



KODIAK REGIONAL  AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

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The background of the entire page is a close-up, high-resolution photograph of numerous salmon eggs. The eggs are a vibrant, translucent pinkish-orange color and are densely packed together. Each egg has a smooth, glossy surface that reflects light, creating bright highlights and soft shadows. The overall effect is a rich, textured pattern of natural salmon eggs.

OUR MISSION

The Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association is dedicated to salmon fisheries development in the Area K Management Area for the benefit of all common property users — subsistence, sport, and commercial — through research and management efforts, habitat monitoring and protection, stocking, enhancement and rehabilitation projects. KRAA further promotes respect for Kodiak Area salmon resources through science, education, and partnership programs.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S LETTER

KRAA has been around for a while now—over 30 years. Our programs have changed right along with our staff and our approach to projects and to fish culture, but I think one thing that hasn't changed is that the people who work for Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association believe that they are making a contribution that matters to your fisheries. But what does it take to make that contribution? In people, it takes over 40 fish culturists, managers, biologists, seasonals, interns and administrative personnel to produce, monitor, and research the enhanced (and some native) fisheries of Kodiak. In projects, it takes the release of over 150,000,000 juvenile fish on average each year. In dollars, it takes around \$4.77 million (operational expenditures in 2015, excludes construction). It takes the dedication of those people, it takes technical and professional expertise, it takes a lot of hard work, and it takes belief in the idea that what we do has value to you: the 560 plus permit holders (591 permits total) we work to benefit.

Given that belief, the next logical question is: what does that effort and dollars spent yield to Kodiak's commercial fishermen? On average, KRAA's projects return more than 4,000,000 adult salmon each year. In 2014, a year that generated approximately \$853,000 in Salmon Enhancement Tax revenue from permit holders for KRAA, the value of the salmon caught in commercial fisheries and attributed to KRAA's projects was valued at over \$10 million—a benefit that calculates to about \$16,920 per permit. In 2015 KRAA production contributed approximately \$2.46 million to Kodiak's commercial salmon fisheries—a benefit averaging just over \$4,170 per permit. Permit holders will contribute a total of \$816,000 to KRAA through Salmon Enhancement Tax contributions from the overall 2015 KMA salmon fishery. That works out, on average, to just over \$1,380 contributed to KRAA per permit. It is KRAA's hope, that, on the balance, whether it's a return of more than 11:1 as in 2014, or about 3:1 as in 2015, you see value for what you invest in your fisheries and your aquaculture association.

Kelly Krueger



Clearly, the contribution KRAA makes to the commercial and overall common property fisheries varies, sometimes widely, from year to year as do the challenges we face in each season. Some years pose special challenges, and 2015 seemed to be a challenging year all around. Commercial fishermen felt it through lower salmon prices, abnormalities in weather patterns, some smaller than average fish, and unusual routes taken by returning salmon. At KRAA we especially felt the impacts of the unusual weather patterns and warm ocean conditions on both production and logistics.

Warm water—fresh water and salt water—accelerates fish development and growth. However, it can also affect fertility rates, cause and sustain harmful algal blooms, and provide less oxygen for fish that use more of it the warmer the water becomes. The warm summer weather and lack of rain around the hatcheries amounted to extremely low water levels and a water shortage at Kitoi Bay Hatchery that is unprecedented in the facility's history. Pillar Creek was faced with dry streams and incredibly warm water during broodstock collections and egg-take operations that were, again, unprecedented in our collective experience. In spite of those late-season challenges, as well as those of the early season, KRAA's crews released some of the largest smolt on record for our projects and our research team implemented new programs to better assess the returns of adult sockeye (and in future chums). In addition, they continue to monitor existing programs and research the potential for new ones.

Our efforts are directed at the successful management of the programs we have in place and at the achievement of objectives set by the Board of Directors—your representatives at KRAA. Our goal

is for those efforts be valuable to permit holders and the community as a whole. In trying to gauge value or benefit KRAA provides for the fishermen of Kodiak, KRAA's Board of Directors and staff focus primarily on contribution to the fishery in terms of fish and dollars to assure that value is realized in the commercial fisheries each year. Those figures are often the most easily translated in dollars, but they don't always illustrate the other contributions KRAA makes to subsistence and sport fisheries or through education & outreach programs.

In 2015, the first return on smolt net pen releases at Ouzinkie provided, according to one Ouzinkie resident, at least 1,400 sockeye directly to the village. KRAA hatcheries produce Chinook, coho and rainbow trout for local sport fisheries on the Kodiak Road System and local waters, and KRAA staff work with Kodiak's elementary schools for salmon education in the classroom and in the field in the form of the annual coho egg take at Buskin Lake.

KRAA maintains these and other programs that, while they may not generate fish like the pink salmon program at Kitoi Bay, add value to what your aquaculture association can offer the community. We hope that contribution is meaningful and worthwhile as well. As you page through this year's annual report, we'd be interested to know what KRAA's programs and contributions mean to you. We are always seeking feedback from permit holders and members of the community. Please feel free to contact us or drop in to our offices any time. We'd be happy to hear from you.

Tina Fairbanks
Executive Director

Aquaculture in Kodiak

Regional aquaculture associations were originally formed in 1976 through legislative action prompted by Alaskan fishermen who lobbied for the exclusion of private enterprise from salmon fisheries development and enhancement (and the creation of the nonprofit hatchery associations—both the regional aquaculture association for each area, as well as other private nonprofit, or PNP, organizations). The ultimate goal was to give Alaskans a voice in salmon fishery enhancement decisions and a hand in actions, such as rehabilitation of weak salmon stocks or supplemental salmon production, research and educational outreach, and habitat protection and improvement.

