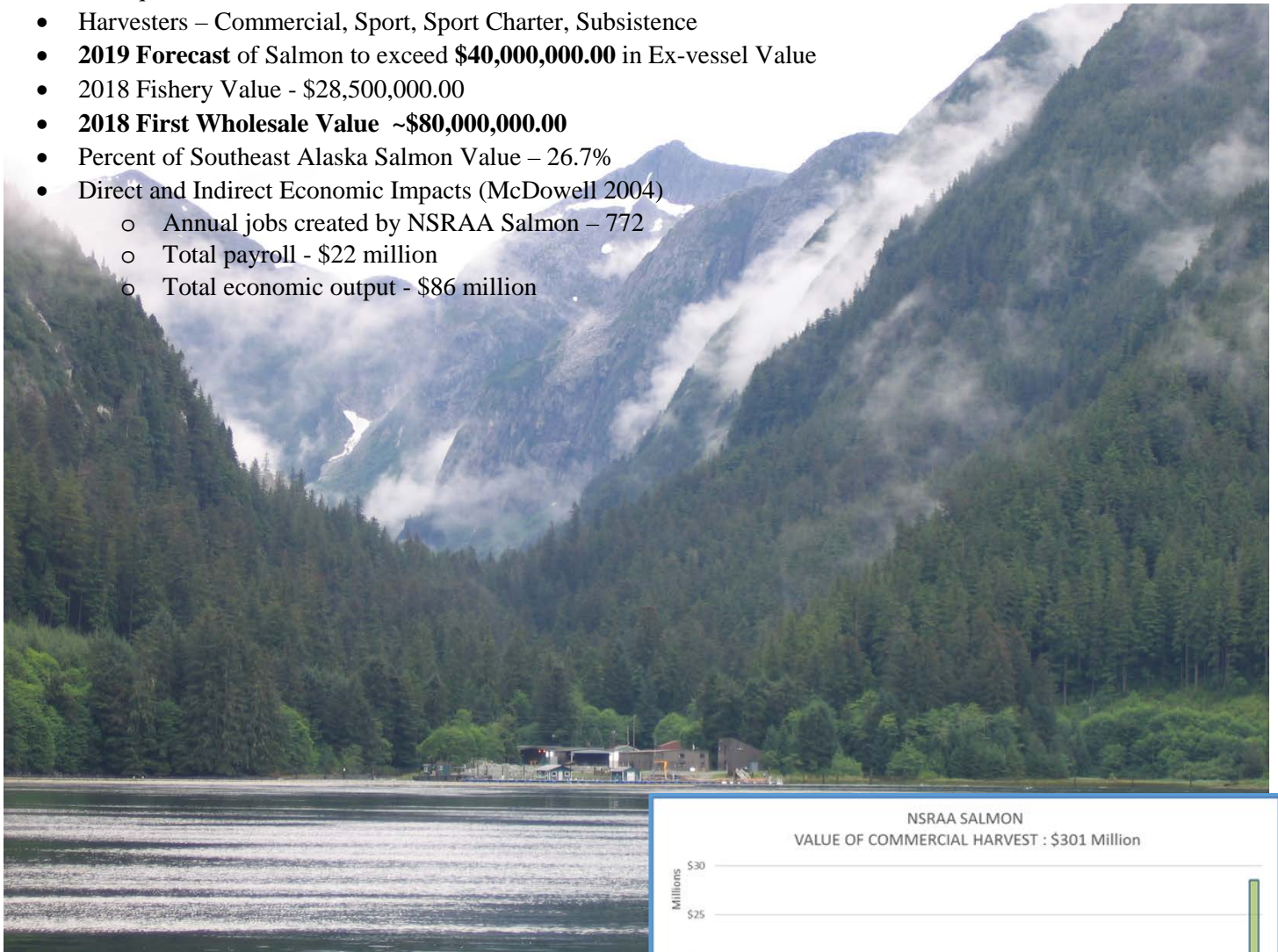




## Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

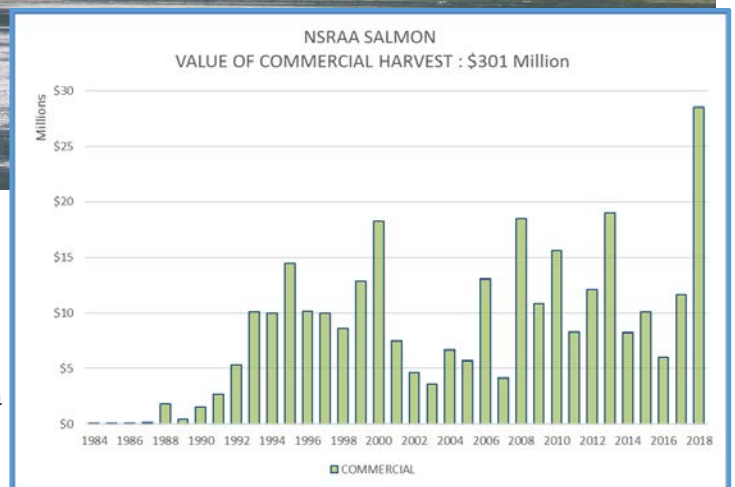
### Economic Impacts

- Area of Economic Impacts – Southeast Alaska
- Headquarters – Sitka, Alaska
- Harvesters – Commercial, Sport, Sport Charter, Subsistence
- **2019 Forecast** of Salmon to exceed **\$40,000,000.00** in Ex-vessel Value
- 2018 Fishery Value - \$28,500,000.00
- **2018 First Wholesale Value ~\$80,000,000.00**
- Percent of Southeast Alaska Salmon Value – 26.7%
- Direct and Indirect Economic Impacts (McDowell 2004)
  - Annual jobs created by NSRAA Salmon – 772
  - Total payroll - \$22 million
  - Total economic output - \$86 million



