Regional Information Report No. 5J25-02

Alaska Salmon Fisheries Enhancement Annual Report, 2024

by

Lorna Wilson

March 2025

Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Division of Commercial Fisheries**

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figures or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat or long
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	e
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	E
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	′
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	″
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

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by

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The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 and was redefined in 2007 to meet the Division of Commercial Fisheries regional need for publishing and archiving information such as area management plans, budgetary information, staff comments and opinions to Alaska Board of Fisheries proposals, interim or preliminary data and grant agency reports, special meeting or minor workshop results and other regional information not generally reported elsewhere. Reports in this series may contain raw data and preliminary results. Reports in this series receive varying degrees of regional, biometric, and editorial review; information in this series may be subsequently finalized and published in a different department reporting series or in the formal literature. Please contact the author or the Division of Commercial Fisheries if in doubt of the level of review or preliminary nature of the data reported. Regional Information Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet at: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/.

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ABSTRACT

This annual report reviews Alaska's salmon fisheries enhancement program. This program's success is attributable to the development of statutes, regulations, and policies that require hatcheries to be located away from important natural salmon stocks and to use local broodstock sources. To maintain genetic diversity, Alaska hatcheries do not selectively breed for size or other traits and use large numbers of broodstock. Most hatchery releases are marked so that fishery managers can estimate the strength of wild stocks in the harvest inseason and manage wild stocks conservatively. Hatchery production is intended to supplement—not replace—wild stock production. Harvests in 2013, 2015, and 2017 were 3 of the 4 highest wild stock salmon harvests dating back to the late 1800s. Abundance-based wild stock management priority, habitat protection, and record wild stock harvests reflect the state's commitment to conservation of wild stocks and provide the foundation of its salmon fisheries enhancement program.

Currently, 30 salmon hatcheries are operating in the state. Twenty-seven facilities are operated by private nonprofit (PNP) corporations, which are funded primarily from the sale of a portion of hatchery returns. Of these, 11 are state owned and operated by PNPs on the state's behalf at no cost to the state. Non-PNP operated hatcheries include two sport fish hatcheries operated by the state and one hatchery operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community under federal regulation.

In 2024, the commercial fleet caught 30.3 million Alaska hatchery-produced salmon worth an estimated $77 million in exvessel value. Hatchery fish contributed 30% of the statewide commercial salmon harvest and 25% of the statewide commercial harvest exvessel value. Additionally, 187,000 hatchery fish were caught in sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries. In preparation for future production, Alaska hatcheries took 2.0 billion salmon eggs and released 1.9 billion juvenile salmon.

Keywords: Alaska salmon hatchery, hatchery, pink salmon, chum salmon, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, sockeye salmon

PREFACE

This report is a review of Alaska's hatchery production based on information provided by hatchery operators, preliminary fish ticket data, and reports from area managers. The report is intended to update the Alaska State Legislature on the status of Alaska's hatchery program in fulfillment of Alaska Statute 16.05.092.

In this document, *wild* fish refer to fish that are offspring of parents that naturally spawned in watersheds and intertidal areas. *Hatchery* fish are fish reared in a hatchery to a juvenile stage and released. *Farmed* fish are fish reared in captivity to market size for sale. Farming of finfish, including salmon, is not legal in Alaska. Also, note that a small number (less than 200,000) in the overall statewide catch—primarily in the Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon harvest—are hatchery fish from hatcheries outside Alaska; these fish are included with the wild catch. *Broodstock* are fish used for egg and milt collection at the hatchery.

The *commercial harvest* is composed of *common property* and *cost-recovery* harvests. The *commercial common property* harvest is fish available for harvest by commercial fishing permit holders. Sport, personal use, and subsistence users also harvest *common property* fish. The *cost-recovery* harvest is fish harvested in designated special harvest areas to pay for hatchery operations.[1] A *tender* vessel is a boat that transports the catch from a fishing boat to a processing facility. Tenders are usually larger vessels that can transport the catch from numerous fishing boats to a shore-based processor so that the vessels can stay on the fishing grounds and continue fishing.

Exvessel value is the value paid to fishermen by a processor for their harvest and are presented in this report. *First wholesale value* is the value of processed product sold by a processor. Exvessel

[1] Fish harvested in regulatory-designated special harvest areas in a commercial common property fishery may be subject to a special cost-recovery fishery assessment tax to pay for operations.

values by region were estimated as the percentage of the hatchery harvest in the region for each species multiplied by the total exvessel value for that species in the region, by year.

Values and numbers of hatchery fish are for Alaska hatcheries only, and they do not include harvest in Alaska from non-Alaska hatcheries, such as hatcheries in Canada or the Pacific Northwest states. Numbers in tables may be rounded for clarity. Monetary values are not adjusted for inflation unless otherwise noted. Contributions of hatchery fish are in numbers of fish, and not weight of fish.

References in this document to the ADF&G commissioner refer to the commissioner or delegates.

The data in this report is the best known at the time. For data requests such as a hatchery time series, it is best to contact the author of this or the latest fisheries enhancement annual report. Corrections, such from fish ticket edits, are sometimes made to the database that are not always made to past published reports.

INTRODUCTION

ALASKA HATCHERY HISTORY

Alaska's modern hatchery program was developed in response to historically low salmon abundance in the early 1970s (Figure 1). Alaska's modern hatchery program began in 1971, when the Alaska Legislature established the Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development (FRED) within the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). See Appendix A1 for a fisheries enhancement timeline of events.

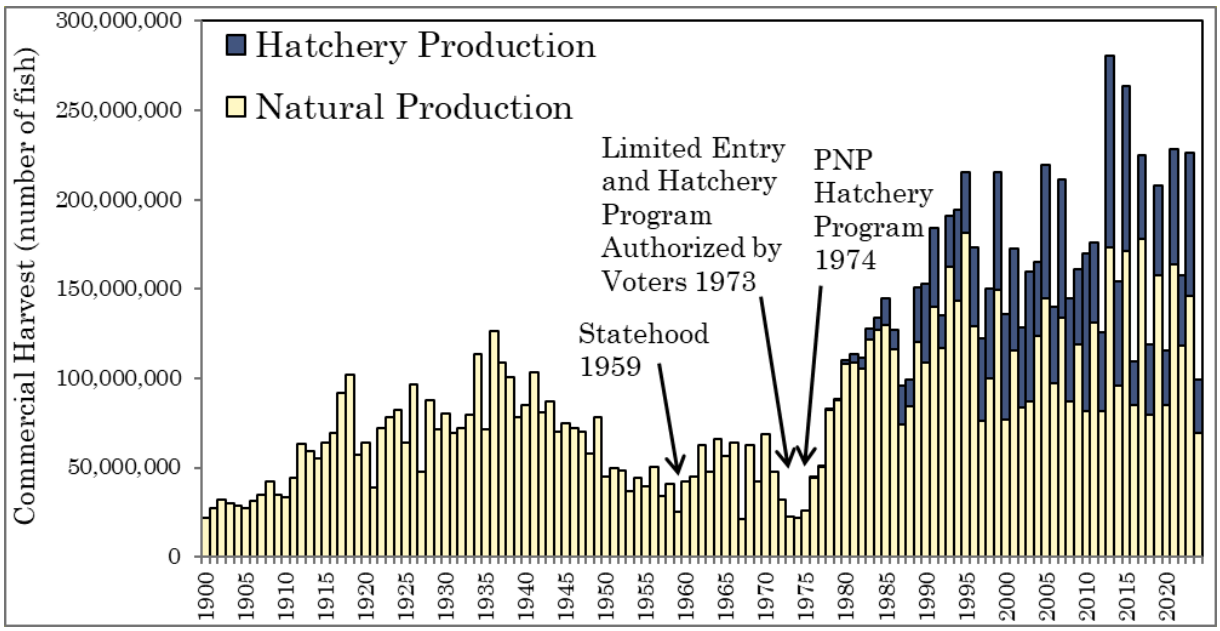

Figure 1.–Commercial salmon harvest in Alaska, 1900–2024.

In 1972, Alaska voters amended Article 8, Section 15 of Alaska's Constitution to provide tools for restoring and maintaining the state's fishing economy. The amendment provided an exemption to the "no exclusive right of fishery" clause in the state constitution, enabling limited entry to Alaska's state fisheries and allowing the development of aquaculture in the state. Alaska's salmon

hatchery program developed under this authority and was designed to supplement—not replace—sustainable natural production. Alaska's salmon fishery harvests were just 22 million fish in 1973 and 1974 (Figure 1).

In 1974, the Alaska Legislature expanded the hatchery program, authorizing private nonprofit (PNP) corporations to operate salmon hatcheries in the *Private Nonprofit Hatchery Act*:

> It is the intent of this Act to authorize the private ownership of salmon hatcheries by qualified nonprofit corporations for the purpose of contributing, by artificial means, to the rehabilitation of the state's depleted and depressed salmon fishery. The program shall be operated without adversely affecting natural stocks of fish in the state and under a policy of management which allows reasonable segregation of returning hatchery-reared salmon from naturally occurring stocks.[2]

This means that PNP hatcheries have a fishery enhancement objective and hatchery permits are issued for production-scale hatcheries.

The State of Alaska funded the construction of 18 hatcheries between 1969 and 1983 with general obligation bonds. These state-built hatcheries were initially operated by ADF&G FRED Division. PNP corporations began building hatcheries in the mid-1970s. In 1988, the legislature passed an act that allowed the state hatcheries to be operated by PNP hatchery corporations (AS 16.10.480). Since then, the operation of all state-owned production hatcheries that supported commercial fisheries have been contracted to PNP corporations. PNP corporations hold their own hatchery permits[3] to operate the facilities and are responsible for funding hatchery operations. In 1993, FRED Division was merged with the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Two Division of Sport Fish hatcheries continue under state operation.

ADF&G, PNP hatcheries, and other agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, engaged in a variety of activities to increase salmon production. New hatcheries were built to raise salmon. Fish ladders were constructed around barriers to provide adult salmon access to new spawning and rearing areas. Lakes with waterfall outlets too high for adult salmon to ascend were stocked with salmon fry. Log jams were removed in streams to enable returning adults to reach spawning areas. Nursery lakes were fertilized to increase the available feed for juvenile salmon.

A combination of favorable environmental conditions, limited fishing effort, abundance-based harvest management, habitat improvement and protection, and hatchery production gradually boosted salmon catches. Recent wild commercial salmon harvests (2013–2024) annually averaged 173 million fish—an increase of 448% from the 10 years of harvests before hatchery contribution (1967–1976). Alaska's hatchery program has produced significant contributions to the fisheries alongside sustainable, healthy, well-managed wild production. Four of the 5 largest wild-stock harvests in Alaska history occurred in the last 12 years. The 5 largest wild-stock harvests, in order of descending rank, were in 1995, 2017, 2013, 2015, and 2021.

Shellfish Enhancement Projects

Statutes allowing for shellfish fisheries enhancement projects have been passed (AS 16.12.010-16.12.199). Shellfish is defined in statute and refers to species of crustacean, mollusk, or other

[2] Alaska Legislature 1974. An act authorizing the operation of private nonprofit salmon hatcheries. Section 1, Chapter 111, SLA 1974, in the Temporary and Special Acts.

[3] An exception to this is the Crystal Lake Hatchery in Petersburg, which is owned by the state, operated by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, and has no hatchery permit.

invertebrate. Regulations for shellfish fisheries enhancement are out for public review through March 13, 2025.

ALASKA FISHERY ENHANCEMENT PLANNING

Fisheries Enhancement is Regional

Regional Aquaculture Associations (RAAs) exist for many of Alaska's salmon planning regions (5 AAC 40.300–40.370). The ADF&G commissioner determines whether an RAA is qualified and can assist in the formation of one for each region. Where RAAs operate hatcheries, they also form PNP corporations and have a board of directors whose membership is composed of commercial salmon fishing permit holders and representatives of other stakeholder groups such as sport and subsistence harvesters, processors, and city officials. PNP boards establish hatchery production goals and oversee business operations.

Salmon fishery enhancement efforts are guided by comprehensive salmon plans for each region. These plans are developed by Regional Planning Teams (RPTs). RPTs are composed of 6 voting members: 3 from ADF&G and 3 appointed by the RAA's board of directors. Plans are developed in a public process based on the needs of fishery user groups and communities of the region. The plans can be periodically reviewed and updated to meet changing needs. RPT meetings are public.

Private Nonprofit Hatchery Permit Process

Each hatchery is permitted separately. Acquisition of a hatchery permit is an extensive process (5 AAC 40.110–40.230). A hatchery application consists of production goals, hatchery site information, water flow, water chemistry data, land ownership, water rights, hatchery design, initial proposed broodstock for the hatchery, and a financial plan. ADF&G staff draft a fishery management feasibility analysis for the proposed hatchery. The PNP Coordinator reviews the application with the applicant, who addresses any deficiencies. ADF&G management and regional staff review the application. The application is then provided for public review.

The RPT reviews hatchery permit applications within their region. The RPT determines whether the hatchery operation is compatible with the regional comprehensive salmon plan. Following review by the RPT, a public hearing is held regarding the hatchery permit. At the public hearing, the hatchery applicant describes the proposed hatchery plan, and ADF&G staff present the basic management plan (BMP, described in the next section) for the hatchery. Public testimony and questions follow the presentations. ADF&G must respond in writing to any specific objections to the proposed permit.

The application is then sent to the ADF&G commissioner for final review. By regulation (5 AAC 40.220), the commissioner's decision is based on consideration of (1) the suitability of the site for making a reasonable contribution to the common property fishery, not adversely affecting management of wild stocks, and not requiring significant alterations of traditional fisheries; (2) the operation of the hatchery makes the best use of the site's potential to benefit the common property fishery; (3) the harvest area size at the hatchery is sufficient in size to provide a segregated harvest of hatchery fish of acceptable quality for sale; (4) proposed donor sources can meet broodstock needs for the hatchery for the first cycle; (5) water sources for the hatchery are secured by permit and are of appropriate quality and quantity; and (6) the hatchery has a reasonable level of operational feasibility and an acceptable degree of potential success.

Hatchery permits cannot be transferred. When hatcheries change operators, a new permit must be issued by the process described above.

Private Nonprofit Hatchery Permits and Plans

Alaska PNP hatcheries operate under 4 documents: *PNP hatchery permit*, *basic management plan* (BMP), *fish transport permits* (FTP), and *annual management plans* (AMP). All of these documents are approved by the commissioner.

The *PNP hatchery permit* (AS 16.10.400–16.10.470) authorizes the operation of the hatchery and specifies the species, egg source (stock), egg numbers, release location(s), release numbers, and other conditions. Hatchery permits remain in effect unless relinquished by the permit holder or revoked by the ADF&G commissioner.

The *basic management plan* (BMP; 5 AAC 40.820) is an addendum to the PNP hatchery permit to include a facility development schedule and specifies the stocks for broodstock development, maximum number of eggs of each species that a facility can incubate, and the authorized release locations among other conditions. PNP hatchery permits and BMPs are available for public input through a public hearing that includes an oral and written comment period prior to a determination by the commissioner. The permit and BMP may be amended by the permit holder through a *permit alteration request* (PAR; 5 AAC 40.850). Requested changes are reviewed by the RPT that allows for public participation. Recommendations to approve PARs are sent to the ADF&G commissioner for consideration.

A *fish transport permit* (FTP; 5 AAC 41.001–41.060) is required for egg collection, transport, and release of live fish. An FTP authorizes specific activities described in the approved guiding documents for the program, such as the PNP hatchery permit, including broodstock source, gamete collection, and release site. FTP applications are reviewed by the ADF&G fish pathologist, fish geneticist, area management biologists, regional supervisors, and other ADF&G staff as delegated by the ADF&G commissioner. Reviewers ensure activities described in the FTP are consistent with ADF&G policies and may suggest conditions for the FTP. Reviewers recommend approval or provide concerns, and final consideration of the application is made by the ADF&G commissioner. FTPs are issued for a fixed period. When an FTP is renewed or amended, the FTP application goes through the same review process as the original FTP. Continual review of hatchery activities provides an ongoing assessment of all hatchery projects over time.

An *annual management plan* (AMP; 5 AAC 40.840) outlines operation for the current year and is written cooperatively between ADF&G regional and PNP hatchery staff in a process that is coordinated by the PNP Coordinator. Typically, AMPs include the current year's egg-take goals, juvenile releases, remaining fish inventory, expected adult returns, harvest management plans, FTPs required or in place, production strategies, and evaluation plans. AMPs must be consistent with the PNP Hatchery Permit and BMP. Final consideration of the plan is made by the ADF&G commissioner.

ALASKA HATCHERY POLICIES

The success of Alaska's hatchery program can be attributed to the various policies, statutes, and regulations that were instituted by ADF&G, the legislature, and the Alaska Board of Fisheries to control hatchery development and concurrently to protect wild stocks (Evenson et al. 2018). Numerous Alaska mandates and policies for hatchery operations were specifically developed to

minimize potential adverse effects to wild stocks. Through a comprehensive permitting and planning process, PNP hatchery operations are subject to continual review by ADF&G staff.

Genetic Policy

The ADF&G *Genetic Policy* sets out restrictions and guidelines for stock transport, protection of wild stocks, and maintenance of genetic variance (Davis et al. 1985). Policy guidelines include banning importation of salmonids from outside the state (except U.S./Canada transboundary rivers); restricting transportation of stocks between the major geographic areas in the state (Southeast, Kodiak Island, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay, Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim, and Interior); requiring the use of local broodstock; maintaining genetic diversity by use of large populations of broodstock collected across the entire run and without regard to any physical trait such as size; and limiting the number of hatchery stocks derived from a single donor stock. This policy and other relevant information are used by ADF&G geneticists hatchery permits are reviewed.

Fish Health and Disease Policy

The Alaska Fish Health and Disease Control Policy (5 AAC 41.080) is designed to protect fish health and prevent the spread of infectious diseases in fish and shellfish. The policy is used by ADF&G fish pathologists to review hatchery plans and permits. The policy and associated guidelines are discussed in *Policies and Guidelines for Alaska Fish and Shellfish Health and Disease Control* (Meyers 2010), which includes policy guidelines for FTPs, broodstock screening, disease histories, and transfers between hatcheries. Previously suggested regulation changes published in an earlier description of the Alaska hatchery program were codified into state regulations in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code in February 2011. These regulations and guidelines are used by ADF&G fish pathologists when they review hatchery permits.

Fishery Management Policies

The Alaska state constitution, statutes, and regulations mandate that ADF&G manage salmon returns for wild stock conservation. This means that escapement goals are established for important salmon systems, and the fisheries are managed to meet these goals. The Alaska Policy for the Management of Sustainable Salmon Fisheries (5 AAC 39.222), the Policy for the Management of Mixed-Stock Salmon Fisheries (5 AAC 39.220), the Salmon Escapement Goal Policy (5 AAC 39.223), and local fishery management plans (5 AAC 39.200) guide fisheries management for the protection of wild salmon stocks. These regulations require fishery managers to consider the interactions of wild and hatchery salmon stocks when reviewing hatchery management plans and permits.

ABOUT HATCHERIES

PNP hatcheries are funded from a variety of sources. Commercial salmon fishing permit holders may vote to impose a salmon enhancement tax on sale of salmon in their region. These funds are collected by the state and distributed to the RAA to finance hatchery operations or other enhancement and rehabilitation activities. Independent PNP corporations,[4] not affiliated with an RAA, also operate hatcheries in several areas of the state. The RAAs and independent PNP hatchery organizations may contract processors to harvest hatchery-produced salmon in designated

[4] Independent PNP operators do not receive salmon enhancement tax funds; only RAAs receive the tax funds.

areas[5] to pay for operations. Such harvests are called *cost-recovery* fisheries, in contrast to *common property* fisheries, which are fisheries open to all qualified commercial, subsistence, personal use, and sport harvesters. Additionally, a fisheries enhancement loan program is available to PNP hatcheries for hatchery planning, construction, and operation and for planning and implementation of enhancement and rehabilitation activities (AS 16.10.500–560).

Economic Efficiency

There are tradeoffs between the costs of production and the value of fish at harvest that make some salmon more economical to produce than others. Hatchery production is limited by the available freshwater capacity, freshwater rearing space, rearing time, and costs of production. Costs of production include feed, the rearing facility, and facility operations. The potential value of fish at harvest is limited by the value of fish at return and the number of fish that return. Hatchery operators balance fish production costs with potential value of harvest when making production decisions.

Some salmon species are more economical to rear. Pink salmon are the most economical to rear because they have a short rearing time—1 winter in the hatchery—and have the shortest life cycle of Pacific salmon, 2 years. This means pink salmon provide a quick return on investment and provide the highest economic return for the production costs. Chum salmon have the same rearing time in the hatchery but have a longer life cycle (3–4 years); therefore, they have a longer return on investment. Pink and chum salmon are the bulk of Alaska hatchery production because they have the highest return on investment. Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon are less economical to produce than pink and chum because they have long rearing times at the hatchery, typically a year or more, and have longer life cycles, so they have a long return on investment. Although Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon garner higher prices per pound at harvest, the longer rearing time required at the hatchery mean that they are expensive to rear and less economical to produce.

Hatcheries and Fishery Managers Work Together

Hatchery egg takes, rearing strategies, and releases are planned with the goal of eventual harvest; accordingly, hatchery activities are integrated with harvest management. Harvests of hatchery-produced salmon occur at specific locations because juvenile salmon imprint on the water at release and then, when salmon return as adults, they home to that location (Dittman and Quinn 1996). Release site selection allows hatcheries to plan the number of salmon that will return to an area and allows hatcheries and fishery managers to anticipate for hatchery salmon contribution to fisheries.

Segregation of hatchery-origin and naturally spawned returns allows fishery managers to work toward fishery objectives for wild stocks, such as salmon escapement goals, and increases diversity in fishing opportunity. When wild stock production provides surplus fish for harvest, fishers may target those fish during open fishing periods in traditional fishing areas. Hatchery returns may be intercepted in traditional fisheries. When traditional wild stock fishing periods close, fishers can move to the hatchery return areas that remain open and continue fishing until the wild stock areas reopen. In some seasons, fishers may exclusively target hatchery fish in the hatchery return areas, even when wild stock areas are open, which may reduce harvest rates on wild stocks. Hatchery salmon return areas provide the fishing fleet more time and area to fish.

[5] Designated areas are called special harvest areas.

Although most of the harvest of a species in a region may be made up of hatchery production—pink salmon in Prince William Sound or chum salmon in Southeast Alaska, for example—this does not mean that hatchery production is intended to replace wild stock production (Figure 2). Hatchery production grew at a pace that allowed managers to assess all salmon returns and understand how to manage for wild stock returns in the presence of hatchery returns and provide for adequate escapement of wild stocks.

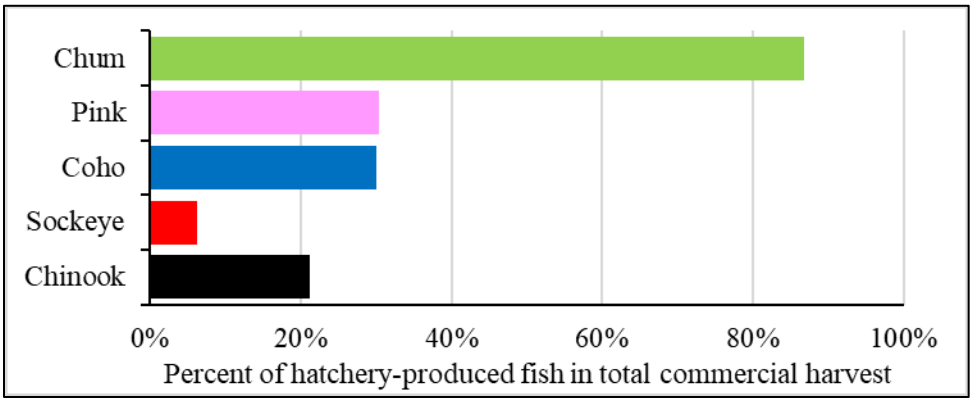

Figure 2.–Alaska hatchery contribution to the statewide commercial fishery harvest, by species, 2024.

Salmon Return Evaluation

Alaska's PNP hatchery salmon return evaluation program has a track record of active assessment and innovation. Hatcheries use coded wire tags, otolith marks, or both, to differentially mark releases. Differentially marking salmon allows for apportioning the commercial fishery catch between hatchery and wild salmon where both hatchery and wild stocks return simultaneously (Hagen et al. 1995). Tags and marks from salmon caught on the high seas can be used to determine origins and migration patterns, and salmon carcasses can be collected during stream surveys to assess straying.

Over time, Alaska hatcheries have increased the proportion of juvenile salmon releases that are marked (Figure 3). Starting in the 1970s, few hatchery releases had any type of mark, although some had 1 or 2 fins clipped. In the 1980s, hatcheries started tagging juvenile salmon by inserting a coded wire tag (CWT) into the nose of a portion of released salmon (Jefferts 1963). CWTs are etched with a numeric code that can be read when the fish is recovered as an adult; the numeric code can determine the salmon's release group and estimate that release group's contribution to fisheries. In Alaska, fish that are CWT-tagged also receive an external mark: their adipose fin (a small fatty fin on the fish's back) is clipped to allow visual separation of fish that have a CWT from those that do not.

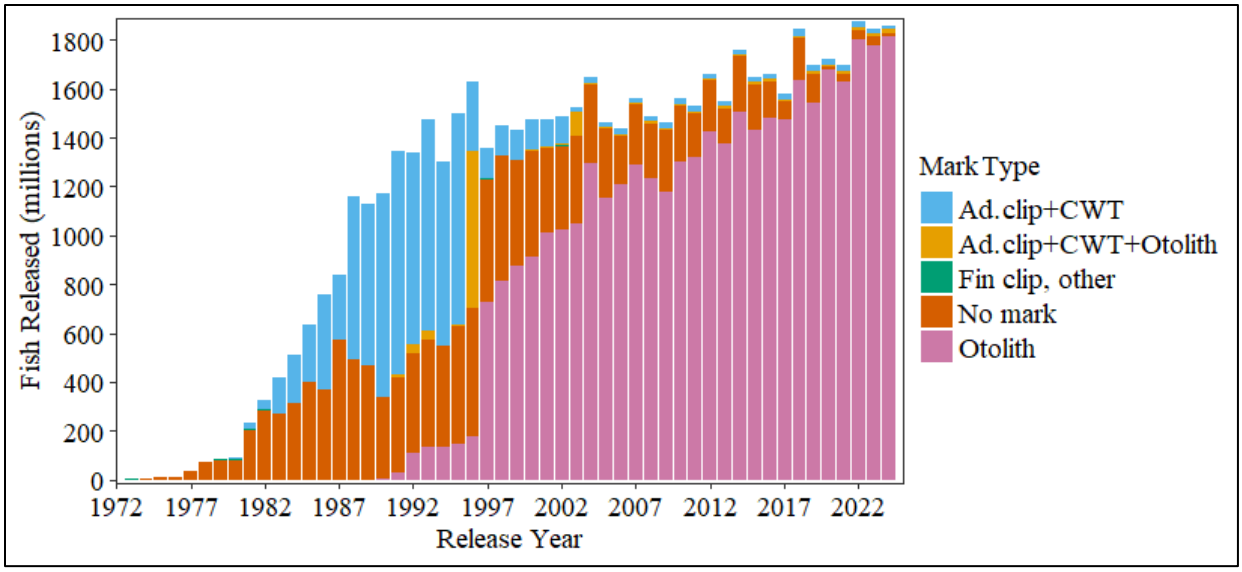

Figure 3.–Juvenile salmon released by Alaska hatcheries by mark type, 1970–2024.

Otolith marking was first used on a production scale in 1988 at Snettisham Hatchery near Juneau. Cook Inlet hatcheries began releasing otolith-marked salmon in 1991, and Northern Southeast hatcheries began releasing otolith-marked fish in 1992. Prince William Sound hatcheries released juvenile salmon that were otolith marked, CWT-tagged, and adipose clipped in 1996 before transitioning to only otolith marks in 1997. Southern Southeast hatcheries started consistently releasing otolith-marked salmon in 2002. Kodiak hatcheries released their first otolith-marked fish in 2014, and by 2020, nearly all (97.8%) salmon releases from Alaska were otolith-marked.

Otolith marking is commonly performed by alternating warmer and colder incubation water over a 12-hour to 6-day period, usually during the egg stage. Recent innovations include dry marking, which removes the rearing water, and saltwater marking, which adds seawater to incubators to create temperature and stress differentiation. These actions will cause fish to lay down alternating dense and less dense patterns of growth on their ear bone (called the otolith), similar to rings on a tree (Figure 4; Volk et al. 1999). Growth patterns on otoliths of naturally spawned salmon are less distinct and irregular, so hatchery and natural-produced salmon can be separated by visual inspection of their otoliths. Regulation of temperature or stress means fish can be marked with distinct patterns, allowing for the separation of stocks among hatcheries, release sites, and brood years. As manipulation of rearing area is used to mark the fish, 100% of the fish are marked. Full marking of release groups allows for high accuracy in the assessment of the number of hatchery fish in return sampling, which is an improvement over marking fish with coded wire tags that are typically applied to a fraction of the release.

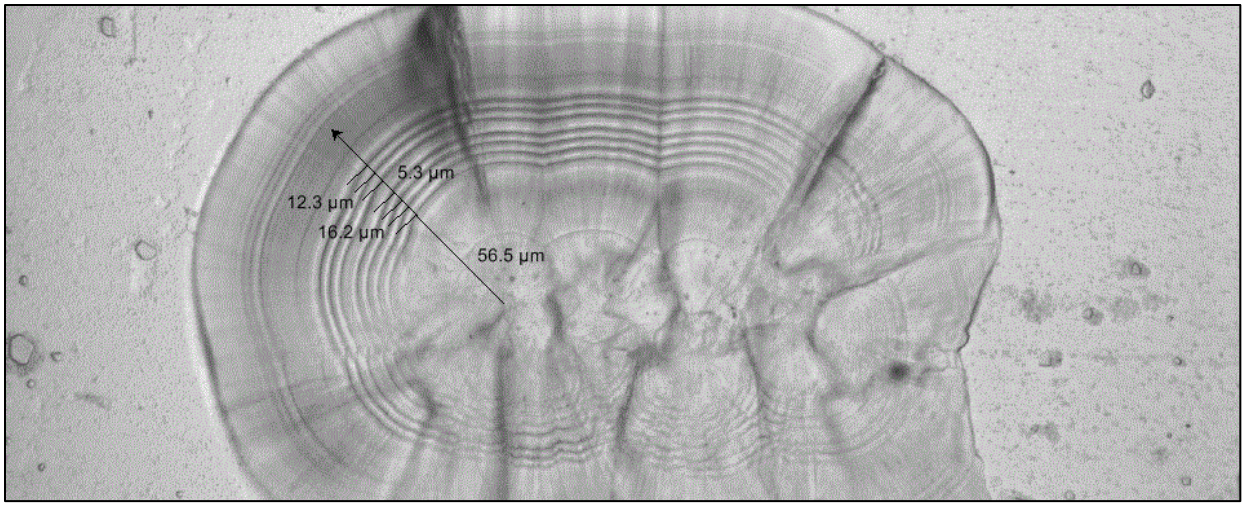

Figure 4.–Salmon otolith (ear stone) with a thermal mark. This otolith was taken from a juvenile sockeye salmon at Snettisham Hatchery in Juneau, AK.

Source: Mark Characteristic Report. https://mtalab.adfg.alaska.gov/OTO/reports/VoucherSummary.aspx?mi=TAHLTAN16 (accessed 3/3/2021).

All PNPs and nearly all Alaska hatcheries' release data are publicly available in online reports maintained by the ADF&G Mark, Tag, and Age Laboratory. The release report shows species, number of fish released, release location, the type of mark applied to the fish, and other release information.[6] The thermal mark voucher report characterizes each thermal mark applied at a hatchery so that upon recovery, a thermal mark can be matched to its release group.[7]

Hatchery operators and ADF&G staff sample tags and otoliths from fisheries to estimate hatchery contribution. Otoliths are read for mark presence and identification by hatchery operators and by ADF&G. The ADF&G Mark, Tag, and Age Laboratory maintains several online reports that summarize fishery data. For example, the ADF&G Mark Summary Report provides the number of otolith-marked salmon recovered in Alaska and Canada in commercial and test fisheries.[8] Fisheries are sampled for CWTs by ADF&G and hatchery operators, and nearly all CWTs are dissected and decoded by the ADF&G CWT Lab. The ADF&G Agency Report lists CWT recoveries by release group and provides fishery contribution.[9]

Hatchery and Wild Salmon Interaction

Straying of hatchery-produced fish to wild stock systems has been monitored for many years. Hatchery chum salmon straying has been assessed in Southeast Alaska (Piston and Heinl 2012a, 2012b) and Prince William Sound systems (Brenner et al. 2012). Hatchery Chinook salmon straying has been monitored on several Southeast Alaska systems for decades (Ed Jones, ADF&G Fishery Biologist, Juneau, personal communication). Hatchery sockeye salmon straying has been studied in Kodiak (Baer and Honnold 2002), in the Copper River basin (Bidlack and Valentine 2009), and the Kenai River (Habicht et al. 2013; Stopha 2012). Pink

[6] Hatchery Release Report Form. https://mtalab.adfg.alaska.gov/CWT/reports/hatcheryrelease.aspx (accessed March 3, 2021).

[7] Find Voucher Information. https://mtalab.adfg.alaska.gov/OTO/reports/VoucherSummary.aspx (accessed March 3, 2021).

[8] Mark Summary Report Form. https://mtalab.adfg.alaska.gov/OTO/reports/MarkSummary.aspx (accessed March 3, 2021).

[9] Agency Report Form. https://mtalab.adfg.alaska.gov/CWT/reports/agency.aspx (accessed March 3, 2021).

salmon straying has been monitored in Prince William Sound (Brenner et al. 2012) and Cook Inlet (Hollowell et al. 2017).

A long-term study is underway to investigate interactions between hatchery and wild salmon in Alaska.[10] A panel of scientists with broad experience in salmon fishery enhancement, research, and management—from ADF&G, University of Alaska, aquaculture associations, and National Marine Fisheries Service—was assembled in 2011. The panel designed and guides a research program entitled *Interactions of Wild and Hatchery Pink and Chum Salmon in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska*. Study fundings are shared among the PNP operators, salmon processors, and the State of Alaska, and is administered by ADF&G. Field work is conducted by the Prince William Sound Science Center and the Sitka Sound Science Center. The study will improve understanding of hatchery and wild stock interactions and provide Alaska-specific scientific guidance for assessing Alaska's hatchery program.

NON-PRIVATE NONPROFIT SALMON PROPAGATION

ADF&G Division of Sport Fish hatcheries in Anchorage and Fairbanks produce fish for sport fisheries in Cook Inlet, Resurrection Bay, Prince William Sound, Southeast, and the Interior. The hatcheries are primarily funded from the federal excise tax on fishing-related equipment under the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act. The funding, policy, and planning for these hatcheries is described in the current Statewide Stocking Plan.[11]

A non-ADF&G agency may propagate salmon in Alaska's waters under 1 of 2 types of permits: a PNP salmon hatchery permit, or an aquatic resource permit (ARP). ARPs have a scientific or educational objective, see regulation 5 AAC 41.600. ARPs are issued for feasibility studies for potential hatchery production, vocational programs, small-scale production for the purpose of salmon research, and the extensive *Salmon in the Classroom* program conducted in schools across the state.

Tamgas Creek Hatchery (TCH) operated by Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) is on Annette Islands Reserve, the only Indian Reserve in Alaska. TCH is managed solely by MIC under federal regulation.

2024 SUMMARY

CURRENT HATCHERIES

30 hatcheries operated in Alaska during 2024 (Figure 5, Appendices C1, C2). Most (27) hatcheries were operated by PNPs. Of these, 11 are owned by the state, and 15 are owned by PNPs. The 11 hatcheries owned by the state were operated by PNPs on the state's behalf at no cost to the state. There were several non-PNP hatcheries operating in Alaska. ADF&G operated 2 sport fish hatcheries, William Jack Hernandez in Anchorage and Ruth Burnett in Fairbanks. Metlakatla Indian Community governed and operated Tamgas Creek Hatchery. Activities at non-PNP hatcheries are included in this report as available. There are 4 PNP hatcheries that are permitted but did not take eggs or contribute to salmon returns in 2024: Haines Projects (Southeast), Perry Island (Prince

[10] Study findings can be found at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingHatcheriesResearch.findings_updates (accessed November 14, 2023).

[11] https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingSportStockingHatcheries.stockingPlan (accessed November 14, 2023).

William Sound), and Eklutna (Cook Inlet), and Little Port Walter (Southeast). The Little Port Walter Hatchery broodstock return is developing at Hidden Falls Hatchery.

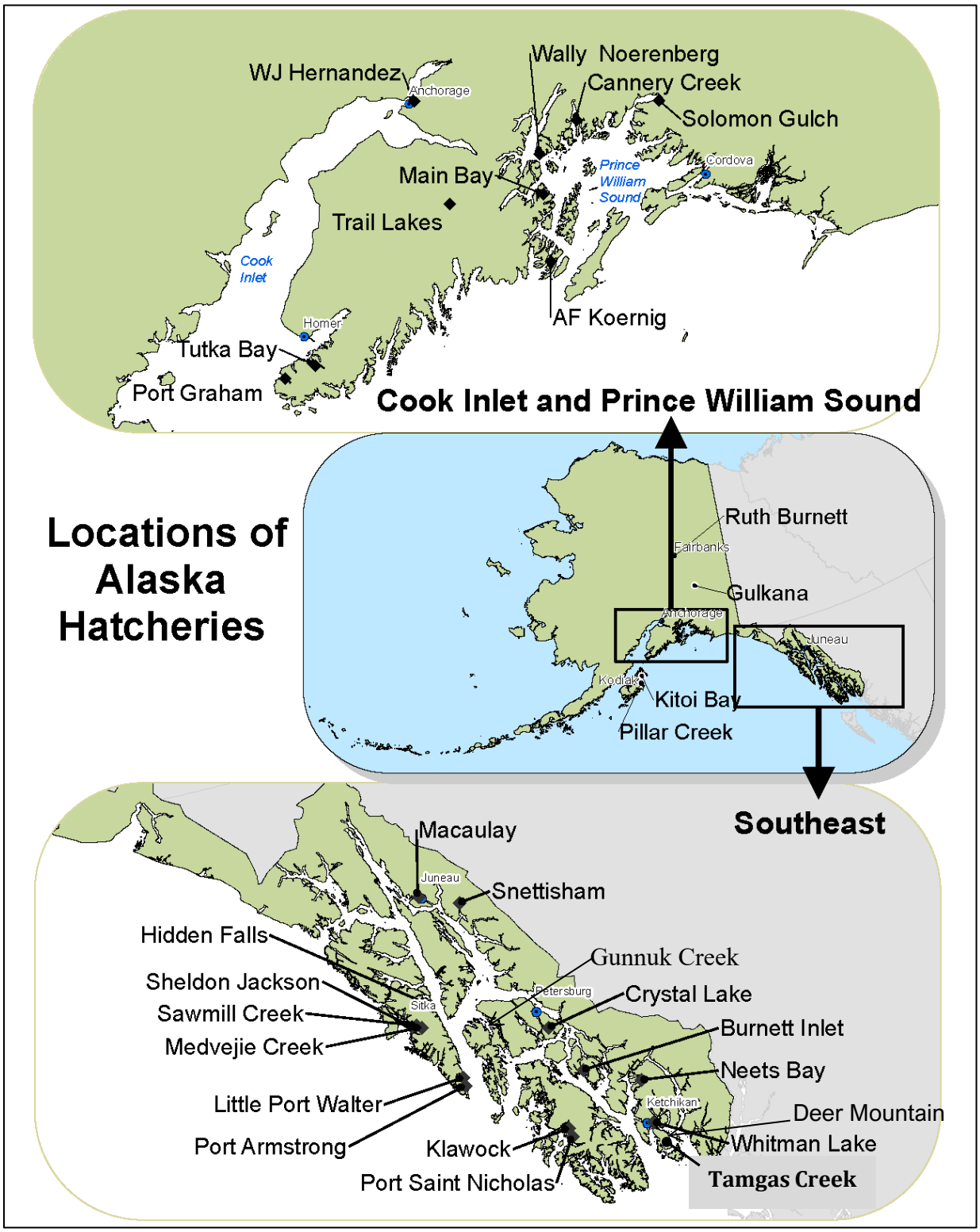

Figure 5.–Salmon hatcheries currently operating in Alaska.