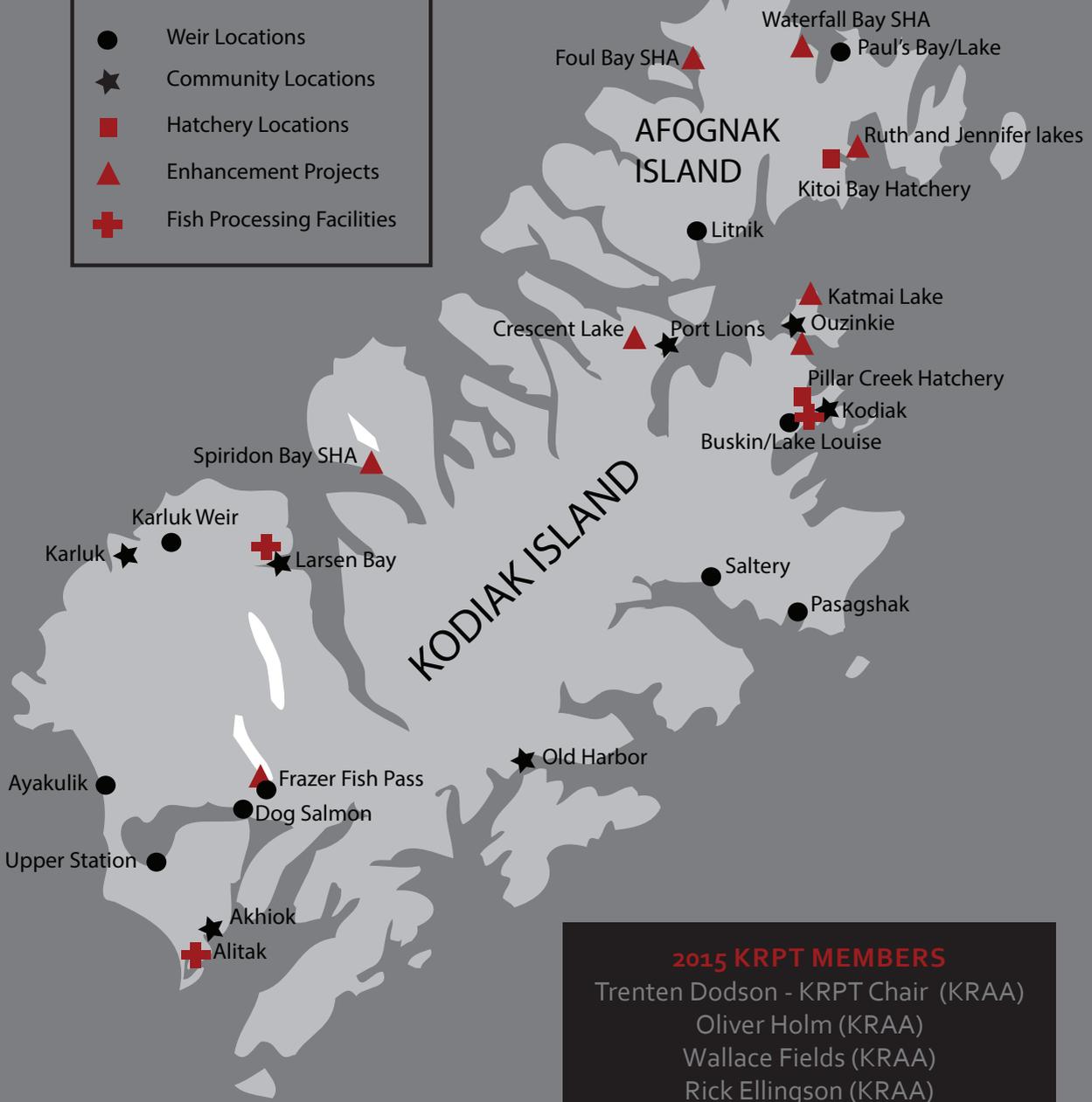
Each association is governed by a board of directors comprised of area salmon permit holders representing each gear group as well as processing, marketing, sport fishing and other interests. The Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) was officially approved by the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1983, and it has been enhancing and rehabilitating salmon runs in the Kodiak area for over 30 years. During its formative first decade, KRAA achieved much through lake enrichment projects, and, by 1994, supplemental sockeye production from stocking barren lakes reached significant levels. Since then, KRAA's contribution to the Kodiak Area salmon harvest has continued to expand.

Currently, the Association is primarily funded through two avenues: cost-recovery fishery licensing revenues and a two percent salmon enhancement tax (SET) on first point-of-sale commercial salmon fisheries harvest revenues. The SET is initially paid to the State of Alaska by Area K salmon permit holders. The tax is calculated from gross revenue at the time of delivery and is held in the State of Alaska General Fund until the time of disbursement each year. SET revenues generated in Area K are disbursed annually to KRAA by the state Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

REGIONAL PLANNING TEAM

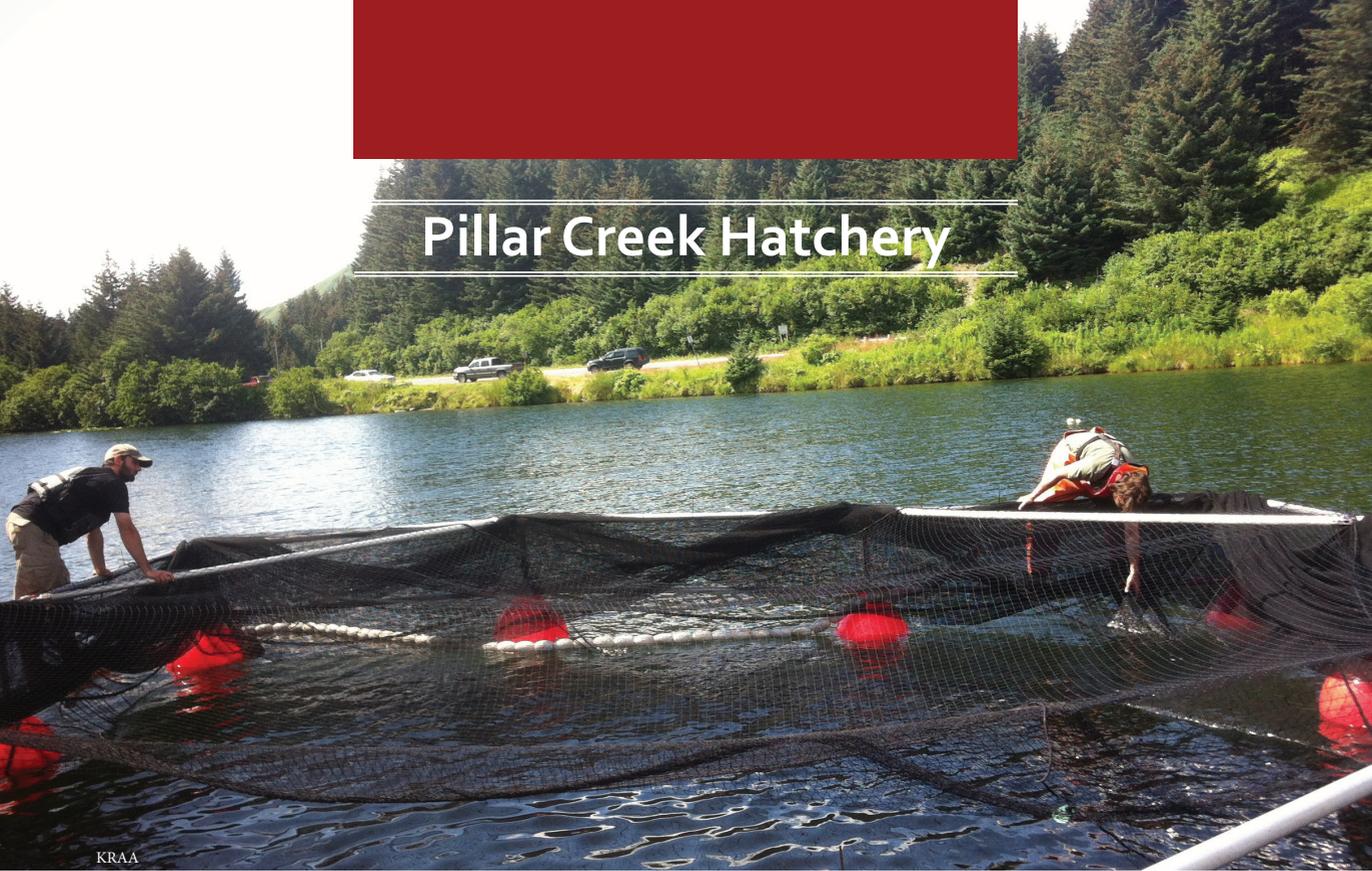
The Kodiak Regional Planning Team (KRPT) is comprised of six voting members: three positions are held by representatives of KRAA, and representatives of ADF&G hold three seats. The team currently has a non-voting chairman and several non-voting ex-officio members. The KRPT is tasked with preparing a regional comprehensive salmon plan (updated in 2010) to rehabilitate natural stocks and supplement natural production with provisions for both public and private nonprofit hatcheries.

