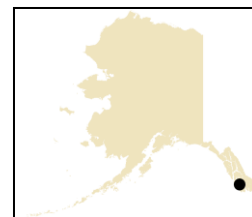


## **Klawock (kla-WOCK)**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1</sup>

Klawock is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island (PWI), on Klawock Inlet, across from Klawock Island. It is 7 miles road north of Craig, 24 road miles from Hollis, and 56 air miles west of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.3 square miles of water. Incorporated in 1929, Klawock is a first-class city, is located in the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, there were 755 residents, ranking Klawock 81<sup>st</sup> of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 4.6%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population declined by 8.43% with an average annual growth rate of -0.58; which was less than the statewide average of 0.75% and reflective of steady decline punctuated by slight variable increases.

Klawock is a mixed Tlingit and non-Native city. In 2010, 48.3% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 50.9% in 2000; 38.4% identified themselves as White, compared to 41.0% in 2000; 0.5% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 0.5% in 2000; 0.3% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0.0% in 2000; 0.1% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.1% in 2000; 11.8% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 7.4% in 2000; and 0.5% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 0.1% in 2000. Information regarding trends in race and ethnicity can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in Klawock was 2.54, compared to 3.0 in 1990 and 2.73 in 2000. Also in 2010, there were a total of 363 housing units, compared to 281 in 1990 and 368 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 51% were owner-occupied, compared to 56% in 2000; 31% were renter-occupied, compared to 29% in 2000; 11% were vacant, compared to 13% in 2000; and 7% were occupied seasonally, compared to 2% in 2000.

The gender distribution in Klawock was male biased in 2010 at 52.5% male and 47.5% female. This was similar to the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female), and slightly more even than the distribution in 2000 (55.4% male, 44.6% female). The median age that year was 41.4 years, which was higher than both the statewide median of 33.8 and 2000 median of 34.5.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

Compared with 2000, Klawock’s population structure was somewhat less expansive in 2010. In addition, most age cohorts showed age transitions consistent with a stable population, meaning that as they aged, their structure generally remained the same. In 2010, 28.1% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 32.7% in 2000; 20.5% were over the age of 59, compared to 11.5% in 2000; 41.9% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 44.8% in 2000; and 9.5% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 11.0% in 2000.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	722	-
2000	854	-
2001	-	866
2002	-	864
2003	-	845
2004	-	833
2005	-	778
2006	-	781
2007	-	741
2008	-	781
2009	-	782
2010	755	-

<sup>1</sup> (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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Klawock: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

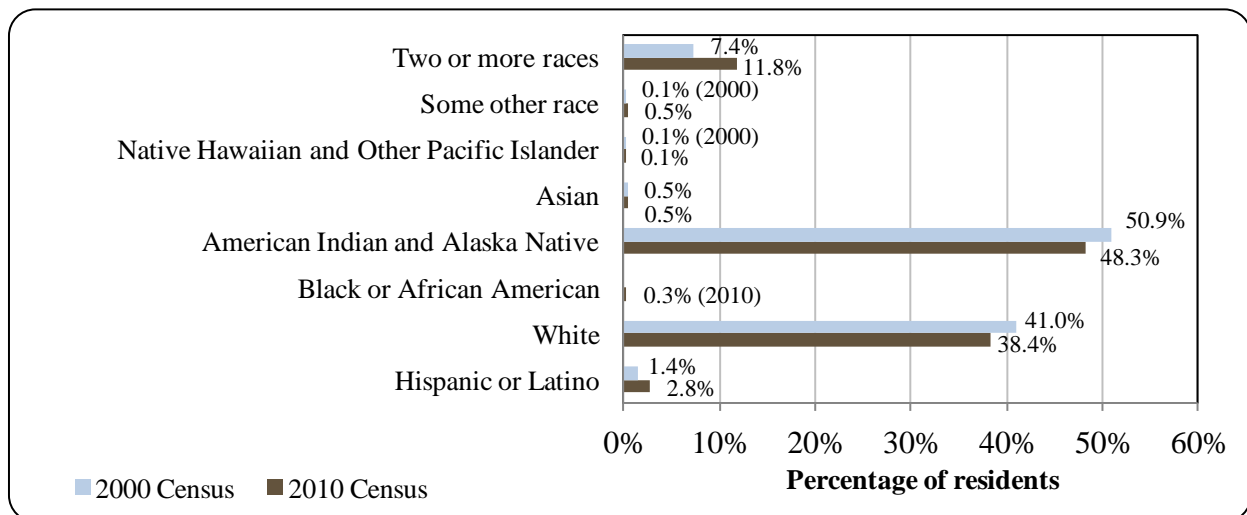
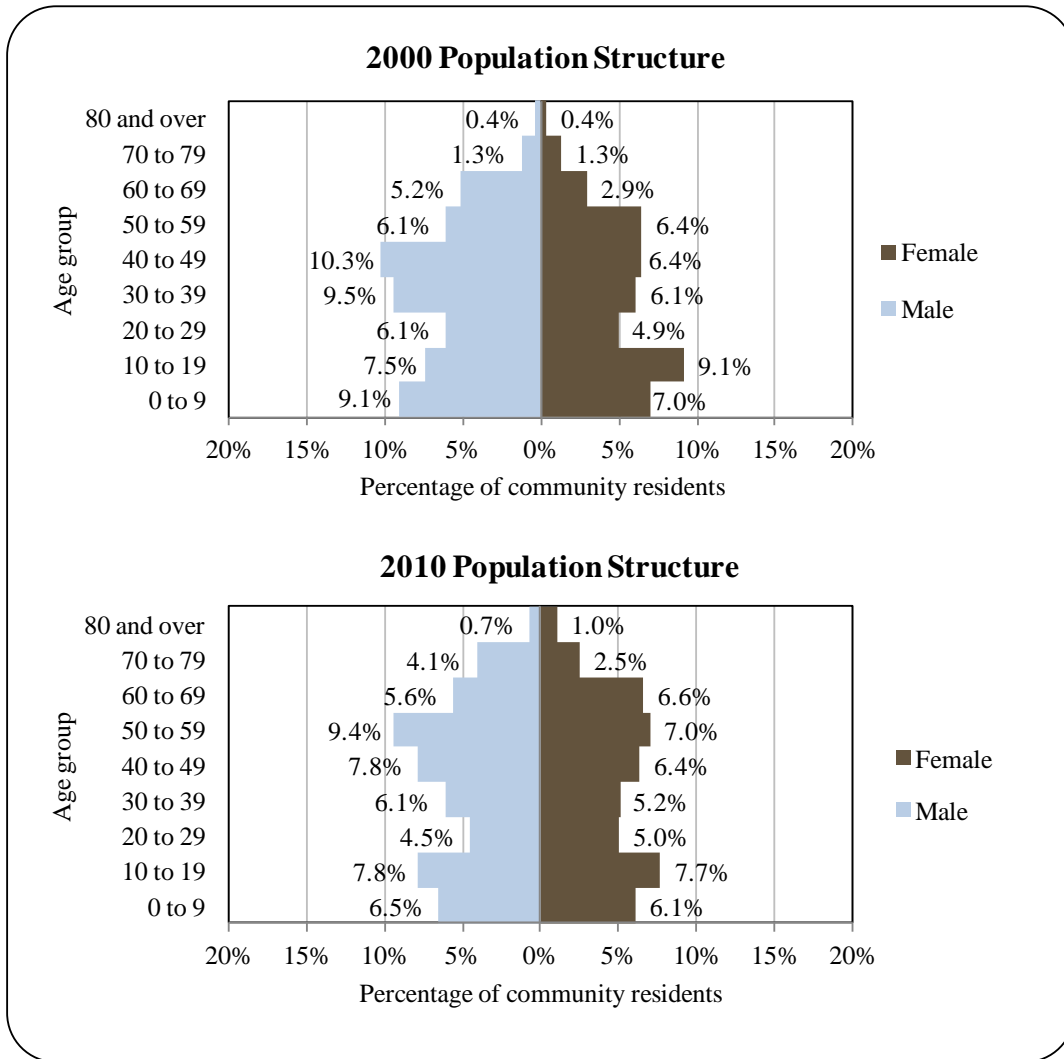


