

Edna Bay



People and Place

*Location*¹

Edna Bay is located on the southeast coast of Kosciusko Island, northwest of Prince of Wales Island (PWI), in Southeast Alaska. It lies 90 mi northwest of Ketchikan. The community occupied 10 sq mi of water and 27 sq mi of land. Located in the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Edna Bay has not been incorporated into a municipality nor is it under the jurisdiction of a borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 42 residents, ranking Edna Bay 303rd of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population declined by 51.2%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population remained the same although there was an average annual growth rate of -0.73 indicating slight variation during those years. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

The racial composition of Edna Bay is predominately White. In 2010, 97.6% of residents identified themselves as White, compared 95.9% in 2000. In addition, 2.4% of residents identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0% in 2000. Racial and ethnic composition remained mostly unchanged between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding race and ethnicity in Edna Bay can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 2.33, compared to 3.4 in 1990 and 2.58 in 2000. In that year, there were 32 total housing units in the community, compared to 29 in 1990 and 40 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 53% were owner-occupied, compared to 40% in 2000; 3% were renter-occupied, compared to 8% in 2000; 16% were vacant, compared to 30% in 2000; and 28% were occupied seasonally, compared to 23% in 2000. There were no reports of residents living in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

Gender distribution in Edna Bay was significantly skewed in 2010 at 61.9% male and 38.1% female, and was notably more uneven compared to the statewide distribution (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and similar to the distribution in 2000 (61.2% male, 38.8% female). The median age that year was 53, which was significantly higher than the statewide median of 33.8 and 2000 median of 36.8. Gender distribution by age cohort was more uneven in 2010 than in 2000. The greatest absolute gender difference that year occurred in the 50 to 59 range (31% male, 11.9% female), followed by the 10 to 19 (7.1% male, 0% female) and 30 to 39 (4.8% female, 0% male) ranges. However, it should be noted the because of the small and variable

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

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

population, changes in gender distribution by age cohort were somewhat erratic making it difficult to discern a trend.

When compared with 2000, the population structure in 2010 was much more constrictive. In that year, 9.5% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 32.6% in 2000. In addition, 26.2% of residents were over the age of 59, compared to 10.2% in 2000; 54.9% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 49% in 2000; and 9.5% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 8.1% in 2000. Information regarding the population structure of Edna Bay can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006 to 2010 American Community Survey³ (ACS) estimated that 100% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 45.8% of residents had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall. No residents were estimated to hold any post-secondary degrees.

Table 1. Population in Edna Bay from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	86	-
2000	49	-
2001	-	40
2002	-	40
2003	-	45
2004	-	44
2005	-	42
2006	-	41
2007	-	42
2008	-	40
2009	-	49
2010	42	-

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>.

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.

