

Point Baker



People and Place

*Location*¹

Located on the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, Point Baker is 142 miles south of Juneau and 50 miles west of Wrangell. Point Baker is a Census Designated Place located in the Petersburg Recording District and the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 15 inhabitants in Point Baker, making it the 333rd largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with populations recorded that year. Point Baker first appeared in U.S. Decennial Census records in 1930 with 39 inhabitants. The population peaked around 90 residents in 1980 and has been decreasingly steadily since that time. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, the population of permanent residents decreased by 68.6% between 2000 and 2009, with an average annual growth rate of -9.99%. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that Point Baker's population remains stable year round, and seasonal workers or transients are not present.

In 2010, a majority of Point Baker residents identified themselves as White (73.3%), and the remaining 27.7% identified with two or more races. In addition, 6.7% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. Compared to 2000, residents identifying with two or more races made up 18.1% more of the population in 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

The average household size in Point Baker increased from 1.8 persons per household in 1990 to 2.69 in 2000, and then decreased again to 1.88 by 2010. The number of occupied households decreased steadily over the same period, declining from 21 in 1990 to 13 in 2000, and then to 8 occupied households in 2010. Of the 18 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 38.9% were owner-occupied, 5.6% were rented, and 55.6% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no Point Baker residents lived in group quarters.

In 2010, Point Baker's population was slightly less gender balanced (53.3% male and 46.7% female) than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. That year, the median age of Point Baker residents was 55.5 years, much older than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, all 15 Point Baker residents (100% of Point Baker's population) were age 16 or older. Of these, one was under 18

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>.

years of age, 10 were between the ages of 18 and 64, and 4 were aged 65 or older, including one individual over 85 years in age. The overall population structure of Point Baker in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1. Population in Point Baker from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	39	-
2000	35	-
2001	-	34
2002	-	35
2003	-	33
2004	-	24
2005	-	20
2006	-	16
2007	-	15
2008	-	15
2009	-	11
2010	15	-

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, Point Baker: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

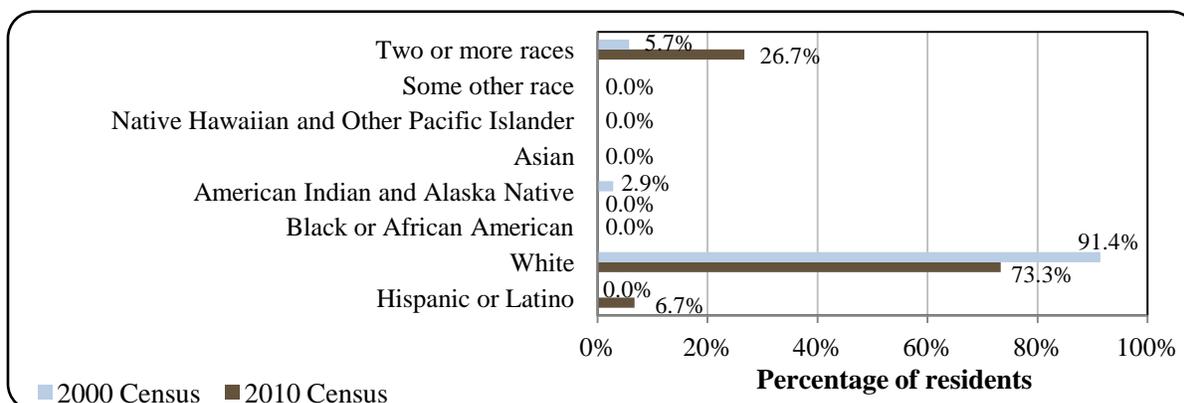
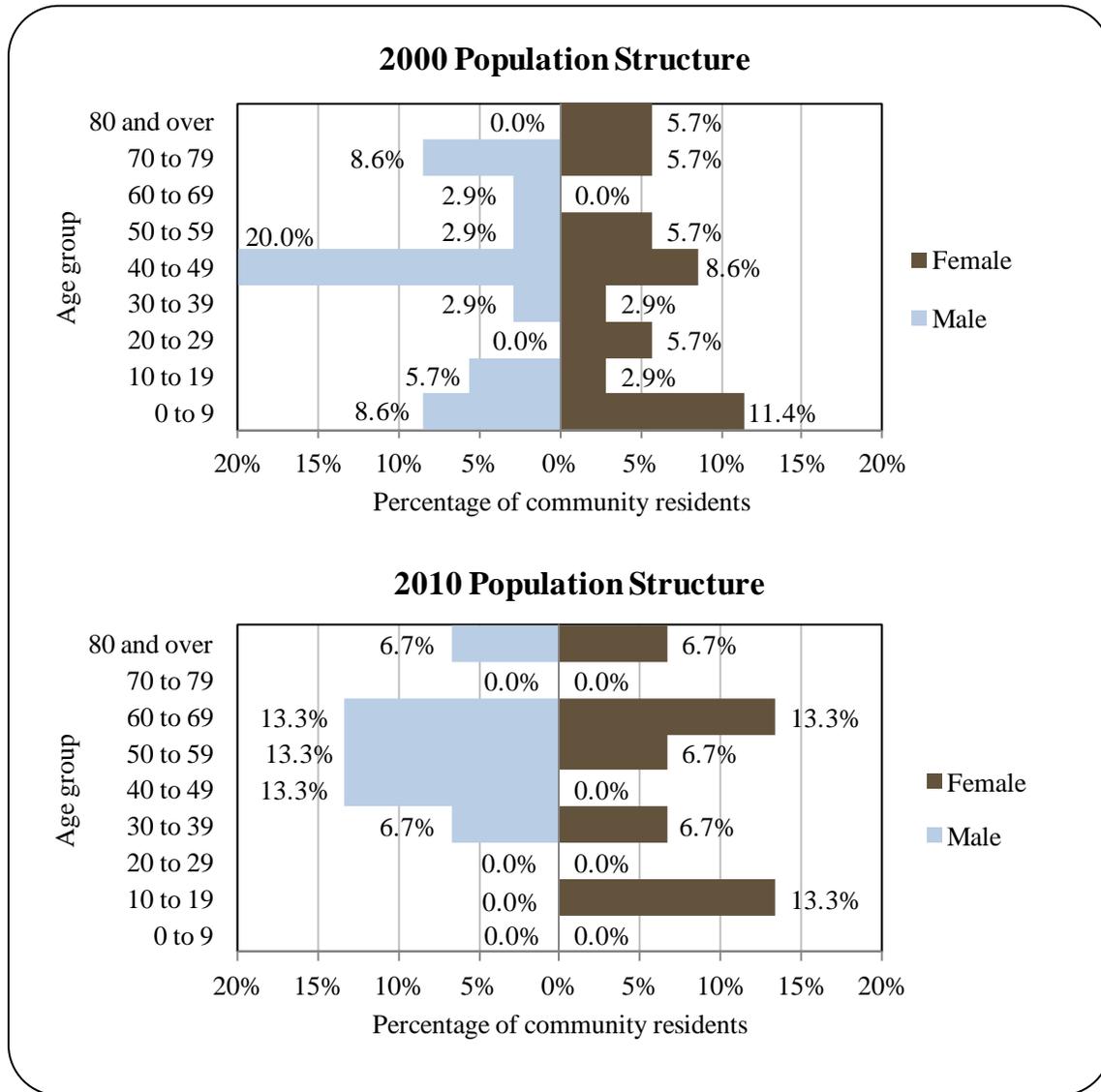