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Klawock Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



Gender distribution by age cohort was more even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 50 to 59 range (9.4% male, 7.0% female), followed by the 70 to 79 (4.1% male, 2.5% female) and 40 to 49 (7.8% male, 6.4% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 70 to 79 range. Information regarding trends in Klawock’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census’ 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>3</sup> estimated that 82.1% 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, an estimated 3.2% of residents had less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to an

<sup>3</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot 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.

estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 14.7% had a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 20.7% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 7.2% of resident held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 7.7% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*<sup>4</sup>

Klawock is a mixed Tlingit and non-Native city. The Island has been greatly influenced by logging operations. Most residents pursue a subsistence lifestyle to provide food sources. The community takes great pride in its Totem Park, which displays 21 restored totem poles and replicas from the old village. The Totem Park includes a heritage center and long house. Sale of alcohol is restricted to the city-owned package store.

Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and the Tlingit cultural areas. These two Native American groups had historically occupied the island sustaining themselves with a very elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting and harvesting practices as well as intricate trading networks.

The first settlers and missionaries to arrive in the area at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century encountered an almost completely depopulated island although there was evidence of once blossoming Indian communities, devastated by smallpox and measles. Haida and Tlingit populations are still present in many communities on the Island, including Klawock.

Originally Klawock was a summer fishing camp of Tuxekan, a Tlingit village. Its location facilitated the installation of a trading post and a salmon saltery in 1868 and some of the earliest canneries of Alaska a decade later. Many of these canneries were operated under contract with Chinese laborers. A hatchery was also functioning in Klawock Lake between 1897 and 1917.

Residents from nearby towns and beyond were attracted to the economic opportunities Klawock presented and built up the population of the town. The town was officially incorporated in 1929. In 1971 the Alaska Timber Corp. built a local sawmill. Soon after, the Klawock-Heenya Village Corp., the Shaan Seet Corp. of Craig, and Sealaska Timber Corp. expanded area facilities with a log sort yard outside of Klawock and a deep-water dock on Klawock Island. The State constructed a salmon hatchery on Klawock Lake in 1978, very near the former hatchery site. Logging activities continue to have had great importance in the area.

## **Natural Resources and Environment**

PWI is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63 °F (9 to 17 °C); winter temperatures range from 32 to 42 °F (0 to 6 °C). Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, with 40 inches of snow.<sup>5</sup>

The Klawock watershed has three main features including the bay, lagoon, and estuary; the Klawock River, and Klawock Lake. Four large rivers feed into Klawock Lake providing significant salmon spawning and rearing habitat. Halfmile and Thee Mile creeks are some of the

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<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

watershed's most productive streams in terms of salmon habitat for pink salmon, and the Klawock area is one of Southeast Alaska's largest producers of the species.<sup>6</sup>

The community is surrounded by muskegs, floodplains, tideflats, and intertidal zones. Eel grass beds have been identified as critical fish nursery areas, due to their high productivity and limited extent. Vegetation is dominated by mixed stands of Sitka spruce and hemlock. Shrubs common to the area include salmonberry, thimbleberry, devil's club, blueberry, rusty menziesia, and salal. Ground cover is comprised mostly of mosses, ferns, bunchberry, twisted stalk, and deer berry. Alders are found along many stream banks and disturbed areas. Interspersed muskegs are populated with mosses, sedges, and rushes. Intertidal and subtidal areas support growths of algae, kelp beds, and eel grass.<sup>7</sup>

