

ALASKA SEAFOOD

An aerial photograph of a fishing boat, likely a pollock vessel, sailing on a dark blue ocean. The boat is positioned centrally, moving away from the viewer, leaving a white wake behind it. The boat's hull is blue and yellow, and it has a green superstructure. The background is a vast expanse of dark blue water with small whitecaps.

A Focus on Pollock

September 2026

ALASKA SEAFOOD



Produces ~60% of total US seafood



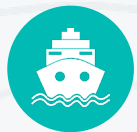
42,000 direct jobs in AK



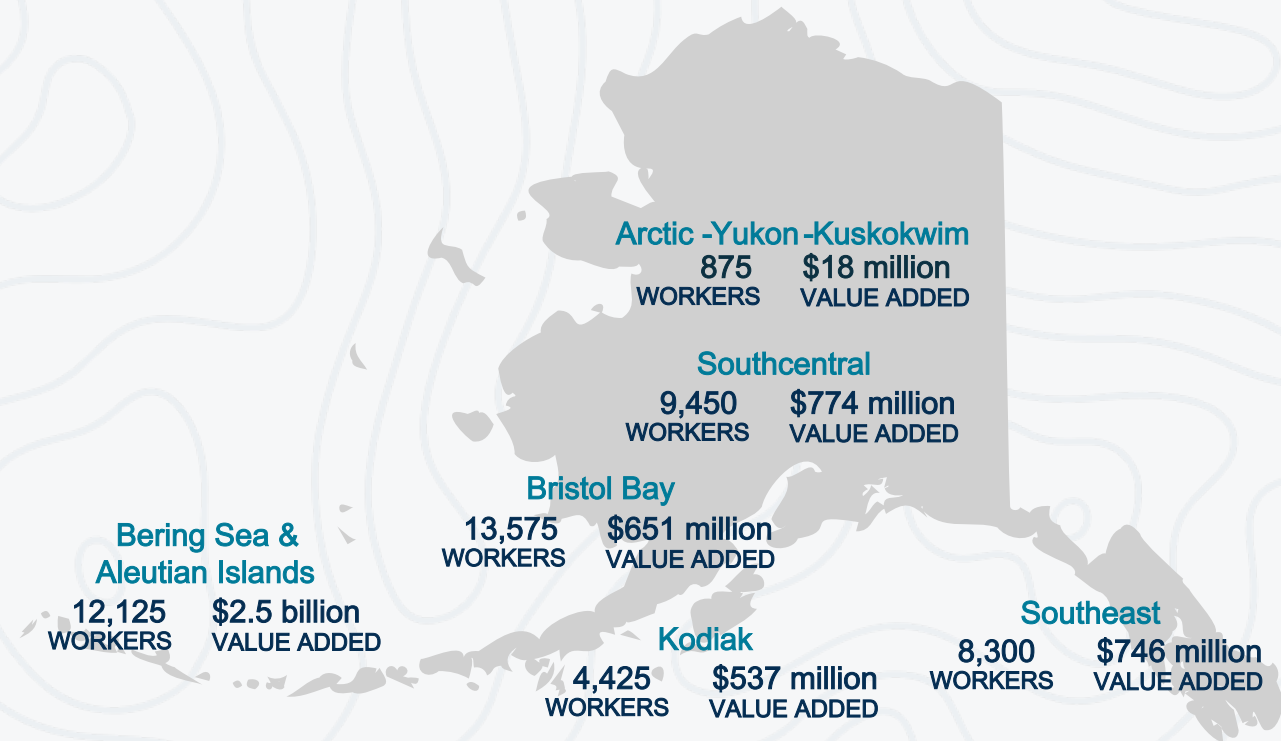
Over 140 rural and remote communities depend on the Alaska seafood industry for employment, wages, and tax revenue



Is among the best-managed fisheries in the world



All major fisheries are independently certified for sustainability



IMPACTS OF ALASKA'S SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

\$5.2 Billion

Total economic value added to Alaska's economy by the seafood industry.

\$125 Million

Total annual state, municipal, and federal taxes, fees and self-assessments paid by commercial fishermen and seafood processors in 2024.

\$1.9 Billion

Annual labor income generated by the seafood industry in Alaska.

