FISHERIES RESOURCE MONITORING PROGRAM
SOUTHEAST REGION OVERVIEW

Since the inception of the Monitoring Program in 2000, a total of 87 projects have been funded in the Southeast Region at a cost of $31 million (**Figure 1**). The State of Alaska has had the most projects funded in the region, followed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Alaska rural organizations (**Figure 2**). See **Appendix 1** for more information on Southeast Region projects completed since 2000 and a list of all organizations that have received funding through the Monitoring Program.

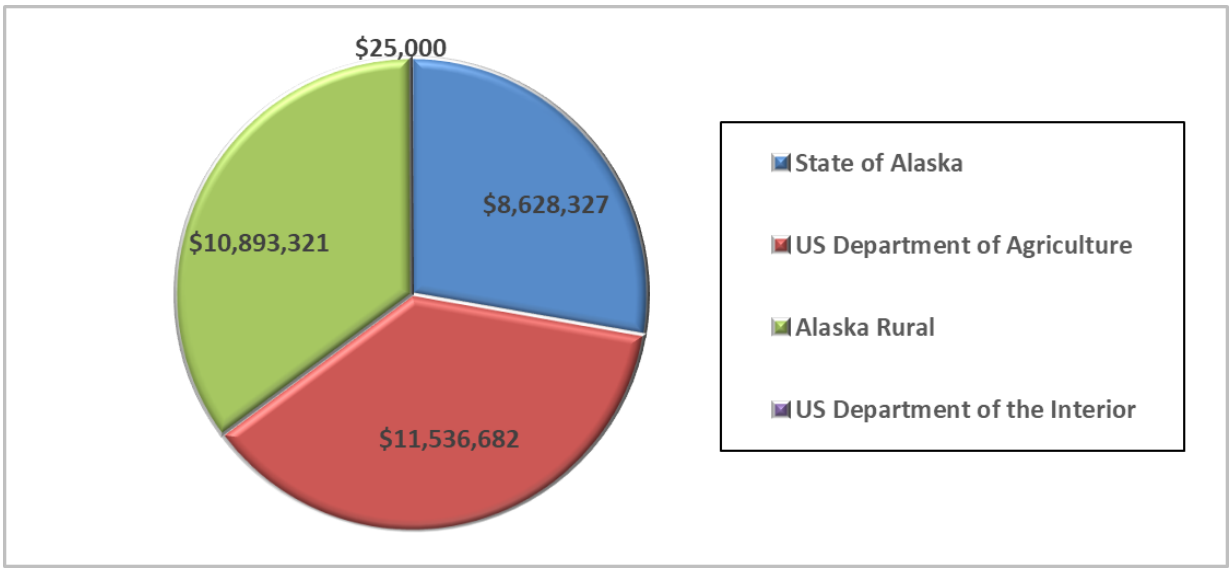

Figure 1. Monitoring Program fund distribution since 2000 in the Southeast Region.

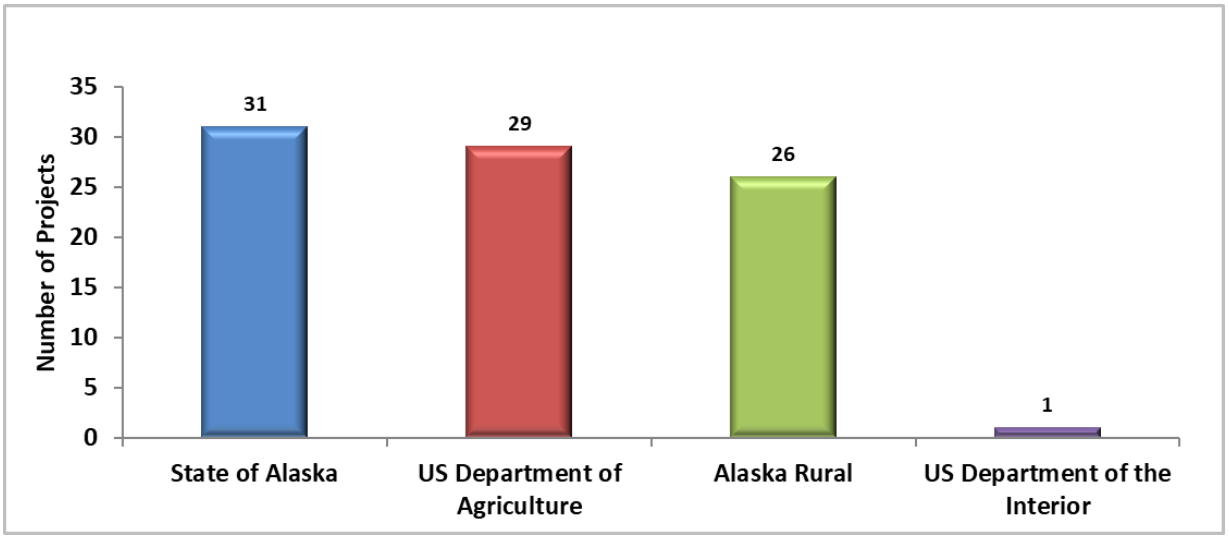

Figure 2. Number of Monitoring Program projects funded since 2000 in the Southeast Region.

PRIORITY INFORMATION NEEDS

The 2026 Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Southeast Region contained the following 13 priority information needs identified by the Southeast Alaska Regional Advisory Council:

- Reliable estimates of Sockeye Salmon escapement and in-season harvest and estimates of stream discharge in the following systems: Kanalku, Klawock, Hetta, Falls, Sarkar, Kook, Neva, Karta, Hatchery, Eek, Kah Sheets, Klag, Gut, Kutlaku, Salmon Bay, Sitkoh, Hoktaheen, Alecks Creek, Lake Eva, Lake Leo, and Redoubt Lake.

- Reliable estimates of salmon escapement and in-season harvest of subsistence salmon systems.

- Escapement indices or population estimates for Eulachon at the Unuk River and Yakutat Forelands.

- Population assessment for Eulachon for northern Southeast Alaska.

- Traditional ecological knowledge of how each community distributes harvest between Sockeye Salmon systems available to them.

- Reliable estimates of salmon populations and harvests in the sport and subsistence fisheries at Kah Sheets and Alecks Creek, Lisianski River.

- Ethnographic study of the Yakutat subsistence salmon fishery.

- Reliable estimates of subsistence Sockeye Salmon harvest in the Klawock River drainage.

- Develop escapement goals for Sockeye Salmon systems with long term escapement data sets.

- Incorporate the use of indigenous co-management to develop escapement goals for Sockeye Salmon systems with long term escapement data sets.

- Assessment of Makhnati Island herring stock.

- Update community household fish harvest surveys.

- Use of DNA to determine the contribution of sockeye in the mixed stock fishery in Southeast Alaska.

2026 MONITORING PLAN DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SOUTHEAST REGION

For the 2026 Monitoring Plan, seven proposals were submitted for the Southeast Region (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Projects submitted for the Southeast Region, 2026 Monitoring Plan, including total funds requested and average annual funding requests.

