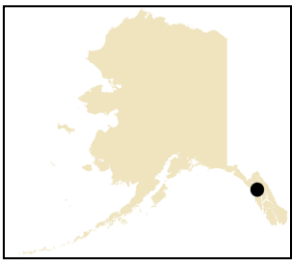

Hoonah (*HOO-nah*)

People and Place

Location [1]

Hoonah is a Tlingit community located on the northeast shore of Chichagof Island, 40 air miles west of Juneau and approximately 550 air miles southeast of Anchorage. Hoonah is located in the Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and the Sitka Recording District. The City area encompasses 6.6 square miles of land and 2.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile [2]

In 2010, there were 760 residents in Hoonah, making it the 80th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with populations recorded that year. After increasing by 8.2% between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hoonah declined again to 4.4% below 1990s levels by 2010. This decline is supported by Alaska Department of Labor estimates, which show an 11.2% decrease in permanent residents in Hoonah between 2000 and 2009 (Table 1). The average annual growth rate from 2000 to 2009 was -0.86%, reflecting consistent decline with small increases in some years. In a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated than 860 seasonal workers or transients are also present in Hoonah, primarily between the months of April and September. They also indicated that Hoonah experiences an annual population peak in July and August, which is somewhat driven by employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, more than half of Hoonah residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (52.5%), while 32.6% identified themselves as White, 13.8% as two or more races, 0.5% as Asian, 0.4% as Black or African American, and 0.1% as 'some other race'. Also in 2010, 3% of Hoonah residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino (Figure 1). Compared to 2000, these numbers remained relatively stable, with a small decrease in the percentage of the population identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native, and a proportional increase in the percentages identifying as White or as 'two or more races'.

The number of households in Hoonah increased over time, from 242 occupied housing units in 1990 to 300 in 2000, and 305 in 2010. The average household size in the community also increased between 1990 and 2000, from 3.2 to 3.34, and then declined to 2.49 in 2010. This decrease in household size between 2000 and 2010 accounts for the population decline over the decade. Of the 399 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 47.4% were owner-occupied, 29.1% were rented, and 23.6% were vacant or used only seasonally. In 1990, 4 Hoonah residents were reported to be living in group quarters, increasing to 10 in 2000. No residents lived in group quarters in 2010.

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[1] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml.

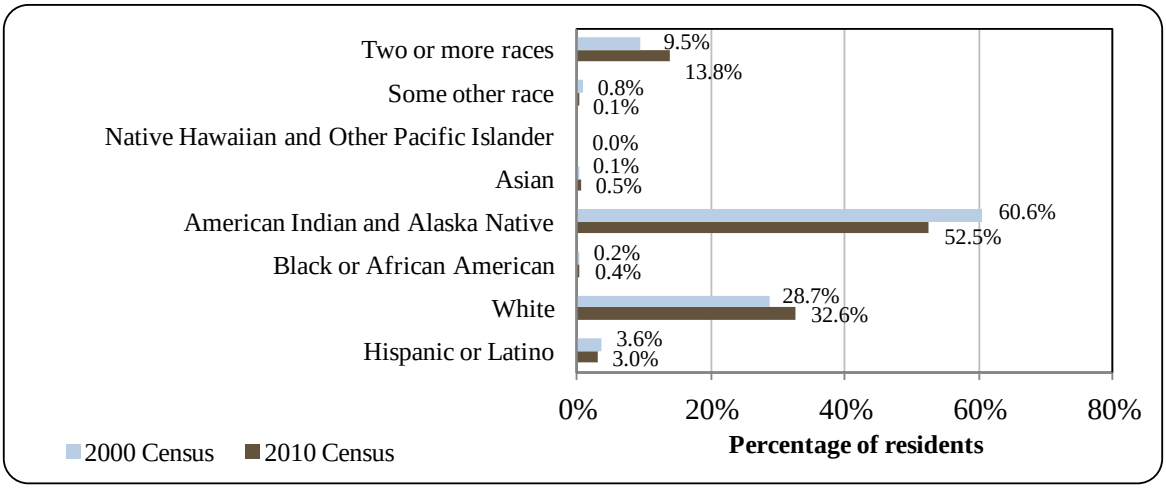
Table 1. Population in Hoonah from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census[1]	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents[2]
1990	795	-
2000	860	-
2001	-	871
2002	-	873
2003	-	846
2004	-	839
2005	-	857
2006	-	824
2007	-	836
2008	-	819
2009	-	764
2010	760	-

[1] (1) U.S. Census Bureau (1990). *CP-1: General Population Characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1990.html. (2) U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml.

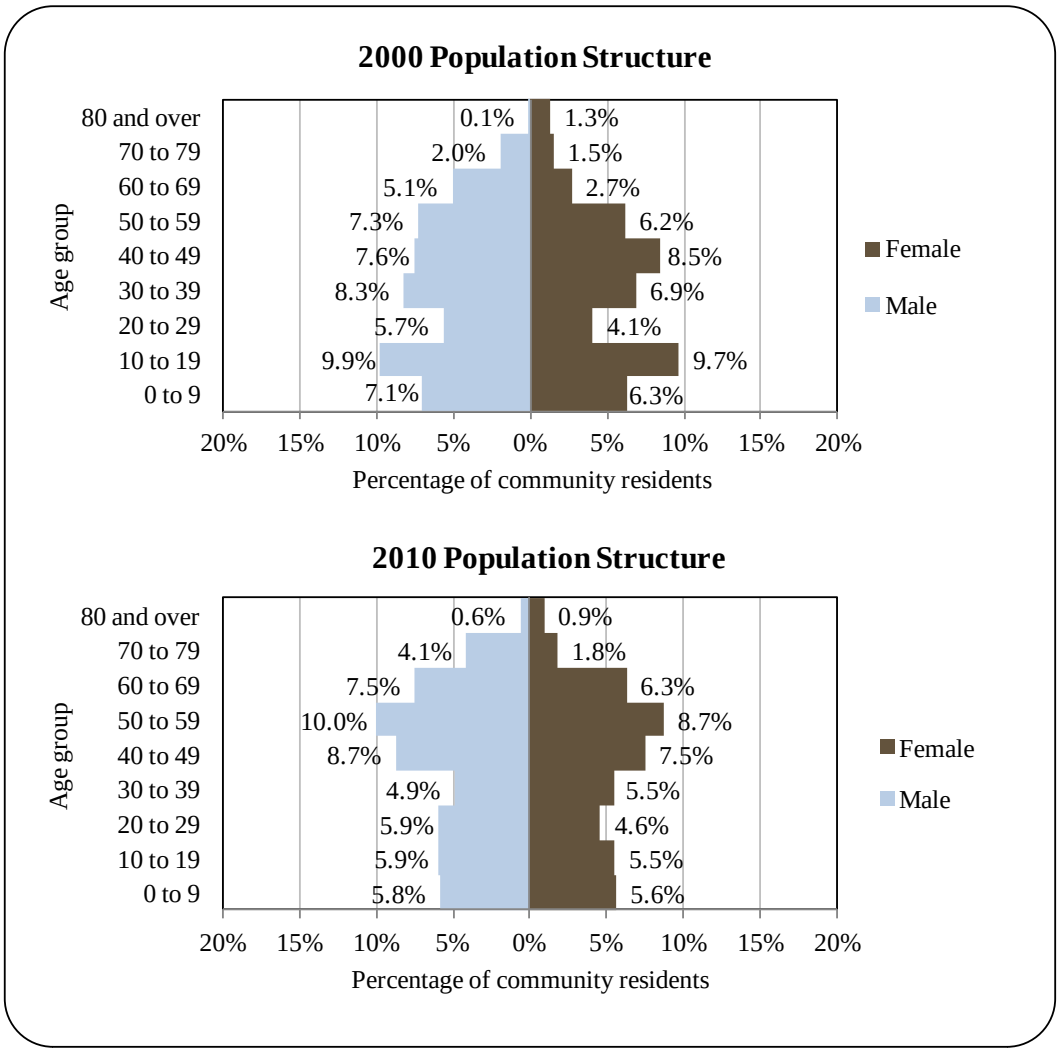
[2] Alaska Department of Labor. 2011. Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm.

Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Hoonah: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the gender makeup of Hoonah's population was 53.4% male and 46.5% female. This is slightly more skewed toward males than the population of the state as a whole that year, which was 52% male and 48% female. Hoonah residents were much older on average in 2010 than in 2000. The median age in 2010 was estimated to be 44.6 years, compared to a median age of 35.6 years in 2000. In addition, 21.3% of the Hoonah population was age 60 or older in 2010, compared to 12.7% in 2000. The overall population structure of Hoonah in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Hoonah Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)[3] estimated that 91.5% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, 3.9% had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 4.6% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 17.6% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 15.4% held an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 16.9% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 6.4% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

[3] While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Historical accounts suggest that Tlingit people of the Hoonah (*Huna*) Kaawu[4,5] occupied the northern portion of Chichigof Island and the mainland shore of Cross Sound and Icy Strait. In addition, the Huna people used the area as far north as Lituya Bay in the Gulf of Alaska. According to local legend, the ancestral home of the Huna people was in Glacier Bay, and was destroyed by advancing glaciers.[6] Oral traditions tell of times when the glaciers extended out of Glacier Bay as far as Point Adolphus, and people traveled under the ice back and forth in Icy Strait.[7]

The current community of Hoonah is located in Port Frederick on the northeast corner of Chichigof Island. Port Frederick was explored and given its modern name by Captain Vancouver in 1794.[8] Hoonah has been the primary permanent settlement of the Huna Tlingit since earliest recorded history.[9] Its Tlingit name is Gaotlakan (*Gaaw T'ak Aan*). In the early 1900s, several other villages of the Huna Kaawu were also documented, including a village site in Excursion Inlet, one just east of the mouth of Excursion Inlet at Homeshore, one at the mouth of the Alsek River, and one north of Dry Bay.[10] Between 1880 and 1890, disease epidemics had dramatically reduced the Native population in Southeast Alaska. The total combined population of the Hoonah villages fell from 900 in 1880 to 425 in 1890. This reduction in population, along with missionary and government services increasingly consolidated in Hoonah, led much of the remaining population to relocate there.[11]

In 1880, the Northwest Trading Company opened the first store in Hoonah, the Presbyterian Home Mission and School were built in 1881, and a post office was established in 1901. In 1912, the Hoonah Packing Company built a large salmon cannery 1.5 miles north of Hoonah and operated the facility until 1923. Icy Strait Packing Company took ownership of the facility in 1934.[12] In 1944, a fire destroyed much of the community, including many priceless Tlingit cultural objects. The federal government assisted in rebuilding the community, and the

[4] 'Kaawu' is a locally distinct terminology equating to the term 'Kwaan' used throughout the Tlingit Nation (Source: Langdon, Steve J. 2006. *Traditional Knowledge and Harvesting of Salmon by Huna and Hinyaa Tlingit: Final Report.* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Information Service Project 02-104. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/02-104final.pdf.