Commercially important fish species include pollock, Pacific halibut, Pacific ocean perch, sablefish, turbot, sole, rockfish, herring, all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden char, and cutthroat and steelhead trout. Common marine mammals include Steller sea lions, harbor seals, Dall and harbor porpoises, and killer whales. Terrestrial mammals include Sitka black tailed deer, wolf, and black bear. Birds include many species of shorebirds and marine birds.<sup>8</sup>

Additional natural resources in the area include timber and ecosystem services derived from critical habitats. The 2009 Logjam timber sale opened up 3,422 acres of the Tongass National Forest to commercial harvesting with a potential yield of 73 million board feet.<sup>9</sup> Sealaska, the regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered corporation for southeast Alaska, also has active timber developments within Tribal lands on the island.<sup>10</sup> Local estuaries, riparian areas, and eel grass beds provide critical feeding and rearing habitat for a range of commercially important species.<sup>11</sup> In addition to important habitat, these areas provide valuable recreation resources for the community's tourism economy.<sup>12</sup>

Mineral developments in the area include the Niblack and Bokan Mountain mineral projects. The Niblack project is a copper-zinc-silver prospect which was in the final stages of exploration as of 2011.<sup>13</sup> Bokan Mountain mineral area is a source of uranium and rare earths on the southern portion of PWI.

Environmental hazards with the potential to impact Klawock include tsunami and storm surges. The west side of Klawock Island would bear the brunt of a tidal wave coming up through Bucareli Bay, providing some protection from the wave. Storm surges can cause extreme tides and shoreline erosion; as well as service and utility disruption.

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no

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<sup>6</sup> RAI Development Solutions (2007). *Klawock Community Plan 2007*. Retrieved July 26, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Klawock-CP-2007.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> City of Craig (2006). *Craig Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.craigak.com/documents/Craig%20Coastal%20Management%20Plan%20-%202007.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Forest Service (2009). *Logjam Timber Sale Record of Decision*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: [http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/projects/logjamDEIS/05\\_rod\\_logjam.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/projects/logjamDEIS/05_rod_logjam.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Sealaska Timber Corporation. (n.d.) Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.sealaskatimber.com/page/about-us>.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 7.

<sup>12</sup> HDR Alaska (2000). *City of Craig Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Craig-CP-2000.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/largemine/niblack/>.

significant environmental remediation projects active in Klawock in 2010.<sup>14</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>15</sup>

Klawock's economy is largely dependent on natural resource extraction. During the first 100 years of the community's existence, salmon fishing was the major contributor to local employment. At one time there were three canneries in operation locally until commercial fishing subsided. During the 1980s, timber grew in importance following the construction of a sawmill in 1971. By 1991, declining markets and less available timber resulted in the temporary shutdown of the timber industry.<sup>16</sup>

The community benefits commercially from its relatively close proximity to Craig, which acts as a regional hub for PWI. In addition, its industrial past left it with well developed port infrastructure capable of handling large vessels. There is a developing tourism industry, again bolstered by Klawock's proximity to Craig and PWI's well-connected transportation network. Recreational fishing, hunting, camping, and boating are all popular activities, and the community's rich cultural heritage provides a tourism draw through Native art and cultural events.<sup>17</sup> Top employers<sup>18</sup> in 2010 included: Alaska Commercial Co., Klawock City School District, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, City of Klawock, Klawock Coop Assn., Viking Lumber Company Inc., State of Alaska, Southeast Stevedoring Corp., Tlingit Haida Regional Housing Authority, and Community Connections Inc.

In 2010,<sup>19</sup> the estimated per capita income was \$24,266 and the estimated median household income was \$51,250, compared to \$14,621 and \$35,000 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,<sup>20</sup> the real per capita income (\$19,226) and real median household income (\$46,025) indicate an increase in both individual and household earnings. In 2010, Klawock ranked 119<sup>th</sup> of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 125<sup>th</sup> of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Klawock's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey (ACS) from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>21</sup> Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$9.88 million in

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<sup>14</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved July 26, 2012 from: [http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/site\\_archives.htm#southeast](http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/site_archives.htm#southeast).

<sup>15</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 6.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> 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/>.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing 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>.

<sup>20</sup> 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>).

<sup>21</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot 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.

total wages in 2010.<sup>22</sup> When matched with the 2010 decennial population, the per capita income equals \$13,080, which is significantly less than 2010 ACS estimates and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.<sup>23</sup>

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates, 68% of residents aged 16 and over were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 7.2%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 22.0% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall. Again, it is possible that the ACS did not capture accurate employment statistics due to Klawock's small population. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, unemployment was 16.5%, based on unemployment insurance claimants.<sup>24</sup> Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 63.1% worked in the private sector, an estimated 24.2% worked in the public sector, an estimated 11.8% were self-employed, and an estimated 1.0% were unpaid family workers. It should be noted that if accurate, the relatively high percentage of self-employed residents might impact the accuracy of ALARI estimates.

Klawock's economy was diverse in both 2010 and 2000. By industry, most (15.3%) employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors in 2010; followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (15.3%); construction sectors (15.0%); transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (13.1%); and retail trade sectors (11.5%). By occupation type, most (31.2%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions in that year; followed by natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (29.0%); production, transportation, or material moving positions (17.8%); sales or office positions (12.4%); and service positions (9.6%).