- Weir Locations
- ★ Community Locations
- Hatchery Locations
- ▲ Enhancement Projects
- ⊕ Fish Processing Facilities



2015 KRPT MEMBERS
 Trenten Dodson - KRPT Chair (KRAA)
 Oliver Holm (KRAA)
 Wallace Fields (KRAA)
 Rick Ellingson (KRAA)
 Sam Rabung (ADF&G - FMPD)
 Kevin Schaberg (ADF&G - CF)
 Donn Tracy (ADF&G - SF)

Pillar Creek Hatchery



KRAA

Pillar Creek Hatchery (PCH) was constructed in 1990 as a cooperative project between ADF&G and KRAA. PCH is owned by the State of Alaska and is located on Kodiak Island Borough land that is leased to the State of Alaska. KRAA operates the facility under an agreement with the State.

PCH was originally designed to produce juvenile sockeye salmon for stocking barren-lake systems to enhance adult salmon production and for stocking anadromous lakes to rehabilitate weak sockeye salmon stocks. These stocking projects were developed to increase sockeye salmon harvest opportunities in the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) for common property fisherie - available to all Kodiak commercial, subsistence, personal use, and recreational fishermen.

PCH was designed as a central incubation facility where salmon eggs needed for production are collected from brood sources located at sites

remote from PCH and transported to the facility for incubation, hatching, and rearing of resulting juvenile fish. Most juvenile fish are then transported to and released at stocking sites remote from PCH.

In 2015, PCH produced juvenile sockeye salmon for lake stocking projects, reared sockeye smolt in saltwater net pens at Telrod Cove, Anton Larsen Bay and Ouzinkie Harbor, and continued to work cooperatively with ADF&G Division of Sport Fish to produce coho salmon, king salmon, and rainbow trout to enhance fishing opportunities on the Kodiak road system.

The new PCH headquarters building was completed in early 2015. The building features offices, seasonal quarters, dry storage, and a workshop. Other construction projects included replacement and upgrades to the wells, installation of new valves in the pipelines, and construction of a roof over the hatchery building and sport fish raceways.



2015 Releases

| LOCATION | SPECIES | STOCK | STAGE | NUMBER |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Hidden Lk | Sockeye | Afognak Lk | Fed Fry | 178,000 |
| Little Waterfall Lk | Sockeye | Afognak Lk | Fed Fry | 45,000 |
| Big Waterfall LK | Sockeye | Afognak Lk | Fed Fry | 55,000 |
| Spiridon Lk | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | Fed Fry | 2,250,000 |
| Lower Jennifer Lk | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | Fed Fry | 50,000 |
| Upper Jennifer Lk | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | Fed Fry | 45,000 |
| Ruth Lk | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | Fed Fry | 45,000 |
| Telrod Cove | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | Smolt | 632,000 |
| Anton Larsen Bay | Sockeye | Little Kitoi Lk | Smolt | 218,000 |
| Ouzinkie Harbor | Sockeye | Little Kitoi Lk | Smolt | 98,000 |
| Salonie Ck | Chinook | Monashka Ck | Smolt | 71,000 |
| Monashka Ck | Chinook | Monashka Ck | Smolt | 75,000 |
| American River | Chinook | Monashka Ck | Smolt | 73,000 |
| Olds River | Chinook | Monashka Ck | Smolt | 75,000 |
| Kodiak Road System Lakes | Rainbow Trout | Swanson River/ WJHSFH | Fingerling | 102,000 |

numbers rounded to nearest 1,000

2015 Egg Collections

| LOCATION | SPECIES | GREEN | EYED |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Afognak Lake | Sockeye | 1,000,000 | 200,000 |
| Saltery Lake | Sockeye | 3,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Monashka | Chinook | 150,000 | 100,000 |
| Buskin Lake | Coho | 300,000 | 280,000 |

numbers rounded to nearest 1,000





WJ
BEST NET WORKS

KRAA

Kitoy Bay Hatchery

Kitoy Bay Hatchery (KBH) is located on Afognak Island on the west side of Izhut Bay approximately 48 km (30 miles) north of the City of Kodiak. The hatchery infrastructure was constructed in 1954 by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, but was destroyed in the 1964 earthquake and rebuilt by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1965.