[5] 'Kwaan' is a Tlingit socio-geographical term meaning "inhabitants of," literally a contraction of the Tlingit verb "to dwell." It is most commonly used to refer to a geographic region consisting of those areas controlled by clans or house groups residing in a single winter village or several closely situated winter villages (Source: Thornton, Thomas. 1997. "Know Your Place: The Organization of Tlingit Geographic Knowledge." *Ethnology*, Vol. 36, No. 4. Retrieved July 13, 2012 from http://www.jstor.org.).

[6] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

[7] Langdon, Steve J. 2006. *Traditional Knowledge and Harvesting of Salmon by Huna and Hinyaa Tlingit: Final Report.* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Information Service Project 02-104. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/02-104final.pdf.

[8] Tongass National Forest (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html.

[9] Southeast Conference (n.d.). *Hoonah*. Retrieved October 11, 2012 from http://www.seconference.org/hoonah.

[10] Walter R. and Theodore H. Haas Goldschmidt. 1998. *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*, ed. Thomas F. Thornton. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.

[11] See footnote 7.

[12] Icy Strait Point (2011). *Our History*. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://www.icystraitpoint.com/AboutUs/History.

City of Hoonah was incorporated in 1946.[13]

The Hoonah Cannery ceased operation as a full cannery after the 1953 season, but continued to provide maintenance and support services to the Icy Strait fishing fleet until 1999.[14] In 2003, this original cannery facility was converted into a cruise ship destination.[15] Over 50 cruise ships have visited the "Hoonah Cannery" each year since 2006.[16] The proximity of this tourist destination to the City of Hoonah has led to changes in the community over the past decade, both offering a new source of employment and local business opportunities, and raising concerns about impacts on local culture, subsistence activities, and increased competition between the growing charter fishing fleet and commercial fishers.[17]

Today, Hoonah is the largest Tlingit community in Alaska.[18] In addition to commercial fishing and tourism, the logging industry has been an economic driver in Hoonah in recent decades. Subsistence harvest is also an important part of the lifestyle in Hoonah.[19]

Natural Resources and Environment

Hoonah is located in a maritime climate zone, characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Periods of fog are common in the spring and fall, leading to airport closures up to 20 or 30 days each year. Summer temperatures average 52 to 63 °F, and winter temperatures average 26 to 39 °F, with temperature extremes between -25 to 87 °F. Precipitation averages 100 inches annually, with 71 inches of snowfall.[20] Chichagof Island is very mountainous, with features typical of recently glaciated terrain, including rugged mountains and steep-sided, U-shaped valleys and stream courses. The terrain rises to over 3,000 feet above sea level within several miles of the coast.[21]

Hoonah is located on land owned by its Native village corporation, Huna Totem Corporation. In addition, Sealaska Corporation, the regional Native corporation for Southeast Alaska, has land holdings just east of Hoonah. Native corporation lands are adjacent to the Tongass National Forest. Approximately 95% of Southeast Alaska is federal land, of which 80% is part of the National Forest. At 16.8 million acres, the Tongass is the largest National Forest in the country. It is managed to produce resource values, products, and services in a way that also sustains the diversity and productivity of ecosystems, including viable populations of native and some non-native species and their habitats, sustainable fish and wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, hunting, trapping and game viewing opportunities, aquatic habitat quality, scenic quality, and subsistence opportunities for rural residents.[22]

Federal coastal areas near Hoonah are primarily managed as old-growth habitat and

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[13] See footnote 6.
[14] See footnote 12.
[15] See footnote 9.
[16] See footnote 12.
[17] Cerveny, L. K. 2007. Sociocultural Effects of Tourism in Hoonah, Alaska. U.S. Forest Service, General Tech. Report PNW-GTR-734. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr734.pdf.
[18] See footnote 9.
[19] See footnote 6.
[20] Ibid.
[21] U.S. Forest Service (2003). *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations*. Volume III: Appendix C – Part 2. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_III.pdf.
[22] U.S. Forest Service (2008). *Tongass National Forest: Land and Resource Management Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from http://tongass-fpadjust.net/Documents/2008_Forest_Plan.pdf.

scenic viewshed land-use designations, while inland areas are primarily designated for timber production.[23] Several timber sales are scheduled each year on National Forest lands near Hoonah.[24] Logging activity on Native corporation lands began in the 1980s, after lands were selected following the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Timber harvest on Sealaska Corporation land holdings, based out of Whitestone Logging Camp, has been inactive since 2004.[25]

A large portion of National Forest lands on northern Chichigof Island are included in roadless areas, including the Neka Mountain and Neka Bay Roadless Areas to the west, Game Creek Roadless Area to the south, and Whitestone, Point Augusta, and Freshwater Bay Roadless Areas to the southeast. These roadless areas close to Hoonah do not contain areas of LUD II (land-use designation II), which are defined as areas "permanently managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland characteristics. Unlike wilderness, limited development is permitted under certain circumstances, including water and power, mining, habitat and transportation developments."[26]

The status of roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest has been a controversial issue in recent years. The Roadless Area Conservation Rule (RACR) was instated in 2001, prohibiting road construction and timber harvesting in 58.5 million acres of roadless areas in the National Forest System. Lawsuits were filed following the RACR, and an exemption was granted for the Tongass National Forests in 2003. A coalition of Alaska Natives, recreation groups, and environmental groups filed a lawsuit in 2009 seeking to reinstate the rule, and on March 4, 2011, the Tongass Exemption was repealed. As of 2012, the RACR applies to roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest.[27]

Protected areas near Hoonah include the West Chichigof-Yakobi Wilderness, the Pleasant/Lemesurier/Inian Islands Wilderness, and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. In addition, a large portion the Chichigof Roadless Area, which runs north-south through the central portion of Chichigof Island, is managed under land-use designation II (LUD II).[28]

The West Chichigof-Yakobi Wilderness Area was designated in 1980 under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The Wilderness Area encompasses 265,286 acres of western Chichigof Island and Yakobi Island. The West Chichigof-Yakobi Wilderness is characterized by intricate bays, lagoons, estuaries, muskeg meadows, and natural hot springs.[29] Northwest of Hoonah, a group of islands in Cross Sound make up the Pleasant/Lemesurier/Inian Islands Wilderness. This Wilderness Area, totaling 23,151 acres, was

[23] U.S. Forest Service (2003). *Map of Current Land Use Designations*. Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan Revision, Final SEIS. Retrieved May 8, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/pdf/lud.pdf.
[24] U.S. Forest Service (2011). *Tongass National Forest: Forest Timber Sale Schedule and Integrated Service Timber Contract Plan – FSM 2431.21*. Retrieved July 13, 2012 from http://www.fs.usda.gov.
[25] Cerveny, Lee K. (2007). *Sociocultural Effects of Tourism in Hoonah, Alaska.* U.S. Forest Service, General Tech. Report PNW-GTR-734. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr734.pdf.
[26] U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations. Volume I: Final SEIS Appendix A, B, D, E.* Retrieved April 25, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_I.pdf.
[27] U.S. Forest Service (2011). *Status of Roadless Area Conservation Rule*. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/resources/pubs/issuepapers/issuepaper_RoadlessRules-201108.pdf.
[28] See footnote 26.
[29] U.S. Forest Service (n.d.). *West Chichigof- Yakobi Wilderness*. Retrieved June 28, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/resources/wilderness/chic.pdf.

designated in 1990.[30]

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, also established in 1980 under ANILCA, is located to the north of Hoonah, across Icy Strait. The glacier extended all the way to the mouth of Glacier Bay in 1794, when Captain George Vancouver explored the region. Today, the Bay provides a laboratory for scientists to study the way the landscape and animal and plant communities return to areas of the land and sea so recently covered by glaciers. A diversity of land and marine mammals, birds and fish are present in the Park, including humpback, gray, and minke whales, orca whales, Dall's porpoise, harbor porpoise, Steller sea lions, harbor seals, sea otters, moose, bear, wolves, coyotes, mountain goats, smaller furbearers, 240 species of birds, and almost 200 species of fish.[31]

Minimal potential for mineral development has been identified in the northern portion of Chichigof Island. A patented gold claim is located in Gypsum Creek, which enters Chatham Strait on the northeastern shore of Chichigof Island.[32]