INTERDEPENDENCE



Fishermen



Processors



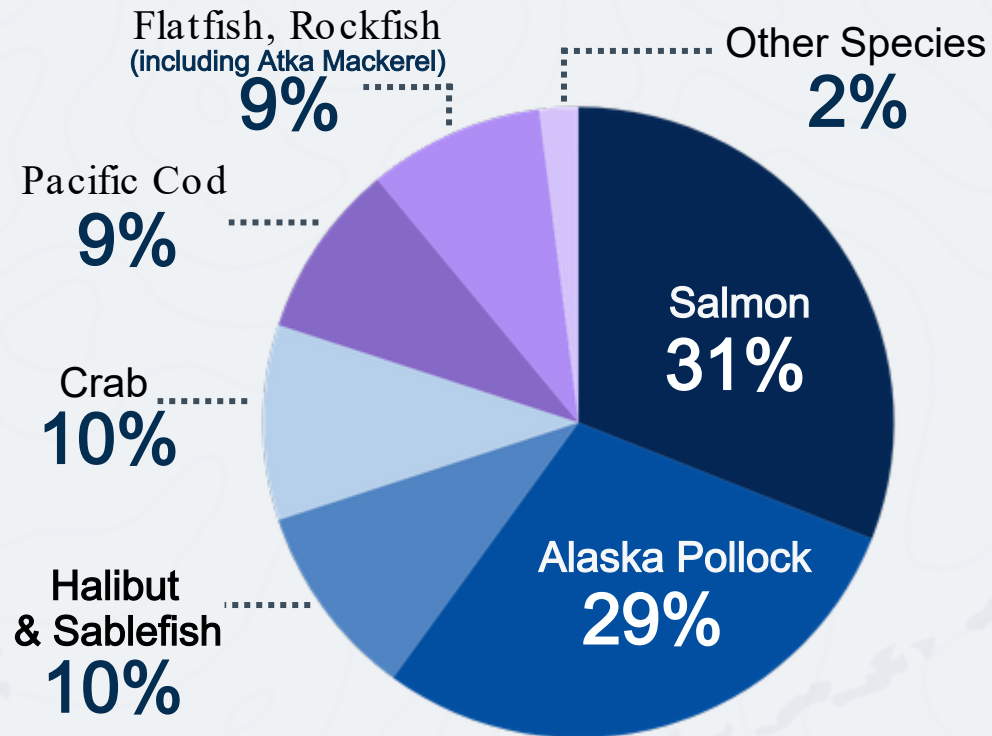
Communities



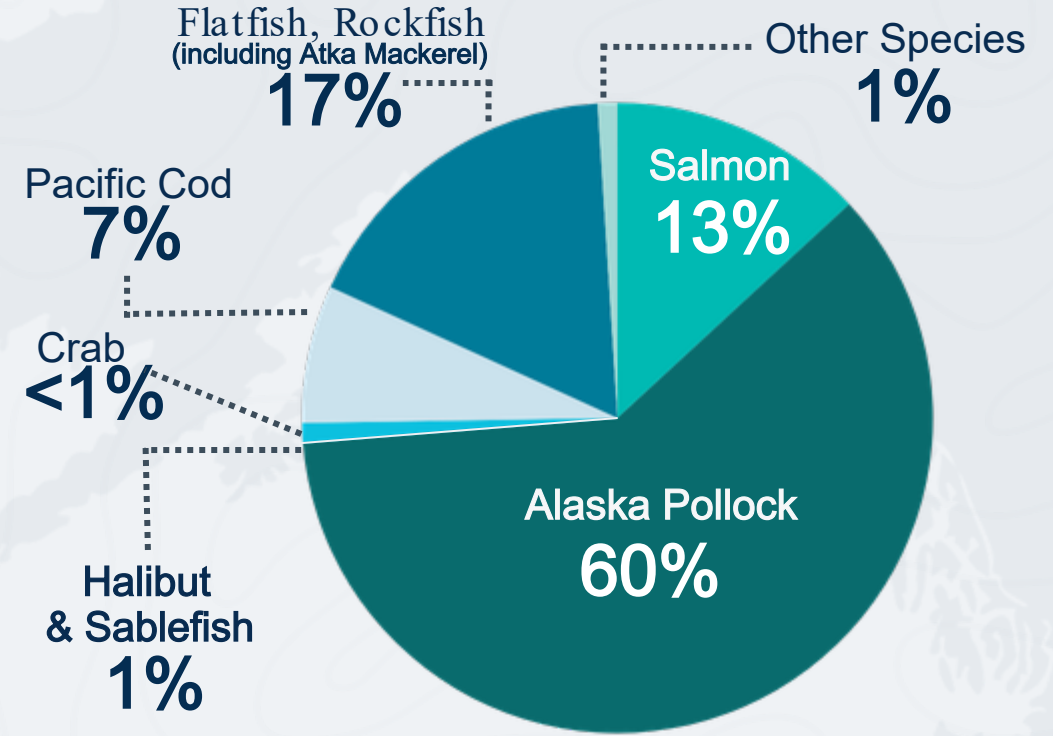
TWO MOST IMPORTANT FISHERIES TO ALASKA

Salmon & Pollock together support the processing infrastructure that keeps other fisheries viable

Percent of Ex -Vessel Value



Percent of Volume



IMPORTANCE OF POLLOCK TO ALASKA

5

Billion lbs AK Seafood

4

Billion lbs Trawl

3

Billion lbs Pollock



Port infrastructure



Air Service



Markets for non-trawl fisheries
(e.g., cod and halibut)