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Point Baker Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 100% of Point Baker residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma in 2010. That year, no residents were estimated to hold higher degrees, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall that were estimated to hold Associate’s degrees, 17.4% estimated to hold Bachelor’s degrees, and 9.6% estimated to hold graduate or professional degrees. In addition, no residents were estimated to have attended some college without receiving a degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall.

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.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The Point Baker area was historically used by a group of Tlingit known as the Henya, and the area east of Point Baker was used by the Stikine Tlingit. At the time of European contact, Prince of Wales Island was a transition zone between the territories of Tlingit and Haida peoples.⁴ Point Baker was named in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, who named it after the Second Lieutenant on his ship, “The Discovery.” The first floating fish packer came to Point Baker in 1919, and fish buying continued until the 1930s, when the U.S. Forest Service opened the area for homesites. During the 1920s and 1930s, up to 100 tents lined the Point Baker harbor, occupied by salmon hand-trollers. The first store was built in 1941, and a post office opened in 1942. In 1955, Point Baker was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest. A floating dock was built by the State in 1961, and was replaced by larger docks in 1968. The population of Point Baker has been in decline since the 1980s. Today, Point Baker remains a small fishing community. Local residents also engage in subsistence and recreational fishing.⁵

Natural Resources and Environment⁶

Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures range from 49 to 63 °F; winter temperatures average from 32 to 42 °F. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, with 40 inches of snow.⁷ The landscape of northern Prince of Wales Island is characterized by low-elevation hills. Vegetation is typical Southeast Alaska coastal temperate rain forest. The forest is primarily made up of western hemlock and Sitka spruce with large components of cedar. Large areas of muskeg are also present, along with alpine tundra at higher elevations. Some of the highest mountains in the area include the 2,457-foot El Capitan Peak and Mount Calder at 3,400 feet. Much of the area is underlain by marble and limestone, and an extensive karst cave system has developed on Prince of Wales Island.^{8,9}

Point Baker was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest in 1955,¹⁰ but a majority of the surrounding landscape is included in National Forest lands. Approximately 95% of Southeast Alaska is federal land, of which 80% is included in the National Forest. The National Forest is managed to produce resource values, products, and services in a way that also sustains the diversity and productivity of ecosystems, including viable populations of native and some non-native species and their habitats, sustainable fish and wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, hunting, trapping and game viewing opportunities, aquatic habitat quality, scenic quality, and subsistence opportunities for rural residents.¹¹ Two roadless areas in the National

⁴ Langdon, Steven. 1979. “Comparative Tlingit and Haida Adaptation to the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.” *Ethnology* 18:2 (101-119).

⁵ 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.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Nowacki, Gregory. 2001. *Ecological subregions of Southeast Alaska and neighboring areas of Canada*. U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Region. Technical Publication R10-TP-75.

⁹ Tongass National Forest website. (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html>.

