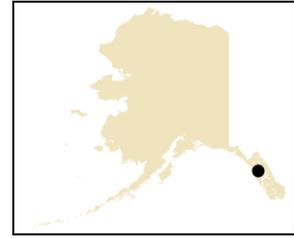


Tenakee Springs (TEN-uh-kee)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Tenakee Springs is located on the east side of Chichagof Island, on the north shore of Tenakee Inlet. It lies 45 miles southwest of Juneau and 50 miles northeast of Sitka. Tenakee Springs is a Second-class city and is not located within an organized borough. The community encompasses 13.8 square miles of land and 5.3 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 131 inhabitants in Tenakee Springs, making it the 224th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 2000 and 2009, the population of Tenakee Springs did not have a net change according to the U.S. Census and the Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents (Table 1). The average annual growth rate during this period was 0.01%, indicating an extremely slow rate of growth. However, between 2009 and 2010, the population of Tenakee Springs increased by 20.6%, from 104 to 131. In a survey conducted by NOAA’s Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that approximately 50 people come to Tenakee Springs each year as seasonal workers or transients during the months of June, July, and August, and that the annual peak in population is “somewhat” driven by employment in the fishing sectors. Given this, the increase in population between 2009 and 2010 could be due to the 2010 Census counting seasonal workers in the total population count, whereas the Alaska Department of Labor only counts permanent residents.

In 2010, a majority of Tenakee Springs residents identified themselves as White (94.7%). Other ethnic groups present in Tenakee Springs that year included: American Indian and Alaska Native (0.8%), Hispanic or Latino (1.5%), two or more races (3.1%), Asian (0.8%), and Black or African American (0.8%). Between 2000 and 2010, the percentages of the population identifying themselves as White and Asian increased, with corresponding decreases in the percentages of the population identifying themselves as two or more races, some other race, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Hispanic or Latino. Changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

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

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

The average household size in Tenakee Springs in 2010 was 1.82, a slight increase from 1.8 persons per household in 1990 and 1.76 in 2000. The total number of households in Tenakee Springs increased from 51 in 1990 to 59 in 2000 to 72 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 180 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 59 were owner-occupied, 13 were renter-occupied, and 108 were vacant or used only seasonally. Throughout this period no residents of Tenakee Springs were reported to be living in group quarters.

Table 1. Population in Tenakee Springs from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	94	-
2000	104	-
2001	-	105
2002	-	98
2003	-	105
2004	-	104
2005	-	98
2006	-	104
2007	-	102
2008	-	99
2009	-	104
2010	131	-

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, Tenakee Springs: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

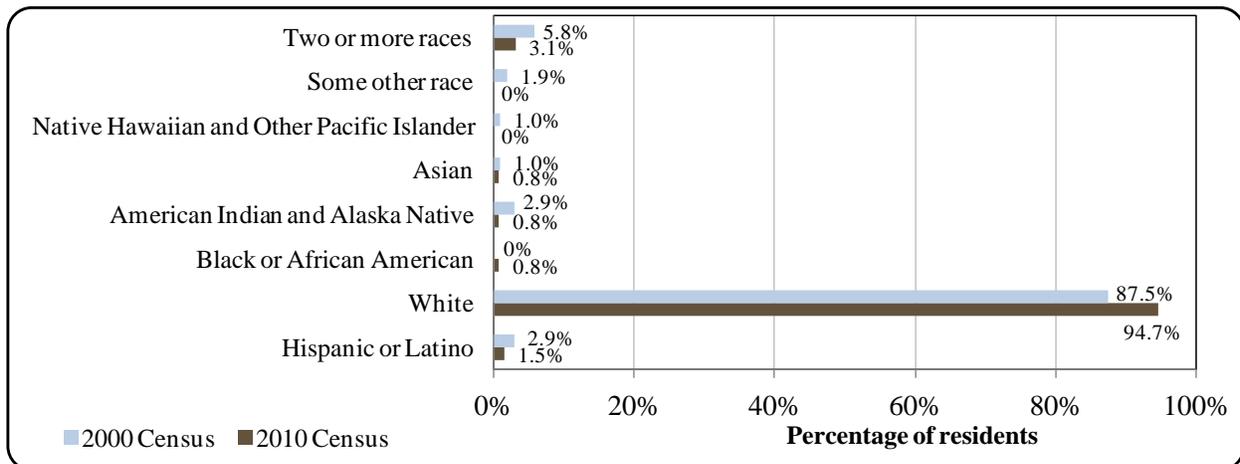
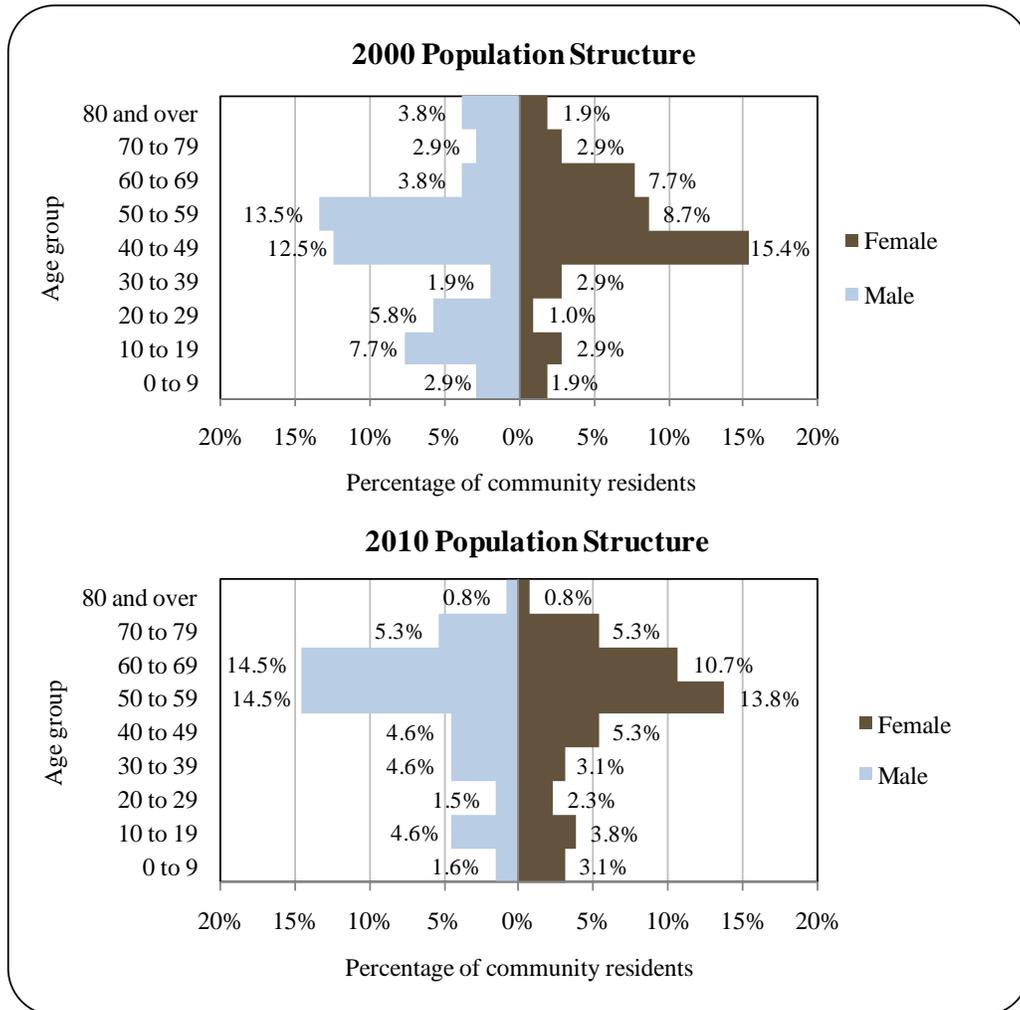