Subsidizing variable
processing markets



Tax revenue



Cargo costs



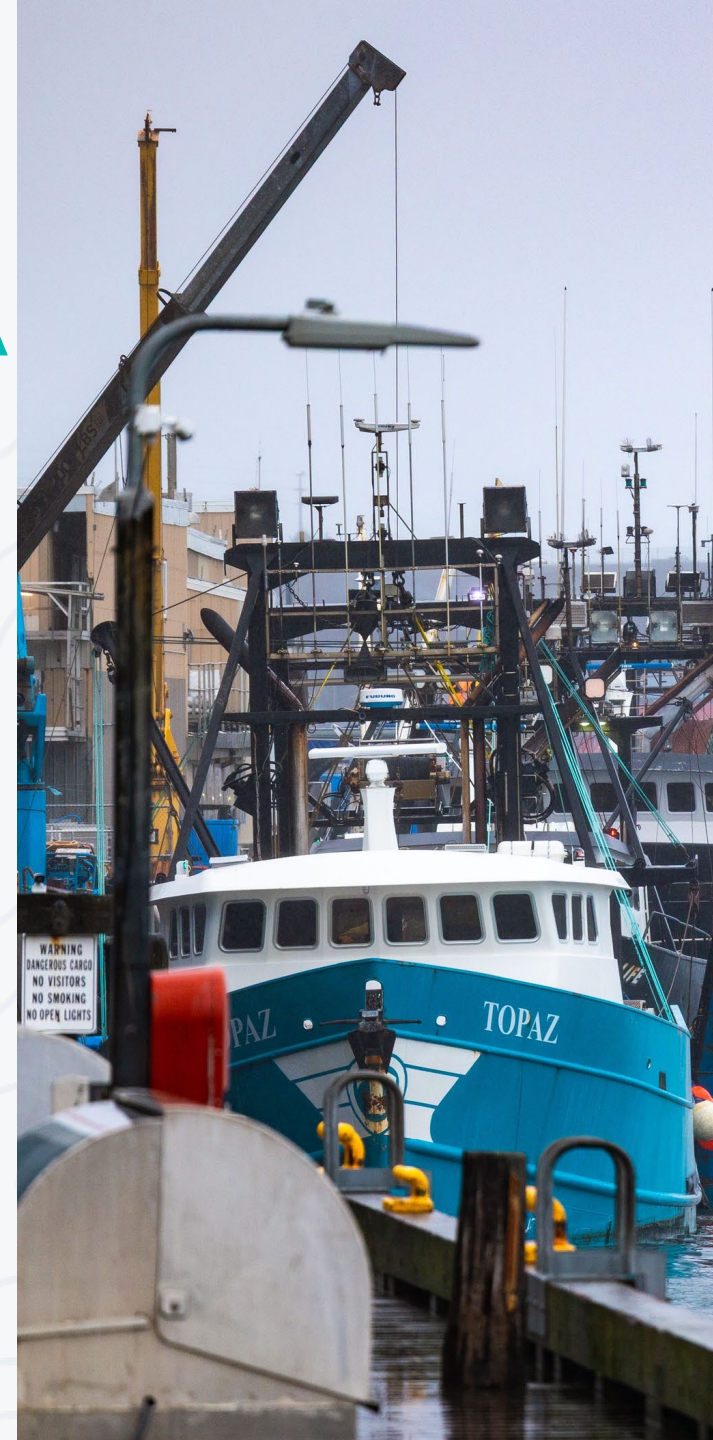
Skilled labor and
support businesses



Independent harvesters



CDQ revenue



ALASKA WATERS: FEDERAL & STATE BOUNDARIES

BOUNDARY DISTANCES ARE MEASURED FROM ALASKA'S COASTLINE

WITHIN COASTLINE
3NM
State (Alaska-managed Waters)

FROM 3NM-200NM
Federal Waters
Managed by NOAA

- LEGEND
- State (Alaska-managed) Waters (0 - 3 nautical miles)
 - Federal (NOAA-managed) Waters (3 - 200 nautical miles)
 - Statutory Lines

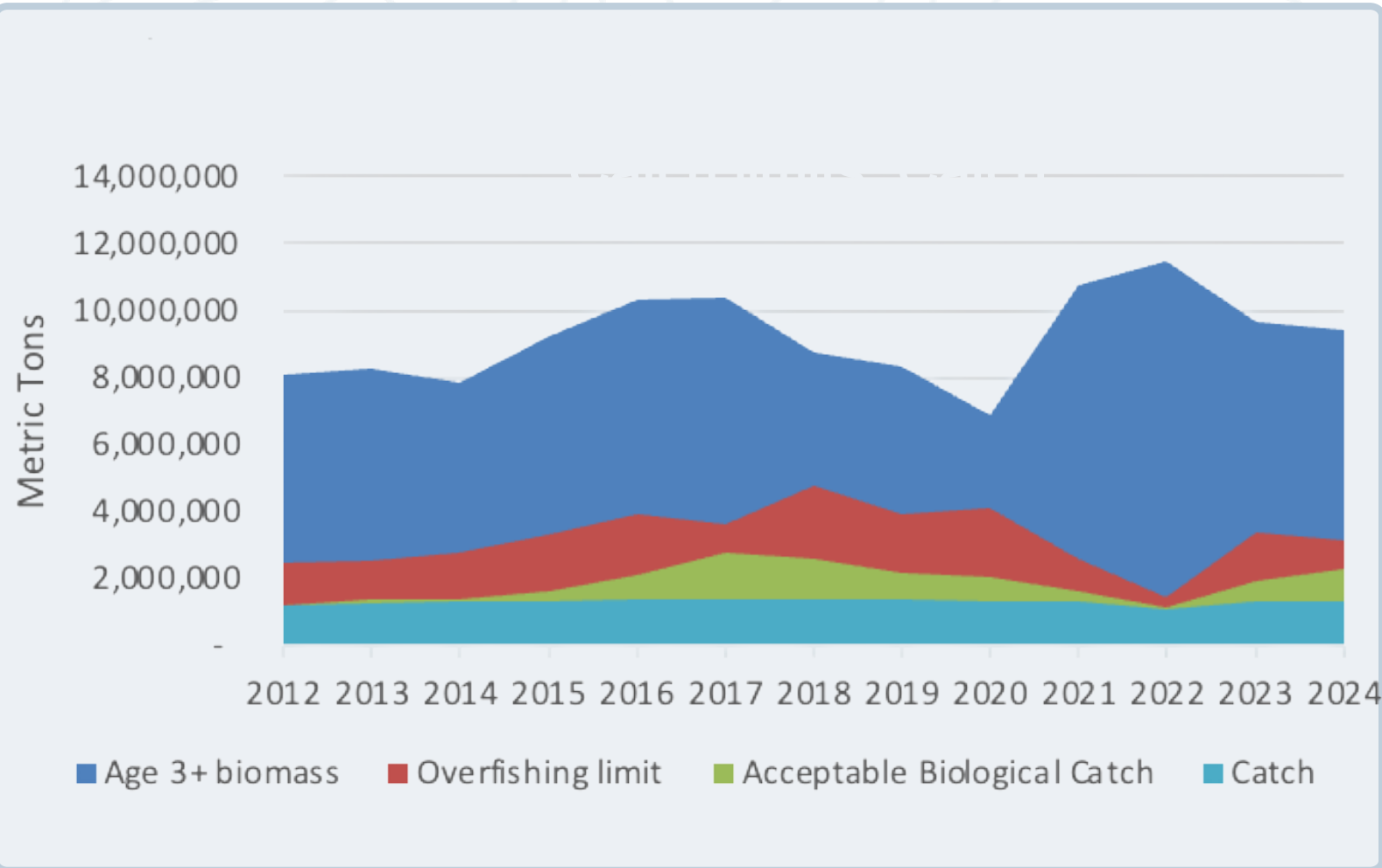


98.5% of pollock is harvested in Federal waters (& vast majority in the Bering Sea)