Overall, there were moderate shifts in employment by industry and occupation type. There were significant proportional gains in transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors; while there were significant proportional declines in retail trade, and other service sectors. By occupation type, there were significant proportional gains in the number of management and professional positions, while there were significant proportional declines in sales and office positions. Again, ACS estimates may have been biased. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (28.5%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities sectors (19.7%); and educational and health service sectors (13.9%). Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

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<sup>22</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>23</sup> See footnote 18.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

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

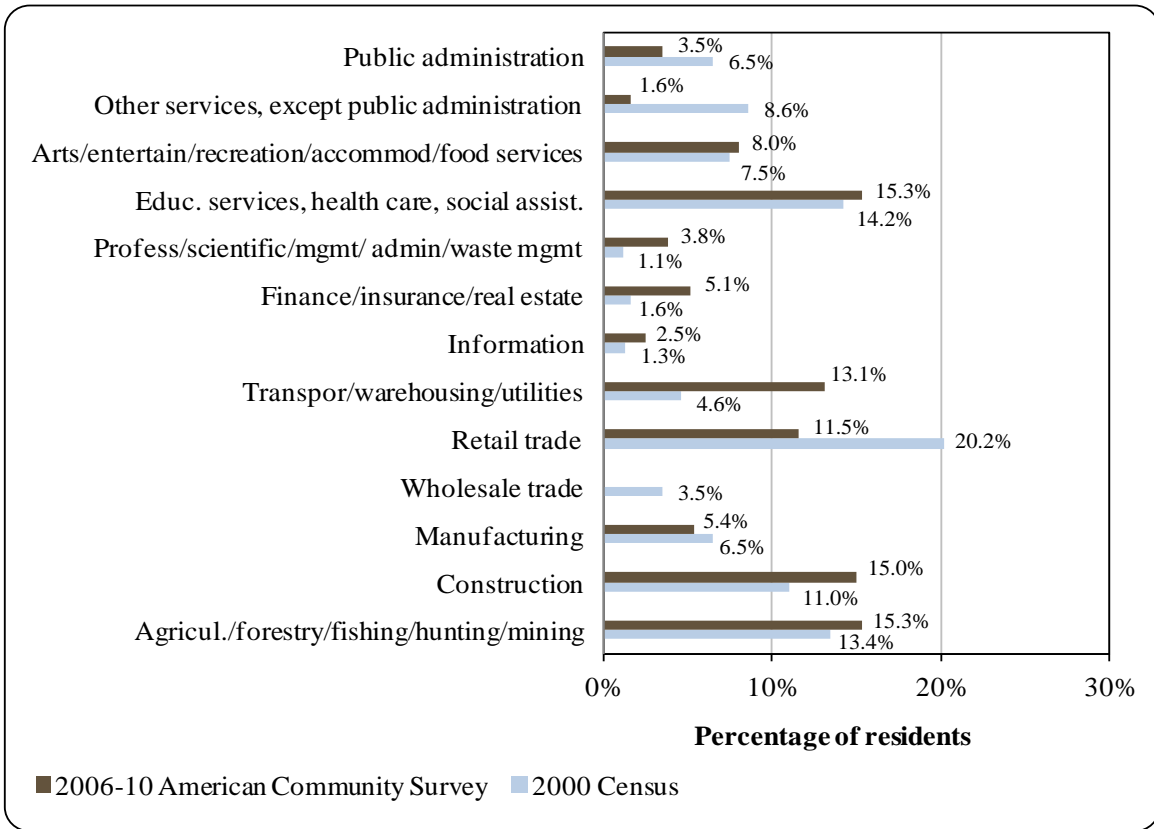
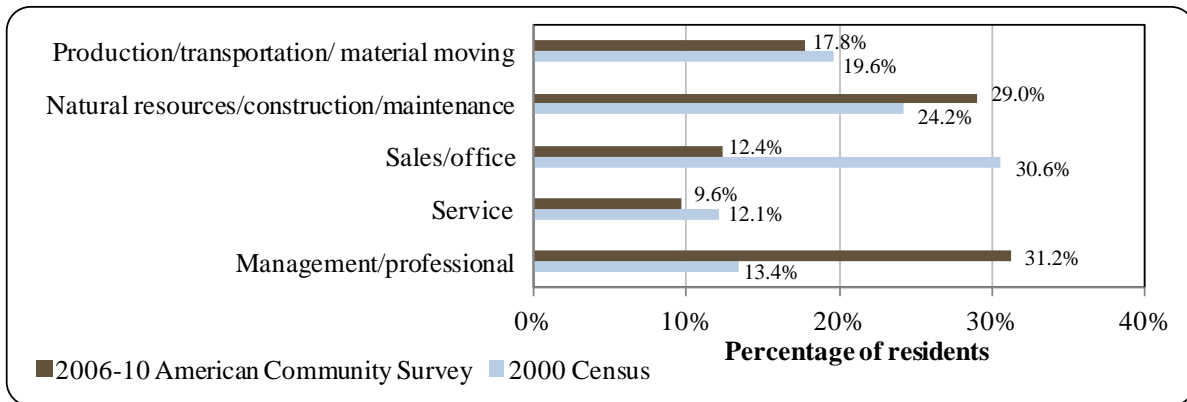


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Klawock (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Klawock was incorporated in 1929 as a First-class city with a “strong mayor” form of government. The City, located in an unorganized area, has a 5.5% tax on sales. There is a six-member City council, five-member school board, and six municipal employees. Klawock also has a federally recognized Tribal government, The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered regional corporation representing Klawock is the Sealaska Native



Corporation, which is headquartered in Juneau. The local ANCSA-chartered non-profit is the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes. Klawock Heenya Native Corporation is the local ANCSA-chartered village corporation and manages approximately 23,040 acres of land. The closest Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) office is located nearby in Craig. Residents of Klawock have to travel to Ketchikan to access to a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS). The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Petersburg.

When adjusted for inflation,<sup>25</sup> total municipal revenues declined by 73.3% between 2000 and 2010 from \$5.76 million, to \$1.99 million. However, it should be noted that municipal revenues are significantly influenced by outside revenues, resulting in yearly variability. In 2010, most locally generated revenues came from local taxes, rentals, and charges for services. Most outside revenues (\$1.11 million) came from intergovernmental grants and operating revenues. In that year, sales taxes accounted for 30.0% of total revenues, compared to 8.9% in 2000. State allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 6.7% of revenues, compared to less than one-percent from State Revenue Sharing in 2000.

