

## **Yakutat (YACK-uh-tat)**



### **People and Place**

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

Yakutat is isolated among the lowlands along the Gulf of Alaska, 225 miles northwest of Juneau and 220 miles southeast of Cordova. It is at the mouth of Yakutat Bay, one of the few refuges for vessels along this stretch of coast. The Hubbard and Malaspina Glaciers are nearby. Its boundaries are the Canadian border to the north, Cape Suckling to the west, and Cape Fairweather to the east. Yakutat Borough is within and surrounded by the Tongass National Forests, Wrangell St-Elias National Park and Preserve, and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. The area encompasses 7,650.5 square miles of land and 1,808.8 square miles of water. Yakutat was incorporated as a city in 1948, but was dissolved and reorganized into its own borough in 1992.

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

In 2010, there were 662 residents, ranking Yakutat 96<sup>th</sup> of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 24.0%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population declined by 10.6% with an average annual growth rate of -0.98%, which was lower than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of variable population change. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

In a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that there were 628 permanent residents living in Yakutat in 2010, according to an April 2010 comprehensive plan. In addition, there were an estimated 200 seasonal or transient workers living in the community that year. On average, seasonal workers live in Yakutat from mid-May through mid-September. The population of Yakutat reaches its annual peak between July and September and is mostly driven by employment in fisheries sectors.

Yakutat's racial and ethnic composition is a mix of White, Tlingit, and Athabascan influences. In 2010, 42.4% of residents identified themselves as White, compared to 41.5% in 2000; 35.8% identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 47.1% in 2000; 15.4% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 9.0% in 2000; 4.1% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 1.5% in 2000; and 1.8% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.9% in 2000. Residents who identified themselves as Black, African American, or some other race each made up less than one-percent of the population in 2010. Finally, 2.6% residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino in

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

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

2010, compared to 0.9% in 2000. Further information regarding Yakutat’s racial and ethnic composition can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 2.39, compared to 2.90 in 1990 and 2.61 in 2000. In that year, there were 383 total housing units, compared to 189 in 1990 and 385 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 40% were owner-occupied, compared to 41% in 2000; 31% were renter-occupied, compared to 27% in 2000; 12% were vacant, compared to 11% in 2000; and 18% were occupied seasonally, compared to 18% in 2000. In addition, 18 residents were living in group quarters in 2010, compared to 0 in 2000.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	534	-
2000	680	-
2001	-	642
2002	-	664
2003	-	635
2004	-	621
2005	-	642
2006	-	634
2007	-	618
2008	-	590
2009	-	608
2010	662	-

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

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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

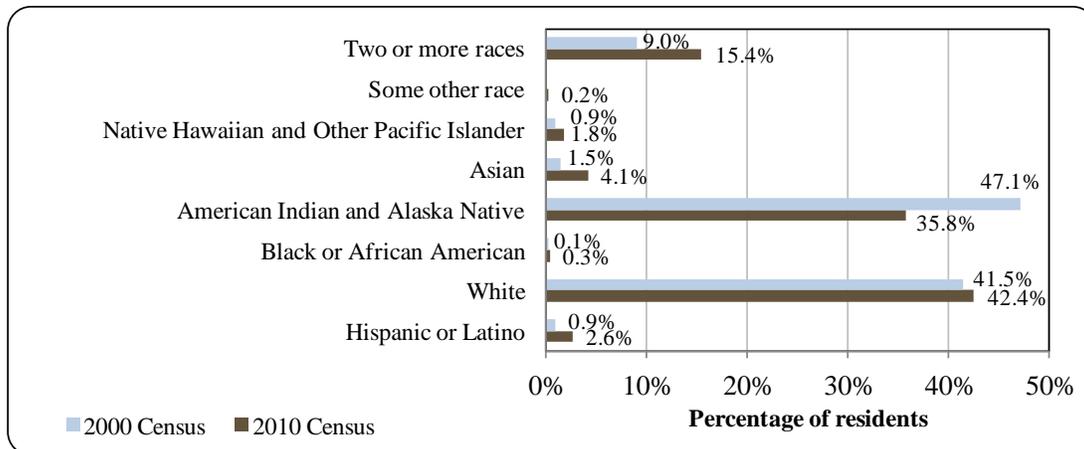
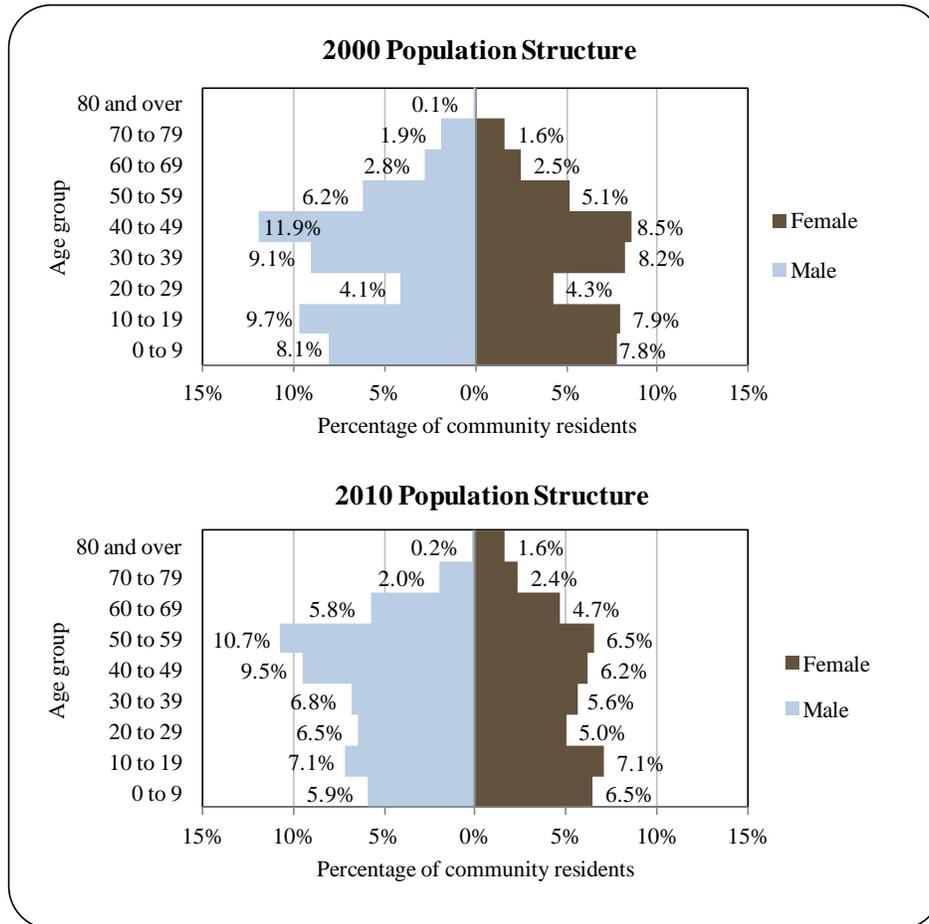


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Yakutat Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



Gender distribution in 2010 was somewhat skewed at 54.4% male and 45.6% female. This was more skewed than the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and similar to the distribution in 2000 (54.0% male, 46.0% female). The median age that year was 39.7 years, which was somewhat older than both the statewide median of 33.8 years and 2000 median of 35.2 years.

Compared with 2000, the population structure was more stationary in 2010. In addition, cohorts showed age transitions consistent with a stable population, meaning that as many cohorts retained their overall structure as they aged. In 2010, 26.6% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 33.5% in 2000; 16.7% were over the age of 59, compared to 8.9% in 2000; 45.3% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 49.0% in 2000; and 11.5% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 8.4% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000, showing male biases along most age ranges. The greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 50 to 59 range (10.7% male, 6.5% female), followed by the 40 to 49 (9.5% male, 6.2% female) and 80 and over range (1.6% female, 0.2% male). Of those three, the greatest relative difference occurred in the 80 and over range. Further information regarding Yakutat’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>3</sup> estimated that 92.4% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 4.5% of residents had less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 3.1% had a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 32.7% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 9.4% held an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8.0% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 13.6% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 4.7% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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

Before European and Russian contact, the Alaska Native cultures in the area traded copper, furs, tanned skins with the Ahtna and Tutchone Athabaskans for shells, slaves, Haida canoes, and Tsimshian carvings. People in the Yakutat area later acted as middlemen, handling goods from Russian posts around Prince William Sound (PWS) and Sitka. Trading was also conducted with the Hudson's Bay Company and other fur traders.