Project Number	Title	Project Duration (Years)	Total Project Request
26-600	Advancing eDNA for Northern Southeast Alaska Eulachon Population Monitoring	4	$716,191
26-601	Hoktaheen Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	4	$488,624
26-602	*Kunáa Gaat* (Redoubt Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment	4	$717,732
26-607	Neva Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	4	$408,790
26-610	*Kleix' Gaat* (Klag Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment	4	$907,259
26-650	Documenting Salmon and Non-salmon Fish Harvest and Use Patterns in Four Central Prince of Wales Island Communities	3	$357,776
26-651	Understanding Sockeye Salmon Harvest Locations through Traditional Ecological Knowledge	4	$475,828
Total			**$4,072,200**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES AND TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE JUSTIFICATIONS

The following executive summaries were written by the principal investigators and submitted to the Office of Subsistence Management as part of a proposal package. They may not reflect the opinions of the Office of Subsistence Management or the Technical Review Committee. The executive summaries may have been altered for length.

Technical Review Committee justifications are a general description of the committee's assessment of proposals when examining them for strategic priority, technical and scientific merit, investigator ability and resources, partnership and capacity building, and cost/benefit. More in-depth reviews are provided to investigators following project selection.

Investigator Submitted Executive Summary:

Project Number:	26-600						
Title:	Advancing eDNA for Northern Southeast Alaska Eulachon Population Monitoring						
Geographic Region:	Southeast						
Data Types:	Stock Status and Trends						
Principal Investigator:	Meredith Pochardt (Chilkoot Indian Association)						
Co-investigator:	Reuben Cash (Skagway Traditional Council); Stacie Evans (Takshanuk Watershed Council)						
Project Request:	**2026:** $32,958	**2027:** $223,938	**2028:** $229,670	**2029:** $229,625			
Total Request:	$716,191						

Issue: A subsistence lifestyle is the backbone of Alaskan Native culture. A key component of that subsistence lifestyle for many coastal tribes has been the eulachon (Saak in Tlingit, Oolichan, candle fish, savior fish, Thaleichthys pacificus). The majority of eulachon populations throughout the Pacific have been declining since the 1990s (Hay & McCarter, 2000). In 2010 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) listed the southern distinct population segment (DPS) in Washington, Oregon, and California as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (NOAA, 2010). The lack of eulachon population data available for northern Southeast Alaska rivers motivated for the Chilkoot Indian Association (CIA) to begin a eulachon (Saak) monitoring program in 2010 using mark-recapture methods at the Chilkoot River. In 2014, through a partnership with Dr. Taal Levi at Oregon State University (OSU), the use of environmental DNA (eDNA), a novel approach of detecting species DNA from the environment, was implemented at the Chilkoot River to compare eulachon eDNA concentrations with the mark-recapture population estimate. The eDNA concentration and mark-recapture estimate were found to be highly correlated, proving eDNA can be a reliable method for determine species abundance (Pochardt et al., 2020).

Objectives: Through this Fisheries Resource Monitoring initiative, CIA will continue to build capacity for rural and Alaska Native organizations to more meaningfully participate in management of Federal subsistence fisheries through the use of eDNA to assess eulachon populations in northern Southeast Alaska. This will be accomplished through the following objectives: (1) Establish CIA's eDNA laboratory and eulachon eDNA analysis capacity, (2) determine eulachon spatial and temporal dynamics and relative abundance at 9 rivers in northern SE AK, (3) continue coordination of and collaboration with regional eulachon monitoring efforts, and (4) engage local communities in eulachon monitoring efforts. These proposed objectives directly build-upon progress already established by CIA through its current FRMP award (23- AN-11100500-017).

Methods: The use of eDNA allows for the detection of organisms without requiring sampling of living organisms themselves. Instead, DNA shed from the organism is detected through environmental samples (air, soil, or water in our case). Through the eulachon population monitoring work, CIA has become a regional leader in implementing eDNA studies and has recently secured initial funding to establish an

eDNA laboratory in Haines. Through this initiative, CIA will bring its eDNA lab into fully operational status and validate the use of the eulachon eDNA assay for analysis of all eDNA samples collected.

eDNA sample collection will follow the already established protocols that CIA has been implementing on a regional level since 2014. The eulachon monitoring locations will include the 9 rivers currently being monitored by CIA in partnership with TWC and STC including the: Berners, Lace, Antler, Katzehin, Ferebee, Chilkat, Chilkoot, Taiya, and Skagway Rivers.

CIA will continue to coordinate the Southeast Alaska Tribal Eulachon Monitoring Network and participate in larger coast-wide collaborative eulachon monitoring initiatives. Participation in these larger efforts builds capacity and allows for networking opportunities between entities and projects throughout the Pacific.

Additionally, CIA will establish a Citizen Science eulachon monitoring program, an environmental internship, and continue to engage the local community through presentations and eulachon celebrations. CIA will also share projects results with the larger scientific and management community via conference presentations and to the Southeast Federal Subsistence Management Board.

Partnership/Capacity Building: This project will bring together a diverse group of partners to achieve the goal of building capacity for rural and Alaska Native organizations to more meaningfully participate in management of Federal subsistence fisheries through the use of eDNA to assess eulachon populations in northern Southeast Alaska. This diverse partnership includes Alaska Native organizations, community-based non-profits, University researchers, and international collaboration.

Technical Review Committee Justification: The goal of this 4-year proposal is to establish an eDNA laboratory and monitor the Eulachon populations in northern Southeast Alaska. Chilkoot Indian Association is a tribal organization and has led this project for more than a decade. Many of the listed co-investigators on this proposal are also tribal organizations. This research directly addresses a Priority Information Need identified by the Southeast Regional Advisory Council, "*Population assessment for Eulachon for northern Southeast Alaska"*. The project investigation plan makes no mention of cost-savings by using eDNA alone versus both mark-recapture and eDNA methods, leaving to question if this proposal is using the most cost-effective method. The cost of this project is ambitious, due to its scope of accounting for 9-river systems. Chilkoot Indian Association has built tremendous technical and administrative capacity by becoming a leader in the eDNA field of study.

Investigator Submitted Executive Summary:

Project Number:	26-601
Title:	Hoktaheen Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment
Geographic Region:	Southeast
Data Types:	Stock Status and Trends
Principal Investigator:	Jackson Combs (Hoonah Indian Association)
Co-Investigator:	Jacob Musslewhite (USFS)

Project Request:	**2026:**	$119,486	**2027:**	$121,249	**2028:**	$123,036	**2029:** $124,853
Total Request:	$488,624						

Issue: This project directly addresses critical information gaps concerning the Hoktaheen sockeye salmon stock, a vital resource located on Yakobi Island, at the base of Glacier Bay, and within the Tongass National Forest. The monitoring program is essential for the sustainable management of this fishery, which is heavily relied upon by the communities of Hoonah, Pelican, Elfin Cove, and Gustavus.

