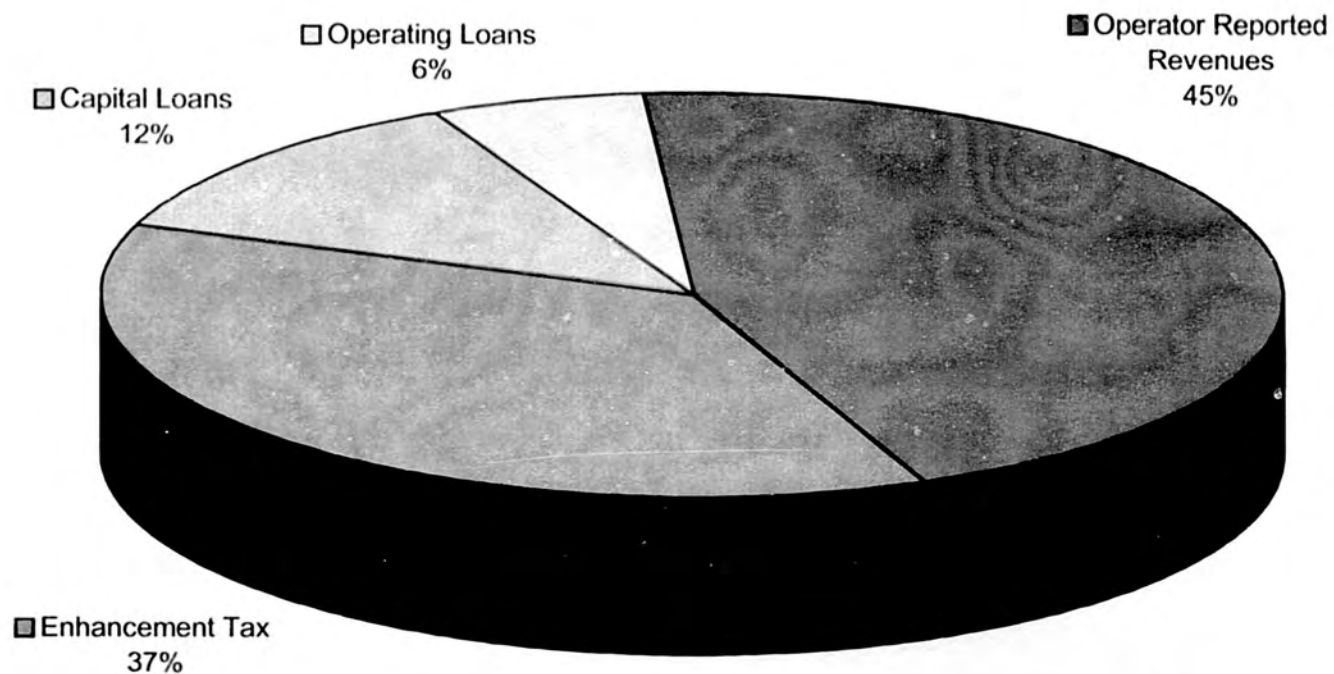
Capital Loans	
FY80 - FY82	Construction of Whitman Lake Hatchery
FY83	Initial site work for Neets Bay Hatchery
FY84	Construction of Neets Bay Hatchery
FY03	Purchase of building in Ketchikan for administrative offices, lab, and storage
FY04	Capital improvements at remote hatcheries

Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments	Disbursed Enhancement Tax		
FY80	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	0	CY80	0
FY81	410,000	736,600	1,146,600	0	691,000	CY81	0
FY82	1,300,000	406,000	1,706,000	0	937,181	CY82	0
FY83	3,783,000	517,000	4,300,000	0	1,077,222	CY83	80,500
FY84	900,000	889,342	1,789,342	0	1,105,142	CY84	55,700
FY85	0	0	0	0	1,080,000	CY85	845,656
FY86	0	0	0	86,254	1,317,097	CY86	547,034
FY87	0	0	0	323,532	1,831,127	CY87	704,396
FY88	0	0	0	526,170	1,964,182	CY88	1,302,648
FY89	0	0	0	526,170	1,277,059	CY89	1,276,554
FY90	0	0	0	127,182	1,917,014	CY90	406,390
FY91	0	0	0	798,302	2,685,329	CY91	1,180,692
FY92	0	0	0	1,108,822	1,946,597	CY92	1,055,899
FY93	0	0	0	312,460	1,225,246	CY93	1,663,020
FY94	0	559,550	559,550	1,366,625	1,544,521	CY94	1,964,762
FY95	0	200,886	200,886	513,346	1,712,430	CY95	1,371,456
FY96	0	359,300	359,300	439,457	1,401,276	CY96	75,520
FY97	0	469,400	469,400	1,330,177	1,623,310	CY97	2,123,291
FY98	0	354,231	354,231	1,661,300	1,145,554	CY98	4,156,734
FY99	0	0	0	1,281,800	1,222,279	CY99	4,049,744
FY00	0	0	0	2,751,800	1,177,207	CY00	5,959,674
FY01	0	0	0	4,908,385	1,086,632	CY01	3,889,000
FY02	0	0	0	1,281,800	665,216	CY02	1,755,601
FY03	300,000	0	300,000	633,201	1,138,968	CY03	2,129,903
FY04	970,000	709,000	1,679,000	1,162,657	521,176	CY04	2,942,466
	\$10,663,000	\$5,201,309	\$15,864,309	\$21,139,441	\$32,292,765		\$39,536,640

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. CY04 operator reported revenues include, net cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest and other income. Prior to CY04 operator reported revenues consisted of net cost recovery.

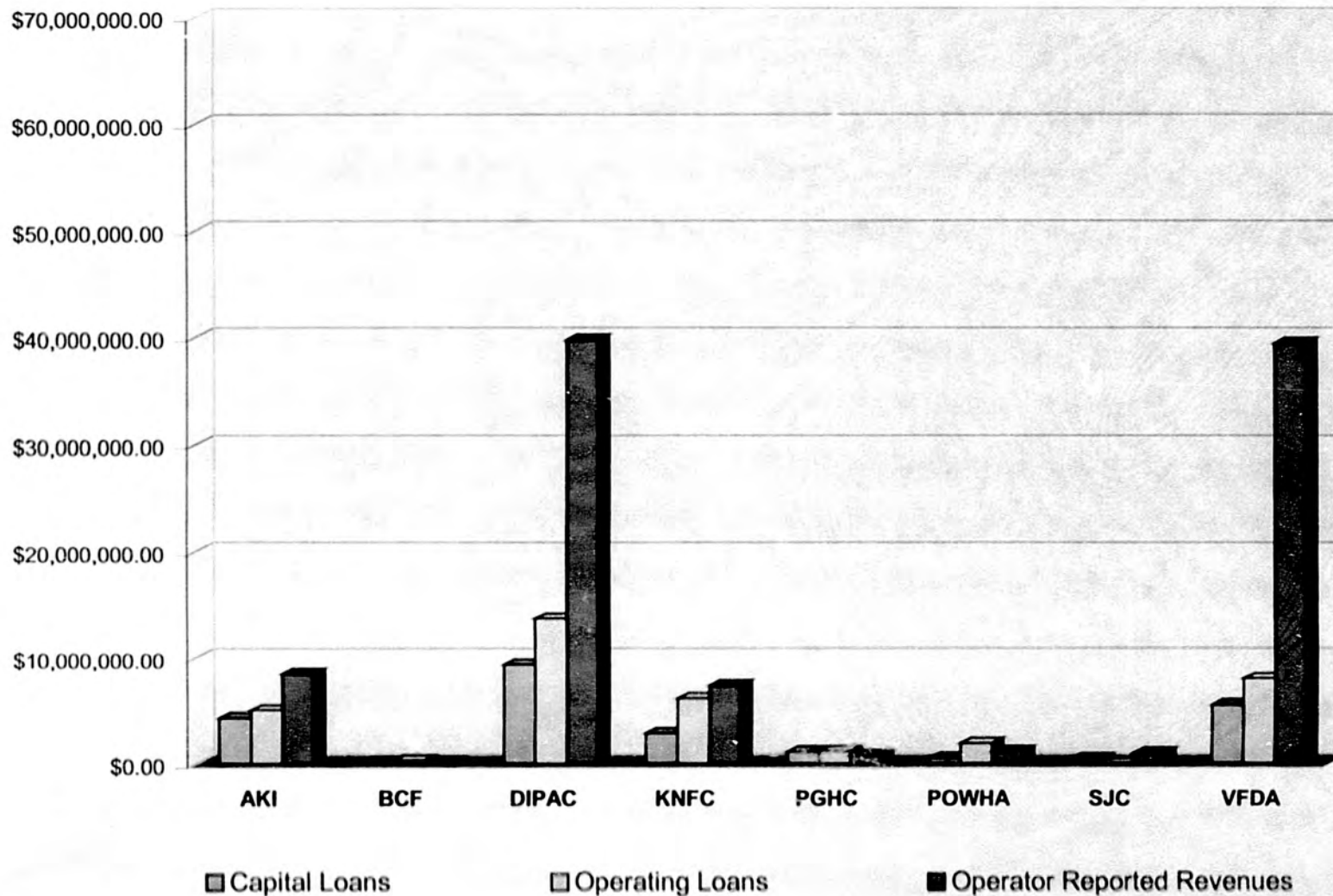
**Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
Source of Funds**



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

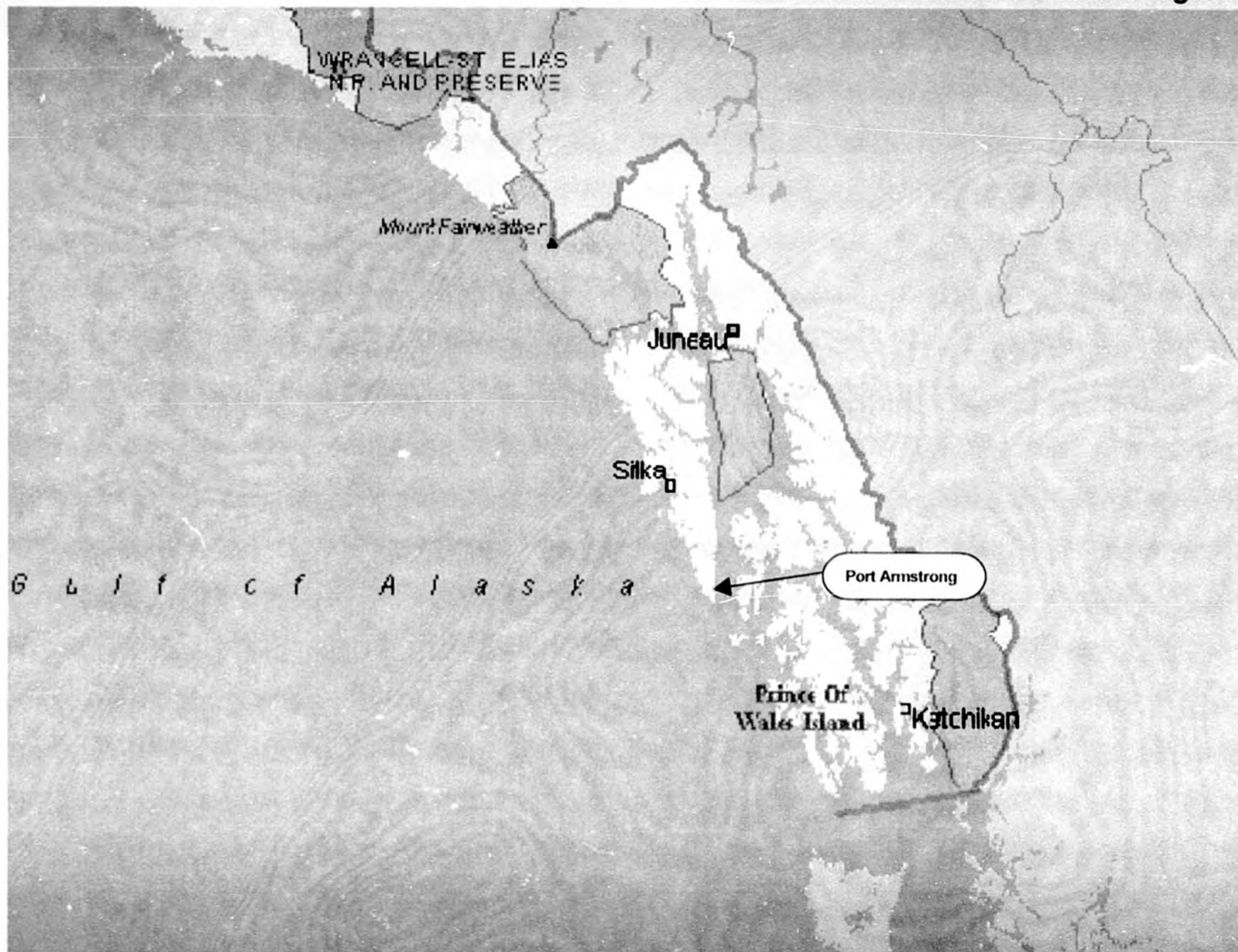
Private Nonprofit (PNP) Corporations Source of Funds



As of June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Armstrong Keta, Inc.
Located within Northern Southeast Region



Armstrong-Keta Inc. (AKI)

AKI incorporated in 1980 and has corporate offices in Juneau.

AKI has an 8-member Board of Directors consisting of individuals interested in the enhancement of salmon.