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

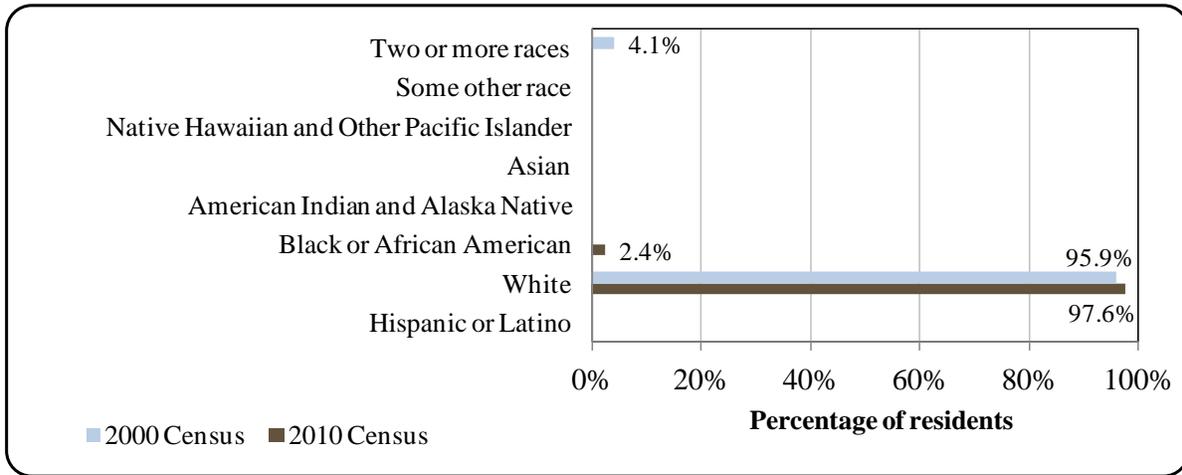
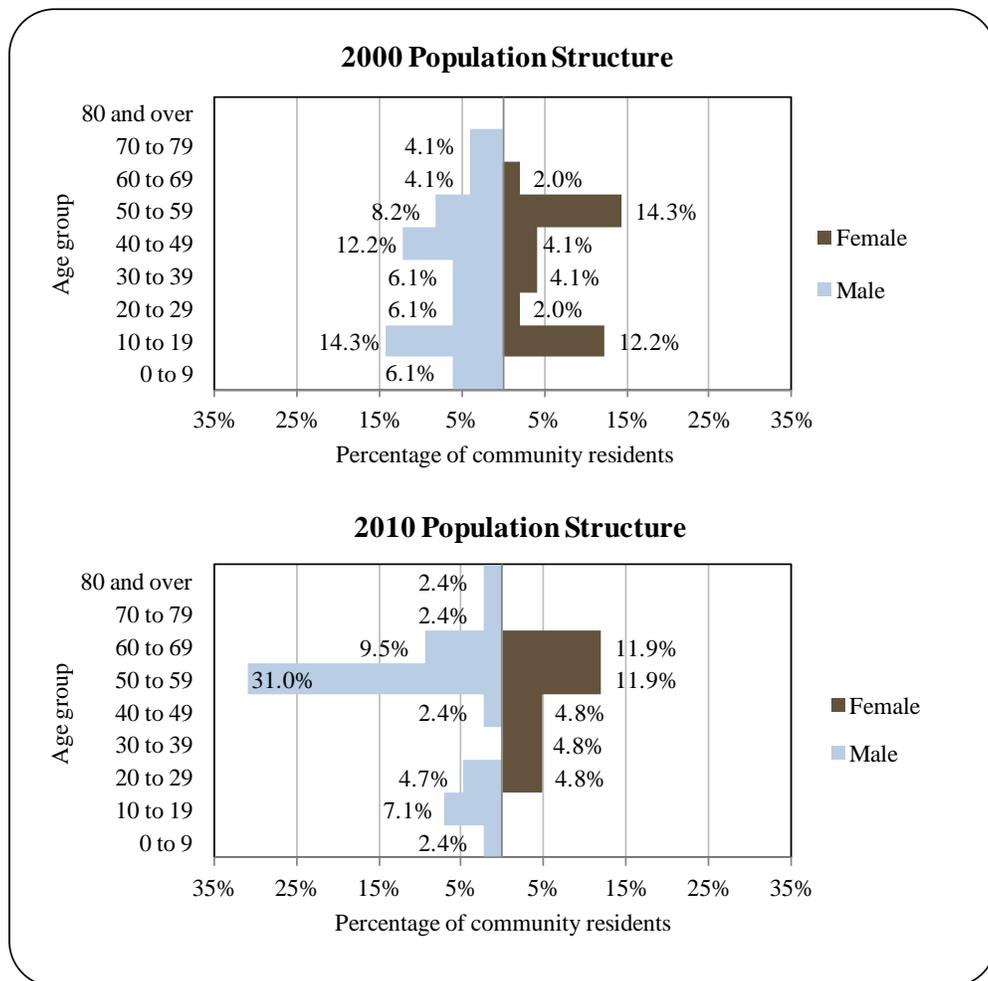


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Edna Bay Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



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

Edna Bay was originally identified in the 1904 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and settlement was enabled by a state land disposal sale. Founded around fishing and timber harvesting, the community's population swelled to 135 during the timber industry's peak in the 1950s and 1960s. However, as the industry declined through the late 1970s, so did Edna Bay's population. By the 1980 Census, only six residents were documented. The community's population recovered and today, Edna Bay is characterized by its commercial fishing and subsistence culture.

