

Angoon (an-GOON)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Angoon is the only permanent settlement on Admiralty Island, located on the southwest coast at Kootznahoo Inlet. Angoon is 55 mi southwest of Juneau and 41 mi northeast of Sitka. The area encompasses 22.5 sq mi of land and 16.1 sq mi of water. Angoon was incorporated into a Second-class city in 1963, is located in the Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 459 residents ranking Angoon 127th of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population fell by 28.1%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 22.7% with an average annual growth rate of -1.52%, which was significantly lower than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of a population in steady decline. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

The racial composition of Angoon is predominately Tlingit Native. In 2010, 75.8% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 82.0% in 2000. Also in that year, 12.4% of residents identified themselves are two or more races, compared to 4.5% in 2000; 10.5% identified themselves as White, compared to 11.4% in 2000; 0.9% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0.5% in 2000; and 0.4% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 1.4% in 2000. In addition, 7.8% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 5.4% in 2000. Information regarding race and ethnicity in Angoon can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 2.75, a decrease from 4.0 in 1990 and 3.11 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 256 housing units, compared to 166 in 1990 and 221 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 33% were owner-occupied, compared to 47% in 2000; 32% were renter-occupied, compared to 37% in 2000; 16% were vacant, compared to 5% in 2000; and 19% were occupied seasonally, compared to 11% in 2000. There were no reports of residents living in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

The gender distribution in 2010 was somewhat skewed at 57.5% male and 42.5% female, which was less even than the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and distribution in 2000 (52.4% male, 47.6% female). The median age that year was 39.1, which was older than the statewide median of 33.8 and 2000 median of 32.2.

¹ Alaska Department of Community 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>.

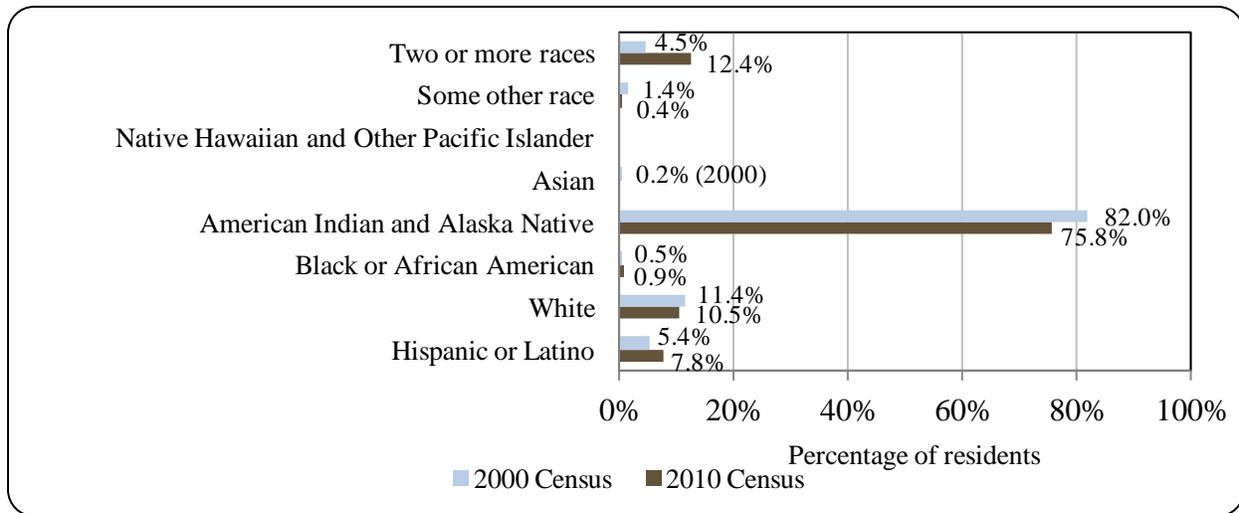
Table 1. Population in Angoon from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	638	-
2000	572	-
2001	-	555
2002	-	541
2003	-	504
2004	-	481
2005	-	495
2006	-	479
2007	-	474
2008	-	429
2009	-	442
2010	459	-

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, Angoon: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