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Tenakee Springs Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



The gender makeup in Tenakee Springs in 2010 was 51.9% male and 48.1% female, very similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 55.5 years, higher than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the largest percentage of the population fell within the age group 50 to 59 years old, with the second largest percentage falling within the age group 60 to 60 years old. Relatively few individuals were over age 80 or under age 10. The overall population structure of Tenakee Springs in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ in terms of educational attainment, 81% of Tenakee Springs residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents

³ 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.

overall. Also in 2010, 6.3% of residents aged 25 and over were estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 12.7% were estimated to have a ninth to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 9.5% were estimated to have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 27.4% of Alaskan residents overall; 6.3% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 6.3% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 25.4% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 33.3% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture^{4,5}

The word Tenakee is from the Tlingit word "tinaghu," meaning "Coppery Shield Bay." This refers to three copper shields, highly prized by the Tlingits, that were lost in a storm. Early prospectors and fishermen came to the site to wait out the winters and enjoy the natural hot springs in Tenakee. Around 1895, a large tub and building were constructed to provide a warm bathing place for the increasing number of visitors. During its early days, Tenakee was known as "Robbers Roost" stemming from bank robbers and other outlaw types who reportedly resided there. Gambling and prostitution were part of life, and there was no reliable law enforcement until 1917 when a Deputy U.S. Marshall began making regular visits.

In 1899, Ed Snyder established Snyder's Mercantile, which still operates today. A post office opened in 1903. Originally called Tenakee, the name was altered to Tenakee Springs in 1928. Improvements to the hot springs facilities were made in 1915 and 1929; the existing bathhouse was constructed in 1940. Three canneries operated in the area between 1916 and 1974. A logging camp operated for a time at Corner Bay. The city incorporated in 1971.

Tenakee Springs has a year-round population and also serves as a summer retreat for residents of Juneau, Sitka, Washington, and Oregon. Many residents practice a subsistence lifestyle and actively exchange resources with their neighbors. The 104 °F sulfur hot springs are the social focus of the community. Salmon and crab canneries operated in the inlet beginning in 1916 and ceased operations in 1974. Commercial fishing remains an important part of Tenakee and the livelihood of some Tenakee residents.

Natural Resources and Environment⁶

Tenakee Springs has a maritime climate with cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 45 to 65 °F (7.2 to 18.3 °C) and winters from 24 to 39 °F (-4.4 to 3.9 °C). The highest recorded temperature is 84 °F (28.9 °C), and the lowest recorded temperature is 3 °F (-16.1 °C). Total precipitation averages 69 inches a year, with 62 inches of snow.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the economy of Tenakee Springs relies on the following natural resource-based industries: fishing, ecotourism, and sport hunting and fishing.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Tenakee Springs Business Association. (2009). *Tenakee Springs History*. Retrieved July 11, 2012 from: <http://www.tenakeespringsak.com/tenakee-springs-history/>.

⁶ Ibid.

Tenakee Springs is located near the Tongass National Forest (Tongass). **The** Tongass is the largest unit in the national forest system, at almost 17 million acres. National Forest employees work to balance multiple uses of the forest resources. The Tongass has healthy fish and wildlife populations, clean water, trees to support local industry, and recreation opportunities unique to Alaska. The roads that exist in Southeast Alaska have been developed from forest roads that were originally built to reach timber.

Though home to the world's largest temperate rain forest, almost half of the Tongass is covered by ice, water, wetlands and rock. Few places in the world have the geologic and climatic variations that sculpt this landscape. The snow and ice of the 1,500-square-mile Juneau Ice Field are less than eight miles from the salt water in Gastineau Channel.