¹⁰ See footnote 5.

¹¹ U.S. Forest Service. (2008). *Tongass National Forest: Land and Resource Management Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from http://tongass-fpadjust.net/Documents/2008_Forest_Plan.pdf.

Forest – El Capitan and Salmon Bay – are located in the northern portion of Prince of Wales Island. Both of these areas are heavily used by residents of Point Baker for subsistence harvest activities.¹² The timber industry is also very active on Prince of Wales Island. Viking Lumber, a Craig-based company, is the largest private timber industry employer on the island.¹³

The Joe Mace Island Marine Park is located just west of Point Baker, off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. State Marine Parks are intended to protect natural habitat, and do not restrict fishing activity.¹⁴ The Island is closed to trapping¹⁵ and mining activity.¹⁶

Mining has played a large role in the history of the Prince of Wales region. The first gold mine in Alaska was developed on Prince of Wales Island. The Island also supplied high quality marble for building construction¹⁷ between 1900 and 1941.¹⁸ Ownership of a calcium carbonate deposit on Prince of Wales known as the Admiral Calder quarry has been transferred several times in recent decades. In 2005, it was purchased from Sealaska by Tri-Valley Corporation, and in 2010, Tri-Valley sold it to Columbia River Carbonates.¹⁹ Several ‘rare-earth element’ deposits are also present in the northeast corner and along the southeast coast of Prince of Wales Island.²⁰

Natural hazards that have been identified as risks in the Prince of Wales Census Area include flooding, wildfire, earthquake, tsunami, avalanche, landslides, erosion, severe weather, and low risk of droughts.²¹ According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Point Baker as of July 2012.²²

Current Economy²³

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the Point Baker economy relies on commercial fishing and, to a lesser degree, the sport hunting and fishing industries.²⁴ In 2010, 35 state commercial fishing permit holders were reported having Point Baker addresses, indicative of significant local participation in commercial

¹² Tongass National Forest website. (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html>.

¹³ Southeast Conference and Tlingit and Haida Central Council. (2009). *Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2009 Update*. Retrieved April 12, 2012 from http://www.seawead.org/images_documents/documents/KCF/SE_conference-CEDS.pdf.

¹⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area Task Force. 2002. *Marine Protected Areas in Alaska: Recommendations for a Public Process*. Regional Information Report 5J02-08. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/pdfs/5j02-08.pdf>.

¹⁵ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Joe Mace Island Marine Park*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from https://secure.wildlife.alaska.gov/gis/index.cfm?GIS=SpecialMgmt.SpecialMgmtDetail&map=TR_joemaceisland.

¹⁶ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 1998. *Prince of Wales Area Plan*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/wales/plan/pow_plan_complete.pdf.

¹⁷ See footnote 13.

¹⁸ Szumigala, D.J., L.A. Harbo, and J.N. Adleman. *Alaska's Mineral Industry 2010*. Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources and Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Special Report 65.

¹⁹ Tri-Valley Corp. December 21, 2010. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Form 8-K. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://apps.shareholder.com/sec/viewerContent.aspx?companyid=ABEA-4UE364&docid=7625940>.

²⁰ See footnote 18.

²¹ State of Alaska. 2002. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

²² Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²³ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²⁴ See footnote 5.

fisheries, although some permit holders stating residence in Point Baker do not actually live there given that the 2010 population was estimated to be 15 individuals. Point Baker residents also participate in subsistence and recreational harvest of deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab.²⁵ As of 2010, the Point Baker Trading Post was also an important source of local employment.²⁶

Although the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census reported 15 residents age 16 or over in Point Baker, of which 10 were between the ages of 18 and 64 years, household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS collected limited data from local residents.²⁷ The ACS estimated that 11 residents were aged 16 and over, of which none were estimated to be in the civilian labor force that year. Given this, no 2010 earnings estimates were calculated for Point Baker through the 2006-2010 ACS.²⁸

In 2000, the U.S. Census reported a per capita income of \$12,580 in Point Baker, and a median household income of \$28,000. These numbers ranked Point Baker at 215th of 344 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 250th in median household income of 341 Alaskan communities with household income data. If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 U.S. Census figures to 2010 dollars,²⁹ the real per capita income in Point Baker in the year 2000 was \$16,543, and the real median household income was \$36,820.

Given the lack of ACS estimates for 2010 earnings in Point Baker, no trend can be discerned in median household income. However, an alternative estimate of 2010 per capita income can be derived from economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). The ALARI database estimated that there were 26 residents age 16 and over in the civilian labor force in 2010. Of these, six residents were estimated to be employed that year.³⁰ If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Point Baker in 2010 is \$5,196.³¹ This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported by the 2000 U.S. Census (\$12,580), providing some evidence that per capita income may have declined in the community between 2000 and 2010. However, given the different data sources used to generate the 2000 and 2010 statistics, caution should be used when considering this information.

Although limited data are available regarding 2010 income in Point Baker, it should be noted that the community met the Denali Commission's 2011 criteria as "distressed,"³²

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ 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/>.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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>.

²⁹ 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>).

³⁰ See footnote 26.