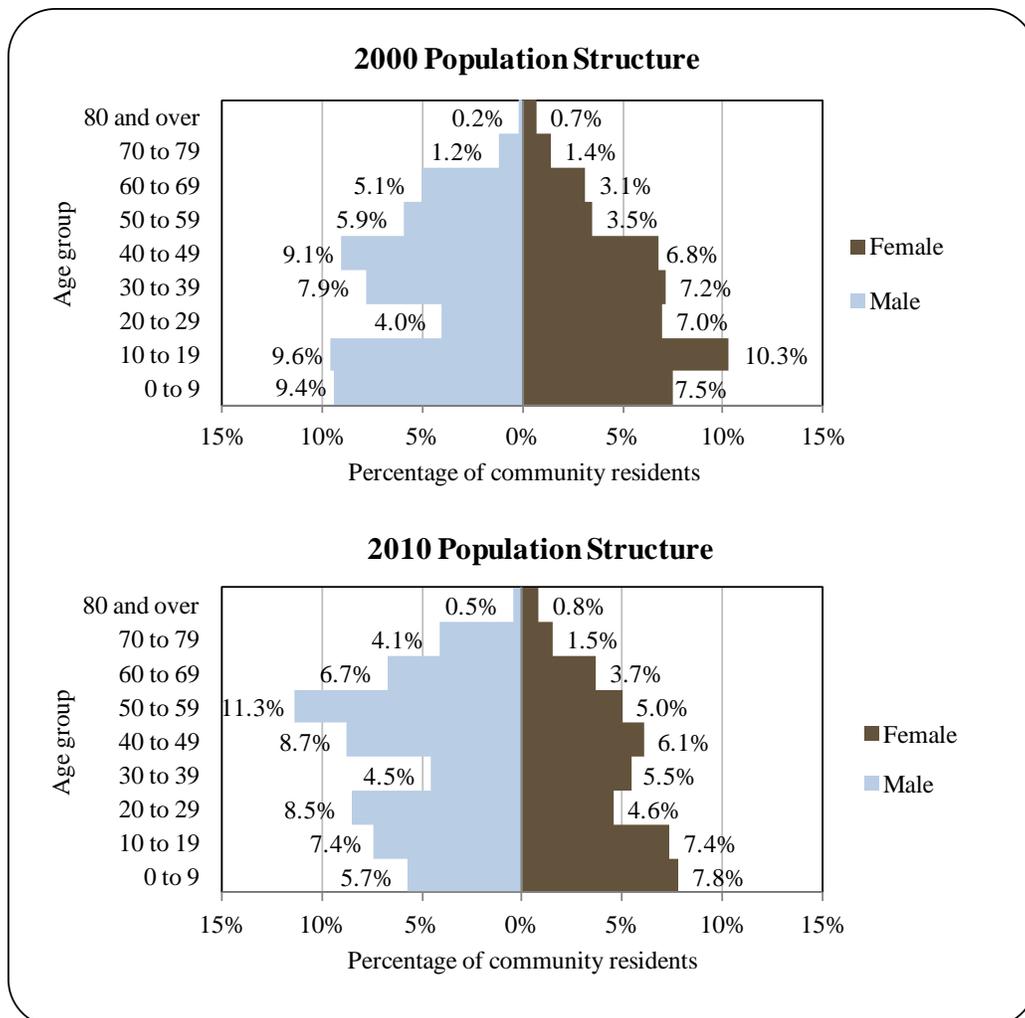
When compared with 2000, the population structure in 2010 was less expansive. In that year, 28.3% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 36.8% in 2000; 17.3% were over the age of 59, compared to 11.7% in 2000; 41.1% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 40.4% in 2000; and 13.1% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 11% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000, with male biases along most age ranges. The greatest absolute gender difference that year occurred within 50 to 59

range (11.3% male, 5.0% female), followed by the 20 to 29 (8.5% male, 4.6% female) and 60 to 69 (6.7% male, 3.7% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 50 to 59 range. Information regarding Angoon’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census’ 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that 72.3% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 2% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 25.7% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 28.2% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 5.9% held an Associate’s degree, compared to an estimated 8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 8.5% held a Bachelor’s degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 7.3% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

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



*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*³

The Tlingit peoples have occupied Admiralty Island for millennia. Plentiful resources supported the rich cultural and social traditions typical of Northwest Coast tribes. Prior to European and American contact, ownership over land and resources were managed by clan and house groups.

In the late eighteenth-century, Russian and English fur traders came to the area. Fur trapping and trading were major non-traditional economic activities in the Angoon area from the late 1700s to mid-1800s. During this time, the people of Angoon flourished. However, around the time of Alaska's purchase in 1867, fur resources greatly declined and were replaced by fishing and fish processing. The first salmon cannery in Alaska was established in Klawock in 1878, with others following shortly thereafter. However, during that time whaling attracted more commercial interest in the Chatham Strait than fishing. Between 1880 and 1882 The Northwest Trading Company established a trading post and whale processing plant at the nearby community of Killisnoo. Company labor was largely provided by members of the Hutsnuwu tribe, who were brought from Angoon and from the nearby village of Neltushkin. The Northwest Trading Company's venture into the whaling business proved not very successful, and tensions rose over poor working conditions and complaints of worker exploitation.

The tension took a dark turn after a Hutsnuwu man was killed following a premature whale harpoon detonation. This occurred a relatively short time after another Angoon laborer was killed by a fallen tree. A demand for payment in blankets was made by the family, as was customary in such a situation. Since the demand for such payment was ignored or misinterpreted by the company, additional crewmembers onboard the whaling vessel took two White men as hostages and threatened to hold them until payment of 200 blankets was made. The Northwest Trading Company, with backing from the U.S. Navy, rejected the demands and in turn demanded payment of 400 blankets from the village as punishment. Furthermore, they threatened that if the 400 blankets were not delivered by the following morning, the village would be destroyed. On October 26, 1882, The Navy carried out its threat and shelled Angoon after their demands were not met. In 1973, \$90,000 was paid as compensation to Angoon and a formal apology was given in 1982 by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, John Herrington. The Northwest Trading Company later switched to herring fishing and produced salted herring for food, oil, and fertilizer. However, the company went bankrupt in 1885 and was reorganized as the Alaska Oil and Guano Company, and later as the Alaska Fish Salting and By-Products Company.