Natural Resources and Environment

The area is dominated by a cool maritime climate characterized by mild winters and cool summers. Average temperatures in the summer range from 46 to 70 °F (8 to 21 °C); winter temperatures range from 32 to 42 °F (0 to 6 °C).⁶

Islands within the Prince of Wales archipelago are characterized by steep topography. Most soils are compiled from a mix of volcanic rock, glacial deposits, and sandy alluvium. Organic soils are found around drainage basins and muskegs. The area around Edna Bay is covered with a heavily forested mix of spruce and hemlock. Shrubs and groundcover include salmonberry, thimbleberry, devil's club, blueberry, rusty menziesia, salal, mosses, ferns, bunchberry, twisted stalk, and deer berry.⁷

Commercially important fish within the area include pollock, Pacific halibut, Pacific ocean perch, sablefish, turbot, sole, rockfish, herring, and all five species of Pacific salmon. Common marine mammals include Steller sea lions, harbor seals, Dall and harbor porpoise, and whales. Terrestrial animals include Sitka black tailed deer, wolf, bear, mink, and marten.⁸

Timber resources in the area are vast, and timber sales are beginning to increase following the industry crash of the 1970s. As of 2011, the Alaska Division of Forestry 5-year timber sales plan announced approximately 1 billion board feet available for purchase within the Southern Southeast Area (including the Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, and PWI areas) each year through 2015 in addition to larger sales planned in the Edna Bay area. Larger sales included both a proposed 119 acre sale near Naukati Bay in 2011 and a 21 billion board foot sale on Kosciusko Island in 2015.⁹ Documented mineral deposits include a possible lead deposit near the abandoned town of Token to the east of Edna Bay.¹⁰

Edna Bay is protected against many natural hazards due to its sheltered position. Edna Bay lacks a hazard mitigation plan; however, Craig can be used as a proxy as conditions are very similar. Earthquakes have been classified as a moderate risk by the U.S. Army Corps of

⁴ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁵ Poels, T. M. (2006). *Edna Bay Alaska*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from: <http://ednabayalaska.net/>.

⁶ See footnote 4.

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

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Alaska Division of Forestry. (2011). *Schedule of Timber Sales (CY 2011-15)*. Retrieved March 20, 2012 from: http://forestry.alaska.gov/pdfs/ketchikan_timber/2011-2015/2011-2015_Draft%20FYSTS.pdf.

¹⁰ United States Geological Survey. (n.d.). *Craig*. Retrieved March 20, 2012 from: http://ardf.wr.usgs.gov/ardf_data/Craig.pdf.

Engineers and it is projected that regional damage caused by an earthquake would be major.¹¹ Damage from earthquakes would likely be the result of ground shaking, tsunamis, seiches, and landslides.

Current Economy¹²

The community of Edna Bay has few opportunities for wage employment and many residents are self-employed. Commercial fishing is an important local source of seasonal employment and with the prospect of future timber sales, employment in timber sectors may soon return as well. The top employer¹³ in 2010 was Southeast Island School District.

In 2010¹⁴ the estimated per capita income was \$19,619 and the estimated median household income was \$75,385, compared to \$58,967 and \$44,583 in 2000, respectively. After accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,¹⁵ the real per capita income (\$77,541) and real median household income (\$58,626) indicate that declines in both individual and household earnings. It should be noted that due to Edna Bay's small population size, ACS sampling methods may not have been able to accurately capture conditions within the community. Using the ACS estimates for 2006 to 2010, Edna Bay ranked 153rd of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated; and 34th of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Another way of understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$193,203 in total wages in 2010. When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$4,600, which was a significant decline from both the 2010 ACS estimate. However, it should be noted that ALARI estimates are based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents. In addition, Edna Bay was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.¹⁶ However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,¹⁷ 60.8% of residents aged 16 and over were part of the civilian labor force. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 21.6%, compared to an

¹¹ City of Craig. (2000). *City of Craig Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Craig-CP-2000.pdf>.