Traditionally, there was a mix of Alaska Native cultures and languages in the area, including Athabaskan, Eyak, and inland and coastal Tlingit. It is not known when the first Native peoples moved to the Yakutat area, although archaeological and oral histories show evidence of a local group distinct from interior Athabaskans. Some of the earliest archeological sites at Ground Hog Bay and Hidden Falls (both located south of the Malaspina Forelands), have been assigned to the Paleomarine tradition, which dates from around 8,000 years ago. Early settlements in the area were scattered along the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) between Yakutat Bay and Dry Bay.

In the late 1700s Russian explorers first came to the area and recorded information about the Native people they met. Then, there were two distinct divisions: the Dry Bay people and the Yakutat Bay people. The Yakutat Bay people were a mix of Eyak and Atna Athabaskans from the Copper River Valley. Groups in the area were connected through trading, conflict, potlatches, and intermarriage.

According to oral histories, at least one contact between the people of Yakutat and Europeans occurred before the first recorded Russian contact. However, the first recorded contact occurred in 1783 when Potap Zaikov led a Russian exploring party into PWS and Controller Bay, with several hundred Aleuts. In 1793, the Russians sent a party of Aleut otter hunters to Yakutat and in 1796, the Russian Fort *Nova Rossiysk* was built between the Ankau Lagoons and the GOA coast. In 1800, a second post was built around Monti Bay.

The Russian fort at Yakutat was never a success. During the first winter of occupation, thirteen hunters and seven settlers (not including women and children) died of scurvy.

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<sup>3</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

<sup>4</sup> City of Yakutat & Sheinberg Associates (2010). *City and Borough of Yakutat Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from: <http://www.yakutatak.govoffice2.com/vertical/sites/%7B6349CA29-2633-4DA2-A860-125A317CCB51%7D/uploads/%7B426BE8EA-3A9F-4576-BC57-1533E8A87139%7D.PDF>.

Conditions were terrible and relations with the local Native people were tense. Grievances included the failure to pay for occupied land and the closure of a stream between the Ankau Lagoons and Summit Lake, which cut off the local fish supply. There also other assaults on the local Native population including child enslavement under the guise of education, and the taking of local Indian women. In response to these grievances, the fort was overrun in 1805 and all but a few of the occupants were killed.

For many years following the fall of Nova Rossiysk, few Europeans traveled to Yakutat. A major smallpox epidemic that hit Yakutat between 1836 and 1839 went largely unnoticed by the outside world. An 1861 Russian-American Company census in the Yakutat area counted 163 females, 168 males, and 49 slaves.

The Alaska purchase in 1867 produced no immediate change in Yakutat. The 1880 census revealed 300 Native Alaskans living in the area, but no Europeans. American traders first began to appear shortly after the 1880 census, and were followed by gold prospectors. The Alaska Commercial Company opened a store in 1884. Between 1883 and 1886, gold miners worked the black sands of Khantaak Island and the ocean beach.

The Swedish Free Mission Church came to Yakutat in 1887 and began work on a church, school, and sawmill. The mission had a strong influence on residents in the area, and attracted many to what is presently known as the “Old Village” site. This influence included banning fishing on Sundays, encouraging households to follow the western-style nuclear family, and discouraging the use of traditional language and practices.

Following the influx of missionaries and miners, the logging, fishing, and fish processing industries soon established themselves in Yakutat. In the early 1900s, F.S. Stimson of Seattle incorporated the Stimson Lumber Company and the Yakutat and Southern Railway for the purposes of operating a salmon cannery, sawmill, railroad, and general store. The railroad was instrumental in building the cannery, wharves, and other facilities.

For a few years in the early 1900s, as many as 250 prospectors and gold miners lived at Cape Yakataga. A 1915 Engineering and Mining Journal states that in 1914, over \$14.5 million in gold was produced in the region.

In 1940, construction of a base and airfield was built for a garrison of approximately 10,000 during its peak. In the 1950s, a Distant Early Warning White Alice communications site was built at Cape Yakataga with barracks, bridges, and an airstrip. The base in Yakutat was closed following WWII.

Yakutat was originally incorporated as a 1<sup>st</sup> class city in 1948. In 1970, cannery operators went bankrupt and the plant closed. Until the community-operated cold storage plant and associated dock were completed in 1971, welfare was a major source of cash income for many Yakutat fishermen. The community-owned cold storage operation continued to run until the processing and storage building burned in 1977.

The passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971 had a major impact on Yakutat. Yak-Tat Kwaan, Inc. selected 23,040 acres of land in the immediate Yakutat area. The regional ANCSA chartered corporation, Sealaska Inc., owns subsurface rights to Yak-Tat Kwaan lands. In 1993, the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe was officially recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs as a tribal government.

Historic sites in the area include old Tlingit village sites, a Tlingit fort site, Tlingit hunting camps, the cannery railroad, old navel guns, a shaman grave, cannery sites, ship yards, an old fox farm, a White Alice military communications site, and a shipwreck site. The New Russia settlement archaeological site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places

(NRHP) and is designated as National Historic Landmark. The Alaska Heritage Resource Survey lists 48 sites in the Yakutat-to-Dry Bay vicinity.

## Natural Resources and Environment

Yakutat has a maritime climate characterized by relatively mild, often rainy weather. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 60 °F (6 to 16 °C) and winter temperatures from 17 to 39 °F (-8 to 4 °C). Yakutat receives some of the heaviest precipitation in the state, averaging 132 inches of precipitation and 219 inches of snowfall each year.<sup>5</sup>

The Yakutat area is environmentally diverse. Habitats range from glaciers, and mountain ranges to floodplains, estuaries, wetlands, tidelands, islands, lagoons, rivers, and lakes. Between the Saint Elias Mountains and the GOA there are gently sloping outwash plains known as the Yakutat, Malaspina, and Yakataga Forelands.

The mountainous landscape was shaped by tectonic collision, and is constantly being modified by glaciations, erosion, deposition, and wave and wind action. The Hubbard Glacier, located in Yakutat Bay, has a tidewater terminus over six miles wide and 92 miles long. Tectonic events and isostatic rebound cause by glacial recession has resulted in uplifting and depression of the land surrounding Yakutat. As of 1983, the land in the Yakutat area had been emerging at an average rate of 0.21 inches per year. Lowland areas along the western shore of Yakutat Bay contain glacier moraine deposits of unconsolidated sand, gravel, silt, and clay.<sup>6</sup>

Much of the vegetation in the area is classified as muskeg or bog environments. Stands of Sitka spruce and Western Hemlock are scattered throughout the area with some old growth spruce and hemlock stands. Most old growth forest stands west of the Situk River have been heavily logged.<sup>7</sup> The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has identified over 90 anadromous fish streams in the Borough, supporting all five species of Pacific salmon.<sup>8</sup> Other freshwater species include sculpins, suckers, northern pike, sticklebacks, burbot, lampreys, cutthroat and rainbow trout, whitefish, Dolly Varden, lake trout, and Arctic grayling.<sup>9</sup> Additional wildlife includes moose, bear, deer, mountain goat, wolf, wolverine, mink otter, marten, fox, ermine, coyote, weasel, and lynx. Marine mammals in the area include seals, sea lions, dolphins, porpoises, and whales (minke, humpback, gray, and orca). More than 200 species of birds can be found throughout the Borough boundaries.<sup>10</sup>