Natural hazards in Hoonah include high risk of severe weather – including wind and heavy precipitation – flooding, erosion, landslides, avalanche, earthquake, and drought, as well as medium risk from wildfire and tsunami and seiche events, and low risk of impacts from volcanic activity.[33] In 2005, the Governor of Alaska declared a disaster following a strong winter storm and record rainfall in northern Southeast Alaska. Hoonah and other regional cities experienced widespread coastal flooding, landslides, and property damage, requiring relocation of some residents.[34]

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Hoonah as of September 2012.[35]

Current Economy[36]

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that important economic drivers in Hoonah include commercial fishing, logging, ecotourism, and sport hunting and fishing. With declines in resource-based industries such as logging and commercial fishing through the 1990s, local leaders began to look toward tourism as a growth industry for Hoonah.[37] In 2003, this original Hoonah Cannery facility was reopened as a cruise ship destination. The tourism economy is highly seasonal, with a majority of activity in summer months. In addition to these

[30] U.S. Forest Service, Tongass National Forest (n.d.). *Pleant/Lemesurier/Inian Islands Wilderness*. Retrieved June 28, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/resources/wilderness/pleasant.pdf.
[31] National Park Service (2011). *Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve*. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from http://www.nps.gov/glba/.
[32] U.S. Forest Service (2003). *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations*. Volume III: Appendix C – Part 2. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_III.pdf.
[33] State of Alaska (2002). *Hazard Mitigation Plan.* Retrieved February 8, 2012 from http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf.
[34] Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (2010). *State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan.* Retrieved March 12, 2012 from http://www.ready.alaska.gov/plans/mitigationplan.htm.
[35] Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm.
[36] Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.
[37] Cerveny, Lee K. (2007). *Sociocultural Effects of Tourism in Hoonah, Alaska.* U.S. Forest Service, General Tech. Report PNW-GTR-734. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr734.pdf.

industries, most Hoonah residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle.[38] Important subsistence resources include salmon, halibut, shellfish, deer, waterfowl and berries.[39]

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,[40] in 2010, the per capita income in Hoonah was estimated to be $24,426 and the median household income was estimated to be $50,511. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 ($16,097 and $39,028, respectively). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,[41] per capita income is revealed to have increased slightly (from a real per capita income of $21,167 in 2000), while real median household income decreased slightly (from a real median household income of $51,321). In 2010, Hoonah ranked 117th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 129th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Hoonah's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.[42] An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Decennial Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Hoonah in 2010 is $10,735.[43,44] This estimate is lower than the per capita income reported by the 2000 Decennial Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income between 2000 and 2010 based on 2006-2010 ACS estimates. This lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,[45] indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than $16,120 in 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a slightly smaller percentage of Hoonah's population (62.3%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force compared to the percentage estimated to be in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 12.2% of Hoonah residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the local unemployment rate was estimated to be 5%, just under the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment based on the

[38] Southeast Conference (n.d.). *Hoonah.* Retrieved October 11, 2012 from http://www.seconference.org/hoonah.
[39] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[40] U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social and economic characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml.
[41] Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm).
[42] While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.
[43] Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/.
[44] See footnote 40.
[45] Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

ALARI database suggests a higher unemployment rate of 24.4% in 2010, more than twice the statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.[46]

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, half of Hoonah's workforce was estimated to be employed in the private sector (50.6%), along with 34.5% in the public sector, 13.6% estimated to be self-employed, and 1.2% as unpaid family workers. Of the 330 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in educational services, health care, and social assistance industries (23.6%), retail trade (19.1%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (15.2%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (12.4%). These statistics on employment by industry are presented in Figure 3.

Several important economic shifts are reflected in the changing distribution of employment by industry between 2000 and 2010. The almost 50% reduction in employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining industries can be partly attributed to a decline in logging operations, while the 200% increase in retail trade industry employment likely reflects the addition of a major cruise ship destination in Hoonah during the decade. In addition, employment in the manufacturing and public administration industries appear to have declined by two-thirds each. These changes in employment by industry are presented in Figure 3. It is also important to note that the number of individuals employed in the fishing industry is likely underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

The increase in tourism-related jobs and the decline in logging and manufacturing positions are also reflected in occupation statistics. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of the Hoonah workforce employed in natural resource, construction, and maintenance occupations decreased by 50%, while the percentage employed in sales and office occupations increased by 32% and the percentage employed in management and professional occupations increased by 50% (Figure 4).

ALARI employment data conflict somewhat with 2006-2010 ACS estimates, showing a greater percentage of the workforce employed in government services. According to the ALARI database, there were 395 employed residents in Hoonah in 2010, of which 28.4% were employed in leisure and hospitality, 27.8% in local government, 13.7% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 8.6% in manufacturing, 7.6% in education and health services, 3.5% in construction, 3% in financial activities, 2.8% in state government, 2.8% in natural resources and mining, 1.5% in professional and business services, and 0.3% in other industries.[47] As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

[46] See footnote 43.
[47] Ibid.

Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Hoonah (U.S. Census).

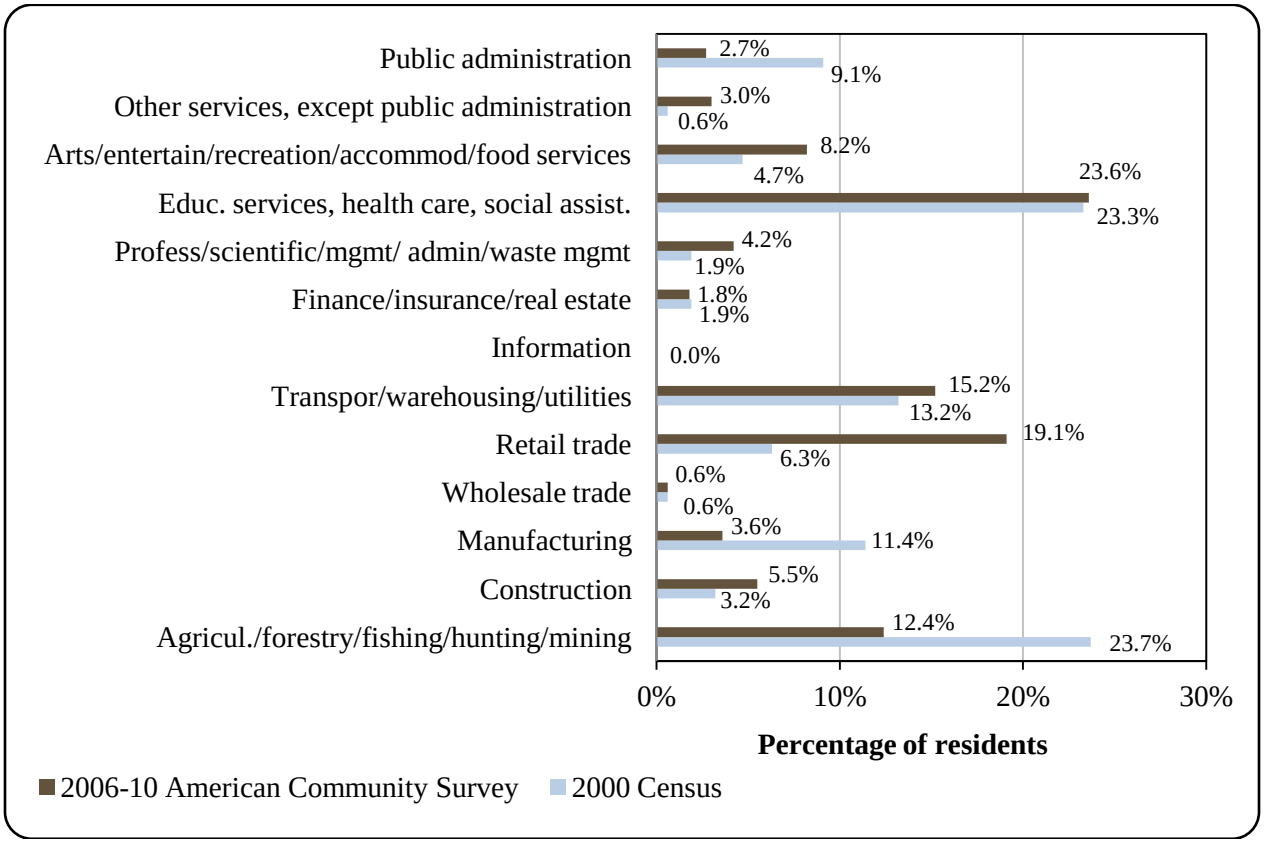
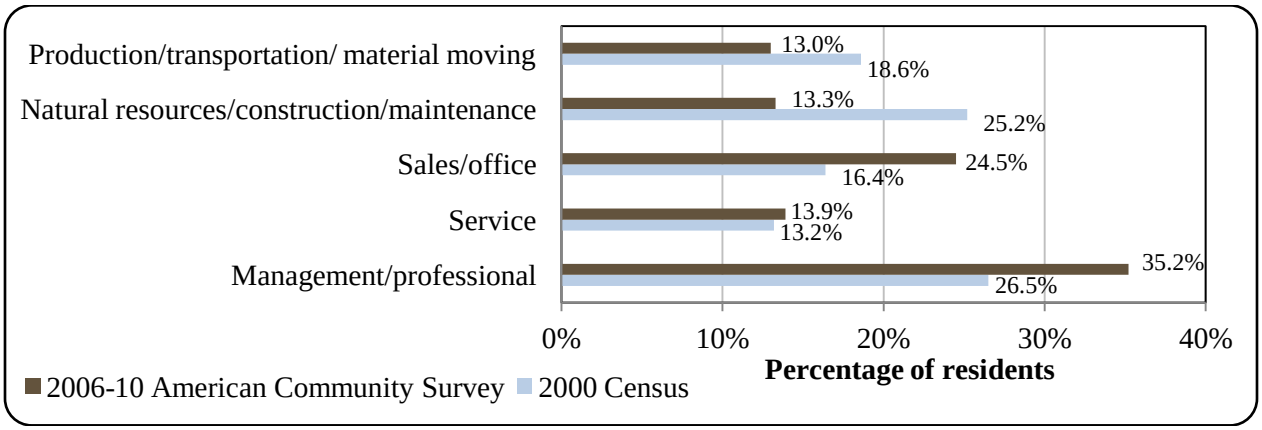


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Hoonah (U.S. Census).