The Tongass is home to numerous plant species, including ferns, dwarf dogwood, false lily of the valley, marsh marigold, skunk cabbage, western hemlocks, Sitka spruce, sub-alpine fir, red cedar, yellow cedar, and hardwoods such as alder. The largest known concentrations of bald eagles gather each year in the Tongass, and thousands of shorebirds use the forest as a resting place during their annual migrations. Marine mammals such as sea otters, whales, porpoises, and seals utilize inside waters. Terrestrial species that inhabit this area include Sitka black-tailed deer, brown bears, mountain goats, moose, wolves, beaver, fox, and porcupines. All five species of Pacific salmon (chum, coho, king, pink, and sockeye) can be found within Tongass, along with Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, steelhead trout, and cutthroat trout.

People have lived and worked in this area for centuries. For years, the Tlingit and Haida peoples have fished for salmon and herring and gathered berries and other plants. Each generation shares its knowledge of the land with the next. Today, many rural residents depend on a subsistence lifestyle, just as Alaska Natives have for centuries. Water routes in the National Forest are the way many tourists see coastal Alaska. Local residents and tourists enjoy sailing, motor boating, kayaking and fishing.⁷

Environmental hazards which threaten Tenakee Spring include landslides and avalanches, earthquakes, and coastal flooding. Many historic avalanche or mass-wasting sites are located on steep to moderate slopes remain sparsely vegetated, increasing the probability of future slide or avalanche events. The nearest active fault line to Tenakee Springs is the Fairweather fault, approximately 100 miles west of Juneau. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers classify Juneau as a Seismic Risk Zone 3, indicating that an earthquake of a magnitude 6.0 or greater may occur.⁸

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no significant environmental remediation sites active in Tenakee Springs as of 2010.⁹

Current Economy¹⁰

Tenakee Springs has long been considered a retirement and vacation community, though fishing is an important source of income. Tourism is becoming increasingly important. Local employers include various city department and the store, school, bakery, and post office. In

⁷ U.S. Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Introduction to the Tongass. Retrieved March 8, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/faqs/intro.shtml.

⁸ U.S. Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2013). *State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan 2013*. Retrieved from: <http://www.ready.alaska.gov/plans/documents/2013%20State%20Mitigation%20Plan%20Draft.pdf>.

⁹ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved September 11, 2013 from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹⁰ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

addition, there are several skilled carpenters and contractors. There are 3 small lumber mills in town.¹¹ Top employers for 2010 included City of Tenakee Springs, State of Alaska, Chatham School District, TKE Merc LLC, Pinfish Enterprise, TLC Management LLC, Alaska Seaplane Service LLC, and the City and Borough of Juneau.

In 2010, the per capita income in Tenakee Springs was estimated to be \$28,145 and the median household income was estimated to be \$60,114, compared to \$20,482 and \$33,125 in 2000, respectively. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹² the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$26,394 and the real household income was \$43,559. This shows that both per capita income and household income increased between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Tenakee Springs ranked 78th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 78th of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. However, Tenakee Springs small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹³ A potentially more accurate 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. According to the ALARI database, the per capita income in Tenakee Springs in 2010 was \$7,210, which indicates an overall increase/decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.¹⁴ This is supported by the fact that the community was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.¹⁵ However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in the same year, 61.1% of the population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 18.2%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 24.4% of local residents were living below the poverty line, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; the relatively low income figures and high poverty rates reported for Tenakee Springs are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Tenakee Springs. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 3.9%.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest percentage of workers was self-employed (47.2%), while 27.8% were employed in the public sector and 25% were employed in the private sector. Out of 36 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest percentage worked in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (21.6%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (21.6%), public administration (10.8%), manufacturing (10.8%), and construction (10.8%). Smaller percentages of the population were employed in other services, except public

¹¹ See footnote 4.

¹² Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

¹³ See footnote 3.

¹⁴ 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/>.

¹⁵ Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: www.denali.gov.

administration (8.1%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services (8.1%), and retail trade (8.1%). Given the data reported in the *Commercial Fishing* section below, the number of individuals employed in the farming, fishing, and forestry industries may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