Mineral extraction was active in the area until the end of the 1800s when there were sporadic attempts to recover gold from local beaches. According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the area directly along and adjacent to the GOA coastline between Yakutat Bay and the Borough boundary to the south is considered a significant metalliferous placer district. The USGS considers the coast a placer titanium and placer platinum element group district. In 2008 and 2009 there was increased mineral exploration in the Borough. Oklahoma City based Geohedral staked mining claims on almost 60,000 acres in the Yakutat Forelands. In 2009, the

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<sup>5</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_BLOCK.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>7</sup> City of Yakutat & Sheinberg Associates (2006). *City and Borough of Yakutat Comprehensive Development Plan*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Yakutat-CP-2006.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>9</sup> National Park Service (n.d.). *Freshwater Fishes*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/wrst/naturescience/upload/Fish%20checklist.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 7.

company announced that exploration had revealed an estimated 35 million ounce gold deposit. In addition to gold, magnetite, ilmenite, garnet, and zircon are widely distributed throughout the borough. Gravel extraction is also a potential industry in Yakutat. Yak-Tat Kwaan and Sealaska have both expressed interest in the development and marketing of sand and gravel resources.<sup>11</sup>

Commercial timber harvests began in the Borough in the late 1960s, with major timber sales taking place at White River, on Chugach Alaska Corporation land in east Icy Bay, on Alaska Mental Health Trust lands between the Cape and west Icy Bay, and in various locations near the Yakutat town site. As of 2010, there was very little timber harvesting taking place or being planned due to poor timber markets. The Icy Bay logging clamp is closed, as are many of the logging roads in the area.<sup>12</sup>

Since the Katalla oil field was discovered near the Copper River in the early 1900s, petroleum exploration has been popular in the area. There were two competitive offshore lease sales between 1960 and 1967 in Yakutat Bay, as well as a number of state and federal oil and gas leases in the 1950s and 1960s on the Yakutat Forelands. The area along the coast and offshore is considered a major resource area for oil and gas. As of 2010, oil and gas reserves in the area were not considered economically viable, although oil seeps and gas releases continue to be observed.<sup>13</sup>

Potential environmental hazards include earthquakes, ground instability, tsunamis, seafloor instability, glacial advance, glacial outburst flooding, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events. The Hubbard Glacier at the northern end of Yakutat Bay has been advancing rapidly since 1971 and closed off the Russell Fjord in 1986 and 2003. In 2003, meltwater and mountain streams were filling the Russell Fjord at a rate of nearly 10 inches per day. The ice dam eventually burst causing a deluge out of Disenchantment Bay, through Yakutat Bay and out to sea. There is concern that future outbursts may threaten fish habitat and airport facilities.<sup>14</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no notable contaminated sites or active cleanup projects within the Yakutat Borough as of May 17, 2012.<sup>15</sup>

## **Current Economy<sup>16</sup>**

Yakutat's economy is dependent on fishing, fish processing, and government. North Pacific Processors is the major private employer. Recreational fishing opportunities, both saltwater and freshwater, are world-class. Most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, trout, shellfish, deer, moose, bear, and goats are harvested.<sup>17</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Yakutat's economy is reliant

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<sup>11</sup> City of Yakutat & Sheinberg Associates (2010). *City and Borough of Yakutat Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from: <http://www.yakutatak.govoffice2.com/vertical/sites/%7B6349CA29-2633-4DA2-A860-125A317CCB51%7D/uploads/%7B426BE8EA-3A9F-4576-BC57-1533E8A87139%7D.PDF>.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm#Southeast>.

<sup>16</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 5.

on fishing, sportfishing, and hunting. Top employers<sup>18</sup> in 2010 included Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, City and Borough of Yakutat, Yakutat School District, Yakutat Seafoods LLC, Mallott's General Store Inc., State of Alaska, AK Commercial Co., Glacier Bear Lodge Inc., Yakutat Tlingit Tribe Non-profit, and Alaska Airlines Inc. Yakutat's economy is less diversified than the state as a whole. Strong employment sectors include government, manufacturing, commercial fishing, and seafood processing. Yakutat has significantly fewer jobs in professional, education and health service sectors than the statewide average. Employment remains largely seasonal in nature. In 2008, the number of jobs almost doubled in the summer.<sup>19</sup>

Tourism is important to Yakutat, and the Borough offers a wide variety of recreational and tourism opportunities including rafting trips, sportfishing, surfing, and cruise trips. There are many seasonally operated tourism support businesses in Yakutat including flying services, restaurants, fuel sales, and retail stores. In 2010, there were 41 businesses within the Yakutat Borough that provided lodging of some type. Of those businesses, 27 were located in the community and 14 elsewhere in the Borough. Cruise ships travel along the coast and into Yakutat and Disenchantment Bay and occasionally Icy Bay. However, the number of cruise ships visiting the area dropped from 41 in 2008 to 16 in 2010.<sup>20</sup>

Large scale mineral and timber industries have had relatively little interest in Yakutat because of depressed market conditions. However, these industries have the potential to become more dominant if market conditions or technology improves. Various placer mineral deposits on Yakutat beaches provide opportunities for small-scale prospecting. In addition, small-scale timber harvesting has wide local support.<sup>21</sup>

According to the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>22</sup> the estimated per capita income was \$28,782 and the estimated median household income was \$72,813, compared to \$21,330 and \$47,054 in 2000, respectively. However, after adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>23</sup> the real per capita income (\$28,049) and real median household income (\$61,875) indicate that increases in both individual and household earnings. In 2010, Yakutat ranked 69<sup>th</sup> of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 39<sup>th</sup> of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

However, Yakutat's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>24</sup> Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, there was \$7.68 million in wages earned by

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<sup>18</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). Alaska Local and Regional Information Database. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

<sup>19</sup> See footnote 11.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>23</sup> 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>).

<sup>24</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

Yakutat residents in 2010,<sup>25</sup> resulting in a per capita income of \$11,598, when compared against 2010 Census population figures.<sup>26</sup> Overall, comparative differences between ACS and ALARI estimates indicate a significantly lower per capita income than was reported in both 2000 and 2010. In addition, it should be noted that Yakutat was not considered “distressed” by the Denali Commission meaning that less than 30% of residents 16 years old and over earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.<sup>27</sup>

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,<sup>28</sup> 75.4% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force. Between 2006 and 2010, unemployment was estimated at 2.8%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 4.3% of residents lived below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 41.2% worked in the private sector, an estimated 47.4% worked in the public sector, and an estimated 11.4% were self-employed.

By industry, most (27.8%) employed residents were estimated to work in public administration sectors in 2010; followed by education services, health care, and social assistance sectors (14.7%); and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (11.8%) (Figure 3). By occupation type, most (36.3%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions; followed by sales or office positions (22.2%); service positions (16.7%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (14.7%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (10.1%) (Figure 4). Overall, there was a significant drop in the proportion of residents estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors; while there was a significant increase in the proportion of residents working in public administration sectors. This could be attributed to the closure of the Icy Bay logging camp.

By comparison, the ALARI database estimated that in 2010, most (40.2%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities sectors (18.1%); and leisure and hospitality sectors (14.3%). In that year, only an estimated 0.3% of residents worked in natural resources and mining sectors. However, this number may not accurately portray conditions since self-employed residents or residents who reported other professions as their principal employer may not have been represented in ALARI estimates. In addition, the seasonality of many fisheries sectors may have prevented the ACS from accurately representing the local fishing economy.

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<sup>25</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>26</sup> See footnote 18.

<sup>27</sup> Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

<sup>28</sup> See footnote 24.