FISHERY ENHANCEMENT REGIONS

There are 12 planning regions established by the commissioner: Northern Southeast, Southern Southeast, Yakutat, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Chignik, Bristol Bay, Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands/Area M, Kuskokwim, Yukon, and Norton Sound/Bering Strait.

Commercial fishing participants elected for a salmon enhancement tax (SET) in 8 regions: Southern Southeast (3%), Northern Southeast (3%), Cook Inlet (2%), Prince William Sound (2%), Kodiak (2%), Chignik (2%), and Yakutat (2%). Of the regions with a SET, there are fishery enhancement activities in Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast, Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, and Kodiak.

There are 2 allocation plans for enhanced fisheries, 1 in Prince William Sound and 1 in the joint Northern Southeast and Southern Southeast planning region. Allocation plan details are described by region below.

Comprehensive Salmon Plans

In each region, there are regional planning teams that have the primary purpose of developing a comprehensive salmon plan (5 AAC 40.300). The comprehensive salmon plans intend to rehabilitate natural stocks and supplement natural production, with provisions for both public and private nonprofit hatcheries. The Regional planning team considers the needs of all user groups and ensures that the public has opportunity to participate in the development of the comprehensive salmon plan. Each regional comprehensive plan must define regional production goals by species, area, and time.

Regional planning teams have developed comprehensive salmon plans in Southeast (Duckett et al. 2010), Yakutat (YRPT 2014), Prince William Sound (ADF&G 1994), Cook Inlet (CIRPT 2007), Kodiak (KRPT 2011), Chignik (ADF&G 1993b), Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands/Area M (ADF&G 1993a), Bristol Bay (ADF&G 1989), Yukon (Holder and Senecal-Albrecht 1998), and Norton Sound (NSBSRPT 2015).

STATEWIDE HATCHERY PRODUCTION

Statewide, 34.2 million adult hatchery salmon returned to Alaska in 2024, which is 60% of the previous 10-years' average (previous 10-years' average = 56.7 million; Figure 6). Hatcheries collected 2.0 billion eggs and released 1.9 billion juvenile salmon in preparation for future fisheries enhancement, continuing recent years' steady production (10-year average = 1.7 million releases). Details of the statewide 2024 returns, egg takes, and releases are below. Hatchery operators forecast 82.7 million salmon will return in 2025, details below.

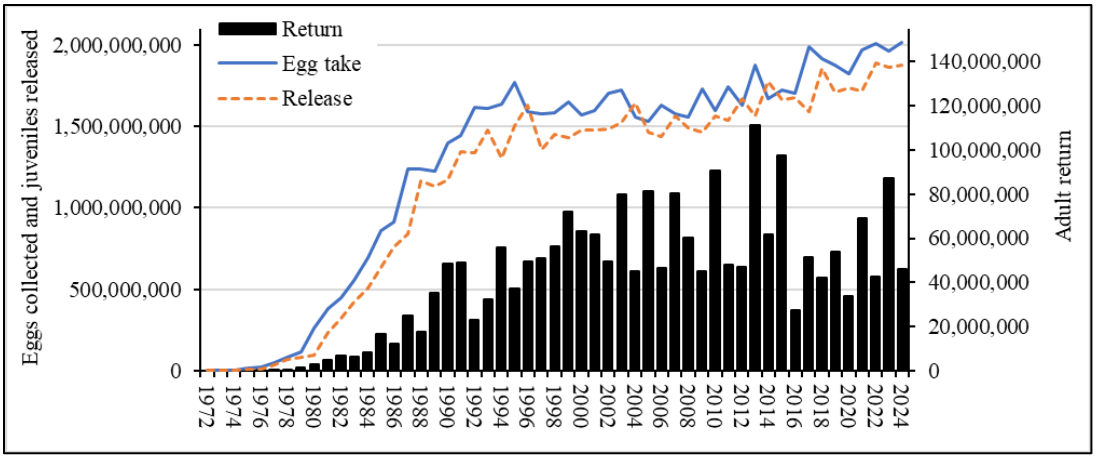

Figure 6.–Alaska hatchery total salmon return, egg take, and releases as reported by operators by species, 1972–2024.

Historic anadromous egg takes, releases, and returns for Alaska hatcheries and fisheries enhancement projects, total and by species, are in Appendices L1−L6.

Hatchery Return

About 34.2 million adult hatchery salmon returned to Alaska waters in 2024 (Table 1; Figure 7). Pink and chum salmon were the dominant species to return from Alaska hatchery production, followed by sockeye, coho, and Chinook salmon.

Table 1.–Estimated total salmon returns attributed to Alaska hatcheries (including common property harvest, cost-recovery harvest, broodstock, and other) as reported by operators, by area and species, 2024.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeast	69,814	146,622	611,964	738,217	15,130,610	16,697,227
Prince William Sound	49	2,066,823	44,105	8,878,633	1,669,410	12,659,020
Cook Inlet	6,461	195,934	16,699	14,053	0	233,147
Kodiak	50	362,748	11,224	3,780,335	427,693	4,582,050
Total	76,374	2,772,127	683,992	13,411,238	17,227,713	34,171,444

Note: Landlocked salmon harvest is not shown because it includes multiple species.

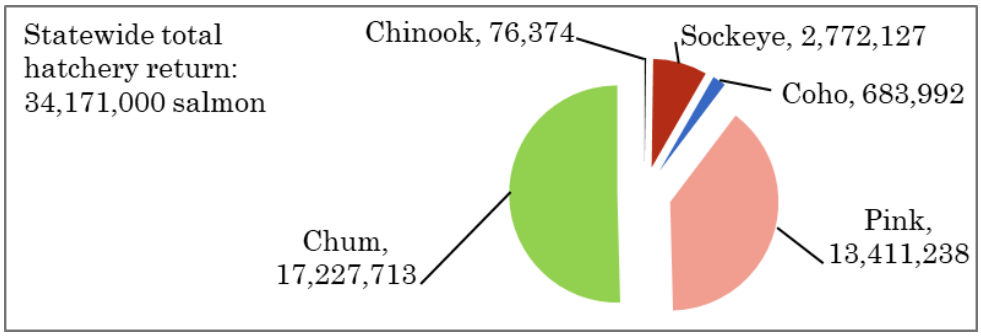

Figure 7.–Alaska hatchery total salmon return as reported by operators by species, 2024.

Note: Landlocked salmon harvest is not shown because it includes multiple species.

Hatchery Contribution to Commercial Harvest

Alaska hatcheries contributed approximately 30.2 million hatchery-produced salmon to commercial fisheries[12]. Hatchery fishery contributions had an estimated exvessel value of $76.6 million and made up 25% of the statewide commercial harvest exvessel value (Appendix D1). The exvessel value of the commercial hatchery harvest was mostly chum salmon (52%), followed by sockeye (29%), pink (10%), coho (5%), and Chinook salmon (4%) (Figure 8).[13] The total commercial harvest of hatchery-produced salmon, including cost recovery, was the 16th lowest since 1977 (Appendix M1).

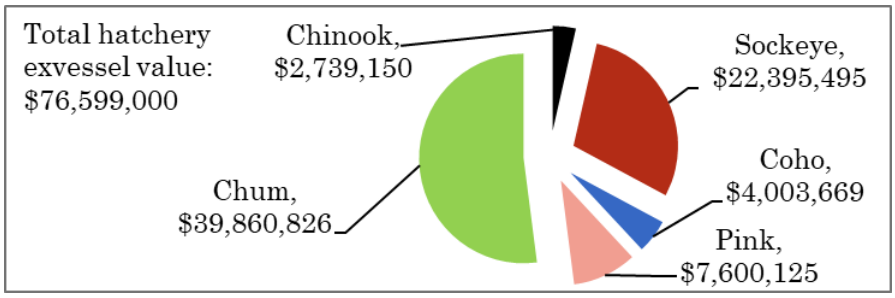

Figure 8.–Species composition of the 2024 Alaska hatchery contribution to the exvessel value of commercial harvest by species.

Note: Exvessel value for hatchery harvest total commercial harvest multiplied by the hatchery percent of the commercial harvest. Exvessel value source: https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/fishing/pdfs/commercial/2024_preliminary_season_summary_tables.pdf (accessed 12/13/2024).

Hatchery Contribution to Common Property Commercial Harvest

Alaska hatchery salmon contributed approximately 19.6 million fish to commercial common property fisheries and approximately 10.5 million fish to cost-recovery fisheries (Figure 9). Approximately 2.7 million salmon were taken for broodstock in preparation for future production.

[12] The commercial fishery is composed of 2 components: (1) the common property fisheries, which are open to fishermen holding salmon permits, and (2) cost-recovery fisheries, which are fish harvested to pay for PNP hatchery operations. Some broodstock sold as commercial cost recovery harvest and is shown here as broodstock.

[13] Note that hatchery contribution to the statewide harvest can differ from the contribution to the statewide exvessel value because of differences in exvessel values paid for salmon in different regions of the state. For example, Chinook salmon and chum salmon hatchery production is largely in Southeast Alaska, where exvessel price per pound is usually among the highest in the state for these 2 species.

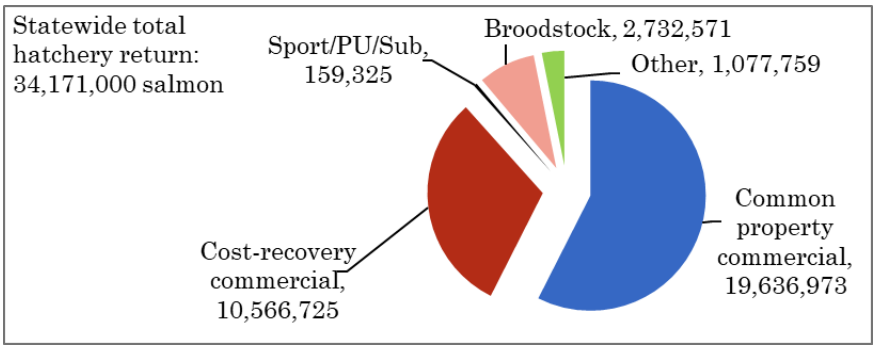

Figure 9.–Alaska salmon hatchery returns as reported by operators by return category, 2024. Other includes escapement, sea lion mortality, lagoon die-off, Metlakatla and test fishery harvest, etc. PU is Personal Use and Sub is Subsistence. Some broodstock carcasses sold as commercial cost-recovery harvest at low value and is shown here as broodstock.

Hatchery-produced salmon harvested in the commercial common property fisheries, 19.6 million salmon, had an estimated exvessel value of $52.6 million and made up 17% of the statewide commercial harvest exvessel value (Appendix D2). Cost-recovery harvest, which pays for hatchery operations, had an estimated exvessel value of $24.0 million, was 8% of the total commercial harvest exvessel value, and 24% of the exvessel value of hatchery harvest in commercial fisheries (Figure 6, Appendix I1).

Hatchery Contribution to Other Common Property Harvest

An estimated 187,000 hatchery-produced salmon, rainbow trout, Arctic char, and Arctic grayling were harvested in the sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries in 2024 (Table 2). Hatchery-produced coho salmon were the greatest part of this harvest (86,900), followed by sockeye salmon (40,900), rainbow trout (25,800), Chinook salmon (14,300), pink salmon (9,500), chum salmon (5,700), landlocked salmon (1,900), Arctic char (1,100), and Arctic grayling (400). Hatchery contribution to sport harvest is underestimated because the hatchery contribution is not estimated at all locations and is known to be underestimated at some locations (*e.g.*, shore-based harvest may be counted as a contribution but not harvest from boats), and some sport harvest is put and take and not counted as harvest.

Table 2.–Estimated sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest of hatchery-produced fish, 2024.

Region	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Arctic char	Rainbow trout	Arctic grayling	Landlocked salmon	Total
Southeast	7,758	5,287	49,122	1,285	5,765	0	0	0	0	69,217
Prince William Sound	49	9,000	21,593	8,054	0	0	0	0	0	38,696
Cook Inlet	6,461	26,600	15,917	200	0	0	0	0	0	49,178
Kodiak	25	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
Southcentral lakes	0	0	0	0	0	573	11,588	0	0	12,161
Interior lakes	0	0	0	0	0	551	14,169	393	1,909	17,022
Total	14,293	40,887	86,932	9,539	5,765	1,124	25,757	393	1,909	186,599

Hatchery Egg Takes

Private nonprofit hatcheries in Alaska are currently permitted to take a total of 2.6 billion eggs (Appendix B1). Prince William Sound hatcheries are permitted to take the highest number of eggs

(1.02 billion), followed by Southeast (975 million), Cook Inlet (309 million), and Kodiak (275 million). Although hatcheries are permitted to take a certain number of eggs of a species and stock each year, hatcheries do not always take their permitted capacity. Failure to take their permitted capacity can be due to low numbers of returning salmon, shifting program priorities, the hatchery building their rearing capacity, building their broodstock returns, or other reasons.

Eggs also are taken for production at non-PNP hatcheries, including William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery in Anchorage, Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery in Fairbanks, Crystal Lake Hatchery near Petersburg, and Tamgas Creek Hatchery operated by Metlakatla Indian Community on Anette Island.

Egg collection trends over time vary by species (Figure 10). Chinook salmon egg collections grew steadily from the late 1970s and 1980s and remained steady in subsequent years. Sockeye salmon egg collections grew steadily until the 1990s and steadily decreased in subsequent years. Coho salmon egg collections grew steadily until the mid-2010s and have been fairly stable in subsequent years. Pink salmon egg collections grew in the 1970s through early 1990s and have been stable since then. Chum salmon egg collections grew during the 1970s and 1980s, and again in the 2010s, with no increases since 2018.

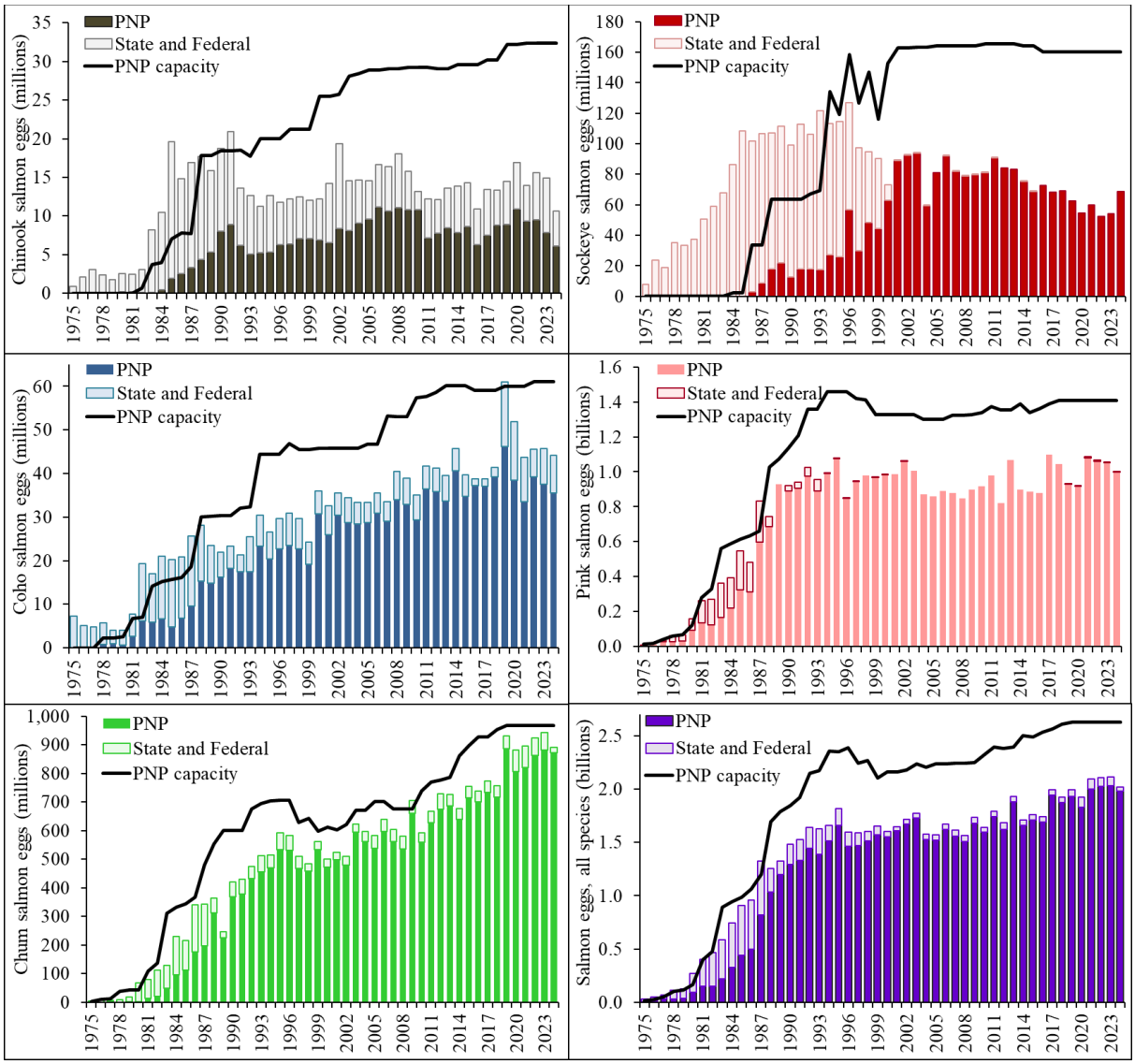

Figure 10.–Salmon eggs collected by PNP hatcheries and by state and federal hatcheries, and PNP hatchery permitted capacity by species and total, 1975–2024.

In 2024, 2.0 billion eggs were collected for Alaska hatcheries (Figures 10 and 11, Table 3). Most of these eggs were from pink salmon (991 million), followed by chum (892 million), sockeye (73 million), coho (44 million), and Chinook salmon (12 million). The number of eggs by area, operator, species, and location are in Appendix G1.

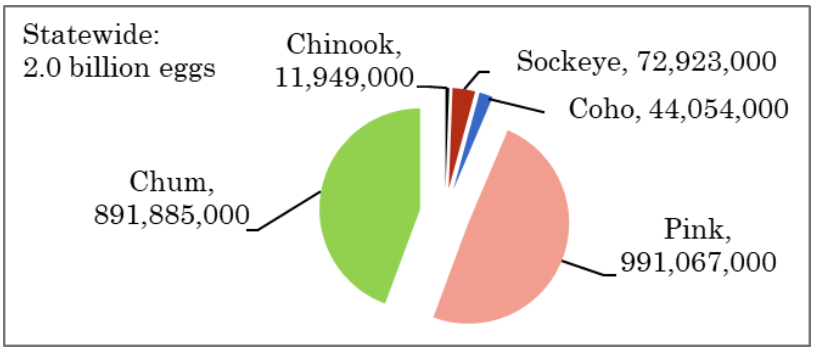

Figure 11.–Salmon eggs collected for Alaska hatchery programs by species, 2024. Rainbow trout eggs are not shown.

Table 3.–Estimated salmon egg takes for Alaska hatcheries as reported by operators, by area, 2024.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeast	10,023,346	22,412,000	37,697,459	52,460,303	707,837,365	830,430,473
Prince William Sound	40,000	38,759,242	4,777,691	722,623,044	149,513,199	915,713,176
Cook Inlet	1,852,042	6,910,036	1,169,417	831,436	0	15,047,682[a]
Interior	10,160	0	116,504	0	0	231,015[a]
Kodiak	23,464	4,841,987	292,460	215,152,171	34,534,071	254,844,153
Total	11,949,012	72,923,265	44,053,531	991,066,954	891,884,635	2,016,266,499[a]

[a] Includes Arctic char (449,600) and rainbow trout (3,939,502) eggs taken in Cook Inlet and Interior areas.

Hatchery Releases

Since 1995, annual hatchery releases have ranged from about 1.4 to 1.9 billion juvenile salmon (Figure 12). About 1.9 billion juvenile salmon were released in 2024 (Figure 12; Table 4). Most of the 2024 releases were pink (1 billion) and chum (781 million) salmon from eggs collected in 2023. The remainder of the releases were from eggs taken mainly in 2021 and were sockeye (34 million), coho (32 million), and Chinook (12 million) salmon. About 1 million rainbow trout were stocked in Alaska lakes.

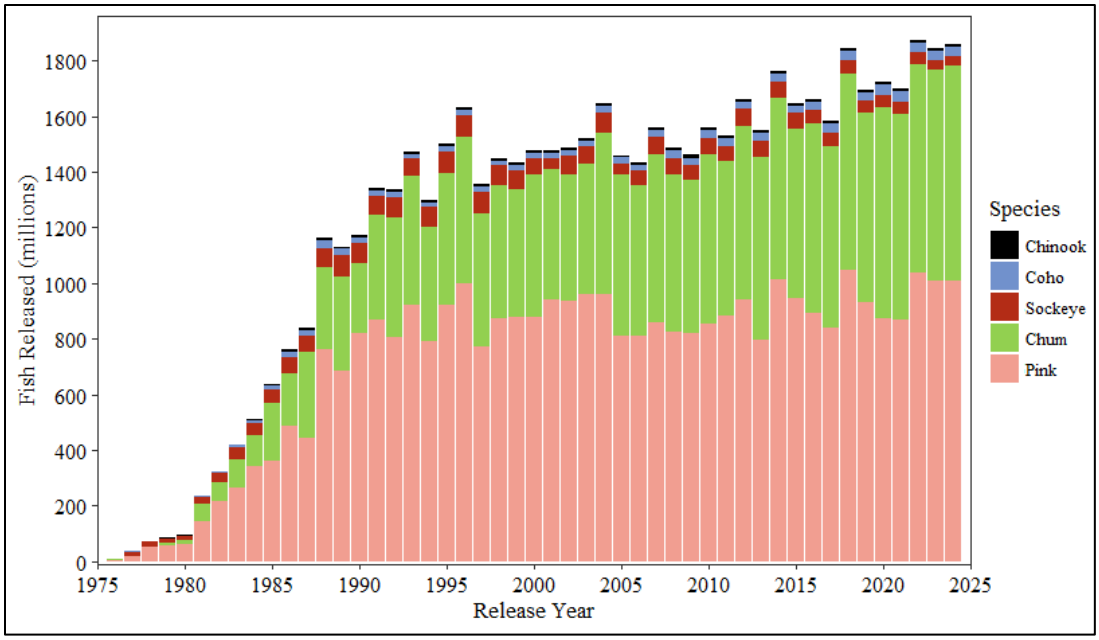

Figure 12.–Total salmon released for Alaska hatchery programs, 1975–2024.

Table 4.–Estimated juvenile salmon releases from Alaska hatcheries by region, 2024.

Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Rainbow trout	Total[a]
Southeast	10,166,678	12,355,900	25,080,030	48,605,847	629,770,735	47,515	726,026,705
Prince William Sound	257,052	15,267,069	2,953,561	722,476,991	130,474,050	971	871,429,694
Cook Inlet	2,006,063	3,307,731	1,298,230	42,900,016	0	780,210	50,349,552
Interior	41,143	0	132,151	0	0	261,278	456,143
Kodiak	3,227	3,580,066	2,996,626	198,856,532	20,875,844	74,334	226,386,629
Total	12,474,163	34,510,766	32,460,598	1,012,839,386	781,120,629	1,164,308	1,874,682,732

[a] Includes Arctic char (78,873) and lake trout (34,009) releases in Cook Inlet and Interior regions.

Projected Hatchery Return in 2025

Hatchery operators forecast a total return of about 83 million salmon in 2025. This includes returns of 62 million pink, 18 million chum, 2 million sockeye, 1 million coho, and 116,000 Chinook salmon to hatchery projects. Details of forecasted returns by area and project are in Appendix E1.

The 2024 hatchery return was 34.2 million fish, 64% the forecasted return of 53.4 million fish (Wilson 2024). Returns of all species but sockeye salmon were less than forecasted. Statewide, returns were 43% of forecasted pink, 76% of forecasted coho, 86% of forecasted chum, 86% of forecasted Chinook, and 187% of forecasted sockeye salmon.

All species combined, the forecasted hatchery returns in 2025 by area are about the same as the 2024 return in Southeast (100%). They are approximately double or more than the 2024 return in other areas (264–516%), primarily due to increased forecasted pink and coho salmon returns (forecasted returns are in Appendix E1). The hatchery return of pink salmon in 2025 is forecasted to be triple the 2024 return in Kodiak and 5x the 2024 return in Prince William Sound. The hatchery return of chum in 2025 is forecasted to be about the same as the 2024 chum salmon return in Southeast, approximately double the 2024 chum salmon return in Prince William Sound, and

72% of the 2024 chum salmon return in Kodiak. Sockeye salmon returns are forecasted to be 59% of the 2024 sockeye salmon return in Prince William Sound, 74% of the sockeye salmon return in Kodiak, and 115% of the sockeye salmon return in Cook Inlet. Coho salmon returns are forecasted to be over double the 2024 coho salmon returns in Prince William Sound and Kodiak, and are forecasted to be 104% of the 2024 coho salmon return in Southeast.

For comparison, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-ADF&G 2024 Southeast Alaska pink salmon commercial harvest forecast, which included hatchery and naturally spawned fish, was 19 million pink salmon.[14] The 2024 Southeast-area pink salmon commercial harvest (an estimated 3% hatchery production), was 19.0 million pink salmon, which was 100% of the forecast. The NOAA-ADF&G 2025 Southeast Alaska pink salmon commercial harvest forecast is 29 million pink salmon.[15]

PROPAGATIVE RESEARCH

In 2024, ARPs were issued for small-scale production, including salmon research, feasibility studies for potential hatchery production, vocational programs, and the extensive salmon in the classroom program conducted in schools across the state (Appendix F1).

HATCHERY ACTIVITY BY REGION

Southeast

Southeast Alaska has 2 planning regions: Northern Southeast and Southern Southeast. Hatchery production from both planning regions is presented together.

Hatcheries

The Southern Southeast Alaska PNP hatcheries operated by Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) are Burnett Inlet, Neets Bay, Whitman Lake, Deer Mountain, Klawock River, and Port Saint Nicholas (Figure 5). Since 2000, ADF&G has contracted SSRAA to operate the Crystal Lake Hatchery. Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) operates Tamgas Creek Hatchery, located on Annette Island (the only Indian Reserve in Alaska), which is not a PNP hatchery and is managed solely by MIC under federal regulation.

The Northern Southeast Alaska PNP hatcheries operated by Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) are Gunnuk Creek, Hidden Falls, Medvejie Creek, Sawmill Creek, and Little Port Walter (LPW). NSRAA was issued PNP permit No. 52 for operating LPW this year, which was previously operated by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). NSRAA is developing a broodstock return at Hidden Falls Hatchery for LPW and plans to continue working with NMFS on research projects at LPW. Other PNP hatcheries in Northern Southeast are Port Armstrong operated by Armstrong-Keta Incorporated, Macaulay and Snettisham operated by Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated (DIPAC), and Sheldon Jackson operated by the Sitka Sound Science Center.

Management considerations

The dominant species produced by Southeast Alaska hatcheries is chum salmon. Hatchery-produced chum salmon are caught in fisheries that are managed for sockeye or pink salmon

[14] *Source*: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/applications/dcfnewsrelease/1549019284.pdf (accessed October 9, 2024).
[15] *Source*: https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/applications/dcfnewsrelease/1644546982.pdf (accessed December 17, 2024).

harvest. Chum salmon not harvested in the sockeye and pink salmon fisheries, return to release sites in bays where they can be harvested with minimal impact to wild stocks.

In 1994, the Board of Fisheries established value allocations for harvest of salmon from enhancement projects among fisheries in the southeast Alaska area: seine, 44–49%; hand and power troll, 27–32%; and drift gillnet, 24–29% (5 AAC 33.364). By regulation, to comply with allocation plans, the Southeast joint Northern and Southern RPT makes annual recommendations to the commissioner on production changes to salmon enhancement (5 AAC 40.345). See the Hatchery Planning webpage for information about the next joint Northern and Southern RPT meeting.[16]

In 2024, of the 7 Chinook salmon stock of concern designations (Chilkat, King Salmon, Unuk, Stikine, Chickamin, and Taku Rivers, and Andrew Creek), 3 were delisted (Chilkat, Unuk, and Chickamin Rivers). [17] Of the 2 sockeye salmon stock of concern designations (McDonald Lake and Klukshu River), 1 was delisted (Klukshu River) and an additional sockeye salmon stock of concern was added (Hugh Smith Lake). The Northern Southeast Outside subregion chum salmon system was designated as a stock of concern. Management actions were taken to reduce harvest of these stocks throughout Southeast Alaska fisheries.

Hatchery returns in Southeast

In 2024, the joint Northern and Southern Southeast Alaska area had the 1st-ranked hatchery return out of the 4 planning areas, with a total return of 16.7 million salmon (Table 1).

About 10.1 million hatchery fish were caught in the Southeast Alaska commercial common property fisheries in 2024, worth an estimated exvessel value of $29 million, 45% of the exvessel value for commercial common property salmon fisheries in the region (Figure 13, Appendices D1, D2). Chum salmon contributed most to the value of the commercial common property harvest ($24.6 million), followed by coho ($2.2 million), Chinook ($1.6 million), sockeye ($354,000), and pink salmon ($156,000). The 10.1 million hatchery-produced salmon harvested in the Southeast commercial common property fishery accounted for 33% of the total commercial common property catch in the region (Appendix D1). Hatcheries contributed an estimated 91% of the chum, 26% of the coho, 17% of the Chinook, 7% of the sockeye, and 1% of the pink salmon, in numbers of fish, to CCP fisheries.

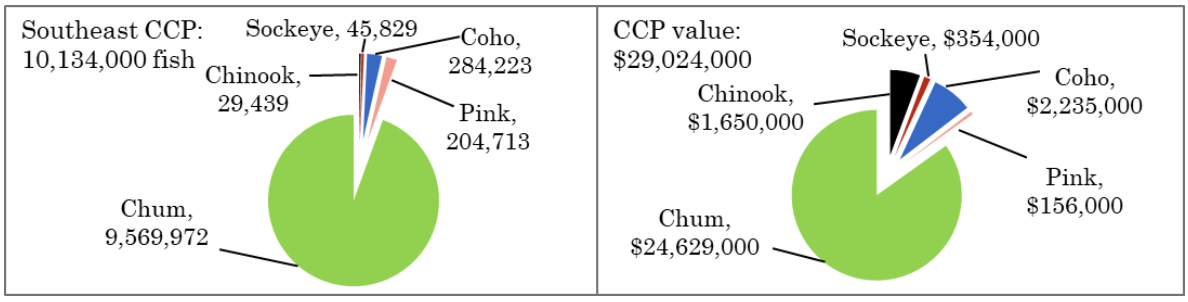

Figure 13.–Commercial common property (CCP) hatchery harvest in numbers of fish and exvessel value of CCP hatchery harvest in Southeast Alaska, 2024.

[16] *See* https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingHatcheriesPlanning.regional (accessed January 9, 2024).
[17] *Source*: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=specialstatus.akfishstocks (accessed November 14, 2023).

An additional 5.1 million salmon hatchery returns were harvested for cost recovery. Hatchery harvest including cost recovery accounted for 42% of the commercial harvest and 55% of the total commercial harvest value in Southeast Alaska. The total commercial harvest of hatchery-produced salmon reported by operators, including cost recovery, was 15.2 million fish, the 4th largest for Southeast Alaska since 1977 (Appendix M2).

For the sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries, coho salmon contributed the most hatchery-produced fish (49,100), followed by Chinook (7,800), chum (5,700), sockeye (5,300), and pink salmon (1,300; Table 2).

Details of the salmon returns in 2024 to the Southeast region, by return type, project, and species are in Appendices J1–J5.

Egg takes and releases in Southeast

In 2024, there were 830 million eggs taken in Southeast Alaska: 708 million chum, 52 million pink, 38 million coho, 22 million sockeye, and 10 million Chinook salmon eggs (Table 3, Figure 14). The number of eggs by area, operator, location, and species for 2024 are in Appendix G1. Historic PNP hatchery permitted green egg capacity and the number of eyed eggs are in Appendices K1–K8.

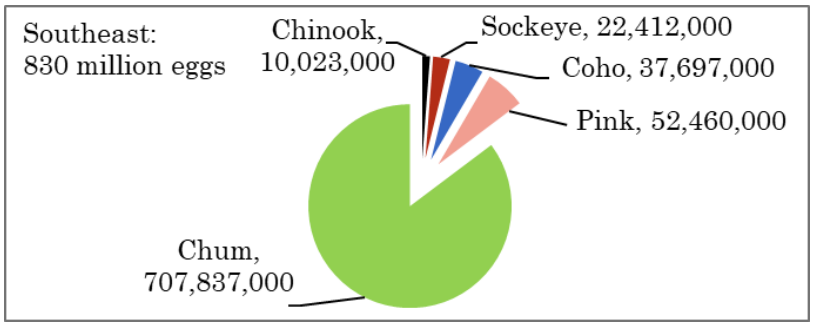

Figure 14.–Eggs collected, by species, for salmon hatchery programs in Southeast Alaska, 2024.

There were 726 million salmon released in Southeast Alaska in 2024: 630 million chum, 49 million pink, 25 million coho, 12 million sockeye, and 10 million Chinook salmon (Table 4, Figure 15). There were 47,000 rainbow trout stocked in Southeast lakes. The number of releases by area, operator, hatchery, release site, and species are in Appendix H1.

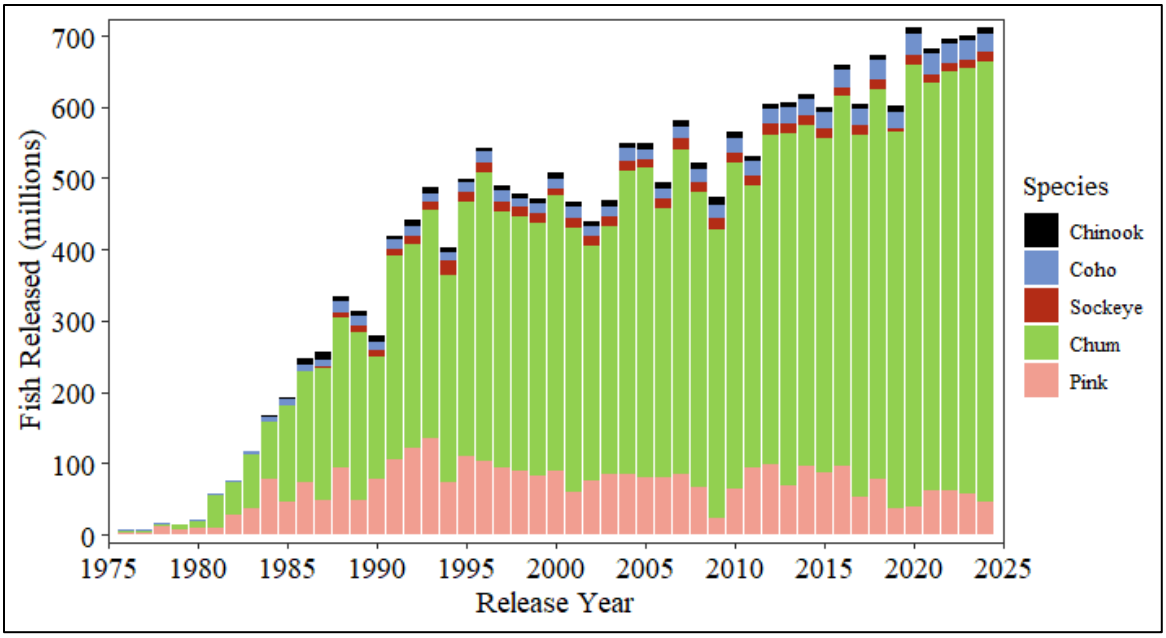

Figure 15.–Total salmon released for Southeast hatchery programs, 1975–2024.

Permit alterations for Southeast hatcheries

Southern Southeast

In Southern Southeast, there were no Permit Alteration Requests submitted and no changes to PNP permits.

Northern Southeast

In Southern Southeast, there were no Permit Alteration Requests submitted and no changes to PNP permits.

Prince William Sound

Hatcheries

Hatcheries operated by Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, an RAA, are Armin F. Koernig, Cannery Creek, Gulkana, Main Bay, and Wally Noerenberg. Solomon Gulch Hatchery is operated by the PNP corporation Valdez Fisheries Development Association (Figure 5).

Management Considerations

Most of Alaska's hatchery production is in Prince William Sound, where pink, chum, and sockeye salmon are the primary species produced at hatcheries.