The hatchery was initially designed as a sockeye salmon research facility. By 1976, hatchery production priorities had switched to pink salmon fisheries enhancement. The present goal of the facility is to provide enhanced common property salmon fishing opportunities for Kodiak Management Area (KMA) fishermen by increasing returns of pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon through broodstock development, egg takes, incubation, hatching, rearing, and releasing juvenile salmon, primarily to the Kitoy Bay area. KBH's primary contribution is to KMA commercial fisheries. Secondary user groups (in terms of the number of salmon harvested) of hatchery production include subsistence and recreational fishermen.

2015 Releases

| LOCATION | SPECIES | STOCK | STAGE | NUMBER |
|-----------------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Big Kitoy Bay | Chum | Big Kitoy Ck | Fed Fry | 29,767,000 |
| Big Kitoy Bay | Pink | Big Kitoy Ck | Fed Fry | 177,203,000 |
| Little Kitoy Lk | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | Pre-smolt | 69,000 |
| Little Kitoy Lk | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | Smolt | 652,000 |
| Crescent Lk | Coho | Buskin Lk | Fed Fry | 12,000 |
| Katmai Lk | Coho | Buskin Lk | Pre-smolt | 12,000 |
| Big Kitoy Bay | Coho | Big Kitoy Ck | Smolt | 1,210,000 |

numbers rounded to nearest 1,000

2015 Egg Collections

| LOCATION | SPECIES | STOCK | GREEN | EYED |
|------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| KBH | Chum | Big Kitoy Ck | 34,913,000 | 31,494,000 |
| KBH | Pink | Big Kitoy Ck | 217,812,000 | 195,902,000 |
| Little Kitoy Lk* | Sockeye | Saltery Lk | 922,580 | 850,280 |
| KBH | Coho | Big Kitoy Ck | 1,275,000 | 1,267,000 |

*a small portion of eggs were collected from sockeye salmon returning to KBH raceways



KRAA



KRAA



KRAA

KRAA CONTRIBUTION

In 2015, approximately 6.1 million* adult salmon were attributed to KRAA hatcheries. Over 36% of KRAA-produced salmon were harvested in the common property commercial fishery (see graph at right), down from over 81% in 2014. In addition, KRAA-produced salmon contributed a value of approximately **\$2.5 million (6.5% of the total Kodiak commercial harvest value)** to the Kodiak commercial harvest.

KITOI BAY HATCHERY (KBH)

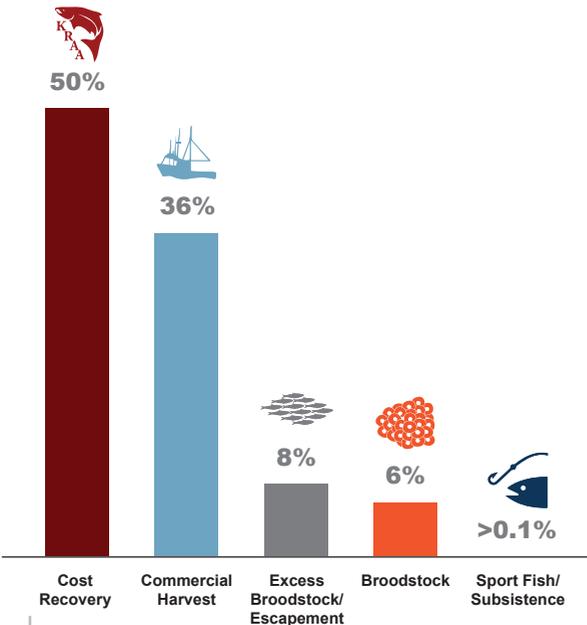
In 2015, just under 127,000 chum salmon returned to KBH. Fewer than expected pink salmon (approximately 5.6 million) returned to KBH (7.8 projected). Around 62,000 sockeye salmon returned

to Kitoi Bay from direct releases at Little Kitoi Lake. Over 40,000 coho salmon returned to Kitoi Bay and provided commercial fishing opportunity for area seiners.

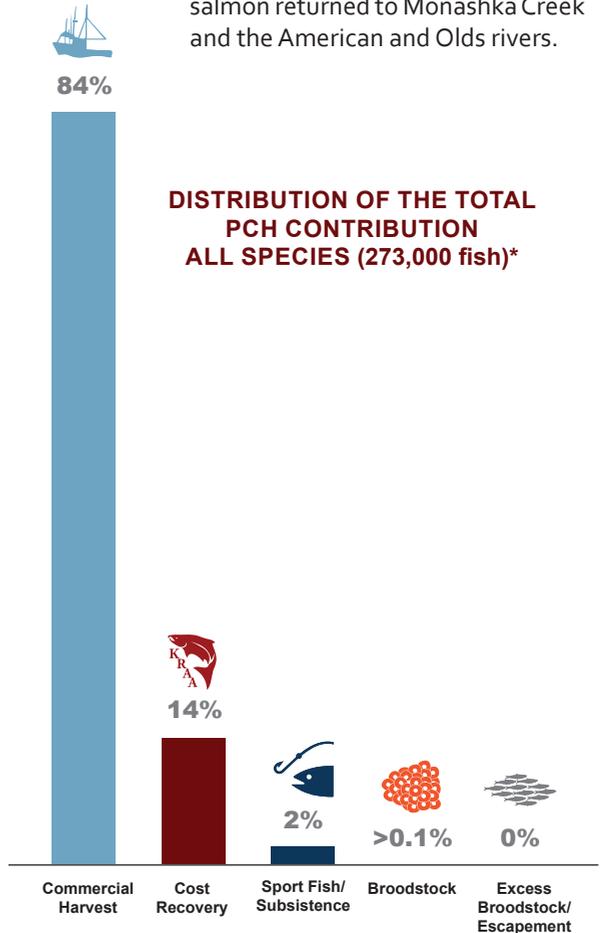
PILLAR CREEK HATCHERY

In 2015, approximately 239,200 sockeye salmon were attributed to the Spiridon Lake/Telrod Cove project. Estimates for sockeye salmon returning to Foul Bay were just over 8,200. Coho salmon harvested in the sport fishery returning to Kodiak road system releases were estimated to be approximately 1,800. Just over 1,500 Chinook salmon returned to Monashka Creek and the American and Olds rivers.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL KBH CONTRIBUTION ALL SPECIES (5.8 million fish)