In 1928, the village of Killisnoo was destroyed by fire, razing approximately 30 buildings and prompting most residents to return to Angoon. The herring processing plant shut down in 1930 as it was no longer able to operate profitably. A formal Tribal government was organized in 1939 under the 1936 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA). The city was incorporated in 1963. After the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971, Angoon formed Kootznoowoo Incorporated and was given the opportunity to select trust lands within the area. Archeological and historic sites in the area documented by the Sealaska Corporation in 1975 include several village and harbor sites located both within Angoon as well as Killisnoo Island.⁴

³ Alaska Consultants Inc. (1976). *City of Angoon Comprehensive Development Plan*. Retrieved April 6, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Angoon-CP-1976.pdf>.

⁴ R&M Engineering, Inc. (2004). *Angoon Airport Reconnaissance Study*. Retrieved April 9, 2012 from: http://dot.alaska.gov/sereg/projects/angoon_airport/assets/2004_Recon_Study/2004_recon_study.pdf.

Natural Resources and Environment

Angoon's maritime climate is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 45 to 61 °F (7 to 16 °C). Winter temperatures range from 25 to 39 °F (-4 to 4 °C). Extremes in temperature have been recorded, ranging from a low of -6 to a high of 77 °F (-21 to 25 °C). Angoon receives much less precipitation than is typical of Southeast Alaska, averaging 43 inches annually. Annual snowfall averages 63 inches. Strong north winds during winter months cause rough seas, which at times prevent aircraft landings.⁵

Angoon is located on the west coast of Admiralty Island, across the Chatham Strait from Chichagof and Baranof Islands. The city is located within the Alexander Archipelago, a large network of islands and inlets created from extensive glaciations during the last Ice Age. Admiralty Island's terrain is rugged; however, mountains located on the island are not as high as those located on the mainland or on neighboring Baranof Island. Bedrock in the area is principally marble, schist, and phyllite metamorphic rock. Overlaying soils consist mostly of gravelly loams. There is typically a 6 to 12 in duff layer on top of silt and gravel loams.⁶

Angoon is located within the Tongass National Forest and is surrounded by vast mixed spruce and hemlock forests. Forest areas roughly extend from sea level to 1,500 ft of elevation, with a mix of 60% western hemlock, 30% Sitka spruce, and small amounts of red alder and yellow cedar. Thin or poorly drained soils found in alpine areas support hemlock, lodgepole pine, and Alaska yellow cedar. Basins and poorly drained areas support muskeg or bog environments. Groundcover includes a variety of mosses, berries, menziesiam, devil's club, skunk cabbage, and other shrubs.⁷

Terrestrial mammals include Sitka black tail deer, brown bear, otter, beaver, mink, weasel, and other rodents. Marine mammals include seals, sea lion, whale, porpoise, killer whale, and sea otter. Freshwater or anadromous fish include Dolly Varden, rainbow and cutthroat trout, and all five species of Pacific salmon.⁸ Marine fish include halibut, sablefish, rockfish, Pollock, Atka mackerel, Pacific lamprey, and herring.⁹

For the most part, natural resources available to residents of Angoon include marine and freshwater fisheries and environmental services that sustain a range of resources from fisheries, to recreation and tourism. While timber leasing on much of Admiralty Island is prohibited under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA),¹⁰ timber resources can still be harvested on ANCSA selected land.¹¹ In addition, future federal land exchanges may make timber projects possible. There are no mineral projects in the vicinity of Angoon, although Greens Creek, an active silver-zinc-lead mine, is located northwest of the village.

Angoon is relatively protected from most environmental hazards with the exception of earthquakes and tsunamis. Although there is no historical precedence of damaging earthquakes

⁵ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁶ See footnote 3.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Animals*. Retrieved April 9, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=animals.main>.

¹⁰ U.S Forest Service. (n.d.). *Tongass National Forest*. Retrieved April 9, 2012 from: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/>.