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association (PWSAC) produced salmon harvested in the commercial common property fishery allocation are reviewed for consistency with the Prince William Sound Management and Salmon Enhancement Allocation Plan (5 AAC 24.370). In this plan, corrective measures are applied to fisheries the year following calculation of value by gear group. The set gillnet gear group allocation is 4% of the five-year average value of PWSAC-produced salmon harvested in the commercial common property fishery. If the set gillnet gear group exceeds 5% of the five-year average value of PWSAC-produced salmon, they are limited to

no more than 36 hours of fishing time per week beginning July 10 in the following year. Drift gillnet and purse seine gear groups are each allocated 50% of the value of PWSAC-produced salmon harvested in the commercial common property fishery, excluding set gillnet harvest values. If the drift gillnet gear group harvest value is 45% or less, then the following year, the drift gillnet gear group has exclusive access to enhanced returns in the Port Chalmers Subdistrict harvest from June 1 through July 30. If the purse seine gear group harvest value is 45% or less, then the following year, the purse seine gear group has exclusive access to the enhanced returns at Esther Subdistrict from June 1 through July 20. The five-year (2019–2023) average value percentages for each gear type resulted in the drift gillnet gear group having exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict from June 1 through July 30 in 2025.[18]

The Coghill Lake sockeye salmon stock in Prince William Sound has been a concern for Prince William Sound fishery managers in recent years. Although the total run to Coghill Lake (catch plus escapement) was estimated to be well above escapement needs each year between 2013 and 2016, escapements to the lake were below the lower bound of the escapement goal in 2013, 2015, and 2016. Although no fishery openings occurred to target Coghill Lake sockeye salmon in any of these years, Coghill Lake sockeye salmon were harvested along their migration routes in fisheries targeting primarily hatchery returns. Managers were more restrictive in the amount of fishing area opened along the Coghill Lake sockeye salmon migration corridors in 2017 and 2018 and successfully achieved the escapement goal. In 2024, the Coghill River weir count was 86,969 sockeye salmon, above the Sustainable Escapement Goal range of 20,000–75,000 fish.[19] There are no longer any stocks of concern in Prince William Sound.[20]

Hatchery returns in Prince William Sound

In 2024 Prince William Sound had the 2nd-ranked hatchery return of 4 planning areas with active hatcheries with a total return of 12.7 million salmon (Table 1).

About 9.2 million hatchery fish were caught in the commercial common property (CCP) fisheries, worth an estimated exvessel value of $19 million, 58% of the exvessel value for CCP salmon fisheries in the region (Figure 16, Appendices D1, D2). Sockeye salmon contributed most to the value of the CCP harvest ($14.3 million), followed by chum ($2.6 million), pink ($1.9 million), and coho salmon ($17,000). The 9.2 million hatchery-produced salmon harvested in the CCP fishery accounted for 70% of the total CCP catch in the region (Appendix D1). Hatcheries contributed an estimated 57% of the sockeye, 92% of the chum, 74% of the pink, and 2% of the coho salmon, in numbers of fish, to CCP fisheries.

[18] *Source*: Prince William Sound Salmon Fishery–2024 Allocation Plan (5 AAC 24.370) Advisory Announcement https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/applications/dcfnewsrelease/1646257261.pdf (accessed February 11, 2025).

[19] *Source*: 2022 Prince William Sound salmon season summary advisory announcement. https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/applications/dcfnewsrelease/1642055378.pdf (accessed February 11, 2025).

[20] *Source*: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=specialstatus.akfishstocks (accessed February 11, 2025).

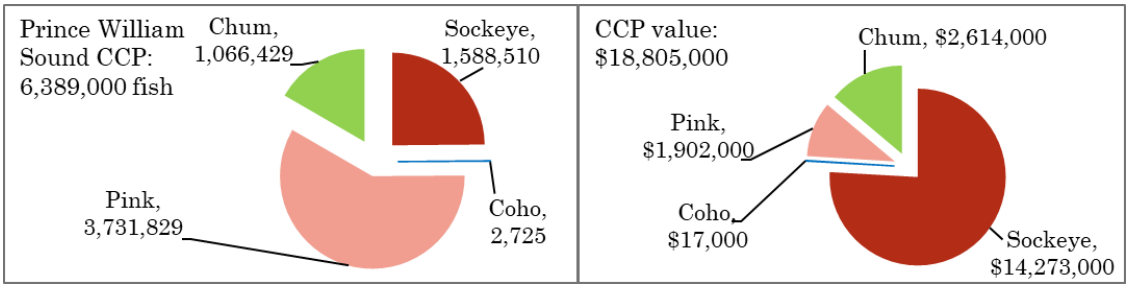

Figure 16.–Commercial common property (CCP) hatchery harvest in numbers of fish and exvessel value of commercial common property hatchery harvest in Prince William Sound, Alaska, 2024.

An additional 4.4 million salmon were harvested for cost recovery. Hatchery harvest, including cost recovery, accounted for 79% of the commercial harvest and 65% of the total commercial harvest value in Prince William Sound. The total hatchery commercial harvest, including cost recovery, of 10.8 million salmon was approximately mid-ranking, the 36th largest, for Prince William Sound since 1977 (Appendix M3).

For the sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries, coho salmon contributed the most hatchery-produced fish (21,600), followed by sockeye (9,000), pink (8,100), and Chinook salmon (49; Table 2).

Details of the salmon returns in 2024 to the Prince William Sound region, by return type, project, and species are in Appendices J1–J5.

Egg takes and releases in Prince William Sound

In 2024, there were 916 million eggs taken in Prince William Sound: 773 million pink, 149 million chum, 39 million sockeye, and 5 million coho salmon (Table 3, Figure 17). The number of eggs taken in 2024 by area, operator, location, and species are in Appendix G1. Historic PNP hatchery permitted egg capacity and number of green eggs are in Appendices K13–K17.

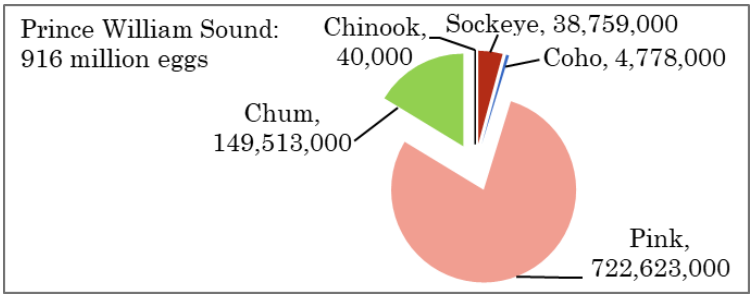

Figure 17.–Eggs collected by species for salmon hatchery programs in Prince William Sound, Alaska, 2024.

In 2024, there were 871 million juvenile salmon released in the Prince William Sound area: 722 million pink, 130 million chum, 15 million sockeye, 3 million coho, and 257,000 Chinook salmon (Table 4, Figure 18). There were 1,000 rainbow trout stocked in Prince William Sound lakes. The number of releases by area, operator, hatchery, release site, and species are in Appendix H1.

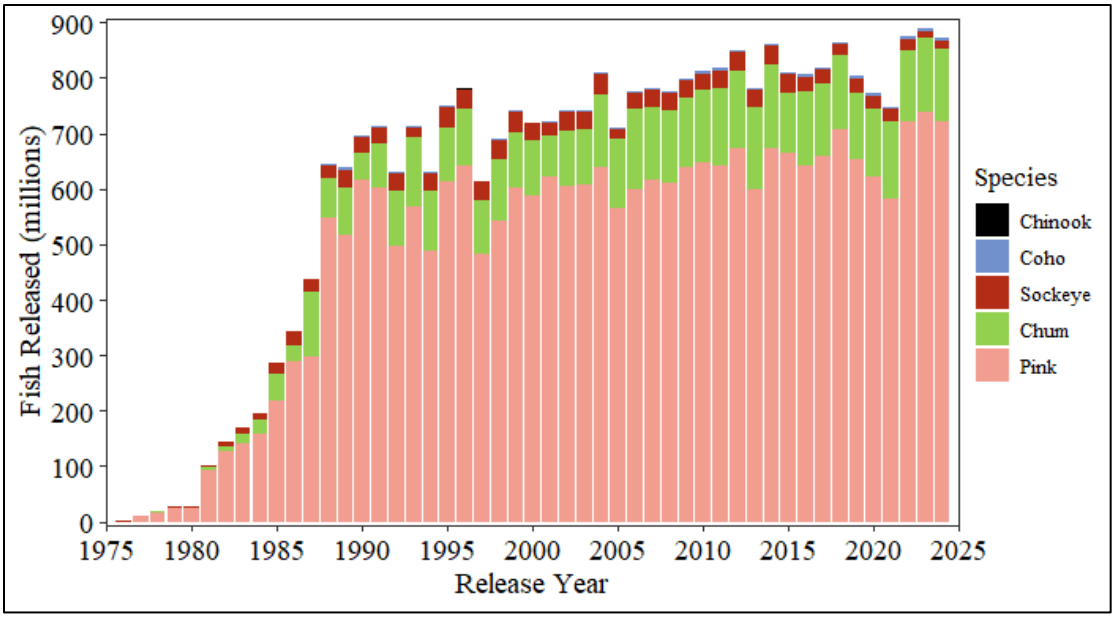

Figure 18.–Total salmon released for Prince William Sound hatchery programs, 1975–2024.

Permit alterations for Prince William Sound hatcheries

One Permit Alteration Request (PAR) was submitted for the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery PNP permit No. 20 to increase the permitted number of Power Creek and Ibeck Creek stock coho salmon green eggs from 135,000 to 250,000 with release of smolts at Fleming Spit. The request was not an increase in the coho salmon permitted egg capacity. This PAR was approved on condition that broodstock collection may only occur on a single stock.

Cook Inlet

The hatcheries in Cook Inlet operated by Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association are Trail Lakes, Tutka Bay Lagoon, and Port Graham (Figure 5). Cook Inlet hatcheries produce primarily sockeye and pink salmon. Additionally, ADF&G operates the William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery in Anchorage.

In Cook Inlet, there are 5 Chinook, 1 chum, and 1 sockeye salmon stocks of concern.[21] The Chinook salmon stocks of concern are the Chuitna River, Theodore River, Alexander Creek, East Susitna River, and Kenai River (late run) stocks. The chum salmon stock of concern is the McNeil River stock. The sockeye salmon stock of concern is the Mikfik Lake stock.

Hatchery returns in Cook Inlet

In 2024, Cook Inlet had the 4th-ranked hatchery return of the 4 planning areas with active hatcheries with a total return of 233,000 salmon (Table 1).

About 3,000 hatchery fish were caught in the Cook Inlet CCP fisheries, worth an estimated exvessel value of $31,000, 0.2% of the exvessel value for CCP salmon fisheries in the region (Appendices D1 and D2). The contribution of pink and sockeye salmon to non-terminal mixed-stock common property fisheries could not be estimated because catch sampling results were not available at the time of reporting. The 3,000 sockeye salmon produced by Cook Inlet hatcheries

[21] *Source*: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=specialstatus.akfishstocks (accessed February 11, 2025).

harvested in the Cook Inlet CCP terminal-area fisheries accounted for 0.2% of the Cook Inlet sockeye CCP harvest, in numbers of fish (Appendix D1).

An additional 155,000 salmon were harvested for cost recovery. Hatchery harvest, including cost recovery, accounted for 8% of the commercial harvest and 8% of the total commercial harvest value in Cook Inlet. The total hatchery commercial harvest, including cost recovery, of 23,000 salmon was the 4th lowest for Cook Inlet since 1977 (Appendix M3).

For the Cook Inlet sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries, sockeye salmon contributed the most hatchery-produced fish (26,600), followed by coho (15,900), Chinook (6,500), and pink salmon (200; Table 2). Additionally, rainbow trout (11,600) and Arctic char (600) were caught in southcentral-area lakes.

Details of the salmon returns in 2024 to the Cook Inlet region, by return type, project, and species are in Appendices J1–J5.

Egg takes and releases in Cook Inlet

In 2024, there were 11 million salmon eggs taken in Cook Inlet: 6.9 million sockeye, 1.8 million Chinook, 1.2 million coho, and 831,000 pink salmon (Table 3, Figure 19). The number of eggs by area, operator, location, and species are in Appendix G1. Historic PNP hatchery permitted egg capacity and number of green eggs are in Appendices K9–K12.

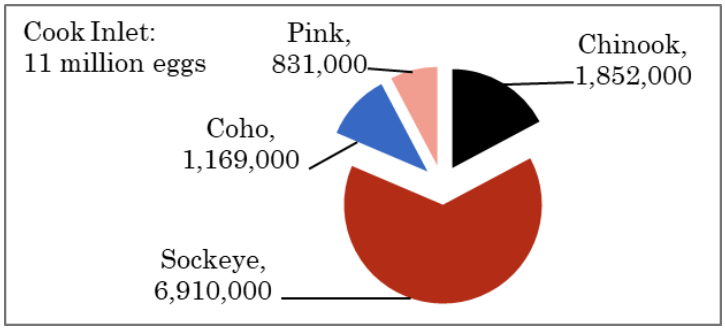

Figure 19.–Eggs collected, by species, for salmon hatchery programs in Cook Inlet, Alaska, 2024.

In 2024, there were 50 million salmon released from Cook Inlet hatcheries: 43 million pink, 3 million sockeye, 2 million Chinook, and 1 million coho salmon (Table 4, Figure 20). Additionally, there were 780,000 rainbow trout, 57,000 Arctic char, and 11,000 lake trout stocked in southcentral lakes. The number of releases by area, operator, hatchery, release site, and species are in Appendix H1.

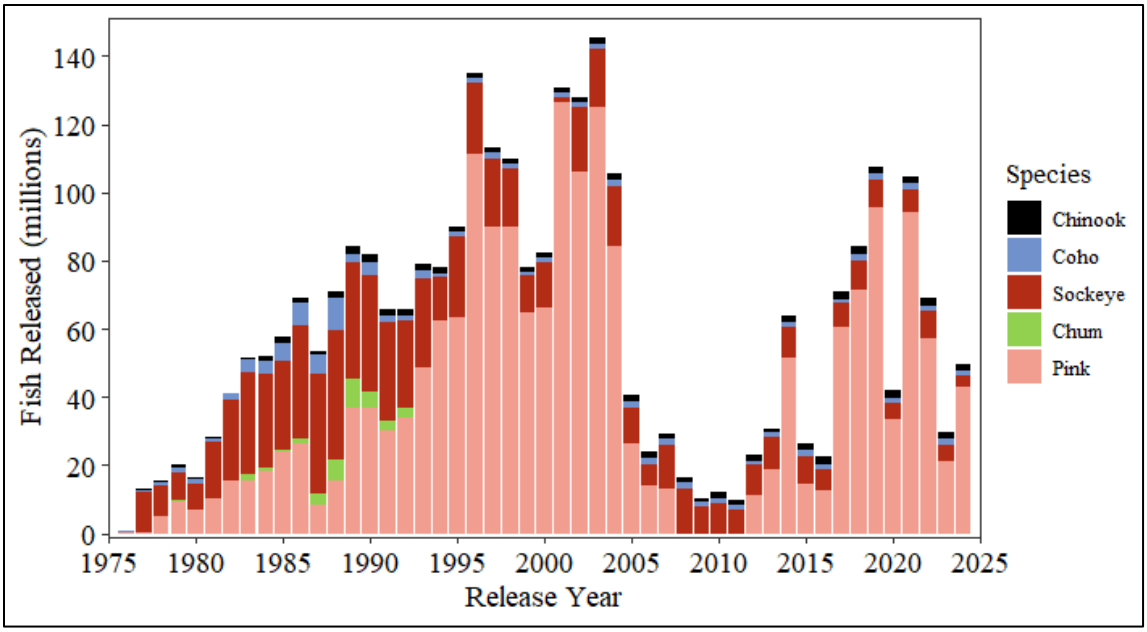

Figure 20.–Total salmon released for Cook Inlet hatchery programs, 1975–2024.

Permit alterations for Cook Inlet hatcheries

Three Permit Alteration Requests (PARs) for Cook Inlet hatcheries were submitted for consideration in 2024. The PARs were to add drift and set gillnet as legal gear for cost recovery harvest in Special Harvest Areas, which were approved, amending the Port Graham Hatchery PNP permit No. 46, the Tutka Bay Lagoon PNP permit No. 32, and the Trail Lakes Hatchery PNP Permit No. 27.

Kodiak

The hatcheries in Kodiak include Kitoi Bay and Pillar Creek, operated by Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

For several years, pink salmon were not marked because they return to a release site on Afognak Island where there are no substantial wild pink salmon stocks. In recent years, Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association has been using innovative techniques to increase the number of otolith-marked fish, including using thermally stratified lake water, dry marking, and salt water. These techniques are useful when traditional otolith thermal marking methods, raising and lowering the temperature of rearing water, are logistically challenging. Starting in 2012, a portion of sockeye were otolith-marked using a dry mark technique. Starting in 2013, 100% of chum salmon were otolith-marked using thermally stratified lake water, and a portion of coho salmon were otolith-marked with a dry mark. In 2017 and 2018, a portion of pink salmon were otolith-marked using salt water. Starting in 2018, 100% of late-run sockeye salmon were otolith-marked with a dry mark; starting in 2019, 100% of pink salmon were otolith-marked using salt water, and 100% of coho were otolith-marked with a dry mark technique.

There are 2 stocks of concern in the Kodiak area: Karluk River and Ayakulik River Chinook salmon.[22]

[22] *Source*: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=specialstatus.akfishstocks (accessed February 11, 2025).

Hatchery returns in Kodiak

In 2024, Kodiak had the 3rd-ranked hatchery return of the 4 planning areas with active hatcheries with a total return of 4.6 million salmon (Table 1).

About 3.1 million hatchery fish were caught in the CCP fisheries, worth an estimated exvessel value of $4.7 million, 30% of the exvessel value for CCP salmon fisheries in the region (Figure 21, Appendices D1, D2). Pink salmon contributed most to the value of the CCP harvest ($2.4 million), followed by sockeye ($1.6 million), chum ($636,000), and coho ($38,000) salmon. The 3.1 million hatchery-produced salmon harvested in the Kodiak CCP fishery accounted for 37% of the total CCP catch (Appendix D1). Hatcheries contributed an estimated 38% of the pink, 75% of the chum, 16% of the coho, and 19% of the sockeye salmon, in numbers of fish, to CCP fisheries by species.

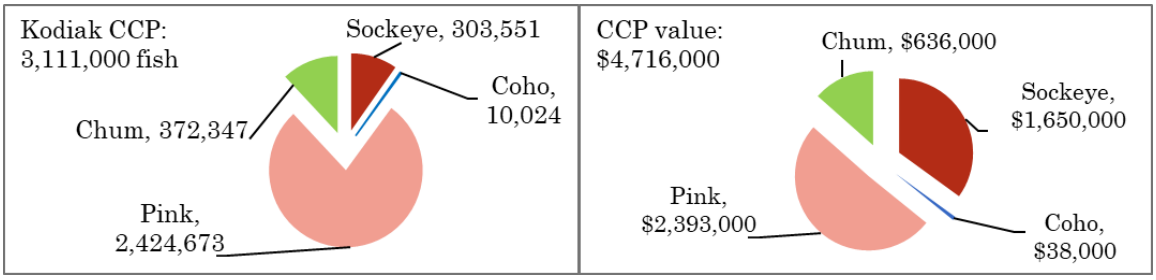

Figure 21.–Commercial common property (CCP) hatchery harvest in numbers of fish and exvessel value of CCP hatchery harvest in Kodiak, Alaska, 2024.

An additional 1.0 million salmon were harvested for cost recovery. Hatchery harvest, including cost recovery, accounted for 44% of the commercial harvest and 35% of the commercial harvest value in Kodiak. The total hatchery commercial harvest, including cost recovery, of 4.1 million salmon was approximately mid-ranking, the 22nd largest, for Kodiak since 1977 (Appendix M5).

Of the sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries, coho salmon contributed the most hatchery-produced fish (300), followed by Chinook salmon (25; Table 2).

Details of the salmon returns in 2024 to Kodiak, by return type, project, and species are in Appendices J1–J5.

Egg takes and releases in Kodiak

In 2024, there were 255 million salmon eggs taken in Kodiak: 215 million pink, 34 million chum, 5 million sockeye, 292,000 coho, and 23,000 Chinook salmon (Table 3, Figure 22). The number of eggs taken by area, operator, location, and species are in Appendix G1. Historic PNP hatchery permitted egg capacity and number of green eggs are in Appendices K18–K22.

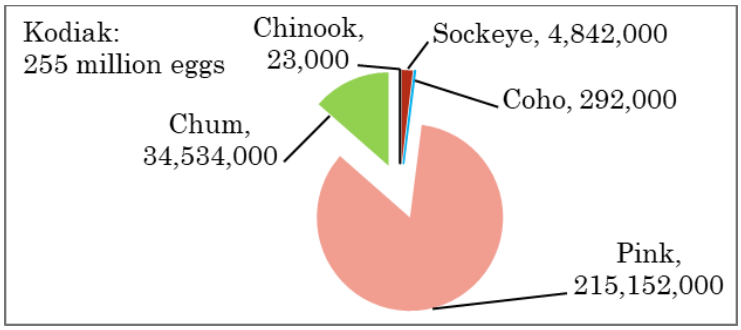

Figure 22.–Eggs collected, by species, for salmon hatchery programs in Kodiak, Alaska, 2024.

In 2024, there were 226 million salmon released from Kodiak hatcheries: 199 million pink, 21 million chum, 4 million sockeye, 3 million coho, and 3,000 Chinook salmon (Table 4, Figure 23). There were 74,000 rainbow trout stocked in Kodiak lakes. See Appendix H1 for releases by species and release site.

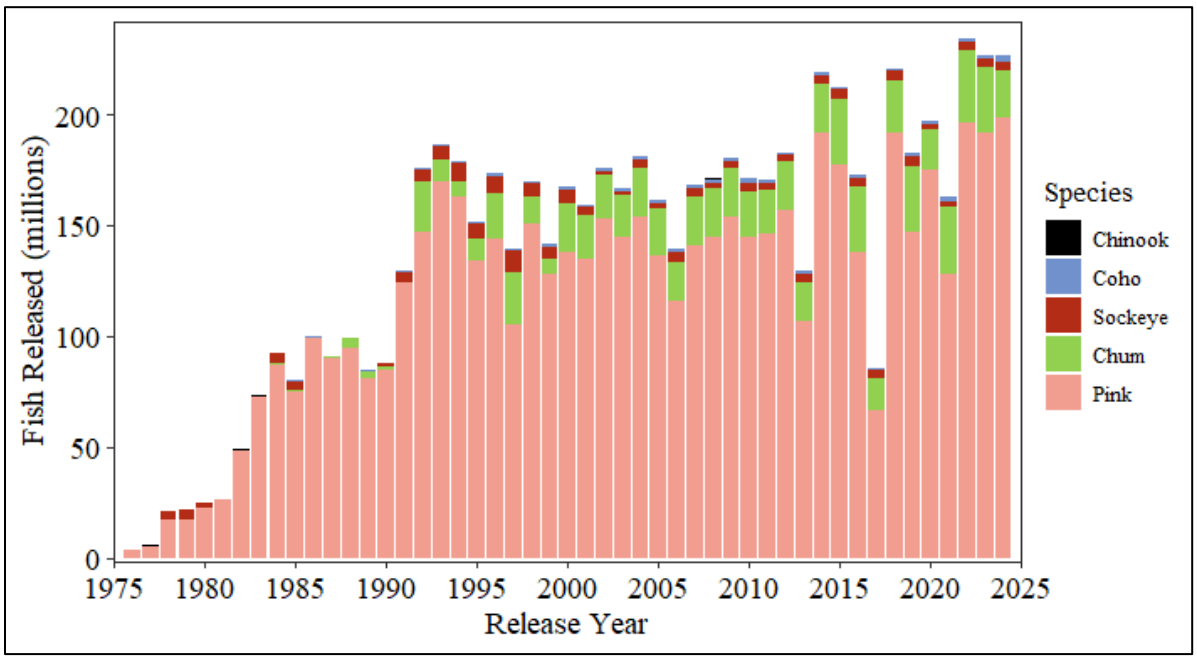

Figure 23.–Total salmon released for Kodiak Alaska hatchery programs, 1975–2024.

Permit alterations for Kodiak hatcheries

One Permit Alteration Request (PAR) was submitted for consideration in 2024. It proposed adding a remote release site for up to 40,000 coho salmon smolt in the vicinity of Ouzinkie Village, at a location south of the harbor near the freshwater discharge of Katmai Lake. The PAR was approved, amending Kitoi Bay Hatchery PNP Permit No. 29.

Interior

There is one hatchery in Interior Alaska, Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery, which is operated by ADF&G.

Hatchery returns in Interior

In 2024, an estimated combined total of 17,000 rainbow trout, Arctic char, Arctic grayling, Chinook salmon, and coho salmon were caught in Interior Alaska lakes (Table 2).

Egg takes and releases in Interior

In 2024, there were 231,000 eggs taken in Interior: 104,000 Arctic char, 116,000 coho, and 10,000 Chinook salmon. The number of eggs by area, operator, location, and species are in Appendix G1.

In 2024, there were 261,000 rainbow trout, 132,000 coho salmon, 41,000 Chinook salmon, 23,000 lake trout, and 22,000 Arctic char stocked in Interior Alaska lakes (Table 3). The number of releases by area, operator, hatchery, release site, and species are in Appendix H1.

Permit alterations for Interior hatcheries

There are no PNP hatchery permits issued for hatcheries in the interior area and there were no PARs submitted for consideration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the many hatchery operator staff members at the ADF&G, Armstrong-Keta Inc., Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, Douglas Island Pink and Chum Inc., Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association, Metlakatla Indian Community, National Marine Fisheries Service, Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association, Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, Sitka Sound Science Center, and Valdez Fisheries Development Association who completed annual reports that are the basis for this document. Additionally, thank you to programming staff Bil Rosky, Eric Lardizabal, and Tim Frawley, who developed and maintain the data entry, management, and storage applications used by hatchery operators and ADF&G staff statewide.

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APPENDIX A: ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM TIMELINE

Appendix A1.–Alaska salmon fisheries enhancement program timeline.

Year	Event	Number of state operated hatcheries	Number of PNP owned or operated hatcheries	Number 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 Fort Richardson	3		
1959	Statehood. Alaska becomes the 49th US state.			
1965	1 state hatchery constructed at Fire Lake	4		
1969	1 state hatchery constructed at Crystal Lake	5		
1971	Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development Division created by Legislature			
	2 state hatcheries constructed: Crooked Creek and Gulkana	7		
	State enhancement projects at Starrigavan and Halibut Cove started			
1973	Limited Entry law enacted, creating fishery limitations for the purpose of conservation.			
	2 state hatcheries constructed: Beaver Falls and East Creek	9		
1974	Legislature authorizes permitting for PNP corporations to operate hatcheries.			
	4 PNP permits issued: Perry Island (#1), Port San Juan (renamed Armin F. Koernig Hatchery in 1985; #2), Sheldon Jackson (#3), and Sandy Bay (#4)		4	
1975	2 state hatcheries constructed: Big Lake and Tutka Bay Lagoon	11		
	AS 16.10.375 passed, designating regions for Regional Planning Teams and enhancing salmon			
	1 state hatchery constructed at Elmendorf	12		
1976	2 PNP permits issued: Burnett Inlet (#5) and Kowee Creek (#6)		6	
	1 PNP permit issued to Gunnuk Creek (#7)		7	
	2 state hatcheries constructed: Klawock River and Russell Creek	14		
1977	State enhancement project at Karluk Lake started			
	1 PNP permit issued to Whitman Lake (#8)		8	
1978	2 state hatcheries constructed: Cannery Creek and Hidden Falls	16		
	3 PNP permits issued: Salmon Creek (#9), Meyers Chuck (#10), Sheep Creek (#11)		11	
	1 state hatchery constructed: Snettisham	17		
1979	1 state hatchery closed (Fire Lake) and Starrigavan project ended	16		
	1 PNP permit issued to Burro Creek (#12)		12	
	2 state hatcheries constructed: Clear and Main Bay; and	18		
1980	1 hatchery at Tamgas Creek constructed (Metlakatla Indian Community/Bureau of Indian Affairs)			3

-continued-

Year	Event	Number of state operated hatcheries	Number of PNP owned or operated hatcheries	Number of federal hatcheries
	1 state hatchery closed: East Creek	17	12	3
	2 state hatcheries constructed: Sikusuilaq and Trail Lakes	19		
	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded and new permit issued to new operator at Salmon Creek (#9, new #14)		12	
1981	3 PNP permits issued: Port Armstrong (#13), Solomon Gulch (#15), Medvejie Creek (#16)		15	
1982	2 PNP permits issued: Eklutna (#17) and Favorite Bay (#18)		17	
	3 PNP permits issued: Neets Bay (#19), Esther Island (renamed Wally Noerenberg Hatchery in 1990; #20), Crittenden Creek (#22)		20	
1983	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) jointly operated ADF&G/SSRAA	19	23	
1987	1 PNP permit issued to Gastineau (renamed Macaulay Salmon Hatchery in 2000 (#25)		24	
	4 state hatcheries contracted to private sector (Cannery Creek, Trail Lakes, Hidden Falls, Kitoi Bay)	15		
	4 PNP permits issued: Cannery Creek (#26), Trail Lakes (#27), Hidden Falls (#28), Kitoi Bay (#29)		28	
	1 state hatchery constructed (Pillar Creek)	16		
	1 PNP permit rescinded: Sandy Bay PNP (#4)		27	
1988	1 PNP permit rescinded: Salmon Creek (#14)		26	
	CSHB432 becomes law (AS 16.40.210) prohibiting finfish farming in Alaska			
1990	1 PNP permit issued to Bell Island (#30)		27	
	5 state hatcheries contracted to private sector: Beaver Falls (#24), already operated by PNP; Main Bay, Tutka, Pillar Creek, Gulkana	12	31	
1991	Portions of 6 state hatcheries paid for by private or federal funds			
	1 state hatchery closed: Russell Creek	11		
	2 PNP permits issued: Port Graham (#33), Haines Projects (#34)		33	
1992	1 PNP permit revoked: Meyers Chuck (#10)		32	
1992	3 state hatcheries transferred from Commercial Fisheries Management and Development to Sport Fish Division (Broodstock Development Center, Elmendorf, and Ft. Richardson)	11	32	3

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Year	Event	Number of state operated hatcheries	Number of PNP owned or operated hatcheries	Number of federal hatcheries
	Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development Division merged with the Commercial Fisheries Division to form the Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division			
	2 state hatcheries contracted to private sector: Crooked Creek and Klawock River	9	34	
1993	1 state hatchery closed: Big Lake	8		
	1 state hatchery conveyed: Deer Mountain	7		
	3 PNP permits issued: Tutka Bay Lagoon (#32), Crooked Creek (#35), Klawock River (#36), Deer Mountain (#37)		35	
1994	Ft. Richardson Hatchery merged with Broodstock Development Center	6		
	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded and new permit issued to new operator at Klawock River (#36, new #38)		35	
	1 state hatchery transferred from Division of Commercial Fisheries Management & Development to Division of Sport Fish: Crystal Lake			
1995	1 state hatchery closed: Sikusuilaq	5		
	1 state hatchery contracted to private sector: Snettisham (#39)	4	36	
	1 state hatchery transferred from Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division to Sport Fish Division: Clear			
1996	3 PNP permits revoked: Crittenden Creek (#22), Santa Anna (#21), and Favorite Bay (#18)		33	
	1 state hatchery closed: Clear	3		
	2 state contracted (PNP) hatcheries closed: Beaver Falls (#24), Crooked Creek (#35)		31	
1997	1 PNP hatchery rescinded and new permit issued to new operator at Burnett Inlet (#5, new #40)		31	
1998	1 PNP hatchery permit issued: Pillar Creek (#41), already operating under contract			
	1 state hatchery contracted to private sector: Crystal Lake Hatchery (PNP permit not issued)	2	32	
	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded: Port Camden (# 23)		31	
2000	1 PNP hatchery permit issued: Gulkana (#42), already operating under contract			
	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded: Kowee Creek (#6)		30	
2001	1 PNP permit issued: Main Bay (#31)			

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Year	Event	Number of state operated hatcheries	Number of PNP owned or operated hatcheries	Number of federal hatcheries
2002	1 PNP hatchery closed: Bell Island (#30)		29	
2004	1 PNP hatchery permit issued: Port Saint Nicholas (#43)		30	
2007	1 PNP hatchery permit issued: Sawmill Creek (#44)		31	
2008	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded: Burro Creek (#12)		30	
	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded and new permit issued to new operator at Sheldon Jackson (#3, new #45)		30	
2011	1 state hatchery closed (Elmendorf), 1 state hatchery opened (William Jack Hernandez)	2		
	1 state hatchery opened (Ruth Burnett)	3		
2012	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded (#33) and a new permit issued to new operator at Port Graham (#46)		30	
2014	1 state hatchery closed: Fort Richardson	2	30	
2015	1 PNP Hatchery, Sheep Creek in Juneau, permit was voluntarily rescinded		29	
	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded (#38) and a new permit issued to new operator at Klawock River (#47)		29	
2016	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded (#43) and a new permit issued to new operator at Port St. Nicholas (#48)			
2017	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded (#37) and a new permit issued to new operator at Deer Mountain (#49)		29	
	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded (#7) and a new permit issued to new operator at Gunnuk Creek (#50)		30	
2018	1 PNP hatchery permit issued: Little Port Walter (#51)			
2024	1 PNP hatchery permit rescinded (#51) and a new permit issued to new operator at Little Port Walter (#52)	2	30	2

Note: Four private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery facilities are permitted but currently inactive: Perry Island Hatchery (Prince William Sound), Eklutna Hatchery (Eklutna), Little Port Walter operated by Armstrong-Keta Incorporated (southeast), and Haines Projects (Haines). There are 11 state-owned hatcheries that are contracted to PNP operators. Of the 2 federal facilities, 1 is hatchery research: Auke Creek Hatchery (National Marine Fisheries Service, inactive) and 1 is a tribal hatchery under tribal and federal regulation: Tamgas Creek Hatchery (Metlakatla Indian Community, active).

APPENDIX B: PERMITTED CAPACITY OF ALASKA PRIVATE NONPROFIT HATCHERIES, 2024

Appendix B1.–Permitted capacity of Alaska private nonprofit hatcheries, in millions of eggs, 2024.

Region/Area	Corp.	Hatchery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Other	Total
Southeast									
Southern Southeast	SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	0	2.70	4.50	0	97.20	0	104.40
		Neets Bay	2.00	0	5.00	0	102.70	0	109.70
		Whitman Lake	2.30	2.50	7.50	0	45.10	0	57.40
		Deer Mountain	0.60	0	0	0	0	0.20	0.80
		Klawock River	0	1.00	5.50	0	0	0	6.5
		Port Saint Nicholas	0.77	0	0	0	8.00	0	8.77
Southern Southeast total			5.67	6.20	22.50	0	253.00	0.20	287.57
Northern Southeast	NSRAA	Gunnuk Creek	0	0	0.50	20.00	65.00	0	85.50
		Haines Projects[a]	0	2.00	0	0	4.80	0	6.80
		Hidden Falls[b]	3.80	0	7.70	0	101.00	0	112.50
		Little Port Walter	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	1.00
		Medvejie Creek	5.20	0	3.30	0.30	77.00	0	85.80
		Sawmill Creek	2.00	0	4.33	0	30.00	0	36.33
	AKI	Port Armstrong[b,c]	2.00	0	6.00	105.00	60.00	0	173.00
	DIPAC	Macaulay	1.25	0	1.50	0	135.00	0.05	137.80
		Snettisham	0	33.50	0	0	0	0	33.50
	SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	0	0	0.25	3.00	3.00	0	6.25
		Medvejie	0	0	0	0	9.00	0	9.0
Northern Southeast total			14.85	35.50	23.58	128.30	484.80	0.05	687.08
Southeast total			20.52	41.70	46.08	128.30	737.80	0.25	974.65
Southcentral									
Prince William Sound	PWSAC	Armin F. Koernig	0	0	0	190.00	34.00	0	224.00
		Cannery Creek	0	0	0	187.00	0	0	187.00
		Gulkana	0	36.75	0	0	0	0	36.75
		Main Bay	0	12.40	0	0	0	0	12.40
		Wally Noerenberg	4.00	0	4.00	148.00	131.00	0	287.00
	VFDA	Solomon Gulch	0.30	0	2.00	270.00	0	0	272.30
Prince William Sound total			4.30	49.15	6.00	795.00	165.00	0	1,019.45
Cook Inlet									
	CIAA	Eklutna[a]	0	18.00	0.16	0	0	0	18.16
		Trail Lakes	4.00	30.00	6.00	0	0	0	40.00
		Tutka Bay	0	0.66	0	125.00	0	0	125.66
		Port Graham[a]	0	0	0	125.00	0	0	125.00
Cook Inlet total			4.00	48.66	6.16	250.00	0	0	308.82
Southcentral total			8.30	97.81	12.16	1,045.00	165.00	0	1,328.27
Kodiak/Westward									
Kodiak	KRAA	Kitoi Bay	0	0.85	2.30	215.00	36.00	0	254.15
		Pillar Creek	0.45	20.00	0.50	0	0	0.20	21.15
Kodiak/Westward total			0.45	20.85	2.80	215.00	36.00	0.20	275.30
Statewide total			29.27	160.36	61.04	1,388.30	938.80	0.45	2,578.22

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Note: Perry Island Hatchery (Prince William Sound) is permitted but currently has zero capacity. SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; VFDA = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.; CIAA = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] Inactive.

[b] The chum salmon egg take at Hidden Falls Hatchery includes 40 million summer chum salmon eggs that can be taken on behalf of the Port Armstrong Hatchery to be released at Hidden Falls Hatchery-permitted sites. The chum salmon egg take at Hidden Falls Hatchery that is on behalf of Port Armstrong Hatchery and the chum salmon egg take at Port Armstrong Hatchery will not exceed the Port Armstrong Hatchery permitted capacity.

[c] Port Armstrong can take up to 6.0 million Chinook and coho salmon eggs in combination, not to exceed 2.0 million Chinook salmon eggs. Egg capacity is broken out by species in table cells, and the coho capacity but not the Chinook capacity are added in the totals.

APPENDIX C: ACTIVE ALASKA HATCHERIES AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Appendix C1.–Active Alaska hatcheries, 2024.