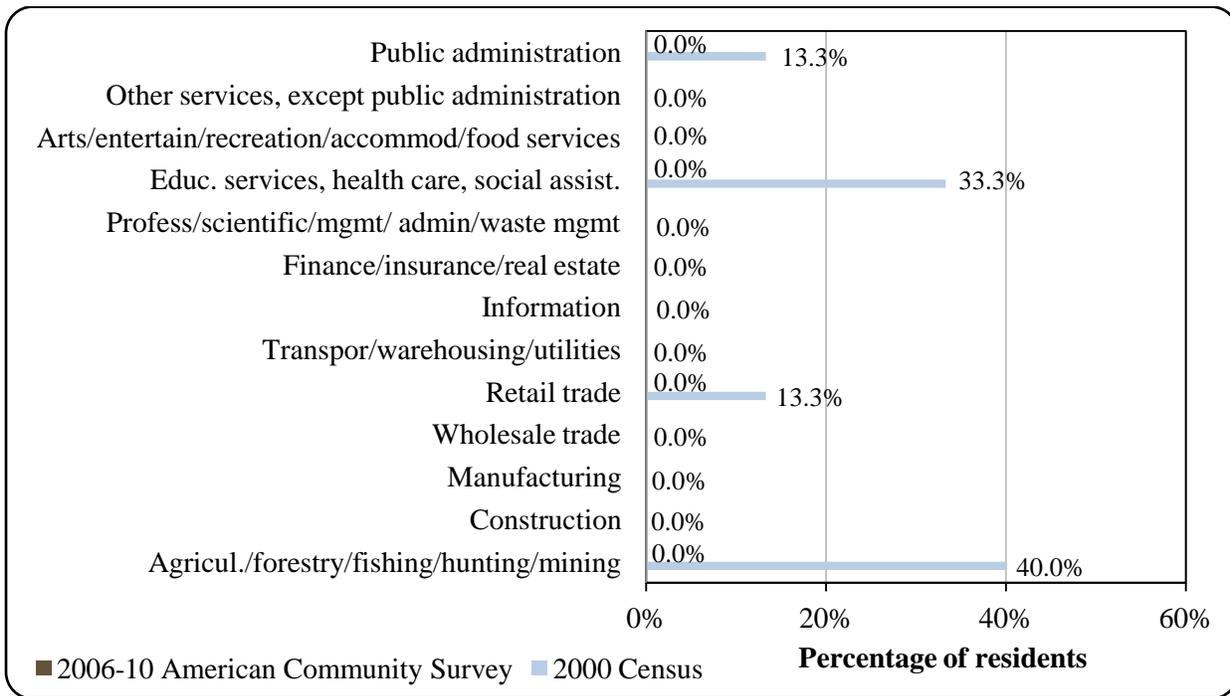
³¹ See footnotes 26 and 28.

³² Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. It should also be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the potential value of subsistence within the local economy.

According to the 2000 Decennial Census, 40% of the employed labor force in Point Baker worked in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hunting, and mining, 33.3% in education services, health care, accommodations, and food services, 13.3% in public administration, and 13.3% in retail trade. Figures 3 and 4 show the 2000 employment breakdown by industry and occupation, respectively. The percentage of the Point Baker living below the poverty line in the year 2000 was 5.6%. The 2006-2010 ACS estimate suggests that no Point Baker residents were living below the poverty line in 2010. However, the 2006-2010 ACS does not provide employment estimates for 2010, given the estimated civilian labor force of zero.³³ An alternative estimate of 2010 employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were six employed residents in 2010, of which two (33.3%) were employed in trade, transportation, and utilities, two (33.3%) in education and health services, one (16.7%) in leisure and hospitality, and one (16.7%) in local government. Also based on the ALARI database, the unemployment rate in 2010 was estimated to be 11.5%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁴ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that both ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

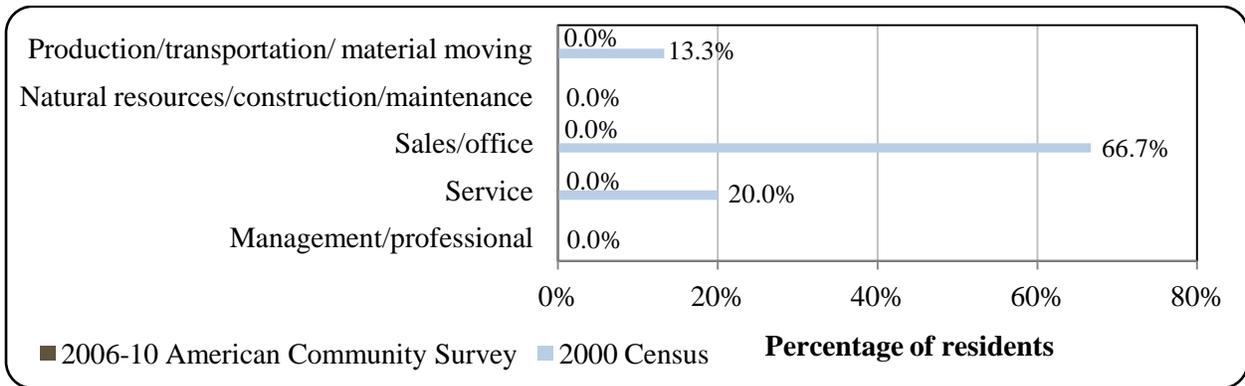
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Point Baker (U.S. Census).