Governance

Hoonah was incorporated in 1946. It is a 1st Class City and is not located within an organized borough. The City has a manager, or "Strong Mayor," form of government, with a seven-person city council including the Mayor, a five-person school board, seven-person planning commission, and several municipal employees. Hoonah administers a 6.5% sales tax, and also collects a 3% City Tax, 1% School Tax, 1% Youth Center Tax, 1% Pool Tax, and 0.5% School Bond Tax. No property tax is levied by the City.[48] In addition to local tax revenue, other locally-generated revenue sources in Hoonah during the 2000-2010 period included services such as animal control and emergency medical services, building and equipment rentals, rock sales, and liquor board fees. Outside revenue sources included state and federal grants and shared revenues. Shared revenue from the State of Alaska included contributions from the State Revenue Sharing Program from 2000 to 2003, the Community Revenue Sharing program in 2009 and 2010, as well as state fish tax refunds (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section for details). Total annual municipal revenues were higher in later years of the decade, largely due to sizeable capital projects grants received in those years. Grants were received to aid in construction of a marine bulkhead, a boat haul-out facility, and a harbor lift station. Information about selected municipal funding sources is presented in Table 2, and additional details about grant money received between 2000 and 2010 follows.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Hoonah from 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Municipal Revenue[1]	Sales Tax Revenue[2]	State/Community Revenue Sharing[3,4]	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal)[5]
2000	$2,494,770	$282,067	$55,134	$180,000
2001	$2,031,274	$269.817	$45,457	$28,000
2002	$2,176,090	$228,811	$46,747	n/a
2003	$3,180,918	$229,138	$34,982	n/a
2004	$2,382,033	$330,407	n/a	$2,000,000
2005	$2,925,224	$372,600	n/a	n/a
2006	$3,962,629	$459,375	n/a	$5,465,000
2007	$7,170,447	$597,423	n/a	$7,465,000
2008	$5,557,461	$565,355	n/a	$4,800,000
2009	$6,246,862	$519,749	$137,985	$7,500,000
2010	$5,488,873	$484,724	$134,316	n/a

[1] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.
[2]Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.
[3]Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011from https://www.tax.state.ak.us.
[4] The State Revenue Sharing program ceased in 2003 and was replaced by the Community Revenue Sharing program starting in 2009.
[5]Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

[48] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

In 2000, Hoonah received $180,000 from the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium for renovation of the harbor lift station. In 2001, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED)'s Division of Community and Rural Affairs (DCRA) awarded $28,000 for a feasibility study and preliminary design of a marine bulkhead and boat haul-out facility. In 2004, the U.S. Economic Development Administration provided $2 million for dock and industrial development, including the marine bulkhead, boat ramp, and travel lift. From 2006 to 2009, a total of $7 million in federal grant dollars and $7 in state dollars were received toward construction of the haul-out facility. In addition, the DCRA provided $3 million in 2009 toward haul-out development. State dollars totaling $6.93 million were also received from 2006 to 2007 for a harbor improvement project. In 2007, $1 million was received from the DCRA for Phase II development of a marine industrial center, and $300,000 was received from the Denali Commission in 2008 for marine industrial center construction.

Hoonah was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Hoonah Indian Association. The local village Native corporation is Huna Totem Corporation, which manages 23,040 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Hoonah belongs is the Sealaska Corporation.[49]

The Hoonah Indian Association is also a member of the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Central Council), a tribal non-profit organization headquartered in Juneau. The Central Council was originally established to pursue Alaska Native land claims on behalf of the Tlingit and Haida people in an effort to retain a way of life strongly based on subsistence.[50] The Central Council is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.[51] The Central Council provides services to the Tlingit and Haida communities including employment and training, education, family, elderly, and other community services.[52]

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in Sitka and Juneau. The Southeast Regional office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is located in Juneau, along with a DNR Public Information Center. The Alaska Regional Office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is located in Juneau, along with NMFS enforcement headquarters and the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories. Offices of the DCCED and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are also located in Juneau.

[49] Ibid.
[50] Central Council (n.d.) *Homepage*. Retrieved August 15, 2012 from http://www.ccthita.org/index.html.
[51] U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf.
[52] See footnote 50.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Hoonah is accessible by air or water. A state-operated 2,997 feet asphalt runway is available, as well as a seaplane base.[53] Scheduled flights are available between Juneau and Hoonah to both the runway and the seaplane base.[54] As of Fall 2012, roundtrip airfare between Hoonah and Juneau was $150, including up to 70 pounds of freight.[55] Roundtrip airfare between Juneau and Anchorage was $353.[56] Hoonah also has a state ferry terminal. As of fall 2012, a one-way adult passenger fare on the Alaska Marine Highway ferry from Hoonah to Juneau was $33.[57] Freight can be delivered to Hoonah by barge on a seasonal basis.[58] A large network of logging roads is present surrounding Hoonah.[59]

Facilities

Water in Hoonah is sourced from Gartina Creek. A city-operated water treatment facility was completed in 1998. Water is filtered and chlorinated before being piped to homes and facilities. A small percentage of Hoonah homes lack complete plumbing (2%). These residents haul water from Hoonah's washeteria, located at that marina.[60] Residents of outlying areas such as Game Creek also haul water from this central watering point.[61] The City of Hoonah also operates a piped sewage system and sewage treatment plant. In addition, the City operates a landfill and provides weekly garbage collection services. Inside Passage Electrical Company provides electricity to Hoonah through operation of three diesel-fueled generators.[62] According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that improvements to the diesel generators are currently in process, and alternative energy sources are currently under development, and are expected to be completed within the next 10 years. According to the 2009 update of the Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Plan, the City of Pelican is interested in exploring the idea of an energy intertie between Pelican and Hoonah if funding sources can be obtained.[63]

Police services are provided by the City Police Department and state troopers posted in Hoonah. Fire and rescue services are provided by the City Fire Department, the Hoonah Volunteer Fire Department, and Hoonah Volunteer Emergency Medical Services (EMS).[64] In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that improvements to the fire department were

[53] Southeast Conference and Tlingit and Haida Central Council (2009). *Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2009 Update*. Retrieved April 12, 2012 from http://www.seawead.org/images_documents/documents/KCF/SE_conference-CEDS.pdf.
[54] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[55] Personal communication, Wings of Alaska representative, October 12, 2012.
[56] This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.
[57] Price retrieved October 12, 2012 from http://www.dot.state.ak.us/amhs/doc/fares/SW12_SETariffs.pdf.
[58] See footnote 53.
[59] See footnote 54.
[60] Ibid.
[61] See footnote 53.
[62] See footnote 54.
[63] See footnote 53.
[64] See footnote 54.

completed within the last 10 years, and improvements to emergency response services are ongoing. Additional community facilities in Hoonah include a city jail, youth center, Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood Hall, Hoonah City Hall, a senior center, Tlingit & Haida housing services, a school gymnasium, and a public library.[65] Community leaders also noted in the 2011 AFSC survey that a U.S. post office is present in Hoonah. Telephone, internet, and cable services are available in Hoonah.[66]

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that 500 feet of dock space is available in Hoonah for permanent vessel moorage, as well as 1,500 feet of dock space for transient vessel moorage. They indicated that vessels of up to 150 in length can use moorage in Hoonah, and the Port of Hoonah is capable of handling rescue vessels (i.e., Coast Guard), ferries, and fuel barges. Over the last 10 years, community leaders reported that new dock space was constructed and improvements were made to the existing dock structure, including a fish cleaning station and electricity serving the dock. In addition, they indicated that progress is currently underway to make water available at the dock. In addition, work is in progress on a boat haul-out facility and an Environmental Protection Agency-certified boat cleaning station.

Community leaders also reported that a wide variety of fishing-related businesses and services are available in Hoonah, including fish processing plants, a commercial cold storage facility, sale, repair, and storage of fishing gear, boat repair services (welding, mechanical, machine shop, and hydraulics services), marine refrigeration, haul-out facilities for small boats (less than 60 tons) and large boats (more than 60 tons), a tidal grid for small boats only, dry dock storage, moorage for both commercial and recreational vessels, fish lodges, and sale of ice, bait, and tackle. For those fishing-related businesses and services not available in Hoonah, community leaders indicated that local residents most often travel to Juneau, Sitka, or Petersburg.