Objectives:

1. Establish a robust, long-term dataset on sockeye salmon abundance and health in the Hoktaheen system through video monitoring stock assessments and age analysis through scale sampling.

2. Establish baseline environmental data for the Hoktaheen watershed, including year-round water temperatures, flows, and dissolved oxygen levels within the creek and lakes.

3. Create local employment opportunities through the hiring and training of three locals as Tribal Fish Monitors. These are stable long-term season jobs paying a competitive wage and offering experience to those interested in growing within this field.

4. Enhance educational opportunities related to fisheries science and management within the Hoonah community through classroom, online, and in the field participation with Hoonah City Schools, Alaska Youth Stewards, the Icy Straits Advisory Committee, and interested public.

5. Generate reports informing fisheries managers of annual findings through Hoktaheen monitoring.

Methods: <u>Project Monitoring and Evaluation</u>

1. Video recorded and fish counted to 90%+ accuracy with a goal of 95%+ uptime of the monitoring system. Initially video monitoring will be brought online in June, as has been standard for the Neva and other weirs. Annual adjustments will be made to timing based on data analysis from the previous season. If weather conditions allow, and results warrant, we would like to leave the cameras in operation year-round to expand the scope of the work to include recording and documenting out-migrating smolt as well as generating counts on Steelhead and other important fish species that utilize the system during non-peak sockeye season.

2. Year-round measurements of water attributes (temperature, dissolved oxygen, etc.) These will be used in conjunction with fish counts to better assess and forecast the overall health and abundance of this important fish resource. Hobo loggers will be placed throughout the streams and lakes at specific locations chosen to deliver the most pertinent information. These locations will include the spawning areas previously identified by Mr. Van Alen in the previous Hoktaheen FRMP project (2001-2003), as well as the creek mouth and selected locations in between to generate a complete picture of the Hoktaheen watershed.

3. Quarterly and Annual progress reports to OSM to ensure active and responsible management of FRMP project & funds.

4. Seasonal weekly and annual Hoktaheen status report to be generated and shared with SE-RAC, USFS, OSM, ADF&G, and the public. This project will contribute to the seasonal and annual data presented through OSM and the USFS to relevant stakeholders and managers. Data will be shared through the new USFS Subsistence dashboard, OSM's seasonal weekly fish reports, and the annual report to the SE-RAC & FSB. Data will additionally be shared through HIA's website and social media.

5. Photo & video generated through the project will be uploaded and shared to HIA's website and social media. These materials will be beneficial in supporting HIA's educational outreach within Hoonah City Schools and the public. Highlighting the important work being done across agencies to steward critical local resources.

Partnerships/Capacity Building: This project strengthens partnerships between HIA, the US Forest Service, ADF&G, and local stakeholders. It provides valuable training and employment opportunities for residents, building capacity in fisheries science and management. The project promotes information sharing and collaboration among all partners. Most subsistence fishing within the Hoktaheen system is done in salt water as fish wait to enter Hoktaheen stream. This falls into the State of Alaska jurisdiction. Fish counts and information will be made available to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game for management decisions. HIA has already been receiving reports of poaching and concerns of illegal fishing activity at Hoktaheen. HIA will continue to work with Alaska Wildlife Troopers (AWT) to curtail this activity by forwarding photo evidence and reports of such activity to the local Hoonah wildlife trooper. HIA has a well-established and ongoing working relationship with ADF&G and AWT and looks forward to sharing the important data gathered through this project.

Technical Review Committee Justification: The investigation plan requests four years of funding to establish a long-term monitoring program for Sockeye Salmon in the Hoktaheen drainage using a video monitoring weir. This project addresses a 2026 Priority Information Need for the Southeast Alaska Region and is essential for effective subsistence fishery management. However, project design and methods require further development. The Hoonah Indian Association will lead the project, partnering with the U.S. Forest Service. The budget appears reasonable for the proposed work. While letters of support were received for the Tribal Wildlife Grant proposal, none were provided for the current project.

Investigator Submitted Executive Summary:

Project Number:	26-602			
Title:	*Kunáa Gaat* (Redoubt Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment			
Geographic Region:	Southeast			
Data Types:	Stock Status and Trends			
Principal Investigator:	Kyle Rosendale (Sitka Tribe of Alaska)			
Co-Investigator:	None			
Project Request:	**2026:** $167,711	**2027:** $175,352	**2028:** $183,404	**2029:** $191,265
Total Request:	$717,732			

Issue: *Gaat* (sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*) is a culturally and ecologically important species. In its most recent Tribal Needs Assessment, STA Tribal Citizens indicated sockeye salmon was their most important traditional food and they would consume more if it was available. *Kunáa* (Redoubt Bay) is the largest subsistence fishery for *gaat* in Southeast Alaska, accounting for nearly 40% of all reported state and federal subsistence sockeye salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska in 2023 and 2024. Harvest regulations are governed by the Redoubt Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan, an award-winning plan collaboratively developed by federal, state, tribal, conservation, subsistence, sport, and commercial stakeholders. The plan depends on in-season escapement monitoring to liberalize subsistence and commercial harvest opportunity. Without in-season monitoring, the management plan cannot be implemented and subsistence harvest opportunity will be significantly reduced. Continued implementation of the Redoubt Lake management plan has important consequences for both food security and cultural wellbeing for Sitka Tribe of Alaska tribal citizens.

The State of Alaska and/or the US Forest Service have operated a manned picket weir to monitor in-season sockeye salmon escapement at Redoubt Lake since 1983. However, both agencies have indicated that they can no longer support weir operations at Redoubt Lake. Without additional funding to operate the weir, subsistence harvest opportunity will be restricted. STA is seeking Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program funding to support monitoring and management of Southeast Alaska's largest subsistence sockeye salmon harvest site.

Objectives: The long-term goal of the *Kunáa Gaat* (Redoubt Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment is to provide in-season data to manage a culturally and ecologically important sockeye salmon population to ensure robust population health and maximize subsistence harvest opportunity. The objectives of the project are as follows:

> Objective 1: Estimate the in-season escapement of sockeye salmon at Redoubt Lake with a mean average precision of >95%.
>
> Objective 2: Describe the run timing, or proportional daily passage, of sockeye salmon through the weir.

Objective 3: Estimate the annual sex and age composition of sockeye salmon sampled at the Redoubt Lake weir such that 95% confidence intervals of age and sex composition will be within +/-7.5% ($\alpha = 0.05$, $d = 0.075$).

Objective 4: Estimate hourly stage height of *Kunáa Shak.áayi*.

Methods: The *Kunáa Gaat* (Redoubt Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment will utilize cutting edge computer vision and deep learning algorithms to reduce project costs without sacrificing data precision. Automated swim-through video chutes will be the primary tool to accomplish Objectives 1 and 2 (estimate in-season escapement and run timing). The video chutes will be fitted to a fixed rigid picket weir near the lake outlet. Methods will build upon the successful implementation of unattended automated video chutes for sockeye salmon monitoring in British Columbia by First Nations and project partner Salmon Vision Collaborative.