³³ See footnotes 27 and 28.

³⁴ See footnote 26.

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



Governance

Point Baker is an unincorporated community, and is not located in an organized borough. Point Baker was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and therefore is not federally recognized as a Native village.³⁵ The community is represented by the Point Baker Community Council, a non-profit that provides basic community services, including emergency response, fire protection, and community hall maintenance.³⁶ No taxes are collected in Point Baker, and no municipal revenue was reported between 2000 and 2010. Point Baker did receive State Revenue Sharing contributions of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per year from 2000 to 2003. No information was reported regarding fisheries-related grants received by Point Baker between 2000 and 2010. Information about selected revenue sources is presented in Table 2.

The nearest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Ketchikan. An enforcement office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and a Park and Recreational ranger station of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) are also located in Ketchikan. Juneau hosts the Alaska Regional Office of the NMFS, as well as the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories. Juneau also has the closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (2010). *Ruba Community Profile: Point Baker*. Retrieved April 12, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/ruba/report/Ruba_public_report.cfm?rID=717&isRuba=1.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Point Baker 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	n/a	n/a	\$4,170	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	\$3,707	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	\$3,681	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	\$3,631	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	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

Point Baker is accessible by float plane, helicopter, barge, and skiff. A state-owned seaplane base and heliport serve chartered flights from Ketchikan.³⁷ Taquan Air offers scheduled flights between Ketchikan and Point Baker four times per week during the winter and three times per week during the summer. As of June 2012, the fare for a scheduled float plane flight between Point Baker and Ketchikan was \$378.³⁸ As of early June, 2012, roundtrip airfare between Ketchikan and Anchorage was \$462.³⁹ Point Baker also has a state-owned vessel float and boat harbor. Barges deliver cargo from Wrangell. There is no direct access from Point Baker to the Prince of Wales road system, airport, or ferry terminal.⁴⁰ The nearest road access point is located southwest at Labouchere Bay, and some Point Baker residents travel there by skiff. As of the late 1990s, a majority of residents in Point Baker were opposed to extension of the road system further north.⁴¹

³⁷ See footnotes 35 and 36.

³⁸ Flight information retrieved April 12, 2012 from <http://www.taquanair.com/>.

³⁹ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴⁰ See footnote 35.

⁴¹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 1998. *Prince of Wales Area Plan*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/wales/plan/pow_plan_complete.pdf.

Facilities

Point Baker residents get water from rain catchment or area springs. A public water source is also available at a State of Alaska owned dock. No homes in Point Baker are plumbed. Individual residents in Point Baker are responsible for disposal of household wastewater.^{42,43} Outhouses are in use,⁴⁴ and a community septic tank is also available. No landfill is present in Point Baker. Occasionally, Point Baker residents voluntarily charter a craft to haul solid waste to the Wrangell landfill. Electricity in Point Baker comes primarily from use of individual gasoline generators, supplemented by solar panels, storage batteries and inverters, as well as small wind-power units. The Point Baker Trading Post also operates diesel generators year-round. Police services are provided by state troopers stationed in Petersburg. Fire and rescue services are provided by Point Baker Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and the Prince of Wales Island Area EMS.⁴⁵

Additional community facilities and services include a community hall, which houses the local fire boat and fire-fighting equipment, kitchen supplies, medical supply lockers, a public meeting room, small library, and the local post office.⁴⁶ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that improvements to the fire department, post office, and alternative energy options are on-going. Currently, local and long-distance telephone service is available in Point Baker, and television is available via satellite. No cable or internet providers are present,⁴⁷ although according to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that improvements to both telephone and broadband internet service are in progress.

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that 690 feet of dock space is available in Point Baker for transient vessel moorage, and no space is available for permanent moorage. They indicated that vessels of up to 72 feet in length can use moorage in Point Baker. In addition, they noted availability of a tidal grid for small vessels (less than 60 tons). Community leaders also noted several fisheries-related services in Point Baker, including sales of bait and boat fuel. They also reported that two sport fish lodges have been established in Point Baker.

Medical Services

No medical facilities are present in Point Baker. Emergency services have coastal, floatplane and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers, and alternative health care is provided by the Point Baker EMS and Prince of Wales Island Area EMS. The nearest hospitals are located in Wrangell and Petersburg, and health clinics are also located in

⁴² 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.

⁴³ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (2010). *Ruba Community Profile: Point Baker*. Retrieved April 12, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/ruba/report/Ruba_public_report.cfm?rID=717&isRuba=1.

⁴⁴ Southeast Conference and Tlingit and Haida Central Council. (2009). *Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2009 Update*. Retrieved April 12, 2012 from http://www.seawead.org/images_documents/documents/KCF/SE_conference-CEDS.pdf.

⁴⁵ See footnotes 42 and 43.

⁴⁶ See footnote 43.

⁴⁷ See footnote 42.