1.5% is harvested in State waters

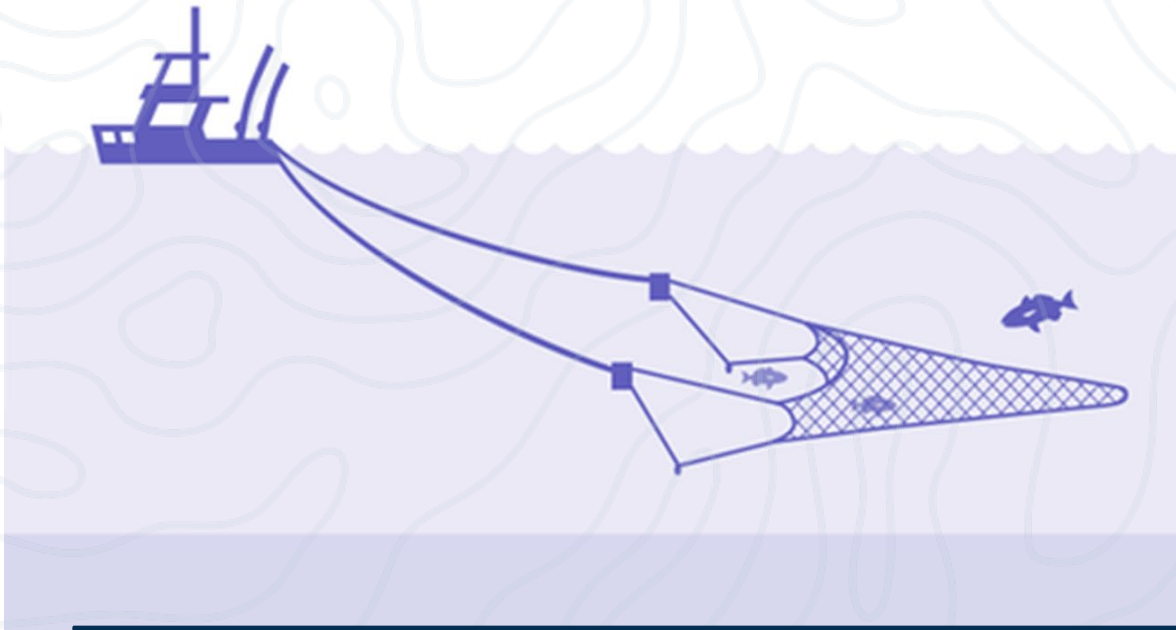
POLLOCK BIOMASS & HARVEST LIMITS

- Protections in place both seasonally and regionally to protect species prey resource
- Law requires scientists (not managers) set overfishing limits
- The Alaska pollock fishery does not catch or target juvenile pollock.
- The Bering Sea pollock fishery harvests less than 15% of the total adult biomass
- In 2026, harvest limits were set 30% below biological limits, and 45% below overfishing limits



HABITAT IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts to seafloor & marine habitat are evaluated and limited



Impacts to habitat and ecosystem are measured by NOAA scientists every 5 years through Essential Fish Habitat (required by federal law)



Cumulative pollock fishery footprint is 1% in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and 0.07% in the Gulf of Alaska

64% of Alaska waters are closed to trawling

5% cumulative habitat disturbed by all gear types in the Bering Sea (1% in Gulf of Alaska)

REQUIRED BY LAW 100% MONITORING

ALL Bering Sea trawl trips are independently observed

Bering Sea Pollock Vessels

1-2 observers or
multiple cameras on every trip

Shoreside Plants

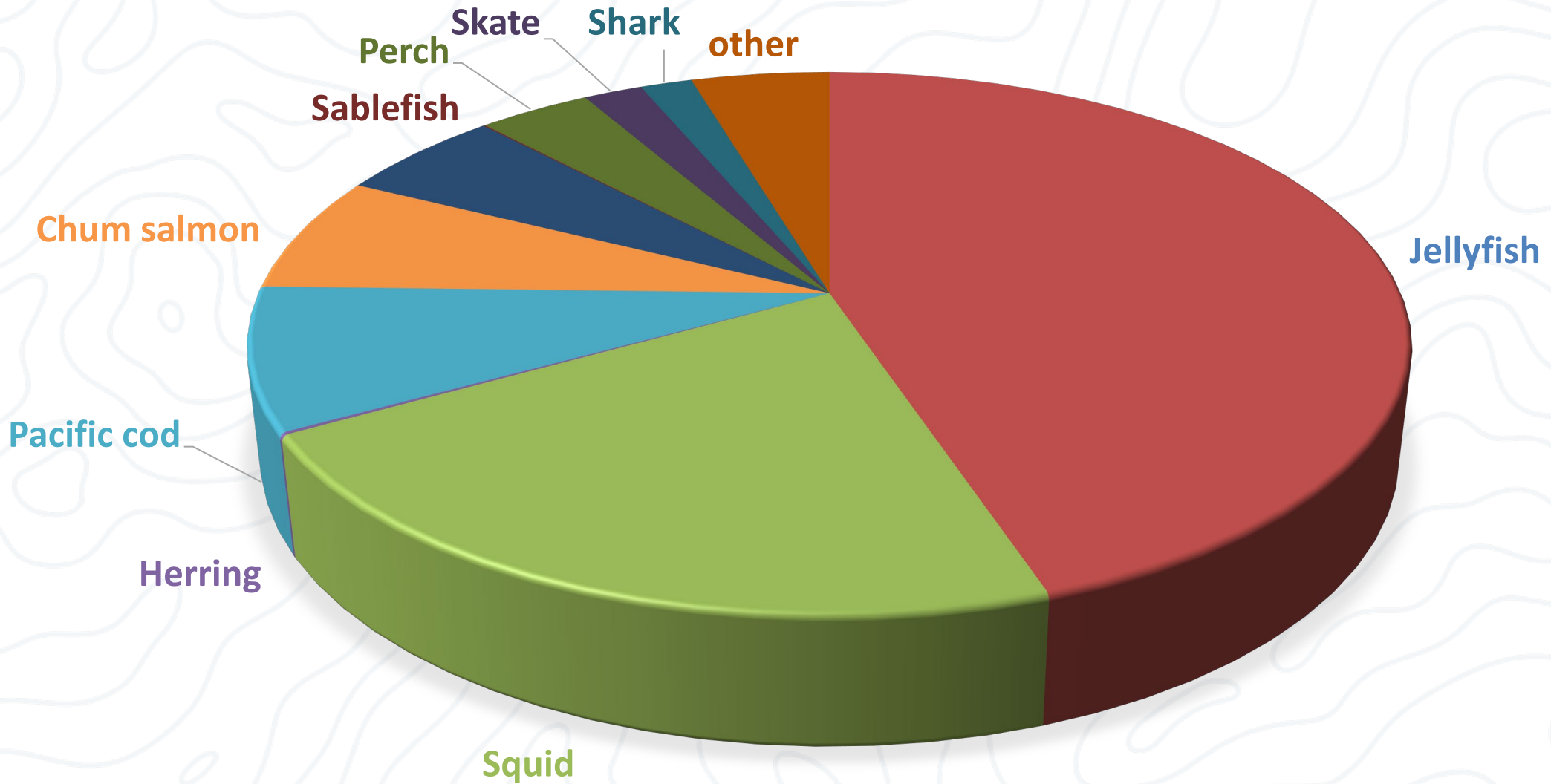
At least 2 observers for every offload. Every
salmon is counted and genetic sampling is done.