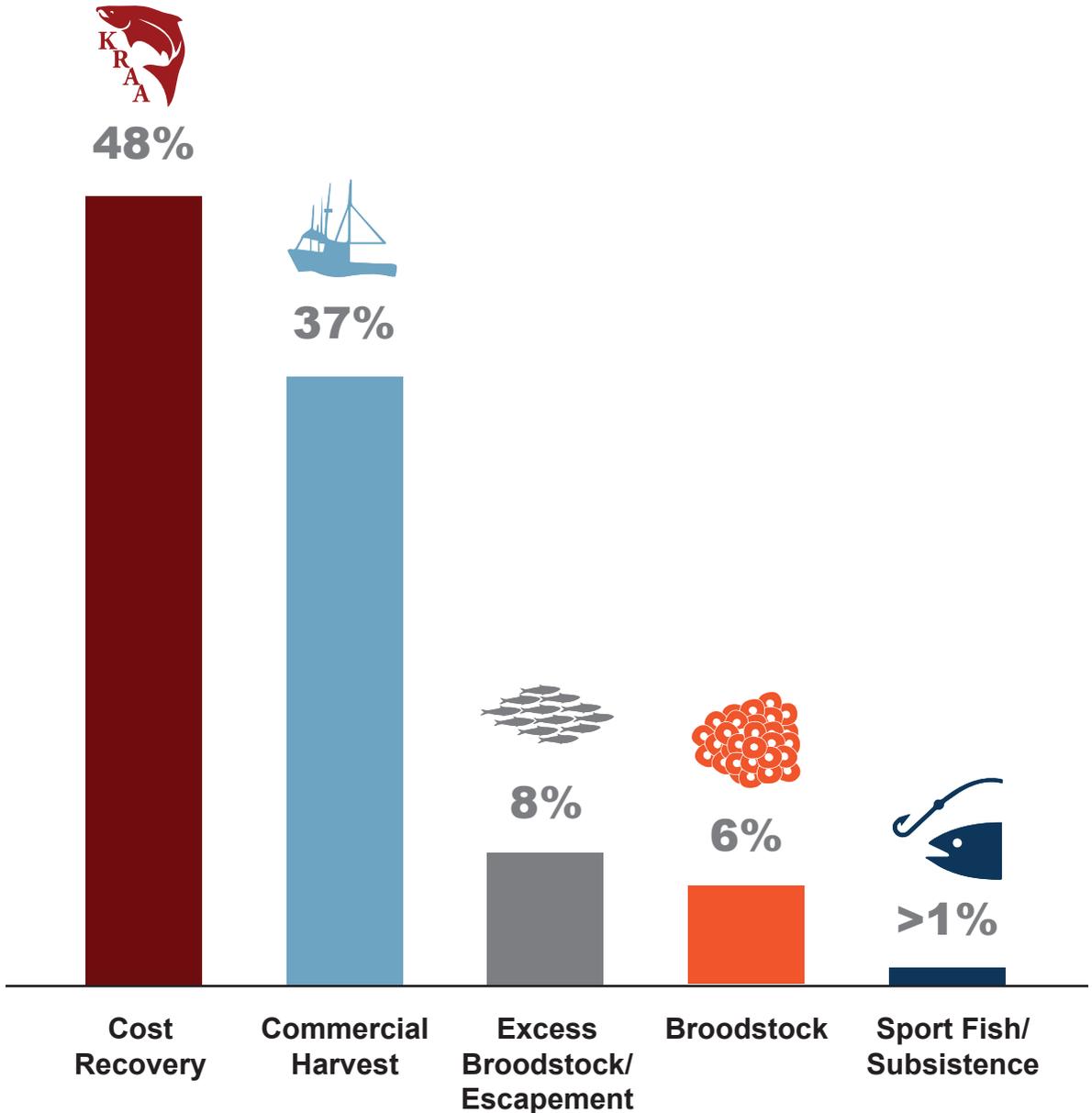


DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL PCH CONTRIBUTION ALL SPECIES (273,000 fish)*



*Does not include returns to Crescent Lake, Anton Larsen Bay, or Ouzinkie

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL KRAA CONTRIBUTION ALL SPECIES (6.1 million fish)



Research and Monitoring

To evaluate the success and effectiveness of the Association's programs, KRAA and ADF&G biologists implement projects centered on monitoring and evaluating juvenile salmon survival and adult salmon returns. Projects for 2015 included:

SPIRIDON LAKE/TELROD COVE

Annual sockeye salmon smolt emigrations from Spiridon Lake are enumerated and sampled for age and size to assess growth, juvenile survival and smolt-to-adult survival. In 2015, approximately 869,000 sockeye salmon smolt emigrating from Spiridon Lake were enumerated through the bypass system.

In 2015, over 92,000 sockeye salmon (see Cost Recovery on page 16) were harvested in the Spiridon Bay Special Harvest Area (SBSHA), located at Telrod Cove. The harvest was monitored by KRAA staff from mid-June to early August. Monitoring duties included estimating the build-up of returning sockeye salmon, estimating and sampling the sockeye salmon harvest, and estimating the incidental harvest. KRAA also collected otoliths from sockeye harvested inside Telrod Cove and sockeye harvested in adjacent statistical areas. These collections will continue over the next several years and will allow KRAA to evaluate the success of the sockeye smolt net pen project as well the overall contribution of the Spiridon Lake fry release.

KRAA has released over 72 million juvenile sockeye salmon into Spiridon Lake since 1991. Additionally, nearly 2.2 million sockeye salmon smolt have been released in Telrod Cove beginning in 2013. Over 5.4 million adult sockeye salmon have returned from those releases, with nearly 5.15 million fish contributing to the common property commercial fishery. Since the cost recovery harvest began in 2010, KRAA has harvested just over 247,000 sockeye salmon.

WATERFALL LAKES/PERENOSA BAY

Due to diminished zooplankton abundance, sockeye salmon fry releases were suspended at Big and Little Waterfall lakes from 2011 to 2014. Therefore, few enhanced fish were expected to return to Perenosa Bay in 2015. The barrier net was not installed and commercial salmon harvest did not occur. Sockeye salmon fry were released at Big and Little Waterfall lakes in 2015 (see page 9); returns from these releases are expected in 2018. Since 1995, commercial fisherman have harvested over 335,000 sockeye salmon resulting from the Waterfall Lakes releases.