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

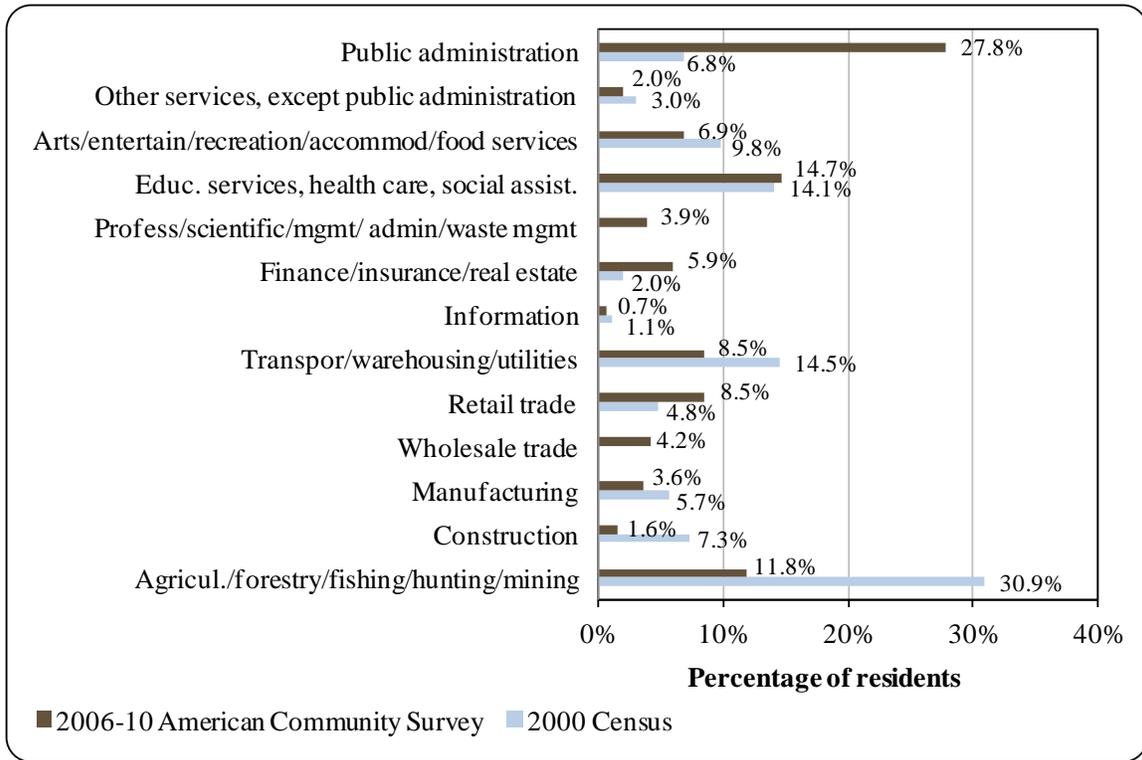
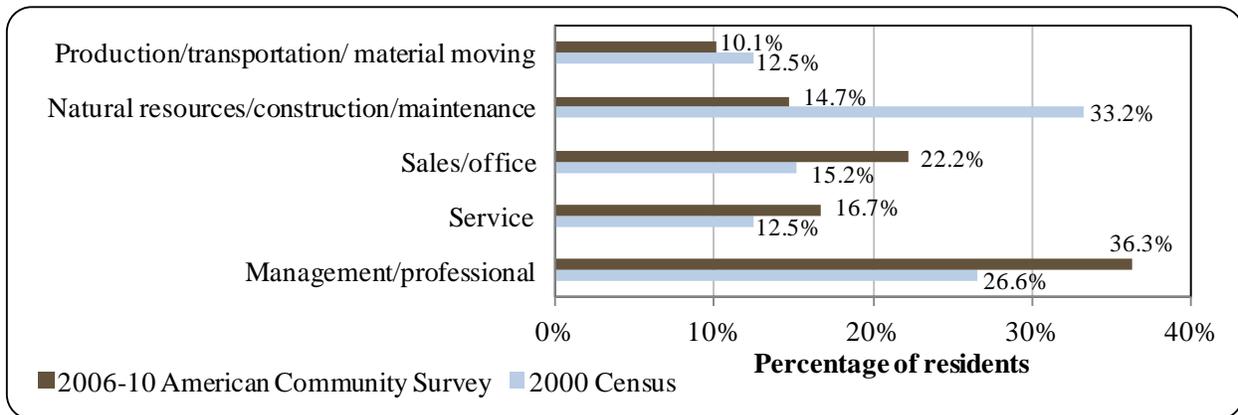


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Yakutat (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Yakutat is a City located within its own borough. In addition, there is a BIA recognized tribal council and Yak-Tat Kwaan Incorporated is the local ANCSA chartered Native village corporation. Sealaska Inc. is the regional ANCSA chartered Native corporation. There is an ADF&G office located in Yakutat. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are located in Juneau, 225 miles to the southeast.

In 2010, Yakutat administered a 4% sales tax, 10.0 mills property tax, 1% raw fish tax, 8% accommodations and car rental tax, and 4% severance tax. Municipal revenue totals were taken from financial audits and report total governmental funds.<sup>29</sup> When adjusted for inflation,<sup>30</sup> total municipal revenues declined by 26.5% from \$3.90 million, to \$3.71 million. In 2010, general fund revenues accounted for 67.2% of total governmental funds. In that year, most (46.8%) general fund revenues were collected from local taxes, followed by state revenue sharing 28.6% and federal revenues (10.7%). National forest receipts accounted for 20.7% of total governmental funds, and fishery enhancement revenues accounted for 6.2%. Overall, sales taxes accounted for 16.9% of total revenues in 2010, compared to 14.9% in 2000. In addition, state allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 11.2% of revenues that year, compared to less than one-percent from State Revenue Sharing in 2000.

State and federal fisheries-related grants awarded to Yakutat between 2000 and 2010 include: \$760,000 for design and implementation of a fuel dock with cruise ship platform; \$1.25 million for a multi-purpose dock; \$60,000 for salmon brand marketing; \$12,937 for a seafood processing facility; \$6,900 for an experimental tooth entanglement net fishery; \$2.46 million for a multi-purpose dock for fuel, fisheries, and gravel; and \$26,332 for a fish waste grinder. Further information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	\$3,902,503	\$579,597	\$23,166	n/a
2001	\$4,746,671	\$630,269	\$22,366	n/a
2002	\$4,558,751	\$543,497	\$22,360	n/a
2003	\$4,319,312	\$559,038	\$22,441	\$26,332
2004	\$2,722,891	\$589,248	-	\$2,651,337
2005	\$2,890,305	\$705,495	-	n/a
2006	\$3,091,421	\$769,777	-	n/a
2007	\$3,376,792	\$810,983	-	n/a
2008	\$3,375,788	\$733,548	-	\$696,000
2009	\$7,709,605	\$673,143	\$414,098	\$1,205,000
2010	\$3,711,776	\$627,784	\$415,495	n/a

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>29</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>30</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*<sup>31</sup>

Yakutat has no road access. The airport has daily commercial jet service to Juneau and Anchorage. There are also air taxis and float plane services to Yakutat. The state owns two jet-certified runways; one is concrete and 6,475-foot long by 150-foot wide, and the other is asphalt and 7,745-foot long by 150-foot wide. The airport is located three miles southeast of town, and a seaplane base is available one mile northwest. The U.S. Forest Service owns five airstrips in the vicinity, and the National Park Service operates one at East Alsek River. The Borough operates the state-owned boat harbor and the Ocean Cape Dock. The state ferry provides service to Yakutat. Yakutat's Monti Bay is the only sheltered deep water port in the Gulf of Alaska. Barges deliver goods monthly during the winter and more frequently in summer. Roundtrip airfare between Yakutat and Anchorage in August 2012 was \$325.<sup>32</sup>

### *Facilities*

Water is derived from four wells and is treated and piped to all homes and schools in the community. Several wooden storage tanks provide pressure to the water system. Piped sewage receives primary treatment; a secondary treatment facility is nearing completion. A private firm collects refuse, and the Borough operates the unpermitted landfill. Electricity is provided by Yakutat Power, Inc., using four diesel-fueled generators. Taxi service is provided by Yakutat Taxi. Car rental service is provided by Situk Leasing. Visitor accommodations include Glacier Bear Lodge, Leonard's Landing Lodge & Cabins, Bayview Lodge, Red Roof Inn, Yakutat Lodge, Copperhouse, The Mooring Lodge, Moose Mansion, Blue Heron Inn B&B, Shirley's B&B, Skyview B&B, and Yakutat B&B. Public safety services are provided by Borough Police Department and local state troopers. Fire and rescue services are provided by Yakutat Volunteer Fire Department and Emergency Medical Service. Judicial services are provided by State Magistrate Borough Jail. Additional public facilities include a community hall, city hall, Alaska Native Brotherhood hall, senior services, gym, and school library. Communications services include local and long distance telephone, internet, local television, and radio services.<sup>33</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that additional public services in Yakutat include a food bank and publicly-subsidized housing.