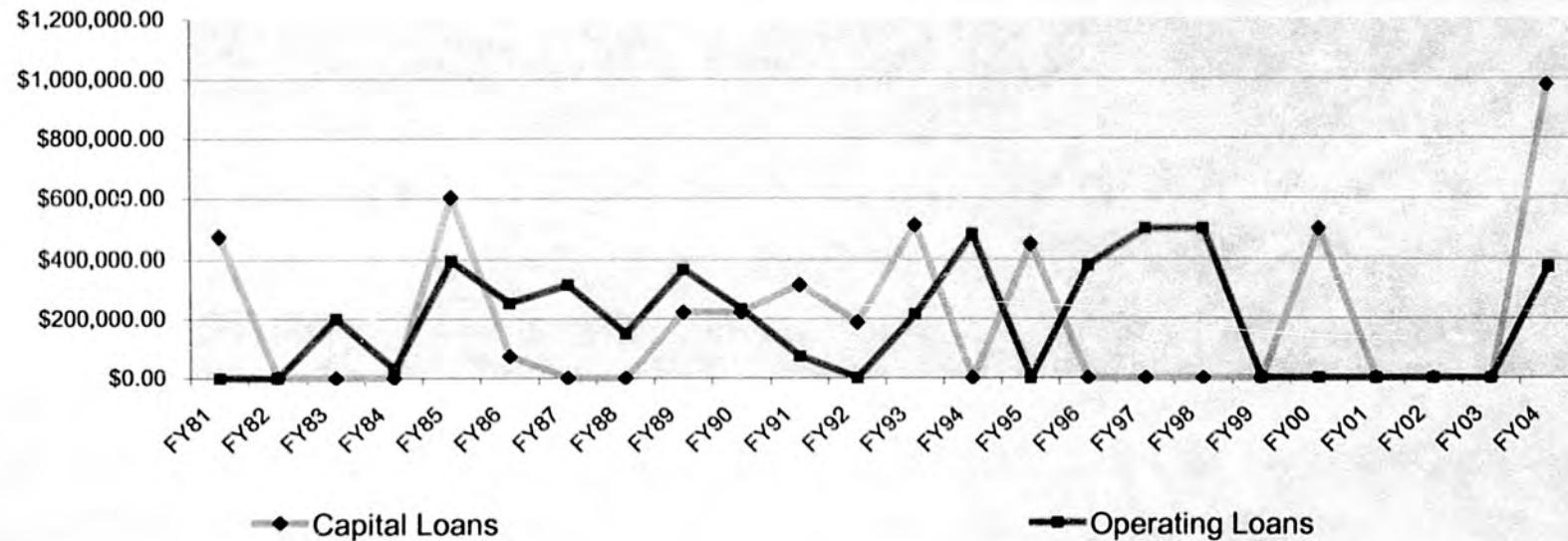
AKI operates the following hatcheries:

	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Port Armstrong Hatchery - in Port Armstrong	85.0	30.0		2.0	2.0

Operating Loans

- In the development stages of the Port Armstrong Hatchery several operating loans were made for brood stock development.
- AKI found it necessary to change species from chum to pinks, in order to meet cost recovery goals. This added to the length of time for brood stock development.
- Operational loan for pink salmon run failure and chum salmon development.

**Armstrong-Keta, Inc.
Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements**



Capital Loans	
FY81	Construction of Port Armstrong Hatchery
FY85	Construction of bunk house - Installed raceway, pipeline, decking, incubators, and net pens
FY86	Built shop - Installed water delivery system and chiller - Purchased incubator and remote egg take pens
FY89	Purchased the hatchery property, tagging equipment, telephone system, and incubators - Installed raceways and water circulation system
FY90	Purchased the property adjoining the hatchery to settle property and water rights dispute
FY91 - FY93	Continuation of hatchery site improvements
FY95	Installed mitigation pipeline and barrier seine - Expanded incubation room - Built residence cabin and egg processing facility
FY00	Completed maintenance and improvements to the dock, pilings, buildings, water lines, hydropower plants and purchased new net pens
FY04	Upgrades and repairs to buildings at hatchery, equipment purchases, dock repairs, net pens, and new staff housing building

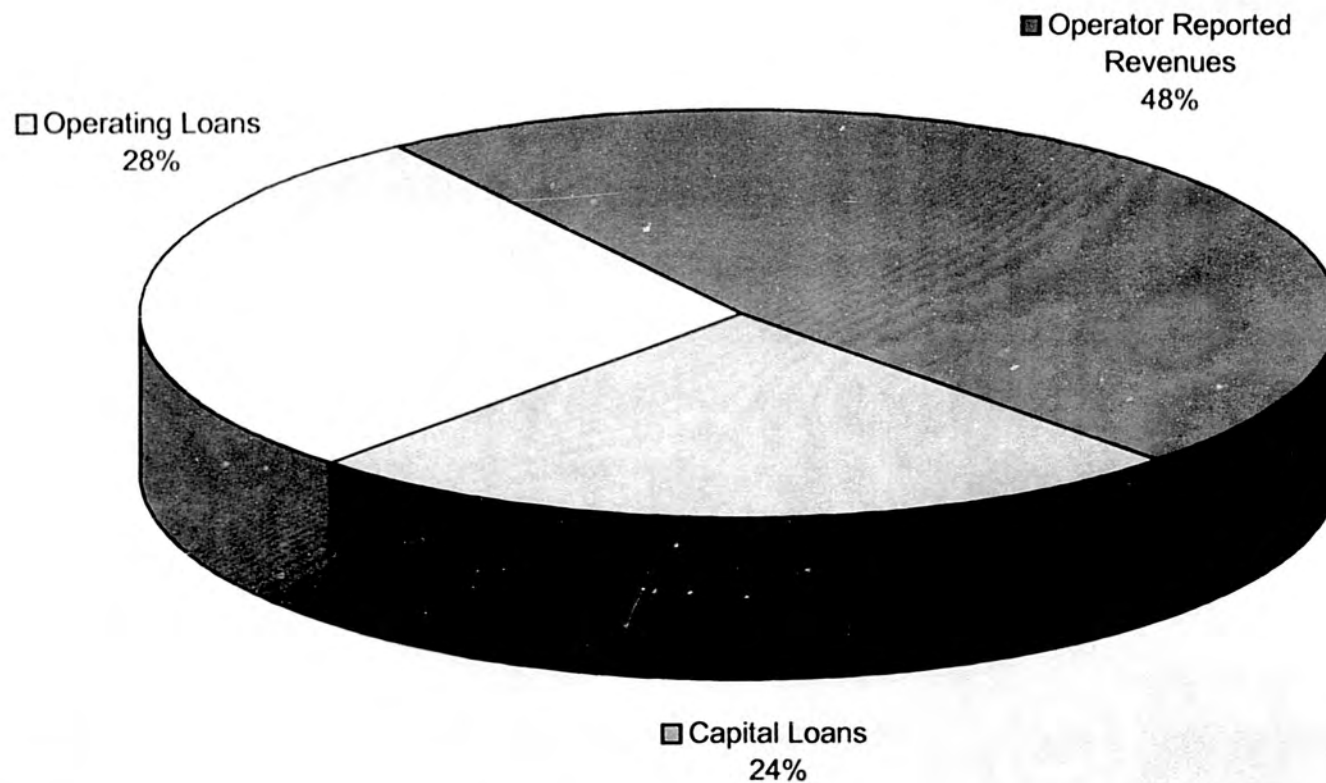
Armstrong-Keta, Inc.

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY81	474,045	0	474,045	0
FY82	0	0	0	0
FY83	0	200,000	200,000	0
FY84	421,000	230,000	651,000	0
FY85	182,100	193,000	375,100	0
FY86	75,000	252,500	327,500	0
FY87	0	315,000	315,000	0
FY88	0	261,000	261,000	55,906
FY89	446,500	296,000	742,500	54,810
FY90	135,000	268,000	403,000	0
FY91	369,000	0	369,000	180,809
FY92	513,000	214,000	727,000	199,934
FY93	0	0	0	287,401
FY94	0	478,850	478,850	0
FY95	450,000	0	450,000	298,443
FY96	0	379,745	379,745	0
FY97	0	500,000	500,000	0
FY98	0	500,000	500,000	0
FY99	0	0	0	586,547
FY00	500,000	0	500,000	609,033
FY01	0	0	0	100,000
FY02	0	0	0	300,000
FY03	0	0	0	100,000
FY04	737,000	980,000	1,717,000	100,000
	\$4,302,645	\$5,068,095	\$9,370,740	\$2,872,883

CY81	0
CY82	0
CY83	0
CY84	0
CY85	0
CY86	15,000
CY87	5,364
CY88	362,749
CY89	0
CY90	12,528
CY91	350,934
CY92	209,203
CY93	1,132,527
CY94	129,949
CY95	771,079
CY96	260,175
CY97	157,019
CY98	839,874
CY99	948,510
CY00	129,030
CY01	1,138,838
CY02	927,014
CY03	219,347
CY04	822,352
	\$8,431,492

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

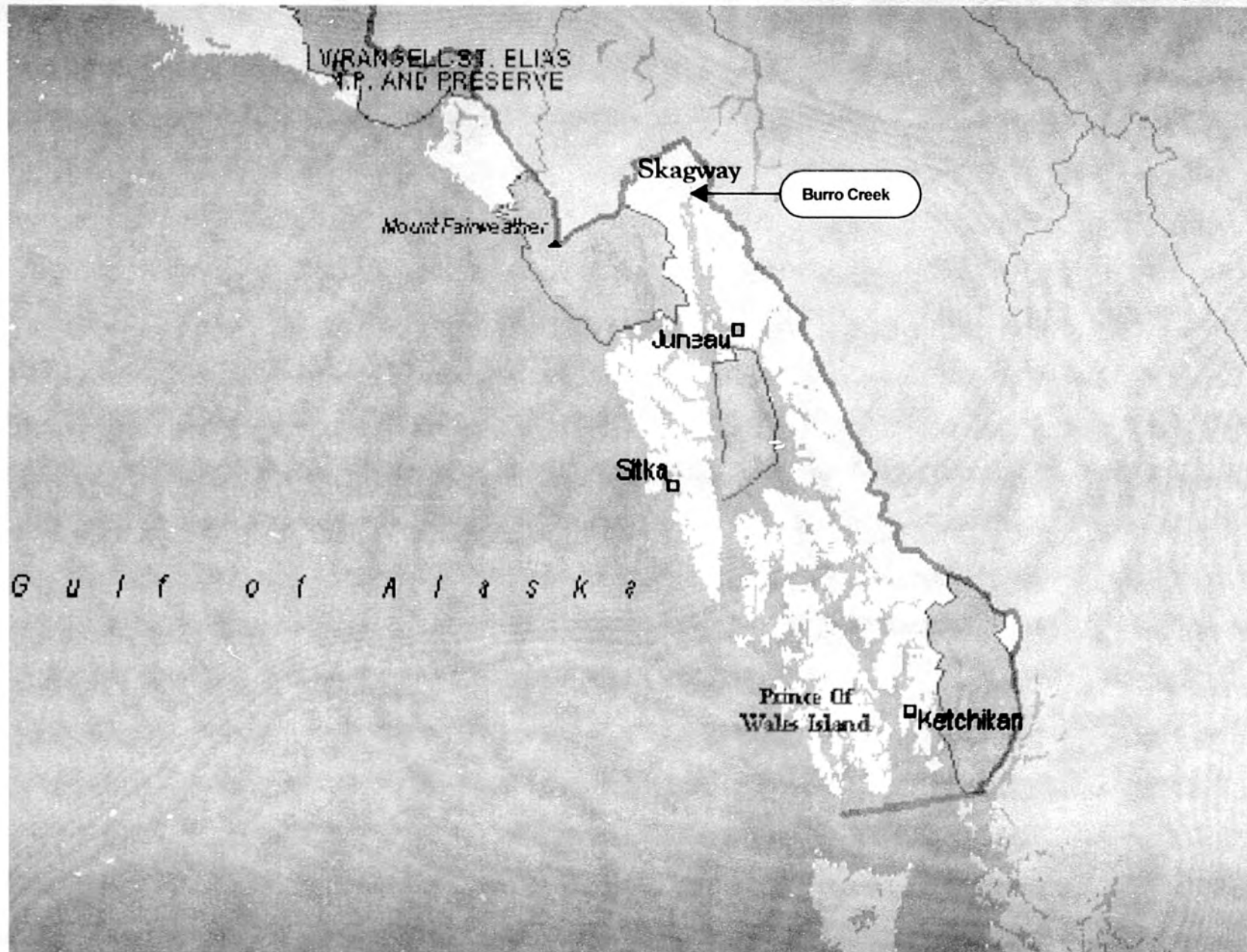
**Armstrong-Keta, Inc.
Source of Funds**



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Burro Creek Farms, Inc.
Located within Northern Southeast Region



Burro Creek Farms, Inc. (BCF)

BCF incorporated in 1979 and has corporate offices in Skagway.

BCF has a 5-member Board of Directors consisting of individuals interested in the enhancement of salmon.