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

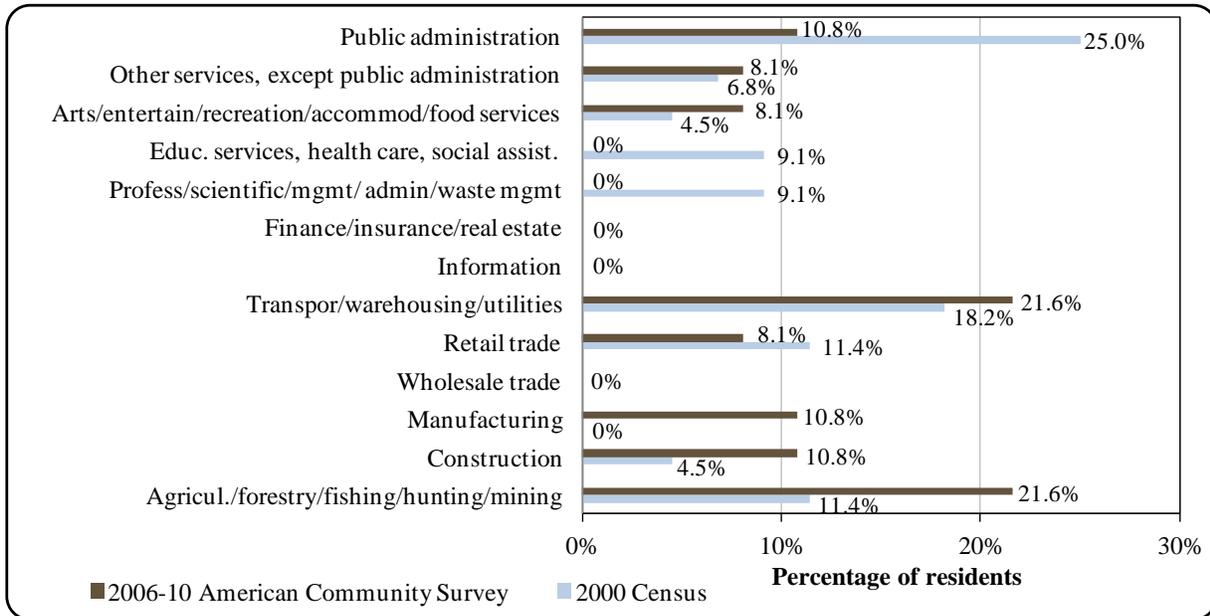
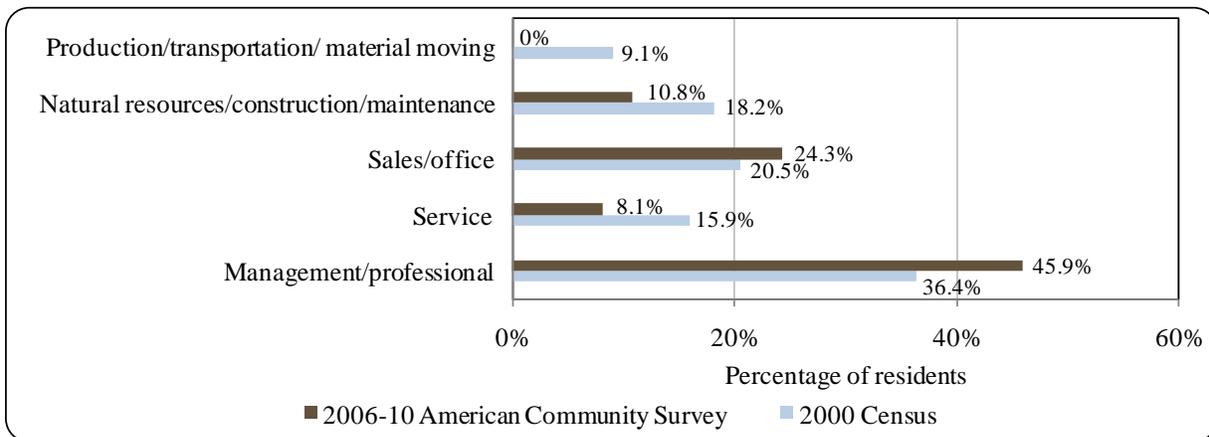


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Tenakee Springs (U.S. Census).



Governance

Tenakee Springs is a Second-class city not under the jurisdiction of a borough. In 2010, the City administered a 2% sales tax as well as an accommodations tax. Specific budget information for 2000 through 2010 was collected from *Community Financial Statements*

(CFS).¹⁶ When adjusted for inflation,¹⁷ total municipal revenues increased by 46.0% between 2000 and 2010 from \$244,510, to \$461,704. Revenues increased at a relatively constant rate between those years, peaking in 2007 at \$515,170. In 2010, most (49.4%) revenues came from general funds, followed by gross fuel sale profits (15.3%), capital project revenues (14.4%), and net income from utility services (9.1%). Large general fund contributions came from state energy assistance funds (44.3%), special project funds (19.6%), and federal payments in lieu of taxes (10.9%). Overall, sales tax revenues accounted for 1.5% of total municipal revenues in 2010, compared to 2.4% in 2000. Sales tax revenues exceeded \$13,000 in 2006 through 2008, and peaked in 2007 at \$14,844. Tenakee Springs received state allocated Community Revenue Sharing in 2009 and 2010 although those funds were not explicitly itemized on CFS for those years; however, funds listed under Municipalities Energy Assistance Program are a close match.

Between 2001 and 2003, Tenakee Springs received fisheries-related grants for projects including a harbor shed office, city and harbor fire protection equipment purchase and replacement, and CP&I/design and engineering for a skiff float. Information about selected aspects of the community's revenue is presented in Table 2.

The nearest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Department of Natural Resources, Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Juneau. The nearest offices of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement are located in Anchorage.

Tenakee Springs was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is not federally recognized as a Native village. However, many Native community members in Tenakee Springs are shareholders in the regional Native corporation for Southeast Alaska, the Sealaska Corporation. Sealaska is owned by over 20,000 tribal member shareholders and guided by the traditions of environmental stewardship and positively impacting their communities. Sealaska is made up of legendary traders who are deeply connected to their lands and have successfully adapted to constantly changing environments and global economies. Sealaska brings together the wisdom and foresight of their combined heritage to create an enduring corporation that provides business opportunities, benefits and cultural strength for their people. Today Sealaska is the largest private landowner and the largest for-profit private employer in Southeast Alaska. Sealaska is a diverse company with investments in forest products, construction aggregates, machining and fabrication, environmental remediation, information technology, plastics injection molding and manufacturing, global logistics, wood products and financial markets. Sealaska's status as a Minority Business Enterprise and Small Disadvantaged Business add to their strength as a government contractor and commercial diversity supplier.¹⁸

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

¹⁸ Sealaska Native Corporation (2012). *Who We Are*. Retrieved on May 9, 2012 from http://www.sealaska.com/page/who_we_are.html.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Tenakee Springs 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	\$244,510	\$5,982	\$20,531	n/a
2001	\$229,167	\$7,314	\$19,740	\$15,000
2002	\$257,995	\$4,518	\$19,743	\$25,000
2003	\$263,797	\$6,612	\$19,896	\$32,997
2004	\$319,317	\$7,121	-	n/a
2005	\$347,691	\$6,958	-	n/a
2006	\$420,239	\$13,092	-	n/a
2007	\$515,170	\$14,844	-	n/a
2008	\$495,753	\$13,581	-	n/a
2009	\$353,065	\$7,174	\$101,050	n/a
2010	\$461,704	\$6,809	\$101,216	n/a

¹ 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.