Klawock and Craig, to the south.⁴⁸

Educational Opportunities

No school facility is available in Point Baker. Local children are home-schooled using correspondence courses.⁴⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Indigenous people have used the Point Baker area for subsistence harvest for thousands of years.⁵⁰ Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.⁵¹ In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.⁵² The first floating fish packer came to Point Baker to buy fish in 1919, and trade continued in this fashion until the 1930s, when the U.S. Forest Service opened the area for home sites. During the 1920s and 1930s, up to 100 tents lined the harbor, occupied by salmon hand-trollers.⁵³ Today, Point Baker residents hold state and federal permits in fisheries for salmon, halibut, groundfish, and Dungeness crab. A sea cucumber dive fishery has also existed in the area (see *Commercial Fishing* section below).

Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gillnet, troll, and set gillnet gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine gear, although the species harvested are typically pink and chum, the salmon species with lowest ex-vessel value. Other salmon fisheries target the higher value species (sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska's proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty, which was originally negotiated in 1985, and was renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.⁵⁴

State-managed sablefish fisheries currently take place in Southeast inside waters in Chatham and Clarence Straits and in Dixon Entrance. Pacific halibut fisheries in Southeast Alaska are managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Point Baker is located in Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C. Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species that take place in outside waters. Halibut and Pacific cod fisheries utilize longline gear,

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁵⁰ Langdon, Steven. 1979. "Comparative Tlingit and Haida Adaptation to the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago." *Ethnology* 18:2 (101-119).

⁵¹ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska." *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁵² Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁵³ See footnote 42.

⁵⁴ See footnote 51.

while the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery uses dinglebar troll gear, a salmon power troll gear modified with a heavy metal bar to fish for groundfish. Management of the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery includes a winter closure for all users (except longliners) to protect nest-guarding males. Demersal rockfish are caught as bycatch in the halibut longline and trawl fisheries. A small directed fishery for flatfish (other than halibut) has also taken place in Southeast inside waters in recent decades, but effort has declined since 1999. Crab fisheries in Southeast Alaska target red, golden, and blue king crab, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab. Dive fisheries for sea cucumber and sea urchin began to grow in Southeast Alaska in recent decades.⁵⁵

Point Baker participates in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and has established a CQE non-profit called Point Baker Community Fisheries, Inc. The CQE non-profit was established at the recommendation of the Point Baker Community Association. As of Fall 2013, the Point Baker Community Fisheries, Inc. had not yet purchased any commercial halibut Individual Fishing Quotas (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.⁵⁶ Point Baker is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program. Point Baker is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659. The closest federal Sablefish Regulatory Area is “Southeast Outside.”

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the community of Point Baker does not actively participate in fisheries management processes in Alaska. They also outlined several challenges that face the Point Baker fishing economy, including competition from ‘outside’ catcher boats, the high cost of fuel and insurance, and market instability. Community leaders also reported that Point Baker has been positively affected by establishment of ‘open seasons’ in the halibut fishery and effective salmon management policies. On the other hand, the community has been negatively affected by increased regulation on sport charter harvest of halibut and rockfish, and continuous reduction of poundage allocation associated with IFQ quota shares.

Processing Plants

ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Point Baker. However, according to the Intent to Operate list, processing facilities are available in cities in the surrounding region, including Craig, Klawock, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Petersburg.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no data were reported about fisheries-related revenue received by Point Baker (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, Point Baker residents participated in commercial fisheries as vessel owners, crew license holders, and permit and quota share account holders in state and federal fisheries. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that some

⁵⁵ See footnote 52.

⁵⁶ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

of the most important local fisheries are those for salmon and halibut. They reported that the salmon fishery runs from June through September, and commercial halibut fishing typically takes place from April through October.

In 2010, 21 fishing vessels were registered to addresses in Point Baker, and 21 vessels were homeported there. These numbers represent declines from a 43 vessels registered in Point Baker and 28 vessels homeported there in 2001. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, fishing vessels based out of Point Baker are primarily under 35 feet or between 35 and 60 feet in length, and the most common gear types used are longline, gillnet and troll. In 2010, 8 residents held active crew licenses, a decrease from 18 held in the year 2000. Information about the commercial fishing sector in Point Baker is presented in Table 5.

In 2010, 35 individuals held a total of 46 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits registered to addresses in Point Baker, indicative of significant local participation in commercial fisheries, although some permit holders stating residence in Point Baker may not actually live there given that the 2010 population reported by the 2010 U.S. Census was 15 individuals. Of the 46 permits held, 39 were salmon permits, of which 13 were actively fished that year. A majority of these salmon permits were held in the statewide hand troll fishery, along with several in the Southeastern drift gillnet and statewide power gurdy troll fisheries. Five halibut CFEC permits were held in 2010 in the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet in length, of which four were actively fished that year. In addition, one Dungeness crab ring net permit and one groundfish (miscellaneous saltwater finfish statewide handtroll) permit were held by Point Baker residents in 2010. Neither of these permits was actively fished that year.

The number of salmon CFEC permits held in Point Baker declined by approximately 20% between 2000 and 2010, the number of halibut permits decreased by approximately 45%, and groundfish CFEC permits decreased from two or three held in 2000-2005 to one held from 2006 to 2010. Crab CFEC permit numbers stayed stable at one permit held per year between 2000 and 2010, although this permit was not actively fished in any year during the period. The only year during the 2000-2010 period in which a groundfish CFEC permit was actively fished was 2004. It is also important to note that one ‘other shellfish’ CFEC permit for the Southeast sea cucumber dive fishery was held by a Point Baker resident in 2004 only. The sea cucumber permit was actively fished that year.