Medical Services

Local medical services are available in Hoonah at the Hoonah Medical Clinic, a qualified Emergency Care Center owned and operated by the Hoonah Indian Association. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Emergency services have marine, floatplane, helicopter, air, and limited road access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service volunteers and the local health aide, and alternative health care is provided by the Hoonah Volunteer EMS.[67]

Educational Opportunities

There are two schools in the community. Hoonah Elementary School instructs preschool through 6th grade, and Hoonah Jr./Sr. High School offers 6th through 12th grade education. As of 2011, the elementary school had 71 students 7 teachers, and the high school had 53 students and 8 teachers.[68]

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[65] Ibid.
[66] Ibid.
[67] Ibid.
[68] Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

The Hoonah Tlingit historically had fish camps in Hoonah and the surrounding area, including Glacier Bay and much of Icy Strait. Subsistence harvest of marine resources has always been foundational to the economy and way of life of the Tlingit people.[69,70] Salmon were perhaps the most important resource for the Tlingit. Traditionally, fish trap, gaffs, and spears were used to catch salmon. Steelhead, herring, herring eggs, ooligans (eulachon), and Dolly Varden were also caught and eaten. The Tlingit also utilized marine mammals (e.g., seal), deepwater fish (e.g., halibut), marine invertebrates (e.g., 'gumboot' chitons), and sea plants (e.g., seaweed, beach asparagus and goose tongue). A system of property ownership was in place over harvesting places, including streams, halibut banks, berry patches, hunting areas, intertidal areas, and egg harvesting sites.[71,72]

Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.[73] In 1912, the Hoonah Packing Company built a large salmon cannery one and a half miles north of Hoonah and operated the facility until 1923. Icy Strait Packing Company took ownership of the facility in 1934, and operated the facility until 1953. From 1954 until 1999, the facility continued to provide maintenance and support services to the Icy Strait fishing fleet.[74]

Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gillnet, troll, and set gillnet gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine gear, although the species harvested are typically pink and chum, the salmon species with lowest ex-vessel value. Other salmon fisheries target the higher value species (i.e., sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska's proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Treaty was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.[75]

In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska. The U.S. and Canada signed the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean in 1923, and since the Convention took effect in 1924, Pacific halibut fisheries have been managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission, earlier called the

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[69] Brock, M., P. Coiley-Kenner, and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska (2009). *A Compilation of Traditional Knowledge about the Fisheries of Southeast Alaska*. ADF&G Technical Paper No. 332. Retrieved March 30, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/04-652Final.pdf.
[70] Walter R., and T. H. Haas Goldschmidt. 1998. *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*, ed. Thomas F. Thornton. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.
[71] Alaska Native Heritage Center (2008). *Eyak, Tlingit, Haida & Tsimshian: Who We Are*. Retrieved November 23, 2011 from www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/eyak.
[72] See footnote 69.
[73] Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski, and Carroll (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf.
[74] Icy Strait Point (2011). *Our History*. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://www.icystraitpoint.com/AboutUs/History.
[75] See footnote 73.

International Fisheries Commission.[76] Halibut fisheries are restricted to use of hook and line gear, although a limited number of halibut can be caught and retained as incidental catch in salmon troll fisheries and sablefish trap fisheries, as well as bycatch in a variety of fisheries using diverse gear types.[77,78] Sablefish were first harvested in Southeast Alaska as bycatch in the halibut fishery.[79] By the 1930s, several state-managed sablefish fisheries began in Southeast inside waters, including a fishery in Chatham Strait. Sablefish are harvested using longline or pot gear, and the state fisheries that take place in inside waters are managed independently of the federal fishery.[80] In 1995, management of Alaskan halibut and sablefish fisheries shifted from limited entry to a system of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ).

Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species. Pacific cod fisheries utilize longline gear, while the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery uses dinglebar troll gear, a salmon power troll gear modified with a heavy metal bar to fish for groundfish. Management of the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery includes a winter closure for all users (except longliners) to protect nest-guarding males. Demersal rockfish are caught as bycatch in the halibut longline and trawl fisheries. A small directed fishery for flatfish (other than halibut) has also taken place in Southeast inside waters in recent decades, but effort has declined since 1999.[81]

Bait herring fisheries take place during the winter each year in Southeast Alaska, while roe is harvested in the spring. Bait and sac roe fisheries use purse seine and set gillnet gear, and roe is also harvested in spawn-on-kelp closed-pound fisheries.[82] A "closed-pound" is a single, floating, rectangular frame structure with suspended webbing that is used to enclose herring long enough for them to spawn on kelp included in the enclosure.[83] Crab fisheries in Southeast Alaska target red, golden and blue king crab, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab. Dive fisheries for sea cucumber and sea urchin began to grow in Southeast Alaska in recent decades.[84] The impact of an increasing sea otter population in Southeast Alaska on stocks of Dungeness crab, sea cucumber, and sea urchin has led to significant economic losses in these fisheries in recent

[76] International Pacific Halibut Commission (2006). *History*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.iphc.int/publications/pamphlet/1IPHCHistoryPage.pdf.
[77] International Pacific Halibut Commission (2012). *Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations 2012.* Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.iphc.int/publications/regs/2012iphcregs.pdf.
[78] Williams, G. (2010). "Halibut Bycatch limits in the 2010 Alaska groundfish fishery." *IPHC Report of Assessment and Research Activities*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.iphc.washington.edu/publications/rara/2010/2010.299.Halibutbycatchlimitsinthe2010Alaskagroundfishfishery.pdf.
[79] Woodby, D., D. Carlile, S. Siddeek, F. Funk, J. H. Clark, and L. Hulbert (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf.
[80] Carroll, K. and K. Green (2012). *The Southeast Alaska Northern Southeast Inside Sablefish Fishery Information Report, With Outlook for the 2011 Fishery*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 08-44. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FMR12-28.pdf.
[81] See footnote 79.
[82] Ibid.
[83] Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. (2011). *2011 Southeast Alaska Herring Spawn-On-Kelp Pound Fishery Management Plan*. Regional Information Report No. 1J11-01. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/RIR.1J.2011.01.PDF.
[84] See footnote 79.

years.[85]

When President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed Glacier Bay a National Monument in February, 1925, fisheries were of little interest to the ecologists and other scientists who hoped to see the glaciers and fjords protected.[86] However, concern grew about the impact of commercial fisheries on the ability of the Park Service to preserve the Park as an ecological reserve. With the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and ANILCA in 1980, the National Monument became a National Park and Preserve, including In 1983, the National Park Service (NPS) proposed a rule that would close waters in the wilderness designated areas (referred to here as 'wilderness waters') to all forms of commercial fishing, and prohibit trawling in all areas of the Glacier Bay National Park. Local fishermen were angered and dismayed by this proposal, and NPS officials eventually discarded this original proposal. In 1983-1984, NPS officials negotiated with representatives of the State of Alaska, as well as Park employees, commercial fishermen, and environmentalists, but no agreement was reached. In 1990, a regulation was proposed to prohibit commercial fishing in wilderness waters, and to allow commercial fishing in non-wilderness waters of the Park until December 31, 1997. This regulation was intended to provide enough time for fishermen to plan ahead for the change.[87] In addition to closure of commercial fisheries, subsistence harvest of fish and wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.[88,89]

Hoonah is located in Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C and Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659. The closest federal Sablefish Regulatory Area is "Southeast Outside." In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that Hoonah participates actively in fisheries management processes in Alaska, and relies on regional organizations such as the Southeast Conference to provide information on fisheries management issues. When asked to describe challenges facing Hoonah's fishing economy, community leaders noted high fuel costs and low fish prices in Hoonah. In addition, one community leader reported that Hoonah fishermen have been affected by the timing of fisheries closures, which have coincided with peak run strength. Declining halibut IFQ allotments were also mentioned as having a negative impact on Hoonah.

Hoonah is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and has established a CQE called the Hoonah Community Fisheries Corporation.[90] The impetus for the CQE program followed the implementation of the halibut and sablefish IFQ program in 1995. The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share

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[85] McDowell Group (2011). *Sea Otter Impacts on Commercial Fisheries in Southeast Alaska*. Prepared for Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from http://www.scribd.com/doc/74857876/MCDOWELL-GROUP-2011-Sea-Otter-Impacts-Report.

[86] Mackovjak, J. 2010. *Navigating Troubled Waters: A History of Commercial Fishing in Glacier Bay, Alaska.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Retrieved October 26, 2012 from http://www.nps.gov/glba/historyculture/history-of-commercial-fishing-in-glacier-bay.htm.

[87] Catton, T. 1993. *Glacier Bay Administrative History.* Retrieved May 25, 2012 from: http://www.gustavushistory.org/articles/booksnarticles.aspx.

[88] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2011). *Subsistence Management Regulations for the Harvest of Fish and Shellfish on Federal Public Lands and Waters in Alaska*. Retrieved October 29, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fishregs11/entire.pdf.

[89] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Subsistence Management Program (2010). *Maps: Wildlife Management Units and Fisheries Management Areas.* Retrieved October 31, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/maps.cfml?maps=4.