Initial computer vision analysis will be performed on-site. Continuous video will be divided into motion detected clips using a motion sensing algorithm. These clips will be analyzed using a computer-vision deep learning model trained on videos from coastal watersheds across northern BC and later supplemented as Redoubt data become available. Video data and initial model results can be uploaded to a cloud server via satellite internet or by swapping portal hard drives. The Salmon Vision web app will be used to review data on the cloud server, correct any model errors, and build training and test data sets to improve model performance. Daily and cumulative sockeye escapement data will be posted to USFS' subsistence dashboard for state and federal managers and the general public to see.

Project staff will make at least two day-trips to Redoubt per week to check on the site, perform maintenance, double check data, and collect age, sex, length (ASL) samples to accomplish Objective 3 (estimate age and sex composition). Scales will be sent to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for age analysis.

Objective 4 (estimate stage height) will be accomplished by installing a pressure transducer in a stilling well and following standard USGS procedures to obtain hourly stage data. These data will be compared to precipitation, tide, and escapement data to improve understanding of factors driving Redoubt Lake salmon escapement and estimate passage in the event of video chute malfunction.

STA is transitioning its data analyses to R and code will be posted to a publicly accessible repository to allow other Tribes and researchers to conduct similar salmon analyses.

Partnerships/Capacity Building: Sitka Tribe of Alaska is the principal Investigator for the *Kunáa Gaat* (Redoubt Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment. The project is notable for its significant collaboration between tribal, state, and federal agencies as well as non-governmental organizations. The project will allow STA to continue to build capacity and be an active stakeholder in the conservation and management of a highly valued traditional resource, which STA views as a critical expression of tribal sovereignty. To the best of STA's knowledge, the automated computer vision system proposed here has not been used in Alaska but holds considerable promise to reduce monitoring costs and improve management across the state.

STA regularly discusses weir operations and data analyses and interpretation with state and federal managers. Through other grant funding, STA is currently working with state, academic, and NGO partners to collect a suite of environmental data at Redoubt Lake to characterize changes to freshwater productivity following a 2013 landslide.

The project has strong support in the community of Sitka. The US Forest Service, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Salmon Vision Collaborative, City & Borough of Sitka, Sitka Conservation Society, Sitka Sound Science Center, Southeast Alaska Watershed Coalition, and Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association have all provided letters of support for the project.

Technical Review Committee Justification: This proposal submitted by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska proposes a unique and modern solution to counting Sockeye Salmon at Redoubt Lake using an artificial intelligence enabled chute with a picket weir. If successful, it could help minimize costs for other visual or video-based weir projects. This is a long-standing project that has been operated by numerous agencies in the past. The Sitka Tribe of Alaska has built tremendous capacity to carry out this project as well as other projects nearby with a high degree of technical and administrative ability. Some components of the study could be modified easily to include ways to cross-validate counts at the weir by having intermittent visual counts while at the weir during site visits. The cost of this weir is somewhat high but expected, given its remote location and costs associated with the need to visit regularly by boat.

Investigator Submitted Executive Summary:

Project Number:	26-607			
Title:	Neva Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment			
Geographic Region:	Southeast			
Data Types:	Stock Status and Trends			
Principal Investigator:	Jackson Combs (Hoonah Indian Association)			
Co-Investigator:	Jacob Musslewhite (USFS)			
Project Request:	**2026:** $99,973	**2027:** $101,442	**2028:** $102,930	**2029:** $104,445
Total Request:	$408,790			

Issue: This project addresses the priority information need for reliable estimates of Sockeye Salmon escapement and in-season harvest and estimates of stream discharge in Neva Lake. Sockeye Salmon returns to Neva Lake have long been an important subsistence resource for Tlingit families living in Excursion Inlet, Hoonah, and other areas of northern Southeast Alaska. The lake is the most convenient source of Sockeye Salmon for rural communities in Icy Strait, including Hoonah, Gustavus, and Excursion Inlet.

Active management requires good data, and the Neva weir project has been a consistent example of the importance of continuous data. Our project ensures data continuity is not lost in this priority sockeye system. Tribal ownership and management of projects like these will be necessary in future years as the scale of federal funding is reduced. HIA is ready to provide leadership in this project to meet the federal funding gaps and USFS staffing level issues from government cuts.

Escapement for this system is not well understood and there are multiple forms of pressure on sockeye streams in the area through sport, subsistence, personal use, and commercial fisheries. Our project will gauge escapement in the system by inferring it from age classes and scale samples. This system may be vulnerable to warming and environmental fluctuations and we do not currently have data to project that risk. This project will establish baselines in lake characteristics to identify parameters for how weather and environmental variations may impact this system in the future.

Neva Lake has been the focus of multiple management decisions in recent years with harvest limits being as low as 10 fish per household to as high as 40. Both average annual sockeye returns and harvest efforts appear to be on an upward trend. The escapement estimates obtained by this project will be critically important to State and Federal biologists evaluating the continued effectiveness of these actions, assuring the health of this resource and maximizing subsistence opportunity.

Objectives:

1. Count (census) the annual escapement of adult and jack Sockeye Salmon into Neva Lake.

2. Determine, with 90% certainty, if at least 90% of the Sockeye Salmon spawners in Neva Lake are ≤ freshwater age-1.

3. Measure and record the temperature and discharge of Neva Creek during the Sockeye Salmon spawning migration.

4. Increase local and Tribal capacity in fisheries management and integration of results into community discussion and federal management to address the long-term need for local expertise and ensure the data collected directly informs management decisions that impact subsistence opportunities.

Objectives 1-4 ultimately assist stakeholders and resource managers in making informed management decisions. There is a permanent need for the data generated from this work, and through programs such as the FRMP, HIA looks to strengthen their involvement and capacity to ultimately better serve the people who rely on these resources.

Methods: This project outlines a comprehensive plan for assessing Sockeye Salmon stock at Neva Lake. It involves operating a remote video weir at the lake's outlet, transmitting live video via Starlink to the HIA Environmental office in Hoonah. Project personnel will use software to count Sockeye and other fish species, reviewing motion-triggered video clips for daily escapement counts. Additionally, the project includes sampling 60 to 120 adult Sockeye for age, sex, and length data, with scales analyzed at the HIA Environmental office. A permanent stream gauge station will be established to monitor water level and temperatures, with data shared to contribute to environmental and stream temperature mapping data sets.

Partnerships and Capacity Building: The Hoonah Indian Association, ADF&G, and Forest Service began cooperating on Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program, Stock Status and Trend projects at Neva Lake in 2002. Field personnel are all hired and employed by HIA and HIA has successfully filled these

positions with local hires. HIA employees will participate in USFS safety training and have on-the-job training in how to sample fish and how to operate video weir, computer, networking, and solar power systems.