¹¹ Sealaska Corporation. (n.d.). *Timber*. Retrieved April 9, 2012 from: <http://www.sealaska.com/page/timber.html>.

in the area, the community is located within close proximity of the Chatham Strait fault.¹²

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no significant environmental remediation projects active in Angoon as of 2010.¹³

Current Economy¹⁴

Commercial fishing is a major source of income and a shellfish farm was funded by state and federal grants. The Chatham School District is the primary employer. Subsistence remains an important part of the lifestyle. Local resources include deer, salmon, bear, halibut, shellfish, geese, seaweed, and berries.¹⁵ Timber harvesting on Prince of Wales Island provides seasonal employment, and the Greens Creek mine provides additional jobs, although employment at the mine is largely focused on nearby Juneau. Tourism is a growing industry, and Whalers Cove on Killisnoo Island employs approximately 75 seasonal employees. This destination sportfishing lodge offers attractions ranging from guided sportfishing to eco-tours. Angoon residents have expressed interest in further developing cultural and heritage tourism opportunities to complement existing sportfishing, lodging, and guiding businesses.¹⁶ Top employers¹⁷ in 2010 included: Chatham School District, Angoon Community Association, City of Angoon, Whalers Cove Lodge, Hecla Greens Creek Mining Company, Central Council Tlingit and Haida, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Angoon Trading Company, Tlingit Haida Regional Housing Authority, and Catholic Community Services Inc.

In 2010,¹⁸ the estimated per capita income was \$18,175 and the estimated median household income was \$23,350, compared to \$11,357 and \$29,861 in 2000; respectively. However, after accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁹ the real per capita income (\$14,934) and real median household income (\$39,267) indicate an increase in individual earnings and decrease in household earnings. In 2010, Angoon ranked 167th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 265th of 299 communities from which household income was estimated. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; figures reported for Angoon are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy.

Angoon's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁰ Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through

¹² See footnote 3.

¹³ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved July 16, 2013 from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/list.htm#Southeast>.

¹⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁵ See footnote 5.

¹⁶ See footnote 4.

¹⁷ 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/>.

¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

²⁰ 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.

economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOLWD). According to the ALARI database, the per capita income in 2010 was \$ 8,285,²¹ which indicates an overall decrease in per capita income compared to the real per capita income values reported by the 2006-2010 ACS.²² In addition, Angoon was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.²³

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates, 56.6% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 10.6%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 35.3% of residents were living below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed, an estimated 46.1% worked in the private sector, an estimated 47.2% worked in the public sector, and an estimated 6.7% were self-employed.

Angoon’s economy is relatively diverse. By industry, most (36.5%) employed residents were estimated to work in education service, health care, and social assistance sectors in 2010; followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (16.9%); transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (11.8%), and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food service sectors (11.8%). By occupation type, most (35.4%) employed residents were estimated have management or professional positions, followed by service positions (19.1%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (18%); sales or office positions (16.9%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (10.7%). Employment by industry varied somewhat between 2000 and 2010, with moderate increases in transportation, warehousing, utilities, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors. Employment by occupation type remained relatively unchanged in that time. Information regarding local employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

According to 2010 ALARI estimates,²⁴ most (45.5%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by education and health service (14.6%); leisure and hospitality (12.6%); and trade, transportation, and utilities (10.6%) sectors.

²¹ Does not account for self-employed or federally employed residents.

²² See footnote 17.

²³ Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: www.denali.gov.

²⁴ See footnote 17.