[90] NOAA Fisheries, Alaska Regional Office (2012). *Name and Contact Information of Community Quota Entities*. Retrieved August 20, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/daily/cqenamescontacts.pdf.

program which issued transferable quota shares that allocated and apportionment of the annual Total Allowable Catch to eligible vessels and processors. Although the IFQ program resulted in many benefits to fishermen, processors, and support businesses, and unintended consequence was that many quota holders in smaller Alaskan communities either transferred quota outside the community or moved out themselves. In addition, as quota became increasingly valuable, entry into halibut or sablefish fisheries became difficult. In many cases, it was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors led to decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries. To address this issue, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council implemented the CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit corporation to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf.[91]

As of Fall 2013, the Hoonah Community Fisheries Corporation had not yet purchased any commercial halibut IFQ or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits for lease to eligible community members. However, the non-profit had acquired four halibut charter permits for lease to community members.[92]

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list noted three registered progressing facilities in Hoonah. The processing facility Dignon CO Inc. operates a seafood processing plant by the name of Hoonah Cold Storage in Hoonah. According to a survey of plant managers conducted by the AFSC in 2011, the plant began operations in 1986 and employs a maximum of 30 workers each year. Plant managers also indicated that up to 20 workers stay in company-provided housing during summer months.[93] Prior to 1986, the Hoonah Cold Storage had been operated for many years by the Thompson Fish Company.[94]

The Huna Fish Company operates a seafood processing plant in Hoonah. According to the 2011 survey of plant managers, the business began in 2009 and is run by one person, with an additional worker hired during busy workdays. The plant processes high end products and primarily delivers to high end restaurants. In addition, Wendy's Seafood operates a seafood processing plant in Hoonah.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, annual fisheries-related revenue in Hoonah averaged $502,068, with an increasing trend over the decade. The primary sources of fisheries-related revenue were harbor usage fees, a raw fish tax, and the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. In addition, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that several thousand dollars were received in 2010

[91] North Pacific Fishery Management Council. (2010). *Review of the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program under the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program.* Retrieved October 23, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/CQEreport210.pdf.
[92] NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm.
[93] This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.
[94] Bellingham Cold Storage Company (2001). Customer of the Quarter: Northern Products. *The Icebreaker Newsletter*, April 2001. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from http://www.bellcold.com/Icebreakers/Apr01.pdf.

from port/dock usage, fishing gear storage on tribal land, and leasing of tribal land to members of the fishing industry. Further information about fisheries-related revenue sources is presented in Table 3.[95]

Commercial Fishing

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that salmon, halibut, sablefish, and crab are the most important local fisheries. They noted that salmon fisheries take place year-round, halibut and sablefish fisheries take place from March to November each year, and crab fishing is primarily conducted between February and April. In addition to these important fisheries, Hoonah residents also held permits in herring, shrimp, sea cucumber, octopi/squid, lingcod, and several other groundfish fisheries between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4). Community leaders indicated that the most common fishing gears used by Hoonah fishermen are longline, gillnet, troll, purse seine, and pots.

During the 2000-2010 period, Hoonah residents participated in state and federal commercial fisheries as permit, quota share account, and crew license holders, vessel owners, and employees and/or owners of fish buyer or processing companies. The number of residents involved in commercial fisheries generally decreased over the period, from 136 state permit holders, 118 crew license holders, and 111 vessels owned by Hoonah residents in 2000, to 118 state permit holders, 80 crew license holders, and 83 vessels owned by residents in 2010. The number of vessels homeported in Hoonah also decreased over the period, from 123 in 2000 to 70 in 2010. In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders echoed this decrease, indicating there were fewer commercial fishing boats in Hoonah compared to five years earlier. Despite these decreases in locally owned and homeported vessels, the number of fish buyers and total vessels making deliveries in Hoonah increased over the decade. Further statistics about commercial fishing activity in Hoonah are presented in Table 5.

Of 167 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits held by Hoonah permit holders in 2010, 127 (76%) were held in salmon fisheries, 17 (10.2%) in halibut fisheries, 10 (6%) in groundfish fisheries, 5 (3%) were held for sablefish, 4 (2.4%) for crab, 3 (1.8%) in 'other shellfish' fisheries, and 1 (0.6%) in a herring fishery. Permit numbers are presented in Table 4, and more details regarding permit types and trends are provided below.

Of 127 salmon CFEC permits held in 2010, 88 were statewide troll permits, 32 were statewide power gurdy troll permits, 4 were for the Southeast purse seine fishery, and 3 for the Southeast gillnet. That year, 47 (37%) of these salmon permits were actively fished. The number of salmon permit holders and the total number of permits held decreased slightly between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of permits actively fished remained relatively stable. It is important to note that, in addition to salmon permit types held in 2010, one Bristol Bay drift gillnet permit was also held by a Hoonah resident in 2000 and in 2003.

Of 17 halibut CFEC permits held in 2010, 16 were statewide longline permits for use on vessels under 60 feet in length, and 1 was a statewide hand troll permit. That year, 88% (15) halibut permits were actively fished. The number of halibut permit holders and the total number of permits held both decreased by almost 50% between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of permits that were actively fished remained relatively stable. In 2000, 2001, and 2004, at least one statewide halibut longline permit was also held for use on vessels 60 feet or over in length.

[95] A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

Of 10 groundfish CFEC permits held in 2010, six were held in statewide longline fisheries for miscellaneous saltwater finfish, two in the statewide dinglebar troll lingcod fishery, and two in the Southeast longline demersal shelf rockfish fishery. Of these, two (20%) were actively fished in 2010, both of which were statewide longline permits for miscellaneous saltwater finfish, for use on vessels under 60 feet in length. The number of permit holders and total groundfish permits held both declined by more than more than 70% between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of permits actively fished varied between 8% and 42%.

The number of sablefish CFEC permit holders in Hoonah declined from 11 in 2000 to 4 in 2010, while the number of permits held fell from 12 to 5. In 2010, sablefish permits were held in both the local 'Northern Southeast' longline fishery, and the statewide (excluding Southeast and Prince William Sound) longline fishery. In several earlier years of the decade, several statewide (unrestricted) permits were also held for use on vessels 60 feet in length or over, as well as a statewide pot gear permit, for use on vessels 60 feet in length or over.

In 2010, Hoonah residents also held two Southeast shrimp pot gear CFEC permits, one Southeast sea cucumber dive fishery permit, two Southeast Tanner crab permits (one associated with pot gear, the other with ring nets), one Southeast red/blue king/Tanner crab permit associated with pot gear, one Southeast Dungeness crab pot gear permit, and one Norton Sound herring gillnet permit. Of the crab permits, only the red/blue king/Tanner crab permit was actively fished that year, although a majority of crab permits were actively fished in earlier years of the 2000-2010 period. Both shrimp permits were actively fished in 2010. The sea cucumber permit was held from 2001 to 2010, but was not actively fished in any of these years. Roe herring gillnet permits were actively fished in 2000 in the Security Cove and Bristol Bay gillnet fisheries, but no herring permits held later in the decade were actively fished. Information about CFEC permits is presented in Table 4.

In addition to CFEC permit, Hoonah residents also held federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits and Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, 16 Hoonah residents held a total of 16 LLP permits in federal groundfish fisheries. Of these, two were actively fished that year (12%). The number of groundfish LLPs held remained very stable over the decade, increasing from 15 held in 2000. In addition, one crab LLP was held in Hoonah from 2004 to 2010, and was actively fished in five of these years. Also in 2010, 11 Hoonah residents held a total of 11 FFP permits, of which 2 were actively fished (18%). Information about permits held in these federal fisheries is also presented in Table 4.

In the year 2000, 40 Hoonah residents held quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery, decreasing to 25 quota share accounts held in 2010. Total quota shares held decreased from 1,430,321 to 988,712 over the same period. The annual halibut IFQ allotment increased by approximately 40% higher than 2000 levels by 2005, and then decreased to 30% below 2000 levels in 2010. Sablefish catch share participation also showed an overall decrease over the 2000-2010 period, after a peak in activity in the middle of the decade. The number of quota share account holders initially increased from four in 2000 to five in 2004 and 2005, and then declined to three accounts from 2006-2010. The total quota shares held in Hoonah increased from 903,029 in 2000 to a high of 1,471,383 held in 2004, and then declined to 780,829. Sablefish IFQ allotment increased to 6% above 2000 levels in 2004 before decreasing to 27% below 2000 levels by 2010. No quota share accounts or quota shares were held by Hoonah residents in federal crab catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010. Information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

Hoonah was also active in fish processing between 2000 and 2010. One shore-side

processor was present throughout the decade, and an additional processor began operation in 2010. The number of fish buyers present each year in Hoonah fluctuated between a high of 22 and low of 5. Total landings and ex-vessel revenue in Hoonah over this period are considered confidential given the small number of processors present in Hoonah. In 2010, Hoonah ranked 33rd in landings and 28th in ex-vessel revenue out of 67 Alaskan communities that received commercial fisheries landings that year (Table 5).

Total ex-vessel revenue recorded by fish buyers based in Hoonah ranged between $5.1 and $12.3 million dollars between 2000 and 2010, with the low occurring in 2009 and the high occurring in 2004 (Table 9). Total landed pounds by vessels landing catch in Hoonah between 2000 and 2010 averaged 3.3 million pounds annually with a high of 6.7 million pounds in 2005 and a low of 2.1 million pounds in 2002. With regards to individual species, most landings by species are considered confidential due to the low number of fish buyers or vessels landing that species; however, some information can be reported regarding halibut, 'other' groundfish, 'other' shellfish, Pacific cod, and salmon. Halibut and salmon landings provided the most value to the community between 2000 and 2010. In the years where data is not considered confidential, fish buyers reported an average of $2.8 million dollars in halibut landings and $3 million dollars in salmon landings. Landings of all other species were valued at under $75,000 annually in those years for which data can be reported (Table 9).

In addition, some information can be reported regarding landings delivered by Hoonah vessel owners, including all delivery locations. Landings of salmon, halibut, Pacific cod, and 'other groundfish' can be reported for all years. On average between 2000 and 2010, Hoonah vessel owners landed 1,508,207 net pounds of salmon, 179,041 net pounds of halibut, 27,379 net pounds of Pacific cod, and 17,710 net pounds of 'other groundfish'. These landings were valued, respectively, at $915,936, $549,417, $13,603, and $11,167 in ex-vessel revenue, on average. For those years in which data can be reported, Hoonah vessel owners landed an average of 157,044 net pounds of sablefish and 32,350 net pounds of crab, valued at $479,471 and $70,607 in ex-vessel revenue, respectively. Other years of sablefish and crab, as well as all years of herring, pollock, 'other shellfish', and finfish landings and ex-vessel revenue data, are considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 10).