While this proposal is similar to past Neva proposals, it should be noted that much of the work and funding is being moved from the USFS & ADFG to the HIA side. This represents an increase in HIA's capacity and should be measured as a level of progress and success generated from the years of partnership and successful operation of the Neva FRMP. Our previous work with the USFS on this project built up our capacity within our staff and organization to run this work. Along with the institutional knowledge of weir setup and operation, we hired a subsistence fisheries biologist through the Partner for Fisheries grant that can help oversee this work and link the results to federal management. Our proposal will continue to build our capacity by increasing our leadership role in this type of work, expanding the types of work we can do within HIA (such as scale age counting), and continue to be supported federally through the USFS and OSM. This project will build local youth capacity and knowledge of salmon monitoring and management. HIA participates in the summer Alaska Youth Stewards (AYS) program to support local youth interested in environmental and resource management. When possible, Hoonah AYS crew will work alongside HIA Fisheries and USFS staff.

Technical Review Committee Justification: The investigation plan requests four years of funding to continue assessing Sockeye Salmon in Neva Lake using a weir with video monitoring technology. This project addresses a 2026 Priority Information Need for the Southeast Alaska Region and has proven important for managing the subsistence fishery. The project has operated since 2002 and is technically sound. Meaningful capacity will be built by Hoonah Indian Association taking over as project lead, while maintaining its partnership with the U.S. Forest Service. The budget is reasonable for the proposed work and is 16% lower than last cycle. No letters of support have been received.

Investigator Submitted Executive Summary:

Project Number:	26-610			
Title:	*Kleix' Gaat* (Klag Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment			
Geographic Region:	Southeast			
Data Types:	Stock Status and Trends, Harvest Monitoring			
Principal Investigator:	Kyle Rosendale (Sitka Tribe of Alaska)			
Co-Investigator:	None			
Project Request:	**2026:** $226,364	**2027:** $217,745	**2028:** $228,267	**2029:** $234,883
Total Request:	$907,259			

Issue: *Kleix'* (Klag Bay) is an important subsistence fishery for *gaat* (sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*) for the community of Sitka. *Gaat* is a culturally and ecologically important species. In its most recent Tribal Needs Assessment, STA Tribal Citizens indicated sockeye salmon was their most important traditional food and they would consume more if it was available.

Escapement data have been collected at Klag Lake since 2001; terminal returns have significantly declined from a mean of 17,697 during the first ten years of the project to 6,373 over the past ten years.

The terminal return has not exceeded the long-term median in any of the past ten years. Additionally, a recruitment failure by the 2013 brood year supports continued monitoring to identify possible limits to the population's productivity and develop long-term management strategies.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) reviews Klag escapement and harvest data daily in-season. ADFG has closed the Klag Bay sport and subsistence fisheries six times since 2001 including twice in the past five years, as a direct result of the data provided by this project.

A long-term decline in escapement and the need for actionable data for in-season management warrant continued monitoring.

Objectives: The overarching goal of the *Kleix' Gaat* Stock Assessment is to provide data to manage a culturally and ecologically important sockeye salmon population to ensure robust population health and subsistence harvest opportunity. The project will address all three Priority Information Needs for conservation and management of Klag Lake sockeye salmon (estimates of sockeye salmon escapement, in-season harvest, and stream discharge). The *Kleix' Gaat* (Klag Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment has five primary objectives:

> Objective 1: Estimate the annual escapement of sockeye salmon at Klag Bay such that the coefficient of variation is 15% or less.
>
> Objective 2: Describe the run timing, or proportional daily passage, of sockeye salmon through the weir.
>
> Objective 3: Estimate the annual sex and age composition of sockeye salmon sampled at the Klag Bay weir such that 95% confidence intervals of age and sex composition will be within +/-7.5% ($\alpha = 0.05$, $d = 0.075$).
>
> Objective 4: Estimate harvest by subsistence and sport fishermen at Klag Bay annually so that the coefficient of variation is 15% or less.
>
> Objective 5: Estimate hourly stream discharge of *Gaat Héeni.*

Methods: Objectives 1, 2, and 3 (estimate escapement, run timing, and age and sex composition) will be accomplished by placing a fixed rigid picket weir across the outlet stream, approximately 100 yards upstream of the Klag Bay estuary. Salmon will be identified to species and enumerated as they pass the weir. A portion of salmon will swim into a trap, where 20% of sockeye salmon will be marked with an adipose fin clip and 10% of sockeye salmon will be anesthetized and sampled for age, sex, and length. Carcasses on the spawning grounds will be examined using a Petersen mark-recapture study design to validate the weir estimate. Scales will be sent to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for age analysis.

Objective 4 (estimate in-season harvest) will be accomplished by conducting on-site creel surveys throughout the sockeye salmon run using a one-stage stratified sampling design. Weir personnel will

follow a standard script to obtain data from harvesters. In-season escapement and harvest data will be shared daily with state and federal managers and the public through the USFS subsistence dashboard

Objective 5 (estimate stream discharge) will be accomplished by installing a pressure transducer in a stilling well and following standard USGS procedures to produce a stage rating curve. These data will be compared to precipitation and escapement data to improve understanding of factors driving Klag Lake salmon escapement.

STA is transitioning its data analyses to R and code will be posted to a publicly accessible repository to allow other Tribes and researchers to conduct similar salmon analyses.

Partnerships/Capacity Building: Sitka Tribe of Alaska is the principal Investigator for the *Kleix' Gaat* (Klag Bay Sockeye Salmon) Stock Assessment. The project is notable for its significant collaboration between tribal, state, and federal agencies as well as non-governmental organizations. The project will allow STA to continue to build capacity and be an active stakeholder in the conservation and management of a highly valued traditional resource, which STA views as a critical expression of tribal sovereignty.

STA regularly discusses weir operations and data analyses and interpretation with state and federal managers. STA has obtained additional grant funding to work with state, academic, and NGO partners to collect a suite of environmental data at Klag Lake to characterize freshwater productivity.

STA will hire three technicians each season to operate the weir and collect data. STA will recruit, hire, and train tribal citizens and local residents, with an emphasis on students, early-career individuals, and individuals seeking career change. New weir technicians will be paired with an experienced field partner to allow for hands-on, in-depth training throughout the season. Technicians will gain skills and knowledge in fisheries monitoring and management, including operation of a weir, salmonid identification, fish handling and anesthetization, mark-recapture methods, creel surveys, data collection, data analysis, and field safety.

The project has strong support in the community of Sitka. The US Forest Service, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, City & Borough of Sitka, Sitka Conservation Society, Sitka Sound Science Center, and Southeast Alaska Watershed Coalition all provided letters of support for the project.