Type[a]	Region	Agency	Corporate name	Hatchery	PNP Permit #	PNP permit issued	Species permitted	Website
	Southern Southeast							
R		SSRAA	Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assoc.	Burnett Inlet	40	09/30/1997	sockeye, coho, chum	http://ssraa.org
				Crystal Lake[b]	NA		Chinook, coho	
				Neets Bay	19	06/17/1983	chum, coho, Chinook	
				Whitman Lake	8	03/09/1978	chum, coho, Chinook	
				Klawock River[b]	47	07/01/2016	coho, sockeye	
				Port Saint Nicholas	43	06/25/2004	Chinook, chum	
				Deer Mountain	49	08/17/2017	Chinook	
F		MIC	Tamgas Creek Hatchery	Tamgas Creek[c]	NA		chum, coho, Chinook, sockeye, pink	
	Northern Southeast							
R		NSRAA	Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Assoc.	Hidden Falls[b]	28	06/22/1988	chum, Chinook, coho	https://www.nsraa.org/
				Medvejie Creek	16	08/17/1981	chum, coho, Chinook, pink	
				Sawmill Creek	44	03/11/2007	coho, chum	
				Gunnuk Creek	50	04/11/2018	coho, pink, chum	
N		AKI	Armstrong-Keta, Inc.	Port Armstrong	13	02/23/1981	pink, chum, Chinook, coho	https://www.armstrong-keta.org/
N		DIPAC	Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.	Macaulay	25	06/03/1987	chum, coho, Chinook	http://www.dipac.net/
				Snettisham[b]	39	07/15/1996	sockeye	
N		SSSC	Sitka Sound Science Center	Sheldon Jackson	45	04/13/2011	pink, chum, coho	https://sitkascience.org/
F		NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service	Little Port Walter[d]	NA		Chinook	https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/about/auke-bay-laboratories
	Prince William Sound							
R		PWSAC	Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp.	AF Koernig	2	09/29/1975	pink, chum	https://pwsac.com
				Cannery Creek[b]	26	06/22/1988	pink	
				Gulkana[b]	42	07/05/2000	sockeye	
				Main Bay[b]	31	04/17/2001	sockeye	
				W. Noerenberg	20	06/17/1983	pink, chum, Chinook, coho	

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Type[a]	Region	Agency	Corporate name	Hatchery	PNP Permit #	PNP permit issued	Species permitted	Website
N		VFDA	Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc	Solomon Gulch	15	06/26/1981	pink, coho, Chinook	https://www.valdezfisheries.org
	Cook Inlet							
R		CIAA		Trail Lakes[b]	27	06/22/1988	sockeye, coho, Chinook	https://www.ciaanet.org/
			Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association	Tutka Bay Lagoon[b]	32	01/03/1994	pink, sockeye	
				Port Graham	46	01/14/2014	pink	
S		ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	W.J. Hernandez[e]	NA		char, grayling, rainbow trout, Chinook, coho	https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingSportStockingHatcheries.main
	Kodiak							
R		KRAA		Kitoi Bay[b]	29	07/05/1988	pink, chum, coho, sockeye	
			Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association	Pillar Creek[b]	41	05/01/1998	sockeye, coho, Chinook, rainbow trout	https://kraa.org/
	Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim							
S		ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Ruth Burnett[e]	NA		char, grayling, rainbow trout, Chinook, coho	https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingSportStockingHatcheries.main

Note: MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community. NA = Not applicable because the hatchery does not operate under a PNP permit.

[a] R = Regional Aquaculture Association private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery, N = Nonregional Association PNP hatchery, F = Federal/Bureau of Indian Affairs hatchery, S = State hatchery.

[b] State-owned facility contracted to the private sector to operate.

[c] Federally recognized tribal reservation hatchery.

[d] Hatchery research facility.

[e] ADF&G Sport Fish Division hatchery.

Appendix C2.–Actively operated Alaska hatcheries contact information, 2024.

Type[a]	Region	Agency	Address	Office phone	Hatchery	Hatchery manager	Director	Email
	Southern Southeast							
R		SSRAA	14 Borch St., Ketchikan, AK 99901	(907) 225-9605			Susan Doherty	sdoherty@ssraa.org
				(907) 254-1242	Burnett Inlet	Cody Pederson		codyp@ssraa.org
				(907) 650-7181	Crystal Lake[b]	Loren Thompson		crystallake@ssraa.org
				(907) 225-8790	Neets Bay	Charlie Currit		charliec@ssraa.org
				(907) 225-2635	Whitman Lake	Matt Allen		mwallen@ssraa.org
				(907) 225-9606	Deer Mountain	Matt Allen		mwallen@ssraa.org
				(907) 755-2231	Klawock River[b]	Troy Liske		tliske@ssraa.org
				(907) 755-2231	Port Saint Nicholas	Troy Liske		tliske@ssraa.org
F		MIC	PO Box 8, Metlakatla, AK 99929	(907) 886-3150	Tamgas Creek[c]	Steve Leask		tchsteve@hughes.net
	Northern Southeast							
R		NSRAA	1308 Sawmill Cr. Rd., Sitka, AK 99835	(907) 747-6850			Scott Wagner	scott_wagner@nsraa.org
				(907) 747-6850	Gunnuk Creek	Stan Rice		stan_rice@nsraa.org
				(907) 738-8855	Hidden Falls[b]	Kevin Connell		kevin_connell@nsraa.org
				(907) 752-1438	Medvejie Creek	Jared Nelson		jared_nelson@nsraa.org
				(907) 747-6805	Sawmill Creek	Rebecca Olson		rebecca_olson@nsraa.org
				(907) 789-6033	Little Port Walter	Charlie Waters		Charlie.waters@noaa.gov
N		AKI	PO Box 1075, Sitka, AK 99835	(907) 586-3443			Bryanna Graham	aki@portarmstrong.net
				(907) 568-2228	Port Armstrong	Ben Contag		portarmstronghatchery@gmail.com
N		DIPAC		(907) 463-5114			Katie Harms	katie_harms@dipac.net
				(907) 463-5114	Macaulay Salmon	Arthur Hamlett		arthur_hamlett@dipac.net
			2697 Channel Dr., Juneau, AK 99801	(907) 586-3830	Snettisham[b]	Kevin Steck		kevin_steck@dipac.net
N		SSSC	834 Lincoln St., Sitka, AK 99835	(907) 747-8878			Arleigh Reynolds	areynolds@sitkascience.org
					Sheldon Jackson	Bill Coltharp		wcoltharp@sitkascience.org

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Type[a]	Region	Agency	Address	Office phone	Hatchery	Hatchery manager	Director	Email
	Prince William Sound							
R		PWSAC	Cordova, AK 99574	(907) 424-7511			Goeff Clark	geoff.clark@pwsac.com
					A F Koernig	Anthony Tornatore		afk.pwsac@ak.net
					Cannery Creek[b]	Armando Alvarez		cch.pwsac@ak.net
					Gulkana[b]	Alex Romero		gkh.pwsac@ak.net
					Main Bay[b]	Jason Myhrer		mbh.pwsac@ak.net
					W Noerenberg	Mike Anderson		wnh.pwsac@ak.net
N		VFDA	PO Box 125, Valdez, AK 99686	(907) 835-4874			Mike Wells	mike.wells@valdezfisheries.com
				(907) 835-1329	Solomon Gulch	Rob Unger		rob.unger@valdezfisheries.com
	Cook Inlet							
R		CIAA		(907) 283-5761			Dean Day	dday@ciaanet.org
			40610 Kalifornsky Beach Rd., Kenai, AK 99611	(907) 288-3688	Trail Lakes[b]	Ryan Schuman		rschuman@ciaanet.org
				(866) 309-6301	Tutka Bay Lagoon[b]	Robert Sangster		rsangster@ciaanet.org
				(907) 284-2233	Port Graham	Lauren Deal		ldeal@ciaanet.org
	Kodiak							
R		KRAA	104 Center St., Suite 205, Kodiak, AK 99615	(907) 486-6555			Tina Fairbanks	tina.fairbanks@kraa.org
				(877) 628-4449	Kitoi Bay[b]	Jakob Cronk		kitoi@kraa.org
				(907) 486-4730	Pillar Creek[b]	James “Hawk” Turman		pillarcreekhatchery@kraa.org
S		ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish					Chuck Pratt	charles.pratt@alaska.gov
			941 N. Reeve Blvd., Anchorage, AK 99501	(907) 269-0296	WJ Hernandez	Summer Woods		summer.woods@alaska.gov
			1150 Wilbur St., Fairbanks, AK 99701	(907) 451-2661	Ruth Burnett	Travis Hyer		travis.hyer@alaska.gov

Note: SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; VFDA = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.; CIAA = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] R=Regional Aquaculture Association PNP hatchery, N=Nonregional Association PNP hatchery, F=Federal/Bureau of Indian Affairs hatchery, S=State hatchery.

[b] State-owned facility contracted to the private sector to operate.

[c] Federally recognized tribal reservation hatchery.

APPENDIX D: COMMERCIAL SALMON HARVEST AND VALUE, 2024

Appendix D1.–Alaska (preliminary) commercial harvest and Alaska hatchery-produced harvest by region, 2024.

Area	Harvest	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeast[a]	Total commercial harvest[b]	194,860	756,027	1,316,055	18,984,166	14,876,451	36,127,559
	Hatchery commercial cost-recovery harvest	19,420	56,542	217,889	383,511	4,370,622	5,047,984
	Common property commercial harvest	175,440	699,485	1,098,166	18,600,655	10,505,829	31,079,575
	Hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harvest[c]	29,439	45,829	284,223	204,713	9,569,972	10,134,176
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	17%	7%	26%	1.1%	91%	33%
	Hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	48,859	102,371	502,112	588,224	13,940,594	15,182,160
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	25%	14%	38%	3%	94%	42%
Prince William Sound	Total commercial harvest[b]	9740	3,190,229	163,517	8,763,562	1,459,510	13,586,558
	Hatchery commercial cost-recovery harvest	19	405,891	140	3,691,258	299,260	4,396,568
	Common property commercial harvest	9,721	2,784,338	163,377	5,072,304	1,160,250	9,189,990
	Hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harvest[c]	0	1,588,510	2,725	3,731,829	1,066,429	6,389,493
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	0%	57%	2%	74%	92%	70%
	Hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	19	1,994,000	3,000	7,423,000	1,366,000	10,786,000
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	0%	63%	2%	85%	94%	79%
Cook Inlet	Total commercial harvest[b]	249	1,838,297	19,995	51,421	48,119	1,958,081
	Hatchery commercial cost-recovery harvest	0	147,000	0	7,642	7	154,567
	Common property commercial harvest	249	1,691,379	19,995	43,779	48,112	1,803,514
	Hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harvest[c]	0	2,709	0	0	0	2,709
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	0	150,000	0	8,000	7	157,000
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	0%	8%	0%	15%	0%	8%
Kodiak	Total commercial harvest[b]	1,285	1,619,368	63,927	7,321,614	497,982	9,504,176
	Hatchery commercial cost-recovery harvest	0	57,888	0	979,892	257	1,038,037
	Common property commercial harvest	1,285	1,561,480	63,927	6,341,722	497,725	8,466,139
	Hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harvest[c]	0	303,551	10,024	2,424,673	372,347	3,110,595
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	0%	19%	16%	38%	75%	37%
	Hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	0	361,439	10,024	3,404,565	372,604	4,148,632
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	0%	22%	16%	47%	75%	44%
Chignik, AK Peninsula	Common property commercial harvest	20,136	2,727,339	155,668	2,419,290	703,626	6,026,059
	Hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bristol Bay	Common property commercial harvest	4,583	31,656,047	31,021	77,731	509,223	32,278,605
	Hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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Area	Harvest	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	Common property commercial harvest	1	300	13,851	3,238	9,653	27,043
	Hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Statewide[d]	Total commercial harvest[b]	230,854	41,787,607	1,764,034	37,621,022	18,104,564	99,508,081
	Hatchery commercial cost-recovery harvest	19,439	667,239	218,029	5,062,303	4,700,000	10,667,010
	Common property commercial harvest	211,415	41,120,368	1,546,005	32,558,719	13,404,564	88,841,071
	Hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harvest[c]	29,439	1,940,599	296,972	6,361,215	11,008,748	19,636,973
	% of hatchery-produced fish in comm. common prop. harv.	14%	5%	19%	20%	82%	22%
	Hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	48,878	2,607,838	515,001	11,423,518	15,708,748	30,303,983
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	21%	6%	29%	30%	87%	30%

[a] Does not include Annette Island Reserve harvest.

[b] Total commercial harvest by all commercial gear types, including fish harvested by hatcheries for cost recovery from ADF&G Oceans AK statewide salmon fish ticket database [URL not publicly available; accessed January 27, 2025].

[c] Hatchery-produced fish in CCP harvest data is as reported by operators.

[d] Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

Appendix D2.–Estimated exvessel value of the total Alaska CCP harvest (preliminary), by region, 2024.

Area	Harvest	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeast[a]	Value of the commercial harvest[b,c]	$10,918,248	$5,847,977	$10,348,523	$14,494,109	$38,285,352	$79,894,209
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in cost recovery harvest	$1,088,127	$437,360	$1,713,325	$292,805	$11,248,032	$14,779,649
	Value of the CCP harvest	$9,830,121	$5,410,617	$8,635,198	$14,201,304	$27,037,320	$65,114,560
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	$1,649,504	$354,494	$2,234,928	$156,295	$24,628,841	$29,024,062
	% value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	17%	7%	26%	1.1%	91%	45%
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$2,737,631	$791,854	$3,948,253	$449,100	$35,876,873	$43,803,711
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest value	25%	14%	38%	3%	94%	55%
Prince William Sound	Value of the commercial harvest[b,c]	$778,787	$28,663,863	$1,021,203	$4,465,410	$3,577,779	$38,507,042
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in cost recovery harvest	$1,519	$3,646,887	$874	$1,880,854	$733,593	$6,263,727
	Value of the CCP harvest	$777,268	$25,016,976	$1,020,329	$2,584,556	$2,844,186	$32,243,315
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	$0	$14,272,591	$17,018	$1,901,527	$2,614,197	$18,805,333
	% value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	0%	57%	2%	74%	92%	58%
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$1,519	$17,919,478	$17,892	$3,782,381	$3,347,790	$25,069,060
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest value	0%	63%	2%	85%	94%	65%
Cook Inlet	Value of the commercial harvest[b,c]	$10,727	$21,166,871	$69,555	$53,680	$361,568	$21,662,401
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in cost recovery harvest	$0	$1,691,671	$0	$7,978	$53	$1,699,702
	Value of the CCP harvest	$10,727	$19,475,200	$69,555	$45,702	$361,515	$19,962,699
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	$0	$31,000	$0	$0	$0	$31,000
	% value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$0	$1,720,000	$0	$8,000	$53	$1,728,000
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest value	0%	8%	0%	15%	0%	8%
Kodiak	Value of the commercial harvest[b,c]	$2,361	$8,800,109	$239,306	$7,227,159	$850,155	$17,119,090
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in cost recovery harvest	$0	$314,580	$0	$967,251	$439	$1,869,731
	Value of the CCP harvest	$2,361	$8,485,529	$239,306	$6,259,908	$849,716	$15,836,820
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	$0	$1,649,583	$37,524	$2,393,393	$635,671	$4,716,170
	% value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	0%	19%	16%	38%	75%	30%
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$0	$1,964,163	$37,524	$3,360,644	$636,110	$5,998,440
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest value	0%	22%	16%	47%	75%	35%
Chignik, AK Penin., Aleut. Is.	Value of the CCP harvest	$23,513	$14,894,503	$360,601	$1,946,417	$1,388,715	$18,613,749
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	% Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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Area	Harvest	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Bristol Bay	Value of the CCP harvest	$42,541	$127,379,622	$64,965	$22,250	$542,505	$128,051,883
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	% Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	Value of the CCP harvest	$15	$3,787	$119,626	$3,565	$44,423	$171,416
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	% Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Statewide[d]	Value of the commercial harvest	$11,776,192	$206,756,732	$12,223,779	$28,212,590	$45,050,497	$304,019,790
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in cost recovery harvest	$1,089,646	$6,087,827	$1,714,199	$3,148,910	$11,982,117	$24,022,646
	Value of the CCP harvest	$10,686,546	$200,668,905	$10,509,580	$25,063,680	$33,068,380	$279,997,144
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	$1,649,504	$16,307,668	$2,289,470	$4,451,215	$27,878,709	$52,576,565
	% value of hatchery-produced fish in CCP	14%	8%	19%	16%	62%	17%
	Value of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest	$2,739,150	$22,395,495	$4,003,669	$7,600,125	$39,860,826	$76,599,211
	% of hatchery-produced fish in total comm. harvest value	23%	11%	33%	27%	88%	25%

Note: CCP = commercial common property harvest.

[a] Does not include Annette Island Reserve harvest.

[b] Total commercial harvest by all commercial gear types, including fish harvested by hatcheries for cost recovery.

[d] Value source: https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/fishing/pdfs/commercial/2024_preliminary_season_summary_tables.pdf (accessed 2/11/2025).

[d] Some figures may not total exactly due to rounding.

APPENDIX E: PROJECTED HATCHERY RETURN BY SPECIES, 2025

Appendix E1.–Projected adult return, by species, to Alaska fisheries enhancement projects in 2025.

Region/Operator/Hatchery/Location			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Rainbow Trout	Arctic Char	Landlocked Salmon	Total
Southern Southeast											
SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	Burnett Inlet	0	0	0	0	716,800	0	0	0	716,800
		Nakat Inlet	0	0	0	0	516,000	0	0	0	516,000
		Anita Bay	0	0	0	0	395,000	0	0	0	395,000
		Port Asumcion	0	0	0	0	247,400	0	0	0	247,400
	Crystal Lake	Anita Bay	8,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,900
		Crystal Cr	2,700	0	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	5,300
		City Cr	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Neets Bay	Neets Bay	0	0	98,000	0	1,375,000	0	0	0	1,473,000
		Nakat Inlet	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	6,000
		Port Asumcion	0	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
	Whitman Lake	Kendrick Bay	0	0	0	0	1,431,000	0	0	0	1,431,000
		Carroll Inlet	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000
		Herring Cove	13,400	0	17,400	0	0	0	0	0	30,800
		Nakat Inlet	0	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	22,000
		Anita Bay	0	0	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	13,600
	Klawock River	Klawock L	0	0	159,600	0	0	0	0	0	159,600
	Port Saint Nicholas	Port Saint Nicholas	8,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,800
		Port Asumcion	0	0	0	0	152,500	0	0	0	152,500
Southern Southeast total			44,900	0	313,200	0	4,874,700	0	0	0	5,232,800
Northern Southeast											
NSRAA	Hidden Falls	Hidden Falls	15	0	36,000	0	2,892,000	0	0	0	2,928,015
		Southeast Cove	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550
		Thomas Bay	0	0	0	0	379,000	0	0	0	379,000
		Gunnuk Cr	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850
		Mist Cove	0	0	82,000	0	0	0	0	0	82,000
	Medvejie	Bear Cove	24,715	0	11,000	0	796,000	0	0	0	831,715
		Crawfish Inlet	1,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,075
		Crescent Bay	2,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,115
		Deep Inlet	0	0	17,000	0	1,260,000	0	0	0	1,277,000
	Sawmill Creek	Crawfish Inlet	0	0	0	0	559,000	0	0	0	559,000
	Gunnuk Creek	Gunnuk Cr	0	0	0	0	32,000	0	0	0	32,000
		Southeast Cove	0	0	0	0	906,000	0	0	0	906,000

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Region/Operator/Hatchery/Location			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Rainbow Trout	Arctic Char	Land-locked Salmon	Total
AKI	Port Armstrong	Port Armstrong	0	0	119,564	399,149	145,146	0	0	0	663,859
DIPAC	Macaulay	Amalga Harbor	0	0	0	0	1,319,122	0	0	0	1,319,122
		Boat Harbor	0	0	0	0	612,573	0	0	0	612,573
		Limestone Inlet	0	0	0	0	144,526	0	0	0	144,526
		Juneau area	8,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,547
		Gastineau Channel	0	0	49,224	0	867,442	0	0	0	916,666
	Snettisham	Speel Arm	0	113,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	113,877
		Stikine River	0	0[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sweetheart L	0	6,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,300
		Taku River	0	0[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	Crescent Bay	0	0	7,081	360,000	79,650	0	0	0	446,731
		Deep Inlet	0	0	0	0	208,607	0	0	0	208,607
NMFS	Little Port Walter	Little Port Walter	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
Northern Southeast total			38,193	120,177	321,869	759,149	10,201,066	0	0	0	11,440,454
Southeast total			83,093	120,177	635,069	759,149	15,075,766	0	0	0	16,673,254
Prince William Sound											
PWSAC	A F Koernig	Sawmill Bay	0	0	0	8,400,000	210,000	0	0	0	8,610,000
	Cannery Creek	Unakwik Inlet	0	0	0	10,800,000	0	0	0	0	10,800,000
	Gulkana	Crosswind L	0	144,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	144,000
		Paxson L	0	72,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,800
	Main Bay	Main Bay	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
	Wally Noerenberg	Lake Bay	0	0	6,000	8,800,000	1,450,000	0	0	0	10,256,000
		Chenega Cove	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498
		Crab Bay	36	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	436
		Fleming Spit	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	1,800
		Port Chalmers	0	0	0	0	780,000	0	0	0	780,000
		Whittier	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	800
VFDA	Solomon Gulch	Port Valdez	0	0	58,837	20,838,569	0	0	0	0	20,897,406
		Boulder Bay	0	0	58,837	0	0	0	0	0	58,837

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Region/Operator/Hatchery/Location			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Rainbow Trout	Arctic Char	Land-locked Salmon	Total
ADFG	William Jack Hernandez	Whittier	1,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005
		Fleming Spit	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048
		Prince William Snd lakes	0	0	0	0	0	499	0	0	499
	Ruth Burnett	Glennallen lakes	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	26	0	1,475
Prince William Sound total			2,587	1,216,800	126,674	48,838,569	2,440,000	1,948	26	0	52,626,604
Cook Inlet											
CIAA	Trail Lakes	Hazel L	0	8,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,200
		Leisure L	0	17,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,200
		Kirschner L	0	27,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,700
		Tutka Bay	0	88,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,200
		Bear L	0	83,600	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	85,800
	Tutka Bay	Tutka Bay	0	0	0	883,800	0	0	0	0	883,800
ADFG	William Jack Hernandez	Bird Cr	0	0	8,441	0	0	0	0	0	8,441
		Campbell Cr	0	0	3,695	0	0	0	0	0	3,695
		Eklutna Tailrace	4,397	0	8,252	0	0	0	0	0	12,649
		Ship Cr	5,938	0	18,971	0	0	0	0	0	24,909
		Crooked Cr	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	976
		Ninilchik River	1,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,428
		Homer Spit	3,484	0	7,809	0	0	0	0	0	11,293
		Seward Lagoon	3,135	0	12,869	0	0	0	0	0	16,004
		Anchorage lakes	5,851	0	0	0	0	26,427	1,423	0	33,701
		Kenai lakes	0	0	782	0	0	11,956	861	0	13,599
		Matanuska lakes	4,947	0	0	0	0	25,358	1,240	0	31,545
Cook Inlet total			30,156	224,900	63,019	883,800	0	63,741	3,524	0	1,269,140
Southcentral total			32,743	1,441,700	189,693	49,722,369	2,440,000	65,689	3,550	0	53,895,744

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Region/Operator/Hatchery/Location			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Rainbow Trout	Arctic Char	Land-locked Salmon	Total
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim											
ADFG	Ruth Burnett	Delta Junction lakes	0	0	0	0	0	2,665	159	381	3,205
		Fairbanks lakes	0	0	0	0	0	9,939	356	1,503	11,798
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim total			0	0	0	0	0	12,604	515	1,884	15,003
Westward/Kodiak											
KRAA	Kitoi Bay	Little Kitoi L	0	72,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	72,820
		Little Kitoi Bay	0	0	44,305	11,452,458	308,028	0	0	0	11,804,791
		Ouzinkie Village	0	1,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,496
	Pillar Creek	Pillar Cr	0	0	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	3,600
		Island L	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
		Monashka Cr	10	0	3,400	0	0	0	0	0	3,410
		Salonie Cr	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
		Mission L	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
		Spiridon L	0	122,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	122,802
		Telrod Cove	0	70,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,201
Westward/Kodiak total			60	267,319	53,805	11,452,458	308,028	0	0	0	12,081,670
Statewide total			115,896	1,829,196	878,567	61,933,976	17,823,794	78,293	4,065	1,884	82,665,671

Note: SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; PWS = Prince William Sound; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; VFDA = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.; CIAA = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association; L = lake and Cr = creek.

[a] Data not available at the time of publication.

APPENDIX F: EGG PRODUCTION FROM AQUATIC RESOURCE PERMITS, 2024

Appendix F1.–Summary of salmon production of eggs collected under Aquatic Resource Permits issued by the ADF&G.

The egg number represented is the maximal number allowed to be collected, not necessarily the number allowed to be released, by the issued permit for the project.

Bioenhancement Research Permits

Eggs collected under this type of propagation permit are for bioenhancement research by accredited institutions of higher learning and cooperative governmental projects.

Area	Permittee	Stock/Species	Max. no. allowed to be collected
Southeast			
	NOAA Little Port Walter	Keta River king at LPW	3,000 adults for 300,000 eggs
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim			
	Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation	Snake River coho	40 spawning pair
	Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation	Unalakleet River king	20 spawning pair

Educational and Vocational Permits

Eggs collected under this type of propagation permit are for educational and vocational purposes.

Area	Permittee	Stock/Species	Max. no. allowed to be collected
Southeast			
	Petersburg High School	Five Mile pink	30 spawning pair
Westward			
	Unalaska City School	Iliuliuk River coho	3 spawning pair

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Scientific and Educational Permits

Eggs collected under this type of propagation permit are for educational purposes such as Classroom Incubation Projects. In most cases are provided by hatcheries. Resultant fry can be released at approved locations or are destroyed.

Area	Permittee	Species	Max. number to be collected
Southeast	Fawn Mountain Elementary	coho	150
	Haines School District	chum	500
	Ketchikan Charter School	coho	150
	North Point Higgins Elementary	coho	100
	Skagway Traditional Council	coho	500
	Skagway Traditional Council	pink	500
Southcentral	Airport Heights Elementary	coho	500
	Alaska Choice	coho	500
	Alaska Native Cultural Charter School	coho	500
	Alpenglow Elementary	coho	500
	Anchorage ADF&G lobby	coho	500
	Aurora Borealis Charter School	coho	500
	Aurora Elementary	coho	500
	Bartlett High School	coho	500
	Bear Valley Elementary	coho	500
	Campbell STEM Elementary	coho	500
	Central Middle School of Science	coho	500
	Chapman Elementary	coho	500
	Chinook Elementary	coho	500
	Chugiak Elementary	coho	500
	Clark Middle School	coho	500
	Colony High School	coho	500
	Connections Homer	coho	500
	Connections Soldotna	coho	500
	Cook Inlet Academy	coho	500
	Cook Inlet Native Head Start	coho	500
	Copper River Watershed Project	coho	500
	Denali Montessori Elementary	coho	500
	Eagle Academy Charter School	coho	500
	Eagle River Elementary	coho	500
	East Anchorage High School	coho	500
	Fairview Elementary	coho	500
	Finger Lake Elementary	coho	500
	Girdwood Elementary	coho	500
	Glennallen School	coho	200
	Government Hill Elementary	coho	500
	Grace Lutheran School	coho	500

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Area	Permittee	Species	Max. number to be collected
Southcentral (cont.)	Hermon Hutchens Elementary	coho	400
	IDEA Homer	coho	500
	IDEA Soldotna	coho	500
	Kaleidoscope Elementary	coho	500
	Kalifornsky Beach Elementary	coho	500
	Kenai Middle School	coho	500
	Kenny Lake School	coho	500
	Kincaid Elementary	coho	500
	Klatt Elementary	coho	500
	Knik Charter School	coho	500
	Larson Elementary	coho	500
	McNeil Canyon Elementary	coho	500
	Mentasta Lake School	coho	500
	Mountain City Christian Academy	coho	500
	Nikiski North Star Elementary	coho	500
	Nikolaevsk Elementary/High School	coho	500
	Ninilchik School	coho	500
	North Star Elementary	coho	500
	O'Malley Elementary	coho	500
	Paul Banks Elementary	coho	500
	Ravenwood Elementary	coho	500
	Redoubt Elementary	coho	500
	Rilke Schule German Immersion	coho	500
	Rogers Park Elementary	coho	500
	Romig Middle School	coho	500
	Sand Lake Elementary	coho	500
	Service High School	coho	500
	Seward Elementary School	coho	500
	Seward Middle School	coho	500
	Shaw Elementary	coho	500
	Slana School	coho	500
	Soldotna ADF&G lobby	coho	500
	Soldotna Elementary School	coho	500
	Stellar Secondary	coho	500
	Sterling Elementary	coho	500
	Susitna Elementary	coho	500
	Tebughna School	coho	500
	Teeland Middle School	coho	500
	The Study (Soldotna)	coho	500
	Trailside Elementary	coho	500

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Area	Permittee	Species	Max. number to be collected
Southcentral (cont.)	Twindly Bridge Charter School	coho	500
	Upstream Learning School	coho	500
	Wasilla Middle School	coho	500
	West Anchorage High School	coho	500
	West Homer Elementary	coho	500
	Willow Elementary	coho	500
	Winterberry Charter School	coho	500
	Ya Ne Dah Ah School	coho	400
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	ADF&G Fairbanks lobby	coho	300
	Anne Wien Elementary	rainbow trout	300
	Barnette Magnet School	rainbow trout	300
	Nome City School	coho	500
	Pearl Creek Elementary	rainbow trout	300
	Two Rivers Elementary	rainbow trout	300
	Watershed School	rainbow trout	300
	Weller Elementary	rainbow trout	300
Westward	East Elementary School	coho	500
	Kodiak Christian School	coho	500
	Main Elementary School	coho	500
	North Star Elementary School	coho	500
	Peterson Elementary School	coho	500
	Port Lions School	coho	500

APPENDIX G: HATCHERY EGG COLLECTION, 2024

Appendix G1.–Eggs collected at Alaska hatcheries as reported by operators, 2024 (transferred eggs are listed with the receiving hatchery), excluding culls.

Region	Area	Operator	Egg-take location	Receiving hatchery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southeast										
	Southern Southeast									
		SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	Burnett Inlet	0	0	0	0	86,150,000	86,150,000
			Crystal Lake	Crystal Lake	812,000	0	210,000	0	0	1,022,000
			Deer Mountain	Deer Mountain	34,000	0	0	0	0	34,000
			Neets Bay	Neets Bay	0	0	1,120,000	0	91,450,000	92,570,000
				Whitman Lake	0	0	0	0	40,850,000	40,850,000
			Port Saint Nicholas	Port Saint Nicholas	0	0	0	0	7,400,000	7,400,000
			Whitman Lake	Whitman Lake	2,425,000	0	5,750,000	0	0	8,175,000
				Crystal Lake	530,000	0	0	0	0	530,000
			Klawock River	Klawock River	0	0	5,038,000	0	0	5,038,000
		MIC	Tamgas Creek	Tamgas Creek	1,650,000	0	7,160,000	2,880,000	20,590,000	32,280,000
	Southern Southeast total				5,451,000	0	19,278,000	2,880,000	246,440,000	274,049,000
	Northern Southeast									
		NSRAA	Hidden Falls	Hidden Falls	1,520,927	0	7,698,459	0	124,561,535[a]	133,780,921
			Gunnuk Creek	Gunnuk Creek	0	0	0	0	19,395,394	19,395,394
			Hidden Falls	Gunnuk Creek	0	0	0	0	45,073,501	45,073,501
			Medvejie	Medvejie	0	0	0	299,700	30,719,897	31,019,597
				Sawmill Creek	0	0	3,060,000	0	32,982,115	36,042,115
			Sheldon Jackson	Medvejie	0	0	0	0	1,481,600	1,481,600
			Hidden Falls	Medvejie	2,712,319	0	0	0	0	2,712,319
		AKI	Port Armstrong	Port Armstrong	0	0	6,000,000	46,070,619	19,853,664	71,924,283
			Hidden Falls	Hidden Falls	0	0	0	0	40,000,000[b]	40,000,000
		DIPAC	Macaulay	Macaulay	339,100	0	1,425,000	0	134,999,000	136,763,100
			Snettisham	Snettisham	0	17,275,000	0	0	0	17,275,000
			Tahltan L (BC)	Snettisham	0	1,899,000	0	0	0	1,899,000
			Tatsamenie L (BC)	Snettisham	0	2,235,000	0	0	0	2,235,000
			Trapper L (BC)	Snettisham	0	1,003,000	0	0	0	1,003,000
		SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	Sheldon Jackson	0	0	236,000	3,209,984	3,330,659	6,776,643
			Medvejie	Medvejie	0	0	0	0	9,000,000[c]	9,000,000
	Northern Southeast total				4,572,346	22,412,000	18,419,459	49,580,303	461,397,365	556,381,473
Southeast total					10,023,346	22,412,000	37,697,459	52,460,303	707,837,365	830,430,473

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Appendix G1.–Page 2 of 3.

Region	Area	Operator	Egg-take location	Receiving hatchery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Southcentral										
	Prince William Sound									
		PWSAC	A F Koernig	A F Koernig	0	0	0	194,936,352	0	194,936,352
			Cannery Creek	Cannery Creek	0	0	0	189,379,251	0	189,379,251
			Gulkana	Gulkana	0	24,405,000	0	0	0	24,405,000
			Main Bay	Main Bay	0	14,354,242	0	0	0	14,354,242
			Wally Noerenberg	Wally Noerenberg	0	0	2,695,000	143,778,651	129,413,199	275,886,851
				A F Koernig	0	0	0	0	20,100,000	20,100,000
			Ship Cr	Wally Noerenberg	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
			Power Cr	Wally Noerenberg	0	0	250,000	0	0	250,000
		VFDA	Solomon Gulch	Solomon Gulch	0	0	1,832,691	194,528,790	0	196,361,481
	Prince William Sound total				40,000	38,759,242	4,777,691	722,623,044	149,513,199	915,713,176
	Cook Inlet									
		CIAA	Trail Lakes	Trail Lakes	0	6,910,036	0	0	0	6,910,036
			Bear L	Bear L	0	0	195,937	0	0	195,937
			Tutka Bay	Tutka Bay	0	0	0	831,436	0	831,436
		ADFG	William Jack Hernandez	William Jack Hernandez	0	0	0	0	0	4,284,751[d]
			Ship Cr	William Jack Hernandez	1,000,644	0	973,480	0	0	1,974,124
			Crooked Cr	William Jack Hernandez	451,243	0	0	0	0	451,243
			Ninilchik R	William Jack Hernandez	400,155	0	0	0	0	400,155
	Cook Inlet total				1,852,042	6,910,036	1,169,417	831,436	0	14,647,527
Southcentral total					1,892,042	45,669,278	5,947,108	723,454,480	149,513,199	930,760,858
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim										
		ADFG	Ruth Burnett	Ruth Burnett	10,160	0	0	0	0	10,160
			William Jack Hernandez	Ruth Burnett	0	0	116,504	0	0	220,855[e]
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim total					10,160	0	116,504	0	0	231,015

-continued-

Region	Area	Operator	Egg-take location	Receiving hatchery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Kodiak										
		KRAA	Kitoi Bay	Kitoi Bay	0	0	207,360	215,152,171	34,534,071	249,893,602
			Saltery Lake	Kitoi Bay	0	847,000	0	0	0	847,000
			Saltery Lake	Pillar Creek	0	3,479,655	0	0	0	3,479,655
			Afognak Lake	Pillar Creek	0	515,332	0	0	0	515,332
			Karluk River	Pillar Creek	23,464	0	0	0	0	23,464
			Pillar Creek	Pillar Creek	0	0	85,100	0	0	85,100
Kodiak total					23,464	4,841,987	292,460	215,152,171	34,534,071	254,844,153
Statewide total					11,949,012	72,923,265	44,053,531	991,066,954	891,884,635	2,016,266,499

Note: SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; VFDA = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.; CIAA = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] Chum salmon eggs taken at Hidden Falls Hatchery includes up to 44 million chum eggs taken for Medvejie Creek Hatchery.

[b] Eggs taken and reared at Hidden Falls Hatchery on behalf of Port Armstrong Hatchery.

[c] Eggs taken and reared at Medvejie Hatchery on behalf of Sheldon Jackson Hatchery.

[d] Total eggs taken at William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery include 345,249 Arctic char and 3,939,502 rainbow trout eggs.

[g] Total eggs at Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery includes 104,351 Arctic char eggs.

APPENDIX H: HATCHERY RELEASES, 2024

Appendix H1.–Alaska hatchery releases as reported by operators, 2024.