BCF operates the following hatchery:

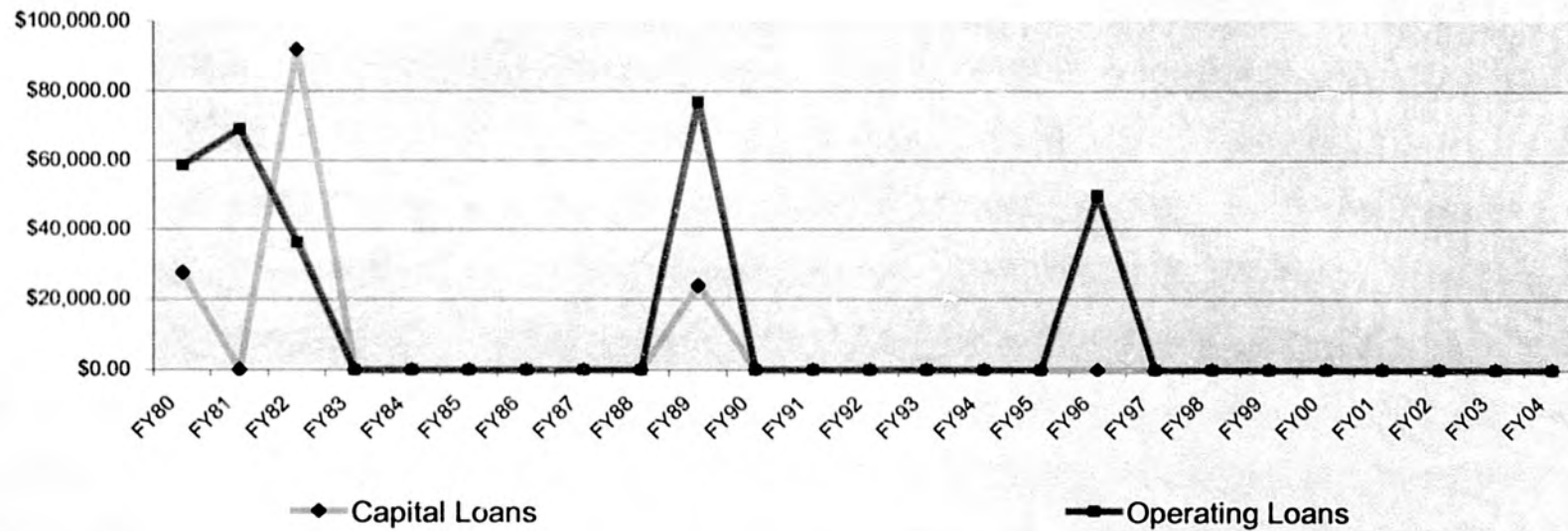
	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Burro Creek Hatchery – Across from Skagway		3.0 *		.10	.10

* If 3.0M chum are not available, BCF may fill remaining capacity with pinks.

Operating Loans

- In the development stages, BCF's permitted egg capacity was limited until their ability to culture fish was proven. With their success, BCF was given stepped increases over several years to reach full capacity.
- BCF found it necessary to change species and use different run timing to meet cost recovery goals. This added to the length of time necessary to complete brood stock development.
- In FY89 there was an unanticipated revenue shortfall, and in FY96 a full time hatchery manager was employed up until FY00.
- BCF is phasing out hatchery operation. Adult Chinook are harvested and the eggs are sold to City of Skagway and ADF&G-Sport Fish. Eggs are incubated at another facility and smolt are released in the Skagway area.
- BCF paid off their loans in FY04.

**Burro Creek Farms, Inc.
Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements**



Capital Loans	
FY80 - FY82	Construction of Burro Creek Hatchery
FY89	Added rearing space

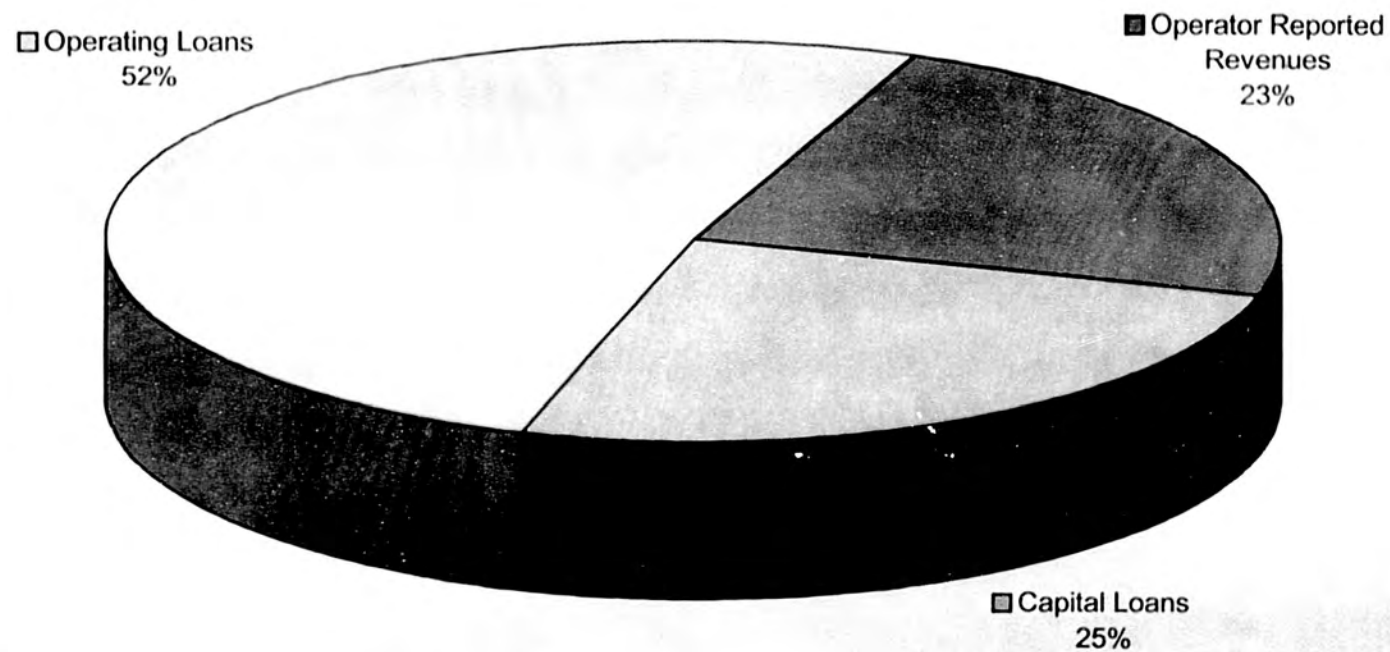
Burro Creek Farms, Inc.

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY80	27,500	58,700	86,200	0
FY81	0	68,975	68,975	0
FY82	92,000	36,200	128,200	0
FY83	0	0	0	0
FY84	0	0	0	0
FY85	0	0	0	0
FY86	0	0	0	28,271
FY87	0	0	0	18,527
FY88	0	0	0	0
FY89	24,000	77,000	101,000	68,045
FY90	0	0	0	71,677
FY91	0	0	0	26,924
FY92	0	0	0	26,919
FY93	0	0	0	26,919
FY94	0	0	0	139,529
FY95	0	0	0	8,903
FY96	0	50,000	50,000	32,615
FY97	0	0	0	8,903
FY98	0	0	0	8,903
FY99	0	0	0	8,903
FY00	0	0	0	8,903
FY01	0	0	0	8,903
FY02	0	0	0	65,847
FY03	0	0	0	5,781
FY04	0	0	0	44,236
	\$143,500	\$290,875	\$434,375	\$608,708

CY80	0
CY81	0
CY82	0
CY83	0
CY84	0
CY85	0
CY86	1,745
CY87	880
CY88	1,516
CY89	2,073
CY90	1,050
CY91	606
CY92	15,646
CY93	1,384
CY94	0
CY95	4,762
CY96	0
CY97	10,497
CY98	1,646
CY99	36,177
CY00	0
CY01	20,750
CY02	33,143
CY03	0
CY04	0
	\$131,875

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

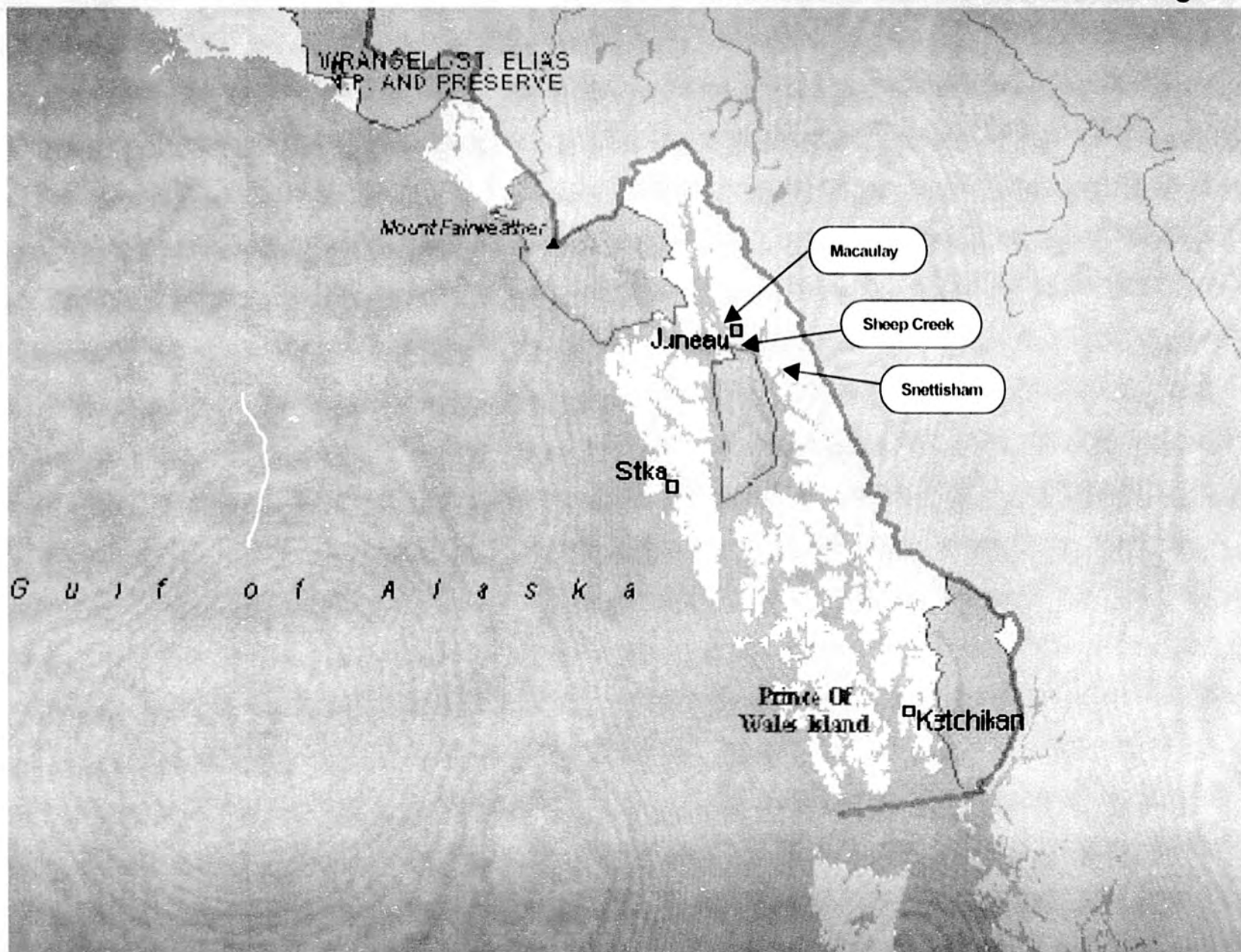
**Burro Creek Farms, Inc.
Source of Funds**



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

**Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.
Located within Northern Southeast Region**



Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC)

DIPAC incorporated in 1976 to enhance salmon in the Stephens Passage, Taku Inlet, and Lynn Canal areas of Southeast Alaska. DIPAC has corporate offices in Juneau.

DIPAC has a 32-member Board of Directors. Members include the following:

- 1 Power Troller
- 1 Purse Seiner
- 6 Drift Gillnetters
- 10 Public at Large
- 1 Processor
- 10 Sport Fishing Harvesters
- 1 City Government Representative
- 1 Environmentalist
- 1 Subsistence

DIPAC operates the following hatcheries:

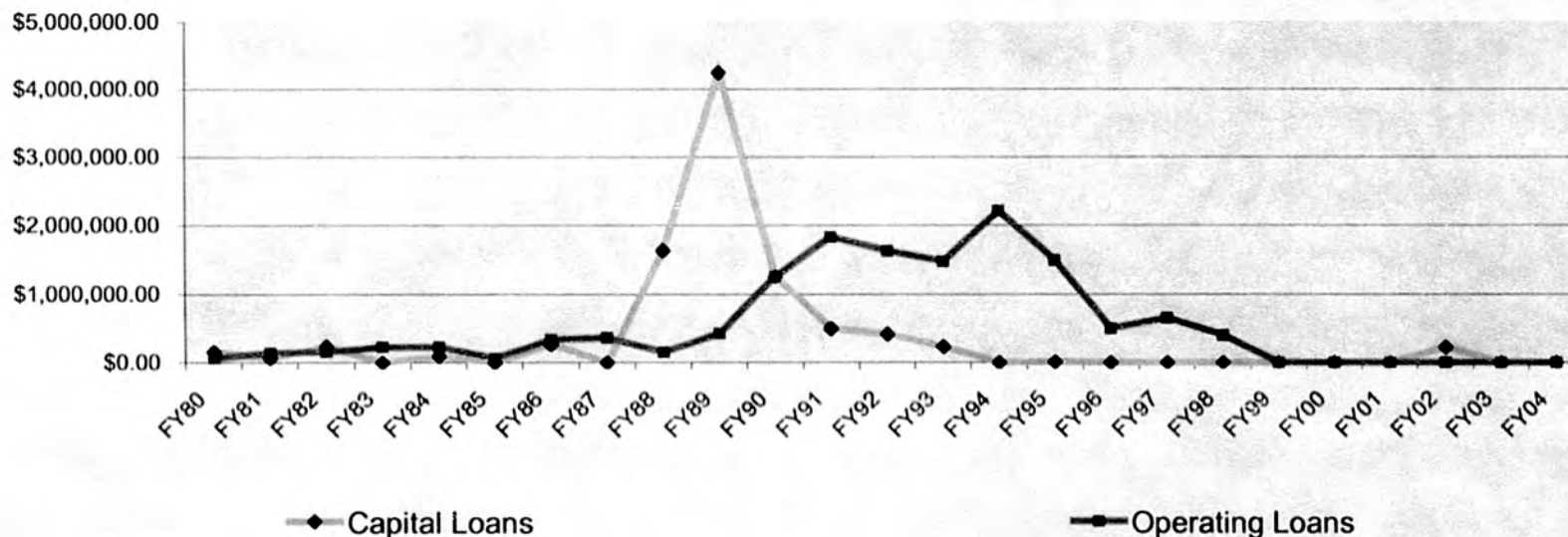
	Permitted Production in Millions					
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Steelhead
Sheep Creek Hatchery – South of Juneau on Thane Road	40.0*			0.15		
Macaulay Hatchery – Juneau	50.0*	121.0		1.5	0.95	
Snettisham Hatchery – South of Juneau at Port Snettisham			33.5			