State and federal fisheries-related grants awarded to Klawock between 2000 and 2010 included: \$104,137 in harbor repairs and improvements and \$400,000 for construction of a small boat harbor. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	\$5,761,654	\$514,462	\$22,357	\$25,000
2001	\$3,403,562	\$415,121	\$19,888	\$32,665
2002	\$3,635,486	\$420,875	\$19,938	\$21,668
2003	\$3,925,137	\$496,876	\$20,049	\$24,804
2004	\$1,752,067	\$462,400	-	n/a
2005	\$1,965,439	\$513,384	-	n/a
2006	\$1,481,584	\$594,035	-	\$400,000
2007	\$1,356,285	\$502,473	-	n/a
2008	\$1,669,005	\$597,905	-	n/a
2009	\$2,259,420	\$562,187	\$136,046	n/a
2010	\$1,992,216	\$597,695	\$135,218	n/a

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from <https://www.tax.state.ak.us>.

<sup>4</sup> The State Revenue Sharing program ceased in 2003 and was replaced by the Community Revenue Sharing program starting in 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

<sup>25</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI for 2010 from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Klawock is dependent on air transportation from Ketchikan, although it is connected to other communities through the island road system. The only airstrip on PWI is located here, with a 5,000-foot long by 100-foot wide paved runway. A seaplane base is operated by the state on the Klawock River. Ferry transportation is available to Hollis, 23 miles away. Klawock has a small boat harbor and boat launch ramp. A deep draft dock is located at Klawock Island, which is primarily used for loading timber. Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, and truck. As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Klawock costs \$867.<sup>26</sup>

### *Facilities*

Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Water is derived from a dam on Half Mile Creek and then treated, stored in a tank, and piped throughout Klawock. Most homes have a piped sewage collection, which receives secondary treatment. The City provides refuse collection, which is hauled to a unpermitted landfill shared with Craig and other island residents. The Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority (THREA) purchases electricity from Alaska Power & Telephone over the Craig/Klawock intertie. THREA also owns four standby diesel generators in Klawock. Public safety services are provided by the local police department and state trooper post. Fire and rescue services are provided by Klawock volunteer fire department and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and PWI area EMS. Communication services include local and long distance telephone, internet, and local television and radio. Public facilities include an Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood hall and Southeast Senior Services.<sup>27</sup>

Klawock harbor provides mooring for commercial vessels and recreational watercraft. The small boat harbor has berthing space for approximately 45 vessels. A 36-foot by 58-foot timber float is used for landing seaplanes.<sup>28</sup> In 2012, development was underway of additional harbor facilities including a new 1,800 square-foot harbormaster building. The facility will house public restrooms, shower facilities, and a reception area. Harbor improvements and additions conceptualized in a 2007 *Community Development Plan* included: 500 feet of float-dock space capable of accommodating large fishing vessels, yachts, and small cruise ships; a 100-foot commercial fuel float and additional fuel storage; a 300-foot service wharf adjacent to a 12,000 square foot heavy duty wharf apron and 7,000 square foot open or covered storage area; 4,000 square foot sales and service center; a 2,000 square foot gear make-up and repair float with three berths; and harbor access improvements.<sup>29</sup>

Additional community services include automotive and tire repair, fuel sales, diesel and propane sales, grocery, hardware, fish hatchery, fish smoker, library, liquor store, lodging, heritage sites, post office, public telephone, restaurant, Recreational Vehicle (RV) park, thrift

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<sup>26</sup> Airfare calculated using lowest fare from [www.travelocity.com](http://www.travelocity.com) (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

<sup>27</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>28</sup> Find The Best. (n.d). Retrieved July 27, 2012 from: <http://seaport.findthebest.com/l/5420/City-of-Klawock-Harbor-Floats>.

<sup>29</sup> RAI Development Solutions (2007). *Klawock Community Plan 2007*. Retrieved July 26, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Klawock-CP-2007.pdf>.

store, sporting goods, taxi service, variety store, and youth and community center.<sup>30</sup>

### *Medical Services*<sup>31</sup>

The Alicia Roberts Medical Center provides residents with basic medical needs. Emergency Services have limited highway, marine, floatplane, and air access and are within 30 minutes of a higher-level satellite health care facility. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service, volunteers, and a health aide. Emergency, long term, acute, and specialized health care is provided in Craig.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>32</sup>

Klawock has one school offering preschool through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 137 students enrolled and 17 teachers.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Early inhabitants were from Tuxekan, a Tlingit winter village to the north. Klawock was used as a summer fishing camp and has been known as Klawerak, Tlevak, Clevak, and Klawak. The history of Klawock is closely tied to the fishing industry. A trading post and salmon saltery were established in 1868, and the first cannery in Alaska was built in Klawock by a San Francisco firm in 1878. The subsequent canneries that sprouted in the area were operated under contract with Chinese laborers. A hatchery for red salmon operated at Klawock Lake between 1897 and 1917. In 1929, Klawock incorporated as a city, and a school was constructed. In 1934, Klawock received federal funds under the Wheeler Howard Act to develop a local cannery, on the condition that residents vote to be liquor-free. In 1971, the Alaska Timber Corporation built a sawmill. Soon after, the Klawock-Heenya Village Corporation, the Shaan Seet Corporation of Craig, and Sealaska Timber Corporation expanded area facilities with a log-sort yard outside of Klawock and a deep-water dock on Klawock Island. The state constructed a salmon hatchery on Klawock Lake in 1978, very near the former hatchery site.<sup>33</sup>

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 (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, which was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based

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<sup>30</sup> City of Klawock (n.d.). *City of Klawock*. Retrieved July 27, 2012 from: [http://www.cityofklawock.com/cg\\_dept.htm#har](http://www.cityofklawock.com/cg_dept.htm#har).