Region	Area	Operator	Hatchery	Release site	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	R. Trout	Total
Southeast											
	Southern Southeast										
		SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	Burnett Inlet	0	0	0	0	35,292,148	0	35,292,148
				Anita Bay	0	0	0	0	22,127,890	0	22,127,890
				Nakat Inlet	0	0	0	0	13,582,479	0	13,582,479
				Port Asumcion	0	0	0	0	12,408,033	0	12,408,033
			Crystal Lake	Crystal Cr	664,974	0	128,600	0	0	0	793,574
				Anita Bay	264,000	0	0	0	0	0	264,000
			Neets Bay	Neets Bay	0	0	3,449,972	0	61,370,635	0	64,820,607
				Nakat Inlet	0	0	0	0	7,631,177	0	7,631,177
				Port Asumcion	0	0	0	0	6,441,553	0	6,441,553
			Whitman Lake	Nakat Inlet	0	0	547,000	0	0	0	547,000
				Anita Bay	0	0	520,999	0	0	0	520,999
				Carroll Inlet	595,700	0	0	0	0	0	595,700
				Ketchikan Cr	83,600	0	0	0	0	0	83,600
				Herring Cove	698,800	0	323,700	0	0	0	1,022,500
				Kendrick Bay	0	0	0	0	36,789,549	0	36,789,549
				Port St Nicholas	93,632	0	0	0	0	0	93,632
			Klawock River	Klawock L	0	0	4,145,229	0	0	0	4,145,229
			Port Saint Nicholas	Port St Nicholas	422,825	0	0	0	0	0	422,825
				Port Asumcion	0	0	0	0	6,401,264	0	6,401,264
			Deer Mountain	Harriet Hunt L	0	0	0	0	0	35,175	35,175
				Ketchikan Cr	19,250	0	0	0	0	0	19,250
				Carlanna L	0	0	0	0	0	10,290	10,290
				City Park	0	0	0	0	0	2,050	2,050
		MIC	Tamgas Creek	Tamgas	938,401	0	1,668,198	5,360,000	15,025,000	0	22,991,599
				Port Chester	1,055,354	0	1,871,722	0	6,956,000	0	9,883,076
				Skaters L	50,036	0	0	0	0	0	50,036
				Quarry L	50,067	0	0	0	0	0	50,067
				Hanger Ponds	46,426	0	0	0	0	0	46,426
	Southern Southeast total				4,983,065	0	12,655,420	5,360,000	224,025,728	47,515	246,925,199

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Region	Area	Operator	Hatchery	Release site	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	R. Trout	Total
	Northern Southeast										
		NSRAA	Hidden Falls	Thomas Bay	0	0	0	0	22,532,009	0	22,532,009
				Kasnyku Bay	0	0	3,228,363	0	60,072,079	0	63,300,442
				Southeast Cove	322,440	0	0	0	0	0	322,440
				Gunnuk Cr	167,847	0	0	0	0	0	167,847
				Mist Cove	0	0	1,660,630	0	0	0	1,660,630
				L Port Walter	159,945	0	0	0	0	0	159,945
				Takatz Bay	0	0	0	0	27,621,308	0	27,621,308
			Medvejie	Bear Cove	2,729,140	0	0	287,532	34,521,039	0	37,537,711
				Deep Inlet	0	0	0	0	30,936,834	0	30,936,834
				Crescent Bay	399,411	0	0	0	0	0	399,411
				Crawfish Inlet	242,808	0	0	0	0	0	242,808
			Sawmill Creek	Bear Cove	0	0	199,960	0	0	0	199,960
				Deep Inlet	0	0	1,867,070	0	17,163,236	0	19,030,306
				Crawfish Inlet	217,490	0	0	0	23,331,568	0	23,549,058
			Gunnuk Creek	Gunnuk Cr	0	0	0	0	13,774,491	0	13,774,491
				Southeast Cove	0	0	0	0	42,050,244	0	42,050,244
		AKI	Port Armstrong	Port Armstrong	0	0	3,985,470	39,914,863	18,491,348	0	62,391,681
		DIPAC	Macaulay	Gastineau Ch	0	0	1,280,795	0	15,740,000	0	17,020,795
				Juneau area	944,532	0	0	0	0	0	944,532
				Amalga Harbor	0	0	0	0	42,049,000	0	42,049,000
				Boat Harbor	0	0	0	0	20,124,000	0	20,124,000
				Limestone Inlet	0	0	0	0	10,753,000	0	10,753,000
				Sheep Cr	0	0	0	0	15,827,000	0	15,827,000
			Snettisham	Speel Arm	0	8,840,000	0	0	0	0	8,840,000
				Sweetheart L	0	237,300	0	0	0	0	237,300
				Tahltan L (BC)	0	1,592,000	0	0	0	0	1,592,000
				Trapper L (BC)	0	464,300	0	0	0	0	464,300
				Tatsamenie L	0	1,222,300	0	0	0	0	1,222,300
		SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	Crescent Bay	0	0	202,322	3,043,452	3,104,851	0	6,350,625
				Deep Inlet	0	0	0	0	7,653,000	0	7,653,000
	Northern Southeast total				5,183,613	12,355,900	12,424,610	43,245,847	405,745,007	0	478,954,977

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Region	Area	Operator	Hatchery	Release site	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	R. Trout	Total
Southeast total					10,166,678	12,355,900	25,080,030	48,605,847	629,770,735	47,515	726,026,705
Southcentral											
	Prince William Sound										
		PWSAC	A F Koernig	Sawmill Bay	0	0	0	170,700,000	18,900,000	0	189,600,000
			Cannery Creek	Unakwik Inlet	0	0	0	165,700,000	0	0	165,700,000
			Gulkana	Paxson L	0	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	6,000,000
				Crosswind L	0	3,769,000	0	0	0	0	3,769,000
			Main Bay Wally Noerenberg	Main Bay	0	5,498,069	0	0	0	0	5,498,069
				Lake Bay	0	0	819,376	134,288,536	71,074,050	0	206,181,962
				Port Chalmers	0	0	0	0	40,500,000	0	40,500,000
				Fleming Spit	0	0	56,823	0	0	0	56,823
				Crab Bay	47,911	0	50,000	0	0	0	97,911
				Whittier	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	100,000
		VFDA	Solomon Gulch	Port Valdez	0	0	1,907,481	251,788,455	0	0	253,695,936
				Boulder Bay	0	0	19,881	0	0	0	19,881
		ADFG	William Jack Hernandez	Ruth L	0	0	0	0	0	971	971
				Whittier	106,499	0	0	0	0	0	106,499
				Fleming Spit	102,642	0	0	0	0	0	102,642
	Prince William Sound total				257,052	15,267,069	2,953,561	722,476,991	130,474,050	971	871,429,694
	Cook Inlet										
		CIAA	Trail Lakes	Bear L	0	984,582	238,776	0	0	0	1,223,358
				Bear Cr	0	1,048,366	19,554	0	0	0	1,067,920
				Tutka Lagoon	0	1,274,783	0	0	0	0	1,274,783
			Tutka Bay	Tutka Lagoon	0	0	0	42,900,016	0	0	42,900,016
		ADFG	William Jack Hernandez	Bird Cr	0	0	125,056	0	0	0	125,056
				Campbell Cr	0	0	54,738	0	0	2,228	56,966
				Ship Cr	558,555	0	281,050	0	0	0	839,605
				Southcentral L's	83,586	0	150,470	0	0	777,852	1,069,210
				Eklutna Tailrace	389,847	0	122,247	0	0	0	512,094
				Crooked Cr	98,436	0	0	0	0	0	98,436

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Region	Area	Operator	Hatchery	Release site	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	R. Trout	Total
				Ninilchik R	119,723	0	0	0	0	0	119,723
				Homer Spit	301,737	0	115,690	0	0	0	417,427
				Seldovia Harbor	108,056	0	0	0	0	0	108,056
				Seward Lagoon	346,123	0	190,649	0	0	0	536,772
			Ruth Burnett	Southcentral L's	0	0	0	0	0	130	11,306
	Cook Inlet total				2,006,063	3,307,731	1,298,230	42,900,016	0	780,210	50,349,552
Southcentral total					2,263,115	18,574,800	4,251,791	765,377,007	130,474,050	781,181	921,779,246
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim											
		ADFG	Ruth Burnett	Interior Lakes	41,143	0	132,151	0	0	261,278	456,143
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Total					41,143	0	132,151	0	0	261,278	456,143
Kodiak											
		KRAA	Kitoi Bay	Kitoi Bay	0	0	2,319,870	198,856,532	20,875,844	0	222,052,246
				Crescent L	0	0	183,390	0	0	0	183,390
				Jennifer L	0	0	225,112	0	0	0	225,112
				Ouzinkie	0	45,539	40,000	0	0	0	85,539
				Ruth L	0	0	38,769	0	0	0	38,769
				Little Kitoi L	0	249,548	0	0	0	0	249,548
			Pillar Creek	Pillar Cr	0	0	71,829	0	0	0	71,829
				Crescent L	0	86,602	0	0	0	0	86,602
				Hidden L	0	362,139	0	0	0	0	362,139
				Jennifer L	0	49,808	0	0	0	0	49,808
				Monashka R	0	0	67,584	0	0	0	67,584
				Ruth L	0	17,589	0	0	0	0	17,589
				Salonie Cr	3,227	0	0	0	0	0	3,227
				Spiridon L	0	2,304,327	0	0	0	0	2,304,327
				Telrod Cove	0	464,514	0	0	0	0	464,514
				Kodiak Lakes	0	0	50,072	0	0	0	50,072
		ADFG	William Jack	Kodiak Lakes	0	0	0	0	0	74,334	74,334
Kodiak/Westward total					3,227	3,580,066	2,996,626	198,856,532	20,875,844	74,334	226,386,629
Statewide total					12,474,163	34,510,766	32,460,598	1,012,839,386	781,120,629	1,164,308	1,874,682,732

Note: SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; VFDA = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.; CIAA = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] William Jack Hernandez and Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatcheries released 78,873 Arctic char and 34,009 lake trout in Southcentral and Interior lakes.

APPENDIX I: COMMERCIAL HARVEST SUMMARY, 2024

Appendix I1.–Commercial harvest of salmon from Alaska fisheries enhancement projects, 1977–2024.

Year	Total commercial harvest (includes cost recovery)	Total cost-recovery harvest	Commercial common property harvest	Hatchery-produced fish in commercial common property harvest	% Hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	% Hatchery-produced fish in commercial common property harvest
1977	50,811,833	108,718	50,703,115	17,183	0%	0%
1978	82,288,581	114,188	82,174,393	156,976	0%	0%
1979	88,761,967	253,303	88,508,664	581,717	1%	1%
1980	110,012,352	346,834	109,665,518	2,008,205	2%	2%
1981	113,332,999	856,408	112,476,591	3,514,725	4%	3%
1982	111,579,999	1,363,885	110,216,114	4,893,392	6%	4%
1983	127,706,450	856,231	126,850,219	4,873,509	4%	4%
1984	133,643,554	1,043,376	132,600,178	5,730,203	5%	4%
1985	144,007,295	1,854,475	142,152,820	12,743,193	10%	9%
1986	126,242,147	1,211,675	125,030,472	9,137,024	8%	7%
1987	95,306,478	4,182,333	91,124,145	17,918,660	23%	20%
1988	98,853,713	2,498,927	96,354,786	12,604,451	15%	13%
1989	150,570,124	15,005,408	135,564,716	15,263,656	20%	11%
1990	152,565,396	10,388,505	142,176,891	33,581,906	29%	24%
1991	183,353,889	14,075,672	169,278,217	28,424,093	23%	17%
1992	134,786,799	7,255,121	127,531,678	11,101,930	14%	9%
1993	190,550,158	4,850,221	185,699,937	22,906,561	15%	12%
1994	193,879,849	16,079,444	177,800,405	34,091,788	26%	19%
1995	214,547,197	9,285,469	205,261,728	24,364,031	16%	12%
1996	172,513,521	14,672,545	157,840,976	29,128,350	25%	18%
1997	121,394,948	19,380,044	102,014,904	26,581,336	38%	26%
1998	149,513,473	15,692,918	133,820,555	34,192,654	33%	26%
1999	214,749,955	22,449,923	192,300,032	42,540,785	30%	22%
2000	135,553,198	19,037,707	116,515,491	39,666,813	43%	34%
2001	172,168,611	18,479,749	153,688,862	38,228,264	33%	25%
2002	128,007,463	19,067,601	108,939,862	25,739,707	35%	24%
2003	159,062,707	23,014,843	136,047,864	49,881,509	46%	37%
2004	164,004,449	20,852,928	143,151,521	20,104,942	25%	14%
2005	218,950,575	21,447,881	197,502,694	53,566,262	34%	27%
2006	139,241,316	18,943,490	120,297,826	23,723,769	30%	20%
2007	210,950,151	19,634,461	191,315,690	57,686,818	37%	30%
2008	144,468,575	12,911,366	131,557,209	44,927,755	40%	34%
2009	160,281,291	13,794,817	146,486,474	28,139,292	26%	19%
2010	169,018,075	10,468,343	158,549,732	77,493,097	52%	49%
2011	174,852,544	12,160,229	162,692,315	32,411,685	25%	20%
2012	125,160,197	7,325,149	117,835,048	36,868,481	35%	31%
2013	279,257,164	9,487,166	269,769,998	97,131,649	38%	36%
2014	153,610,833	7,465,576	146,145,257	50,779,278	38%	35%
2015	262,898,655	14,587,645	248,311,010	78,071,335	35%	31%
2016	108,491,425	8,025,464	100,465,961	16,066,123	22%	16%
2017	221,002,924	9,776,140	211,226,784	37,242,909	21%	18%
2018	112,767,938	7,660,666	105,107,272	31,327,629	33%	30%

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Year	Total commercial harvest (includes cost recovery)	Total cost-recovery harvest	Commercial common property harvest	Hatchery-produced fish in commercial common property harvest	% Hatchery-produced fish in total commercial harvest	% Hatchery-produced fish in commercial common property harvest
2019	203,013,087	8,679,296	194,333,791	41,038,639	24%	21%
2020	115,767,025	6,866,888	108,900,137	23,499,861	26%	22%
2021	228,117,374	10,910,951	217,206,423	53,171,541	28%	24%
2022	157,900,109	7,917,258	149,982,851	31,032,621	25%	21%
2023	226,501,871	19,534,674	206,967,197	60,945,454	36%	29%
2024	99,508,081	10,566,725	88,941,356	19,637,571	30%	22%

Source: Total commercial harvest 1977–1984 from ADF&G Headquarters fish ticket staff, 1985–2024 from OceanAK statewide salmon fish ticket database [URL not publicly available]. Common property and cost recovery hatchery harvest from private nonprofit (PNP) annual reports in the PNP hatchery database [URL not publicly available].

APPENDIX J: HATCHERY RETURNS, 2024

Appendix J1.–Details of the estimated Chinook salmon returns to Alaska fisheries enhancement projects, as reported by operators, 2024.

Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest				Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sp/PU/S[a]				
Southeast												
	Southern Southeast											
		SSRAA	Crystal Lake	Crystal Lake	0	55	64	18	583	0	0	720
				Anita Bay	2,051	2,811	173	268	0	0	0	5,303
				City Cr	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	70
				Neets Bay	172	38	17	0	0	0	0	227
			Whitman Lake	Whitman Lake	21	182	1,940	1,762	1,972	5,186	700	11,763
				Carroll Inlet	2,450	2,001	1,245	1,635	0	1,922	264	9,517
			Deer Mountain	Ketchikan Cr	9	8	73	87	16	0	8	201
			Port Saint Nicholas	Port Saint Nick Bay	53	23	2,013	516	0	6,638	82	9,325
		MIC	Tamgas Creek	Tamgas	0	97	198	117	1,983	0	0	2,395
				Port Chester	0	106	209	123	0	0	0	438
	Southern Southeast total				4,756	5,391	5,932	4,526	4,554	13,746	1,054	39,959
	Northern Southeast											
		NSRAA	Hidden Falls	Kasnyku Bay	1,305	0	142	20	1,422	305	65	3,259
				Gunnuk Cr	7	48	200	209	268	200	100	1,032
				Southeast Cove	72	77	0	0	0	0	3	152
			Medvejie	Medvejie Cr	2,721	3,051	2,592	1,448	4,346	3,864	852	18,874
				Crawfish Inlet	59	21	1,505	371	28	23	15	2,022
				Crescent Bay	0	0	560	474	424	353	0	1,811
		DIPAC	Macaulay	Macaulay Hatchery	0	393	59	647	300	0	275	1,674
		NMFS	Little Port Walter	L Port Walter - Keta	123	13	304	50	0	0	0	490
				L Port Walter - Unuk	69	0	39	13	0	0	420	541
	Northern Southeast total				4,356	3,603	5,401	3,232	6,788	4,745	1,730	29,855
Southeast total					9,112	8,994	11,333	7,758	11,342	18,491	2,784	69,814
Southcentral												
	Prince William Sound											
		ADF&G	WJ Hernandez	Fleming Spit	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
		PWSAC	Wally Noerenberg	Chenega	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest				Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sp/PU/S[a]				
	Prince William Sound total				0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
	Cook Inlet											
		ADF&G	WJ Hernandez	Crooked Cr	0	0	0	1,416	0	0	0	1,416
				Eklutna Tailrace	0	0	0	369	0	0	0	369
				Homer Spit	0	0	0	872	0	0	0	872
				Ninilchik R	0	0	0	486	0	0	0	486
				Resurrection Bay	0	0	0	339	0	0	0	339
				Ship Creek	0	0	0	836	0	0	0	836
				Whittier	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
				RII Lakes	0	0	0	2,129	0	0	0	2,129
	Cook Inlet total				0	0	0	6,461	0	0	0	6,461
Southcentral total					0	0	0	6,510	0	0	0	6,510
Kodiak/Westward												
	Kodiak											
		KRAA	Pillar Creek	Kodiak Road System	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	50
	Kodiak total				0	0	0	25	25	0	0	50
Kodiak/Westward total					0	0	0	25	25	0	0	50
Statewide total					9,112	8,994	11,333	14,293	11,367	18,491	2,784	76,374

Note: SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] Sp/PU/S is the sum of the sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest.

[b] *Other* includes Metlakatla fishery harvest, raceway returns excess to broodstock needs, holding mortalities, bear and sea lion mortality, channel and bay mortality, escapement to watershed, and donations.

[c] Tamgas Creek Hatchery harvest contribution does not include contribution to Metlakatla Indian Community-managed fisheries.

[d] Wally Noerenberg Hatchery and William Jack Hernandez contribution to fisheries is underestimated and cannot be estimated at some locations where there are mixed returns.

Appendix J2.–Details of the estimated sockeye salmon returns to Alaska fisheries enhancement projects, as reported by operators, 2024.

Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest					Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Set Net	Other	Sp/PU/S				
Southeast													
		DIPAC	Snettisham	Snettisham	169	35,124	0	0	0	6,837	54,571	555	97,256
				Sweetheart L	0	1,232	0	0	4,500	0	0	0	5,732
				Tahltan-Stikine R	0	6,138	0	0	683	456	0	27,945	35,222
				Taku R	0	3,166	0	0	104	654	0	4,488	8,412
Southeast total					169	45,660	0	0	5,287	7,947	54,571	32,988	146,622
Southcentral													
	Prince William Sound												
		PWSAC	Gulkana	Gulkana	0	54,411	0	0	0	8,404	0	0	62,815
				Crosswind L	0	179,803	0	0	0	3,038	0	17,730	200,571
				Gulkana II	0	15,496	0	0	0	1,174	0	0	16,670
			Main Bay	Main Bay	54,382	997,595	286,823	0	9,000	15,099	405,334	18,534	1,786,767
	Prince William Sound total				54,382	1,247,305	286,823	0	9,000	27,715	405,334	36,264	2,066,823
	Cook Inlet												
		CIAA	Trail Lakes	Bear L/Resurrection Bay	0	0	0	0	20,000	2,185	40,026	13,164	75,375
				Kirschner L	2,709	0	0	0	0	0	30,899	0	33,608
				China Poot/Hazel L	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,925	0	20,925
				Tutka Bay	0	0	0	0	6,600	4,354	55,072	0	66,026
	Cook Inlet total				2,709	0	0	0	26,600	6,539	146,922	13,164	195,934
Southcentral total					57,091	1,247,305	286,823	0	35,600	34,254	552,256	49,428	2,262,757
Kodiak/Westward													
	Kodiak												
		KRAA	Kitoi Bay	Kitoi Bay	79,372	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,309	80,681
			Pillar Creek	Spiridon L	0	0	0	224,179[c]	0	0	57,888	0	282,067
	Kodiak total				79,372	0	0	224,179[c]	0	0	57,888	1,309	362,748
Kodiak/Westward total					79,372	0	0	224,179[c]	0	0	57,888	1,309	362,748
Statewide total					136,632	1,292,965	286,823	224,179[c]	40,887	42,201	664,715	83,725	2,772,127

[a] Sp/PU/S is the sum of the sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest.

[b] *Other* includes Canadian harvest, raceway returns excess to broodstock needs, and escapement to watershed.

[c] Gillnet and seine combined.

Appendix J3.–Details of the estimated coho salmon returns to Alaska fisheries enhancement projects, as reported by operators, 2024.

Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest				Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sp/PU/Sa				
Southeast												
	Southern Southeast											
		SSRAA	Crystal Lake	Crystal L	10	77	129	90	906	0	0	1,212
			Neets Bay	Neets Bay	2,403	20,650	56,816	5,171	2,062	40,851	409	128,362
			Whitman Lake	Anita Bay	138	12,328	3,897	291	0	0	14	16,668
				Nakat Inlet	1,651	20,231	8,174	826	0	0	158	31,040
				Whitman L	2,657	3,581	9,094	1,029	3,291	9,686	2,520	31,858
			Klawock River	Klawock	17,012	0	41,695	23,115	3,744	32,422	3,943	121,931
		MIC	Tamgas Creek	Tamgas	1,086	713	2,956	160	9,302	0	0	14,217
				Port Chester	2,860	2,327	10,872	0	0	0	0	16,059
	Southern Southeast total				27,817	59,907	133,633	30,682	19,305	82,959	7,044	361,347
	Northern Southeast											
		NSRAA	Hidden Falls	Hidden Falls	833	0	4,345	224	6,987	33,801	8,680	54,870
				Deer L	0	0	1,834	1,647	0	5,413	6,129	15,023
			Sawmill Creek	Deep Inlet	1,648	667	5,890	2,518	676	2,487	0	13,886
				Bear Cove	183	74	1,255	898	2,420	200	712	5,742
		AKI	Port Armstrong	Port Armstrong	249	0	21,020	1,738	4,986	65,624	10,684	104,301
		DIPAC	Macaulay	Macaulay Hatchery	0	18,183	3,998	10,932	633	18,681	691	53,118
		SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	Sheldon Jackson	0	0	2,687	483	254	3	250	3,677
	Northern Southeast total				2,913	18,924	41,029	18,440	15,956	126,209	27,146	250,617
Southeast total					30,730	78,831	174,662	49,122	35,261	209,168	34,190	611,964
Southcentral												
	Prince William Sound											
		PWSAC	Wally Noerenberg	Lake Bay	0	481	0	0	4,594	0	5,000	10,075
				Cordova	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	250
		VFDA	Solomon Gulch	Solomon Gulch	2,244	0	0	21,342	2,448	129	7,616	33,779
	Prince William Sound total				2,244	481	0	21,593	7,042	129	12,616	44,105

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Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest				Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Sp/PU/Sa				
	Cook Inlet											
		CIAA	Trail Lakes	Bear L	0	0	0	200	467	0	315	982
		ADF&G	WJ Hernandez	Bird Cr	0	0	0	2,287	0	0	0	2,287
				Campbell Cr	0	0	0	638	0	0	0	638
				Eklutna Tailrace	0	0	0	956	0	0	0	956
				Homer Spit	0	0	0	1,854	0	0	0	1,854
				Resurrection Bay	0	0	0	5,877	0	0	0	5,877
				Ship Creek	0	0	0	3,709	0	0	0	3,709
				RII Lakes	0	0	0	396	0	0	0	396
	Cook Inlet total				0	0	0	15,917	467	0	315	16,699
Southcentral total					2,244	481	0	37,509	7,509	129	12,931	60,803
Kodiak/Westward												
	Kodiak											
		KRAA	Kitoi Bay	Kitoi Bay	10,024	0	0	0	300	0	0	10,324
			Pillar Creek	Kodiak Road System	0	0	0	300	47	0	553	900
	Kodiak total				10,024	0	0	300	347	0	553	11,224
Kodiak/Westward total					10,024	0	0	300	347	0	553	11,224
Statewide total					42,998	79,312	174,662	86,931	43,117	209,297	47,674	683,991

Note: SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; VFDA = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.; CIAA = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] Sp/PU/S is the sum of the sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest.

[b] *Other* includes Metlakatla fishery harvest, raceway returns excess to broodstock needs, holding mortalities, bear and sea lion mortality, channel and bay mortality, escapement to watershed, and donations.

[c] Tamgas Creek Hatchery harvest contribution does not include Metlakatla Indian Community-managed fisheries.

[d] Returns anticipated but were not estimated at the time of reporting.

Appendix J4.–Details of the estimated pink salmon returns to Alaska fisheries enhancement projects, as reported by operators, 2024.

Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest					Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Other	Sp/PU/S[a]				
Southeast													
	Southern Southeast												
		MIC	Tamgas Creek	Tamgas	0	0	0	0	0	18,790	0	0	18,790
	Southern Southeast total				0	0	0	0	0	18,790	0	0	18,790
	Northern Southeast												
		NSRAA	Medvejie	Medvejie Creek	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	0	600	1,643
		AKI	Port Armstrong	Port Armstrong	72,552	0	0	0	0	86,598	34,781	60,000	253,931
		SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	Sheldon Jackson	99,121	26,432	6,608	0	1,285	12,506	317,901	0	463,853
	Northern Southeast total				171,673	26,432	6,608	0	1,285	100,147	352,682	60,600	719,427
Southeast total					171,673	26,432	6,608	0	1,285	118,937	352,682	60,600	738,217
Southcentral													
	Prince William Sound												
		PWSAC	A F Koernig	Armin F Koernig	49,505	2,141	0	388	0	285,183	909,947	79,242	1,326,406
			Cannery Creek	Cannery Creek	31,234	535	0	0	0	259,052	800,229	113,840	1,204,890
			Wally Noerenberg	Lake Bay	42,503	5,014	0	0	0	236,507	284,583	73,452	642,059
		VFDA	Solomon Gulch	Solomon Gulch	3,600,509	0	0	0	8,054	366,915	1,675,998	53,802	5,705,278
	Prince William Sound total				3,723,751	7,690	0	388	8,054	1,147,657	3,670,757	320,336	8,878,633
	Cook Inlet												
		CIAA	Tutka Bay	Tutka Bay	0	0	0	0	200	3,371	7,482	0	11,053
			Port Graham	Port Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
	Cook Inlet total				0	0	0	0	200	3,371	7,482	3,000	14,053
Southcentral total					3,723,751	7,690	0	388	8,254	1,151,028	3,678,239	323,336	8,892,686
Kodiak/Westward													
	Kodiak												
		KRAA	Kitoi Bay	Kitoi Bay	2,424,673	0	0	0	0	143,698	1,086,964	125,000	3,780,335
	Kodiak total				2,424,673	0	0	0	0	143,698	1,086,964	125,000	3,780,335
Kodiak/Westward total					2,424,673	0	0	0	0	143,698	1,086,964	125,000	3,780,335
Statewide total					6,320,097	34,122	6,608	388	9,539	1,413,663	5,117,885	508,936	13,411,238

Note: NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; VFDA = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, Inc.; CIAA = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] Sp/PU/S is the sum of the sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest.

[b] *Other* includes test fishery harvest, raceway unharvested returns, sea lion predation, beach and brood pond area mortalities, brackish water spawners, escapement to watershed, and donations.

[c] The contribution to non-terminal common property fisheries could not be estimated because catch sampling results were not available at the time of reporting.

Appendix J5.–Details of the estimated chum salmon returns to Alaska fisheries enhancement projects, as reported by operators, 2024.

Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest					Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other[b]	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Set Net	Sp/PU/S[a]				
Southeast													
	Southern Southeast												
		SSRAA	Burnett Inlet	Anita Bay	168,386	150,296	728	0	0	9,221	0	27,149	355,780
				Burnett Inlet-Summer	40,724	49,841	366	0	0	93,037	249,439	14,432	447,839
				Burnett Inlet	2,765	4,468	0	0	0	9,221	0	0	16,454
				Nakat Inlet-Summer	49,446	538,229	0	0	0	0	0	11,252	598,927
				Port Asumcion	37,089	265	0	0	0	0	91,460	0	128,814
			Neets Bay	Neets Bay	432,785	54,510	77,705	0	0	167,815	259,706	112,415	1,104,936
				Neets Bay-Fall	8,108	2,972	158	0	0	12,907	719	0	24,864
				Nakat Inlet	3,973	32,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,079
			Whitman Lake	Kendrick Bay	883,538	36,744	195	0	0	0	0	51,234	971,711
				Nakat Inlet-Summer	2,838	20,186	0	0	0	0	0	1,890	24,914
			Port Saint Nich.	Port Asumcion	22,190	164	0	0	0	0	54,514	0	76,868
		MIC	Tamgas Creek	Tamgas-Summer	0	0	0	0	0	33,387	0	0	33,387
				Tamgas-Fall	0	0	0	0	0	5,265	0	0	5,265
	Southern Southeast total				1,651,842	889,781	79,152	0	0	330,853	655,838	218,372	3,825,838
	Northern Southeast												
		NSRAA	Hidden Falls	Hidden Falls	899,275	16,276	0	0	0	239,128	252,428	61,182	1,468,289
				Thomas Bay	438,350	31,406	0	0	0	0	828	9,775	480,359
			Medvejie	Medvejie Creek	828,941	103,571	492,676	0	0	93,528	208,947	6,556	1,734,219
				Medvejie Creek-Kadashan	184,979	472,575	15,024	0	0	25,039	511,020	7,141	1,215,778
			Sawmill Creek	Crawfish Inlet	363,259	1,434	88,199	0	0	0	563,365	0	1,016,257
			Gunnuk Creek	Gunnuk Creek	7,803	1,817	0	0	100	13,957	26,289	7,937	57,903
				Southeast Cove	237,853	32,709	0	0	0	1,019	112,709	14,382	398,673
		AKI	Port Armstrong	Port Armstrong	0	0	17,166	0	0	24,136	142,519	5,000	188,821
		DIPAC	Macaulay	Gastineau	32,890	653,022	452	0	5,000	179,609	490,324	34,077	1,395,374
				Amalga Harbor	43,245	557,637	594	0	0	0	1,230,919	2,317	1,834,712
				Boat Harbor	18,872	780,508	259	0	0	0	0	1,011	800,650
				Limestone Inlet	6,113	252,842	84	0	0	0	0	329	259,368
		SSSC	Sheldon Jackson	Sheldon Jackson	77,712	2,484	47,292	0	650	11,653	20,196	237	160,224
				Deep Inlet	140,684	17,578	83,615	0	15	15,207	35,462	1,584	294,145
	Northern Southeast total				3,279,976	2,923,859	745,361	0	5,765	603,276	3,595,006	151,528	11,304,772

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Region	Area	Agency	Hatchery	Project	Common property harvest					Broodstock	Cost recovery	Other[b]	Total return
					Seine	Gillnet	Troll	Set Net	Sp/PU/S[a]				
Southeast total					4,931,818	3,813,640	824,513	0	5,765	934,129	4,250,844	369,900	15,130,610
Southcentral													
	Prince William Sound												
		PWSAC	Wally Noerenberg	Lake Bay	37,445	249,565	0	5,839	0	233,748	305,493	63,740	895,830
				Port Chalmers	631,913	5,544	0	796	0	0	0	0	638,253
			A F Koernig	Armin F Koernig	96,864	32,924	0	5,539	0	0	0	0	135,327
	Prince William Sound total				766,222	288,033	0	12,174	0	233,748	305,493	63,740	1,669,410
Southcentral total					766,222	288,033	0	12,174	0	233,748	305,493	63,740	1,669,410
Kodiak/Westward													
	Kodiak												
		KRAA	Kitoi Bay	Kitoi Bay	372,347	0	0	0	0	54,346	0	1,000	427,693
	Kodiak total				372,347	0	0	0	0	54,346	0	1,000	427,693
Kodiak/Westward total					372,347	0	0	0	0	54,346	0	1,000	427,693
Statewide total					6,070,387	4,101,673	824,513	12,175	5,765	1,222,223	4,556,337	434,640	17,227,713

N*ote:* SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; AKI = Armstrong-Keta Inc.; DIPAC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated; SSSC = Sitka Sound Science Center; PWSAC = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association; KRAA = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] Sp/PU/S is the sum of the sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest.

[b] *Other* includes Metlakatla and test fishery harvest, donations, bear and sea lion predation mortalities, other mortalities, hatchery watershed escapement, and donations.

APPENDIX K: PRIVATE NONPROFIT (PNP) HATCHERY PERMITTEE, PERMITTED EGG CAPACITY, AND NUMBER OF EYED EGGS, 1975–2024

Appendix K1.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted Chinook salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of Chinook salmon eyed eggs at Southern Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Crystal Lake			Deer Mountain			Port Saint Nicholas			Whitman Lake		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	111,000	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	859,200	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	780,000	1	N/A	26,500	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	28,675	1	N/A	115,793	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	0
1979	1	N/A	28,675	1	N/A	160,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	0
1980	1	N/A	378,000	1	N/A	150,948	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	152,833
1981	1	N/A	361,543	1	N/A	245,321	N/A	N/A	0	2	0	335,166
1982	1	N/A	795,737	1	N/A	286,501	N/A	N/A	0	2	400,000	171,778
1983	1	N/A	269,229	1	N/A	491,642	N/A	N/A	0	2	400,000	29,119
1984	1	N/A	1,043,000	1	N/A	635,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	400,000	210,000
1985	1	N/A	1,605,000	1	N/A	678,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,266,951
1986	1	N/A	1,450,000	1	N/A	679,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,668,266
1987	1	N/A	2,400,000	1	N/A	243,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	861,386
1988	1	N/A	1,990,000	1	N/A	198,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,380,000
1989	1	N/A	1,684,000	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,354,500
1990	1	N/A	1,513,000	1	N/A	300,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	2,729,000
1991	1	N/A	1,445,000	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	2,353,300
1992	1	N/A	1,882,000	1	N/A	269,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,649,000
1993	1	N/A	1,873,807	1	N/A	168,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	809,000
1994	1	N/A	1,796,971	3	133,000	223,375	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	948,700
1995	1	N/A	2,432,000	3	133,000	140,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,292,242
1996	1	N/A	1,803,226	3	133,000	149,242	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,939,141
1997	1	N/A	2,118,275	3	133,000	83,189	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,259,500
1998	1	N/A	2,181,150	3	133,000	103,532	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,625,269
1999	1	N/A	1,990,000	3	133,000	114,000	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,619,000
2000	2	N/A	1,915,000	3	133,000	111,032	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,189,278
2001	2	N/A	2,020,450	3	133,000	111,937	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,208,211
2002	2	N/A	2,009,360	3	133,000	133,127	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,765,000
2003	2	N/A	1,966,000	3	133,000	102,732	N/A	N/A	0	2	1,500,000	1,092,416
2004	2	N/A	2,360,500	3	133,000	39,577	4	385,000	0	2	1,500,000	1,588,905

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	Crystal Lake			Deer Mountain			Port Saint Nicholas			Whitman Lake		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2005	2	N/A	1,962,000	3	133,000	138,332	4	770,000	0	2	1,500,000	1,453,243
2006	2	N/A	2,015,000	3	133,000	77,065	4	770,000	620,947	2	1,500,000	1,074,975
2007	2	N/A	2,112,100	3	133,000	74,250	4	770,000	597,017	2	1,500,000	1,225,000
2008	2	N/A	2,213,925	3	133,000	122,007	4	770,000	259,609	2	1,500,000	1,100,000
2009	2	N/A	1,630,200	3	133,000	118,163	4	770,000	455,589	2	1,500,000	1,100,000
2010	2	N/A	1,411,250	3	133,000	122,343	4	770,000	400,000	2	1,500,000	1,120,000
2011	2	N/A	2,301,330	3	133,000	131,165	4	770,000	320,000	2	1,500,000	1,135,000
2012	2	N/A	2,212,900	3	133,000	123,778	4	770,000	330,000	2	1,500,000	1,123,007
2013	2	N/A	2,253,915	3	133,000	0	4	770,000	319,000	2	1,500,000	1,741,768
2014	2	N/A	2,018,000	0	N/A	0	4	770,000	318,620	2	2,100,000	1,660,000
2015	2	N/A	1,774,500	0	N/A	0	4	770,000	150,000	2	2,100,000	1,800,000
2016	2	N/A	1,915,000	0	N/A	0	2	770,000	160,000	2	2,100,000	1,619,500
2017	2	N/A	2,067,500	2	600,000	0	2	770,000	0	2	2,100,000	1,016,431
2018	2	N/A	2,025,000	2	600,000	0	2	770,000	130,000	2	2,100,000	1,580,000
2019	2	N/A	1,793,000	2	600,000	47,000	2	770,000	120,000	2	2,100,000	1,400,000
2020	2	N/A	2,022,000	2	600,000	126,000	2	770,000	0	2	2,100,000	2,400,000
2021	2	N/A	1,750,300	2	600,000	30,000	2	770,000	0	2	2,300,000	1,400,000
2022	2	N/A	1,825,000	2	600,000	30,000	2	770,000	0	2	2,300,000	2,050,000
2023	2	N/A	1,530,000	2	600,000	0	2	770,000	0	2	2,300,000	2,000,000
2024	2	N/A	1,186,000	2	600,000	25,000	2	770,000		2	2,300,000	2,240,000

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Bell Island Net Pens (1990–2002) and Klawock River (1999–2006) had egg capacities but did not use these capacities. Beaver Falls had capacity in 1989–1996 and had eyed eggs in one year, 1990. Burnett Inlet had capacity in 1986–1992 and had eyed eggs in 1987–1991. Neets Bay had egg capacity in 1983–present and eyed eggs in 1983–1992. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, 3 = Ketchikan Tribal Hatchery Corporation, 4 = Prince of Wales Hatchery Association.

Appendix K2.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted Chinook salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of Chinook salmon eyed eggs at Northern Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Hidden Falls			Macaulay			Medvejie			Sawmill Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
1976	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
1977	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
1978	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
1979	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
1980	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
1981	1	N/A	133,587	1	N/A	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1982	1	N/A	75,700	1	N/A	0	2	150,000	29,620	0	0	0
1983	1	N/A	126,271	1	N/A	0	2	150,000	32,153	0	0	0
1984	1	N/A	47,400	1	N/A	0	2	300,000	151,500	0	0	0
1985	1	N/A	298,000	1	N/A	0	2	300,000	249,000	0	0	0
1986	1	N/A	178,200	1	N/A	0	2	300,000	188,950	0	0	0
1987	1	N/A	380,589	3	200,000	0	2	2,000,000	1,133,600	0	0	0
1988	2	3,100,000	388,078	3	200,000	0	2	2,000,000	1,254,380	0	0	0
1989	2	3,100,000	246,791	3	200,000	50,964	2	2,000,000	1,113,100	0	0	0
1990	2	3,500,000	2,058,097	3	200,000	205,068	2	2,000,000	1,489,000	0	0	0
1991	2	3,500,000	2,292,394	3	200,000	317,234	2	2,000,000	831,000	0	0	0
1992	2	3,500,000	1,767,028	3	250,000	259,490	2	2,000,000	1,142,000	0	0	0
1993	2	3,500,000	1,164,028	3	250,000	231,496	2	2,000,000	1,236,200	0	0	0
1994	2	3,500,000	1,399,565	3	700,000	429,545	2	2,000,000	1,284,900	0	0	0
1995	2	3,500,000	1,406,165	3	700,000	647,690	2	2,000,000	1,163,100	0	0	0
1996	2	3,500,000	1,299,376	3	700,000	624,821	2	2,000,000	1,197,600	0	0	0
1997	2	3,500,000	1,343,562	3	700,000	656,615	2	3,200,000	1,820,000	0	0	0
1998	2	3,500,000	1,378,000	3	700,000	591,638	2	3,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	0
1999	2	3,500,000	1,361,000	3	700,000	696,097	2	3,200,000	2,429,000	0	0	0
2000	2	3,500,000	1,365,000	3	700,000	638,901	2	3,200,000	2,571,000	0	0	0
2001	2	3,500,000	1,358,000	3	700,000	410,733	2	3,200,000	2,445,800	0	0	0
2002	2	3,500,000	1,700,413	3	700,000	783,117	2	3,200,000	2,775,000	0	0	0
2003	2	3,500,000	1,400,000	3	1,250,000	913,422	2	5,200,000	2,539,000	0	0	0
2004	2	3,500,000	1,379,840	3	1,250,000	722,823	2	5,200,000	3,073,000	0	0	0

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	Hidden Falls			Macaulay			Medvejie			Sawmill Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2005	2	3,500,000	1,739,432	3	1,250,000	750,206	2	5,200,000	4,369,307	0	0	0
2006	2	3,500,000	1,344,109	3	1,250,000	728,647	2	5,200,000	4,607,348	0	0	0
2007	2	3,800,000	2,172,728	3	1,250,000	942,039	2	5,200,000	4,435,757	2	0	0
2008	2	3,800,000	2,430,865	3	1,250,000	914,454	2	5,200,000	4,589,014	2	0	0
2009	2	3,800,000	2,547,581	3	1,250,000	913,000	2	5,200,000	4,714,342	2	0	0
2010	2	3,800,000	1,765,554	3	1,250,000	844,000	2	5,200,000	4,943,921	2	0	0
2011	2	3,800,000	767,173	3	1,250,000	678,000	2	5,200,000	3,075,200	2	0	0
2012	2	3,800,000	876,286	3	1,250,000	693,000	2	5,200,000	4,712,545	2	0	0
2013	2	3,800,000	878,323	3	1,250,000	1,101,700	2	5,200,000	3,476,306	2	0	0
2014	2	3,800,000	877,317	3	1,250,000	942,000	2	5,200,000	3,646,054	2	0	0
2015	2	3,800,000	991,254	3	1,250,000	626,400	2	5,200,000	4,053,358	2	0	0
2016	2	3,800,000	765,832	3	1,250,000	615,636	2	5,200,000	2,786,235	2	0	0
2017	2	3,800,000	870,353	3	1,250,000	1,026,700	2	5,200,000	4,143,349	2	0	0
2018	2	3,800,000	778,697	3	1,250,000	1,067,200	2	5,200,000	4,887,785	2	0	0
2019	2	3,800,000	800,588	3	1,250,000	1,149,000	2	5,200,000	5,169,511	2	2,000,000	0
2020	2	3,800,000	698,511	3	1,250,000	1,078,000	2	5,200,000	5,312,607	2	2,000,000	914,614
2021	2	3,800,000	621,581	3	1,250,000	820,500	2	5,200,000	3,943,853	2	2,000,000	721,045
2022	2	3,800,000	842,760	3	1,250,000	1,059,800	2	5,200,000	4,036,893	2	2,000,000	293,975
2023	2	3,800,000	1,213,835	3	1,250,000	1,190,417	2	5,200,000	2,562,909	2	2,000,000	0
2024	2	3,800,000	1,045,906	3	1,250,000	317,200	2	5,200,000	2,491,419	2	2,000,000	0

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Burro Creek had capacity in 1997–2006 and eyed eggs in 1990–1999. Little Port Walter operated by Armstrong Keta, Incorporated, has permitted capacity in 2018–present. Little Port Walter operated by the National Marine Fisheries Service took eggs during most years from 1976–2020. Port Armstrong had capacity in 1984–present and had eyed eggs in 1986–1991 and 2001–2015. Sheldon Jackson had capacity in 1993–2011 and reared eggs in 1984–2003 and 2005–2010. Snettisham hatchery reared eggs in 1977, 1979–1991, and 1993.Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, 3 = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated.