Technical Review Committee Justification: This is a 4-year stock assessment and harvest monitoring project for Sockeye Salmon escapement into Klag Lake by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska, who has been the sole principal investigator and manager of this work for over two decades. The project addresses three Priority Information Needs for the Southeast Region by providing reliable estimates of escapement and in-season harvest, and stream discharge, which inform both State and Federal fisheries management. The cost of this project has increased around 60% from the last time the Monitoring Program funded it, in 2018. There is a secondary mark-recapture component at the end of the season that may not be warranted and removing it could provide some cost savings. Collection of stream discharge data is a stated objective, but it was not clearly shown how it would integrate into practical uses for in-season fisheries management. Overall, this project aims to continue delivering high quality subsistence stock assessment data for Klag Lake, a significant Sockeye Salmon harvest system.

Investigator Submitted Executive Summary:

Project Number:	26-650			
Title:	Documenting Salmon and Non-salmon Fish Harvest and Use Patterns in Four Central Prince of Wales Island Communities			
Geographic Region:	Southeast			
Data Types:	Harvest Monitoring, Traditional Ecological Knowledge			
Principal Investigator:	Emily Doll (ADF&G)			
Co-Investigator:	Molly Brown (ADF&G)			
Project Request:	**2026:** $0	**2027:** $147,795	**2028:** $153,859	**2029:** $56,121
Total Request:	$357,776			

Issue: This project proposes to update subsistence fish harvest and use information for the communities of Hollis, Thorne Bay, Coffman Cove, and Kasaan in direct fulfillment of the priority information need articulated for the Southeast Region in the 2024 Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program Priority Information Needs document to "Update community household fish harvest surveys."

This research will update subsistence fish harvest and use information for the communities of Hollis, Thorne Bay, Coffman Cove, and Kasaan. The most recent comprehensive harvest data available for these 4 communities dates to 1998 and is over 25 years old. All of the study communities are located within the Tongass National Forest. Kasaan was founded as a Haida village hundreds of years ago while Hollis, Thorne Bay, and Coffman Cove are younger communities with roots in the timber industry. All 4 communities have historically heavily depended on subsistence resources. Because the communities are surrounded by the Tongass National Forest, there are hunting and fishing opportunities provided by both the state and federal governments.

The Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) mandates harvest reporting for most species that require a permit or harvest tickets, such as salmon or large game. Additionally, ADF&G conducts biennial, voluntary, halibut harvest surveys and occasional marine mammal harvest surveys. The methods used to collect these permit data provide only harvest numbers for the specific species, decoupling harvest from the broader context in which the resources are harvested. For example, permits do not document information about household demographics, sharing practices, or qualitative assessments about the harvests, all of which provide important explanatory context and provide additional detail for managers.

Over the nearly 30 years since the last comprehensive subsistence harvest survey, these communities have experienced demographic, economic, resource abundance, and regulatory changes which have likely affected their subsistence harvest and use patterns. Populations have fluctuated and population structure has changed, with fewer young families remaining in the communities as the availability of stable timber-based employment has declined. While resource-based jobs have declined, some tourism and services-based industries have grown. In addition to demographic and economic changes, the federal government established a subsistence halibut fishery in Alaska in 2003. To date, there has been little investigation into how this new regulation has modified household use of salmon or other kinds of fish, but recent surveys completed in other Southeast Alaska communities suggest that halibut harvests may have replaced some

salmon harvests. Prior to these regulations, halibut fishing occurred under sport regulations, which allowed only the use of rod and reel with bag limits of just a few fish. The federal subsistence regulation provides for rod and reel as well as long line gear, with bag limits of 20 fish per day, among other provisions. A dearth of information on the use of fisheries resources in the proposed study communities creates obstacles for communities, managers, and regulatory boards in making informed decisions that are in the best interests of the communities and that continue to provide a subsistence priority

Objectives: 1) Produce reliable estimates of the harvests and uses of salmon and nonsalmon fish for calendar year 2026 by residents of Thorne Bay, Hollis, Coffman Cove, and Kasaan; 2) Record the geographic extent of search and harvest areas for wild resources by residents of the study communities; and 3) Document observations of subsistence harvesting practices, harvest trends, resource abundance and characteristics, and areas used for subsistence fishing activities over time in the study communities.

Methods: If funded, the project would commence in the fall of 2026 with scoping meetings in the proposed study communities to discuss the project's goals, objectives, methods, and how results can be used. Division of Subsistence staff will conduct field work in the spring and summer of 2027, employing 2 integrated social science data gathering methods: 1) household harvest surveys and 2) key respondent interviews. Researchers will return draft data to the communities for review prior to publication.

Researchers will use voluntary household harvest surveys with a mapping component to address objectives 1 and 2. The Division of Subsistence has used harvest surveys for over 40 years to collect information about the use and harvest of resources by Alaska residents. This has been the foundation of accurate subsistence harvest data useful to the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the Federal Subsistence Board. Based on standard Division of Subsistence sampling strategies, researchers will attempt a census of Hollis (50 households), Coffman Cove (69 households), and Kasaan (10 households), and a 50% random sample of Thorne Bay (104 households). Project staff will hire local research assistants (LRAs) and train them in survey administration and will conduct the surveys in teams. Researchers will design the household survey to collect information for the 2026 study year about a household's harvest and use of fish resources and document corresponding spatial data. Household harvest surveys will occur in the spring of 2027.

The principal investigator will use ethnographic key respondent interviews in summer 2027 to address objectives 2 and 3. Key respondent interviewing provides an avenue to collect narrative data from individuals with unique personal knowledge that will provide important context for analyzing quantitative data collected through the household survey. Key respondents will be identified in consultation with local governments, LRAs, and others in the community using a snowball sampling method. Respondents will also be selected to represent a cross-section of ages, genders, subsistence histories, and kinship or harvesting groups to capture a wide scope of perspectives on subsistence opportunities and environmental observations. Sample sizes will vary by community: Kasaan (3–5 interviews), Hollis (5–8 interviews), Coffman Cove (5–10 interviews), and Thorne Bay (10–15 interviews). Based on past division studies, these sample sizes should be sufficient to reach saturation; researchers will regularly analyze the data as it is collected to gauge whether interviews continue to yield new insights and will conduct more if necessary.

Partnerships/Capacity Building: Individuals, communities, and local and regional councils can use information collected through this project to advocate for subsistence practices before state and federal regulatory bodies. Partnerships with the U.S. Forest Service will be strengthened through collaboration with local staff throughout the project period. Researchers will stay in contact with local government councils throughout the life of the project and will strive for collaboration on survey development, interview protocols, and logistics. If researchers become aware of issues in any of the communities that could be addressed through the state or federal regulatory processes, researchers can assist the local tribal council, Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils, ADF&G Fish and Game Advisory Committees, and residents in navigating that process. Researchers will share examples of subsistence harvest data used by communities to improve regulations. The regulatory process can be a confusing and difficult one to navigate. Partnerships developed through intensive survey efforts in communities have proven to be beneficial to all parties involved, both during the survey but also years after, through increased communication and collaboration.