* The maximum aggregate production of pink salmon between the two facilities is 50.0M. Snettisham Hatchery is a State-owned facility under operational contract with DIPAC. Gastineau Hatchery was changed to Macaulay Hatchery in FY01

Operating Loans

- There were gradual increases in loans from FY80 - FY89 as Sheep Creek and Macaulay Hatcheries came on line.
- From FY90 – FY95 additional loans were needed for brood stock development at Macaulay Hatchery.
- With the transfer of the State FRED salmon hatchery operation at Snettisham, loans were necessary in FY95 through FY98 until DIPAC cost recovery revenues were available to carry annual operating costs.
- Low fish prices experienced during past years made it difficult to reach cost recovery revenue needs. Improved prices, species diversification, and modified debt structure have all contributed to DIPAC's current financial viability.
- In addition to the commercial fisheries, DIPAC has become a major contributor to the charter and sport fisheries in the inside waters of Northern Southeast Alaska.

**Douglas Island Pink & Chum, Inc.
Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements**



Capital Loans	
FY80 - FY84	Construction of Sheep Creek Hatchery
FY86	Preconstruction loan for the engineering of Macaulay Hatchery
FY88 - FY90	Macaulay Hatchery core facility built in three major phases
FY91 - FY95	Final construction of Macaulay Hatchery
FY02	Upgrade at the Macaulay Hatchery and new remote release site feed barge

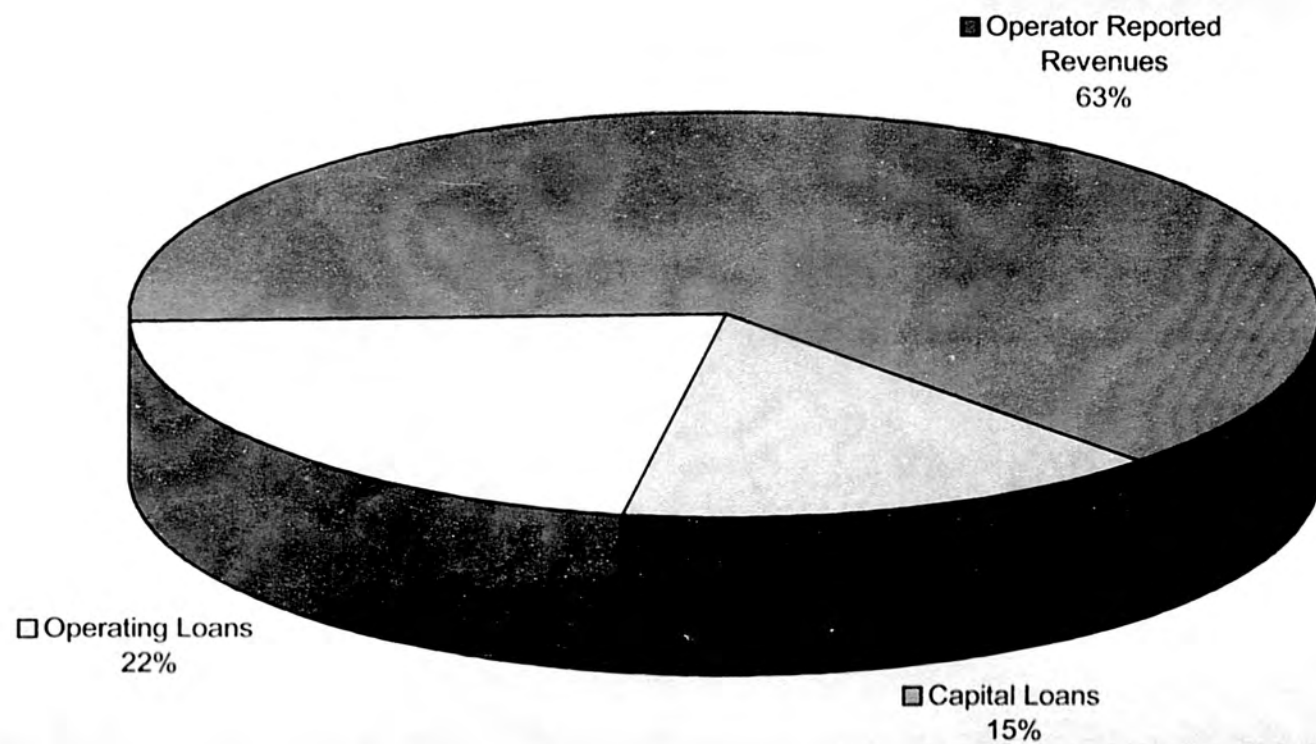
Douglas Island Pink & Chum, Inc.

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY80	163,000	67,500	230,500	0
FY81	70,000	150,000	220,000	0
FY82	243,000	162,000	405,000	0
FY83	0	239,500	239,500	0
FY84	92,000	235,000	327,000	125,000
FY85	0	66,500	66,500	0
FY86	275,000	338,000	613,000	0
FY87	0	363,500	363,500	47,876
FY88	1,636,000	160,000	1,796,000	68,688
FY89	4,880,000	425,000	5,305,000	101,063
FY90	675,000	1,262,000	1,937,000	126,049
FY91	570,000	1,824,000	2,394,000	145,497
FY92	370,000	1,630,000	2,000,000	326,727
FY93	165,000	2,846,000	3,011,000	374,238
FY94	0	850,000	850,000	595,465
FY95	0	1,495,000	1,495,000	325,338
FY96	0	1,150,000	1,150,000	0
FY97	0	0	0	505,001
FY98	0	400,000	400,000	358,363
FY99	0	0	0	0
FY00	0	0	0	0
FY01	0	0	0	1,000,000
FY02	225,000	0	225,000	390,149
FY03	0	0	0	1,397,231
FY04	0	0	0	250,000
	\$9,364,000	\$13,664,000	\$23,028,000	\$6,136,685

CY80	0
CY81	0
CY82	0
CY83	5,127
CY84	0
CY85	199,820
CY86	152,830
CY87	6,725
CY88	415,146
CY89	68,688
CY90	37,991
CY91	68,366
CY92	412,901
CY93	1,039,202
CY94	162,787
CY95	2,032,158
CY96	924,146
CY97	2,793,050
CY98	3,261,101
CY99	3,694,300
CY00	6,192,005
CY01	3,987,160
CY02	5,415,716
CY03	4,045,700
CY04	4,821,409
	\$39,736,328

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

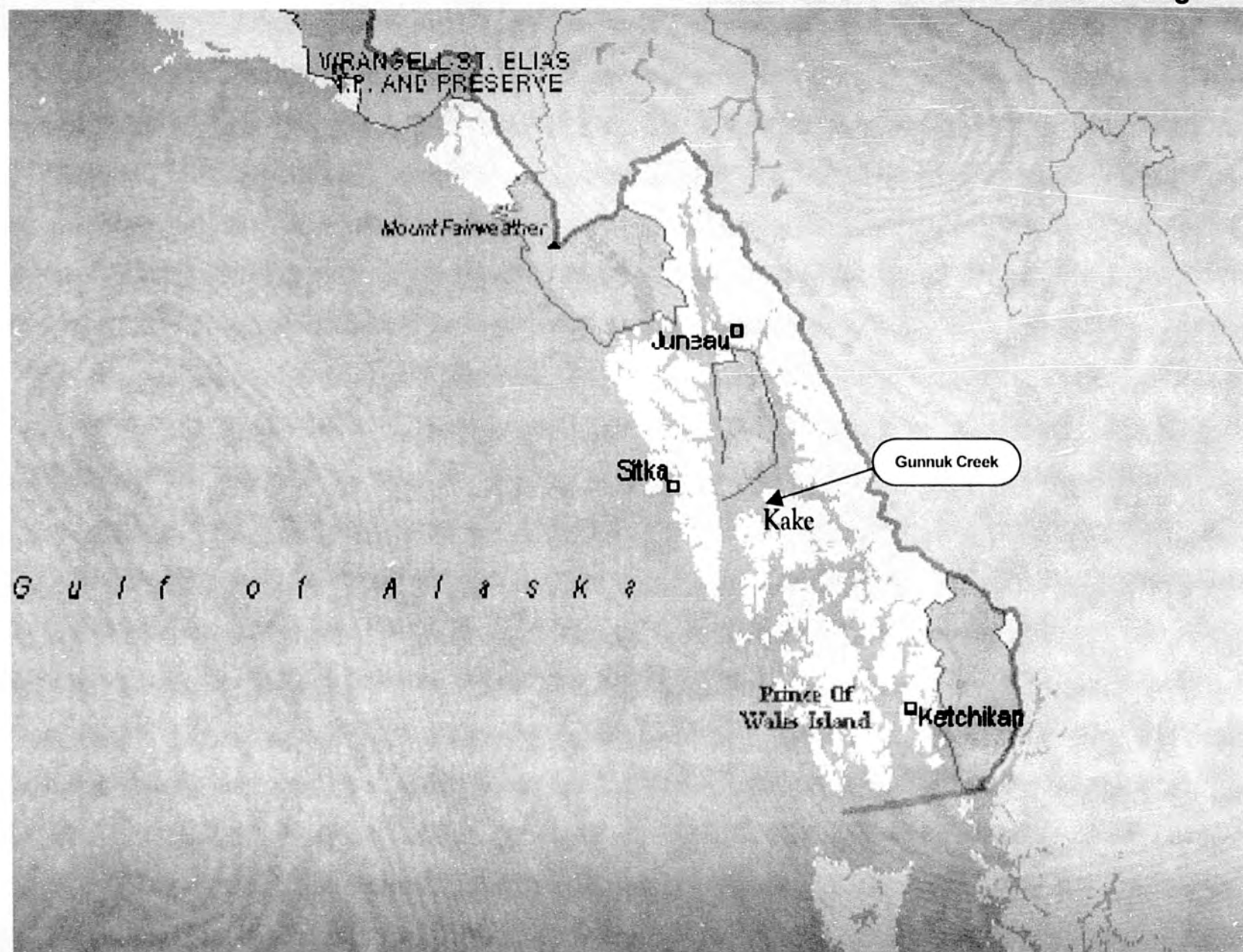
**Douglas Island Pink & Chum, Inc.
Source of Funds**



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

**Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation
Located within Northern Southeast Region**



Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation (KNFC)

KNFC incorporated in 1977 and has corporate offices in Kake.

KNFC has an 11-member Board of Directors; corporate bylaws include board requirements. Members include representatives from the following groups:

- 7 City of Kake Council Members
- 1 Kake Tribal Corporation Representative
- 1 Organized Village of Kake Representative
- 1 Kake Alaska Native Brotherhood/Alaska Native Sisterhood Representative
- 1 Public at Large

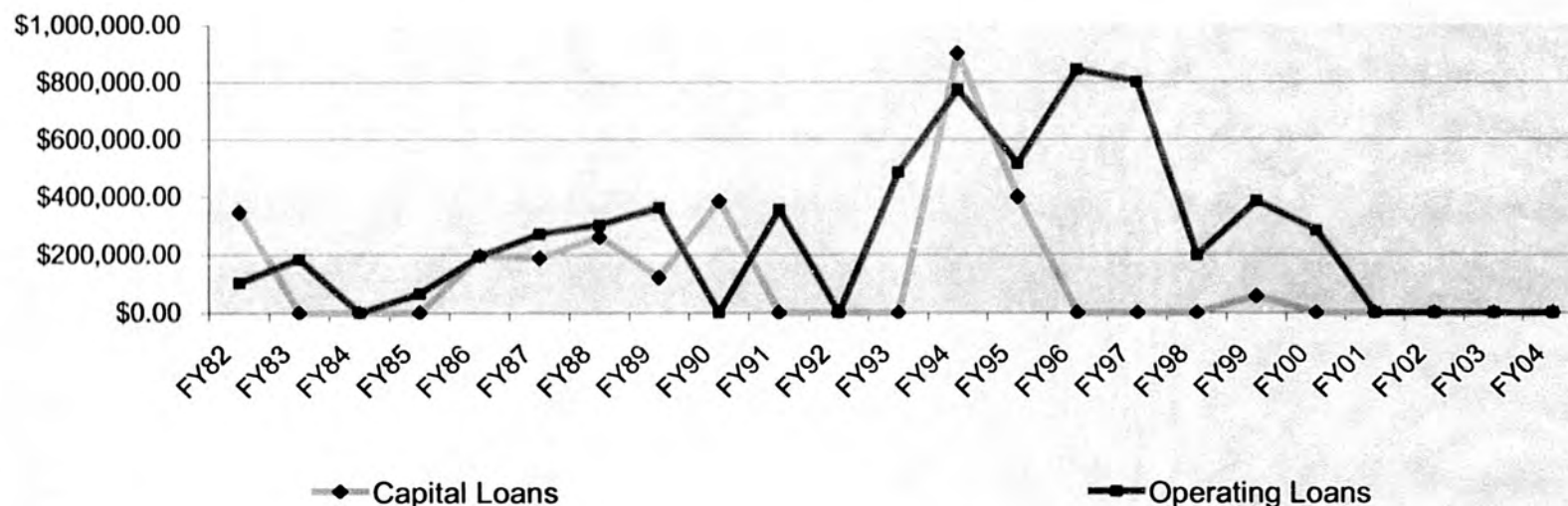
KNFC operates the following hatcheries:

	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Gunnuk Creek Hatchery – in the City of Kake		65.0		0.25	

Operating Loans

- In the development stages, KNFC's permitted egg capacity was limited until their ability to culture fish was proven. With their success, KNFC was given stepped increases over several years to reach full capacity.
- KNFC found it necessary to change species to meet cost recovery goals. This added to the length of time necessary to complete brood stock development.
- FY94 operating expenses included development costs to secure long-term markets via contract with Health Sea, Inc. for value-added products.
- FY95 - FY00 operational loans were necessary for brood stock development and hatchery operating costs.
- Given adequate escapement through common property fisheries, KNFC should be able to meet future cost recovery goals.

Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



Capital Loans

FY82	Construction of Gunnuk Creek Hatchery
FY86	Expanded hatchery building and modified water pipeline
FY87	Constructed check dam and purchased additional incubators
FY88	Installed back up water system and fish ladder
FY89	Finished water system and stabilized creek bank
FY90	Increased hatchery capacity and improved access road
FY94 - FY95	Rebuild of Gunnuk Creek Hatchery - Total project \$3-Million, funded primarily from federal grants
FY99	Purchase new saltwater net pens

Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation

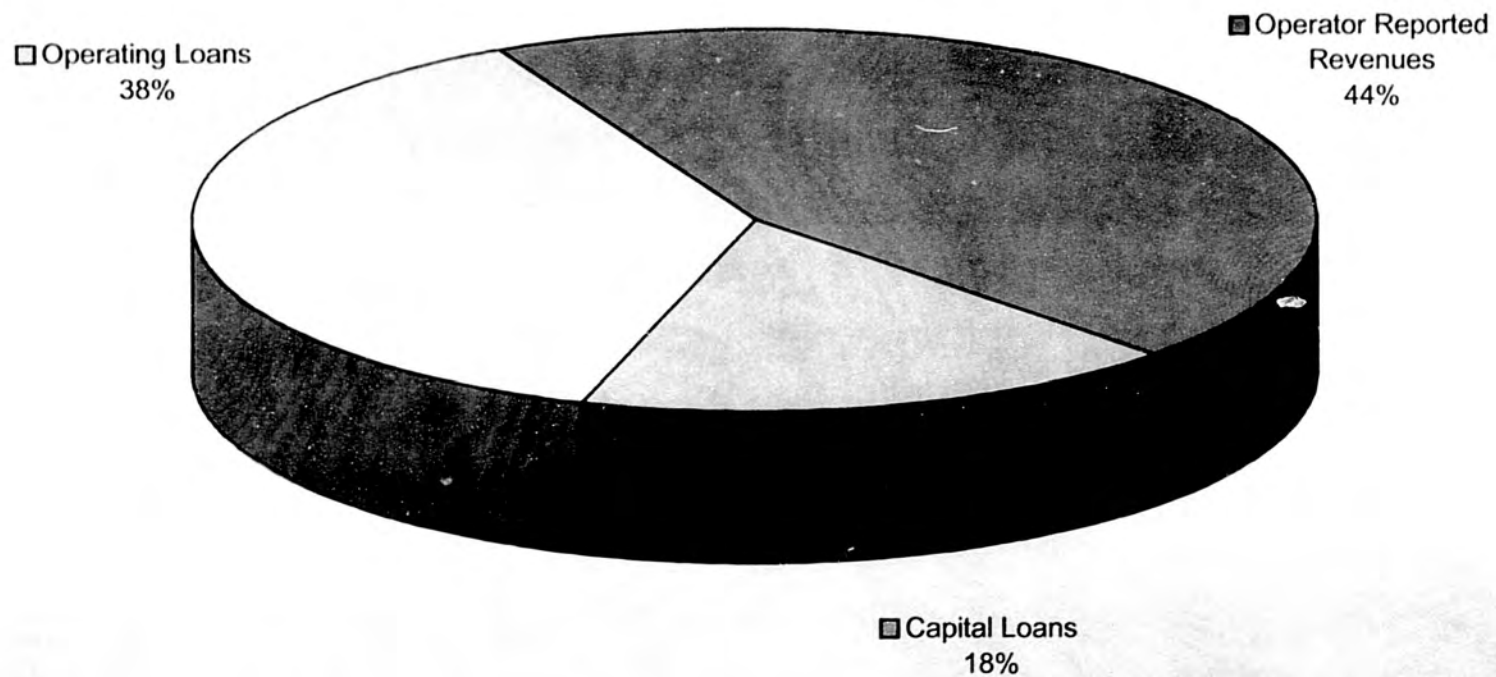
Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY82	346,900	104,500	451,400	15,996
FY83	0	184,000	184,000	0
FY84	0	0	0	0
FY85	0	66,780	66,780	0
FY86	196,187	195,383	391,570	0
FY87	188,000	577,139	765,139	0
FY88	262,154	0	262,154	40,109
FY89	121,537	362,267	483,804	0
FY90	385,946	141,991	527,937	0
FY91	0	213,000	213,000	0
FY92	0	188,842	188,842	0
FY93	900,000	297,400	1,197,400	0
FY94	400,000	772,000	1,172,000	0
FY95	0	515,000	515,000	0
FY96	0	842,000	842,000	0
FY97	0	800,000	800,000	0
FY98	0	200,000	200,000	0
FY99	58,000	385,256	443,256	0
FY00	0	283,000	283,000	0
FY01	0	0	0	0
FY02	0	0	0	100,000
FY03	0	0	0	100,000
FY04	0	0	0	150,000
	\$2,858,724	\$6,128,558	\$8,987,282	\$406,105

CY82	0
CY83	0
CY84	0
CY85	0
CY86	0
CY87	0
CY88	16,917
CY89	83,459
CY90	36,975
CY91	101,329
CY92	105,650
CY93	111,111
CY94	45,243
CY95	41,670
CY96	73,003
CY97	434,346
CY98	518,532
CY99	424,340
CY00	1,394,922
CY01	787,181
CY02	679,244
CY03	1,576,729
CY04	888,766
	\$7,319,417

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

Kake Nonprofit Fisheries Corporation

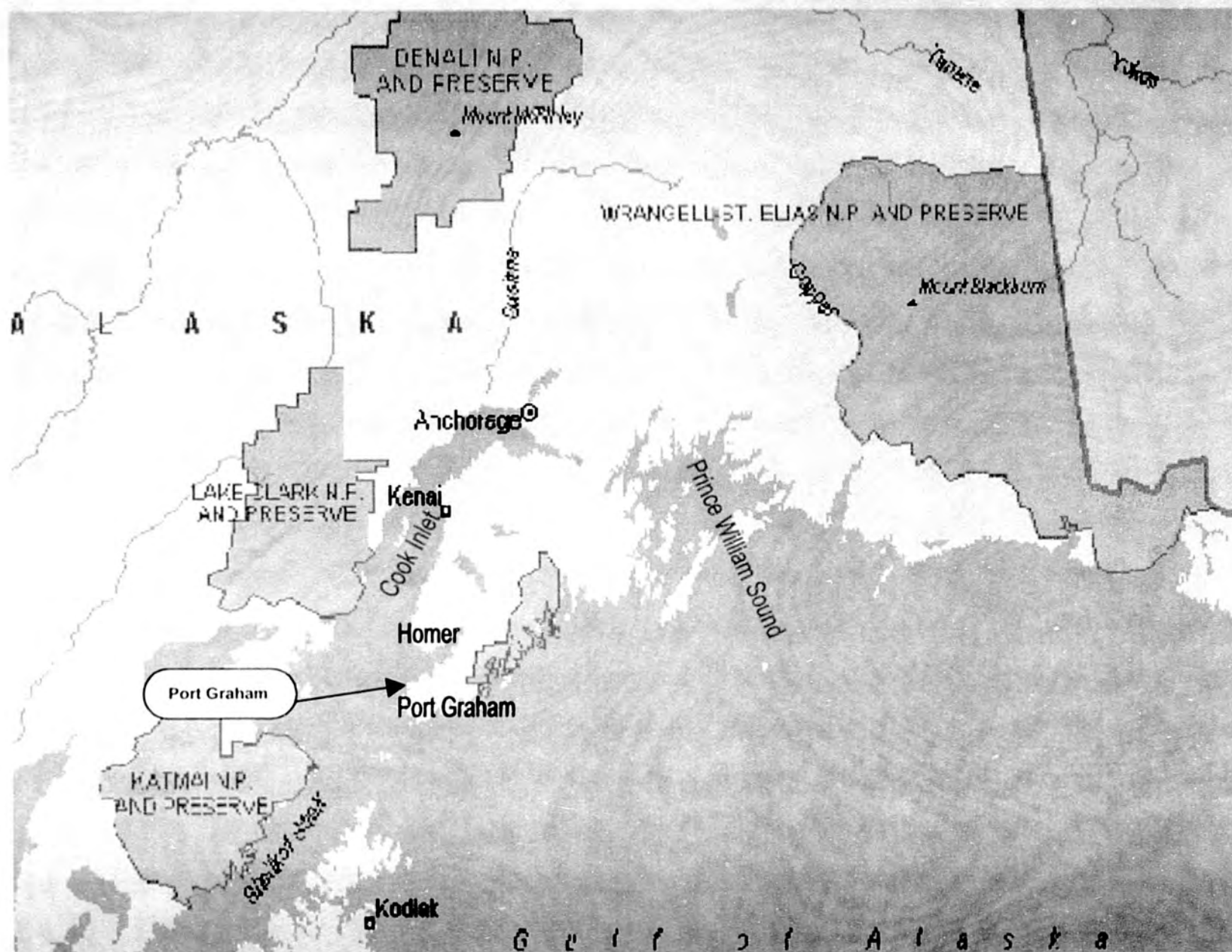
Source of Funds



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

**Port Graham Hatchery Corporation
Located within Cook Inlet Region**



Port Graham Hatchery Corporation (PGHC)

PGHC incorporated in 1991 and has corporate offices in Port Graham.

PGHC has a 5-member Board of Directors consisting of individuals interested in the enhancement of salmon.

- 1 Village Chief
- 3 Public at Large
- 1 Port Graham Corporate Representative

PGHC operates the following hatchery:

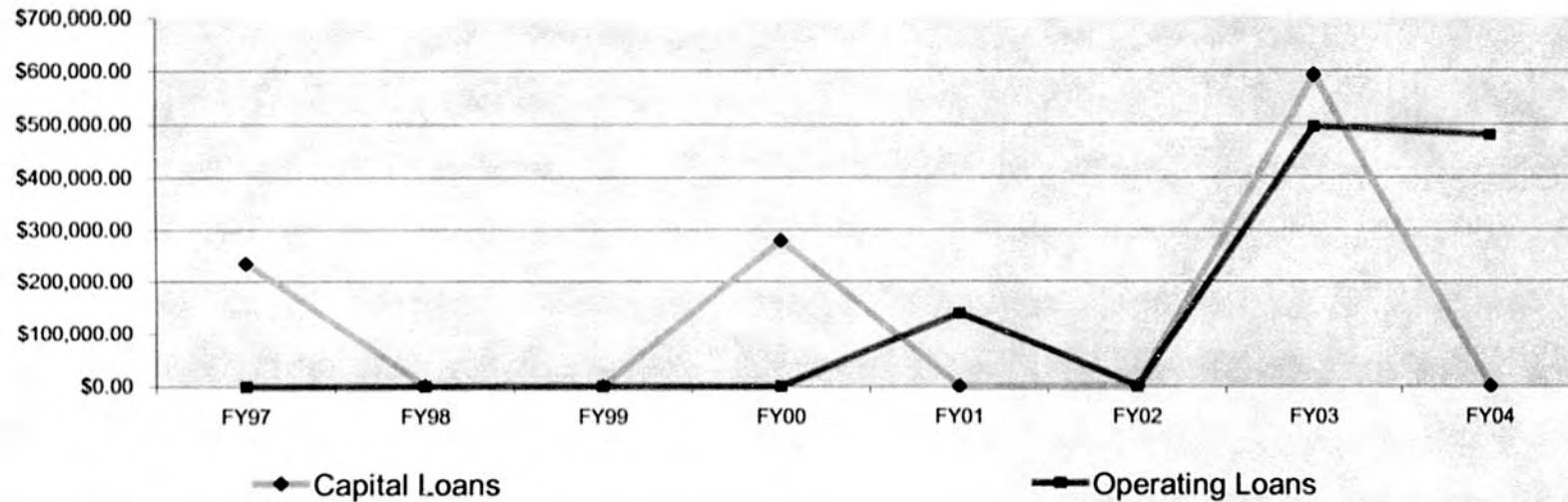
	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Port Graham Hatchery – in Port Graham	110.0		3.15	.04	

Operating Loan

The Port Graham Hatchery is located within the Port Graham salmon cannery building. The original facility burned in 1998 and was reconstructed in 1999, which caused delays in PGHC coming to full production.