<sup>31</sup> See footnote 27.

<sup>32</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>33</sup> Southeast Conference (n.d.). *Klawock*. Retrieved July 27, 2012 from: <http://www.seconference.org/klawock>.

management strategies.<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> 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.<sup>36</sup>

Pacific halibut fisheries in Southeast Alaska are managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species that take place in outside waters. Halibut and 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.<sup>37</sup>

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.<sup>38</sup> It is important to note that the waters between Annette and Gravina Islands are included in a Dive Fishery Research Control Area, and are closed year-round to harvest of sea cucumbers and sea urchins.<sup>39</sup>

Klawock is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity program and is represented by the PWI Community Holding Corporation. However, as of Fall 2013, the CQE non-profit had not yet acquired commercial halibut IFQ, halibut charter permits, or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits for lease to eligible community members.<sup>40</sup>

The impetus for the CQE program followed the implementation of the halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program in 1995. The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share 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

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<sup>34</sup> 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>.

<sup>35</sup> Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee 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>.

<sup>36</sup> 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>.

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 35.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Marine Protected Areas Task Force. 2002. *Marine Protected Areas in Alaska: Recommendations for a Public Process*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/pdfs/5j02-08.pdf>.

<sup>40</sup> NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

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 lead 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.<sup>41</sup> Klawock is located in Federal Statistical Reporting Area 659, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C, and the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory District.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, three processing plants were operating in Klawock. Klawock Oceanside Inc. operates a processing plant on located on the Klawock waterfront. They process and blast freeze Chinook, sockeye, chum, pink and Coho salmon from June to mid-September.<sup>42</sup> Two Girls Fishing LLC specializes in the smoking, packing and shipping of sport caught fish at PWI, at mile 7 of the Klawock/ Hollis Highway.<sup>43</sup> Finally, Wildfish Company operates a seafood processing facility in Klawock that began operations in 1987.<sup>44</sup> The plant is a small family-owned business that employs 5 to 6 workers each year and primarily processes for high-end customers and tourists.<sup>45</sup>

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

In 2010, known fisheries-related revenues totaled \$42,449. This revenue came from a combination of shared fisheries business tax collections and harbor usage collections. While raw fish tax collections in 2000 totaled \$5,000, this revenue stream did not figure in fisheries-related revenues between 2003 and 2010. In general, from 2000 to 2010 Shared Fisheries Business Tax revenues increased by 238%. Further information regarding fisheries-related revenue can be found in Table 3.

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2010, 62 residents, or 8.2% of the population, held 89 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 54 residents held 79 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 46% were for salmon, compared to 42% in 2000; 30% were for herring, compared to 34% in 2000; 10% were for "other" shellfish, compared to 4% were for halibut, compared to 4% in 2000; 4% were for groundfish, compared to 6% in 2000; and 3% were for sablefish, compared to 3% in 2000. In addition, four residents held four License

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<sup>41</sup> 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>

<sup>42</sup> Klawock Oceanside, Inc. (n.d.). *Company Website*. Retrieved from: <http://www.klawockoceanside.com/index.htm>

<sup>43</sup> Two Girls Fishing (n.d.). *Company Facebook Profile*. Retrieved October 15, 2012 from: <http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100002008676500&sk=wall#!/pages/Two-Girls-Fishing/136291603054104>

<sup>44</sup> This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits and two residents held two Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) in 2010. Residents held 144,469 shares of halibut quota through 6 accounts in 2010, compared to 239,007 through 8 accounts in 2000. Halibut quota peaked in 2002 at 238,207 shares held through 7 accounts. In addition, residents held 573,464 shares of sablefish quota on two accounts in 2010, compared to 1,331 shares held on 1 account in 2000.

Klawock residents are engaged in commercial fishing, with 36 crew license holders in the community in 2010, compared to 25 in 2000. In that same year residents held majority ownership of 41 vessels, compared to 48 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 55% were actively fished, compared to 41% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 100% of sablefish permits, to 75% of halibut, 67% of herring, 54% of salmon, 33% of “other” shellfish, and 0% of groundfish permits. Fisheries prosecuted by Klawock residents in 2010 included: statewide longline halibut, southeast purse seine herring roe, northern southeast herring spawn on kelp, southern southeast herring spawn on kelp, southeast pot shrimp, southeast dive sea cucumber, statewide longline sablefish, southern southeast pot sablefish, southeast purse seine salmon, and statewide hand and power troll salmon.<sup>46</sup>

Overall, few vessels made landings each year in Klawock between 2000 and 2010. Although starting in 2004, a significant jump in vessels making landings occurred peaking at 149 in 2006 and 118 in 2007. However, vessels making landings dropped precipitously after that dropping to just three vessels delivering catch in 2010. Landings made between 2000 and 2010 are considered confidential with the exception of 2009. In that year, 29,307 pounds of seafood was landed valued at \$63,542 ex-vessel. In 2010, Klawock ranked 55<sup>th</sup> of 67 communities in terms of total pounds landed and 54<sup>th</sup> in terms of total ex-vessel value of landings.

Landings made by Klawock residents in 2010 (irrespective of location made) are considered confidential, with the exception of herring and salmon landings. In 2010, residents landed 2.01 million pounds of salmon valued at \$976,901 ex-vessel, compared to 657,441 pounds valued at \$213,539 ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of \$0.04 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation<sup>47</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. Total salmon landings and ex-vessel revenues earned by residents peaked in 2007 when 3.15 million pounds of salmon was landed, valued at \$1.19 million ex-vessel. Also in 2010, residents landed 636,972 pounds of herring valued at \$413,951 ex-vessel, compared to 635,258 pounds valued at \$323,123 ex-vessel in 2004; an increase of \$0.02 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation.<sup>48</sup> Finally in 2009, residents landed 12,582 pounds of “other” shellfish valued at \$36,028, compared to 62,234 pounds valued at \$160,000 in 2000. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

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<sup>46</sup> 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.]