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

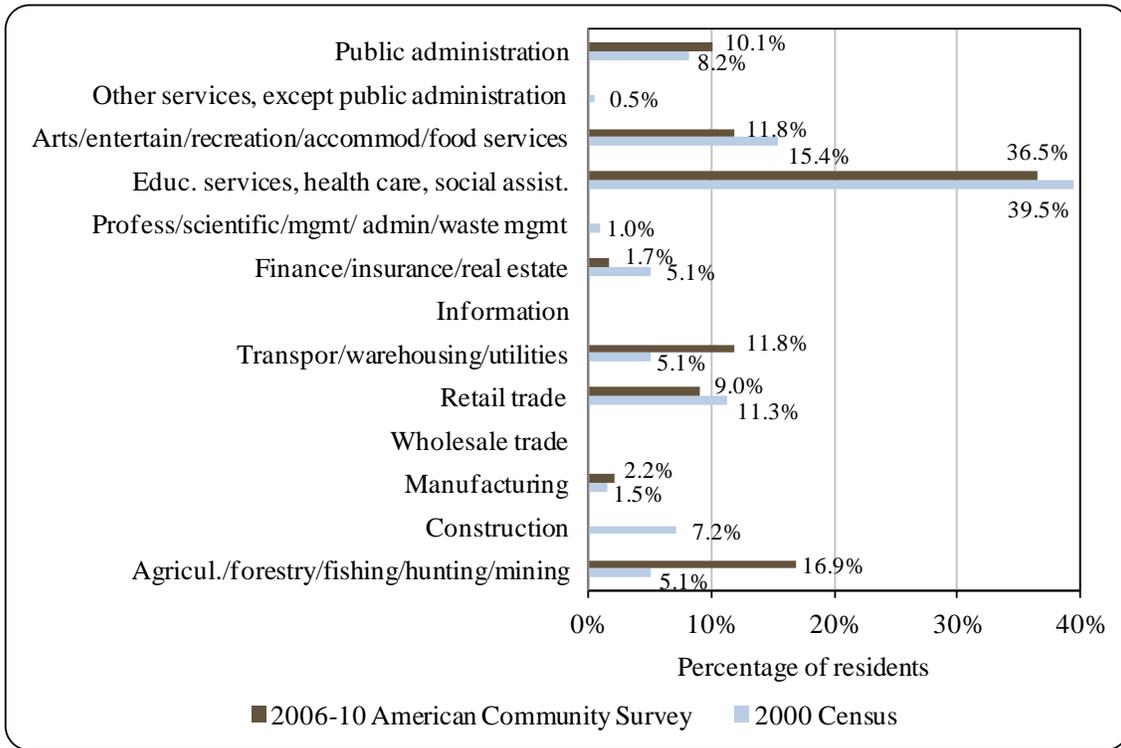
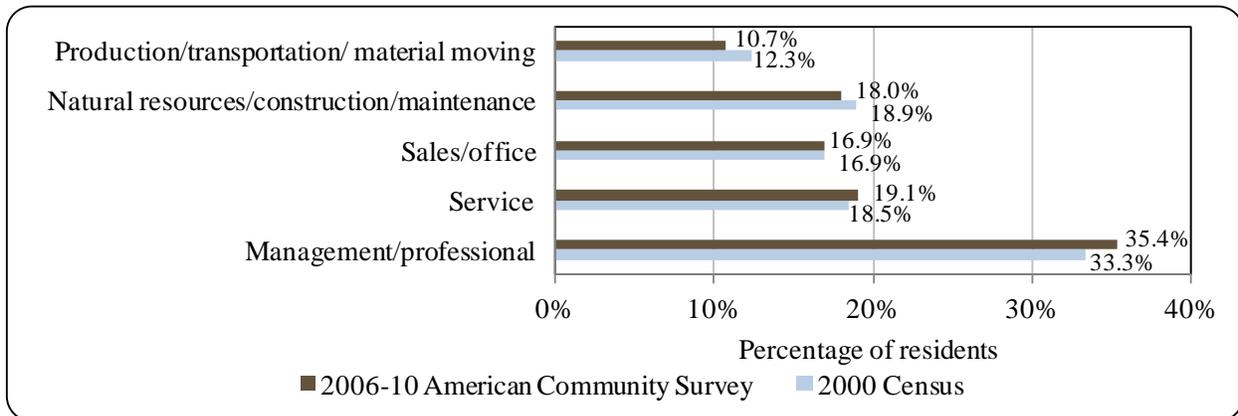


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Angoon (U.S. Census).



Governance

Angoon is a Second-class city with a mayoral form of government. There is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Tribal council, and Kootznoowoo Inc. is the ANCSA chartered Native village corporation. Sealaska is the regional ANCSA chartered Native corporation. There are Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices located in Angoon. The closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Juneau, 55 mi northeast.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Angoon 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	\$1,356,957	n/a	\$20,967	n/a
2001	\$1,377,457	n/a	\$20,181	n/a
2002	\$640,157	\$69,706	\$20,182	\$47,890
2003	\$564,613	\$100,471	\$20,317	\$26,819
2004	\$483,178	\$124,648	-	n/a
2005	\$526,613	\$80,599	-	\$314,000
2006	\$410,268	n/a	-	n/a
2007	\$388,144	n/a	-	n/a
2008	\$401,684	n/a	-	n/a
2009	\$465,710	n/a	\$117,936	\$9,204
2010	\$701,154	n/a	\$118,167	\$13,817

¹ Alaska Department of Community 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.

² Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

³ Alaska Department of Revenue (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from <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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Angoon did not administer any municipal taxes in 2010. In that year, there was \$701,154 collected in total municipal revenues, compared to \$1.36 million in 2000. Total municipal revenues peaked in 2002 at \$1.4 million. Total municipal revenues include revenues generated locally, state/federal revenue sharing, capital/special projects, and grants. Most locally generated revenues come from sales taxes, utility rents, and interest earnings. State/federal payments primarily come in the form of state administered Community Revenue Sharing, and payments in lieu of taxes administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Angoon received \$118,167 in state allocated Community Revenue Sharing in 2010; accounting for 16.8% of the total municipal budget that year. This was a proportional increase from 2000, when \$20,967 of State Revenue Sharing accounted for 1.5% of the total municipal budget. State and federal fisheries-related grants received by Angoon between 2000 and 2010 included \$75,000 for a fish cleaning station, \$314,000 for city dock and harbor repair and expansion, and \$23,000 in general funding for fisheries. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Infrastructure

*Connectivity and Transportation*²⁵

Angoon can be reached by sea or by air. There is an unattended floatplane float and helicopters generally land at the high school ball field or beach. Winter winds can make landing difficult in Favorite Bay, rendering the floatplane facility inaccessible at times. The floatplane dock is 200 ft long by 16 ft wide and is accessible by motor vehicle, ATV, and boat. There is an Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminal located in Angoon, and ferries serve the community two to three times per week in the summer, and weekly during winter, fall, and spring months. Goods are shipped to Angoon from Seattle or Juneau via Alaska Marine Lines and the state ferry system. Roundtrip airfare between Juneau and Angoon in June 2012 was \$260.²⁶