- Loans in FY03 and FY04 for operational costs related to brood stock development.

**Port Graham Hatchery Corporation
Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements**



Capital Loans	
FY97	Upgraded hatchery – Purchase new saltwater net pens and feed barge
FY00	Purchased new incubators and new saltwater net pens
FY03	Purchase of hatchery equipment

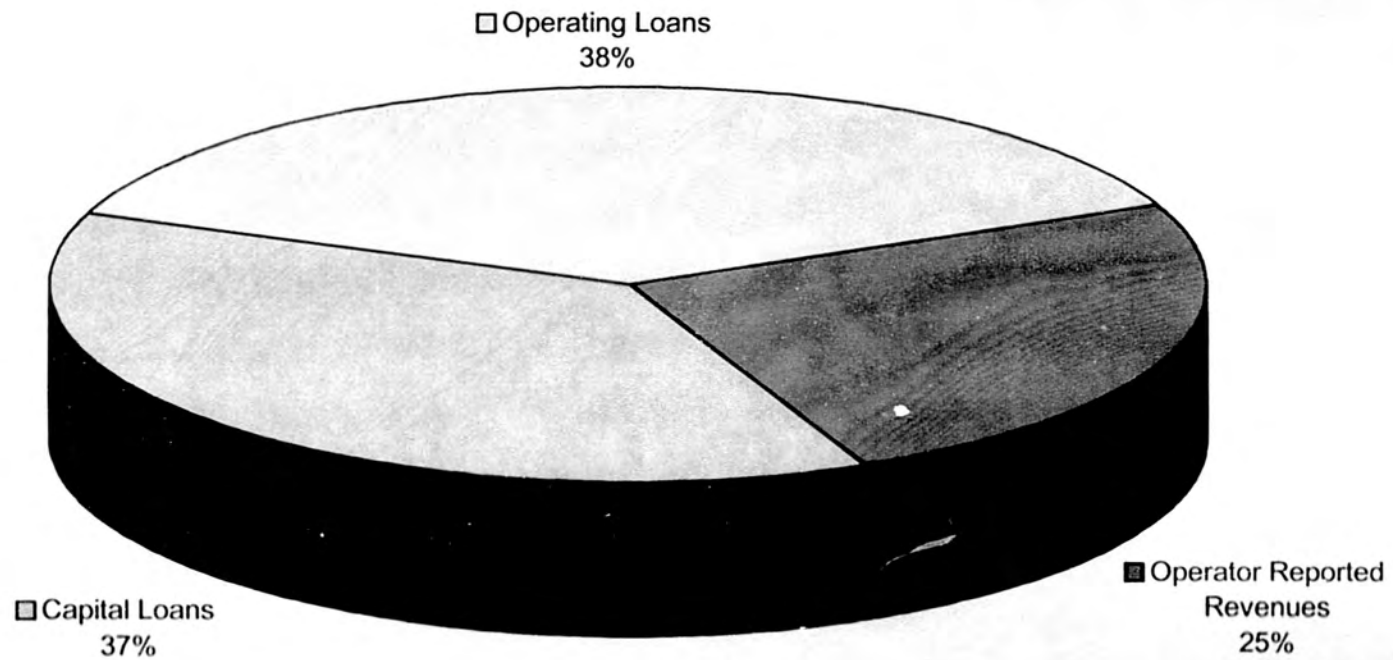
Port Graham Hatchery Corporation

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY97	235,000	0	235,000	0
FY98	0	0	0	0
FY99	0	0	0	0
FY00	280,000	0	280,000	0
FY01	0	140,000	140,000	0
FY02	0	0	0	0
FY03	592,000	495,855	1,087,855	0
FY04	0	480,134	480,134	15,288
	\$1,107,000	\$1,115,989	\$2,222,989	\$15,288

CY97	30,825
CY98	88,474
CY99	0
CY00	0
CY01	0
CY02	96,931
CY03	135,671
CY04	387,251
	\$739,152

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

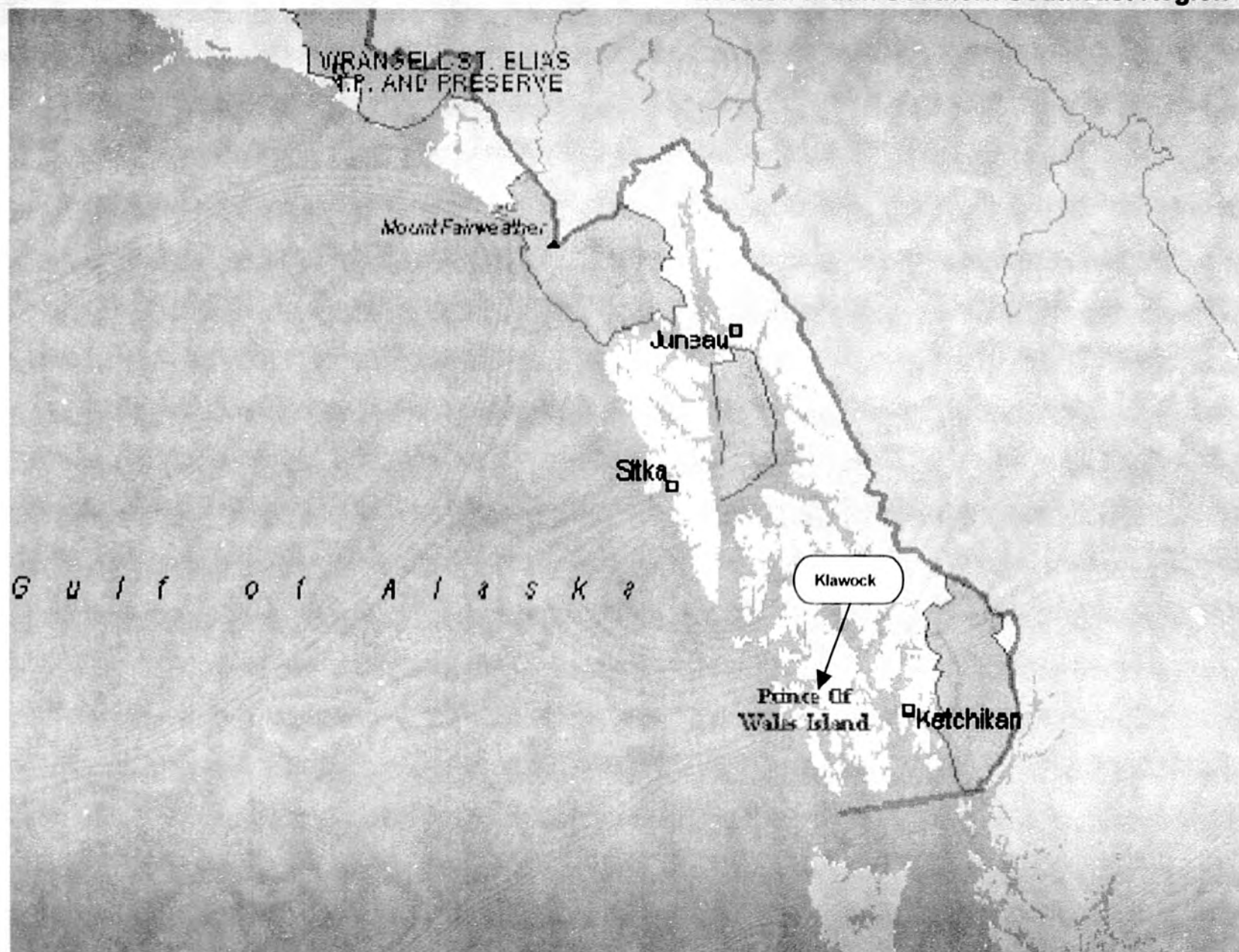
Port Graham Hatchery Corporation Source of Funds



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

**Prince of Wales Hatchery Association
Located within Southern Southeast Region**



P rince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA)

POWHA incorporated in 1996 and has corporate offices in Klawock.

POWHA has an 11-member Board of Directors consisting of individuals interested in the enhancement of salmon for the communities of Craig and Klawock.

POWHA operates the following hatchery:

	Permitted Production in Millions					
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Steelhead
Klawock Hatchery – near Klawock Village	0	0	5.0	5.0	.25	.05

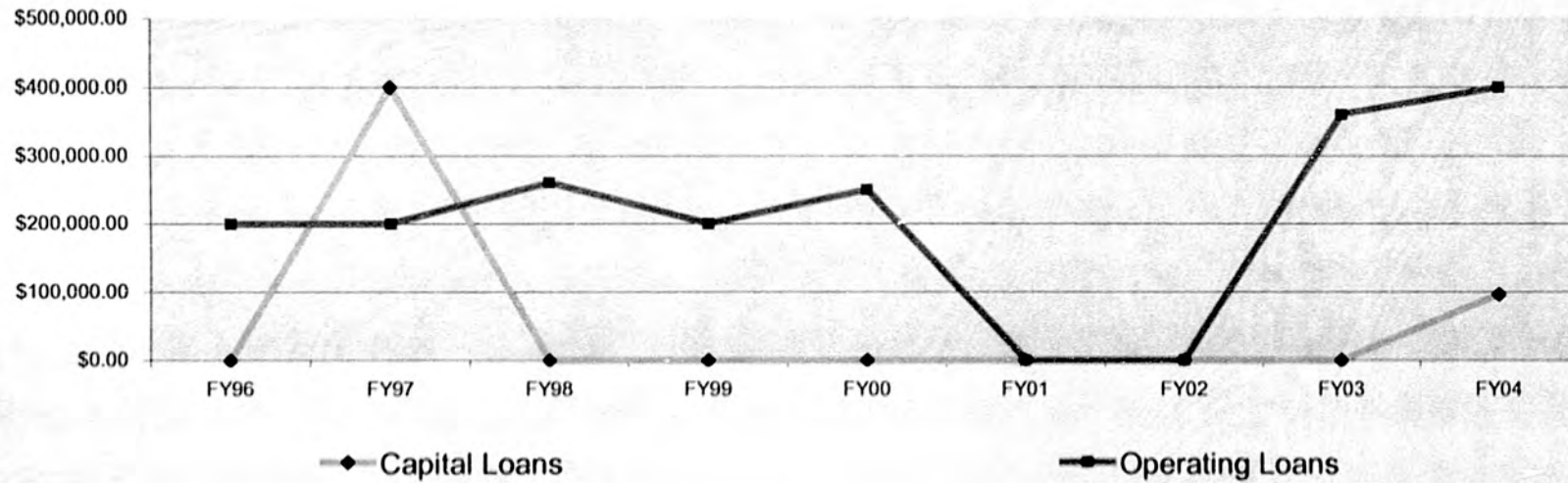
The Klawock Hatchery, a State FRED facility, transferred operation to the City of Klawock in 1993 - 1994. In 1996 the State transferred and permitted the Klawock Hatchery operation to POWHA.

Operating Loans

- The annual operating loans support the brood stock development phase of the hatchery.
- Future operating loans are anticipated.

Given adequate escapement through common property fisheries, POWHA should be able to meet future production and cost recovery goals.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



Capital Loans	
FY97	Hatchery upgrades, equipment, and saltwater net pens
FY04	Equipment and upgrades at Klawock River hatchery.

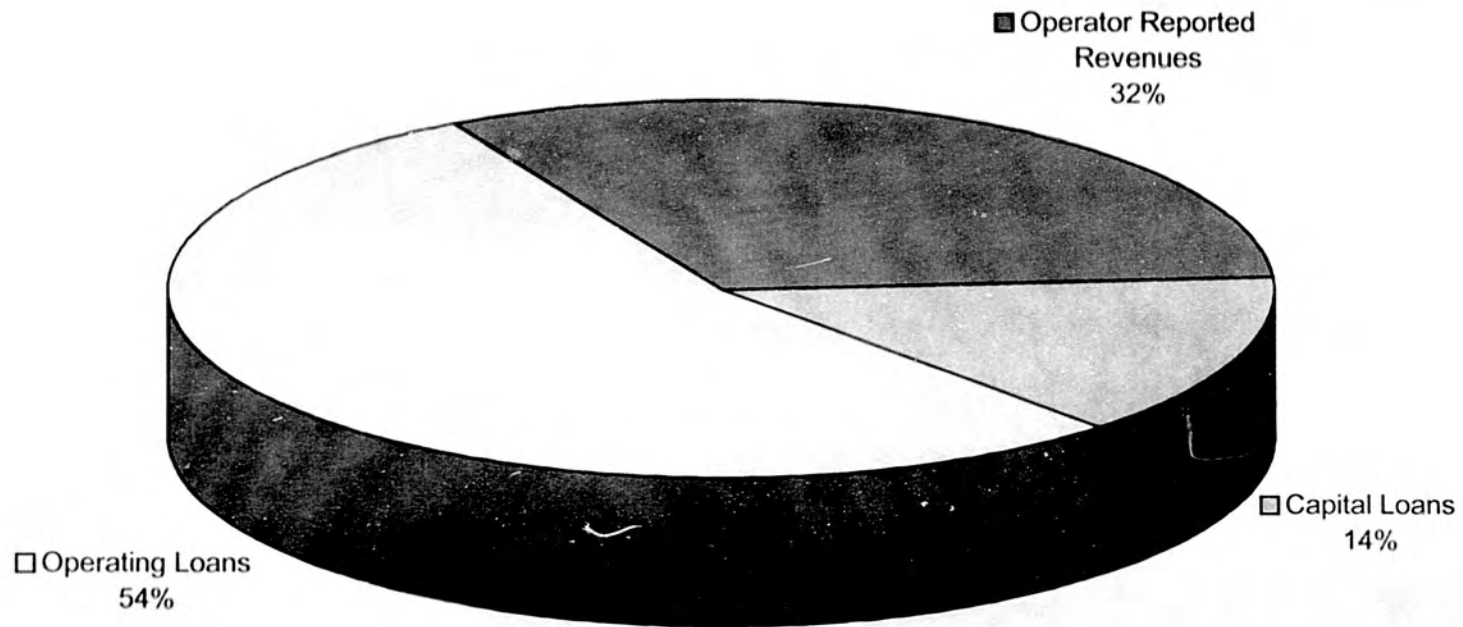
Prince of Wales Hatchery Association

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY96	400,000	200,000	600,000	0
FY97	0	200,000	200,000	0
FY98	0	260,000	260,000	0
FY99	0	200,000	200,000	0
FY00	0	250,000	250,000	0
FY01	0	0	0	0
FY02	0	0	0	0
FY03	0	360,000	360,000	0
FY04	96,000	400,000	496,000	0
	\$496,000	\$1,870,000	\$2,366,000	\$0