Yakutat supports extensive port and harbor facilities. The Multi-Purpose Dock was in the finishing stages of completion in 2010. Facilities include a fish market, gravel loading conveyor, and dockside fueling. The Cannery Dock, located at the head of Monti Bay, was reconstructed in 1984 by the City and Borough of Yakutat. The dock is used primarily by barges and commercial fishing vessels although it is occasionally used by small cruise ships and Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) ferries. Yak-Tat Kwaan (Arco) Dock is located 400 feet west of the Delta Western fuel dock on the south shore of Monti Bay. This dock was constructed to facilitate offshore petroleum exploration. As of 2010, it was not used consistently. The Cold Storage Dock located on the north shore of Monti Bay is used as an alternate dock for commercial fishing

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<sup>31</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_BLOCK.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>32</sup> Airfare was calculated using lowest fare from [www.travelocity.com](http://www.travelocity.com). (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 31.

vessels and small cruise ships. Mean low water depth is in excess of 50 feet. The Log Transfer Facilities is located at the head of Sawmill Cove. This facility has shallow water and sandy-bottom access for barges. The Small Boat Harbor is located north of Monti Bay at the end of Mallott Ave. and is owned and operated by the City and Borough. The harbor is primarily used by smaller commercial fishing vessels. The harbor facilities consist of six main floats, a launch ramp, and a tidal grid. A seaplane float is located at the end of the central main float. As of 2010, upgrades were needed to provide more space and additional services.<sup>34</sup>

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that infrastructure projects completed between 2000 and 2010 included a barge landing area, construction of new dock space, improvements of existing dock space, and public safety improvement. Projects under development in 2010 included road system improvements, dockside fuel services, a vessel haul out facility, and an alternative energy project (biowaste). Future infrastructure projects include an U.S. Environmental Protection Service-certified vessel cleaning station, broadband internet access, and a new landfill. As of 2010, there was 146 feet of public dock space available for transient moorage and vessels up to 380 feet long could use moorage in Yakutat. Port facilities are capable of handling rescue vessels, cruise ships, ferries, fuel barges, and vessels carrying hazardous materials. Fisheries-related businesses and services available in Yakutat include fish processing, fishing gear sales, boat repair (electrical and welding), a tidal grid for small vessels (less than 60 tons), bait and tackle sales, commercial cold storage, fish lodges, fishing-related bookkeeping, sales of boat fuel and ice, fishing gear storage, and air taxi services. Residents typically travel to Juneau, Anchorage, or Sitka for services that are not available locally.

### *Medical Services*<sup>35</sup>

The Yakutat Community Health Center provides basic and emergency health care. The facility is also Community Health Aid Program site. Long term and acute health services are available in Juneau and Anchorage.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>36</sup>

The Yakutat School provides preschool through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 119 students enrolled and 14 teachers.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Commercial fishing in Yakutat is heavily dependent on salmon, halibut, sablefish, and shellfish. Yakutat is located in International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 3A, the Eastern GOA Sablefish Regulatory District, and the Yakutat Salmon Fishery

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<sup>34</sup> City of Yakutat & Sheinberg Associates (2010). *City and Borough of Yakutat Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from: <http://www.yakutatak.govoffice2.com/vertical/sites/%7B6349CA29-2633-4DA2-A860-125A317CCB51%7D/uploads/%7B426BE8EA-3A9F-4576-BC57-1533E8A87139%7D.PDF>.

<sup>35</sup> See footnote 31.

<sup>36</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

Management Area, and is at the border of Federal Reporting Areas 640 and 650. Yakutat also has a history of mariculture; in the late 1980s there was at least one oyster farm, although it was soon closed due to logistical problems. In addition to employment in fisheries, in 2007, 16% of the community's average annual employment was directly related to seafood processing.<sup>37</sup>

Between 2000 and 2010, the greatest number of commercial fishery permits held by Yakutat residents were for salmon fisheries, and a majority of these permits were held for Yakutat-area set gillnet fisheries. Within the Yakutat Salmon Fishery Management Area, which extends between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather, set gillnet gear is the only permitted net gear, along with a power and hand-troll salmon fishery. Of the numerous salmon-producing river systems that empty into the Yakutat area, Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet is the site of the oldest and historically most productive fishery. It is located close to the community – about nine miles by road – and normally the greatest number of set gillnet permits are fished in this area (up to 100 permits each year). Sockeye salmon are the primary summer target, while coho salmon dominate the fall catch. The Tsiu River, which empties into the GOA further northwest toward Cordova, also provides a lucrative fishery for a smaller number of set gillnetters. Other Yakutat-area salmon rivers include the Asek, Akwe, Dangerous, Yatze, and Kaliak.<sup>38,39,40</sup>

Seven major crab species are targeted in Alaskan waters: red king crab, *Paralithodes camtschaticus*; blue king crab, *P. platypus*; golden king crab, *Lithodes aequispinus*; Tanner crab, *Chionoecetes bairdi*; snow crab, *C. opilio*; hair crab, *Erimacrus isenbeckii*; and Dungeness crab, *Cancer magister*. The history of crab fisheries extends back 1930, however substantial commercial harvests were not undertaken until the 1950s, when king crab fisheries were developed in the Bering Sea. The GOA supports commercial stocks of red, brown, and blue king crab as well as Tanner and hair crab. The GOA supports commercial stocks of red, brown, and blue king crab as well as Tanner and hair crab. GOA crab stocks are managed exclusively by the State of Alaska. GOA king and Tanner crab stocks are small and most are depressed.<sup>41</sup>

Commercial king crab fishing in Southeast Alaska started in 1960 when a small harvest occurred in the Petersburg/Wrangell area. From 1962 to 1968, harvests varied from 100,000 pounds to 2 million. In 1969, the number of fishery entrants rose from 19 permit holders to 39. Harvest effort in the Yakutat area has remained somewhat low and intermittent, with an average harvest of 3,000 pounds during a period of 21 seasons starting in 1972.<sup>42</sup> The Yakutat Tanner crab fishery was closed as of 2012 due to low stock assessments.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> See footnote 34.

<sup>38</sup> Woods, G.F. and N.L. Zeiser. (2013). *2013 Yakutat Set Gillnet Fishery Management Plan*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Regional Information Report No. 1J13-08. Retrieved November 12, 2013 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/RIR.1J.2013.08.pdf>.

<sup>39</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2013). *Salmon Fishery Update: Southeast Alaska & Yakutat Commercial Fisheries*. Final Update: September 13, 2013. Retrieved November 12, 2013 from [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.salmonfishery\\_updates](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.salmonfishery_updates).

<sup>40</sup> Personal communication from a Yakutat set gillnet fisher, November 7, 2013.

<sup>41</sup> Woodby, D. et al. (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Retrieved July 18, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.ADFG.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

<sup>42</sup> Stratman, J.; Bishop, G.; Messmer, A.; and Siddon, C. (2011). *2012 Report to the Board of Fisheries on Southeast Alaska/Yakutat King Crab Fisheries*. Retrieved July 18, 2012 from: [http://google.state.ak.us/search?q=+Yakutat+tanner+crab+fishery&site=DFG&client=DFG&proxystylesheet=DFG&sort=date%3AD%3AL%3Ad1&output=xml\\_no\\_dtd&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8](http://google.state.ak.us/search?q=+Yakutat+tanner+crab+fishery&site=DFG&client=DFG&proxystylesheet=DFG&sort=date%3AD%3AL%3Ad1&output=xml_no_dtd&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8).