*Facilities*²⁷

The Tillinghast Lake reservoir provides water, which is treated and piped throughout the community. Angoon has had a piped system since 1977, and over 95% of homes have complete plumbing. Piped sewage is processed at a secondary treatment plant that directs flow to an ocean outfall. A 500,000-gal water tank has been constructed at the plant. The city collects refuse and hauls it to the landfill, located approximately 2 mi from Angoon. The Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority, a non-profit subdivision of the state, operates 3 diesel-fueled generators in Angoon. Angoon's harbor facilities include a deep draft dock, a small boat harbor with 45 berths, and a state ferry terminal. Fisheries-related infrastructure includes a city-owned cold storage facility. Visitor accommodations include the Kootznahoo Inlet Lodge, Whales Cove Sportfishing Lodge, Favorite Bay Inn, Thayer Lake Lodge, and Sophie's Place Bed & Breakfast. Public safety services are provided by the City Public Safety Department and a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). Fire and rescue services are provided by the City Public Safety Department and Angoon Volunteer Fire Department. Additional public facilities include a youth center, community center, and library. Communications services include local and long distance telephone, internet, local and cable television, and radio.

Medical Services

Jessie Jim Health Center provides primary, dental, and behavioral health services and is a Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) site. Additional acute, long term and alternative healthcare services are provided in Juneau.

²⁵ R&M Engineering, Inc. (2004). *Angoon Airport Reconnaissance Study*. Retrieved April 9, 2012 from: http://dot.alaska.gov/sereg/projects/angoon_airport/assets/2004_Recon_Study/2004_recon_study.pdf.

²⁶ Alaska Seaplane Services.(n.d.) *Alaska Seaplane Services*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from: <http://www.flyalaskaseaplanes.com/>.

²⁷ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

Educational Opportunities

Angoon School provides kindergarten through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 78 students enrolled and 9 teachers employed. Chatham Correspondence provides distance learning opportunities ranging from kindergarten through 12th grade. As of 2011 there was 1 student enrolled.²⁸

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Participation in fisheries began with traditional summer subsistence camps by Hutznuwu Tlingits located at Eliza Harbor on the southeast shore of Admiralty Island and extending north to Point Marsden, near Hawk Inlet. In the late nineteenth-century, commercial fishing moved into the Angoon area. After the decline of the local whaling industry, the Northwest Trading Company switched to herring, and produced salted herring for human consumption, oil, and use as fertilizer. When the company went bankrupt in 1885, it was reorganized into the Alaska Oil and Guano Company. Herring continued to be processed on Killisnoo Island until market conditions ceased operations in 1930. After the closure of the Killisnoo herring reduction plant, many residents from Angoon worked at various salmon canneries throughout the Chatham Strait area. In 1947 Angoon purchased the Hood Bay Canning Company, and plans were established to move the entire community permanently to Hood Bay in order to take advantage of the new acquisition. However, the plans never came into fruition, and the cannery was destroyed by fire in 1961. Instead, salmon caught by the Angoon seine fleet was canned at Hawk Inlet for a number of years under an annual agreement with Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.²⁹

Today, the community remains heavily involved in commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries. The city owns a cold storage facility and the Angoon Community Association (ACA) owns seafood processing equipment within the building. However, high operating costs due to the lack of a freshwater supply and electrical power led to the plant's closure in the 1990s.³⁰

Angoon is located in Federal Reporting Area 659, International Pacific Halibut Commission Regulatory Area 2C, and the Eastern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Sablefish Regulatory District. The community is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program and is represented by the Admiralty Island Community Quota Entity. 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 an 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

²⁸ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁹ Alaska Consultants Inc. (1976). *City of Angoon Comprehensive Development Plan*. Retrieved April 6, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Angoon-CP-1976.pdf>.

³⁰ See footnote 25.

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.³¹

As of Fall 2013, the Admiralty Island Community Quota Entity 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.³²

Processing Plants

According to the 2010 Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Intent to Operate list, Angoon does not have a registered processing plant. The closest shore-based seafood processing facility is located in Juneau.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, Angoon collected fisheries-related revenue from raw fish taxes, Shared Fisheries Business Taxes, and harbor usage fees. In 2010, \$18,967 was collected, compared to \$12,524 in 2000. Fisheries-related revenue peaked in 2003 at \$19,860. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3. It should be noted that 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.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 57 residents, or 12.4% of the population, held 57 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 75 residents held 107 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 89% were for salmon, compared to 65% in 2000; 7% were for halibut, compared to 22% in 2000; and 4% were for crab, compared to 2% in 2000. In addition, six residents held six License Limitation Program (LLP) crab permits, although none were actively fished. Residents held 254,576 shares of halibut quota on 11 accounts in 2010, compared to 489,465 shares held on 31 accounts in 2000. A total of 155,966 shares of sablefish quota were held on one account between 2000 and 2005. No residents held crab quota share between 2010 and when the program began (Tables 6 to 8).