Technical Review Committee Justification: The proposed project will update household fish harvest and use survey information in four Prince of Wales Island communities that have not been surveyed in over 25 years, filling a priority information need expressed by the Southeast Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council. The project will also collect important geographic information about the locations and extent of area households' harvesting efforts, as well as key respondent interview data to provide local ecological knowledge and context for the survey results that will allow the researchers to better understand socioecological changes and issues being faced within the study communities. The project may also receive additional funding to expand the scope of the study to document the harvest and use of wildlife species and other wild resources. Expanding the scope of the project to include wildlife harvest and use could be particularly valuable given the recent wildlife special action requests and proposals submitted regarding Unit 2 deer. Overall, the proposed project has the potential to provide insight into current subsistence management issues, food security issues, conservation concerns, and social changes in the communities of study. It should also produce data that will be relevant to the analysis of longer-term species population trends, broader ecological changes, and related changes in subsistence practices and uses in the area. However, the project does not contain a particularly strong partnership or capacity building component. It would be ideal if the project proposed a specific mechanism to help build stronger, ongoing working relationships with a local organization working on land and resource management issues in the area. Despite the potential of the project, it is also worth questioning the proportion of research funds dedicated to staff salary and benefits.

Investigator Submitted Executive Summary:

Project Number:	26-651			
Title:	Understanding Sockeye Salmon Harvest Locations Through Traditional Ecological Knowledge			
Geographic Region:	Southeast			
Data Types:	Harvest Monitoring, Traditional Ecological Knowledge			
Principal Investigator:	Emily Doll (ADF&G)			
Co-Investigator:	Molly Brown (ADF&G)			
Project Request:	**2026:** $64,647	**2027:** $150,074	**2028:** $146,252	**2029:** $114,855
Total Request:	$475,828			

Issue: This research will document how traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) informs how fishers distribute their fishing effort for salmon among the available salmon systems near the communities of Yakutat, Klawock, Hoonah, and Sitka, Alaska. Past Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) Division of Subsistence research and ethnographic records indicate that local Southeast Alaska fishers harvest subsistence salmon from numerous water bodies throughout the region, and communities usually rely on more than one salmon stream to meet their subsistence salmon needs. The study communities are located within the Tongass National Forest and each use several sockeye salmon systems to meet their subsistence needs.

Subsistence salmon permits provide an annual time series of harvest data, including harvest locations; these data quantify where community residents are harvesting salmon and how these locations may change over time. Ethnographic data considered alongside quantitative permit data provides a richer context within which to understand findings. For example, during previous ethnographic research in Hoonah, researchers found that some residents do not consider traveling to Basket Bay to harvest sockeye salmon because that location is within the traditional territories of the Angoon Tlingit and is therefore considered off-limits. The proposed project will build on earlier division work that analyzed household subsistence-personal use salmon permit data for Southeast Alaska between 1996 and 2006, updating that analysis to include 1985– 2025. Researchers will use similar methods to ensure comparability so that they can compare the findings and identify changes that have occurred in harvesting locations and other notable differences across a broader time period. Informed by the results of this new analysis, researchers will conduct ethnographic interviewing and participant observation in the study communities to investigate the factors associated with decision-making that determines harvest location selection.

Objectives:

1. Analyze reported subsistence sockeye salmon harvest locations in Southeast Alaska from 1985–2025 using ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries subsistence and personal use fishing permit data.

2. Document traditional ecological knowledge related to the distribution of salmon harvest across available sockeye salmon systems, including changes over time, in select Southeast Alaska communities.

3. Record the geographic extent of search and harvest areas for sockeye salmon by residents of the study communities within the past 20 years.

Methods: The project will begin with a permit analysis to synthesize available reported harvest location data from ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries' subsistence-personal use permits. The permit analysis will provide a generalized summary of region-wide harvest locations, provide context for mapping data, and inform development of key respondent interview protocols.

At the outset of the project, researchers will hold scoping meetings in each of the study communities to consult with residents and local governments about the research design. These initial site visits will allow researchers to identify community members who are interested in working directly with staff as local research assistants (LRAs). Research staff will work closely with participating communities to maintain effective local participation. In each of the study communities, LRAs will be hired and trained to assist with data collection. The division's Information Management analysts will conduct the permit analysis in the fall of 2026 in fulfillment of Objective 1. Researchers will conduct field work in the summer and fall of 2027 and 2028, employing three integrated social science data gathering methods: 1) ethnographic key respondent interviews; 2) mapping; and 3) participant observation. These methods will provide data to address objectives 2 and 3.

The principal investigators will use ethnographic key respondent interviews (KRIs) to document TEK regarding salmon fishing in each community, including harvest locations throughout time. Data gathered through KRIs will enhance the understanding of the environmental, social, cultural, and regulatory factors that shape harvest locations in these communities, and how these have changed over time. During interview sessions, key respondents will be asked to map historical and contemporary subsistence harvest areas, as well as historical and contemporary areas of observed fish migration. Researchers will also engage in participant observation to gain a more thorough understanding of fishing locations, including how residents use TEK to inform their selection of harvest locations. Participant observation will be used in conjunction with key respondent interviews. Ethnographic fieldwork will take place first in the communities of Yakutat and Hoonah in the summer of 2027, and in the communities of Klawock and Sitka in the summer of 2028. Once draft project results are available, researchers will bring them back to the communities to present for feedback at a community meeting. A draft of the final report will be shared with the communities for an opportunity to review before publication.

Partnerships/Capacity Building: Individuals, communities, and local and regional councils can use information collected through this project to address concerns about their subsistence practices before the Federal Subsistence Board or Alaska Board of Fisheries. Local capacity for ethnographic analysis will be built with interested project partners. For example, staff from the Hoonah Indian Association (HIA) have expressed interest in qualitative data analysis methods, and this project will provide an opportunity for the division and HIA to work together to build that capacity. Partnerships with U.S. Forest Service will be strengthened through collaboration with local U.S. Forest Service staff throughout project implementation. Throughout the life of the project, researchers will stay in contact with local government councils to ask for assistance with interview protocols and logistics, discussion of results, crafting of deliverables and review of draft products. During the project, if researchers become aware of issues in any

of the communities that could be addressed through the state or federal regulatory processes, researchers can assist the local tribal council, Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils and ADF&G Fish and Game Advisory Committees, and residents in navigating that process. Researchers will also share examples of subsistence harvest data being used by communities to improve regulations with these groups as well.

Technical Review Committee Justification: The proposed project would analyze subsistence Sockeye Salmon harvest locations in Southeast Alaska and document how traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) informs the distribution of subsistence Sockeye Salmon harvest among the available salmon systems near the communities of Yakutat, Klawock, Hoonah, and Sitka. In the process, it would explore potential demographic, economic, and environmental factors influencing changes in these harvest locations and practices over time in each community. The project would fulfill a priority information need expressed by the Southeast Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council, and it would create data with important management applications. The project appears to be intended to enhance partnerships with rural communities, Tribal organizations, and Federal land management staff. However, these partnerships had not been finalized at the time of proposal submission. The project could potentially be improved with some modifications to the participant observation and interview protocols, or greater explanation of the reasoning behind these protocols. The amount of project funds dedicated to staff salary seems disproportionately high. It also seems that given the percentage of the budget allocated to staff, LRAs, Key Respondent interviewees, and participant observation harvesters should be receiving higher rates of remuneration.