CY96	0
CY97	2,450
CY98	22,918
CY99	46,000
CY00	120,000
CY01	292,500
CY02	350,000
CY03	146,000
CY04	124,114
	\$1,103,982

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

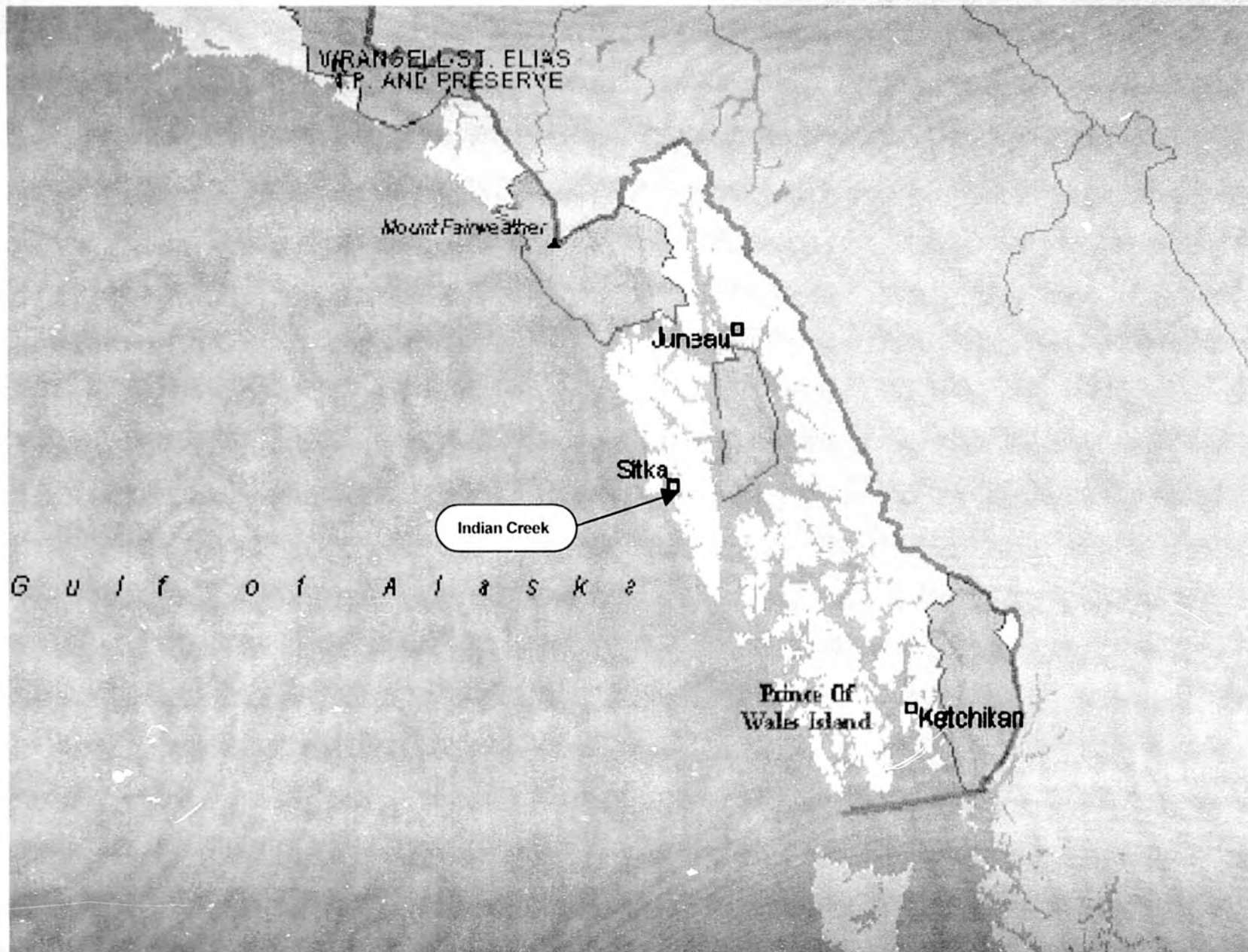
**Prince of Wales Hatchery Association
Source of Funds**



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Sheldon Jackson College
Located within Northern Southeast Region



Sheldon Jackson College (SJC)

SJC is a nonprofit educational organization and its corporate office is in Sitka.

The hatchery is administered by the President of **SJC**.

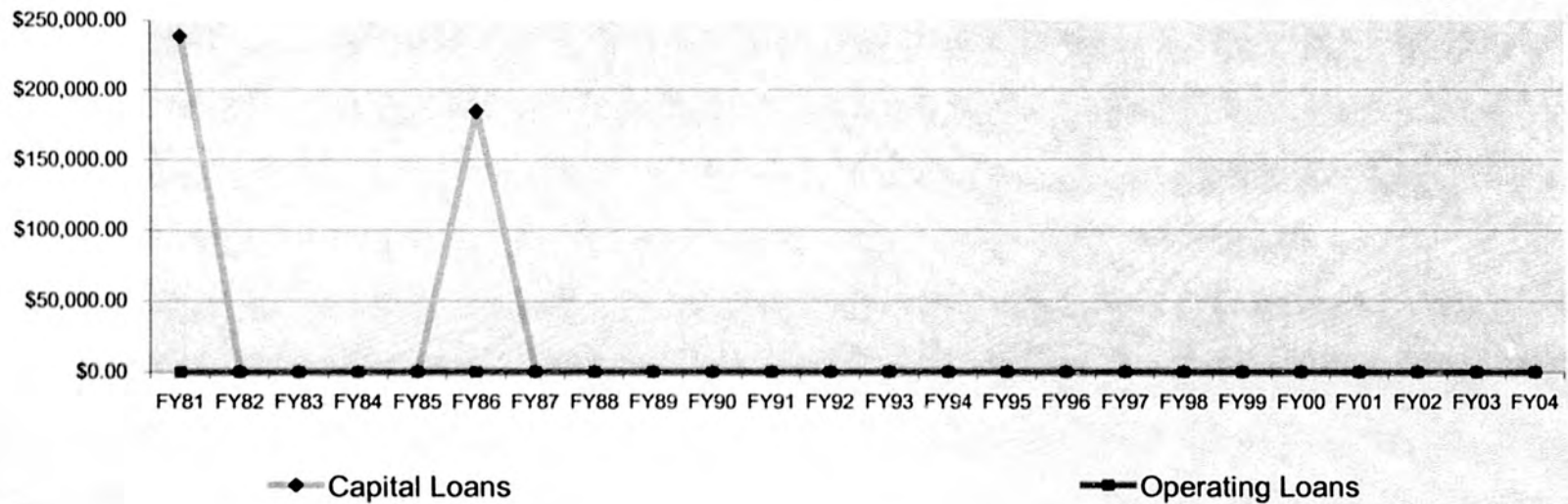
SJC operates the following hatchery:

	Permitted Production in Millions					
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook	Steelhead
Indian Creek Hatchery – in Sitka	15.0	5.0 *		0.15	0.1	0.02

* If 5.0M chum are not available, SJC may fill the remaining capacity with pinks.

- SJC budgets revenues from college funds and cost recovery sales to meet debt service.
- Low fish prices and poor water quality experienced during past years made it difficult to reach cost recovery revenue goals. A modified debt structure and the college have both contributed to the hatchery's current management plan.
- The hatchery is part of Sheldon Jackson's Fisheries/Aquaculture school program providing certified aquaculture training within the State of Alaska.

Sheldon Jackson College Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



Capital Loans	
FY81	Construction of Indian Creek Hatchery
FY86	Converted basement of science building to a hatchery, increasing rearing capacity

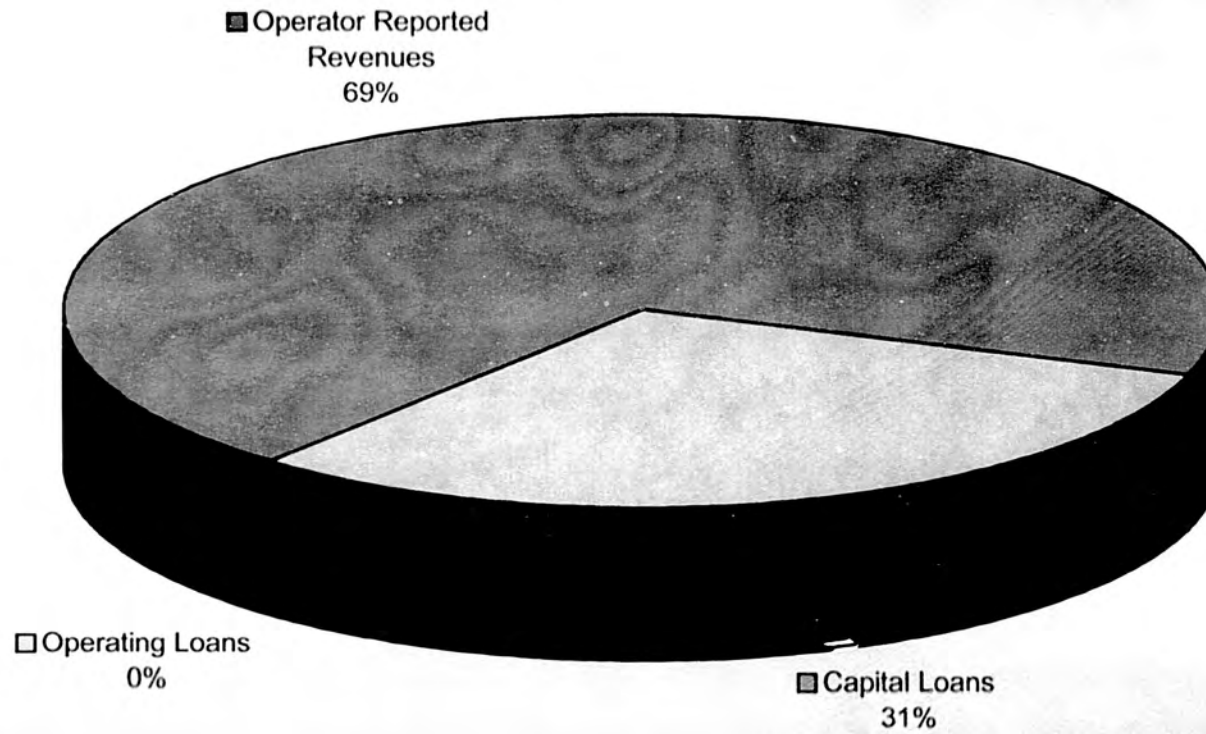
Sheldon Jackson College

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY81	238,624	0	238,624	0
FY82	0	0	0	0
FY83	0	0	0	0
FY84	0	0	0	0
FY85	0	0	0	0
FY86	185,000	0	185,000	0
FY87	0	0	0	0
FY88	0	0	0	67,583
FY89	0	0	0	43,406
FY90	0	0	0	0
FY91	0	0	0	1,025
FY92	0	0	0	0
FY93	0	0	0	1,025
FY94	0	0	0	0
FY95	0	0	0	0
FY96	0	0	0	0
FY97	0	0	0	81,107
FY98	0	0	0	81,107
FY99	0	0	0	0
FY00	0	0	0	81,107
FY01	0	0	0	77,245
FY02	0	0	0	77,245
FY03	0	0	0	77,245
FY04	0	0	0	77,245
	\$423,624	\$0	\$423,624	\$665,340

CY81	0
CY82	0
CY83	42,956
CY84	54,229
CY85	119,663
CY86	98,583
CY87	18,800
CY88	69,582
CY89	10,776
CY90	2,830
CY91	0
CY92	0
CY93	0
CY94	0
CY95	32,769
CY96	513
CY97	51,941
CY98	69,577
CY99	116,886
CY00	20,865
CY01	2,521
CY02	0
CY03	0
CY04	233,705
	\$946,196