HIDDEN LAKE/FOUL BAY

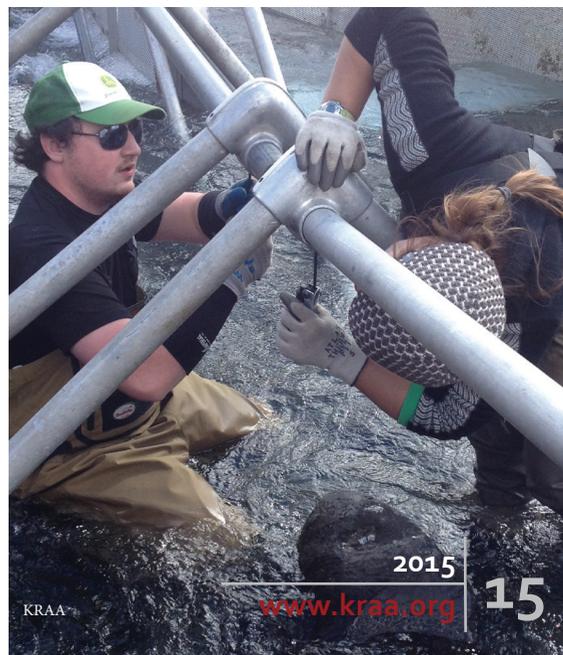
Sockeye salmon returning to Foul Bay are harvested in the Foul Bay Special Harvest Area (FBSHA). Through KRAA funding, ADF&G annually monitors the commercial harvest and collects scale samples. Lake limnology data is collected to evaluate the response of the lake's zooplankton community to predation by stocked juvenile salmon and to determine stocking levels. Additionally, freshwater growth and fry-to-adult survival data are collected and evaluated. A total of 8,237 sockeye salmon were harvested in Foul Bay in 2015. Since 1995, commercial fisherman have harvested over 441,000 sockeye salmon resulting from the Hidden Lake releases.

SALTERY RIVER

KRAA provides funding and personnel to ADF&G to install and operate the weir on an annual basis. In 2015, more than 42,000 sockeye salmon were passed through the Saltery River weir. Once escapement goals were met, KRAA utilized 2,548 adult sockeye salmon for Pillar Creek Hatchery broodstock. Saltery sockeye are targeted by subsistence, sport and commercial fishermen.

FRAZER LAKE FISH PASS

ADF&G and KRAA work in collaboration to operate the Frazer fish pass and weir for the duration of the sockeye return. To estimate the abundance of smolt, an incline plane trap is installed in the upper reaches of the Dog Salmon River and fished May through early July. Throughout the emigration, age, weight and length data are collected daily.



LIMNOLOGY PROGRAM

Limnology data collection from Kodiak lakes began in the early 1980's. KRAA, in a cooperative agreement with ADF&G, has provided the funding for the majority of limnology data collection and processing since 1991. In 2015, KRAA collected samples from over 20 lakes and contracted with ADF&G for water chemistry and zooplankton analysis. Limnological data collected at Buskin Lake is done cooperatively with the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak (STK).

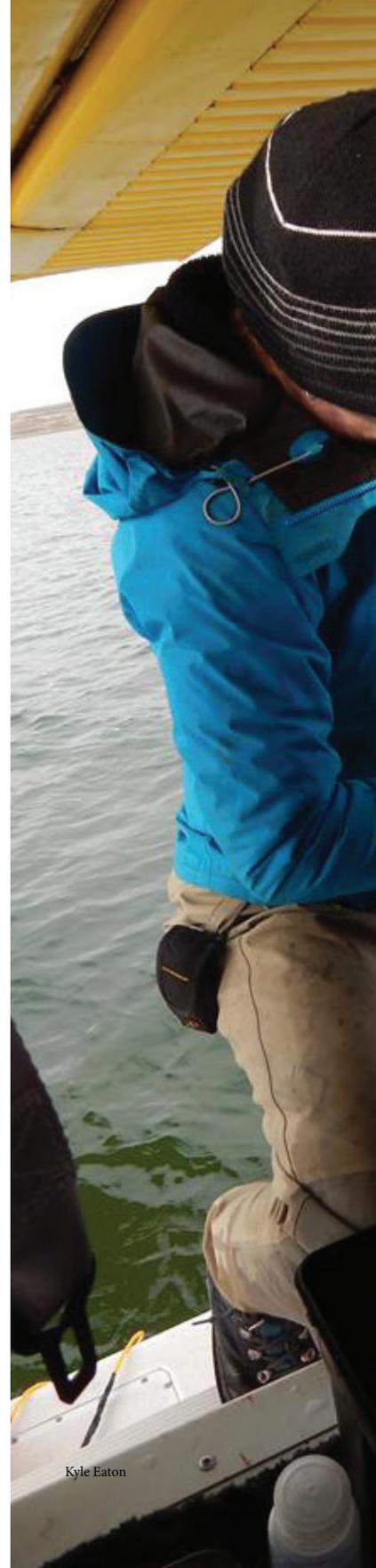
Most lakes in the Kodiak area are accessible only by floatplane. Samples collected while working off the floats include zooplankton net hauls, water samples, temperature and dissolved oxygen profiles, and light incidence measurements. In the laboratory, zooplankton is measured and enumerated under the microscope and water samples can be analyzed for pH, alkalinity, chlorophyll a, and nutrient content.

ADF&G uses limnology data to assess lake productivity and changes in the freshwater rearing environment of sockeye salmon. From these analyses, ADF&G provides stocking recommendations to KRAA for sockeye salmon projects.

Limnology data collected on sockeye salmon nursery lakes that are not regularly stocked with salmon are archived to provide baseline information. The data is important in instances where sockeye returns begin to dwindle. The baseline limnology and zooplankton data can be used to attribute, or rule out, run failures caused by unfavorable juvenile rearing conditions.