<sup>47</sup> Inflation calculated using 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shared fisheries business tax <sup>1</sup>	\$7,953	\$6,919	\$5,114	\$6,479	\$5,742	\$10,965	\$6,412	\$19,452	\$30,116	\$35,820	\$26,857
Fisheries resource landing tax <sup>1</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$27,830	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$11,500	\$15,592
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>\$27,953</i>	<i>\$22,919</i>	<i>\$20,314</i>	<i>\$21,479</i>	<i>\$33,572</i>	<i>\$21,465</i>	<i>\$16,912</i>	<i>\$29,952</i>	<i>\$40,616</i>	<i>\$47,320</i>	<i>\$42,449</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>\$5.76 M</i>	<i>\$3.40 M</i>	<i>\$3.64 M</i>	<i>\$3.93 M</i>	<i>\$1.75 M</i>	<i>\$1.97 M</i>	<i>\$1.48 M</i>	<i>\$1.36 M</i>	<i>\$1.67 M</i>	<i>\$2.26 M</i>	<i>\$1.99 M</i>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Total fisheries related revenue represents a sum of all known revenue sources in the previous rows.

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Active permits	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	25%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	9	16	13	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9
	Fished permits	6	7	6	4	5	4	5	2	2	4	3
	% of permits fished	66%	43%	46%	44%	55%	44%	50%	20%	20%	44%	33%
	Total permit holders	9	12	10	9	9	9	11	11	10	9	9
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	3	3	4
	Fished permits	3	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	3	3	3
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	n/a	0%	100%	100%	75%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	3	3	4
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	27	28	29	29	31	29	24	25	26	24	27
	Fished permits	3	8	15	22	17	14	8	8	22	19	18
	% of permits fished	11%	29%	52%	76%	55%	48%	33%	32%	85%	79%	67%
	Total permit holders	24	23	24	24	27	22	21	21	22	20	22



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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	3
	Fished permits	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	3
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	3
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	5	4	3	4	6	2	3	3	3	2	4
	Fished permits	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	4	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	33	34	34	33	34	37	41	39	43	42	41
	Fished permits	15	15	11	10	12	15	21	21	23	22	22
	% of permits fished	45%	44%	32%	30%	35%	41%	51%	54%	53%	52%	54%
	Total permit holders	28	30	30	30	31	34	37	37	40	42	39
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	79	87	84	79	84	82	81	80	89	83	89
	<i>Fished permits</i>	32	35	37	40	38	37	37	33	54	51	49
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	41%	40%	44%	51%	45%	45%	46%	41%	61%	61%	55%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	54	58	57	56	60	57	58	59	62	60	62

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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 Klawock: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count of all Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch in Klawock <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed in Klawock <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Klawock <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	25	2	2	48	47	2	--	--
2001	36	1	1	48	47	8	--	--
2002	28	0	3	41	35	0	0	\$0
2003	35	1	3	43	41	3	--	--
2004	53	3	3	50	43	64	--	--
2005	44	2	3	34	28	31	--	--
2006	42	1	3	30	30	149	--	--
2007	37	2	3	32	30	118	--	--
2008	55	1	3	36	34	15	--	--
2009	47	5	3	39	39	8	29,307	\$63,542
2010	36	3	4	41	37	3	--	--

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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.]

<sup>4</sup> 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.]

<sup>5</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	8	239,007	33,710
2001	7	238,207	35,071
2002	6	235,255	33,532
2003	5	197,436	28,141
2004	5	197,436	34,808
2005	6	197,835	36,289
2006	4	7,024	1,236
2007	4	7,024	1,003
2008	5	121,455	15,731
2009	5	121,455	14,034
2010	6	144,469	14,603

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 Klawock: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	1	1,331	120
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	1	466,851	46,960
2007	1	466,851	45,633
2008	2	573,464	51,993
2009	2	573,464	46,548
2010	2	573,464	42,419

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 Klawock: 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 Klawock: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,679	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,679	--
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$44,786	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$44,786	--

*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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	635,258	--	--	--	314,527	709,382	636,972
Other	--	2,499	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish											
Other Shellfish	62,234	113,601	278,921	31,257	24,467	--	25,107	--	--	12,582	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	657,441	1,653,810	678,945	853,336	1,704,523	2,609,048	999,225	3,149,916	1,313,600	2,395,536	2,013,998
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>719,675</i>	<i>1,769,910</i>	<i>957,866</i>	<i>884,593</i>	<i>2,364,248</i>	<i>2,609,048</i>	<i>1,024,332</i>	<i>3,149,916</i>	<i>1,628,127</i>	<i>3,117,500</i>	<i>2,650,970</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	\$323,123	--	--	--	\$648,623	\$509,211	\$413,951
Other	--	\$391	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish											
Other Shellfish	\$160,000	\$97,154	\$153,765	\$66,686	\$68,100	--	\$60,922	--	--	\$36,028	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$213,539	\$412,566	\$141,353	\$189,049	\$526,833	\$626,635	\$568,881	\$1,185,397	\$925,572	\$977,738	\$976,901
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$373,538</i>	<i>\$510,111</i>	<i>\$295,118</i>	<i>\$255,734</i>	<i>\$918,056</i>	<i>\$626,635</i>	<i>\$629,803</i>	<i>\$1,185,397</i>	<i>\$1,574,194</i>	<i>\$1,522,977</i>	<i>\$1,390,853</i>

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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

*Recreational Fishing*

Klawock residents showed significant participation in recreational fishing between 2000 and 2010. PWI is renowned for sportfishing, and Klawock’s accessibility, distance from Craig, and developed visitor infrastructure makes the community a popular destination. Big Salt Lake, northeast of Klawock, is frequented often by local private anglers, and the Klawock Watershed supplies ample freshwater sportfishing opportunities. In 2010, there were 10 registered (8 active) sport fish guide businesses located in the community, which was relatively stable over the remainder of the decade. The number of sport fish guide licenses issued in the community also remained relatively constant from 12 in 2000, to 14 in 2010. Also in 2010, 424 residents held sportfishing licenses. In that same year, 2,050 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to 1,596 sold in 2000.