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax[1]	$151,000	$100,000	$100,000	$159,864	$135,480	$119,000	$130,252	$130,251	$142,164	$149,023	$150,000
Shared Fisheries Business Tax[1]	$93,424	$116,635	$131,819	$119,124	$97,122	$135,684	$195,296	$133,367	$141,370	$131,371	$148,504
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel transfer tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage[2]	$203,600	$203,600	$198,600	$184,887	$226,350	$243,100	$201,000	$235,000	$286,500	$293,225	$319,650
Port/dock usage[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$6,426
Fishing gear storage on tribal land[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$8,333
Leasing tribal land to members of the fishing industry[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$1,723
Marine fuel sales tax[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total fisheries-related revenue[4]	*$448,024*	*$420,235*	*$430,419*	*$463,875*	*$458,952*	*$497,784*	*$526,548*	*$498,618*	*$570,034*	*$573,619*	*$634,636*
Total municipal revenue (in millions)[5]	*$2,494,770*	*$2,031,274*	*$2,176,090*	*$3,180,918*	*$2,382,033*	*$2,925,224*	*$3,962,629*	*$7,170,447*	*$5,557,461*	*$6,246,862*	*$5,488,873*

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

[1] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.) *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

[2] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

[3] Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

[4] Total fisheries related revenue represents a sum of all known revenue sources in the previous rows.

[5] Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the City reports each year in its municipal budget. Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) [1]	Total permits	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	16
	Active permits	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	2
	% of permits fished	26%	40%	26%	28%	26%	26%	26%	31%	25%	12%	12%
	Total permit holders	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	16
Crab (LLP) [1]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Federal Fisheries Permits [1]	Total permits	10	10	10	6	7	7	8	10	10	11	11
	Fished permits	0	0	0	3	4	3	4	5	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	50%	57%	43%	50%	50%	20%	18%	18%
	Total permit holders	9	9	9	6	7	7	8	10	10	11	11
Crab (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	6	7	7	7	4	4	4	3	4	3	4
	Fished permits	6	4	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	1	1
	% of permits fished	100%	57%	71%	71%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	33%	25%
	Total permit holders	7	6	6	7	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
Other shellfish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	2	2	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
	Fished permits	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
	% of permits fished	50%	50%	0%	66%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	33%	66%
	Total permit holders	2	2	0	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Halibut (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	30	28	25	26	21	20	21	19	19	17	17
	Fished permits	25	23	23	22	19	18	18	17	16	14	15
	% of permits fished	83%	82%	92%	85%	90%	90%	86%	89%	84%	82%	88%
	Total permit holders	30	28	25	26	21	20	20	19	19	17	17
Herring (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	12	12	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	5	5
	Fished permits	11	11	10	9	9	9	7	8	7	5	5
	% of permits fished	92%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	6	4	4
Groundfish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	34	30	24	22	25	24	14	15	12	12	10
	Fished permits	6	6	4	3	2	2	3	5	5	3	2
	% of permits fished	18%	20%	17%	14%	8%	8%	21%	33%	42%	25%	20%
	Total permit holders	26	23	20	18	21	19	12	12	9	9	7
Other Finfish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	138	135	132	135	137	138	139	135	131	131	127
	Fished permits	55	60	42	47	53	55	53	53	48	48	47
	% of permits fished	40%	44%	32%	35%	39%	40%	38%	39%	37%	37%	37%
	Total permit holders	126	126	122	124	121	123	122	120	116	116	113
Total CFEC Permits[2]	*Permits*	*224*	*214*	*199*	*202*	*200*	*199*	*191*	*185*	*178*	*172*	*167*
	Fished permits	*106*	*105*	*84*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*85*	*88*	*82*	*72*	*72*
	% of permits fished	*47%*	*49%*	*42%*	*44%*	*45%*	*45%*	*45%*	*48%*	*46%*	*42%*	*43%*
	Permit holders	*136*	*135*	*133*	*132*	*130*	*132*	*130*	*128*	*122*	*121*	*118*

[1] National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on License Limitation Program, Alaska Federal Processor Permits (FPP), Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), and Permit holders. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

[2] Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders[1]	Count Of All Fish Buyers[2]	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities[3]	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents[4]	Vessels Homeported[4]	Vessels Landing Catch in Hoonah[2]	Total Net Pounds Landed in Hoonah[2,5]	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Hoonah[2,5]
2000	118	13	1	111	123	179	2,309,123	$6,314,287
2001	107	6	1	103	105	140	2,588,569	$6,015,076
2002	89	10	1	97	96	129	2,116,495	$5,108,681
2003	81	6	1	95	81	131	2,926,366	$6,753,933
2004	96	5	1	90	80	379	5,551,029	$12,327,363
2005	79	12	1	88	74	357	6,712,588	$8,995,881
2006	90	17	1	87	69	335	3,301,447	$8,940,614
2007	107	15	1	89	72	324	3,113,796	$8,598,766
2008	97	22	1	86	69	335	3,089,870	$9,408,770
2009	86	21	1	86	71	289	2,194,979	$4,803,433
2010	80	19	2	83	70	297	2,361,543	$6,873,166

Note: Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.

[1] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

[2] Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

[3] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Data on Alaska fish processors.* ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

[4] Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

[5] Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	40	1,430,321	176,786
2001	39	1,619,754	216,685
2002	37	1,300,182	177,409
2003	31	1,200,594	163,573
2004	29	1,167,825	190,612
2005	32	1,226,977	212,455
2006	31	1,207,015	202,833
2007	31	1,282,099	188,160
2008	25	1,157,887	129,135
2009	26	996,593	94,398
2010	25	988,712	83,806

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	4	903,029	105,604
2001	5	903,029	99,826
2002	4	1,016,080	107,441
2003	4	1,016,080	119,257
2004	5	1,471,383	183,665
2005	5	1,016,080	119,976
2006	3	780,829	90,284
2007	3	780,829	86,584
2008	3	780,829	82,642
2009	3	780,829	70,439
2010	3	780,829	66,095

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Hoonah: 2000-2010.

	Total Net Pounds[1]										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	1,054,348	1,407,455	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	136,480	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,072	47,101
Other Shellfish	--	--	2,817	--	--	--	--	6,155	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	110,795	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	4,545,550	1,614,973	1,336,240	1,553,989	1,342,450	1,383,417
Total[2]	*1,301,623*	*1,407,455*	*2,817*	*--*	*--*	*4,545,550*	*1,614,973*	*1,342,395*	*1,553,989*	*1,388,522*	*1,430,518*
	Ex-vessel Value (Nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	$2,754,371	$2,752,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	$74,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$29,538	$20,860
Other Shellfish	-	-	$12,425	-	-	-	-	$41,364	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	$40,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total[2]	*$2,869,408*	*$2,752,576*	*$12,425*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$41,364*	*$0*	*$29,538*	*$20,860*

Note: Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

1 Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

2 Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Hoonah Residents: 2000-2010.

	***Total Net Pounds*[1]**										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	31,440	37,883	-	-	-	27,728	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	179,526	277,236	288,643	144,019	218,295	167,018	197,863	155,159	114,543	113,897	113,255
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	23,160	38,159	35,401	23,005	11,112	11,019	15,520	11,303	8,760	8,849	8,517
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	98,769	48,915	50,884	3,889	2,546	19,855	10,913	19,988	17,932	11,570	15,913
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	248,869	218,907	144,507	124,954	128,572	144,371	-	133,962	112,209	-	-
Salmon	1,468,309	2,621,352	1,077,981	1,353,723	1,220,362	1,974,934	1,572,794	1,625,727	1,241,461	1,338,650	1,094,985
Total[2]	*2,050,073*	*3,242,452*	*1,597,416*	*1,649,590*	*1,580,887*	*2,344,925*	*1,797,090*	*1,946,139*	*1,494,905*	*1,472,966*	*1,232,670*
	Ex-vessel Value (Nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	$72,662	$87,198	-	-	-	$51,959	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	$470,021	$550,431	$631,135	$423,892	$654,529	$508,763	$746,997	$680,424	$494,907	$339,753	$543,332
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	$12,238	$26,567	$25,388	$19,138	$5,740	$7,042	$8,093	$4,998	$5,242	$4,300	$4,088
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	$39,661	$27,291	$29,247	$992	$562	$11,647	$6,214	$10,700	$10,016	$6,692	$6,608
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	$828,332	$676,371	$453,305	$377,426	$344,556	$446,427	-	$360,824	$348,531	-	-
Salmon	$736,614	$915,607	$396,958	$388,570	$873,373	$770,662	$1,364,216	$1,202,686	$1,460,952	$924,604	$1,041,050
Total[2]	*$2,159,529*	*$2,283,464*	*$1,536,033*	*$1,210,017*	*$1,878,761*	*$1,796,501*	*$2,125,520*	*$2,259,633*	*$2,319,648*	*$1,275,349*	*$1,595,079*

Note: Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

1 Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

2 Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that sportfishing activity in Hoonah takes place both from shore and from boats, including private boats owned by local residents and non-locals, as well as charter boats or party boats. Community leaders perceived that the number of charter boats present in Hoonah has increased in the last five years, and noted that primary species targeted by sport fishermen in Hoonah include Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, halibut, shrimp, crab, and clams.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of active sport fish guide businesses in Hoonah increased slightly. The number of licensed sport fish guides present in the community increased in the middle of the decade before falling back to 2000 levels by 2010. The number of sportfishing licenses purchased by local residents decreased over the decade, from 620 in 2000 to 314 in 2010. In contrast, the number of sportfishing licenses sold in Hoonah increased, from 952 in 2000 to between 2,000 and 3,000 per year from 2008 to 2010. These license trends can be explained in part by the increase in cruise ship tourism in Hoonah over the decade, which brought a greater number of visitors to the community.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,[96] conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following species targeted by private anglers in Hoonah: in freshwater, coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, and steelhead; in saltwater, Chinook, chum, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, Pacific halibut, rockfish, and lingcod. The survey also noted sport harvest of Dungeness crab and hardshell clams by Hoonah residents. Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G[97] show that Pacific halibut, coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and rockfish species were the most important charter targets out of Hoonah. On average between 2000 and 2010, 1,687 halibut, 704 coho salmon, 121 Chinook salmon, and 171 rockfish (including yelloweye, pelagic, and other species) were kept per year. Other species that were also caught during charters out of Hoonah between 2000 and 2010 included chum and sockeye salmon and lingcod. It is also important to note that halibut, small Chinook salmon, and coho were the three species most often released after being caught during charters out of Hoonah.