Appendix K3.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted sockeye salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of sockeye salmon eyed eggs at Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Snettisham		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	0
1979	1	N/A	0
1980	1	N/A	0
1981	1	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	0
1984	1	N/A	0
1985	1	N/A	0
1986	1	N/A	0
1987	1	N/A	0
1988	1	N/A	251,400
1989	1	N/A	5,492,329
1990	1	N/A	9,328,374
1991	1	N/A	8,053,674
1992	1	N/A	11,350,009
1993	1	N/A	16,229,862
1994	1	N/A	11,941,542
1995	1	N/A	16,009,540
1996	2	33,500,000	22,902,564
1997	2	33,500,000	13,315,848
1998	2	33,500,000	13,235,978
1999	2	33,500,000	11,075,750
2000	2	33,500,000	14,198,137
2001	2	33,500,000	13,844,738
2002	2	33,500,000	12,788,940
2003	2	33,500,000	14,330,108
2004	2	33,500,000	16,697,266
2005	2	33,500,000	14,617,402
2006	2	33,500,000	20,237,300
2007	2	33,500,000	17,988,898
2008	2	33,500,000	18,452,000
2009	2	33,500,000	17,211,000
2010	2	33,500,000	18,738,000
2011	2	33,500,000	22,107,100
2012	2	33,500,000	208,000
2013	2	33,500,000	4,777,700
2014	2	33,500,000	16,339,300
2015	2	33,500,000	14,857,300
2016	2	33,500,000	16,955,800
2017	2	33,500,000	16,739,600
2018	2	33,500,000	14,912,000
2019	2	33,500,000	17,440,800
2020	2	33,500,000	12,709,500
2021	2	33,500,000	3,567,100

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	Snettisham		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2022	2	33,500,000	15,614,800
2023	2	33,500,000	15,559,549
2024	2	33,500,000	15,314,300

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Operator 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated. Whitman Lake had sockeye salmon egg capacity but did not use this capacity. Beaver Falls had egg capacity in 1986–1996 and had eyed eggs in 1983, 1989, and 1990. Burnett Inlet had capacity in 1997–present and reared eggs in 1998–2009. Haines Projects had capacity in 1992–present and had eyed eggs in 1992–1998 and 2003. Klawock River had capacity in 1994–present and had eyed eggs in 1986–2004.

Appendix K4.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted coho salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of coho salmon eyed eggs at Southern Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Crystal Lake			Klawock River			Neets Bay			Whitman Lake		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	3,727,000	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	3,903,000	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	1,416,000	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	420,000	1	N/A	17,600	0	N/A	0	2	2,300,000	635,000
1979	1	N/A	820,000	1	N/A	50,300	0	N/A	0	2	2,300,000	889,000
1980	1	N/A	65,000	1	N/A	77,000	0	N/A	0	2	2,300,000	596,967
1981	1	N/A	432,000	1	N/A	118,000	0	N/A	0	2	2,300,000	1,819,962
1982	1	N/A	3,030,000	1	N/A	1,206,000	2	N/A	1,616,091	2	2,300,000	335,437
1983	1	N/A	2,213,000	1	N/A	1,206,000	2	5,000,000	2,758,409	2	3,400,000	1,073,435
1984	1	N/A	1,360,000	1	N/A	1,500,000	2	5,000,000	2,704,000	2	3,400,000	1,014,000
1985	1	N/A	1,510,000	1	N/A	1,520,000	2	5,000,000	2,898,000	2	3,400,000	0
1986	1	N/A	688,000	1	N/A	2,100,000	2	5,000,000	1,696,000	2	3,400,000	1,916,000
1987	1	N/A	788,000	1	N/A	1,703,000	2	5,000,000	1,049,000	2	3,400,000	2,600,000
1988	1	N/A	952,000	1	N/A	1,791,500	2	5,000,000	1,832,000	2	3,400,000	3,560,000
1989	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	2	5,000,000	1,718,000	2	3,400,000	1,054,000
1990	1	N/A	558,000	1	N/A	0	2	5,000,000	818,000	2	3,400,000	2,480,000
1991	1	N/A	429,000	1	N/A	1,099,000	2	5,000,000	2,314,000	2	3,400,000	2,571,000
1992	1	N/A	451,000	1	N/A	0	2	5,000,000	2,143,000	2	3,400,000	2,205,000
1993	1	N/A	421,525	1	N/A	510,376	2	5,000,000	1,933,000	2	3,400,000	2,244,000
1994	1	N/A	449,887	3	5,000,000	0	2	5,000,000	2,078,000	2	3,400,000	2,668,000
1995	1	N/A	282,000	3	5,000,000	250,000	2	5,000,000	2,230,740	2	3,400,000	4,903,438
1996	1	N/A	263,000	3	5,000,000	2,339,000	2	5,000,000	2,021,000	2	3,400,000	4,894,000
1997	1	N/A	341,000	3	5,000,000	3,218,638	2	5,000,000	2,751,000	2	3,400,000	5,935,000
1998	1	N/A	292,500	3	5,000,000	661,433	2	5,000,000	2,160,000	2	3,400,000	0
1999	1	N/A	218,981	3	5,000,000	2,200,000	2	5,000,000	2,035,000	2	3,400,000	2,157,429
2000	2	N/A	208,003	3	5,000,000	2,263,280	2	5,000,000	2,347,318	2	3,400,000	4,247,611
2001	2	N/A	470,365	3	5,000,000	3,387,093	2	5,000,000	2,188,591	2	3,400,000	4,115,591
2002	2	N/A	337,500	3	5,000,000	4,904,194	2	5,000,000	2,178,743	2	3,400,000	4,266,000
2003	2	N/A	250,500	3	5,000,000	3,145,685	2	5,000,000	2,591,527	2	3,400,000	4,100,000
2004	2	N/A	235,000	3	5,000,000	1,534,746	2	5,000,000	2,818,151	2	3,400,000	1,665,765

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	Crystal Lake			Klawock River			Neets Bay			Whitman Lake		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2005	2	N/A	175,000	3	5,000,000	4,914,459	2	5,000,000	2,554,996	2	3,400,000	1,780,538
2006	2	N/A	223,700	3	5,000,000	4,724,963	2	5,000,000	2,505,000	2	3,400,000	2,116,000
2007	2	N/A	223,700	3	5,000,000	4,929,278	2	5,000,000	2,577,000	2	3,400,000	2,425,000
2008	2	N/A	254,650	3	5,000,000	4,686,898	2	5,000,000	2,900,000	2	3,400,000	2,550,000
2009	2	N/A	233,050	3	5,000,000	4,979,665	2	5,000,000	2,560,000	2	3,400,000	2,200,000
2010	2	N/A	260,000	3	5,000,000	4,812,806	2	5,000,000	2,507,078	2	7,000,000	2,638,000
2011	2	N/A	249,000	3	5,000,000	4,487,765	2	5,000,000	2,564,000	2	7,000,000	2,842,500
2012	2	N/A	236,400	3	5,000,000	5,104,845	2	5,000,000	2,410,000	2	7,000,000	1,491,868
2013	2	N/A	210,000	3	5,000,000	4,106,251	2	5,000,000	2,551,812	2	7,000,000	1,691,474
2014	2	N/A	175,000	3	5,000,000	4,896,900	2	5,000,000	3,431,498	2	7,000,000	4,170,291
2015	2	N/A	171,300	3	5,000,000	5,130,492	2	5,000,000	2,630,000	2	7,000,000	2,387,000
2016	2	N/A	190,000	3	5,000,000	5,187,957	2	5,000,000	2,820,000	2	7,000,000	1,940,000
2017	2	N/A	150,000	3	5,000,000	4,477,895	2	5,000,000	2,500,000	2	7,000,000	4,678,000
2018	2	N/A	240,000	3	5,000,000	5,335,037	2	5,000,000	4,050,000	2	7,000,000	3,041,000
2019	2	N/A	140,000	2	5,500,000	5,623,863	2	5,000,000	3,800,000	2	7,500,000	3,900,000
2020	2	N/A	150,000	2	5,500,000	3,962,400	2	5,000,000	3,450,000	2	7,500,000	2,000,000
2021	2	N/A	140,000	2	5,500,000	4,450,000	2	5,000,000	3,600,000	2	7,500,000	1,800,000
2022	2	N/A	155,000	2	5,500,000	4,445,000	2	5,000,000	4,000,000	2	7,500,000	1,750,000
2023	2	N/A	140,000	2	5,500,000	4,450,000	2	5,000,000	3,600,000	2	7,500,000	1,800,000
2024	2	N/A	N/A[a]	2	5,500,000	N/A[a]	2	5,000,000	N/A[a]	2	7,500,000	N/A[a]

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Beaver Falls reared eggs in 1978 and had capacity during 1989–1997. Burnett Inlet Hatchery had capacity in 1984–1992 and in 1997–2006 and reared eggs in 1997–2006. Burnett Inlet Hatchery had capacity in 2007–present and eggs in 2007–2020. Deer Mountain had permitted capacity in 1994–2012 and reared eggs in 1977–1980, 1981, 1982, 1986–1988, 1990–1993, and 1994–2012. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, 3 = Prince of Wales Hatchery Association.

[a] Estimated number of eyed eggs unknown at time of reporting.

Appendix K5.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted coho salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of coho salmon eyed eggs at Northern Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Hidden Falls			Macaulay			Port Armstrong			Sawmill Creek			Sheldon Jackson		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	0	12,369
1976	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	0	0
1977	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	0	9,451
1978	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	0	0
1979	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	0	3,518
1980	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	200,000	25,313
1981	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	200,000	63,252
1982	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	200,000	66,225
1983	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	200,000	10,104
1984	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	200,000	97,724
1985	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	200,000	117,000
1986	1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	4	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	174,816
1987	1	N/A	0	3	1,000,000	0	4	500,000	0	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	110,300
1988	2	N/A	63,800	3	1,000,000	0	4	500,000	132,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	61,800
1989	2	70,000	65,871	3	1,000,000	1,053,650	4	500,000	232,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	111,000
1990	2	250,000	223,300	3	1,000,000	1,084,818	4	500,000	190,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	117,931
1991	2	250,000	431,396	3	1,000,000	1,064,990	4	500,000	589,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	83,583
1992	2	1,700,000	1,690,200	3	1,000,000	1,056,091	4	1,500,000	898,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	133,777
1993	2	1,700,000	1,529,338	3	1,500,000	1,095,737	4	1,500,000	808,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	108,447
1994	2	5,700,000	1,651,187	3	1,500,000	951,619	4	2,000,000	1,764,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	84,529
1995	2	5,700,000	1,521,097	3	1,500,000	1,094,305	4	2,000,000	1,756,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	168,344
1996	2	5,700,000	1,507,379	3	1,500,000	960,810	4	2,000,000	1,805,200	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	131,962
1997	2	5,700,000	1,692,325	3	1,500,000	860,254	4	2,000,000	734,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	2,284
1998	2	5,700,000	1,631,049	3	1,500,000	881,314	4	2,000,000	1,531,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	96,327
1999	2	5,700,000	2,162,345	3	1,500,000	900,085	4	2,000,000	1,500,000	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	60,756
2000	2	6,100,000	2,061,422	3	1,500,000	850,293	4	2,000,000	1,677,888	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	102,600
2001	2	6,100,000	2,099,232	3	1,500,000	825,000	4	2,000,000	1,787,141	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	0
2002	2	6,100,000	2,676,927	3	1,500,000	675,000	4	2,000,000	1,782,333	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	120,144
2003	2	6,100,000	2,600,000	3	1,500,000	520,442	4	2,000,000	2,000,189	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	70,702
2004	2	6,100,000	5,678,917	3	1,500,000	622,500	4	2,000,000	2,887,505	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	52,141

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	Hidden Falls			Macaulay			Port Armstrong			Sawmill Creek			Sheldon Jackson		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2005	2	6,100,000	4,130,366	3	1,500,000	580,060	4	3,000,000	2,411,039	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	85,220
2006	2	6,100,000	3,919,598	3	1,500,000	779,837	4	3,000,000	2,607,916	0	N/A	0	5	150,000	171,936
2007	2	6,100,000	5,679,286	3	1,500,000	572,590	4	5,000,000	3,323,061	2	4,332,000	0	5	150,000	172,567
2008	2	6,100,000	5,997,186	3	1,500,000	350,000	4	5,000,000	3,381,029	2	4,332,000	0	5	150,000	161,190
2009	2	6,100,000	5,708,287	3	1,500,000	379,000	4	5,000,000	3,390,543	2	4,332,000	0	5	150,000	97,963
2010	2	6,900,000	5,609,704	3	1,500,000	314,000	4	5,000,000	2,604,520	2	4,332,000	0	5	150,000	23,500
2011	2	6,900,000	6,900,335	3	1,500,000	551,000	4	5,000,000	2,339,489	2	4,332,000	0	5	150,000	306,872
2012	2	7,700,000	7,699,950	3	1,500,000	1,218,400	4	5,000,000	2,600,000	2	4,332,000	0	6	250,000	2,510
2013	2	7,700,000	7,267,550	3	1,500,000	1,033,600	4	5,000,000	2,343,000	2	4,332,000	1,085,722	6	250,000	52,959
2014	2	7,700,000	7,276,242	3	1,500,000	1,105,000	4	5,000,000	2,592,000	2	4,332,000	932,568	6	250,000	260,344
2015	2	7,700,000	7,241,714	3	1,500,000	1,056,200	4	5,000,000	2,664,632	2	4,332,000	1,228,009	6	250,000	31,624
2016	2	7,700,000	7,459,009	3	1,500,000	1,378,700	4	5,000,000	4,823,322	2	4,332,000	1,436,863	6	250,000	161,588
2017	2	7,700,000	6,519,930	3	1,500,000	1,207,200	4	5,000,000	4,838,400	2	4,332,000	2,786,144	6	250,000	241,160
2018	2	7,700,000	5,702,733	3	1,500,000	1,121,000	4	5,000,000	4,828,000	2	4,332,000	2,459,453	6	250,000	227,500
2019	2	7,700,000	8,180,651	3	1,500,000	792,500	4	5,000,000	4,521,127	2	4,332,000	2,442,182	6	250,000	255,500
2020	2	7,700,000	7,132,250	3	1,500,000	1,250,000	4	5,000,000	4,838,400	2	4,332,000	2,384,595	6	250,000	175,000
2021	2	7,700,000	7,500,054	3	1,500,000	1,473,000	4	5,000,000	3,304,000	2	4,332,000	2,056,587	6	250,000	171,722
2022	2	7,700,000	7,373,812	3	1,500,000	1,439,332	4	6,000,000	6,000,000	2	4,332,000	2,479,903	6	250,000	213,605
2023	2	7,700,000	7,500,054	3	1,500,000	1,473,000	4	6,000,000	3,495,249	2	4,332,000	2,056,587	6	250,000	171,722
2024	2	7,700,000	NA[a]	3	1,500,000	NA[a]	4	6,000,000	N/A[a]	2	4,332,000	NA[a]	6	250,000	NA[a]

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Burro Creek had egg capacity in 1986–2007 and had eyed eggs in most years during 1986–1999. Gunnuk Creek had egg capacity in 1985–present and reared eggs in 1982 and in most years during 1994–2013. Medvejie Creek had egg capacity in 1981–present and reared eggs in 1981–2014. Salmon Creek had capacity in 1981–1987 and reared eggs during 1981 and 1982. Sheep Creek had capacity in 1985–2015 and reared eggs in 1985–1988, 1992, 1993, and 1998. Snettisham reared eggs in 1978–1987, 1988, and 1989. Starrigavan reared eggs during 1975–1978. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, 3 = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated, 4 = Armstrong Keta, Incorporated, 5 = Sheldon Jackson College, 6 = Sitka Sound Science Center.

[a] Estimated number of eyed eggs unknown at time of reporting.

Appendix K6.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted pink salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of pink salmon eyed eggs at Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Medvejie			Port Armstrong			Sheldon Jackson		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Green eggs[a]	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	3	1,000,000	1,678,017
1976	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	3	1,000,000	1,900,000
1977	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	3	15,000,000	10,000,000
1978	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	3	15,000,000	2,400,000
1979	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	3	15,000,000	9,025,450
1980	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	3	15,000,000	2,097,656
1981	1	0	0	2	11,000,000	0	3	16,000,000	12,032,191
1982	1	0	0	2	11,000,000	0	3	16,000,000	13,599,851
1983	1	0	0	2	11,000,000	7,500,000	3	16,000,000	14,737,726
1984	1	0	0	2	12,000,000	9,454,134	3	16,000,000	11,572,617
1985	1	0	59,000	2	16,000,000	10,628,000	3	16,000,000	10,689,315
1986	1	100,000	107,100	2	16,000,000	12,529,161	3	16,000,000	14,324,414
1987	1	100,000	102,000	2	16,000,000	19,681,510	3	16,000,000	14,433,652
1988	1	300,000	36,000	2	30,000,000	16,191,255	3	20,000,000	3,022,000
1989	1	300,000	20,000	2	30,000,000	22,660,709	3	20,000,000	5,611,430
1990	1	300,000	0	2	110,000,000	50,869,000	3	20,000,000	2,820,000
1991	1	300,000	251,000	2	110,000,000	40,132,316	3	20,000,000	9,146,735
1992	1	300,000	146,000	2	110,000,000	52,816,000	3	20,000,000	6,954,339
1993	1	300,000	48,800	2	110,000,000	51,277,241	3	20,000,000	728,064
1994	1	300,000	214,600	2	85,000,000	54,960,000	3	20,000,000	7,134,674
1995	1	300,000	195,000	2	85,000,000	73,390,000	3	20,000,000	8,067,280
1996	1	300,000	319,400	2	85,000,000	82,716,000	3	20,000,000	10,875,353
1997	1	300,000	224,000	2	85,000,000	76,542,000	3	20,000,000	4,507,130
1998	1	300,000	384,000	2	85,000,000	81,301,000	3	20,000,000	6,635,616
1999	1	300,000	220,000	2	85,000,000	86,456,000	3	20,000,000	1,791,562
2000	1	300,000	311,500	2	85,000,000	52,993,000	3	20,000,000	5,608,114
2001	1	300,000	266,000	2	85,000,000	75,613,638	3	20,000,000	874,540
2002	1	300,000	298,000	2	85,000,000	86,229,820	3	20,000,000	2,345,661
2003	1	300,000	312,000	2	85,000,000	84,146,051	3	20,000,000	37,429
2004	1	300,000	292,000	2	85,000,000	82,415,435	3	20,000,000	1,747,789
2005	1	300,000	466,740	2	85,000,000	81,856,418	3	1,000,000	1,462,935
2006	1	300,000	663,515	2	85,000,000	80,762,987	3	1,000,000	1,110,500
2007	1	300,000	368,000	2	85,000,000	62,760,913	3	1,000,000	1,021,428
2008	1	300,000	347,919	2	85,000,000	21,440,357	3	1,000,000	1,090,844
2009	1	300,000	314,675	2	85,000,000	53,907,049	3	1,000,000	1,009,937
2010	1	300,000	319,425	2	85,000,000	76,254,828	3	1,000,000	707,831
2011	1	300,000	377,400	2	85,000,000	83,697,292	3	1,000,000	2,699,588
2012	1	300,000	377,700	2	85,000,000	52,455,622	4	3,000,000	2,708,720
2013	1	300,000	304,800	2	85,000,000	84,420,994	4	3,000,000	3,020,444
2014	1	300,000	301,500	2	105,000,000	88,762,503	4	3,000,000	3,049,321
2015	1	300,000	300,000	2	105,000,000	98,787,422	4	3,000,000	2,494,844
2016	1	300,000	206,400	2	105,000,000	53,426,863	4	3,000,000	2,390,431
2017	1	300,000	131,546	2	105,000,000	79,247,008	4	3,000,000	2,555,105
2018	1	300,000	302,800	2	105,000,000	39,153,941	4	3,000,000	2,792,805
2019	1	300,000	265,568	2	105,000,000	40,578,284	4	3,000,000	2,861,159
2020	1	300,000	298,760	2	105,000,000	61,515,646	4	3,000,000	3,228,210
2021	1	300,000	299,000	2	105,000,000	59,364,471	4	3,000,000	3,106,183
2022	1	300,000	198,100	2	105,000,000	53,604,539	4	3,000,000	3,180,629
2023	1	300,000	299,900	2	105,000,000	43,175,563	4	3,000,000	3,100,984
2024	1	300,000	299,700	2	105,000,000	46,070,619[a]	4	3,000,000	2,989,984

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Note: N/A = Not applicable. Burnett Inlet had capacity in 1979–1996 and eggs in 1978–1996. Meyers Chuck had capacity in 1979–1987 and eggs in 1980–1983, 1985, and 1986. Burro Creek had capacity in 1980–2006 and eggs in 1980–1999. Gunnuk Creek had capacity in 1982–present and eggs in 1982, 1983, 1985–1993, and 2007–2013. Kowee Creek had capacity in 1977–1986 and eggs in 1981, 1983–1987, and 1992. Macaulay had capacity in 1987–2014 and eggs in 1987–2001. Salmon Creek had capacity in 1981–1987 and eggs in 1979–1983. Sheep Creek had capacity in 1982–1986 and eggs in 1981–1987 and 1989. Operator 0 = None, 1 = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, 2 = Armstrong Keta, Incorporated, 3 = Sheldon Jackson College, 4 = Sitka Sound Science Center.

[a] Green eggs shown because the estimated number of eyed eggs is unknown.

Appendix K7.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted chum salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of chum salmon eyed eggs at Southern Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Burnett Inlet			Neets Bay			Port Saint Nicholas			Whitman Lake		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.[a]	Eyed eggs[a]	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	1	2,000,000	0	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	1	2,000,000	0	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	1	2,000,000	35,000	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	2	26,000,000	0
1979	1	2,000,000	0	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	2	26,000,000	4,164,000
1980	1	2,000,000	241,000	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	2	26,000,000	19,303,319
1981	1	2,000,000	308,800	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	15,975,436
1982	1	2,000,000	280,200	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	23,442,000
1983	1	5,000,000	1,358,500	2	60,000,000	28,347,490	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	0
1984	1	5,000,000	493,258	2	60,000,000	43,617,083	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	17,733,309
1985	1	5,000,000	839,477	2	60,000,000	37,580,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	7,955,000
1986	1	20,000,000	4,475,596	2	60,000,000	47,460,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	11,711,000
1987	1	20,000,000	8,643,016	2	60,000,000	51,680,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	23,009,000
1988	1	20,000,000	7,704,634	2	60,000,000	57,647,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	32,000,000
1989	1	20,000,000	2,293,058	2	60,000,000	35,082,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	16,065,000
1990	1	20,000,000	11,005,700	2	60,000,000	64,639,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	32,111,112
1991	1	20,000,000	19,862,000	2	60,000,000	53,045,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	28,253,000
1992	1	60,000,000	19,755,000	2	60,000,000	69,412,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	31,901,000
1993	1	60,000,000	13,954,500	2	80,000,000	100,957,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	33,710,600
1994	1	60,000,000	21,470,000	2	80,000,000	100,827,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	32,423,000
1995	1	60,000,000	42,204,000	2	80,000,000	96,455,779	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	33,279,000
1996	1	60,000,000	55,461,000	2	80,000,000	107,495,972	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	26,546,000
1997	2	0	0	2	80,000,000	75,731,200	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	26,729,000
1998	2	0	0	2	80,000,000	76,056,000	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	26,163,000
1999	2	0	0	2	80,000,000	76,497,376	0	N/A	0	2	26,800,000	27,759,000
2000	2	0	0	2	80,000,000	70,809,766	0	N/A	0	2	35,800,000	28,657,000
2001	2	0	0	2	72,000,000	71,691,279	0	N/A	0	2	43,800,000	25,876,138
2002	2	0	0	2	72,000,000	68,053,879	0	N/A	0	2	43,800,000	29,293,000
2003	2	0	0	2	84,000,000	94,945,483	0	N/A	0	2	44,300,000	23,963,063
2004	2	0	0	2	84,000,000	97,077,386	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	28,983,851

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	Burnett Inlet			Neets Bay			Port Saint Nicholas			Whitman Lake		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.[a]	Eyed eggs[a]	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2005	2	0	0	2	84,000,000	78,079,738	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	34,822,207
2006	2	0	0	2	84,000,000	100,506,874	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	36,195,000
2007	2	0	0	2	84,000,000	87,700,000	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	34,370,000
2008	2	0	0	2	84,000,000	98,800,000	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	36,335,000
2009	2	0	0	2	84,000,000	153,900,000	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	37,630,000
2010	2	25,000,000	0	2	102,700,000	82,414,021	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	34,236,000
2011	2	25,000,000	22,650,000	2	102,700,000	88,917,000	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	40,320,000
2012	2	25,000,000	22,373,000	2	102,700,000	100,470,000	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	40,902,000
2013	2	31,000,000	23,130,000	2	102,700,000	86,514,000	4	0	0	2	44,300,000	39,975,000
2014	2	31,000,000	23,500,000	2	102,700,000	94,778,682	4	8,000,000	0	2	44,300,000	39,899,899
2015	2	37,000,000	29,885,000	2	102,700,000	98,630,000	4	8,000,000	0	2	44,300,000	39,400,000
2016	2	66,000,000	42,819,531	2	102,700,000	88,305,000	2	8,000,000	0	2	44,300,000	39,500,000
2017	2	66,000,000	60,903,576	2	102,700,000	68,290,000	2	8,000,000	0	2	44,300,000	39,000,000
2018	2	84,000,000	69,219,261	2	102,700,000	85,500,000	2	8,000,000	7,330,739	2	44,300,000	40,600,000
2019	2	98,000,000	96,745,000	2	102,700,000	89,600,000	2	8,000,000	7,855,000	2	44,300,000	42,100,000
2020	2	97,200,000	85,830,000	2	102,700,000	71,370,000	2	8,000,000	7,350,000	2	45,100,000	43,300,000
2021	2	97,200,000	88,190,000	2	102,700,000	67,000,000	2	8,000,000	0	2	45,100,000	42,000,000
2022	2	97,200,000	87,350,000	2	102,700,000	83,300,000	2	8,000,000	7,050,000	2	45,100,000	40,000,000
2023	2	97,200,000	88,700,000	2	102,700,000	81,500,000	2	8,000,000	7,500,000	2	45,100,000	38,000,000
2024	2	97,200,000	81,488,000	2	102,700,000	77,750,000	2	8,000,000	6,800,000	2	45,100,000	40,850,000

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Beaver Falls had egg capacity in 1989–1997 and reared eggs in 1975–1982. Crystal Lake reared eggs in 1977, 1980–1984, and 1986. Klawock River reared eggs in 1978–1985. Operator 0 = None, 1 = Alaska Aquaculture Incorporated, 2 = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, 3 = ADF&G, 4 = Prince of Wales Hatchery Association.

[a] Neets Bay Hatchery has been and is a central incubation facility for Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association that takes eggs on behalf of other PNP hatcheries to help achieve the other hatcheries' egg take goal(s) (e.g., summer run Carroll River ancestral stock chum salmon eggs are permitted to Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association-operated Neets Bay, Burnett Inlet, Whitman Lake, and Port Saint Nicholas hatcheries; and fall run Disappearance Creek + Lagoon Creek ancestral stock chum salmon eggs are permitted to Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association-operated Neets Bay and Burnett Inlet).

Appendix K8.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted chum salmon green egg capacity (Cap., millions), and number of chum salmon eyed eggs at Northern Southeast-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Gunnuk Creek			Hidden Falls			Macaulay			Medvejie			Port Armstrong			Sawmill Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	1	2	0	3	N/A	454,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	1	2	0	3	N/A	2,284,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1979	1	2	0	3	N/A	3,748,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1980	1	2	56,320	3	N/A	9,396,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1981	1	2	0	3	N/A	10,901,779	0	N/A	0	2	20	236,811	5	11	0	0	N/A	0
1982	1	2	0	3	N/A	22,305,000	0	N/A	0	2	20	2,492,500	5	11	0	0	N/A	0
1983	1	2	262,891	3	N/A	30,800,000	0	N/A	0	2	20	2,599,182	5	11	0	0	N/A	0
1984	1	2	2,000,103	3	N/A	32,600,000	0	N/A	0	2	20	6,408,200	5	4	1,786,000	0	N/A	0
1985	1	7	8,200,000	3	N/A	48,200,000	0	N/A	0	2	25	26,055,000	5	4	2,147,000	0	N/A	0
1986	1	13	10,929,665	3	N/A	43,100,000	0	N/A	0	2	28	30,392,000	5	4	2,014,778	0	N/A	0
1987	1	13	10,856,000	3	N/A	57,460,000	4	111	0	2	30	28,467,900	5	4	1,301,087	0	N/A	0
1988	1	13	10,213,657	2	68	63,868,000	4	111	11,973,000	2	38	16,656,100	5	10	44,675	0	N/A	0
1989	1	60	10,444,720	2	68	63,686,200	4	111	18,335,145	2	38	35,329,400	5	10	144,421	0	N/A	0
1990	1	60	13,349,000	2	68	65,898,700	4	111	66,220,157	2	38	32,250,000	5	10	806,000	0	N/A	0
1991	1	60	13,570,000	2	68	64,762,762	4	111	58,468,000	2	38	24,697,000	5	10	425,434	0	N/A	0
1992	1	60	15,855,000	2	101	65,035,900	4	111	70,548,261	2	38	30,285,600	5	10	0	0	N/A	0
1993	1	60	15,122,000	2	101	86,794,954	4	111	71,105,124	2	38	29,634,000	5	10	0	0	N/A	0
1994	1	65	17,802,000	2	101	75,414,998	4	111	85,853,584	2	38	32,799,500	5	10	0	0	N/A	0
1995	1	65	41,550,425	2	101	77,867,756	4	111	98,898,678	2	42	40,312,000	5	10	0	0	N/A	0
1996	1	65	44,151,000	2	101	64,684,708	4	111	87,181,614	2	42	39,373,500	5	10	0	0	N/A	0
1997	1	65	61,018,000	2	101	66,451,866	4	111	104,976,501	2	42	39,605,000	5	10	0	0	N/A	0
1998	1	65	48,394,000	2	101	75,852,764	4	111	100,355,508	2	42	40,215,000	5	10	0	0	N/A	0
1999	1	65	64,332,000	2	101	75,512,998	4	111	143,277,766	2	42	39,358,000	5	0	0	0	N/A	0
2000	1	65	64,727,520	2	101	81,728,974	4	111	105,706,347	2	42	41,230,000	5	0	0	0	N/A	0
2001	1	65	47,582,800	2	101	82,410,490	4	121	115,011,547	2	42	48,191,000	5	0	0	0	N/A	0
2002	1	65	40,474,540	2	91	90,220,037	4	121	102,177,195	2	52	49,100,000	5	30	0	0	N/A	0
2003	1	65	64,135,040	2	91	90,241,144	4	121	114,948,091	2	52	49,130,900	5	30	13,796,077	0	N/A	0
2004	1	65	38,663,135	2	91	90,500,000	4	121	116,630,772	2	52	50,536,000	5	30	987,940	0	N/A	0

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	Gunnuk Creek			Hidden Falls			Macaulay			Medvejie			Port Armstrong			Sawmill Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2005	1	65	22,929,581	2	91	88,324,755	4	121	109,136,888	2	60	55,249,066	5	30	4,110,704	0	N/A	0
2006	1	65	40,513,225	2	91	90,131,071	4	121	118,582,248	2	60	54,659,015	5	30	18,187,600	0	N/A	0
2007	1	60	22,483,916	2	91	92,578,424	4	121	117,791,068	2	60	53,991,666	5	30	14,047,574	2	0	0
2008	1	60	6,584,617	2	91[a]	84,104,205	4	121	117,266,903	2	60	45,418,583	5	30	12,586,647	2	0	0
2009	1	55	54,395,837	2	91[a]	84,104,205	4	121	114,900,000	2	60	52,665,958	5	30	28,451,323	2	0	0
2010	1	45	6,926,465	2	101[a]	81,122,702	4	125	113,990,000	2	60	52,660,806	5	30	29,032,705	2	0	0
2011	1	65	27,635,351	2	101[a]	86,991,163	4	125	123,030,000	2	70	60,295,714	5	30	29,370,636	2	0	0
2012	1	65	51,681,095	2	101[a]	101,139,102	4	125	119,690,000	2	77	64,204,256	5	30	28,178,933	2	0	0
2013	1	65	55,039,371	2	101[a]	104,871,447	4	125	122,777,000	2	77	63,753,066	5	30	29,039,331	2	0	0
2014	1	65	0	2	101[a]	120,519,347	4	125	118,110,000	2	77[b]	73,700,854	5	30	24,399,863	2	30	14,582,802
2015	2	65	0	2	101[a]	136,424,842	4	125	113,570,100	2	77[b]	72,521,456	5	60	40,397,644	2	30	29,960,643
2016	2	65	0	2	101[a]	151,902,173	4	125	114,755,800	2	77[b]	73,996,543	5	60	27,294,671	2	30	28,967,518
2017	2	65	0	2	101[a]	141,065,901	4	125	124,422,900	2	77[b]	71,609,979	5	60	39,352,128	2	30[c]	49,980,056
2018	2	65	0	2	101[a]	123,995,213	4	135	123,945,300	2	77[b]	44,308,699	5	60	54,741,081	2	30[c]	36,494,665
2019	2	65	2,570,280	2	101[a]	135,694,155	4	135	119,464,000	2	77[b]	71,953,033	5	60	54,304,309	2	30[c]	49,520,823
2020	2	65	10,410,536	2	101[a]	107,542,166	4	135	119,845,000	2	77[b]	73,299,759	5	60	14,063,784	2	30[c]	49,723,246
2021	2	65	10,466,737	2	101[a]	120,859,029	4	135	126,948,000	2	77[b]	74,461,303	5	60	16,523,620	2	30[c]	46,767,007
2022	2	65	18,461,064	2	101[a]	123,514,894	4	135	125,826,000	2	77[b]	72,218,309	5	60	33,379,614	2	30[c]	49,460,958
2023	2	65	19,906,576	2	101[a]	139,470,027	4	135	130,080,716	2	77[b]	74,361,978	5	60	19,355,078	2	30[c]	47,657,782
2024	2	65	63,006700	2	101[a]	119,513,096	4	135	130,983,000	2	77[b]	72,739,744	5	60	19,813,400	2	30[c]	38,226,928

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Burro Creek had capacity in 1980–2006 and had eyed eggs in most years. Haines Projects had capacity in 1992–present and eggs in most years through 2014. Kowee Creek had capacity from 1976–2001 and eggs in 1976–1984 and 1988. Port Camden had capacity 1985–2000 and eggs in 1986–1997. Salmon Creek had capacity 1985–2000 and eggs in 1979–1983. Sheep Creek had capacity 1979–2000 and eggs in 1981–1997. Snettisham reared eggs in 1976–1990. Starrigavan reared eggs in 1977–1979. Operator 0 = None, 1 = Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation, 2 = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association, 3 = ADF&G, 4 = Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Incorporated, 5 = Armstrong Keta, Incorporated.

[a] Does not reflect eggs taken on behalf of other hatcheries' permits. Up to 44 million chum salmon green eggs can be incubated at Hidden Falls to the eyed stage prior to transfer to Medvejie Creek. Up to 55 million chum salmon eggs may be taken for Gunnuk Creek, and up to 10 million may be taken for other hatcheries. An additional 40 million eggs may be taken on behalf of Port Armstrong. Years of permit alteration consolidated.

[b] An additional 20 million eggs may be taken as an alternate for eggs taken at Hidden Falls.

[c] An additional 20 million chum salmon eggs may be hatched and reared on behalf of Medvejie Creek.