Gulf of Alaska Pollock Vessels

99% use cameras

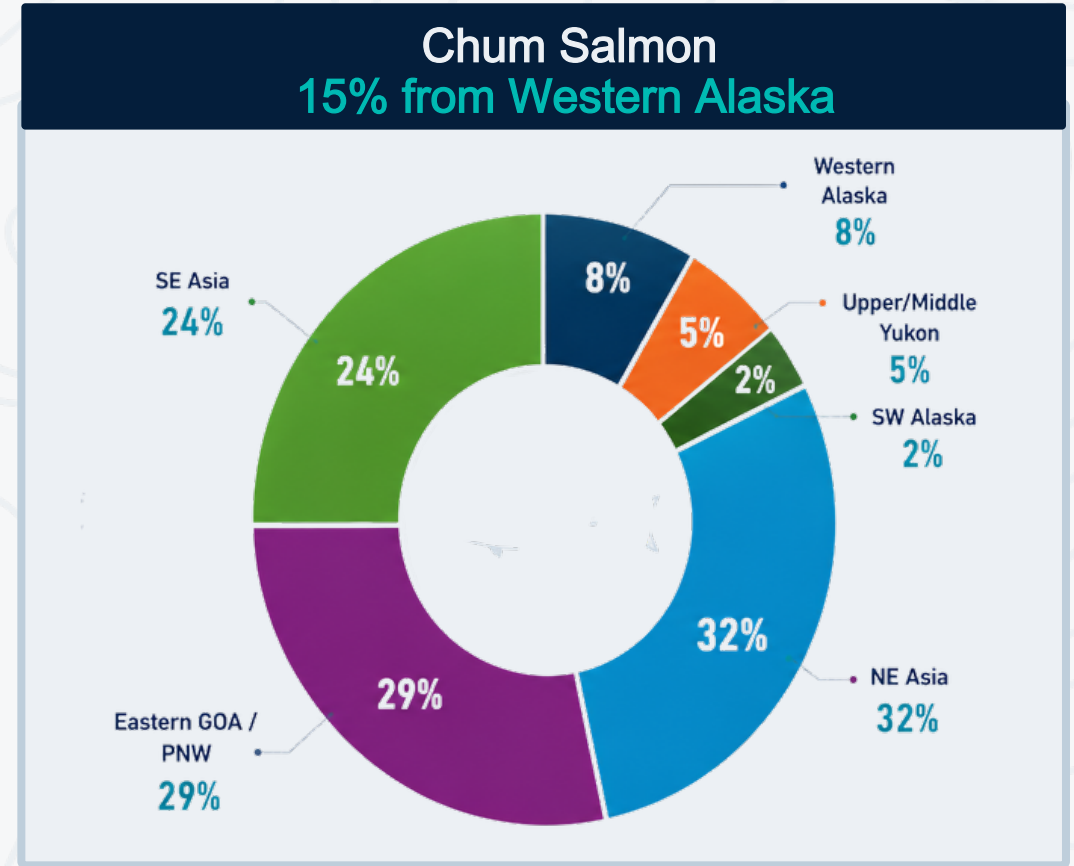
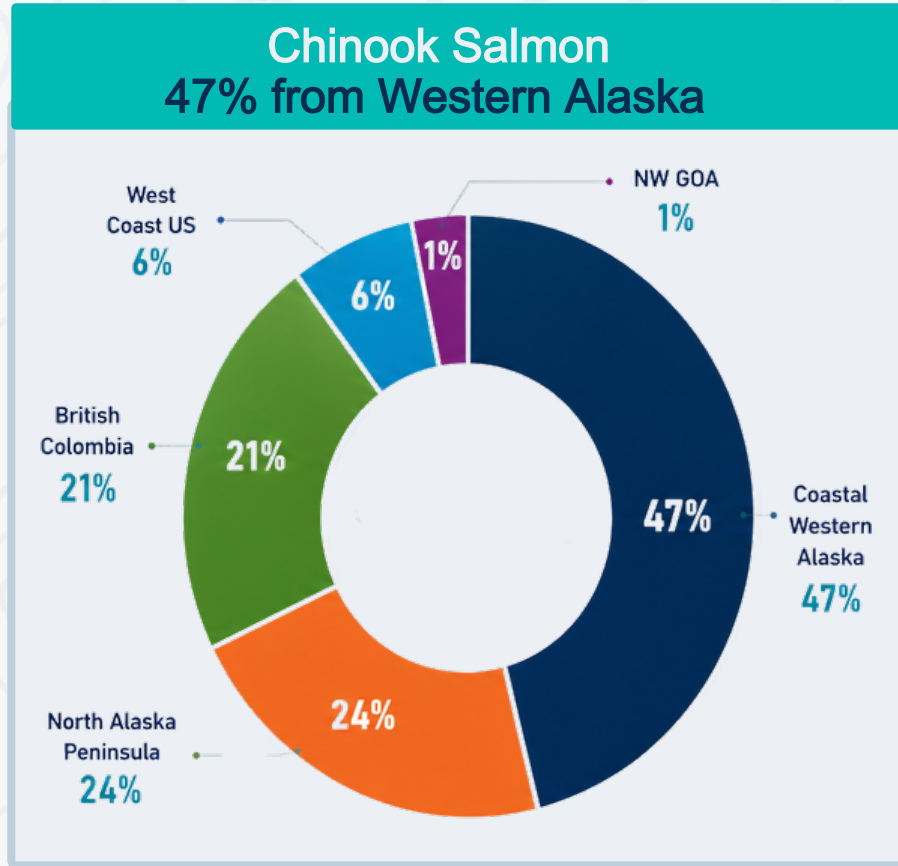
BYCATCH COMPOSITION