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

³ Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 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 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.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Tenakee Springs is dependent on seaplanes and the Alaska Marine Highway for transport. The state owns a seaplane dock and heliport. Scheduled or chartered float planes are dispatched from Juneau and Sitka. The state ferry provides passenger transportation only, since there are no vehicle landing facilities or local roads in Tenakee Springs. Barges deliver fuel and goods four to six times a year. The marine facilities include a small boat harbor and ferry terminal. The City of Tenakee Springs owns a fuel dock. There is a three mile long main street. Local transportation is primarily by bicycle or ATV, and there is a 1.5 mile trail which runs through the townsite. While there is no regularly scheduled commercial flight service between Tenakee Springs and Anchorage, round-trip airfare between nearby Sitka (accessible by scheduled or chartered float plane) and Anchorage in June 2012 was \$441, and round-trip airfare between nearby Juneau (also accessible by scheduled or chartered float plane) and Anchorage in June 2012 was \$366.¹⁹

¹⁹ Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

*Facilities*²⁰

There is no community water, sewer, or refuse service. Residents haul water from local streams or use individual wells. Most homes are fully plumbed. The City owns and operates diesel generators, and the city owns the electrical and fuel distribution systems. Law enforcement services are provided by state troopers in Juneau. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Tenakee Springs Volunteer Fire / Emergency Medical Service department. Tenakee Springs also has a public library.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that broadband internet access and a diesel powerhouse have been completed in the past 10 years, with improvements to existing dock structure, alternative energy infrastructure, emergency response, and fire department projects due for completion in the next 10 years. In the same survey, community leaders also noted that while the amount of dock space available for permanent vessels is variable, there are 400 feet of dock space available for transient vessels. Vessels up to 65 feet in length such as rescue vessels, ferries, and fuel barges are able to use mooring facilities in Tenakee Springs.

*Medical Services*²¹

Medical care is provided by the Tenakee Springs Health Clinic, which is owned by the city. Health care is provided by the Tenakee Springs Volunteer Fire/EMS department. Medevac services are provided by floatplane or helicopter and the nearest hospitals are located in Sitka and Juneau.

*Educational Opportunities*²²

The Tenakee Springs School provides instruction to students in kindergarten through 12th grade. In 2011 the school had 10 students and one teacher.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

*History and Evolution of Fisheries*²³

Tenakee Spring's participation in commercial fisheries began in the 1917 when Superior Pacing Company opened several salmon and crab canneries a few miles east of the community. Columbia Packing Company followed by opening a cannery in 1919. The canneries imported most of their labor from Seattle, and therefore, most of the wages migrated out of the community. Despite this, the population of Tenakee Springs grew to around 300 by the time Salt Sea Fisheries opened a cannery on the west end of town in the 1930s. This cannery operated until it went bankrupt in 1949.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²³ Tenakee Springs. (2005). *Community Plan*. Retrieved July 11, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/TenakeeSprings-GCP-2005.pdf>.

The Columbia Cove Cannery closed in 1930, when its parent company, the Alaska Consolidated Canneries Corporation, began shuttering smaller operations. When the Superior Cannery closed in 1953, commercial fishing suffered immensely and Tenakee Springs was left without an economy. A small crab cannery was opened in 1949 and employed 15 to 20 people seasonally, but that was not enough to keep the community from atrophying.

The creek and river systems of Tenakee Inlet contain spawning habitat for three of the five species of Pacific salmon. Chinook are found in the Inlet in small numbers; however they do not spawn in any of the Inlet's drainages. Pink and chum salmon are monitored for escapement records and commercial fishing openings are determined by ADF&G fly-over observations of local streams. The Kadashan River's pink salmon run is considered one of the more important pink salmon runs in Southeast Alaska. The U.S. Forest Service constructed a fish ladder at Indian River in an effort to open coho spawning habitat and introduce Chinook salmon. Crab is also fished commercially within the Inlet. The catch is predominately Dungeness crab along with a less significant catch of king and Tanner crab.

Historically, there was a bait and food herring fishery in the Inlet. For several years prior to 1998, the fishery was closed due to a depleted stock. The fishery opened again in the winter of 1998. Quotas for bait herring began increasing in 2000. There is no predictable market for locally caught halibut. A commercially important local shrimp fishery has changed with the advent of limited entry and short seasons. The shrimp fleet is dominated by non-locals.

Tenakee Springs is located on the east side of Chichagof Island, on the north shore of Tenakee Inlet.²⁴ The area is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C, and the Eastern Gulf of Alaska/Southeast Outside Sablefish Regulatory Area. Tenakee Springs is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, but is not eligible for the Community Development Quota program.