Residents held nine commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 23 in 2000. Also in that year, residents held majority ownership of 13 vessels, compared to 75 in 2000 (Table 5). Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 12% were actively fished, compared to 43% in 2000 (Table 4).

³¹ 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>.

³² NOAA Fisheries. (2013). *Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities*. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

This varied by fishery from 75% of halibut permits, to 50% of crab and 6% of salmon permits. Fisheries prosecuted by residents in 2010 included southeast Alaska pot Dungeness crab, statewide longline halibut, and statewide hand and power troll salmon.³³

Although no landings were made in Angoon in 2010, landings were made to local buyers between 2000 and 2009 (Tables 9 and 10). However, information on these landings are considered confidential. In 2008, residents of Angoon landed 15,644 lbs of salmon valued at \$39,055 ex-vessel, compared to 208,040 lbs valued at \$97,817 in 2000; an increase of approximately \$1.11 per pound landed after accounting for inflation³⁴ and without considering the species composition of landings. Also in that year, residents landed 9,857 lbs of halibut valued at \$42,829, compared to 44,097 lbs valued at \$117,771 in 2000; an increase of approximately \$0.67 per pound landed after accounting for inflation.³⁵

³³ 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.]

³⁴ Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>

³⁵ Ibid.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$3,767	\$5,915	\$2,056	\$4,982	\$2,267	\$2,500	\$2,499	\$2,927	n/a	\$5,050	\$5,050
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$3,767	\$5,915	\$2,056	\$4,983	\$2,267	\$2,499	\$2,726	\$2,927	\$2,186	\$2,630	\$2,137
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	\$4,990	\$7,419	\$10,322	\$9,895	\$9,032	\$6,026	\$8,846	\$9,000	\$2,170	\$2,000	\$11,780
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
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 revenue⁴	\$12,524	\$19,249	\$14,434	\$19,860	\$13,567	\$11,025	\$14,071	\$14,854	\$4,356	\$9,680	\$18,967
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$1.36 M	\$1.38 M	\$640,157	\$564,613	\$483,179	\$526,613	\$410,268	\$388,144	\$401,684	\$465,710	\$701,154

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

¹ Alaska Department of Community 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 Department of Community 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 Department of Community 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.

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Active permits	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
	% of permits fished	50%	16%	50%	33%	16%	16%	16%	16%	0%	16%	0%
	Total permit holders	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Crab (LLP) ¹	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										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	2
	Fished permits	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	100%	33%	33%	25%	33%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	50%
	Total permit holders	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	24	23	20	22	17	14	13	12	9	8	4
	Fished permits	22	21	18	19	16	12	11	12	6	5	3
	% of permits fished	92%	91%	90%	86%	94%	86%	85%	100%	67%	63%	75%
	Total permit holders	24	23	20	22	17	14	13	12	9	8	4
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	1	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	0%	n/a							
	Total permit holders	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	50%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	8	10	9	9	7	6	6	3	2	2	0
	Fished permits	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	13%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
	Total permit holders	4	7	5	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	0
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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	70	68	67	68	69	66	59	56	54	51	51
	Fished permits	20	17	7	5	7	12	16	9	9	3	3
	% of permits fished	29%	25%	10%	7%	10%	18%	27%	16%	17%	6%	6%
	Total permit holders	68	66	64	67	67	65	60	55	55	51	52
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>57</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>24%</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>12%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>57</i>

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 Angoon: 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 Angoon ²	Total Net Lbs Landed In Angoon ²	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Angoon ²
2000	23	3	0	75	73	13	--	--
2001	25	1	0	77	72	15	--	--
2002	20	2	0	56	58	12	--	--
2003	15	2	0	60	58	9	--	--
2004	12	1	0	53	53	1	--	--
2005	19	1	0	31	31	3	--	--
2006	24	2	0	31	29	7	--	--
2007	11	2	0	25	28	6	--	--
2008	12	3	0	21	22	3	--	--
2009	5	1	0	18	23	2	--	--
2010	9	0	0	13	16	0	0	\$0

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.]

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	31	489,465	69,036
2001	29	492,191	72,466
2002	27	375,643	53,542
2003	25	357,455	50,949
2004	20	323,693	57,067
2005	19	290,182	53,255
2006	18	348,004	62,118
2007	16	295,883	42,281
2008	15	295,883	30,854
2009	14	283,650	23,910
2010	11	254,576	18,809

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 Angoon: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	1	155,966	18,501
2001	1	155,966	17,496
2002	1	155,966	16,715
2003	1	155,966	18,513
2004	1	155,966	19,605
2005	1	155,966	18,564
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 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Angoon: 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 Angoon: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</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
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	<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
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0

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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</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	44,097	51,946	45,875	49,615	54,688	53,688	31,192	15,910	9,857	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	208,040	406,771	51,099	44,742	54,504	59,424	81,869	32,828	15,644	--	--
<i>Total²</i>	<i>253,039</i>	<i>458,717</i>	<i>96,974</i>	<i>94,357</i>	<i>109,192</i>	<i>113,112</i>	<i>113,061</i>	<i>48,738</i>	<i>25,501</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	\$117,771	\$110,842	\$101,784	\$145,887	\$164,480	\$162,392	\$117,285	\$68,105	\$42,829	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$551	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$97,817	\$117,715	\$41,068	\$45,822	\$79,440	\$85,806	\$158,197	\$87,805	\$39,055	--	--
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$216,140</i>	<i>\$228,557</i>	<i>\$142,851</i>	<i>\$191,709</i>	<i>\$243,920</i>	<i>\$248,197</i>	<i>\$275,482</i>	<i>\$155,909</i>	<i>\$81,884</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.]