*Medveje Hatchery, near Sitka*

- Hatchery Associations are Non Profit
- Commercial Fishermen Pay for Entirety of Program
- All Users Benefit – Maximizes Public Resource
- Fisheries are Economic Backbone of Southeast Alaska
- Annual Financial Support of \$160,000 to Sitka Sound Science Center



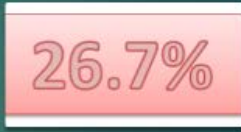
# 2018 Records



Largest chum opening in state history  
1,061,686 chum caught in a single day



Highest number of 3-yr-old chum to an NSRAA program  
2,928,500 at Crawfish



Largest % of SEAK Salmon Value from NSRAA  
26.7% of commercial value was from NSRAA production

- NSRAA has played a large role in Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) mitigation.
- The 2019 PST cut harvest in SE Alaska further and hatcheries are one aspect to mitigating the loss.

- Sport, Personal Use, and Subsistence harvest are significant components of our contribution to fisheries. Chinook, Coho, and Sockeye are the primary targeted species, but Pink and Chum are important also.
- In Southeast Alaska the sport industry is allocated 20% of the Chinook harvest. NSRAA opens its terminal harvest areas to sport users to enable increased bag limits.
- The Sport Charter industry targets several NSRAA coho and Chinook salmon projects in Chatham Strait and Deep Inlet.
- Sitka's Medvejie Hatchery contributed just under 9,000 coho to local sports' harvest.
- Approximately 1,000 Chinook were harvested by sports' interests in 2018; a year when Chinook opportunities were extremely limited.

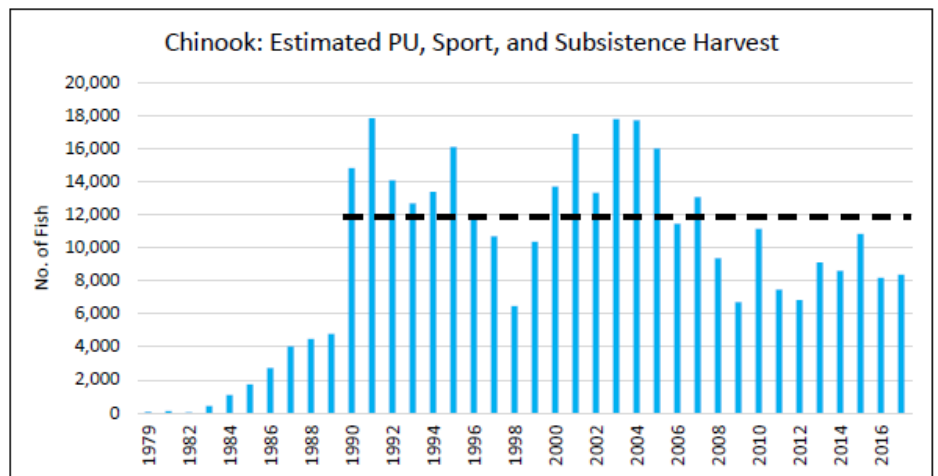


Figure 1. Estimated sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest of Chinook salmon for all PNP hatchery agencies from 1979 - 2017. Data is determined from hatchery Annual Reports and Sportfish Area Management Reports. The average contribution of Chinook from 1990 - 2017 is 11,951 fish, shown as the dashed line.

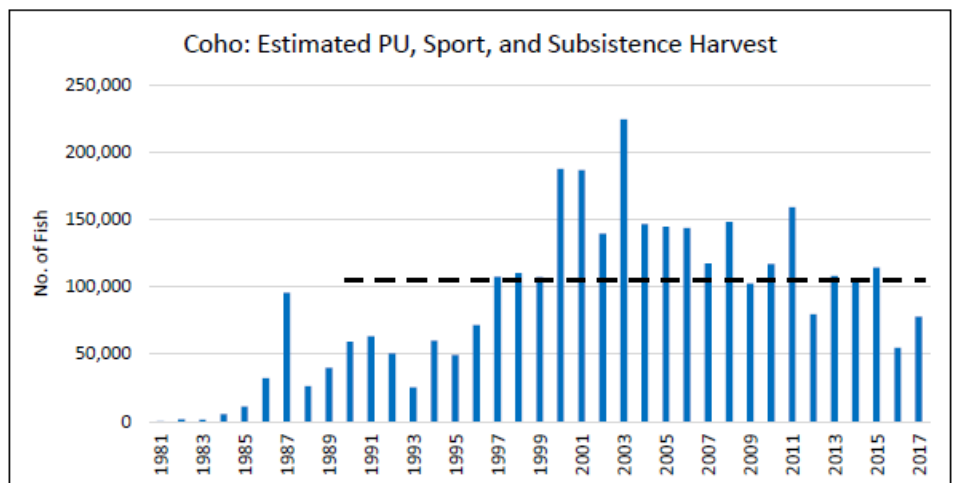


Figure 3. Estimated sport, personal use, and subsistence harvest of Coho salmon for all PNP hatchery agencies from 1980 - 2017. Data is determined from hatchery Annual Reports and Sportfish Area Management Reports. The average contribution of Coho from 1990 - 2017 is 109,398 fish, shown as the dashed line.