98%-99% of catch is pollock



SALMON BYCATCH

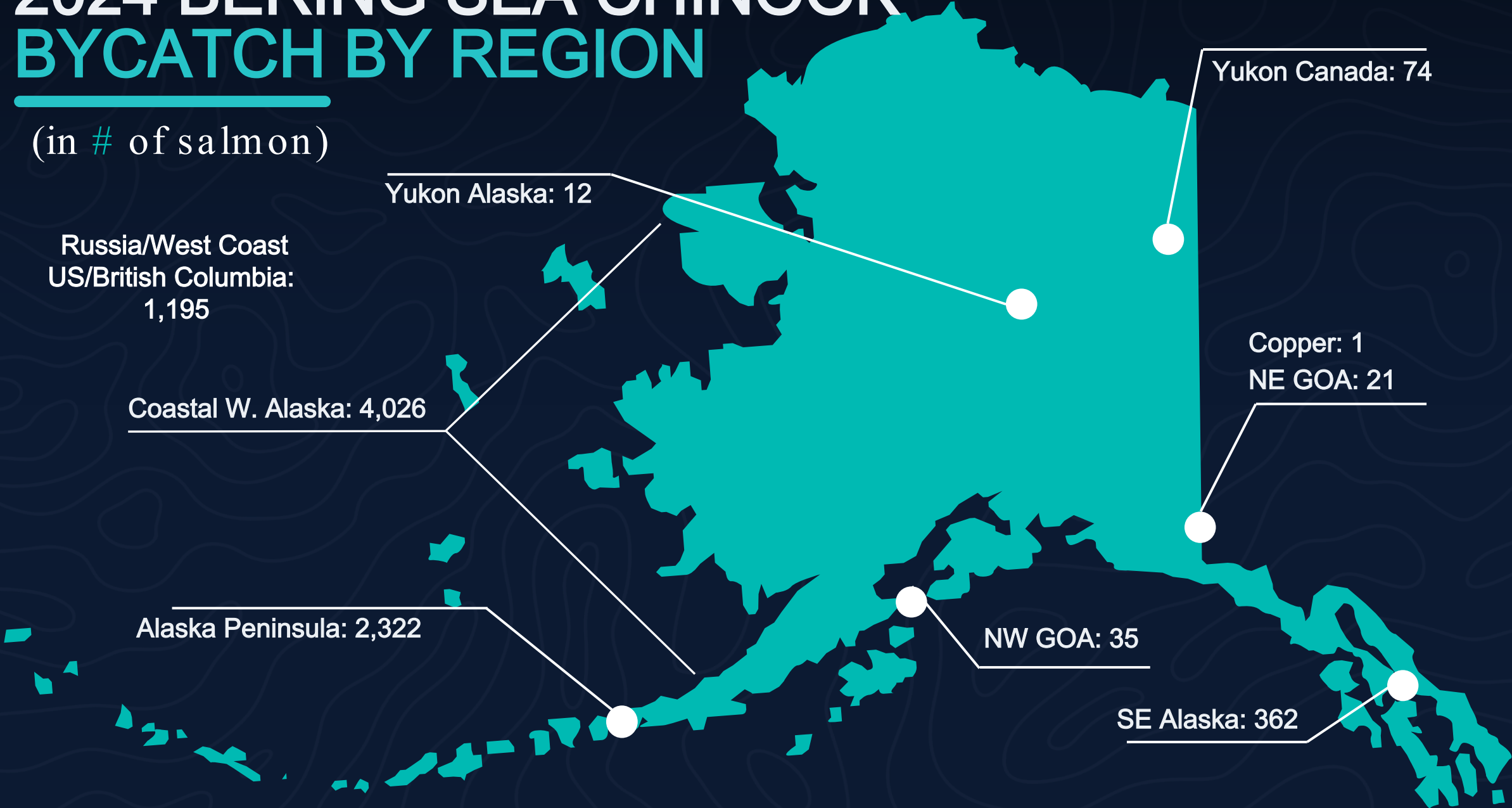
Not all salmon are from AK; Genetics data = focused avoidance