<sup>43</sup> Stratman, J., G. Bishop, A. Messmer and C. Siddon (2011). *2012 Report to the Board of Fisheries on Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Tanner Crab Fisheries*. Retrieved July 18, 2012 from:

Sablefish are distributed throughout the GOA. The first sablefish fishery was established in Southeast Alaska in 1880 as a secondary target species, caught along with halibut. In 1958, Japanese longliners began harvesting sablefish within the GOA; and by the 1970s, Japanese, Russian, Korean, and Taiwanese longliners were fishing for sablefish and cod extensively.<sup>44</sup>

Yakutat is eligible for participation in the Community Quota Entity program and is represented by the Yakutat Community Holding Corporation. However, as of Fall 2013, the CQE non-profit had not yet acquired commercial halibut Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ), charter halibut permits, or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permit for lease to eligible community members.<sup>45</sup>

The impetus for the CQE program followed the implementation of the halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program in 1995. The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share program which issued transferable quota shares that allocated and apportionment of the annual Total Allowable Catch to eligible vessels and processors. Although the IFQ program resulted in many benefits to fishermen, processors, and support businesses, and unintended consequence was that many quota holders in smaller Alaskan communities either transferred quota outside the community or moved out themselves. In addition, as quota became increasingly valuable, entry into halibut or sablefish fisheries became difficult. In many cases, it was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors lead decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries. To address this issue, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council implemented the CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit corporation to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf.<sup>46</sup>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that fluctuations in harvest levels, profitability, and employment are current challenges facing Yakutat's fishing-based economy. They also indicated that Yakutat participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through a representative that participates in the Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council process. In addition, Yakutat relies on regional organizations to provide information about fisheries management issues. Finally, the community participates through the Yakutat ADF&G Advisory Council.

### *Processing Plants*

Captain's Glacier Fresh Salmon, which opened in Yakutat in 2004, specializes in fresh salmon which it buys from various commercial vessels and ships throughout the United States. The processor focuses on salmon, but keeps halibut permits active.<sup>47</sup>

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[http://google.state.ak.us/search?q+=Yakutat+tanner+crab+fishery&site=DFG&client=DFG&proxystylesheet=DFG&sort=date%3AD%3AL%3Ad1&output=xml\\_no\\_dtd&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8](http://google.state.ak.us/search?q+=Yakutat+tanner+crab+fishery&site=DFG&client=DFG&proxystylesheet=DFG&sort=date%3AD%3AL%3Ad1&output=xml_no_dtd&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8).

<sup>44</sup> See footnote 41.

<sup>45</sup> NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

<sup>46</sup> North Pacific Fishery Management Council (2010). *Review of the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program under the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/CQEREport210.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

Mystic Salmon is an independent, family owned and operated fish business in Yakutat.<sup>48</sup> The plant began operations in 2003. The company catches and processes salmon to be sold fresh to restaurants and distributors around the United States. Chinook salmon are processed May-July and December-April, sockeye from June to mid-August, and coho from August to mid-October.<sup>49</sup> From June to September, the plant employs two to five people.<sup>50</sup>

Yakutat Seafoods LLC is located in Yakutat and is a subsidiary of E&E Foods. The plant began operations in 2005.<sup>51</sup> E&E processes the following products in or near the Southeast Alaska region: sockeye salmon (May-September), chum salmon (June-November), King salmon (year-round), coho salmon (June-October), pink salmon (June-September), salmon roe (May-November), sablefish (March-November), lingcod (April-June), Pacific cod (January-May), Dungeness crab (June to mid-December), Tanner crab (January-March), and halibut (March to mid-November).<sup>52</sup> The plant employs between 20 and 80 workers each year.<sup>53</sup>

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

In 2010, Yakutat received fisheries-related revenue from raw fish taxes, Shared Fisheries Business Taxes, and Fisheries Resource Landing Taxes. In that year, fisheries-related revenues totaled \$276,890, most of which came from Shared Fisheries Business Taxes. Information on revenues from harbor usage and port/dock usage fees are not available for 2009 or 2010, although they did make up a significant portion of fisheries-related revenues in prior years. However, in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that annual revenue collected by public moorage fees was \$250. It is unclear whether that figure reflects an annual fee per slip. Fisheries-related revenues peaked in 2006 at \$3.01 million, which was significantly greater than all other years between 2000 and 2010. Fisheries-related taxes and fees are put towards public services including schools. Taxes on gross salmon sales are put towards salmon habitat restoration projects. 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. Further information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3.

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2010, 192 residents, or 29.0% of the population, held 271 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 201 residents held 288 CFEC permits. Of the permits held in 2010, 78.2% were for salmon, compared to 70.1% in 2000; 10.7% were for halibut, compared to 11.1% in 2000; 8.5% were for groundfish, compared to 6.9% in 2000; 2.2% were for other shellfish, compared to 6.3% in 2000; and 0.4% were for

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<sup>48</sup> Mystic Salmon (n.d.). *Mystic Salmon Quality*. Retrieved July 17, 2012 from: <http://www.mysticsalmon.com/quality.html>.

<sup>49</sup> This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> E&E Seafoods (n.d.). *A hard working fleet*. Retrieved July 17, 2012 from <http://eefoods.com/company/fleet.html/>.

<sup>53</sup> This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

sablefish, compared to 0.7% in 2000. In addition, 15 residents held 17 License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits and five residents held five Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP).

Residents held 1.30 million shares of halibut quota on 30 accounts in 2010, compared to 1.27 million shares held on 33 accounts in 2000. Residents also held 1,082 shares of sablefish quota on one account that year, compared to 78,882 shares held on two accounts in 2000. Finally, 4.01 million crab quota shares were held on one account in 2010, compared to 4.10 million shares held on one account in 2000.

In 2010, residents held 40 commercial crew licenses, compared to 56 in 2000. Also in that year, residents held majority ownership of 110 vessels, compared to 126 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 75% were actively fished, compared to 62% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 100% of sablefish permits; to 93% of halibut, 76% of salmon, 57% of groundfish, and 33% of other shellfish permits. In addition, 60% of FFPs and 5% of LLP groundfish permits were actively fished. Fisheries prosecuted by Yakutat residents in 2010 included: statewide longline halibut, statewide hand and dinglebar troll lingcod, GOA longline miscellaneous saltwater finfish, Yakutat pot shrimp, statewide longline sablefish, southeast Alaska drift gillnet salmon, Yakutat set gillnet salmon, and statewide hand and power troll salmon.<sup>54</sup>

In 2010, 6.32 million pounds of fish were landed in Yakutat valued at \$15.56 million, compared to 4.50 million pounds valued at \$7.30 million in 2000. In that year, Yakutat ranked 26<sup>th</sup> of 67 Alaskan communities in terms of total landings, and 20<sup>th</sup> in terms of total ex-vessel revenue. Both pounds landed and earnings made peaked in 2010. By species, most data from 2010 is considered confidential, with the exception of salmon landings. In that year, 3.60 million pounds of salmon was landed valued at \$3.81 million, compared to 2.57 million pounds valued at \$1.52 million in 2000; an increase of \$0.25 per pound after adjusting for inflation<sup>55</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. In 2007, 1.73 million pounds of halibut was landed valued at \$7.48 million, compared to 929,187 pounds valued at \$2.44 million in 2000; an increase of \$1.11 per pound after adjusting for inflation.<sup>56</sup> Also in that year, 219,144 pounds of groundfish was landed valued at \$178,289, compared to 175,278 pounds valued at \$64,687 in 2001. In 2006, 4,885 pounds of shellfish was landed valued at \$14,545, compared to 5,588 pounds valued at \$29,717 in 2000.

In terms of non-confidential landings by residents of Yakutat, salmon was the most landed species in 2010, followed by halibut and other groundfish. In that year, residents landed 501,534 pounds of salmon valued at \$1.16 million, compared to 384,596 pounds valued at \$313,893 in 2000; an increase of \$1.20 per pound after adjusting for inflation<sup>57</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. In addition, residents landed 177,159 pounds of halibut valued at \$840,692 in 2010, compared to 92,924 pounds valued at \$243,833 in 2000; an increase of \$1.14 per pound after adjusting for inflation.<sup>58</sup> Finally, residents landed 31,943 pounds of other groundfish valued at \$34,430 in 2010, compared to 7,763 pounds valued at \$1,733 in 2000. Information about commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 to 10.