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Recreational fishing is a major contributor to Angoon's economy. Whaler's Cove, a lodge on Killisnoo Island, reported that it contributed approximately \$53,000 in local taxes and about \$534,000 in payroll in 2000.³⁶ In 2010, there were five sport fish guide businesses operating in Angoon, compared to six in 2000. In that year, residents were sold 155 sportfishing licenses and 205 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to 176 and 863 in 2000, respectively.

Angoon is located in the Juneau ADF&G Sport Fishing Survey Area which includes all waters, including drainages, from Cape Fanshaw to Point Sherman, including all of Admiralty Island. In 2010, there were a total of 85,128 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 112,896 in 2000. In that year, non-residents accounted for 23.5% of angler days fished, compared to 28.5% in 2000. In addition, there was a total of 15,005 freshwater angler days fished in 2010, compared to 15,585 in 2000. In that year, non-residents accounted for 27.8% of angler days fished, compared to 24.9% in 2000. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data, local private anglers target all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, Pacific halibut, rockfish, Pacific cod, sablefish, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, and hardshell clams. ADF&G 2010 charter log data reported that charter vessels landed 176 Chinook salmon, 2,656 coho salmon, 844 halibut, 3 lingcod, 701 rockfish, 41 sablefish, and 512 unidentified salmon. Information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Subsistence Fishing

A 1996 study found that Angoon residents harvested an estimated 224 lbs of subsistence resources per capita. Subsistence resources harvested included fish, land mammals, marine mammals, birds and eggs, marine invertebrates, and local vegetation. In 1996 79.7% of households surveyed were found to be harvesting salmon, 82.4% were found to be harvesting fish other than salmon, 32.4% were found to be harvesting marine mammals, and 89.2% were found to be harvesting marine invertebrates.³⁷ More current data on subsistence participation is limited, and information on household participation between 2000 and 2010 is unavailable. Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, sockeye salmon are harvested most often, followed by coho, pink, chum, and Chinook salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 800 salmon, compared to 5,010 reported in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2003 at 5,760 fish. In 2010, 109 residents were issued Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 151 in 2003. In that year, an estimated 18,751 lbs of halibut was harvested on 47 SHARC cards, compared to an estimated 20,283 lbs on 80 in 2003. Estimated subsistence halibut harvests peaked in 2004 at 42,679. Between 2000 and 2008, an estimated 462 harbor seals were harvested. In addition, an estimated one sea lion was harvested in 2000. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

³⁶ R&M Engineering, Inc. (2004). *Angoon Airport Reconnaissance Study*. Retrieved April 9, 2012 from: http://dot.alaska.gov/sereg/projects/angoon_airport/assets/2004_Recon_Study/2004_recon_study.pdf.

³⁷ SWCA Environmental Consultants. (2011). *Subsistence Resources Existing Conditions Technical Report for Angoon Airport Environmental Impact Statement*. Retrieved April 10, 2012 from: http://www.angoonairporteis.com/Documents/TechReport_Subistence.pdf.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Angoon: 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 Angoon ²
2000	6	8	176	863
2001	5	7	149	888
2002	4	11	154	629
2003	4	9	151	692
2004	4	8	165	655
2005	4	7	178	766
2006	4	5	162	692
2007	5	5	177	445
2008	5	6	143	576
2009	5	7	172	460
2010	5	6	155	205

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).

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Angoon: 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	230	144	n/a	160	472	62	4,316	n/a	n/a
2001	234	118	4	130	824	250	4,450	n/a	n/a
2002	182	116	n/a	66	126	210	2,356	n/a	n/a
2003	204	110	n/a	8	134	22	5,596	n/a	n/a
2004	106	86	n/a	71	131	131	1,806	n/a	n/a
2005	90	32	n/a	n/a	34	70	734	n/a	n/a
2006	96	44	n/a	n/a	44	20	1,436	n/a	n/a
2007	84	15	6	n/a	134	95	146	n/a	n/a
2008	87	84	n/a	16	124	n/a	660	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, Angoon: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	151	80	20,283
2004	166	90	42,679
2005	172	89	24,273
2006	173	75	16,875
2007	180	60	16,429
2008	130	56	13,476
2009	129	49	16,148
2010	107	47	18,751

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, Angoon: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	64	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	73	n/a
2003	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	46	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	n/a
2009	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

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.