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 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.²⁵

Tenakee Springs participates in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program through a non-profit called the Tenakee Springs Business Association. The CQE non-profit was established at the recommendation of the City of Tenakee Springs. As of Fall 2013, the Tenakee Springs Business Association had not yet purchased any commercial halibut IFQ or non-trawl groundfish

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ 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>

License Limitation Program permits. However, the non-profit had acquired four halibut charter permits for lease to community members.²⁶

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Tenakee Springs does not have a registered processing plant. However, there were landings made in the community in 2001, 2006 and 2007 indicating the presence of some level of fish buyer or dealer (Table 5). The nearest processing plants are located in Juneau and Sitka.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, the city of Tenakee Springs received fisheries related revenue from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, fuel transfer tax, bulk fuel transfers, and harbor usage fees. The amount of revenue received from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax increased substantially between 2000 and 2010. The city received revenue from the fuel transfer tax in 2005 and from 2006 to 2010; the amount received remained stable between 2007 and 2010. Since 2005, Tenakee Springs has received revenue from bulk fuel transfers, and the amount received increased during this period. The amount of revenue received from harbor usage fees also increased between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding known fisheries-related revenue received by Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010 is presented 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.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that social services and police, enforcement, and fire protection are at least partially supported or funded by revenue that comes from fisheries-related sources.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to Tenakee Springs. However, it should be noted that many commercial fishermen reside in the community seasonally. As such, permit data may not capture those residents who report living elsewhere. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the following gear types are used by commercial fishing vessels that use Tenakee Springs as their base of operations during the fishing season: crab pots, longline, purse seine, and troll. In the same survey, community leaders noted that Tenakee Springs participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska by relying on regional organizations such as the Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities Coalition, Southeast Conference, or Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference to provide information on fisheries management issues.

In 2010, a total of 29 Tenakee Springs residents held a total of 22 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) for crab, other shellfish, halibut, herring, groundfish, and salmon. However, it should be noted that while that figure may be accurate according to CFEC records, the community itself is skeptical whether that number

²⁶ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

truly represents the number of permits held by permanent residents. The total number of CFEC permits and permit holders, as well as the total number of CFEC permits reported as fished, decreased between 2000 and 2010. The number of crab CFEC permits and permit holders varied between 2000 and 2010, with at least 67% of permits reported as fished in any given year. Crab CFEC permits were issued in 2010 for the Dungeness crab fishery using 75 pots (or 25% of max) in southeastern Alaska and for 225 pots (or 75% of max) in southeastern Alaska. The number of other shellfish CFEC permits, permit holders, and permits reported as fished decreased between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, three other shellfish CFEC permits were issued for the shrimp pot fishery in the southeast, while one was issued for the Tanner crab ring net fishery in southeastern Alaska. The number of halibut CFEC permits and permit holders also decreased during this period, although 100% of these permits were reported as fished in each year except 2008 and 2009, when none of the active permits were reported as fished. The 2010 herring CFEC permit issued was for the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet. There was one herring CFEC permit held in Tenakee Springs in 2010, though that permit was not reported as fished and was issued for the herring spawn on kelp pound fishery in southern southeast Alaska. There were no herring CFEC permits held by Tenakee Springs residents between 2000 and 2009. There was one sablefish CFEC permit held in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2007, and that permit was reported as fished in each of those years. However, there were no sablefish CFEC permits held between 2008 and 2010. The number of groundfish CFEC permits varied slightly between 2000 and 2010, though none of those permits were reported as fished between 2002 and 2006. One CFEC permit was issued for the statewide lingcod hand troll fishery and one was issued for the statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet. The number of salmon CFEC permits and permit holders, as well as the number of permits reported as fished, decreased slightly between 2000 and 2010. The majority of the salmon CFEC permits in 2010 were issued for the statewide hand troll fishery, with the remainder issued for the drift gill net fishery in Bristol Bay and the statewide power gurdy troll fishery.

The number of Federal Fisheries Permits held by Tenakee Springs residents varied from one to three between 2000 and 2010, though these permits were only reported as fished between 2003 and 2008. There were four groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permits issued to three Tenakee Springs residents in each year between 2000 and 2010, though there was only one year in which one permit was reported as fished, in 2006. Information on commercial fishing permits and permit holders by species is presented in Table 4.

There were 15 crew license holders in Tenakee Springs in 2010, a number which varied from two crew license holders in 2002 to 18 in 2007. There were three fish buyers located in Tenakee Springs in 2010, a number which also varied between 2000 and 2010 (from zero between 2002 and 2005 and in 2008, to nine in 2006). However, there were no shore-side processing facilities located in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010. The number of vessels owned primarily by Tenakee Springs residents decreased from 17 in 2000 to 9 in 2010. The number of vessels homeported in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010 varied from 16 in 2002 to 9 in 2005, with 11 vessels homeported in the community in 2010.

The number of vessels landing catch in the community was highly variable during this period, ranging from one in 2000 and 2009 to 17 in 2006. There were no vessels recording landings in Tenakee Springs between 2002 and 2005, or in 2008. In 2010, there were two vessels landing catch in Tenakee Springs. For years in which landings were recorded in Tenakee Springs, landings and associated ex-vessel revenue information are only reportable for 2001, 2006, and 2007. In other years for which landings were recorded, the landings and ex-vessel

value are considered confidential due to a small number of participants. Both landings and ex-vessel revenue varied widely in the three years for which data were reported, and will be examined further below. Information on characteristics of the commercial fishing sector in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 5. In 2010, Tenakee Springs ranked 65th in landings and 61st in ex-vessel revenue out of 67 Alaskan communities that received commercial fisheries landings.

Between 2000 and 2010, there were between two and five halibut quota share account holders in Tenakee springs, though the number of halibut quota shares varied widely during this period (from 217,900 in 2000 and 2001 to 463 in 2008 and 2009). Overall, there was a decreased in both the number of quota share account holders the number of quota shares held during this period. The total halibut IFQ allotment increased slightly in the middle of the decade before decreasing substantially in 2008 and 2009, then increasing again in 2010. Information about halibut IFQ in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 6.

There was one sablefish quota share account holder in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2007, and during that time the number of sablefish quota shares held remained stable with the sablefish IFQ allotment varying only slightly. However, between 2008 and 2010, there were no sablefish IFQ shares held by Tenakee Springs residents. Information regarding sablefish IFQ in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 7. There were no crab IFQ account share holders in Tenakee Springs between 2005 and 2010 (Table 8).