KRAA



Kyle Eaton



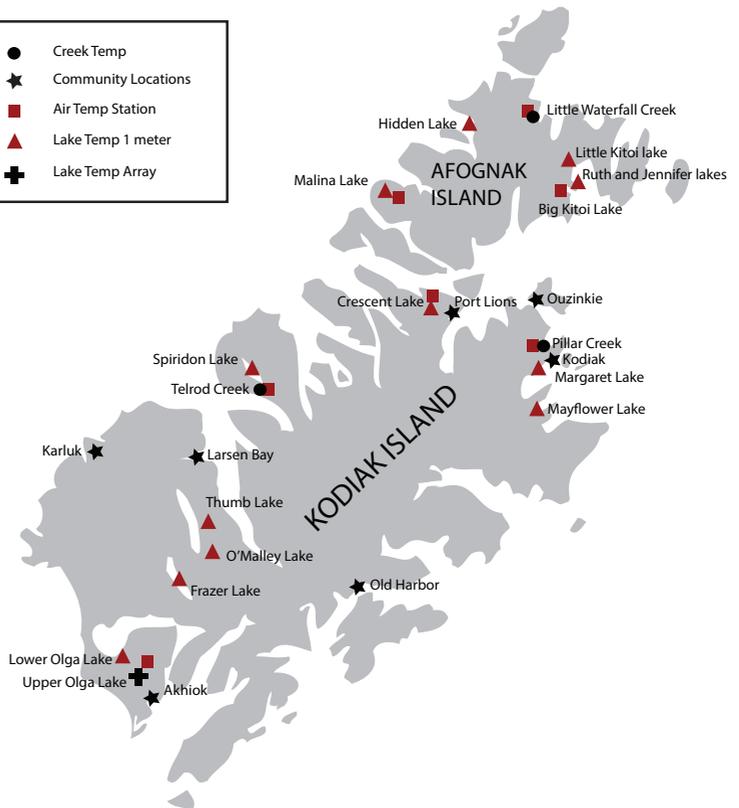
NET PEN REARING MONITORING

KRAA biologists also collect water quality data at sockeye and coho salmon net pen rearing sites. Biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids are a couple of the parameters analyzed and cataloged from samples collected at Mayflower, Margaret and Little Kitoi lakes as well as Anton Larsen Bay. These analyses track any changes that might occur in the aquatic or marine environment that may be attributed to rearing activities.

WATER TEMPERATURE MONITORING

In 2015, KRAA, US Fish and Wildlife Service, ADF&G, STK, Old Harbor, and Larsen Bay implemented an archipelago-wide volunteer water temperature monitoring program. Network cooperators record temperature data on a year round basis at 27 stream sites and 25 lakes sites. KRAA is responsible for monitoring 19 new sites plus several sites previously monitored (see below).

- Creek Temp
- ★ Community Locations
- Air Temp Station
- ▲ Lake Temp 1 meter
- ⊕ Lake Temp Array



COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery harvests are authorized by the State of Alaska to “recover” all or part of the costs of operating the hatchery, for improvements to the hatchery, for other salmon enhancement or rehabilitation projects in the region, fisheries research, or reasonable operating or administrative costs. Prior to the fishing season, the KRAA Board of Directors establishes cost recovery goals designed, in part, to reach funding objectives while minimizing impact on the common property fishery.

KRAA is authorized by the state to license the harvest of salmon for cost recovery in strategically designated locations called Special Harvest Areas (SHA). These areas, often located in terminal or hatchery locations, allow harvest of salmon with minimal impact on common property openings. Once the hatchery’s broodstock and/or cost recovery goals are realized or within reach, salmon fishing in the SHA and associated districts may be opened again to the common property fishery by order of ADF&G area managers and Management Plans. In 2015, the Association concentrated cost recovery efforts at the Spiridon Bay and Kitoi Bay Special Harvest Areas.

SPIRIDON BAY SPECIAL HARVEST AREA

KRAA initiated a cost recovery program in 2010 to provide a regular funding stream for Pillar Creek Hatchery operations. The 2015 Telrod Cove cost recovery goal was set at 600,000 pounds of sockeye salmon returning from Spiridon Lake and Telrod Cove stocking projects. The goal was not achieved in 2015.

In 2015, the Telrod Cove cost recovery harvest began on June 30, 2015 and concluded on July 20, 2014. A total of 34,213 sockeye salmon, averaging approximately 4.5 lbs. were harvested during the cost recovery fishery, and an additional 57,999 sockeye salmon were harvested within the SHA during the common property fishery. The total return of Telrod Cove bound sockeye salmon was calculated at 239,294 adult fish and contributed more than 145,000 fish to fisheries in districts outside the SHA.

KITOI BAY SPECIAL HARVEST AREA

The Kitoi Bay cost recovery goal for 2015 was set at 9.0 million pounds of Kitoi Bay Hatchery pink salmon. Efforts began on July 31, 2015 and concluded on August 25, 2015 when a total of approximately 2.9 million pink salmon had been harvested and the 9.0 million pound goal was realized. Over 1.9 million pink salmon were harvested in the common property fishery at Kitoi Bay.