¹² Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹³ Alaska Department of Labor (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Network*. Retrieved January 20, 2012 from: <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

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

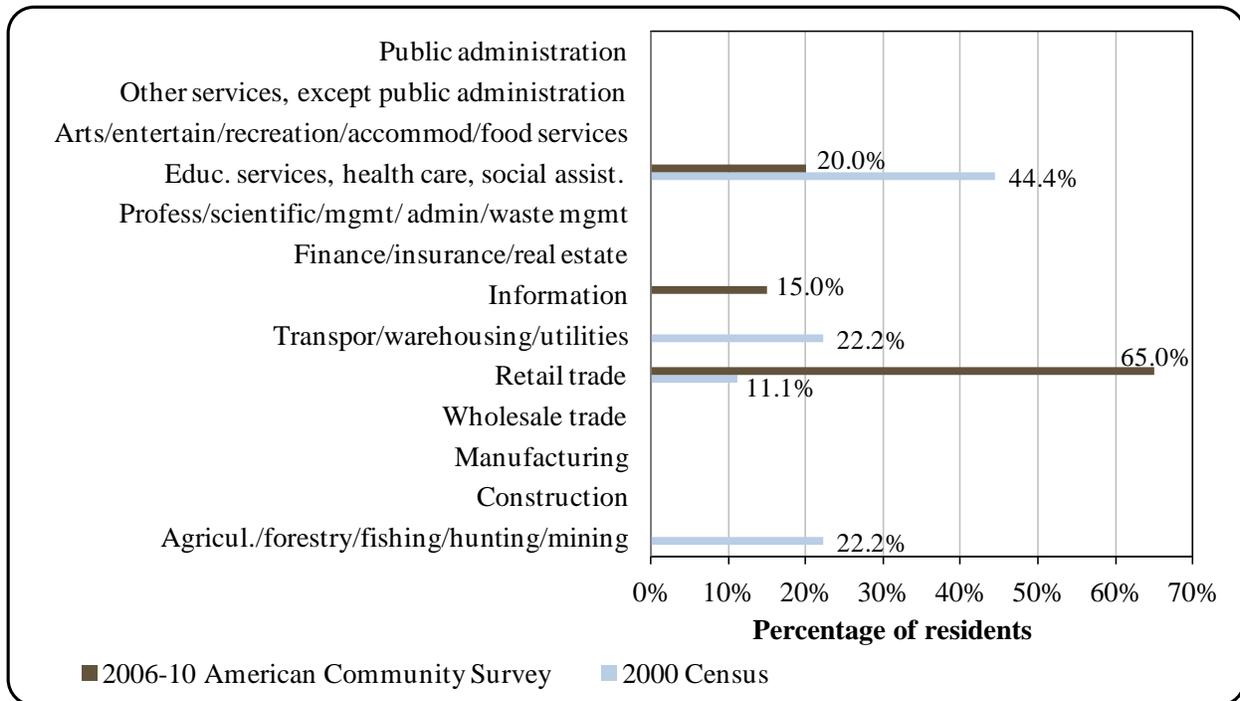
¹⁷ While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

estimated 5.9% statewide; and no residents were estimated to be living under the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed, an estimated 15% worked in the private sector, an estimated 20% worked in the public sector, and an estimated 65% were self-employed. If accurate, ACS estimates of self-employed residents would seriously undermine the reliability of ALARI estimates for Edna Bay for reasons already mentioned.

By industry, most of those employed were estimated to work retail trade sectors in 2010 (65%); followed by education service, health care, and social assistance sectors (20%); and information sectors (15%) (Figure 3). By occupation type, most were estimated to hold sales or office positions (65%); followed by service positions (20%); and management or professional positions (15%) (Figure 4). Overall there were significant differences in representation in both industry sectors and occupation types between 2000 and 2010. Most notable were the sizable decreases in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors; and natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. There was also a marked increase in the retail trade sector. It should be noted again that extreme differences could be attributed to Edna Bay’s population size and ACS sample methods. In addition, many resource based sectors, including commercial fishing, are seasonal or transient. This makes tracking them by conventional ACS survey methods difficult in some instances.