Between 2000 and 2010, there were no commercial landings reported in Tenakee Springs between 2002 and 2005 or in 2008. In the remaining years for which landings were recorded, both the landings and associated ex-vessel revenue are considered confidential due to a small number of participants with the exception of landings and revenue for other shellfish in 2006 and 2007. Landings and revenue for other shellfish varied considerably between these two years. Information on landed pounds and ex-vessel revenue by species in Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 9.

Landings and ex-vessel revenue recorded by Tenakee Springs residents are considered confidential for most species in most years due to a small number of participants (Table 10). For crab landed by community residents, landings and ex-vessel revenue increased between 2000 and 2003, while landings and ex-vessel revenue for other groundfish decreased during the same period. Landings and ex-vessel revenue for salmon were variable between 2000 and 2010 for years in which data are reportable, though overall the amount of landings decreased during this period while the total ex-vessel revenue increased.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$2,150	\$3,717	\$2,667	\$1,733	\$2,112	\$2,569	\$2,559	\$30,286	\$24,250	\$23,354	\$25,355
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$4,300	n/a	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$248,850	\$315,729	\$330,938	\$330,850	\$336,750	\$343,750
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	\$20,455	\$22,485	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$27,150	\$27,575	\$28,998	\$0	\$47,300	\$44,800	\$44,100
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>\$22,605</i>	<i>\$26,202</i>	<i>\$30,667</i>	<i>\$29,733</i>	<i>\$29,262</i>	<i>\$283,294</i>	<i>\$347,286</i>	<i>\$363,224</i>	<i>\$404,400</i>	<i>\$406,904</i>	<i>\$415,205</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$244,510</i>	<i>\$229,167</i>	<i>\$257,995</i>	<i>\$263,797</i>	<i>\$319,317</i>	<i>\$347,691</i>	<i>\$420,239</i>	<i>\$515,170</i>	<i>\$495,753</i>	<i>\$353,065</i>	<i>\$461,704</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	33%	67%	33%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	5	6	7	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4
	Fished permits	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	4
	% of permits fished	100%	83%	71%	80%	75%	75%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	6	6	6	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	4
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	7	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Fished permits	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
	% of permits fished	42%	75%	60%	75%	66%	66%	66%	66%	33%	66%	66%
	Total permit holders	7	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
	Fished permits	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	100%
	Total permit holders	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Herring (CFEC) ²	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	5	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
	Fished permits	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	40%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	33%	50%
	Total permit holders	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	22	18	20	19	20	22	22	20	18	18	18
	Fished permits	6	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	3	4	4
	% of permits fished	27%	22%	25%	21%	15%	18%	23%	25%	17%	22%	22%
	Total permit holders	21	17	18	18	19	21	21	20	18	18	18
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>41%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>

¹National 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.]

²Alaska 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 Tenakee Springs: 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 Tenakee Springs ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Tenakee Springs ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Tenakee Springs ^{2,5}
2000	17	1	0	17	14	1	--	--
2001	16	4	0	15	15	4	6,438	\$7,768
2002	2	0	0	16	16	0	0	\$0
2003	7	0	0	15	13	0	0	\$0
2004	6	0	0	11	15	0	0	\$0
2005	9	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2006	10	9	0	8	10	17	38,811	\$120,834
2007	18	7	0	8	10	8	6,448	\$30,708
2008	15	0	0	6	10	0	0	\$0
2009	11	1	0	8	12	1	--	--
2010	15	3	0	9	11	2	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Tenakee Springs: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	5	217,900	25,924
2001	5	217,900	28,781
2002	4	206,088	27,071
2003	4	206,088	27,067
2004	4	206,088	31,665
2005	4	206,088	32,583
2006	4	206,088	31,955
2007	3	114,894	16,279
2008	2	463	48
2009	2	463	39
2010	3	175,961	19,006

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 Tenakee Springs: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	1	106,613	12,647
2001	1	106,613	11,960
2002	1	106,613	11,426
2003	1	106,613	12,654
2004	1	106,613	13,401
2005	1	106,613	12,690
2006	1	106,613	12,512
2007	1	106,613	11,979
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 Tenakee Springs: 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.]

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Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Tenakee Springs: 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	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
Halibut	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
Herring	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
Other Groundfish	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
Other Shellfish	--	--	0	0	0	0	38,811	4,948	0	--	--	
Pacific Cod	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
Pollock	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
Sablefish	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
Salmon	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	--	--	
<i>Total²</i>	--	0	0	0	0	0	38,811	4,948	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	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
Halibut	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
Herring	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
Other Groundfish	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
Other Shellfish	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,834	\$30,633	\$0	--	--	
Pacific Cod	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
Pollock	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
Sablefish	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
Salmon	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	\$0	--	--	
<i>Total²</i>	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,834	\$30,633	\$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 pounds 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 Tenakee Springs 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	34,682	42,603	38,121	62,570	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	31,758	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	2,401	1,115	1,704	993	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	8,037	3,217	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	565,805	781,079	998,208	1,265,011	--	94,159	130,325	83,996	--	225,057	270,219
<i>Total²</i>	<i>610,925</i>	<i>828,014</i>	<i>1,038,033</i>	<i>1,360,332</i>	--	<i>94,159</i>	<i>130,325</i>	<i>83,996</i>	--	<i>225,057</i>	<i>270,219</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	\$61,901	\$76,290	\$45,076	\$86,880	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	\$93,146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$1,946	\$577	\$731	\$364	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	\$27,295	\$10,465	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$198,589	\$237,724	\$205,002	\$270,269	--	\$123,885	\$219,758	\$170,339	--	\$248,973	\$347,389
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$289,731</i>	<i>\$325,055</i>	<i>\$250,810</i>	<i>\$450,660</i>	--	<i>\$123,885</i>	<i>\$219,758</i>	<i>\$170,339</i>	--	<i>\$248,973</i>	<i>\$347,389</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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

With the exception of 2008, between two and three locally registered sport fish guide businesses were active in any given year between 2000 and 2010. The number of sport fish guide licenses issued to residents declined during those years, from five in 2000, to three in 2010. Also in 2010, there were 65 sportfishing licenses sold to community residents (irrespective of the location of the point of sale), though the number of licenses sold to residents varied between 2000 and 2010. The number of licenses sold within the community increased overall between 2000 and 2010, and, in 2010, 91 sportfishing licenses were sold in Tenakee Springs. From 2008 to 2010, there were a greater number of licenses sold within the community than the number sold to community residents, indicating the potential that visitors to Tenakee Springs were pursuing sportfishing activities.

