



## Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association

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### KODIAK REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

KRAA is one of several non-profit Regional Aquaculture Associations in Alaska that were formed through State legislation to allow local Alaskans a voice in planning salmon production, enhancement and rehabilitation. KRAA's mission is to increase salmon abundance for all users through enhancement projects and rehabilitation of weak salmon runs, as well as to implement or provide habitat protection or improvement. To achieve its goals and mission, KRAA operates two state-owned salmon hatchery facilities and conducts multiple projects to monitor and research the enhanced and naturally-producing salmon stocks of the Kodiak Area. **KRAA represents all Kodiak subsistence, sport, and commercial fishermen, and provides projects to increase salmon abundance and harvests for each group.**

### KRAA AND THE ECONOMY

- In 2019, KRAA projects will generate an estimated 7,000,000 fish for Kodiak salmon fisheries (commercial, sport and subsistence) with a projected commercial ex-vessel value of over \$12,000,000.
- In 2018, during a very poor pink salmon return, KRAA generated more than 50% of the pink salmon harvest in the Kodiak Management Area, putting over 3.2 million pink salmon directly in the nets of fishermen.
- On average (2014-2018), KRAA's projects generate over \$5 million in ex-vessel value annually and account for approximately 10-25% of salmon harvested in the Kodiak Management Area.
- KRAA projects provide Sport and Subsistence fishing opportunities for local communities and individual users. Estimated annual average returns for Sockeye (10,000-15,000), Coho (10,000-30,000) and Chinook (3,000+).
- KRAA facilities and projects generate jobs directly and indirectly through employment opportunities with KRAA (40-45 employees annually) as well as increased opportunity in commercial fishing, processing, and sport fishing/tourism sectors.



### KRAA BUDGETS & FUNDING

- KRAA budgets averaged \$4.7 million in recent years with payroll in excess of \$1.5 million and another \$1.0-1.5 million annually into the local and state economy through operational expenditures.



- KRAA operations are funded by two means: 1) salmon permit holders, through the collection of Salmon Enhancement Tax (SET) revenues generated based on the annual ex-vessel value of salmon landings in the Kodiak region; and 2) Cost Recovery fisheries—the licensing of harvest opportunity for hatchery-generated adult returns.

- Grants (capital projects, research) and cooperative agreements (sportfish production) also provide a small portion of the association's income.

## KRAA FACILITIES

- Pillar Creek Hatchery Average Annual Production: Approximately 5 million sockeye eggs; 250,000 Chinook eggs; up to 500,000 coho eggs; 89,000 rainbow trout fingerlings.
- Pillar Creek Hatchery utilizes naturally spawning sockeye stocks to generate juvenile sockeye for stocking into barren lakes, creating enhanced sockeye fisheries. These fisheries provide subsistence and sport opportunities along with the primarily commercial benefit.
- Pillar Creek Hatchery works with ADF&G Sportfish to stock Chinook and rainbow trout on the Kodiak Road System. The Pillar Creek Sportfish program also includes up to 500,000 coho for release to road system lakes to benefit both sport and commercial fishers.
- Pillar Creek projects provide for subsistence sockeye to



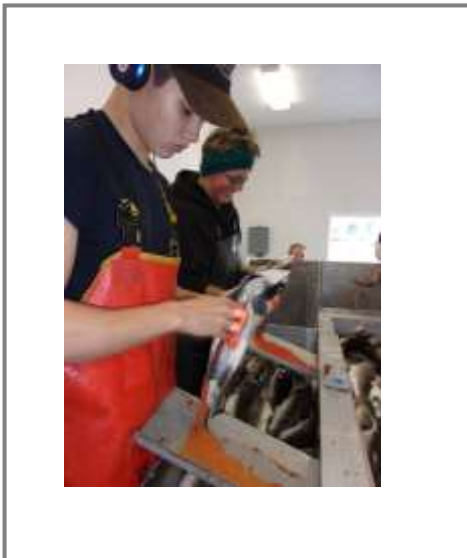
the communities of Port Lions and Larsen Bay. Pillar Creek coho salmon stocking projects on the road system also provide additional opportunity for local anglers and tourists alike.

- Kitoi Bay Hatchery Average Annual Production: 215,000,000 pink salmon eggs; 36,000,000 chum salmon eggs; 2,300,000 coho salmon eggs; 850,000 sockeye salmon eggs.

- Kitoi Bay provides sockeye salmon to the village of Ouzinkie for remote imprinting and release. Adult returns contribute directly to the community and its elders. Additionally, coho salmon from Kitoi Bay are stocked into local lakes at Ouzinkie and Port Lions to further enhance subsistence and personal use fisheries in those communities.

## KRAA RESEARCH & MONITORING

- Lake Limnology Program monitors sockeye



nursery lakes in the Kodiak Archipelago

- Fishery monitoring, collecting data and conducting analysis on returning adult salmon in Kodiak's enhanced fisheries.
- Otolith recovery and analysis to determine success of adult returns and release strategies and assess fishery contribution in surrounding fishing districts.
- Tribal and agency partnerships for various water monitoring and educational projects and internships.
- Education and Outreach fosters programs related to fisheries and hatchery practices with local elementary schools and classrooms.