In addition, Point Baker residents held two License Limitation Program (LLP) permits in federal groundfish fisheries in 2010. One of these two permits was actively fished in 2010. No LLPs were held in federal crab fisheries that year. In addition, no Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) were held by Point Baker residents in 2010, although it is important to note that one or two FFP permits were held each year from 2000 to 2008, but were not actively fished in any of these years. Information about CFEC, FFP and LLP permits is presented in Table 4.

In 2010, 8 Point Baker residents held quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery, a decrease from 14 halibut account holders in 2000. The number of halibut quota shares held also decreased over the period, from a high of 215,520 in 2001 to 147,192 shares held in 2010. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment initially increased to 30% higher than 2000 levels by 2005, and then fell to approximately 50% of 2000 levels by 2010. Information about federal halibut catch share participation is presented in Table 6. One Point Baker resident also held a federal sablefish quota share account from 2001 to 2010. The number of sablefish quota shares held stayed constant at 364 during this period. The annual sablefish IFQ allotment initially increased to 12% higher than the 2001 level in 2004, and by

2010 the allotment was approximately 23% lower than in 2001. Information about federal sablefish catch share participation is presented in Table 7. Between 2000 and 2010, no Point Baker residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in federal crab catch share fisheries (Table 8).

There were no fish buyers or shore-side processors in Point Baker between 2000 and 2010. As such, no vessels landed catch in the community (Table 5), resulting in zero landed pounds and ex-vessel revenue in Point Baker over this period (Table 9). Information was available, however, regarding landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Point Baker vessel owners making landings elsewhere between 2000 and 2010. Salmon landings were reported for all years during the period. On average, Point Baker vessel owners landed 540,330 net pounds of salmon per year, valued on average at \$388,777 in ex-vessel revenue. Halibut landings and revenue can be reported between 2000 and 2005, after which they are considered confidential due to the small number of participants. For the years in which information was reported, halibut landings by Point Baker vessel owners averaged 15,500 net pounds annually, with an average annual ex-vessel revenue of \$40,769, and a generally declining trend over the period. ‘Other groundfish’ landings were reported for 2000 only, when 89 net pounds were landed, valued at \$20 in ex-vessel revenue. Information about ‘other groundfish’ landings between 2001 and 2010, and landings in other fisheries between 2000 and 2010, are considered confidential due to low participant numbers. Landings and ex-vessel revenue information is presented in Table 10.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Point Baker: 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	n/a										
Fisheries resource landing tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
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>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>n/a</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, Point Baker: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Active permits	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	% of permits fished	33%	66%	66%	66%	0%	0%	33%	50%	0%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
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	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	11	13	12	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Fished permits	9	7	9	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4
	% of permits fished	82%	54%	75%	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%	80%
	Total permit holders	9	10	10	8	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Herring (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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (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
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
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	49	51	51	48	45	45	45	42	41	40	39
	Fished permits	24	24	24	22	18	20	17	18	18	17	13
	% of permits fished	49%	47%	47%	46%	40%	44%	38%	43%	44%	43%	33%
	Total permit holders	41	43	43	40	38	37	37	36	35	35	34
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>37%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</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 Point Baker: 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 Point Baker ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Point Baker ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Point Baker ^{2,5}
2000	18	0	0	36	27	0	0	\$0
2001	17	0	0	43	28	0	0	\$0
2002	14	0	0	37	23	0	0	\$0
2003	22	0	0	38	27	0	0	\$0
2004	19	0	0	34	26	0	0	\$0
2005	11	0	0	18	21	0	0	\$0
2006	13	0	0	19	21	0	0	\$0
2007	9	0	0	20	22	0	0	\$0
2008	9	0	0	19	22	0	0	\$0
2009	6	0	0	21	22	0	0	\$0
2010	8	0	0	21	21	0	0	\$0

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 Point Baker: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	14	208,914	29,466
2001	14	215,520	31,731
2002	13	207,121	29,522
2003	12	173,240	24,692
2004	12	165,691	29,211
2005	11	165,691	30,408
2006	11	168,009	29,989
2007	10	149,938	21,426
2008	9	149,938	15,635
2009	9	149,938	12,639
2010	8	147,192	10,875

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 Point Baker: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	1	364	40
2002	1	364	39
2003	1	364	43
2004	1	364	45
2005	1	364	43
2006	1	364	42
2007	1	364	40
2008	1	364	39
2009	1	364	33
2010	1	364	31