Tenakee Springs is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area D – Sitka. Looking at this regional scale between 2000 and 2010, there was significantly greater saltwater sportfishing activity than freshwater, although both were important. In saltwater, non-Alaska resident anglers fished a greater number of anglers days on average than Alaska resident anglers, and the opposite was true in freshwater. On average, non-Alaska resident anglers fished 51,348 saltwater angler days and 1,762 freshwater angler days per year, while Alaska resident anglers fished an average of 25,151 saltwater days and 2,252 freshwater days per year. This information about the sportfishing sector in and around Tenakee Springs is presented in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,²⁷ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following species caught by private anglers in Tenakee Springs: Chinook salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, Pacific halibut, rockfish, Pacific cod, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, hardshell clam, and shrimp. Data from charter log books reported for fishing charters out of Tenakee Springs between 2000 and 2010 reported the following species that were kept/released aboard charter vessels: Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, halibut, lingcod, other rockfish, other salmon, pink salmon, pelagic rockfish, and yelloweye rockfish.²⁸

Furthermore, in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the following species are targeted by recreational fishermen that use boats based in Tenakee Springs: all five species of salmon, halibut, rockfish, crab, black cod/sablefish, shrimp, and clams. In the same survey, community leaders noted that recreational fishing in Tenakee Springs takes place from charter boats or party boats, private boats owned by local residents, private boats owned by non-residents, and shore-based or dock fishing by local residents.

²⁷ 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/sportfishing_survey/ (Accessed September 2011).

²⁸ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000-2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Tenakee Springs: 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 Tenakee Springs ²
2000	2	5	75	49
2001	2	5	73	44
2002	2	5	39	46
2003	2	6	67	27
2004	2	6	72	63
2005	2	2	72	60
2006	3	4	76	70
2007	3	4	65	60
2008	1	3	57	138
2009	2	3	57	182
2010	2	3	65	91

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	46,485	38,117	1,742	4,547
2001	56,533	31,124	1,991	2,742
2002	39,772	23,589	2,003	2,392
2003	46,777	19,460	1,524	2,082
2004	50,721	27,597	2,003	1,310
2005	58,394	25,770	1,970	2,356
2006	67,692	18,512	1,920	1,173
2007	64,443	24,728	1,350	1,860
2008	56,022	25,722	1,676	2,924
2009	37,759	18,661	1,664	2,382
2010	40,227	23,382	1,541	1,002

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Many residents practice a subsistence lifestyle and actively exchange resources with their neighbors.²⁹ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the three most important subsistence marine or aquatic resources to the residents of Tenakee Springs are salmon, halibut, and crab. Data were not reported regarding subsistence participation by household between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, data were reported for total harvest levels of a variety of species by residents during this time period.

In years for which data were reported between 2000 and 2010, an average of eight subsistence salmon permits were issued to Tenakee Springs residents, with an average of seven permits returned in any given year. Sockeye salmon were the primary species harvested under subsistence permits (an average of 43 per year), along with small amounts of Chinook, coho, chum, and pink salmon. Data were not reported between 2000 and 2010 for per capita subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish (excluding halibut). Information about the subsistence harvest of these species is presented in Table 13.

Between 2003 and 2010, an average of 44 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to Tenakee Springs residents, with an average of 29 of those permits reported as fished during the same period. An average of 4,119 pounds of halibut were harvested using SHARC cards issued between 2003 and 2010. Information about subsistence halibut harvest is presented in Table 14. Data regarding marine mammal subsistence harvests are not available.

The ADF&G Division of Subsistence reported that the following species of marine invertebrates were used for subsistence in Tenakee Springs during this period: abalone, chitons (bidarkis gumboots), clams, Dungeness crab, king crab, octopus, scallops, sea cucumber, sea urchin, shrimp, Tanner crab, and unknown marine invertebrates. Marine mammals reported as harvested for subsistence use included harbor seal and unknown marine mammals. Non-salmon fish reported as harvested for subsistence use included: cod, Dolly Varden, eulachon (hooligan candlefish), flounder, herring, herring spawn on kelp, rockfish, and unknown non-salmon fish.³⁰

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ 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 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Tenakee Springs: 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, Tenakee Springs: 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	10	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	n/a	n/a
2001	15	13	n/a	2	2	n/a	34	n/a	n/a
2002	6	6	6	n/a	2	n/a	50	n/a	n/a
2003	16	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	64	n/a	n/a
2004	7	7	n/a	2	1	1	57	n/a	n/a
2005	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	5	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	n/a	n/a
2007	3	3	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	3	3	n/a	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	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, Tenakee Springs: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	36	21	3,514
2004	38	30	5,597
2005	44	27	3,827
2006	44	33	4,898
2007	40	28	3,625
2008	45	33	3,789
2009	51	37	4,339
2010	53	23	3,363

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, Tenakee Springs: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	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	n/a
2003	n/a	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	n/a
2005	n/a	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	n/a
2007	n/a	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	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.