Klawock is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area B – Prince of Wales. This area includes all waters and drainages from Cape Chacon to Sumner Strait and from Clarence Island westward. Information is available about saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. In 2010 there was a total of 51,312 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 49,074 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaskan residents accounted for 74.4% of angler days fished, compared to 67.3% in 2000. In terms of freshwater, there was a total of 15,138 angler days fished in 2010, compared to 19,654 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaskan residents accounted for 70.4% of angler days fished, compared to 45.9% in 2000. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data, private anglers from Klawock target all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, sheefish, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Dungeness crab, hardshell clams, shrimp, and other shellfish. ADF&G Charter Logbook data recorded 373 Chinook salmon, 2,307 coho salmon, 1,149 halibut, 191 lingcod, 2,934 rockfish, and 312 unidentified salmon kept in by charter vessels in 2010. Further information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fish Guide Licenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Klawock<sup>2</sup></b>
2000	7	12	376	1,596
2001	7	12	406	1,602
2002	9	10	385	1,892
2003	8	9	380	1,761
2004	8	10	364	1,866
2005	7	11	369	1,975
2006	6	14	378	1,983
2007	6	15	378	1,979
2008	7	14	377	2,357
2009	9	15	442	2,009
2010	8	14	424	2,050

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Klawock: 2000-2010.

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	33,043	16,031	9,024	10,630
2001	38,248	14,090	7,299	5,922
2002	36,736	12,590	9,957	8,981
2003	37,341	16,346	10,627	11,506
2004	40,803	16,770	11,518	3,969
2005	52,135	16,333	10,100	3,527
2006	46,207	11,828	11,073	5,161
2007	49,280	13,327	11,132	6,463
2008	46,717	17,930	11,302	7,185
2009	38,164	10,829	9,918	4,124
2010	37,416	13,896	10,660	4,478

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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*

Traditionally, salmon, halibut, steelhead, cod, Dolly Varden, shellfish and eulachon were all harvested by the Tlingit and Haida on PWI. ADF&G subsistence data is somewhat limited, and information regarding household participation in subsistence fisheries is unavailable (Table 12). Of the species listed by ADF&G on Table 13, sockeye salmon was reported harvested the most often by Klawock residents; followed by chum, pink, coho, and Chinook salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 3,382 salmon on 83 subsistence salmon permits, compared to 6,140 on 248 permits in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2003 at 9,384 fish. It should be noted that there was a downward trend in the number of subsistence salmon permits returned between 2000 and 2008.

Subsistence halibut activity was high among Klawock residents between 2003 and 2010. In 2010, residents were issued 237 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) from NMFS, compared to 285 in 2003. In that year, an estimated 15,613 pounds of halibut was harvested on 55 SHARC, compared to an estimated 30,831 pounds on 101 SHARC in 2003. Subsistence halibut harvests peaked in 2004 at an estimated 41,510 pounds harvested on 128 SHARC. The number of SHARC fished and pounds of halibut harvested declined at a steady rate between 2003 and 2010.

Between 2000 and 2010, 525 sea otters were reported harvested, 298 of which were

reported in 2009 and 2010. In addition, it was estimated that residents harvested 353 harbor seals and 6 Steller sea lions between 2000 and 2008.

Finally, according to ADF&G’s *Community Subsistence Information System*,<sup>49</sup> residents have historically used or harvested abalone, cockles, chitons, blue king crab, brown king crab, butter clams, Dungeness crab, geoducks, sea urchin, horse clams, limpets, octopus, oyster, littleneck clams, razor clams, red king crab, scallops, shrimp, squid, Tanner crab, starfish, fur seal, harbor seal, Steller sea lion, rockfish, Brook trout, sculpin, cutthroat trout, dogfish, Dolly Varden, eulachon, grayling, herring, herring roe, lingcod, Pacific cod, rainbow trout, greenling, sablefish, sea bass, sea perch, smelt, skate, steelhead, and pollock. Further information regarding subsistence trends can be found.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Klawock: 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).

<sup>49</sup> 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 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Klawock: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	316	248	n/a	176	66	172	5,726	n/a	n/a
2001	316	248	6	264	32	196	7,432	n/a	n/a
2002	350	268	2	152	48	40	7,410	n/a	n/a
2003	292	176	n/a	770	70	114	8,430	n/a	n/a
2004	139	103	n/a	340	43	97	3,188	n/a	n/a
2005	95	76	n/a	8	36	143	594	n/a	n/a
2006	120	94	n/a	26	96	104	2,332	n/a	n/a
2007	96	22	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,893	n/a	n/a
2008	124	83	n/a	48	51	43	3,240	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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Klawock: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	285	101	30,831
2004	310	128	41,510
2005	320	114	22,996
2006	314	137	34,514
2007	320	137	26,209
2008	203	91	14,073
2009	232	83	15,906
2010	237	55	15,613

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, Klawock: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	38	n/a	n/a	1	67	n/a
2001	n/a	46	n/a	n/a	n/a	72	n/a
2002	n/a	33	n/a	n/a	1	24	n/a
2003	n/a	42	n/a	n/a	2	60	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	29	n/a
2005	n/a	53	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	n/a
2006	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	1	16	n/a
2007	n/a	7	n/a	2	n/a	44	n/a
2008	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	n/a
2009	n/a	185	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	113	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.