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<sup>54</sup> Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

<sup>55</sup> Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$28,748	\$17,888	\$10,461	\$13,346	\$11,362	\$26,300	\$20,540	\$22,993	\$33,693	\$27,967	\$24,747
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$103,229	\$141,393	\$128,459	\$75,571	\$93,979	\$49,408	\$37,685	\$155,501	\$202,916	\$248,657	\$241,809
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$438	\$2,577	n/a	\$10,074	\$7	\$1,980	\$2,441	\$22,958	\$13,698	\$38,345	\$10,334
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	\$44,200	\$34,200	\$45,500	\$45,500	\$44,500	\$45,000	\$2.95 M	\$61,446	\$88,921	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	\$275,000	\$290,186	\$266,186	\$135,062	\$91,000	\$154,600	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$451,615</b>	<b>\$486,244</b>	<b>\$450,606</b>	<b>\$279,553</b>	<b>\$240,848</b>	<b>\$277,288</b>	<b>\$3.01 M</b>	<b>\$262,898</b>	<b>\$339,228</b>	<b>\$314,969</b>	<b>\$276,890</b>
<b>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$3.90 M</b>	<b>\$4.75 M</b>	<b>\$4.56 M</b>	<b>\$4.32 M</b>	<b>\$2.72 M</b>	<b>\$2.89 M</b>	<b>\$3.10 M</b>	<b>\$3.38 M</b>	<b>\$3.38 M</b>	<b>\$7.71 M</b>	<b>\$3.71 M</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	17	17
	Active permits	5	4	1	3	2	3	4	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	26%	21%	5%	15%	11%	16%	22%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Total permit holders	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	6	6	6	4	4	6	5	8	9	5	5
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	3
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	33%	20%	60%
	Total permit holders	6	6	6	4	4	6	5	8	9	5	5
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	13	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
	Fished permits	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	23%	0%	50%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	100%	50%	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	9	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	18	19	17	12	9	9	7	10	8	5	6
	Fished permits	6	8	9	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	2
	% of permits fished	33%	42%	52%	33%	33%	44%	42%	50%	37%	60%	33%
	Total permit holders	18	19	17	12	9	9	7	10	7	5	6
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	32	29	27	28	26	30	35	31	30	31	29
	Fished permits	27	26	26	23	23	26	31	28	29	30	27
	% of permits fished	84%	90%	96%	82%	88%	87%	89%	90%	97%	97%	93%
	Total permit holders	31	29	27	27	26	30	34	31	30	31	29
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	n/a								
	Total permit holders	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Fished permits	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	% of permits fished	50%	100%	100%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
	Total permit holders	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	20	15	14	10	24	40	27	30	28	29	23
	Fished permits	3	4	4	0	8	7	16	14	13	13	13
	% of permits fished	15%	27%	29%	0%	33%	18%	59%	47%	46%	45%	57%
	Total permit holders	14	13	11	9	16	27	22	23	22	25	19
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	202	204	198	204	208	219	219	221	226	211	212
	Fished permits	138	138	115	126	144	154	148	157	171	158	161
	% of permits fished	68%	68%	58%	62%	69%	70%	68%	71%	76%	75%	76%
	Total permit holders	191	192	177	196	181	186	183	192	192	184	188
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>271</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>204</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>70%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>75%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>192</i>

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

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch in Yakutat <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed in Yakutat <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Yakutat <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	56	21	5	141	126	115	4,503,096	\$7,295,593
2001	44	28	5	143	131	106	5,006,553	\$5,680,606
2002	18	29	4	146	135	81	4,299,092	\$5,177,866
2003	32	26	4	139	130	50	2,687,776	\$3,226,863
2004	31	34	6	154	147	120	3,501,434	\$4,303,816
2005	50	28	5	116	111	158	4,383,513	\$9,955,969
2006	54	28	5	112	111	152	5,039,376	\$12,483,659
2007	58	21	7	112	112	170	6,158,212	\$15,982,883
2008	34	17	5	117	120	150	5,672,787	\$14,727,466
2009	64	19	5	105	114	143	5,129,866	\$11,400,578
2010	40	18	4	110	119	154	6,315,177	\$15,560,937

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	33	1,273,841	126,427
2001	34	1,045,136	123,934
2002	33	937,855	114,943
2003	31	953,313	116,679
2004	27	893,861	121,171
2005	31	1,161,618	160,054
2006	35	1,233,037	168,084
2007	32	1,276,818	180,912
2008	33	1,210,240	158,489
2009	31	1,271,478	149,175
2010	30	1,300,941	140,602

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 Yakutat: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	2	78,882	6,281
2001	3	78,934	5,862
2002	3	78,934	5,518
2003	2	1,134	116
2004	2	1,134	131
2005	2	1,134	130
2006	2	1,134	114
2007	1	1,082	105
2008	1	1,082	93
2009	1	1,082	85
2010	1	1,082	77

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 Yakutat: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2005	1	4,098,229	125,908
2006	1	4,475,470	120,274
2007	1	4,475,470	194,937
2008	1	4,475,470	182,486
2009	1	4,014,849	136,833
2010	1	4,014,849	150,853

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 Yakutat: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	929,187	1,076,552	861,806	412,547	335,767	1,368,963	1,629,293	1,727,091	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	175,278	--	30,149	48,162	153,582	202,785	219,144	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	5,588	20,611	7,614	2,274	2,293	--	4,885	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	672,086	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	2,571,014	3,048,182	--	--	2,947,497	1,872,485	2,289,369	2,969,536	2,355,718	2,425,083	3,598,556
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>3,505,789</i>	<i>4,992,709</i>	<i>869,420</i>	<i>444,970</i>	<i>3,333,719</i>	<i>3,395,030</i>	<i>4,126,332</i>	<i>4,915,771</i>	<i>2,355,718</i>	<i>2,425,083</i>	<i>3,598,556</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$2,436,788	\$2,264,081	\$1,851,870	\$800,594	\$1,025,726	\$4,185,719	\$6,072,652	\$7,480,785	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	\$64,687	--	\$20,010	\$30,766	\$119,765	\$142,235	\$178,289	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	\$29,717	\$55,828	\$33,325	\$12,447	\$10,942	--	\$14,545	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	\$2,144,483	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$1,519,788	\$1,132,203	--	--	\$2,588,155	\$1,811,659	\$2,748,851	\$3,570,624	\$2,837,107	\$2,424,231	\$3,812,520
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$3,986,293</i>	<i>\$5,661,282</i>	<i>\$1,885,195</i>	<i>\$833,051</i>	<i>\$3,655,590</i>	<i>\$6,117,144</i>	<i>\$8,978,284</i>	<i>\$11,229,698</i>	<i>\$2,837,107</i>	<i>\$2,424,231</i>	<i>\$3,812,520</i>

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	92,924	88,623	96,683	78,668	105,331	139,602	151,538	178,467	195,054	169,459	177,159
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	7,763	7,572	6,858	4,190	25,429	29,105	47,915	58,879	33,937	48,122	31,943
Other Shellfish	5,553	10,591	7,509	2,274	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,608	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	384,596	224,053	230,682	208,286	347,269	395,820	166,250	253,766	257,856	198,990	501,534
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>491,031</i>	<i>330,839</i>	<i>341,732</i>	<i>293,418</i>	<i>478,029</i>	<i>564,527</i>	<i>365,703</i>	<i>491,112</i>	<i>503,455</i>	<i>416,571</i>	<i>710,636</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	\$36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$243,833	\$187,064	\$207,772	\$152,852	\$321,787	\$426,371	\$564,819	\$773,544	\$843,905	\$549,464	\$840,692
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$1,733	\$1,380	\$2,891	\$1,999	\$16,846	\$22,162	\$46,658	\$67,177	\$33,007	\$53,836	\$34,430
Other Shellfish	\$29,513	\$39,500	\$32,997	\$12,447	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$8,321	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$313,893	\$254,715	\$196,690	\$304,667	\$678,544	\$730,701	\$596,129	\$715,499	\$926,101	\$456,717	\$1,164,219
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$589,009</i>	<i>\$482,659</i>	<i>\$440,350</i>	<i>\$471,965</i>	<i>\$1,017,176</i>	<i>\$1,179,234</i>	<i>\$1,207,606</i>	<i>\$1,556,219</i>	<i>\$1,811,335</i>	<i>\$1,060,016</i>	<i>\$2,039,341</i>