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

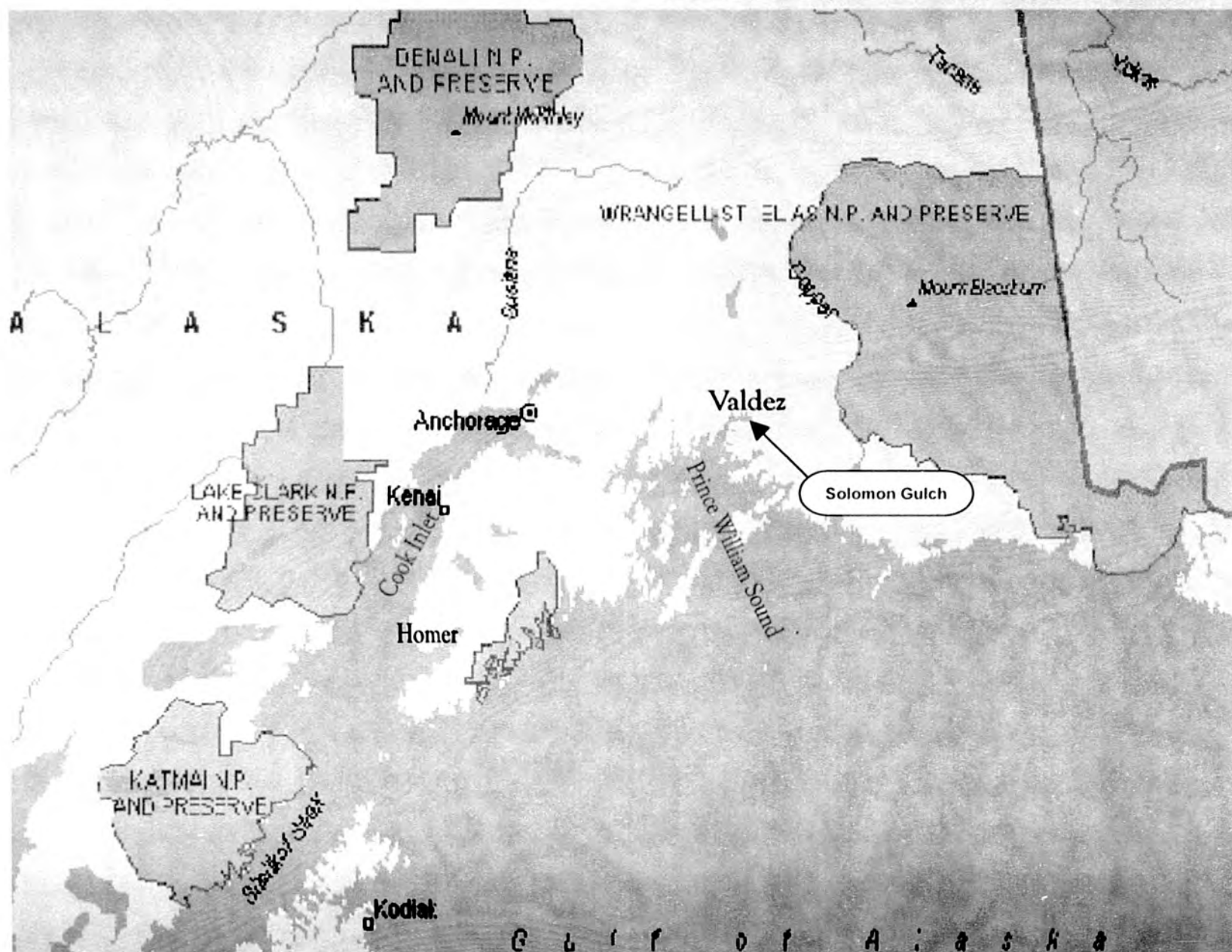
Sheldon Jackson College Source of Funds



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

**Valdez Fisheries Development Association
Located within Prince William Sound Region**



Valdez Fisheries Development Association (VFDA)

VFDA incorporated in 1981 and has corporate offices in Valdez.

VFDA has a 7-member Board of Directors. Members include the following:

- 4 Purse Seiners
- 1 Sport Fishing Harvester
- 1 Tour Operator
- 1 Citizen at Large

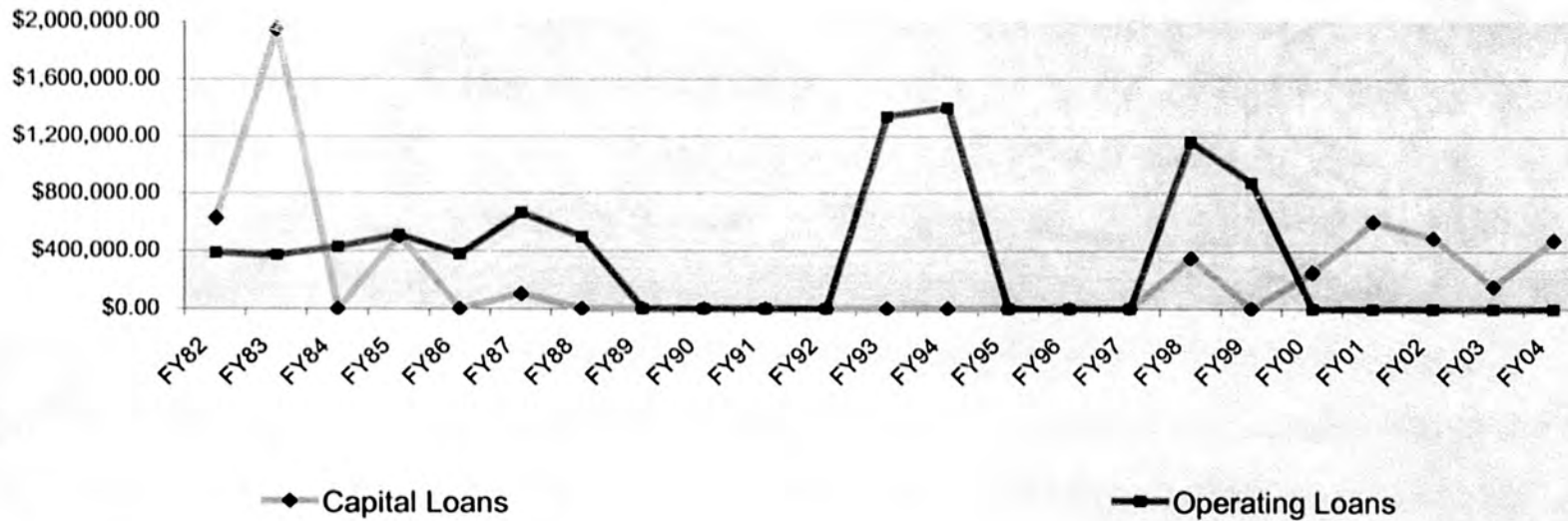
VFDA operates the following hatchery:

	Permitted Production in Millions				
	Pink	Chum	Sockeye	Coho	Chinook
Solomon Gulch Hatchery – on the road system across the Valdez Arm from the City of Valdez	230.0			2.0	0.3

Operating Loans

- In the development stages, VFDA's permitted egg capacity was limited until their ability to culture fish was proven. With their success, VFDA was given stepped increases over several years to reach full capacity.
- VFDA found it necessary to change species and use different run timing to meet cost recovery goals. This added to the length of time necessary to complete brood stock development.
- In FY93 - FY94 loans were necessary due to poor ocean survival rates.
- Low fish prices experienced during past years made it difficult to reach cost recovery needs. Improved prices, increased returns, and a modified debt structure have all contributed to VFDA's current financial viability.
- In addition to the commercial fisheries, VFDA has become a major contributor to the charter and sport fisheries in Valdez.

Valdez Fisheries Development Association Capital & Operating Loan Disbursements



Capital Loans

FY82 - FY83	Construction of Solomon Gulch Hatchery
FY85	Built covered raceways to rear coho
FY87	Added incubators to meet expanded production
FY98	Replaced fish ladder, adult holding pond, and upgraded electrical system
FY00	Improvements to hatchery and water supply. Construction of warehouse and purchased saltwater net pens
FY01	Purchase building for administrative offices and custom processing. Improvements to warehouse
FY02	Water systems and electrical upgrades at hatchery
FY03 – FY04	Construction at Solomon Gulch Hatchery and at the warehouse

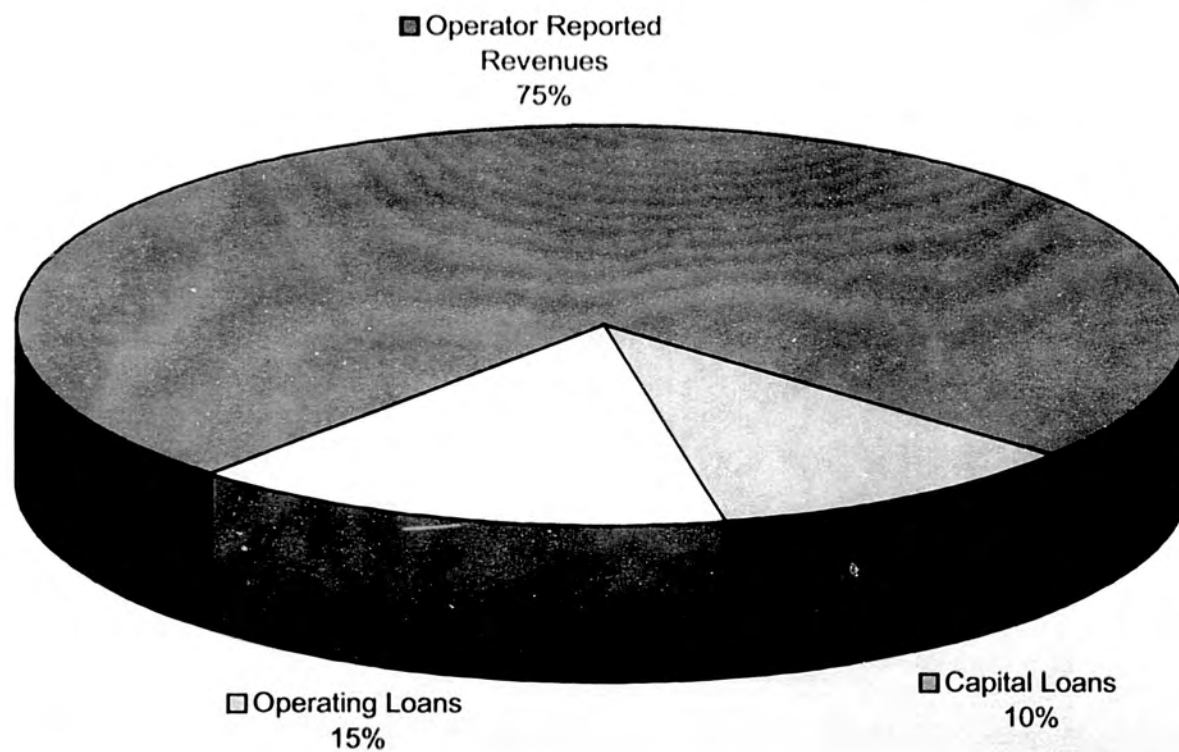
Valdez Fisheries Development Association

Fiscal Year	Capital Loans	Operating Loans	Total Loans	Repayments
FY82	2,582,530	387,000	2,969,530	0
FY83	0	371,000	371,000	0
FY84	0	432,000	432,000	0
FY85	506,300	511,879	1,018,179	0
FY86	0	380,000	380,000	0
FY87	105,000	668,664	773,664	0
FY88	0	500,000	500,000	38,734
FY89	0	0	0	327,426
FY90	0	0	0	370,322
FY91	0	0	0	420,263
FY92	0	0	0	0
FY93	0	1,336,000	1,336,000	711,473
FY94	0	1,400,000	1,400,000	711,473
FY95	0	0	0	828,200
FY96	0	0	0	675,803
FY97	0	0	0	276,306
FY98	350,000	1,162,703	1,512,703	2,171,142
FY99	0	875,000	875,000	0
FY00	251,000	0	251,000	712,084
FY01	606,500	0	606,500	868,144
FY02	494,236	0	494,236	827,510
FY03	152,744	0	152,744	820,489
FY04	482,000	0	482,000	856,501
	\$5,530,310	\$8,024,246	\$13,554,556	\$10,615,869

CY82	0
CY83	0
CY84	83,694
CY85	9,613
CY86	157,717
CY87	54,712
CY88	1,402,226
CY89	1,547,930
CY90	1,988,963
CY91	2,614,414
CY92	1,758,059
CY93	1,209,648
CY94	1,117,105
CY95	2,933,248
CY96	2,871,447
CY97	2,354,657
CY98	2,762,905
CY99	2,743,270
CY00	2,661,749
CY01	2,897,101
CY02	2,605,653
CY03	3,100,953
CY04	2,526,639
	\$39,401,703

*Note – Small repayments of unused loan proceeds are not listed. Operator reported revenues include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest, etc.

Valdez Fisheries Development Association Source of Funds



Cumulative through
June 30, 2004

Prepared by: Alaska Division of Investments
April 2005

Resource Information and Notes

1. Operator Reported Revenues Source - Alaska Department of Fish & Game

1974 – 1984 Alaska Salmon Hatcheries Annual Reports
1985 – 1996 Alaska Fisheries Enhancement Program Annual Reports
1997 – 2003 Alaska Salmon Enhancement Program Annual Reports
2004 Alaska Salmon Enhancement Program Annual Draft Report

Information is reported by calendar year and is posted the following fiscal year.

2. Total Operator Reported Revenues are included in the ADF&G annual reports beginning in 1996. Prior to 1996, only Cost Recovery totals were included in the reports. They are calendar year revenues that include cost recovery, carcass sales, donations, grants, interest incomes, etc.
3. Beginning in FY96, transactions are reported using the effective date of loan disbursements and payments received. Prior to FY96, these transactions were reported using the posting date of our accounting system.
4. Effective July 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs were merged to form the new Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund -Program Overview

First Edition December 1995 – Updated March 1996
Second Edition November 1999
Third Edition February 2002
Fourth Edition February 2003
Fifth Edition February 2004
Sixth Edition February 2005 – Updated April 2005