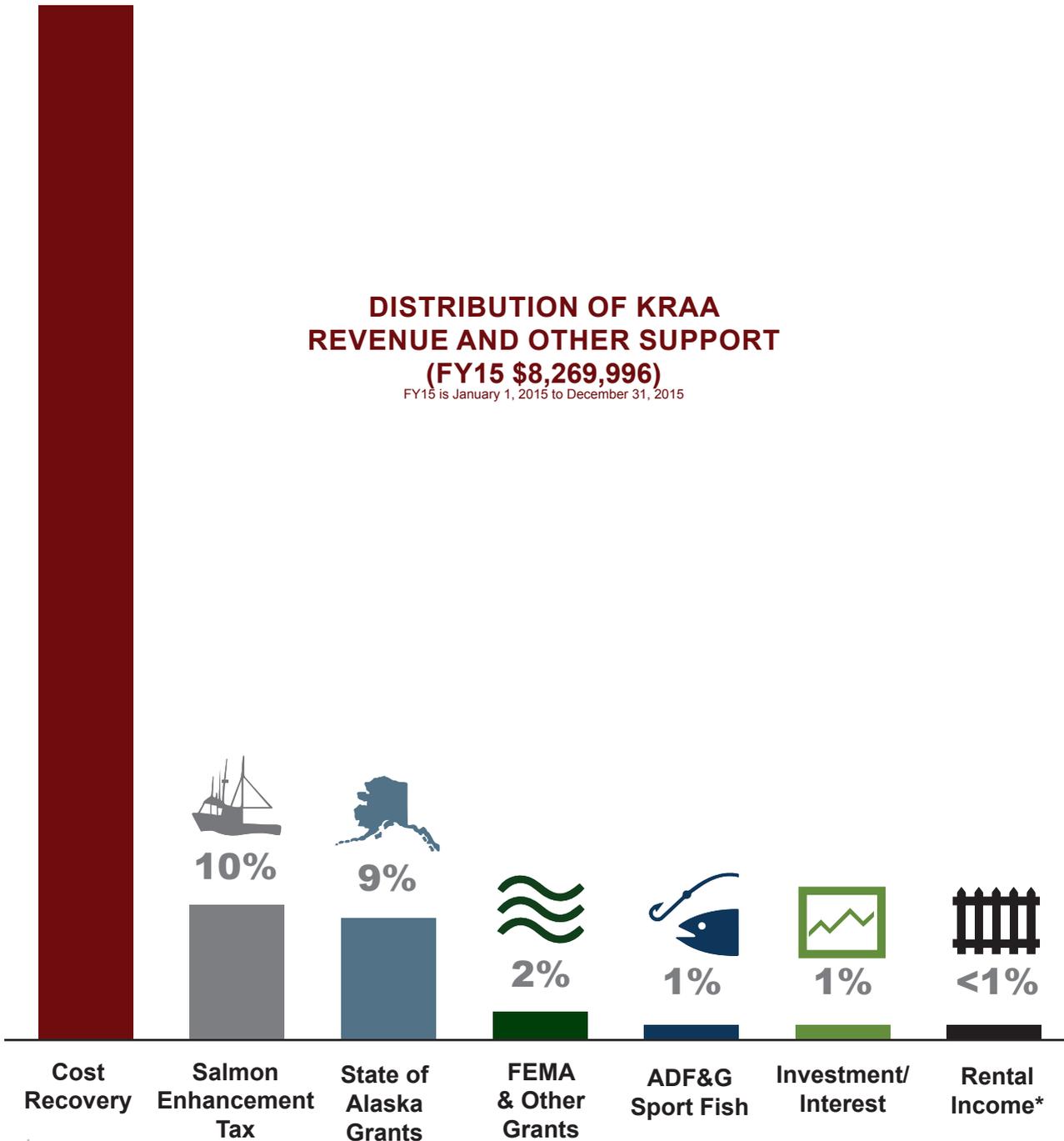


77%

KRAA FINANCIALS

DISTRIBUTION OF KRAA REVENUE AND OTHER SUPPORT (FY15 \$8,269,996)

FY15 is January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015



*non-business related income



46%



Kitoi Bay Hatchery

DISTRIBUTION OF KRAA EXPENSES

(FY15 \$6,074,807)

FY15 is January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015



26%



Construction



11%



Pillar Creek Hatchery



10%



Administration



7%



Research & Monitoring

Education and Outreach



Jennifer Warner

Along with producing salmon, KRAA provides dynamic educational opportunities, events, and resources that advance scientific knowledge and promote stewardship of Kodiak's salmon resource. KRAA's education and outreach efforts strive to foster two-way communication and actively involve the community in salmon enhancement decisions.

FAMILY SCIENCE NIGHT

KRAA staff participated in Family Science Night by teaching students and their parents about the different salmon life stages, as well as some of the techniques used to age salmon.

KODIAK COMFISH

KRAA and Pillar Creek Hatchery provided a fish tank display and information booth during the 2015 Kodiak ComFish Trade Show. Guests at the trade show had the opportunity to engage with different

KRAA staff and to discuss KRAA projects and learn more about the Association's mission and goals.

ENVIROTHON

During the Kodiak Envirothon, KRAA staff taught high school students how salmon life histories play a role in where salmon are found in a watershed. Staff also lead the aquatics section during the Envirothon activity day.

SALMON IN THE CLASSROOM

During the PCH coho egg-take activities at Buskin Lake, KRAA staff provided an educational opportunity for local students. Following a presentation that included salmon identification and anatomy, KRAA staff showed students how hatchery personnel collect eggs and milt from coho salmon. After eggs are eyed and are otolith marked, each participating class is given up to 500 coho salmon eggs to incubate in their classroom over the



Jennifer Warner

Jennifer Warner

USF

winter. KRAA staff also led fourth grade students in salmon dissections later in the year.

HATCHERY TOURS

The staff at Pillar Creek Hatchery provided countless hatchery tours to members of the public, visitors to Kodiak, and classes from our public and private schools. Tours include a brief presentation on annual hatchery operations. Guests are also provided with an opportunity to see the different functions of the facility from incubation to rearing.

SALMON CAMP

KRAA staff led salmon campers in salmon dissections this summer. Students were given an

anatomy lesson that included a first-hand look at the external features of salmon as well as a look at the internal organs.

ALASKA FISH CULTURE CONFERENCE

Early in 2015, KRAA hosted the bi-annual Alaska Fish Culture Conference. The three-day event featured presentations on the latest in fish culture practices and updates on operations from several regional aquaculture associations and other state and federal agencies. Attendees from around the state and outside were given tours of both KRAA hatcheries.



Board of Directors

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



OLIVER HOLM
Purse Seine
President



WALLACE FIELDS
Westside Set Net South
Vice-President



DON DUMM
Beach Seine
Secretary



RAYMOND MAY
Purse Seine
Treasurer



CHRIS BERNS
Any Gear At-Large
At-Large Member

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



RICK ELLINGSON
Alitak Set Net



MITCH KILBORN
Processor



RICK BERNS
Purse Seine



STEVEN HORN
Any Gear At-Large



DAVE HILTY
Sport Fish



VACANT
Subsistence



JEFF STEPHAN
Marketing



HARVEY GODELL
Westside Set Net North



DANA REID
Purse Seine



KIP THOMET
Set Net At-Large





GRUNDENS

KRAA



Administration

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| TINA FAIRBANKS | EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR |
| TAMMY HULSEY | EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT |
| MEGAN HOLLAND | ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT |
| TRENTEN DODSON | PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS |

Research and Monitoring

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| NATHAN WEBER | MANAGER |
| JOSEPH BOTTOMS | ASSISTANT MANAGER |
| MELINNA FAW | BIOLOGIST |

Pillar Creek Hatchery

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| J. ALAN SEALE | MANAGER |
| ANDREW WALTER | ASSISTANT MANAGER |
| JAMES "HAWK" TURMAN | FISH CULTURIST |

Kitoi Bay Hatchery

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| RANDY MASON | MANAGER |
| MICHAEL WACHTER | ASSISTANT MANAGER |
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