Appendix K9.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted chum salmon green egg capacity (Cap., millions), and number of chum salmon eyed eggs at Cook Inlet-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Trail Lakes		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0
1976	0	N/A	0
1977	0	N/A	0
1978	0	N/A	0
1979	0	N/A	0
1980	0	N/A	0
1981	0	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	1,094,000
1984	1	N/A	482,000
1985	1	N/A	1,211,000
1986	1	N/A	427,000
1987	1	N/A	0
1988	2	4,000,000	0
1989	2	4,000,000	0
1990	2	4,000,000	0
1991	2	4,000,000	0
1992	2	4,000,000	0
1993	2	4,000,000	0
1994	2	4,000,000	0
1995	2	4,000,000	0
1996	2	4,000,000	0
1997	2	4,000,000	0
1998	2	4,000,000	0
1999	2	4,000,000	0
2000	2	4,000,000	0
2001	2	4,000,000	0
2002	2	4,000,000	0
2003	2	4,000,000	0
2004	2	4,000,000	0
2005	2	4,000,000	0
2006	2	4,000,000	0
2007	2	4,000,000	0
2008	2	4,000,000	0
2009	2	4,000,000	0
2010	2	4,000,000	0
2011	2	4,000,000	0
2012	2	4,000,000	0
2013	2	4,000,000	0
2014	2	4,000,000	0
2015	2	4,000,000	0
2016	2	4,000,000	0
2017	2	4,000,000	0
2018	2	4,000,000	0
2019	2	4,000,000	0
2020	2	4,000,000	0
2021	2	4,000,000	0
2022	2	4,000,000	0
2023	2	4,000,000	0
2024	2	4,000,000	0

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Eklutna had capacity in 1982–1993 and eggs in 1984. Tutka Bay Lagoon had eggs in 1978–1988 and 1991. Operator 0 = none, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.

Appendix K10.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted Chinook salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of Chinook salmon eyed eggs Cook Inlet-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Trail Lakes		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0
1976	0	N/A	0
1977	0	N/A	0
1978	0	N/A	0
1979	0	N/A	0
1980	0	N/A	0
1981	0	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	0
1984	1	N/A	0
1985	1	N/A	0
1986	1	N/A	441,000
1987	1	N/A	7,190,000
1988	2	30,000,000	6,460,000
1989	2	30,000,000	2,535,695
1990	2	30,000,000	5,121,810
1991	2	30,000,000	8,567,498
1992	2	30,000,000	5,398,217
1993	2	30,000,000	6,156,621
1994	2	30,000,000	5,236,213
1995	2	30,000,000	4,864,070
1996	2	30,000,000	3,040,909
1997	2	30,000,000	9,634,083
1998	2	30,000,000	9,047,661
1999	2	30,000,000	8,881,520
2000	2	30,000,000	9,687,710
2001	2	30,000,000	9,645,717
2002	2	30,000,000	9,690,023
2003	2	30,000,000	9,600,022
2004	2	30,000,000	10,240,381
2005	2	30,000,000	10,656,300
2006	2	30,000,000	9,952,410
2007	2	30,000,000	10,200,000
2008	2	30,000,000	10,200,000
2009	2	30,000,000	9,940,000
2010	2	30,000,000	11,900,000
2011	2	30,000,000	11,900,000
2012	2	30,000,000	11,900,000
2013	2	30,000,000	11,900,000
2014	2	30,000,000	11,000,000
2015	2	30,000,000	11,900,000
2016	2	30,000,000	11,600,000
2017	2	30,000,000	11,900,000
2018	2	30,000,000	11,841,255
2019	2	30,000,000	11,899,066
2020	2	30,000,000	11,455,411
2021	2	30,000,000	12,050,248

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	Trail Lakes		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2022	2	30,000,000	11,900,000
2023	2	30,000,000	12,321,301
2024	2	30,000,000	5,988,575

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Eklutna reared eggs in 1982–1993. ADF&G operated Crooked Creek, Eklutna, Elmendorf, Fort Richardson, Trail Lakes, and William Jack Hernandez and reared eggs during 1975–present. Operator 0 = none, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.

Appendix K11.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted coho salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of coho salmon eyed eggs at Cook Inlet-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Trail Lakes			William Jack Hernandez		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1979	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1980	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1981	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	1,244,800	0	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	1,639,000	0	N/A	0
1984	1	N/A	2,319,000	0	N/A	0
1985	1	N/A	2,199,000	0	N/A	0
1986	1	N/A	2,534,000	0	N/A	0
1987	1	N/A	817,000	0	N/A	0
1988	2	6,000,000	1,428,000	0	N/A	0
1989	2	6,000,000	712,000	0	N/A	0
1990	2	6,000,000	669,000	0	N/A	0
1991	2	6,000,000	533,355	0	N/A	0
1992	2	6,000,000	750,000	0	N/A	0
1993	2	6,000,000	696,000	0	N/A	0
1994	2	6,000,000	740,000	0	N/A	0
1995	2	6,000,000	738,000	0	N/A	0
1996	2	6,000,000	829,000	0	N/A	0
1997	2	6,000,000	606,000	0	N/A	0
1998	2	6,000,000	727,000	0	N/A	0
1999	2	6,000,000	637,000	0	N/A	0
2000	2	6,000,000	786,000	0	N/A	0
2001	2	6,000,000	864,000	0	N/A	0
2002	2	6,000,000	1,086,000	1	N/A	1,233,320
2003	2	6,000,000	1,093,892	1	N/A	1,941,294
2004	2	6,000,000	1,557,000	1	N/A	1,445,468
2005	2	6,000,000	1,252,814	1	N/A	1,350,397
2006	2	6,000,000	989,885	1	N/A	1,713,915
2007	2	6,000,000	581,000	1	N/A	1,044,354
2008	2	6,000,000	283,000	1	N/A	1,556,436
2009	2	6,000,000	462,000	1	N/A	1,825,488
2010	2	6,000,000	501,000	1	N/A	1,137,213
2011	2	6,000,000	312,400	1	N/A	1,514,724
2012	2	6,000,000	518,000	1	N/A	809,101
2013	2	6,000,000	577,000	1	N/A	1,261,813
2014	2	6,000,000	547,500	1	N/A	1,622,003
2015	2	6,000,000	522,359	1	N/A	1,406,735
2016	2	6,000,000	232,187	1	N/A	1,183,024
2017	2	6,000,000	525,000	1	N/A	1,226,219
2018	2	6,000,000	577,000	1	N/A	1,591,975
2019	2	6,000,000	467,651	1	N/A	1,159,194
2020	2	6,000,000	526,617	1	N/A	1,148,974
2021	2	6,000,000	533,223	1	N/A	1,175,935
2022	2	6,000,000	489,847	1	N/A	1,359,373
2023	2	6,000,000	407,581	1	N/A	1,190,541
2024	2	6,000,000	195,026	1	N/A	963,712

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Note: N/A = Not applicable. Big Lake reared eggs in 1978, 1990–1993. Crooked Creek reared eggs in 1978 and 1990–1993. Eklutna had capacity in 1982–present and reared eggs in 1981-1996. Elmendorf and Fort Rich reared eggs in 1978–2001. Port Graham had permitted capacity during 1995–1999 and reared eggs in 1996–1998. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.

Appendix K12.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted pink salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of pink salmon eyed eggs at Cook Inlet-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Port Graham			Tutka Bay Lagoon		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	10,410,000
1977	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	7,100,000
1978	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	10,170,000
1979	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	6,900,000
1980	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	11,503,000
1981	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	15,878,000
1982	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	15,484,000
1983	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	20,300,000
1984	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	24,800,000
1985	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	25,800,000
1986	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	28,800,000
1987	0	N/A	0	3	N/A	17,560,000
1988	0	N/A	0	2	N/A	40,500,000
1989	0	N/A	0	2	N/A	43,335,000
1990	0	N/A	0	2	N/A	32,401,000
1991	0	N/A	0	2	N/A	32,500,000
1992	1	110,000,000	0	2	N/A	52,000,000
1993	1	110,000,000	1,712,000	2	N/A	65,500,000
1994	1	110,000,000	468,000	2	125,000,000	67,500,000
1995	1	110,000,000	6,939,182	2	125,000,000	110,000,000
1996	1	110,000,000	1,418,748	2	125,000,000	92,100,000
1997	1	110,000,000	9,708,881	2	125,000,000	93,400,000
1998	1	110,000,000	10,074,000	2	125,000,000	72,800,000
1999	1	110,000,000	1,330,632	2	125,000,000	68,597,000
2000	1	110,000,000	27,429,000	2	125,000,000	106,117,000
2001	1	110,000,000	7,317,369	2	125,000,000	102,034,000
2002	1	110,000,000	61,772,591	2	125,000,000	103,786,000
2003	1	110,000,000	38,846,484	2	125,000,000	51,237,000
2004	1	110,000,000	45,161,329	2	125,000,000	0
2005	1	110,000,000	15,141,552	2	125,000,000	0
2006	1	110,000,000	14,637,000	2	125,000,000	0
2007	1	110,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	0
2008	1	110,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	0
2009	1	110,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	0
2010	1	110,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	0
2011	1	110,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	12,649,027
2012	1	110,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	19,040,000
2013	1	110,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	64,647,000
2014	2	125,000,000	2,864,000	2	125,000,000	12,767,366
2015	2	125,000,000	1,375,295	2	125,000,000	13,672,066
2016	2	125,000,000	6,963,295	2	125,000,000	55,292,531
2017	2	125,000,000	23,091,390	2	125,000,000	55,000,000
2018	2	125,000,000	10,495,033	2	125,000,000	108,611,675
2019	2	125,000,000	6,079,811	2	125,000,000	30,790,248
2020	2	125,000,000	25,591,070	2	125,000,000	75,304,764
2021	2	125,000,000	2,392,422	2	125,000,000	59,506,127
2022	2	125,000,000	13,833,732	2	125,000,000	9,009,633
2023	2	125,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	45,902,374
2024	2	125,000,000	0	2	125,000,000	588,799

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Note: N/A = Not applicable. Eklutna had capacity 1981–present and eggs in 1981–1996. Operator 0 = None, 1 = Port Graham Hatchery Corporation, 2 = Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, 3 = ADF&G.

Appendix K13.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted Chinook salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of Chinook salmon eyed eggs at Prince William Sound-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	N/A	N/A	0
1976	N/A	N/A	0
1977	N/A	N/A	0
1978	N/A	N/A	0
1979	N/A	N/A	0
1980	N/A	N/A	0
1981	N/A	N/A	0
1982	N/A	N/A	0
1983	1	1,000,000	0
1984	1	1,000,000	0
1985	1	1,000,000	0
1986	1	1,000,000	228,611
1987	1	1,000,000	188,154
1988	1	4,000,000	255,745
1989	1	4,000,000	1,039,115
1990	1	4,000,000	835,504
1991	1	4,000,000	955,166
1992	1	4,000,000	1,165,350
1993	1	4,000,000	1,157,945
1994	1	4,000,000	401,722
1995	1	4,000,000	113,924
1996	1	4,000,000	164,257
1997	1	4,000,000	0
1998	1	4,000,000	0
1999	1	4,000,000	0
2000	1	4,000,000	0
2001	1	4,000,000	0
2002	1	4,000,000	0
2003	1	4,000,000	0
2004	1	4,000,000	0
2005	1	4,000,000	0
2006	1	4,000,000	0
2007	1	4,000,000	0
2008	1	4,000,000	0
2009	1	4,000,000	0
2010	1	4,000,000	50,000
2011	1	4,000,000	50,000
2012	1	4,000,000	28,000
2013	1	4,000,000	49,390
2014	1	4,000,000	52,500
2015	1	4,000,000	52,500
2016	1	4,000,000	52,500
2017	1	4,000,000	50,000
2018	1	4,000,000	0
2019	1	4,000,000	50,000
2020	1	4,000,000	54,000
2021	1	4,000,000	49,364

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	Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2022	1	4,000,000	50,043
2023	1	4,000,000	50,000
2024	1	4,000,000	40,000

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Gulkana reared eggs in 1987–1991. Operator 1 = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.

Appendix K14.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted sockeye salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of sockeye salmon eyed eggs at Prince William Sound area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Gulkana			Main Bay		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Green eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	1,276,570	0	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	1,288,142	0	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	1,361,000	0	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	1,320,472	0	N/A	0
1979	1	N/A	3,563,568	0	N/A	0
1980	1	N/A	6,228,897	0	N/A	0
1981	1	N/A	9,166,596	0	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	10,931,889	1	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	13,033,894	1	N/A	0
1984	1	N/A	26,771,104	1	N/A	0
1985	1	N/A	31,640,000	1	N/A	0
1986	1	N/A	28,694,258	1	N/A	441,000
1987	1	N/A	33,706,000	1	N/A	7,190,000
1988	1	N/A	36,193,000	1	N/A	6,460,000
1989	1	N/A	36,421,835	1	N/A	2,535,695
1990	1	N/A	31,413,000	1	N/A	5,121,810
1991	1	N/A	37,334,000	1	N/A	8,567,498
1992	1	N/A	21,080,412	2	N/A	5,398,217
1993	1	N/A	36,971,000	2	N/A	6,156,621
1994	1	N/A	37,972,757	2	N/A	5,236,213
1995	1	N/A	37,843,162	2	N/A	4,864,070
1996	1	N/A	37,350,742	2	N/A	3,040,909
1997	1	N/A	37,508,543	2	N/A	9,634,083
1998	1	N/A	37,347,822	2	N/A	9,047,661
1999	1	N/A	36,737,324	2	N/A	8,881,520
2000	2	36,750,000	15,639,738	2	N/A	9,687,710
2001	2	36,750,000	34,162,279	2	10,200,000	9,645,717
2002	2	36,750,000	36,707,137	2	10,200,000	9,690,023
2003	2	36,750,000	36,628,864	2	10,200,000	9,600,022
2004	2	36,750,000	8,329,610	2	10,200,000	10,240,381
2005	2	36,750,000	36,483,882	2	11,000,000	10,656,300
2006	2	36,750,000	36,206,090	2	11,000,000	9,952,410
2007	2	36,750,000	30,450,000	2	11,000,000	10,200,000
2008	2	36,750,000	33,650,000	2	11,000,000	10,200,000
2009	2	36,750,000	34,850,000	2	11,000,000	9,940,000
2010	2	36,750,000	31,850,000	2	12,400,000	11,900,000
2011	2	36,750,000	36,450,000	2	12,400,000	11,900,000
2012	2	36,750,000	34,850,000	2	12,400,000	11,900,000
2013	2	36,750,000	35,450,000	2	12,400,000	11,900,000
2014	2	36,750,000	29,650,000	2	12,400,000	11,000,000
2015	2	36,750,000	26,650,000	2	12,400,000	11,900,000
2016	2	36,750,000	25,924,000	2	12,400,000	11,600,000
2017	2	36,750,000	19,110,000	2	12,400,000	11,900,000
2018	2	36,750,000	28,004,700	2	12,400,000	11,841,255
2019	2	36,750,000	20,089,400	2	12,400,000	11,899,066
2020	2	36,750,000	15,742,800	2	12,400,000	11,455,411
2021	2	36,750,000	12,400,900	2	12,400,000	12,050,248
2022	2	36,750,000	6,624,200	2	12,400,000	11,900,000
2023	2	36,750,000	13,935,400	2	12,400,000	12,321,301
2024	1	36,750,000	24,405,000	2	12,400,000	11,921,290

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Operator 0 = none, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. Wally Noerenberg had capacity in 1986–1998 and had eyed eggs in 1992–1998.

Appendix K15.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted coho salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of coho salmon eyed eggs at Prince William Sound-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Solomon Gulch			Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1979	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1980	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1981	1	400,000	0	0	N/A	0
1982	1	300,000	100,000	0	N/A	0
1983	1	300,000	112,000	2	1,000,000	0
1984	1	300,000	296,923	2	1,000,000	130,000
1985	1	600,000	88,950	2	1,000,000	271,218
1986	1	1,000,000	1,213,183	2	1,000,000	992,010
1987	1	2,000,000	1,481,591	2	1,000,000	2,625,199
1988	1	2,000,000	1,516,200	2	4,000,000	2,548,466
1989	1	2,000,000	2,260,023	2	4,000,000	2,361,123
1990	1	2,000,000	2,147,022	2	4,000,000	2,919,034
1991	1	2,000,000	1,929,635	2	4,000,000	1,667,120
1992	1	2,000,000	1,832,000	2	4,000,000	2,254,387
1993	1	2,000,000	1,978,000	2	4,000,000	2,345,810
1994	1	2,000,000	2,190,030	2	4,000,000	2,614,878
1995	1	2,000,000	2,133,000	2	4,000,000	521,143
1996	1	2,000,000	2,240,000	2	4,000,000	559,318
1997	1	2,000,000	2,189,510	2	4,000,000	1,342,643
1998	1	2,000,000	2,008,609	2	4,000,000	424,076
1999	1	2,000,000	2,220,672	2	4,000,000	267,645
2000	1	2,000,000	2,359,553	2	4,000,000	1,112,553
2001	1	2,000,000	2,268,554	2	4,000,000	1,148,008
2002	1	2,000,000	2,264,381	2	4,000,000	1,120,247
2003	1	2,000,000	2,302,660	2	4,000,000	1,121,327
2004	1	2,000,000	2,081,498	2	4,000,000	1,167,186
2005	1	2,000,000	2,287,636	2	4,000,000	2,276,692
2006	1	2,000,000	2,293,656	2	4,000,000	3,010,000
2007	1	2,000,000	2,351,018	2	4,000,000	236,000
2008	1	2,000,000	2,148,491	2	4,000,000	3,840,000
2009	1	2,000,000	2,187,463[a]	2	4,000,000	3,890,000
2010	1	2,000,000	1,941,696	2	4,000,000	1,090,000
2011	1	2,000,000	1,805,527	2	4,000,000	3,630,000
2012	1	2,000,000	1,937,307	2	4,000,000	940,000
2013	1	2,000,000	1,945,760	2	4,000,000	479,000
2014	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2	4,000,000	4,000,000
2015	1	2,000,000	1,936,745	2	4,000,000	1,530,000
2016	1	2,000,000	1,975,851	2	4,000,000	3,040,000
2017	1	2,000,000	1,841,503	2	4,000,000	2,420,000
2018	1	2,000,000	1,932,223	2	4,000,000	3,800,000
2019	1	2,000,000	1,783,661	2	4,000,000	3,798,000
2020	1	2,000,000	2,025,078	2	4,000,000	3,513,000
2021	1	2,000,000	1,889,874	2	4,000,000	3,528,200

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	Solomon Gulch			Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2022	1	2,000,000	1,998,236	2	4,000,000	3,513,000
2023	1	2,000,000	1,889,874	2	4,000,000	3,456,000
2024	1	2,000,000	N/A[b]			N/A[b]

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Operator 0 = None, 1 = Valdez Fisheries Development Association, 2 = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.

[a] Permitting requirements reviewed with Valez Fisheries Development Association.

[b] Estimated number of eyed eggs unknown at time of reporting.

Appendix K16.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery pink salmon permitted green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of pink salmon eyed eggs at Prince William Sound-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Armin F. Koernig			Cannery Creek			Solomon Gulch			Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	10,000,000	3,789,814	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	1	15,000,000	10,500,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	1	25,000,000	17,788,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	1	43,000,000	25,180,229	0	N/A	2,679,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1979	1	43,000,000	22,749,500	0	N/A	2,598,496	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1980	1	95,500,000	89,232,000	0	N/A	21,745,000	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1981	1	150,000,000	102,472,000	2	N/A	13,571,000	3	50,000,000	8,693,501	0	N/A	0
1982	1	150,000,000	91,784,000	2	N/A	22,461,000	3	50,000,000	8,060,000	0	N/A	0
1983	1	150,000,000	85,419,883	2	N/A	32,600,000	3	50,000,000	9,700,000	1	211,000,000	0
1984	1	150,000,000	110,011,278	2	N/A	37,200,000	3	70,000,000	61,784,778	1	211,000,000	0
1985	1	150,000,000	117,662,672	2	N/A	58,600,000	3	90,000,000	82,300,000	1	211,000,000	51,811,885
1986	1	150,000,000	121,712,989	2	N/A	40,900,000	3	110,000,000	61,580,777	1	211,000,000	76,814,383
1987	1	150,000,000	121,422,212	2	N/A	100,000,000	3	136,000,000	151,090,000	1	211,000,000	219,954,947
1988	1	150,000,000	168,088,099	1	147,000,000	65,049,020	3	156,000,000	144,830,000	1	211,000,000	174,903,743
1989	1	150,000,000	123,050,915	1	147,000,000	217,315,465	3	156,000,000	134,378,918	1	261,000,000	263,175,907
1990	1	150,000,000	124,433,782	1	147,000,000	145,993,000	3	156,000,000	141,559,231	1	241,000,000	233,401,471
1991	1	150,000,000	122,892,000	1	147,000,000	147,208,553	3	230,000,000	189,541,519	1	211,000,000	169,875,507
1992	1	190,000,000	125,005,196	1	147,000,000	150,789,426	3	230,000,000	201,216,091	1	211,000,000	178,683,796
1993	1	190,000,000	122,482,915	1	147,000,000	97,547,485	3	230,000,000	221,229,921	1	211,000,000	174,721,137
1994	1	190,000,000	120,514,821	1	147,000,000	142,594,611	3	230,000,000	210,131,835	1	211,000,000	181,916,341
1995	1	190,000,000	126,254,629	1	147,000,000	147,831,036	3	230,000,000	230,186,618	1	211,000,000	185,170,221
1996	1	190,000,000	56,665,951	1	147,000,000	144,675,901	3	230,000,000	197,468,556	1	211,000,000	109,972,573
1997	1	190,000,000	115,409,431	1	147,000,000	145,410,183	3	230,000,000	214,166,000	1	211,000,000	107,642,674
1998	1	190,000,000	148,323,538	1	147,000,000	146,874,684	3	230,000,000	215,048,000	1	211,000,000	127,355,213
1999	1	160,000,000	152,896,804	1	152,000,000	145,136,874	3	230,000,000	223,252,698	1	150,000,000	125,887,075
2000	1	160,000,000	154,166,252	1	152,000,000	145,991,554	3	230,000,000	204,521,000	1	150,000,000	128,428,574
2001	1	160,000,000	163,268,416	1	152,000,000	145,817,750	3	230,000,000	214,054,220	1	150,000,000	111,310,426
2002	1	160,000,000	153,370,216	1	152,000,000	145,927,569	3	230,000,000	216,859,358	1	150,000,000	125,219,332
2003	1	190,000,000	182,492,548	1	152,000,000	145,890,266	3	230,000,000	225,149,984	1	120,000,000	114,746,695
2004	1	190,000,000	138,446,990	1	152,000,000	135,001,652	3	230,000,000	222,834,543	1	93,000,000	88,132,686

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	Armin F. Koernig			Cannery Creek			Solomon Gulch			Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2005	1	190,000,000	185,260,992	1	152,000,000	143,252,793	3	230,000,000	217,022,991	1	93,000,000	88,754,093
2006	1	190,000,000	187,783,024	1	152,000,000	145,801,921	3	230,000,000	220,435,652	1	93,000,000	80,761,044
2007	1	162,000,000	150,000,000	1	152,000,000	139,000,000	3	230,000,000	220,801,888	1	148,000,000	141,000,000
2008	1	162,000,000	151,000,000	1	152,000,000	146,000,000	3	230,000,000	226,700,540	1	148,000,000	134,000,000
2009	1	162,000,000	155,000,000	1	152,000,000	147,000,000	3	230,000,000	225,027,719	1	148,000,000	142,000,000
2010	1	162,000,000	154,000,000	1	152,000,000	140,000,000	3	230,000,000	225,270,082	1	148,000,000	142,000,000
2011	1	162,000,000	156,000,000	1	187,000,000	179,000,000	3	230,000,000	219,705,140	1	148,000,000	142,000,000
2012	1	162,000,000	158,000,000	1	187,000,000	97,600,000	3	230,000,000	219,430,251	1	148,000,000	139,000,000
2013	1	162,000,000	160,000,000	1	187,000,000	177,000,000	3	230,000,000	220,724,007	1	148,000,000	138,000,000
2014	1	162,000,000	145,000,000	1	187,000,000	178,000,000	3	230,000,000	223,621,346	1	148,000,000	137,000,000
2015	1	162,000,000	145,000,000	1	187,000,000	164,000,000	3	230,000,000	226,650,668	1	148,000,000	136,000,000
2016	1	162,000,000	145,000,000	1	187,000,000	154,000,000	3	250,000,000	241,822,121	1	148,000,000	142,000,000
2017	1	190,000,000	182,000,000	1	187,000,000	171,000,000	3	250,000,000	242,192,145	1	148,000,000	141,000,000
2018	1	190,000,000	168,000,000	1	187,000,000	146,000,000	3	270,000,000	257,113,368	1	148,000,000	141,510,000
2019	1	190,000,000	146,500,000	1	187,000,000	111,700,000	3	270,000,000	257,958,038	1	148,000,000	139,900,000
2020	1	190,000,000	138,800,000	1	187,000,000	123,200,000	3	270,000,000	259,556,652	1	148,000,000	93,700,000
2021	1	190,000,000	179,400,000	1	187,000,000	176,700,000	3	270,000,000	256,038,980	1	148,000,000	139,272,000
2022	1	190,000,000	182,000,000	1	187,000,000	178,400,000	3	270,000,000	276,833,372	1	148,000,000	141,399,000
2023	1	190,000,000	180,900,000	1	187,000,000	178,100,000	3	270,000,000	251,804,255	1	148,000,000	142,094,000
2024	1	190,000,000	179,700,000	1	187,000,000	176,200,000	3	270,000,000	194,528,790	1	148,000,000	140,600,000

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Perry Island had capacity from 1975–1987 and had eyed eggs in 5 of permitted years. Main Bay reared eggs in 1976–1981 and 1983. Operator 0 = None, 1= Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association, 2 = ADF&G, 3 = Valdez Fisheries Development Association.

Appendix K17.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted chum salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of chum salmon eyed eggs at Prince William Sound-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	A. F. Koernig			Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	200,000	0	0	N/A	0
1976	1	5,000,000	17112	0	N/A	0
1977	1	5,000,000	1,356,000	0	N/A	0
1978	1	5,000,000	256,000	0	N/A	0
1979	1	5,000,000	407,800	0	N/A	0
1980	1	5,000,000	943,000	0	N/A	0
1981	1	13,000,000	8,180,000	0	N/A	0
1982	1	13,000,000	9,440,470	0	N/A	0
1983	1	13,000,000	8,053,023	1	111,000,000	0
1984	1	13,000,000	11,521,868	1	111,000,000	13,290,551
1985	1	13,000,000	2,056,719	1	111,000,000	20,795,141
1986	1	13,000,000	13,655,275	1	111,000,000	38,411,705
1987	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	71,823,254
1988	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	94,626,882
1989	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	49,848,494
1990	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	79,009,177
1991	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	104,323,762
1992	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	107,931,529
1993	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	104,314,716
1994	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	103,052,012
1995	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	107,136,410
1996	1	13,000,000	9,540,329	1	111,000,000	92,017,594
1997	1	13,000,000	10,589,983	1	111,000,000	106,431,796
1998	1	13,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	105,953,283
1999	1	2,000,000	0	1	111,000,000	106,126,148
2000	1	0	0	1	111,000,000	78,104,265
2001	1	0	0	1	111,000,000	106,551,832
2002	1	0	0	1	111,000,000	105,142,256
2003	1	0	0	1	148,000,000	137,672,661
2004	1	0	0	1	148,000,000	135,435,755
2005	1	0	0	1	165,000,000	154,844,847
2006	1	0	0	1	165,000,000	136,907,054
2007	1	17,000,000	16,400,000	1	131,000,000	123,000,000
2008	1	17,000,000	15,700,000	1	131,000,000	122,000,000
2009	1	17,000,000	16,400,000	1	131,000,000	123,000,000
2010	1	34,000,000	34,000,000	1	131,000,000	122,000,000
2011	1	34,000,000	31,200,000	1	131,000,000	121,000,000
2012	1	34,000,000	33,900,000	1	131,000,000	121,000,000
2013	1	34,000,000	33,200,000	1	131,000,000	127,000,000
2014	1	34,000,000	31,000,000	1	131,000,000	89,400,000
2015	1	34,000,000	30,300,000	1	131,000,000	120,000,000
2016	1	34,000,000	31,100,000	1	131,000,000	112,000,000
2017	1	34,000,000	20,100,000	1	131,000,000	120,000,000
2018	1	34,000,000	20,230,000	1	131,000,000	108,800,000
2019	1	34,000,000	20,100,000	1	131,000,000	112,100,000
2020	1	34,000,000	20,000,000	1	131,000,000	125,360,000
2021	1	34,000,000	20,000,000	1	131,000,000	120,100,000

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	A. F. Koernig			Wally Noerenberg		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2022	1	34,000,000	20,130,000	1	131,000,000	121,200,000
2023	1	34,000,000	19,990,000	1	131,000,000	119,900,000
2024	1	34,000,000	20,100,000	1	131,000,000	119,950,000

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Cannery Creek had capacity from 1988–1998 and had eyed eggs in most years during 1979–1988. Main Bay reared eggs in 1982–1987. Perry Island had capacity in 1975–1987. Solomon Gulch had capacity from 1981–1998 and reared eggs in 1981–1994. Operator 0 = None, 1 = Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association.

Appendix K18.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted Chinook salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of Chinook salmon eyed eggs at Kodiak-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Pillar Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	0
1979	1	N/A	0
1980	1	N/A	0
1981	1	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	0
1984	1	N/A	0
1985	1	N/A	0
1986	1	N/A	0
1987	1	N/A	0
1988	2	N/A	0
1989	2	N/A	0
1990	2	N/A	0
1991	2	N/A	0
1992	2	N/A	0
1993	2	N/A	0
1994	2	N/A	0
1995	2	N/A	0
1996	2	N/A	0
1997	2	N/A	0
1998	2	0	0
1999	2	0	0
2000	2	300,000	81,772
2001	2	300,000	42,181
2002	2	300,000	47,611
2003	2	300,000	118,675
2004	2	300,000	39,504
2005	2	300,000	178,201
2006	2	300,000	308,240
2007	2	300,000	201,272
2008	2	300,000	250,896
2009	2	450,000	63,733
2010	2	450,000	146,984
2011	2	450,000	160,371
2012	2	450,000	312,461
2013	2	450,000	338,687
2014	2	450,000	36,902
2015	2	450,000	98,022
2016	2	450,000	147,381
2017	2	450,000	68,097
2018	2	450,000	85,767
2019	2	450,000	36,451
2020	2	450,000	11,243
2021	2	450,000	57,277

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	Pillar Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
2022	2	450,000	6,954
2023	2	450,000	86,103
2024	2	450,000	18,934

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Operator 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

Appendix K19.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted sockeye salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of sockeye salmon eyed eggs at Kodiak-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Kitoi Bay			Pillar Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	343,000	0	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	2,509,000	0	N/A	0
1979	1	N/A	4,392,546	0	N/A	0
1980	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1981	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1984	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1985	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1986	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1987	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1988	2	Not stated	158,000	1	N/A	504,000
1989	2	Not stated	4,737,000	1	N/A	0
1990	2	Not stated	1,810,000	1	N/A	0
1991	2	Not stated	2,323,472	1	N/A	6,200,000
1992	2	Not stated	3,281,000	1	N/A	12,765,000
1993	2	Not stated	1,085,000	2	N/A	10,469,405
1994	2	Not stated	1,138,077	2	N/A	6,573,777
1995	2	Not stated	726,338	2	N/A	8,053,022
1996	2	Not stated	1,580,000	2	N/A	10,998,000
1997	2	Not stated	258,857	2	N/A	6,477,913
1998	2	300,000	205,000	2	20,000,000	5,906,479
1999	2	300,000	313,830	2	20,000,000	6,966,397
2000	2	300,000	302,000	2	20,000,000	3,987,303
2001	2	300,000	306,903	2	20,000,000	1,375,159
2002	2	300,000	0	2	20,000,000	2,065,407
2003	2	300,000	312,292	2	20,000,000	4,099,590
2004	2	300,000	514,804	2	20,000,000	3,710,201
2005	2	600,000	627,460	2	20,000,000	6,961,897
2006	2	600,000	632,943	2	20,000,000	4,888,489
2007	2	600,000	553,451	2	20,000,000	2,573,163
2008	2	600,000	529,335	2	20,000,000	3,006,937
2009	2	600,000	572,484	2	20,000,000	4,221,257
2010	2	600,000	530,562	2	20,000,000	3,775,707
2011	2	600,000	570,000	2	20,000,000	3,859,383
2012	2	600,000	753,613	2	20,000,000	4,020,470
2013	2	850,000	754,081	2	20,000,000	4,198,601
2014	2	850,000	772,221	2	20,000,000	3,334,459
2015	2	850,000	850,280	2	20,000,000	3,305,931
2016	2	850,000	765,718	2	20,000,000	3,714,841
2017	2	850,000	783,561	2	20,000,000	4,895,239
2018	2	850,000	618,283	2	20,000,000	3,698,751
2019	2	850,000	0	2	20,000,000	1,699,404
2020	2	850,000	451,280	2	20,000,000	3,068,312
2021	2	850,000	665,414	2	20,000,000	3,222,281
2022	2	850,000	707,842	2	20,000,000	3,691,495
2023	2	850,000	671,337	2	20,000,000	3,726,297
2024	2	850,000	714,135	2	20,000,000	3,766,215

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Note: N/A = Not applicable. Karluk reared eggs in 1978–1986. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

Appendix K20.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted coho salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of coho salmon eyed eggs at Kodiak-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Kitoi Bay			Pillar Creek		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1979	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1980	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1981	1	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
1982	1	N/A	80,000	0	N/A	0
1983	1	N/A	321,000	0	N/A	0
1984	1	N/A	241,000	0	N/A	0
1985	1	N/A	229,000	0	N/A	0
1986	2	N/A	378,000	0	N/A	0
1987	2	N/A	582,000	0	N/A	0
1988	2	2,300,000	1,193,000	0	N/A	0
1989	2	2,300,000	88,779	0	N/A	0
1990	2	2,300,000	1,021,000	1	N/A	0
1991	2	2,300,000	1,800,000	1	N/A	56,000
1992	2	2,300,000	796,000	1	N/A	10,500
1993	2	2,300,000	648,000	2	N/A	160,000
1994	2	2,300,000	2,031,899	2	N/A	101,000
1995	2	2,300,000	1,248,000	2	N/A	63,000
1996	2	2,300,000	2,176,000	2	N/A	165,000
1997	2	2,300,000	2,051,000	2	N/A	168,000
1998	2	2,300,000	2,484,000	2	500,000	158,500
1999	2	2,300,000	1,933,000	2	500,000	83,000
2000	2	2,300,000	2,037,476	2	500,000	112,544
2001	2	2,300,000	2,140,333	2	500,000	146,225
2002	2	2,300,000	2,071,127	2	500,000	108,029
2003	2	2,300,000	1,950,000	2	500,000	133,575
2004	2	2,300,000	1,936,248	2	500,000	90,779
2005	2	2,300,000	1,950,000	2	500,000	101,136
2006	2	2,300,000	1,950,000	2	500,000	121,000
2007	2	2,300,000	1,949,955	2	500,000	97,335
2008	2	2,300,000	1,952,568	2	500,000	91,264
2009	2	2,300,000	1,950,570	2	500,000	288,921
2010	2	2,300,000	1,984,995	2	500,000	252,174
2011	2	2,300,000	2,019,662	2	500,000	234,259
2012	2	2,300,000	1,990,014	2	500,000	106,920
2013	2	2,300,000	1,816,385	2	500,000	124,677
2014	2	2,300,000	1,305,001	2	500,000	311,310
2015	2	2,300,000	1,112,806	2	500,000	261,010
2016	2	2,300,000	403,561	2	500,000	101,264
2017	2	2,300,000	1,861,534	2	500,000	262,500
2018	2	2,300,000	1,606,897	2	500,000	262,209
2019	2	2,300,000	2,048,758	2	500,000	265,209
2020	2	2,300,000	1,839,193	2	500,000	255,093
2021	2	2,300,000	2,048,758	2	500,000	247,220
2022	2	2,300,000	2,006,479	2	500,000	277,500
2023	2	2,300,000	557,470	2	500,000	223,616
2024	2	2,300,000	N/A[a]	2	500,000	N/A[a]

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Note: N/A = Not applicable. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

[a] Estimated number of eyed eggs unknown at time of reporting.

Appendix K21.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted pink salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of pink salmon eyed eggs at Kodiak-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Kitoi Bay		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	4,539,000
1976	1	N/A	7,158,000
1977	1	N/A	26,791,000
1978	1	N/A	19,205,396
1979	1	N/A	25,010,000
1980	1	N/A	28,499,000
1981	1	N/A	57,414,000
1982	1	N/A	78,279,000
1983	1	N/A	94,500,000
1984	1	N/A	77,900,000
1985	1	N/A	104,000,000
1986	1	N/A	98,156,000
1987	1	N/A	105,828,811
1988	2	215,000,000	82,824,135
1989	2	215,000,000	95,875,366
1990	2	215,000,000	140,220,179
1991	2	215,000,000	153,039,102
1992	2	215,000,000	181,085,981
1993	2	215,000,000	188,879,859
1994	2	215,000,000	155,852,895
1995	2	215,000,000	163,659,347
1996	2	215,000,000	118,957,128
1997	2	215,000,000	168,000,000
1998	2	215,000,000	164,569,972
1999	2	215,000,000	160,389,849
2000	2	215,000,000	155,472,050
2001	2	215,000,000	163,832,447
2002	2	215,000,000	163,421,774
2003	2	215,000,000	163,418,812
2004	2	215,000,000	156,528,885
2005	2	215,000,000	127,155,167
2006	2	215,000,000	158,249,417
2007	2	215,000,000	159,098,808
2008	2	215,000,000	166,062,646
2009	2	215,000,000	163,347,439
2010	2	215,000,000	161,611,968
2011	2	215,000,000	165,983,532
2012	2	215,000,000	113,353,679
2013	2	215,000,000	203,032,786
2014	2	215,000,000	194,027,478
2015	2	215,000,000	195,902,866
2016	2	215,000,000	76,915,355
2017	2	215,000,000	202,852,954
2018	2	215,000,000	168,986,718
2019	2	215,000,000	191,526,431
2020	2	215,000,000	135,426,623
2021	2	215,000,000	204,177,326
2022	2	215,000,000	200,016,365
2023	2	215,000,000	205,967,724
2024	2	215,000,000	201,472,413

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

Appendix K22.–Hatchery operator (Op.), private nonprofit (PNP) Hatchery permitted chum salmon green egg capacity (Cap.), and number of chum salmon eyed eggs at Kodiak-area hatcheries, 1975–2024.