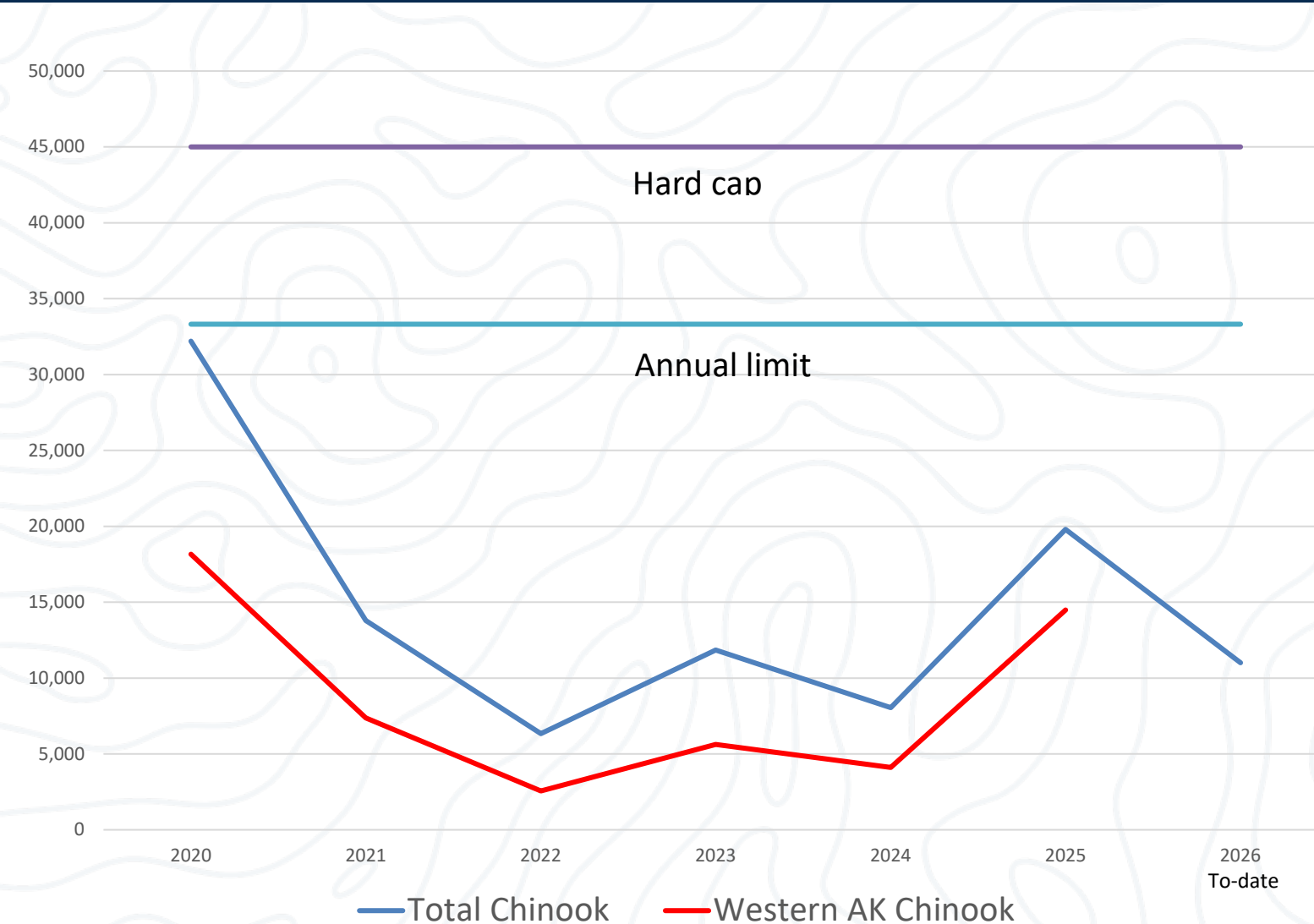
Data from Eastern Bering Sea pollock fishery

2024 BERING SEA CHINOOK BYCATCH BY REGION

(in # of salmon)



REGULATIONS INCLUDE HARD CAPS ON SALMON BYCATCH



Because we know numbers, age, genetics of salmon bycatch, scientists regularly calculate the impact of Bering Sea pollock bycatch on Western AK Chinook stocks: **averages 1.9% of WAK runs.**

- Hard caps on Chinook bycatch since 2011
- Caps lowered with lower Chinook abundance in 2016
- Caps/closures approved to reduce Western AK chum bycatch in 2026

REGULATIONS REQUIRE BYCATCH AVOIDANCE ON THE WATER THE ENTIRE SEASON

- Salmon excluders **required**
- Captains are **required** to share real-time data (location and bycatch) with all other pollock vessels to avoid salmon hotspots
- Fishing areas are **closed** on a rolling basis throughout the season for 4–7 days when bycatch hotspots occur.
- New genetic lab in Dutch Harbor paid for by industry provides **weekly genetic data** on chum bycatch to identify whether chum are from Alaska or Russia/Asia. This information helps vessels know when to move.