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

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

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

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

### *Recreational Fishing*

Freshwater sportfishing in the Yakutat area provides a foundation for the local tourism economy. In town there are several lodges that offer guided sportfishing trips. In addition, there is a lodge located in Icy Bay and seven located around the Tsiu River area. Collectively these businesses generate an estimated \$1.5 million in annual revenue. Fishing activities are largely focused on the Alsek, East, Akwe, Italio, Dangerous, Antlen, Ahrnklin, Situk, Tsiu, Tsivat, Kaliakh, and Kikluh River drainages, where rainbow (steelhead) trout and salmon fishing runs occur from spring through fall.<sup>59</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that local private anglers target Chinook and coho salmon, rockfish, halibut, shrimp, and clams.

In 2010, there were 7 registered sport fish guide businesses active and residents held 28 sport fish guide licenses, compared to 23 and 32 in 2000, respectively. Also in that year, residents were sold 231 sportfishing licenses and 2,048 were sold in the community, compared to 326 and 2,557 in 2000, respectively.

Yakutat is located within the Yakutat ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all state waters, including drainages, from but no including, Cape Suckling to and including Cape Fairweather. In 2010, there was a total of 9,015 saltwater and 25,550 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 7,462 and 22,747 in 2000, respectively. In that year, non-Alaskan residents accounted for 88.8% of saltwater and 83.2% of freshwater angler days fished, compared to 73.8% and 79.3% in 2000, respectively.

According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data,<sup>60</sup> local private anglers target Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, rainbow and cutthroat trout, halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Dungeness crab, hardshell clams, and shrimp. According to 2010 Charter Logbook records, charter vessels kept 115 Chinook salmon, 2,361 coho salmon, 4 sockeye salmon, 28 unidentified salmon, 3,359 halibut, 922 lingcod, and 2,341 rockfish.<sup>61</sup> Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

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<sup>59</sup> City of Yakutat & Sheinberg Associates (2010). *City and Borough of Yakutat Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from: <http://www.yakutatak.govoffice2.com/vertical/sites/%7B6349CA29-2633-4DA2-A860-125A317CCB51%7D/uploads/%7B426BE8EA-3A9F-4576-BC57-1533E8A87139%7D.PDF>.

<sup>60</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

<sup>61</sup> 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, Yakutat: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Yakutat <sup>2</sup>
2000	7	34	326	2,557
2001	7	38	300	2,227
2002	8	42	288	3,219
2003	9	43	282	3,452
2004	9	40	276	3,705
2005	9	32	278	3,782
2006	10	34	249	3,521
2007	8	36	249	3,198
2008	9	34	265	2,814
2009	7	29	252	1,734
2010	7	28	231	2,048

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	5,504	1,958	18,048	4,699
2001	5,143	1,483	13,437	3,100
2002	3,059	1,966	8,700	5,294
2003	7,332	1,638	20,470	5,654
2004	6,180	1,135	22,863	3,057
2005	8,626	1,388	24,316	3,593
2006	8,916	1,218	26,623	6,877
2007	8,289	1,628	29,513	5,936
2008	7,219	1,111	22,235	3,783
2009	5,839	2,132	15,126	3,735
2010	8,001	1,014	21,263	4,287

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

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

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

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Subsistence harvesting of local resources has been practiced by Yakutat-Tlingit groups for generations. Residents use an approximate 200 mile stretch of coastline within the Borough for subsistence activities. Highly used areas include the coastal areas east of the Situk River west to Ocean Cape, all of the lands and waters of the Ankau lagoon system, all areas of the shore and offshore in Yakutat Bay near the city, and virtually of the Situk River drainage. From the Situk River eastward across the Yakutat Foreland as far east as Harlequin Lake and Dangerous River, the shoreline and inland areas across Yakutat Bay from town, offshore areas west of Yakutat Bay, areas north of the Nunatak Fjord and east of the northern portion of Russell Fjord as well as the coastal and inland areas from Dry Bay and the Alsek River. Important water bodies include the Ahrnklin River, Akwe Lake, Akwe River, Alsek River, Ankau Creek, Dangerous River, East Alsek River, Italio River, Lost River, Redoubt Lake Outlet, Tawah Creek, and Tsiu River.<sup>62</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the three most important subsistence marine resources are salmon, halibut, and seal.

Information regarding subsistence practices in Yakutat is limited. In 2000, 83% of households were estimated to participate in salmon subsistence activities, 89% were estimated to participate in halibut subsistence activities, 26% were estimated to participate in marine mammals subsistence activities, 63% were estimated to participate in marine invertebrate subsistence activities, and 24% were estimated to participate in non-salmon fish subsistence activities. That year, per capita subsistence harvest of those species was estimated at 321.46 pounds (Table 12).

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, sockeye salmon was harvested the most, followed by coho, Chinook, pink, and chum salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 4,590 salmon, compared to 12,270 salmon reported in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2001 at 14,544 fish.

In 2010, residents were issued 110 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 85 in 2003. In that year an estimated 14,337 pounds of halibut was harvested on 34 SHARC, compared to an estimated 10,253 pounds on 39 SHARC in 2003 (Table 14).

Between 2000 and 2008, an estimated 1,423 harbor seals were harvested. In 2006, an estimated 11,662 pounds of harbor seals were harvested, compared to an estimated 38,194 pounds harvested in 2000. In addition, between 2000 and 2010, an estimated 444 sea otters were harvested (Table 15).

According to ADF&G's Community Subsistence Information System,<sup>63</sup> residents have either harvested or used abalone, chitons, blue king crab, brown king crab, butter clams, cockles, Dungeness crab, geoducks, sea urchins, horse clams, octopus, Pacific littleneck clams, razor clams, red king crab, shrimp, squat, Tanner crab, oyster, scallops, sea cucumber, bowhead whale, harbor seals, Steller sea lion, burbot, rockfish, trout, sculpin, capelin, dogfish, Dolly Varden, eel, hooligan, grayling, herring, lingcod, perch, sheefish, smelt, skates, whitefish, flounder, sole, Pacific cod, and pike.

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<sup>62</sup> See footnote 59.

<sup>63</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Yakutat: 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	83%	89%	26%	63%	24%	321.46
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, Yakutat: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	230	218	1,860	58	2,352	316	7,684	34,445	15,386
2001	234	200	2,026	24	3,664	208	8,622	n/a	n/a
2002	206	194	2,684	12	3,536	310	7,218	n/a	n/a
2003	222	190	2,466	2	2,988	318	6,828	n/a	n/a
2004	118	93	1,104	33	1,019	57	4,642	n/a	n/a
2005	99	78	661	4	793	19	2,681	n/a	n/a
2006	116	98	921	5	710	54	3,717	n/a	n/a
2007	108	28	836	4	594	16	5,837	n/a	n/a
2008	111	88	802	8	909	166	2,705	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	85	39	10,253
2004	107	52	23,279
2005	118	71	31,922
2006	113	64	18,193
2007	118	71	15,963
2008	100	52	10,615
2009	109	60	11,190
2010	110	34	14,337

*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, Yakutat: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	193	n/a
2001	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	209	n/a
2002	n/a	42	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	n/a
2003	n/a	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	252	n/a
2004	n/a	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	148	n/a
2005	n/a	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	140	n/a
2006	n/a	59	n/a	n/a	n/a	137	n/a
2007	n/a	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	119	n/a
2008	n/a	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	115	n/a
2009	n/a	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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