APPENDIX 1
PROJECTS FUNDED IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION SINCE 2000

Project Number	Project Title	Investigators
	Estimation of Sockeye Salmon Escapement	
00-043	Klawock Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, KCA
00-044	Falls Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	ADF&G, OVK
01-125	Gut Bay, Kook, and Hoktaheen L Sockeye Salmon Escapement Index	ADF&G, OVK
01-126	Kanalku, Hasselborg, and Sitkoh Lakes Sockeye Stock Assessment	ADF&G
01-127	Thoms, Salmon Bay, Luck Lakes Sockeye Salmon Escapement Index	ADF&G, WCA
01-128	Klag Bay Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	ADF&G, STA, USFS
01-130	Hetta Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	ADF&G, HCA
01-175	Salmon Lake Sockeye and Coho Salmon Stock Assessment	ADF&G, STA, NSRAA, USFS
01-179	Virginia Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS
02-012	Neva and Pavlof Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, HIA
02-017	Redfish Bay Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	STA, ADF&G, USFS
03-007	Eek Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	HCA, ADF&G
04-604	Klawock Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, KCA
04-605	Kanalku & Sitkoh Lakes Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	ADF&G, ACA
04-606	Hetta Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessments	ADF&G, HCA
04-607	Falls, Gut, & Katlaku Subsistence Sockeye Stock Assessment	ADF&G, ACA
04-608	Salmon Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	STA
04-609	Klag Bay Sockeye Salmon Assessment	STA, ADF&G, USFS
05-601	Kook Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, ACA, USFS
05-603	Klawock Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, USFS
06-601	Neva Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS
06-602	Katlaku Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, OVK
07-601	Hatchery Creek Sockeye Salmon Assessment	OVK, USFS
07-606	Hetta Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G
07-607	Kanalku Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, ACA
07-608	Klawock Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, KCA
07-609	Falls Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, OVK
08-600	Karta River Sockeye Salmon Assessment	OVKa, ADF&G, USFS, BIA
10-600	Karta River Sockeye Salmon Assessment	OVKa, BIA, USFS, ADF&G

Project Number	Project Title	Investigators
10-601	Hatchery Creek Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, OVKa, BIA
10-604	Klag Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	STA, USFS
10-605	Sitkoh Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, ACA, ADF&G
10-606	Hetta Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	HCA, KECS
10-607	Kanalku Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, ACA
10-609	Falls Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, OVK
10-610	Kook Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, ACA
10-611	Redoubt Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, ADF&G
10-612	Neva Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, HIA
14-601	Redoubt Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, ADF&G
14-602	Falls Lake Subsistence Salmon Stock & Harvest Assessment	USFS, OVK
14-603	Hetta Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	HCA, KECS
14-605	Hatchery Creek Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFS, OVKa
14-606	Klawock Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	USFA, KCA, POWHA
14-608	Kanalku Lake Subsistence Sockeye Salmon Assessment	ADF&G, ACA, USFS
14-609	Klag Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	STA
14-610	Kook Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, ACA
14-611	Sitkoh Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, ACA
14-612	Neva Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, HIA
16-604	Eek Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, HIA
18-602	Falls Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, OVK
18-603	Gut Bay Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, OVK
18-604	Hetta Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	HCA, KECS
18-607	Neva Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, HIA, ADF&G
18-609	Sitkoh Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS, ACA, ADF&G
18-610	Klag Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	STA
20-600	Eek/Kasook Lakes Sub. Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	HCA
22-604	Hetta Lake Sockeye Salmon Assessment	HCA
22-607	Neva Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	HIA
22-609	Sitkoh Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS
22-610	Klag Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock Assessment	USFS
	Documentation of Subsistence Use Patterns for Salmon	
00-015	SE Alaska Subsistence Fisheries Database Development	ADF&G
00-045	SE Tribes Traditional Subsistence Territory Mapping	USFS, OVK, ACA, HIA
01-091	East Alsek River Salmon Historical Use and TEK	YTT

Project Number	Project Title	Investigators
01-103	SE Subsistence Fisheries GIS Database	ADF&G
01-104	Kake Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Harvest Use Pattern	ADF&G, OVK
02-038	SE Subsistence Fisheries GIS Database Development	ADF&G, CCTHITA, TST
02-049	Wrangell Salmon Subsistence Harvest Use Patterns	ADF&G, WCA, USFS
02-104	Hoonah and Klawock Salmon Survey	ADF&G, CCTHITA, TST
03-651	Klawock River Subsistence Steelhead Harvest & Use Patterns	ADF&G
04-651	SE Alaska Salmon TEK and Subsistence Monitoring	STA, ADF&G
04-652	Subsistence TEK Database	ADF&G, STA
06-651	Southeast Alaska Survey of Customary Trade	CCTHITA
07-651	Hydaburg Sockeye Salmon Customary & Traditional System	HCA, UAA
08-615	Maknahti Island Subsistence Herring Fishery Assessment	STA, PSU
22-650	Icy Straits Subsistence Harvest Patterns	ADF&G
22-651	In-season Harvest Klawock River Subsistence Salmon	ADF&G
	Prince of Wales Island Steelhead	
01-105	POW Island Steelhead/Rainbow Trout Harvest Use Patterns	ADF&G
05-604	Prince of Wales Steelhead Assessment	ADF&G, OVK
08-650	POW Island Steelhead Trout Subsistence Harvest Survey	OVKa, HCA, BIA, USFS
	Estimation of Non-salmon Species	
07-610	Behm Canal Eulachon Genetics	USFWS
08-607	Unuk River Eulachon	USFS
10-603	Yakutat Eulachon Surveys	USFS, YSB, ADF&G
14-607	Unuk River Eulachon	USFS
22-612	Northern SE Eulachon Population Dynamics Monitoring	CIA

Abbreviations: **ACA** = Angoon Community Association, **ADF&G** = Alaska Department of Fish and Game, **BIA** = Bureau of Indian Affairs, **CCTHITA** = Central Council of Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, **HCA** = Hydaburg Cooperative Association, **HIA** = Hoonah Indian Association, **KCA** = Klawock Cooperative Association, **KECS** = Kai Environmental Consulting Services, **NSRAA** = Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association, **OVK** = Organized Village of Kake, **OVKa** = Organized Village of Kasaan, **POWHA** = Prince of Wales Hatchery Association, **PSU** = Portland State University, **STA** = Sitka Tribe of Alaska, **TST** = Third Sector Technologies, **UAA** = University of Alaska Anchorage, **USFS** = USDA Forest Service, **USFWS** = USDOI Fish and Wildlife Service, **WCA** = Wrangell Cooperative Association, **YSB** = Yakutat Salmon Board, and **YTT** = Yakutat Tlingit Tribe.