	Kitoi Bay		
Year	Op.	Cap.	Eyed eggs
1975	1	N/A	0
1976	1	N/A	0
1977	1	N/A	0
1978	1	N/A	0
1979	1	N/A	47,500
1980	1	N/A	89,000
1981	1	N/A	427,399
1982	1	N/A	118,000
1983	1	N/A	739,000
1984	1	N/A	892,000
1985	1	N/A	446,000
1986	1	N/A	750,000
1987	1	N/A	5,280,000
1988	1	N/A	3,592,000
1989	1	N/A	1,600,000
1990	1	N/A	17,101,000
1991	2	N/A	23,313,825
1992	2	N/A	11,293,259
1993	2	N/A	7,216,301
1994	2	N/A	12,306,000
1995	2	N/A	23,532,973
1996	2	N/A	24,495,124
1997	2	N/A	14,724,100
1998	2	25,000,000	7,465,388
1999	2	25,000,000	24,048,413
2000	2	25,000,000	24,048,663
2001	2	25,000,000	24,067,382
2002	2	25,000,000	23,270,387
2003	2	25,000,000	24,049,960
2004	2	25,000,000	23,618,354
2005	2	25,000,000	19,146,500
2006	2	25,000,000	23,796,209
2007	2	25,000,000	23,910,178
2008	2	25,000,000	23,893,864
2009	2	28,000,000	23,049,338
2010	2	28,000,000	23,924,448
2011	2	28,000,000	23,901,675
2012	2	28,000,000	20,150,044
2013	2	28,000,000	24,795,879
2014	2	36,000,000	32,676,246
2015	2	36,000,000	31,494,215
2016	2	36,000,000	17,268,719
2017	2	36,000,000	27,886,710
2018	2	36,000,000	32,477,161
2019	2	36,000,000	21,718,094
2020	2	36,000,000	35,426,623
2021	2	36,000,000	33,408,266
2022	2	36,000,000	31,057,147
2023	2	36,000,000	22,463,673
2024	2	36,000,000	27,250,218

Note: N/A = Not applicable. Operator 0 = None, 1 = ADF&G, 2 = Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

APPENDIX L: SUMMARY OF ANADROMOUS SALMON EGG TAKES, RELEASE, AND RETURNS FROM ALASKA HATCHERIES, 1972–2024.

Appendix L1.–Summary of anadromous salmon production (all species) from Alaska hatcheries and fisheries enhancement projects, 1972–2024.

Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
1972	3,283,000	1,645,614	0
1973	1,882,000	1,730,061	0
1974	5,462,800	2,756,434	0
1975	18,728,889	9,577,511	5,900
1976	23,827,682	10,842,115	11,000
1977	48,558,582	36,745,604	178,336
1978	85,280,891	72,433,464	372,422
1979	115,881,719	84,326,636	1,601,150
1980	258,952,466	93,592,588	3,069,016
1981	383,731,554	234,008,814	4,929,601
1982	450,819,349	324,683,429	6,911,919
1983	554,816,834	418,995,960	6,597,159
1984	694,144,672	508,604,595	8,258,265
1985	858,905,398	635,450,856	16,483,335
1986	915,218,731	760,307,391	12,309,802
1987	1,239,883,817	840,680,029	25,140,136
1988	1,239,984,325	1,161,840,764	17,749,048
1989	1,222,139,870	1,131,249,477	35,166,004
1990	1,397,760,220	1,174,401,233	48,701,013
1991	1,442,315,880	1,342,264,965	49,139,761
1992	1,613,623,886	1,338,245,584	22,969,450
1993	1,609,046,394	1,474,563,110	32,573,299
1994	1,632,379,048	1,300,870,017	55,635,059
1995	1,767,586,130	1,500,152,608	37,291,407
1996	1,586,626,239	1,630,547,863	49,487,857
1997	1,578,697,367	1,356,368,297	51,090,802
1998	1,580,766,270	1,447,782,270	56,086,396
1999	1,646,743,738	1,433,133,974	72,132,190
2000	1,569,795,213	1,476,908,850	63,044,115
2001	1,596,866,414	1,476,885,503	61,477,124
2002	1,700,802,564	1,484,550,828	49,324,365
2003	1,722,808,995	1,522,025,994	79,965,866
2004	1,554,264,965	1,645,396,282	45,283,781
2005	1,526,825,571	1,460,289,615	81,162,994
2006	1,626,944,755	1,434,703,884	46,509,267
2007	1,573,075,701	1,561,650,347	80,305,991
2008	1,558,217,953	1,487,092,082	60,462,675
2009	1,726,310,557	1,461,454,839	45,007,666

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Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
2010	1,597,765,749	1,560,172,165	90,822,779
2011	1,743,772,750	1,538,220,572	47,849,893
2012	1,628,096,244	1,671,386,781	47,253,212
2013	1,874,308,373	1,562,007,801	111,403,733
2014	1,668,551,681	1,775,830,313	61,960,463
2015	1,723,948,165	1,661,404,087	97,332,598
2016	1,704,655,416	1,675,390,580	27,270,558
2017	1,985,413,809	1,591,398,726	51,253,185
2018	1,914,443,386	1,856,404,854	42,322,174
2019	1,871,820,507	1,708,008,278	53,993,215
2020	1,820,923,298	1,736,184,639	34,041,402
2021	1,968,843,553	1,712,935,830	69,010,629
2022	2,004,203,843	1,888,558,199	42,597,951
2023	1,959,101,931	1,859,563,434	87,094,154
2024	2,011,877,397	1,873,405,542	46,064,451
Total	67,610,686,541	61,009,631,288	2,136,704,568

[a] Reflects hatchery-reported and otherwise estimated or known egg take. Egg take is not known at all hatcheries, species, and years, particularly for state and federally operated hatcheries.

[b] Total return is an underestimate because not all mixed-stock fisheries are sampled, for example.

Appendix L2.–Summary of anadromous Chinook salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and fisheries enhancement projects, 1972–2024.

Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
1972	1,510,000	150,914	0
1973	0	185,622	0
1974	137,000	470,281	0
1975	111,000	154,806	0
1976	907,022	248,283	0
1977	856,936	1,036,114	0
1978	1,489,668	886,284	570
1979	883,184	1,045,374	3,215
1980	1,378,282	754,020	8,101
1981	2,073,317	717,916	5,121
1982	2,853,214	986,955	11,958
1983	4,614,584	1,663,800	13,247
1984	6,017,846	3,926,598	20,832
1985	13,226,692	4,426,754	26,896
1986	10,881,618	9,532,787	40,317
1987	12,239,109	13,199,099	93,537
1988	14,621,755	8,225,873	74,808
1989	8,740,704	8,771,270	78,330
1990	13,203,958	12,013,958	118,143
1991	14,543,094	8,506,178	174,710
1992	11,112,281	10,708,775	132,230
1993	11,815,295	11,399,415	112,134
1994	8,712,679	9,631,217	127,256
1995	11,492,050	7,184,888	169,470
1996	10,260,581	7,060,433	165,948
1997	9,563,163	7,239,207	150,258
1998	11,327,688	7,154,355	104,278
1999	11,621,580	7,913,342	113,985
2000	9,890,671	9,126,594	174,090
2001	11,094,433	8,831,521	188,293
2002	17,638,816	8,324,905	157,642
2003	12,091,854	8,995,498	159,431
2004	13,019,590	9,537,958	206,669
2005	13,480,968	9,431,886	139,087
2006	14,857,953	10,165,921	107,706
2007	15,517,364	10,510,005	152,312
2008	15,998,751	11,368,056	155,473
2009	14,973,192	11,598,277	119,641

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Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
2010	12,172,259	11,095,198	106,732
2011	12,270,242	8,419,013	130,015
2012	13,089,316	9,534,039	83,255
2013	13,195,067	9,022,304	124,160
2014	12,636,613	9,256,849	93,189
2015	12,943,563	8,856,950	113,959
2016	10,763,853	10,366,969	71,937
2017	12,281,098	9,569,503	63,612
2018	12,811,577	9,490,003	88,310
2019	14,137,192	9,842,783	88,860
2020	16,499,488	10,977,945	72,684
2021	12,213,154	9,900,600	67,546
2022	14,085,388	10,885,991	78,450
2023	13,683,995	9,603,745	72,283
2024	11,949,012	12,474,163	11,949,012
Total	529,489,709	392,381,194	16,509,692

[a] Reflects hatchery-reported and otherwise estimated or known egg take. Egg take is not known at all hatcheries, species, and years, particularly for state and federally operated hatcheries.

[b] Total return is an underestimate because not all mixed-stock fisheries are sampled, for example.

Appendix L3.–Summary of sockeye salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and fisheries enhancement projects, 1972–2024.

Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
1972	0	17,000	0
1973	0	305,005	0
1974	0	179,311	0
1975	0	902,565	0
1976	0	705,869	0
1977	0	13,058,632	318
1978	8,007,000	15,180,025	13,193
1979	25,654,546	16,061,543	317,807
1980	26,515,000	13,412,307	699,554
1981	34,907,000	25,941,893	401,389
1982	51,021,889	37,920,135	56,266
1983	44,084,000	40,249,011	210,127
1984	48,158,000	42,953,423	382,242
1985	66,301,000	49,353,656	754,380
1986	63,130,000	57,190,040	1,287,807
1987	37,002,000	59,463,242	977,762
1988	96,634,075	68,542,488	1,624,306
1989	24,821,369	76,893,687	2,024,300
1990	25,722,111	72,502,300	4,146,645
1991	40,088,131	70,393,758	5,398,200
1992	82,664,284	74,483,129	4,170,205
1993	107,015,486	60,836,956	5,109,118
1994	97,111,667	75,667,744	4,057,350
1995	63,989,870	81,490,642	1,505,412
1996	117,658,817	75,392,667	2,774,841
1997	89,326,744	76,682,666	3,308,915
1998	88,723,663	70,623,975	2,487,721
1999	85,064,290	66,328,555	3,607,406
2000	49,435,477	60,083,734	2,087,281
2001	49,089,027	39,188,775	3,348,460
2002	83,346,134	66,639,186	3,645,546
2003	50,944,435	63,487,638	4,828,272
2004	46,058,475	72,258,202	3,561,856
2005	40,535,525	38,347,889	2,815,204
2006	52,546,839	52,923,778	2,624,599
2007	46,451,423	63,383,146	2,362,693
2008	75,427,751	60,263,852	1,788,033
2009	76,770,879	56,800,686	1,794,100

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Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
2010	44,895,269	56,062,458	2,548,216
2011	50,057,083	54,061,566	3,049,150
2012	28,252,444	61,085,003	2,653,840
2013	34,509,737	57,361,349	2,357,571
2014	40,940,897	60,272,890	2,725,132
2015	37,833,812	58,616,980	2,631,572
2016	41,019,929	48,666,659	1,821,792
2017	63,143,600	50,110,451	1,601,140
2018	62,765,989	47,762,739	2,013,083
2019	37,853,689	42,621,766	1,476,688
2020	35,037,898	44,907,932	1,263,360
2021	28,507,562	43,408,478	1,495,645
2022	39,261,393	42,703,046	712,339
2023	34,315,853	35,281,283	1,674,924
2024	72,923,265	34,510,766	2,792,464
Total	2,545,525,327	2,553,542,476	104,988,224

[a] Reflects hatchery-reported and otherwise estimated or known egg take. Egg take is not known at all hatcheries, species, and years, particularly for state and federally operated hatcheries.

[b] Total return is an underestimate because not all mixed-stock fisheries are sampled, for example.

Appendix L4.–Summary of coho salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and fisheries enhancement projects, 1972–2024.

Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
1972	1,773,000	1,477,700	0
1973	1,882,000	746,304	0
1974	1,715,800	1,641,473	0
1975	3,867,369	2,485,551	100
1976	4,658,000	2,316,652	0
1977	4,234,451	3,677,152	12,500
1978	4,506,244	2,460,876	100
1979	3,687,074	1,824,919	48,555
1980	3,797,680	2,115,345	26,084
1981	6,898,054	3,005,567	73,590
1982	14,226,713	3,620,687	108,230
1983	13,532,636	8,834,820	96,278
1984	17,030,847	10,609,774	180,023
1985	16,742,874	14,868,588	309,647
1986	18,635,789	16,443,619	646,239
1987	15,550,748	16,608,964	435,933
1988	23,235,158	29,305,344	255,536
1989	12,791,927	23,704,491	488,772
1990	15,943,005	17,819,682	959,831
1991	19,154,779	18,837,952	1,253,609
1992	18,933,155	18,287,570	1,372,676
1993	22,370,930	16,343,130	914,191
1994	21,943,640	16,051,125	1,313,047
1995	24,958,930	18,482,906	1,313,100
1996	28,670,023	20,587,163	1,360,955
1997	26,757,754	21,427,394	1,086,702
1998	17,515,541	18,345,058	1,392,620
1999	20,173,863	20,193,190	1,542,490
2000	26,857,255	19,087,404	1,657,190
2001	25,802,986	19,230,722	1,486,025
2002	30,528,863	20,401,978	2,118,661
2003	31,698,519	20,884,281	1,495,417
2004	26,614,619	22,854,460	1,207,994
2005	30,324,630	21,311,250	1,447,322
2006	29,432,535	21,737,923	1,361,048
2007	28,648,242	25,449,049	1,129,846
2008	37,439,003	25,075,720	1,453,096
2009	33,116,423	23,487,915	1,148,226

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Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
2010	28,735,424	28,379,402	1,363,412
2011	35,772,109	29,427,253	1,420,443
2012	36,780,745	24,514,220	972,427
2013	31,969,825	29,854,874	1,754,740
2014	40,168,616	27,947,372	2,063,057
2015	33,999,585	27,660,830	1,248,185
2016	35,779,614	32,344,196	776,274
2017	37,247,926	29,658,217	941,506
2018	38,214,035	34,396,318	951,824
2019	53,431,805	31,253,993	1,129,104
2020	45,735,123	37,095,373	800,740
2021	32,417,545	38,465,257	789,372
2022	35,289,067	35,459,805	831,733
2023	10,790,122	32,246,427	928,065
2024	44,053,531	32,460,598	683,993
Total	1,226,036,131	990,347,235	45,666,515

[a] Reflects hatchery-reported and otherwise estimated or known egg take. Egg take is not known at all hatcheries, species, and years, particularly for state and federally operated hatcheries.

[b] Total return is an underestimate because not all mixed-stock fisheries are sampled, for example.

Appendix L5.–Summary of pink salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and fisheries enhancement projects, 1972–2024.

Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
1972	0	0	0
1973	0	493,130	0
1974	2,223,000	457,587	0
1975	10,006,831	5,067,230	5,800
1976	12,422,000	5,195,366	11,000
1977	36,810,420	16,291,118	165,518
1978	62,997,625	49,759,711	355,753
1979	67,842,046	59,153,285	1,225,846
1980	159,858,276	64,050,923	2,319,147
1981	261,761,477	142,646,205	4,396,019
1982	270,679,111	217,606,684	6,610,129
1983	363,795,438	265,344,661	5,976,745
1984	392,094,136	341,024,626	5,865,707
1985	547,368,123	361,419,692	14,148,625
1986	481,761,184	488,587,759	8,456,543
1987	833,196,457	444,133,581	21,744,988
1988	742,112,962	761,290,612	13,301,623
1989	930,297,473	684,657,782	31,228,101
1990	921,998,281	822,408,262	41,447,194
1991	939,518,321	867,415,215	39,945,090
1992	1,025,463,405	804,491,068	14,199,947
1993	955,846,595	920,369,875	19,888,290
1994	990,690,280	789,242,222	41,149,055
1995	1,074,586,513	920,477,392	24,770,387
1996	847,763,703	999,342,894	28,833,466
1997	944,210,035	773,211,497	33,956,801
1998	979,574,435	872,528,069	38,695,262
1999	967,952,006	877,815,316	51,817,640
2000	982,825,046	879,745,764	40,422,232
2001	986,080,236	942,208,116	47,288,750
2002	1,059,328,821	938,197,008	30,834,889
2003	1,006,265,269	962,466,127	59,773,092
2004	870,539,309	961,338,197	29,368,485
2005	860,250,881	808,405,758	69,203,270
2006	889,871,545	808,627,948	26,701,526
2007	879,106,023	857,651,362	64,307,894
2008	848,045,530	822,843,991	43,411,109
2009	896,775,421	817,872,188	29,276,246

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Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
2010	918,754,316	855,464,467	73,849,492
2011	978,727,767	882,811,477	31,623,330
2012	820,719,361	942,916,563	27,999,192
2013	1,069,181,997	797,088,580	91,790,397
2014	896,549,511	1,016,050,804	49,069,190
2015	885,390,739	947,676,425	80,799,271
2016	878,002,663	893,756,448	13,250,802
2017	1,099,062,930	841,114,188	33,592,645
2018	1,042,663,540	1,051,798,732	25,153,781
2019	929,717,267	934,710,830	38,099,025
2020	917,430,965	874,446,150	25,129,707
2021	1,085,096,509	870,554,004	57,076,657
2022	1,068,977,270	1,039,051,555	28,558,752
2023	1,056,654,900	1,013,439,978	64,439,209
2024	991,066,954	1,012,839,386	13,411,238
Total	38,739,914,903	35,327,557,808	1,544,944,857

[a] Reflects hatchery-reported and otherwise estimated or known egg take. Egg take is not known at all hatcheries, species, and years, particularly for state and federally operated hatcheries.

[b] Total return is an underestimate because not all mixed-stock fisheries are sampled, for example.

Appendix L6.–Summary of chum salmon production from Alaska hatcheries and fisheries enhancement projects, 1972–2024.

Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
1972	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0
1974	1,387,000	7,782	0
1975	4,743,689	967,359	0
1976	5,840,660	2,375,945	0
1977	6,656,775	2,682,588	0
1978	8,280,354	4,146,568	2,806
1979	17,814,869	6,241,515	5,727
1980	67,403,228	13,259,993	16,130
1981	78,091,706	61,697,233	53,482
1982	112,038,422	64,548,968	125,336
1983	128,790,176	102,903,668	300,762
1984	230,843,843	110,090,174	1,809,461
1985	215,266,709	205,382,166	1,243,787
1986	340,810,140	188,553,186	1,878,896
1987	341,895,503	307,275,143	1,887,916
1988	363,380,375	294,476,447	2,492,775
1989	245,488,397	337,222,247	1,346,501
1990	420,892,865	249,657,031	2,029,200
1991	429,011,555	377,111,862	2,368,152
1992	475,450,761	430,275,042	3,094,392
1993	511,998,088	465,613,734	6,549,566
1994	513,920,782	410,277,709	8,988,351
1995	592,558,767	472,516,780	9,533,038
1996	582,273,115	528,164,706	16,352,647
1997	508,839,671	477,807,533	12,588,126
1998	483,624,943	479,130,813	13,406,515
1999	561,931,999	460,883,571	15,050,669
2000	500,786,764	508,865,354	18,703,322
2001	524,799,732	467,426,369	9,165,596
2002	509,959,930	450,987,751	12,567,627
2003	621,808,918	466,192,450	13,709,654
2004	598,032,972	579,407,465	10,938,777
2005	582,233,567	582,792,832	7,558,111
2006	640,235,883	541,248,314	15,714,388
2007	603,352,649	604,656,785	12,353,246
2008	581,306,918	567,540,463	13,654,964
2009	704,674,642	551,695,773	12,669,453

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Year	Egg take[a]	Release	Total return[b]
2010	593,208,481	609,170,640	12,954,927
2011	666,945,549	563,501,263	11,626,955
2012	729,254,378	633,336,956	15,544,498
2013	725,451,747	668,680,694	15,376,865
2014	678,256,044	662,302,398	8,009,895
2015	753,780,466	618,592,902	12,539,611
2016	739,089,357	690,256,308	11,349,753
2017	773,678,255	660,946,367	15,054,282
2018	757,988,245	712,957,062	14,115,176
2019	836,680,554	689,578,906	13,199,538
2020	806,219,824	768,757,239	6,774,911
2021	810,608,783	750,607,491	9,581,409
2022	846,590,725	760,457,802	12,416,677
2023	843,657,061	768,992,001	19,979,673
2024	891,884,635	781,120,629	17,227,744
Total	24,569,720,471	21,713,341,977	423,911,287

[a] Reflects hatchery-reported and otherwise estimated or known egg take. Egg take is not known at all hatcheries, species, and years, particularly for state and federally operated hatcheries.

[b] Total return is an underestimate because not all mixed-stock fisheries are sampled, for example.

APPENDIX M: STATEWIDE COMMERCIAL HARVEST SUMMARIES, 1977–2024

Appendix M1.–Summary of statewide commercial harvest (including cost recovery) of hatchery-produced salmon from Alaska's fisheries enhancement projects as reported by operators, 1977–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	0	183	0	125,718	0	125,901
1978	42	720	0	268,188	2,214	271,164
1979	445	300,758	0	532,303	1,514	835,020
1980	4,388	638,408	2,668	1,701,018	8,557	2,355,039
1981	1,609	362,326	62,918	3,904,308	39,972	4,371,133
1982	3,652	27,590	84,703	6,067,429	73,869	6,257,243
1983	2,075	158,000	82,320	5,274,149	212,871	5,729,415
1984	5,454	238,762	139,124	4,838,680	1,550,559	6,772,579
1985	11,025	449,248	243,382	12,891,224	1,000,279	14,595,158
1986	14,569	869,407	442,285	7,630,445	1,317,833	10,274,539
1987	24,489	613,396	205,034	19,819,167	1,432,853	22,094,939
1988	30,336	821,821	143,768	12,099,427	1,824,455	14,919,807
1989	36,770	542,578	324,436	28,403,238	946,973	30,253,995
1990	69,942	2,057,792	764,794	39,580,126	1,492,757	43,965,411
1991	79,391	2,496,408	1,058,694	37,147,137	1,691,235	42,472,865
1992	61,985	2,451,975	1,231,079	12,213,636	2,358,376	18,317,051
1993	59,688	3,205,517	772,961	17,821,439	5,892,177	27,751,782
1994	46,271	2,022,953	1,120,161	38,977,819	7,984,420	50,151,624
1995	81,554	1,076,829	1,085,229	22,714,552	8,634,008	33,592,172
1996	92,490	2,277,605	1,097,666	26,178,537	14,154,597	43,800,895
1997	70,688	2,362,210	807,895	30,982,804	11,737,783	45,961,380
1998	40,425	1,521,080	1,087,110	34,607,837	12,629,120	49,885,572
1999	52,558	2,492,080	1,278,359	47,038,053	14,129,658	64,990,708
2000	97,295	1,418,743	1,257,104	38,217,992	17,713,386	58,704,520
2001	114,167	2,412,498	1,163,835	44,657,970	8,359,543	56,708,013
2002	95,041	2,745,625	1,707,789	28,443,301	11,815,552	44,807,308
2003	90,174	3,850,756	1,102,657	55,071,886	12,780,879	72,896,352
2004	126,795	2,687,428	929,981	27,132,547	10,081,119	40,957,870
2005	81,091	2,058,262	1,122,001	65,076,986	6,675,803	75,014,143
2006	58,321	2,139,844	1,074,512	24,773,517	14,621,065	42,667,259
2007	101,182	2,056,441	886,855	62,677,909	11,598,892	77,321,279
2008	114,483	1,521,636	1,200,067	42,075,688	12,927,247	57,839,121
2009	92,031	1,540,811	931,506	27,483,685	11,886,076	41,934,109
2010	75,101	2,061,892	1,119,524	72,484,852	12,220,071	87,961,440
2011	102,653	2,699,980	1,151,489	29,876,986	10,740,806	44,571,914
2012	62,665	2,324,746	769,831	26,699,246	14,337,142	44,193,630
2013	96,262	1,834,029	1,518,290	88,942,840	14,227,394	106,618,815
2014	66,202	2,323,233	1,770,029	47,235,051	6,850,339	58,244,854
2015	79,061	2,388,124	966,554	77,896,371	11,328,870	92,658,980
2016	43,898	1,659,242	552,794	11,526,801	10,308,852	24,091,587
2017	37,994	1,451,011	690,442	30,790,196	14,049,406	47,019,049
2018	54,166	1,774,885	726,992	23,280,580	13,151,672	38,988,295
2019	54,698	1,339,739	876,972	35,368,026	12,078,500	49,717,935
2020	41,752	1,159,887	502,406	22,921,072	5,741,632	30,366,749
2021	50,246	1,273,261	634,103	53,736,205	8,388,677	64,082,492
2022	55,339	1,300,782	656,665	26,604,649	11,081,129	39,698,564
2023	48,562	1,448,778	667,052	60,472,013	17,843,723	80,480,128
2024	48,497	2,605,314	506,269	11,479,100	15,565,116	30,204,296
Total	2,677,522	77,064,593	36,520,305	1,445,742,703	385,488,971	1,947,494,094

Source: ADF&G private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery database. [URL not publicly available].

Appendix M2.–Summary of commercial harvest (including cost recovery) of hatchery-produced salmon from Southeast Alaska fisheries enhancement projects as reported by operators, 1977–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	0	0	0	108,173	0	108,173
1978	0	0	0	0	2,214	2,214
1979	445	0	0	33,555	1,514	35,514
1980	4,388	0	2566	500	5,627	13,081
1981	1,504	0	61,884	139,000	3,286	205,674
1982	3,352	0	83,128	16,568	64,874	167,922
1983	1,175	0	80,418	181,494	199,623	462,710
1984	5,234	0	138,082	235,694	1,466,670	1,845,680
1985	10,725	0	227,701	911,977	933,167	2,083,570
1986	14,219	18,600	427,244	116,114	1,095,304	1,671,481
1987	23,719	36,000	156,449	1,370,029	1,296,283	2,882,480
1988	28,585	20,400	51,674	124,571	1,290,171	1,515,401
1989	34,810	36,672	93,208	859,426	601,039	1,625,155
1990	68,207	114,167	526,611	1,319,810	785,933	2,814,728
1991	78,387	112,332	901,169	1,774,348	1,190,607	4,056,843
1992	58,359	208,034	1,027,697	3,515,448	2,114,365	6,923,903
1993	55,124	363,605	690,645	688,861	4,672,092	6,470,327
1994	43,876	171,702	930,116	5,787,031	6,965,625	13,898,350
1995	78,449	211,343	876,909	1,530,366	7,645,023	10,342,090
1996	89,123	530,003	848,507	2,009,727	12,041,241	15,518,601
1997	68,934	364,577	619,707	2,447,974	9,846,207	13,347,399
1998	38,628	237,127	873,054	2,235,834	11,559,308	14,943,951
1999	51,446	195,579	1,075,022	4,087,903	11,371,686	16,781,636
2000	96,569	291,868	629,963	438,750	12,718,736	14,175,886
2001	113,581	438,409	1,002,482	2,346,847	5,643,197	9,544,516
2002	94,286	120,266	1,449,192	1,924,064	5,615,259	9,203,067
2003	89,402	274,810	884,916	929,740	8,963,620	11,142,488
2004	124,787	573,394	737,636	1,464,011	8,096,243	10,996,071
2005	80,465	302,992	741,092	1,582,244	4,664,919	7,371,712
2006	57,682	381,706	565,156	528,023	12,409,239	13,941,806
2007	100,715	211,614	594,919	1,218,852	7,818,608	9,944,708
2008	114,483	125,621	781,451	173,914	8,090,814	9,286,283
2009	92,001	143,485	737,684	1,318,308	8,807,287	11,098,765
2010	75,101	92,324	967,860	1,198,717	7,959,635	10,293,637
2011	102,653	186,528	874,420	1,339,987	8,769,856	11,273,444
2012	62,665	239,582	710,404	340,783	10,721,806	12,075,240
2013	96,262	212,039	1,207,454	2,500,909	10,489,177	14,505,841
2014	66,202	236,361	1,358,697	511,954	5,702,144	7,875,358
2015	79,061	213,965	852,486	527,887	9,145,107	10,818,506
2016	43,898	301,263	532,577	358,762	7,445,158	8,681,658
2017	37,994	216,088	614,551	1,236,781	9,348,617	11,454,031
2018	54,166	241,256	575,731	401,665	9,988,625	11,261,443
2019	54,698	159,170	577,395	348,367	7,451,226	8,590,856
2020	41,752	101,784	345,592	1,294,350	4,001,495	5,784,973
2021	50,246	37,523	494,250	495,181	6,042,136	7,119,336
2022	55,339	70,368	605,445	926,087	8,415,800	10,073,039
2023	48,562	104,691	582,938	1,127,201	13,250,539	15,113,931
2024	48,497	100,400	493,391	557,395	13,820,847	15,020,530
Total	2,639,756	7,997,648	28,609,473	54,585,182	290,531,949	384,364,008

Appendix M3.–Summary of commercial harvest (including cost recovery) of hatchery-produced salmon from Prince William Sound fisheries enhancement projects as reported by operators, 1977–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	0	183	0	17,545	0	17,728
1978	0	720	0	114,188	0	114,908
1979	0	900	0	498,748	0	499,648
1980	0	350	0	1,405,528	2,930	1,408,808
1981	0	3,600	0	2,138,544	36,686	2,178,830
1982	0	3,600	0	5,679,161	1,569	5,684,330
1983	0	6,600	0	4,385,455	13,108	4,405,163
1984	0	5,318	0	4,037,386	82,991	4,125,695
1985	0	31,955	0	8,067,647	64,137	8,163,739
1986	0	30,404	3,263	6,792,641	199,077	7,025,385
1987	100	47,347	23,640	17,304,638	127,397	17,503,122
1988	231	92,552	66,452	10,533,495	524,894	11,217,624
1989	340	175,643	202,497	20,173,723	341,374	20,893,577
1990	235	73,917	218,455	37,553,433	653,467	38,499,507
1991	184	524,562	129,270	33,777,289	113,108	34,544,413
1992	1,311	644,020	192,062	7,479,216	237,546	8,554,155
1993	2,045	499,536	43,635	4,418,071	1,177,483	6,140,770
1994	1,195	300,248	116,745	29,573,024	939,063	30,930,275
1995	891	369,198	139,430	14,246,639	662,712	15,418,870
1996	588	811,514	166,824	22,751,594	2,076,445	25,806,965
1997	924	1,463,155	62,944	24,686,332	1,878,810	28,092,165
1998	978	768,074	45,585	24,804,615	1,031,706	26,650,958
1999	0	440,326	80,249	37,813,020	2,617,072	40,950,667
2000	0	490,077	478,633	33,067,259	4,690,867	38,726,836
2001	0	972,582	2,488	28,508,731	2,499,721	31,983,522
2002	0	1,163,539	36,232	18,771,143	6,111,569	26,082,483
2003	0	1,571,592	76,843	46,935,174	3,351,054	51,934,663
2004	0	694,501	46,578	20,422,252	1,745,266	22,908,597
2005	0	540,984	227,644	47,747,683	1,919,070	50,435,381
2006	0	1,183,213	340,551	19,835,604	2,034,278	23,393,646
2007	0	1,234,571	166,107	53,461,389	3,559,558	58,421,625
2008	0	856,523	297,900	39,783,382	4,743,408	45,681,213
2009	0	949,481	39,260	17,225,812	2,977,790	21,192,343
2010	0	1,510,501	37,989	68,047,457	4,069,152	73,665,099
2011	0	1,757,043	206,734	26,362,128	1,650,418	29,976,323
2012	0	1,622,566	11,074	23,390,393	3,396,596	28,420,629
2013	0	1,041,824	258,104	74,616,332	3,640,837	79,557,097
2014	0	1,494,284	180,742	40,921,607	1,102,613	43,699,246
2015	0	1,660,967	74,728	70,375,473	2,140,353	74,251,521
2016	0	926,203	8,407	9,930,534	2,793,882	13,659,026
2017	0	723,773	47,145	27,347,711	4,548,849	32,667,478
2018	0	1,040,335	14,211	18,190,368	2,996,641	22,241,555
2019	0	880,572	265,203	29,907,940	4,610,791	35,664,506
2020	0	741,727	28,894	16,060,506	1,715,982	18,547,109
2021	0	752,256	42,814	42,242,551	2,297,807	45,335,428
2022	0	748,685	41,790	21,950,511	2,550,702	25,291,688
2023	0	808,654	19,120	46,987,693	4,353,836	52,169,303
2024	0	1,993,844	2,854	7,402,586	1,371,922	10,771,206
Total	9,022	33,654,019	4,443,096	1,167,744,151	89,654,537	1,295,504,825

S*ource*: ADF&G private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery database. [URL not publicly available].

Appendix M4.–Summary of commercial harvest (including cost recovery) of hatchery-produced salmon from Cook Inlet fisheries enhancement projects as reported by operators, 1978–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1978	42	0	0	141,000	0	141,042
1979	0	299,858	0	0	0	299,858
1980	0	638,058	102	294,990	0	933,150
1981	105	358,726	1,034	963,350	0	1,323,215
1982	300	23,990	1,575	181,400	7,426	214,691
1983	900	151,400	1,902	577,200	140	731,542
1984	220	231,444	1,042	230,000	898	463,604
1985	300	415,493	3,681	463,600	1,875	884,949
1986	350	808,503	11,178	380,190	23,152	1,223,373
1987	670	521,349	24,945	84,500	5,313	636,777
1988	1,450	676,669	22,042	836,000	8,423	1,544,584
1989	1,620	330,263	28,731	877,600	4,560	1,242,774
1990	1,500	378,708	14,728	167,400	49,257	611,593
1991	820	483,514	18,546	204,800	25,801	733,481
1992	2,315	388,021	10,580	373,577	2,933	777,426
1993	2,519	497,376	22,681	637,807	38,002	1,198,385
1994	1,200	256,977	26,516	1,563,101	74,725	1,922,519
1995	2,214	324,248	18,655	2,423,894	110,962	2,879,973
1996	2,779	425,709	25,485	442,816	22,711	919,500
1997	830	274,873	16,304	2,637,370	1,745	2,931,122
1998	819	192,548	18,638	1,295,388	106	1,507,499
1999	1,112	1,150,784	7,188	1,080,130	0	2,239,214
2000	726	310,815	15,270	1,052,285	0	1,379,096
2001	586	724,095	7,133	530,265	0	1,262,079
2002	755	840,439	13,106	1,051,320	0	1,905,620
2003	772	1,204,972	5,849	619,079	0	1,830,672
2004	2,008	1,142,202	7,631	1,283,863	0	2,435,704
2005	626	999,050	1,536	2,143,317	0	3,144,529
2006	639	460,023	600	251,781	0	713,043
2007	467	402,332	48	112,801	0	515,648
2008	0	223,062	350	0	0	223,412
2009	30	201,778	0	0	0	201,808
2010	0	148,478	0	0	0	148,478
2011	0	264,739	0	0	0	264,739
2012	0	138,961	0	0	0	138,961
2013	0	118,069	0	66,581	0	184,650
2014	0	218,017	0	25,430	0	243,447
2015	0	209,789	0	2,166,733	0	2,376,522
2016	0	200,667	0	84,002	0	284,669
2017	0	134,302	3	208,283	0	342,588
2018	0	311,007	0	1,487,837	0	1,798,844
2019	0	195,966	0	198,203	0	394,169
2020	0	161,224	0	950,612	0	1,111,836
2021	0	204,658	0	338,472	0	543,130
2022	0	188,068	0	53,639	0	241,707
2023	0	197,622	0	2,264,853	0	2,462,475
2024	0	149,631	0	7,482	0	157,113
Total	28,674	18,178,477	327,079	30,752,951	378,029	49,665,210

Source: ADF&G private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery database. [URL not publicly available].

Appendix M5.–Summary of commercial harvest (including cost recovery) of hatchery-produced salmon from Kodiak fisheries enhancement projects as reported by operators, 1981–2024.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	13,000	0	13,000
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	663,414	0	663,414
1982	0	0	0	190,300	0	190,300
1983	0	0	0	130,000	0	130,000
1984	0	2000	0	335,600	0	337,600
1985	0	1800	12,000	3,448,000	1,100	3,462,900
1986	0	11,900	600	341,500	300	354,300
1987	0	8,700	0	1,060,000	3,860	1,072,560
1988	70	32,200	3,600	605,361	967	642,198
1989	0	0	0	6,492,489	0	6,492,489
1990	0	1,491,000	5,000	539,483	4,100	2,039,583
1991	0	1,376,000	9,709	1,390,700	361,719	3,138,128
1992	0	1,211,900	740	845,395	3,532	2,061,567
1993	0	1,845,000	16,000	12,076,700	4,600	13,942,300
1994	0	1,294,026	46,784	2,054,663	5,007	3,400,480
1995	0	172,040	50,235	4,513,653	215,311	4,951,239
1996	0	510,379	56,850	974,400	14,200	1,555,829
1997	0	259,605	108,940	1,211,128	11,021	1,590,694
1998	0	323,331	149,833	6,272,000	38,000	6,783,164
1999	0	705,391	115,900	4,057,000	140,900	5,019,191
2000	0	325,983	133,238	3,659,698	303,783	4,422,702
2001	0	277,412	151,732	13,272,127	216,625	13,917,896
2002	0	621,381	209,259	6,696,774	88,724	7,616,138
2003	0	799,382	135,049	6,587,893	466,205	7,988,529
2004	0	277,331	138,136	3,962,421	239,610	4,617,498
2005	0	215,236	151,729	13,603,742	91,814	14,062,521
2006	0	114,902	168,205	4,158,109	177,548	4,618,764
2007	0	207,924	125,781	7,884,867	220,726	8,439,298
2008	0	316,430	120,366	2,118,392	93,025	2,648,213
2009	0	246,067	154,562	8,939,565	100,999	9,441,193
2010	0	310,589	113,675	3,238,678	191,284	3,854,226
2011	0	491,670	70,335	2,174,871	320,532	3,057,408
2012	0	323,637	48,353	2,968,070	218,740	3,558,800
2013	0	462,097	52,732	11,759,018	97,380	12,371,227
2014	0	374,571	230,590	5,776,060	45,582	6,426,803
2015	0	303,403	39,340	4,826,278	43,410	5,212,431
2016	0	231,109	11,810	1,153,503	69,812	1,466,234
2017	0	376,848	28,743	1,997,421	151,940	2,554,952
2018	0	182,287	137,050	3,200,710	166,406	3,686,453
2019	0	104,031	34,374	4,913,516	16,483	5,068,404
2020	0	155,152	127,920	4,615,604	24,155	4,922,831
2021	0	278,824	97,039	10,660,001	48,734	11,084,598
2022	0	293,661	9,430	3,674,412	114,627	4,092,130
2023	0	337,811	64,994	10,092,266	239,348	10,734,419
2024	0	361,439	10,024	3,511,637	372,347	4,255,447
Total	70	17,234,449	3,140,657	192,660,419	4,924,456	217,960,051

Source: ADF&G private nonprofit (PNP) hatchery database. [URL not publicly available].