PURPOSE OF THE CDQ PROGRAM

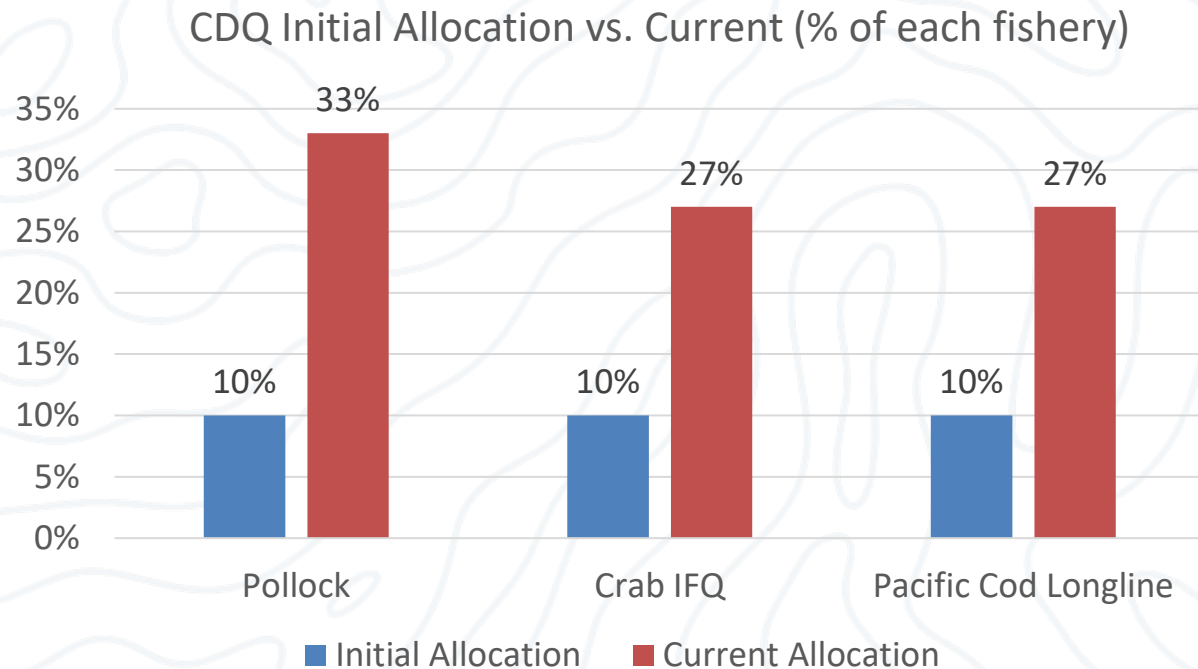


1. Provide opportunity to participate and invest in fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area
2. Support economic development in Western Alaska
3. Alleviate poverty and provide economic and social benefits for residents of Western Alaska; and
4. Achieve sustainable and diversified local economies in Western Alaska



CDQ PROGRAM ECONOMIC IMPACT TODAY

- CDQ is self-sustaining
- Mandate to invest in fisheries
- Over \$1.4 billion in total assets
- Annual revenue of \$350 million+
- “Alaskanization” of Alaska fisheries
- Pollock represents ~70% of CDQ program revenue



APICDA Board Chair

COMBINED CDQ PROGRAM BENEFITS

- \$80-100 million total annual in-region spending (Western Alaska)
- \$30 million annual infrastructure spending
- \$3+ million per year in educational/scholarship spending
- Small boat fishery and food security support
- CDQ provides 1,400 in-region jobs, and 5,000 total jobs
- Small boat fisheries support and markets
- Research funding (salmon genetics/bycatch and gear modifications)



Nikolski residents building new water lines with APICDA grant funding

KEY TAKEAWAYS | CDQ PROGRAM

- Campaign messaging oversimplifying complex issues
- CDQ is one of Alaska's most important rural economic development programs
- Healthy salmon and sustainable commercial fisheries are not mutually exclusive
- Must balance measurable conservation benefits alongside community and economic impacts



Salmon fishing in Nelson Lagoon: APICDA provides ice and market access in partnership with Silver Bay Seafoods

THE TRUTH ALASKA



FACTS.
DATA.
SCIENCE.
FISH!

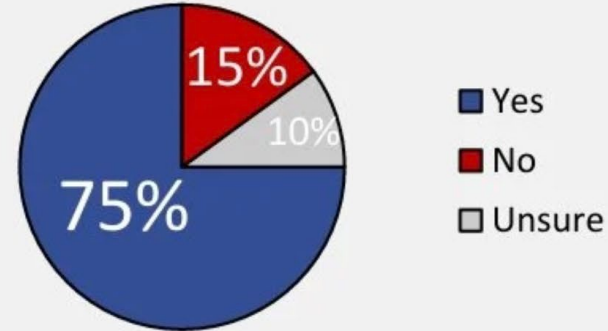
GOALS OF OUR NON-PROFIT:



1. Restore trust in Alaska's pollock fishery
2. Reframe public understanding through education
3. Realign political positioning around the fishery
4. Elevate **Alaskan** voices as the credible messengers

THE TRUTH ALASKA

Most Alaskans believe there is an acceptable path for trawling.



Margin 5.0-to-1
+60% Support

Location	Yes	No	Net
Anchorage	75%	12%	+63%
Southcentral	77%	14%	+63%
Interior	75%	14%	+61%
Southeast	72%	19%	+53%
Western Rural	64%	36%	+28%

Gender	Yes	No	Net
Male	76%	16%	+60%
Female	73%	13%	+60%

Age	Yes	No	Net
18-34 yrs old	78%	11%	+67%
35-44 yrs old	67%	23%	+44%
45-54 yrs old	72%	12%	+60%
55-64 yrs old	74%	15%	+59%
65+ yrs old	81%	11%	+70%

Party	Yes	No	Net
Democrat	71%	17%	+54%
Republican	77%	13%	+64%
Non-Partisan	78%	11%	+67%
Undeclared	73%	17%	+56%

Initial view on trawling (Baseline)	Yes	No	Net
Allow w/ current regs	99%	1%	+98%
Allow w/ stricter regs	98%	1%	+97%
Should be banned	33%	62%	-29%
Unsure	63%	2%	+61%

One-third of those with the initial view of "ban trawling" feel there is a way it can be done acceptably.

And taking everything into consideration, do you think there is a way for pollock trawling to operate in Alaska that you would find acceptable, or do you think pollock trawling should not be allowed in Alaska at all?

n = 810, Dittman Research, survey from Feb. 2026



**Thank You.
Let's keep the dialogue going.**