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 Point Baker: 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 Point Baker: 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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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 Point Baker Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	25,112	20,180	13,578	10,873	10,968	12,291	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	573,891	608,207	591,614	614,522	485,195	570,888	630,809	529,590	452,809	484,777	400,999
<i>Total²</i>	<i>599,092</i>	<i>628,387</i>	<i>605,192</i>	<i>625,395</i>	<i>496,163</i>	<i>583,179</i>	<i>630,809</i>	<i>529,590</i>	<i>452,809</i>	<i>484,777</i>	<i>400,999</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$65,010	\$43,244	\$33,795	\$31,924	\$32,486	\$38,156	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	\$20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$276,985	\$367,243	\$319,820	\$320,079	\$378,920	\$390,467	\$468,582	\$385,998	\$543,057	\$391,800	\$433,598
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$342,014</i>	<i>\$410,487</i>	<i>\$353,615</i>	<i>\$352,003</i>	<i>\$411,406</i>	<i>\$428,623</i>	<i>\$468,582</i>	<i>\$385,998</i>	<i>\$543,057</i>	<i>\$391,800</i>	<i>\$433,598</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

Between 2000 and 2010, several active sport fish guide businesses and licensed sport fish guides were present in Point Baker. In 2010, one active sport fish guide business was registered there, and two licensed sport fish guides resided in the community. The number of sportfishing licenses purchased by Point Baker residents (irrespective of point of sale) ranged from 18 to 32 between 2000 and 2010, and the number of licenses sold in Point Baker varied from 22 to 73 over the same period. The fact that more licenses were purchased in the community than were purchased by residents of Point Baker indicates that sportfishing draws visitors to the community.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that several sportfishing lodges are present in Point Baker. They also noted that sportfishing typically takes place in Point Baker on charter boats, as well as private boats owned by either local or non-resident sport fishermen. They also reported that the most commonly targeted sport fish include Chinook and coho salmon, halibut, and rockfish. The Statewide Harvest Survey,⁵⁷ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted these same species targeted by sport fishermen in Point Baker, along with pink salmon, Dolly Varden, lingcod, Pacific cod, Dungeness crab, hardshell clams, and shrimp.

Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G⁵⁸ show that rockfish, Pacific halibut, and coho salmon were the most numerous charter catches between 2000 and 2010. For those years in which data were reported between 2000 and 2010, the number of pelagic rockfish kept per year averaged 794, along with an average of 156 yellow rockfish and 275 ‘other rockfish’ (1,225 total rockfish per year), the number of halibut kept averaged 624 per year, pink salmon kept averaged 510, and the number of coho salmon kept averaged 447. Although only 39 Chinook salmon on average were kept per year, this species was noted by community leaders in the 2011 AFSC survey as one of the primary targets of sportfishing activity. Other species kept during sport charters out of Point Baker between 2000 and 2010 included lingcod, chum salmon, and sockeye salmon. A shark was also kept in one year, but a majority of sharks reported caught were released.

Point Baker is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area B – Prince of Wales. Looking at this regional scale between 2000 and 2010, there was significantly greater saltwater sportfishing activity than freshwater, although both were important. In both cases, non-Alaska resident anglers fished a greater number of days than Alaska resident anglers. In saltwater, non-Alaska resident anglers fished an average of 41,463 days per year, while Alaska resident anglers fished an average of 14,543 days. In freshwater, non-Alaska resident anglers averaged 10,237 days per year, and Alaska resident anglers averaged 6,541 days. This information about the sportfishing sector in Point Baker is presented in Table 11.

⁵⁷ 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).

⁵⁸ 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, Point Baker: 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 Point Baker ²
2000	2	4	32	22
2001	1	4	36	46
2002	1	3	37	44
2003	1	3	40	50
2004	1	3	23	50
2005	2	3	35	57
2006	3	4	22	62
2007	1	3	24	73
2008	0	1	20	65
2009	2	2	27	25
2010	1	2	18	38

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

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

Point Baker residents supplement their incomes and diet with subsistence resources.⁵⁹ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, salmon and halibut are the primary species utilized for subsistence purposes in Point Baker. No information was reported by ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence or the percentage of Point Baker households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, information was reported during the 2000-2010 period regarding annual subsistence harvests of salmon and halibut. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Point Baker households varied from one to six. Sockeye salmon were harvested most consistently and in the highest numbers during these years, with an average of 65 harvested per year. Salmon subsistence information is presented in Table 13. From 2003 to 2010, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued to Point Baker residents varied from 20 to 29. In 2001, when 29 SHARC cards were held and 20 were returned, Point Baker residents harvested 5,231 pounds of halibut for subsistence purposes. In 2010, 1,893 pounds of halibut were harvested on 11 returned SHARC cards. Information about halibut subsistence in Point Baker is presented in Table 14.

No information was reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut) (Table 13), or marine mammals (Table 15) by residents of Point Baker between 2000 and 2010.

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

⁵⁹ 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.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Point Baker: 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	6	6	4	50	14	76	304	n/a	n/a
2001	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a	n/a
2002	2	2	n/a	32	40	12	54	n/a	n/a
2003	4	2	2	32	16	80	50	n/a	n/a
2004	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	1	1	n/a	12	7	29	21	n/a	n/a
2006	1	1	n/a	22	1	3	24	n/a	n/a
2007	3	3	n/a	9	1	15	25	n/a	n/a
2008	2	2	n/a	7	4	2	24	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, Point Baker: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	27	18	2,775
2004	29	20	5,231
2005	28	17	1,986
2006	27	22	3,399
2007	26	18	2,190
2008	22	17	1,908
2009	22	18	1,597
2010	20	11	1,893

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, Point Baker: 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.