Hoonah is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area G – Glacier Bay. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. In saltwater, non-Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more days than Alaska resident anglers, while in freshwater the two groups fished about the same number of angler days on average. Saltwater sportfishing was much more important in this region than freshwater between 2000 and 2010. Information about the sportfishing sector in and near Hoonah is displayed in Table 11.

[96] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/ (Accessed September 2011).

[97] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses[1]	Sport Fish Guide Licenses[1]	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents[2]	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Hoonah[2]
2000	4	11	620	952
2001	5	15	634	968
2002	4	13	536	891
2003	3	12	518	959
2004	3	20	362	1,077
2005	6	17	343	1,204
2006	8	17	414	1,591
2007	8	17	331	1,754
2008	10	17	401	2,939
2009	8	12	320	2,779
2010	9	13	314	1,899

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents[3]	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents[3]	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents[3]	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents[3]
2000	32,212	80,684	3,879	11,706
2001	32,150	73,209	4,957	14,530
2002	24,968	66,921	5,024	11,767
2003	28,586	73,742	3,350	10,392
2004	26,628	86,478	3,741	8,956
2005	37,754	80,680	5,154	12,124
2006	23,379	67,609	4,580	9,338
2007	23,316	75,048	3,733	11,140
2008	24,339	66,296	3,926	9,886
2009	22,970	72,576	4,634	17,504
2010	20,043	65,085	4,167	10,838

[1] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish guide licenses and businesses, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

[2] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

[3] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/ (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence is an important part of the way of life in Hoonah. Marine subsistence resources utilized by Hoonah residents include salmon, halibut, and shellfish.[98] According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, black seaweed is also an important local subsistence resource. Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported by ADF&G regarding the percentage of Hoonah households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes or per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12).

However, information is available from an earlier ADF&G subsistence survey regarding the percentage of Hoonah households involved in the harvest of non-salmon fish, marine invertebrates, and marine mammals in 1996. That year, the species of marine invertebrates harvested by the greatest percentage of Hoonah households included butter clams (47% of households reported harvesting), heart cockles (38%), Pacific littleneck clams (31%), black chitons (29%), Dungeness crab (29%), shrimp (14%), red king crab (12%), Tanner crab (12%), octopus (8%), and basket cockles (5%). The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Hoonah households included Dolly Varden (43% of households harvested), herring (25%), red rockfish (17%), cutthroat trout (14%), sablefish (13%), lingcod (10%), Pacific cod (10%), rainbow trout (5%), and skates (5%). In addition, Hoonah households harvested herring roe on hemlock branches as well as spawn on kelp fisheries. Species of marine mammal harvested by Hoonah residents in 1996 included harbor seal.[99]

It is important to note than in many cases, the number of households reporting use of these subsistence resources was greater than the number involved in harvest, indicating the presence of sharing networks in Hoonah. Sharing networks also extend between communities. In an ethnographic research project conducted between 2004 and 2006, individual 'high harvesters' in Hoonah were reported to harvest enough salmon for multiple households. One informant from Hoonah indicated that one household supplied fish for as many as seven households, including five in Hoonah and two in Juneau. In addition, Hoonah households received salmon from a family member living in Sitka.[100]

Information was reported by ADF&G regarding subsistence harvest of salmon in Gustavus during the 2000-2010 period. Since prehistory, salmon have been perhaps the most important subsistence resource for the Tlingit people.[101] Hoonah residents harvest all five species of salmon for subsistence purposes. Hoonah fishermen report using beach seines and purse seines for harvest of sockeye, chum, and pink salmon, as well as troll gear or rod and reel for harvest of coho.[102] In 2008, the most recent year for which ADF&G data were available, 69 subsistence salmon permits were issued to Hoonah households, of which 57 were returned. These numbers represent a substantial decline from permit numbers earlier in the decade. On

[98] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[99] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS).* ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/ (Accessed February 2011).
[100] Brock, M., P. Coiley-Kenner, and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska. (2009). *A Compilation of Traditional Knowledge about the Fisheries of Southeast Alaska*. ADF&G Technical Paper No. 332. Retrieved March 30, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/04-652Final.pdf.
[101] Alaska Native Heritage Center. (2008). *Eyak, Tlingit, Haida & Tsimshian: Who We Are*. Retrieved November 23, 2011 from www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/eyak.
[102] See footnote 100.

average, sockeye salmon were the most heavily harvested for subsistence purpose, with an average of 2,394 sockeye taken per year. Chum salmon were also important relative to the other salmon species, with an average of 1,250 chum taken per year. Very few Chinook salmon were reported to have been harvested for subsistence purposes, although Hoonah fishers reported that Chinook are present in the Hoonah area all year long.[103] Information about subsistence salmon harvest is presented in Table 13, while no information was available regarding marine invertebrate or non-salmon fish (other than halibut) harvest during the 2000-2010 period.

Information is also available from ADF&G's regarding subsistence harvest of halibut and several species of marine mammals in Hoonah between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, 236 Subsistence Halibut Fishing Certificates (SHARC) were issued to residents of Hoonah. Of these, 60 SHARC cards were fished that year, and a total of 13,853 pounds of halibut were harvested through the program. The number of SHARC cards issued initially increased, from 315 in 2003 to 354 in 2007, and then fell by approximately 100 between 2007 and 2008. SHARC program Participation and harvest numbers appear to have decreased between 2003 and 2010. The highest volume harvest of halibut harvested during this period was reported in 2006, with 35,989 pounds harvested on 139 active SHARC cards. Information about subsistence halibut harvest is presented in Table 14.

According to data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ADF&G, marine mammal harvest in Hoonah focused primarily on sea otter and harbor seal, with an average harvest of 27 sea otter and 76 harbor seal per year, for those years in which data were reported between 2000 and 2010. No information was reported by management agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, walrus, Steller sea lion, or spotted seal during the 2000-2010 period (Table 15).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (Pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.
Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/ (Accessed February 2011).

[103] Ibid.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued[1]	Salmon Permits Returned[1]	Chinook Salmon Harvested[1]	Chum Salmon Harvested[1]	Coho Salmon Harvested[1]	Pink Salmon Harvested[1]	Sockeye Salmon Harvested[1]	Lbs of Marine Inverts[2]	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish[2]
2000	237	151	n/a	332	38	284	2,362	n/a	n/a
2001	302	200	n/a	2,260	296	140	2,400	n/a	n/a
2002	282	142	n/a	382	8	318	3,158	n/a	n/a
2003	301	69	n/a	6,870	476	18	5,338	n/a	n/a
2004	162	84	n/a	51	20	144	2,921	n/a	n/a
2005	130	53	n/a	71	15	93	1,751	n/a	n/a
2006	79	29	n/a	11	8	79	761	n/a	n/a
2007	60	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	69	57	1	24	115	n/a	459	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

[1] Fall, J.A., C. Brown, N. Braem, J.J. Simon, W.E. Simeone, D.L. Holen, L. Naves, L. Hutchinson-Scarborough, T. Lemons, and T.M. Krieg. 2011, revised. Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2008 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 359, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

[2] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/ (Accessed February 2011).

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Hoonah: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	315	138	61,096
2004	339	133	41,304
2005	334	126	25,189
2006	331	139	35,989
2007	354	117	20,903
2008	251	108	16,291
2009	262	109	19,085
2010	236	60	13,853

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

Source: Fall, J.A. and D. Koster. 2011. Subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 357, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

Table 15. Subsistence Harvests of Marine Mammal Resources, Hoonah: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales[1]	# of Sea Otters[2]	# of Walrus[2]	# of Polar Bears[2]	# of Steller Sea Lions[3]	# of Harbor Seals[3]	# of Spotted Seals[3]
2000	n/a	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	148	n/a
2001	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	143	n/a
2002	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	96	n/a
2003	n/a	43	n/a	n/a	n/a	52	n/a
2004	n/a	50	n/a	n/a	n/a	106	n/a
2005	n/a	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	n/a
2006	n/a	34	n/a	n/a	n/a	56	n/a
2007	n/a	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	n/a
2008	n/a	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	n/a
2009	n/a	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	53	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

[1] Frost, K.J., and R.S. Suydam. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006. J. Cetacean Res. Manage. 11(3): 293–299. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

[2] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. Marking, Tagging and Reporting Program data bases for northern sea otter, Pacific walrus and polar bear. Office of Marine Mammals Management. Anchorage, Alaska. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

[3] Wolfe, R.J., Fall, J.A. and M. Riedel. 2009. The subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in 2008. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 347, Anchorage.