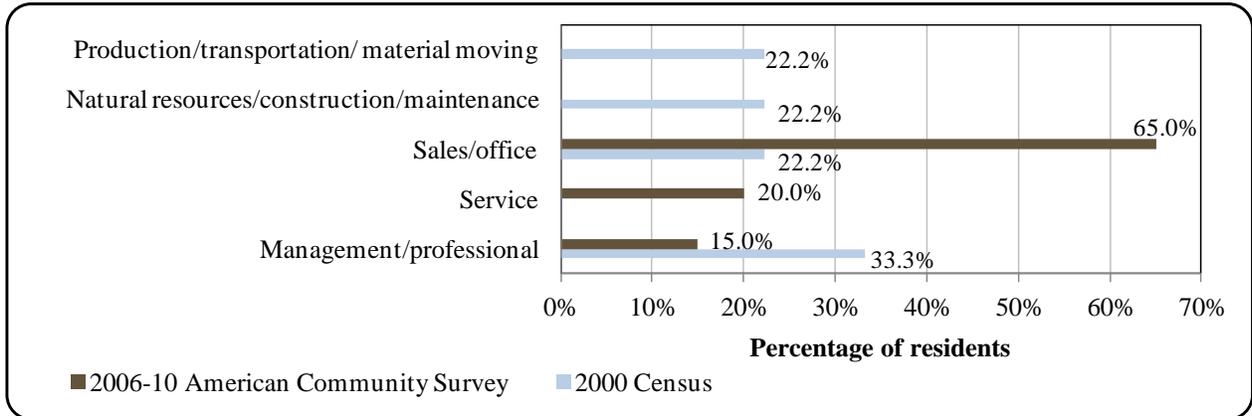
According to 2010 ALARI estimates,¹⁸ most (30%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by natural resources and mining (20%); and information (20%) sectors.

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



¹⁸ See footnote 13.

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



Governance

Edna Bay is not incorporated into a municipality or under the jurisdiction of a Borough. In addition, the community was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) nor does it possess a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Tribal village council. The only governing body in the community is the Edna Bay Community Association (EBCA). Edna Bay does not collect public revenue; however, the community did receive State Revenue Sharing funds until the program ended in 2003. In addition, \$25,000 in state/federal grants was awarded that year for a dock and access project (Table 2).

The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Craig, 40 mi southeast. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Petersburg, 65 mi northeast. The closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Ketchikan, 90 mi southeast. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Edna Bay 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	\$25,000
2004	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2008	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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

⁵ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Transportation and cargo services are provided by float plane or boat from Craig, Ketchikan, or Petersburg. As of 2011, roundtrip airfare between Ketchikan and Edna Bay was \$354 via Taquan Air.¹⁹ Edna Bay is not connected to the PWI road system. A dock and harbor with breakwater are available.²⁰ Naukati Bay is the closest community to Edna Bay connected to a road system. That community is approximately 30 to 45 min away by boat. Craig is an additional 30 min drive from there, and offers most services unavailable in Edna Bay.²¹ Roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Ketchikan in June 2012 was \$461.²²

Facilities

There are no community facilities. All residents use individual untreated water sources such as springs or rain catchment. A few houses are connected to a central septic tank; the

¹⁹ Taquan Air (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved November, 2011 from: www.taquanair.com.

²⁰ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²¹ Poels, T. M. (2006). *Edna Bay Alaska*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from: <http://ednabayalaska.net/>.

²² Airfare was calculated using lowest fare from www.travelocity.com. (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

majority use outhouses or leach fields. Approximately half of the homes are plumbed. There is no central electric system. Visitor accommodations include the Sunrise Lodge, Edna Bay Lodge and Charters, and Richter Rentals. Public safety services are provided by state troopers based out of Ketchikan. Fire and rescue services are provided by Edna Bay Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Edna Bay Search and Rescue, and PWI Area EMS.²³ There is a state dock system, island phone services, broadband internet, post office, local store, transport services, and a log transfer site.²⁴

*Medical Services*²⁵

Beyond local EMS, no medical services are located in Edna Bay. Craig Medical Clinic is the closest medical facility, and Ketchikan General Hospital provides a wider range of services.

*Educational Opportunities*²⁶

The Edna Bay School offers kindergarten through twelfth grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 10 students in enrolled and 2 teachers employed.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.²⁷ In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.²⁸ 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 (e.g., sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska's proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty which was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.

State-managed sablefish fisheries currently take place in the inside waters of Chatham and Clarence Straits, north of Meyers Chuck. Pacific halibut fisheries in Southeast Alaska are managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Pacific cod and lingcod are

²³ See footnote 20.

²⁴ See footnote 21.

²⁵ See footnote 20.

²⁶ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁷ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

²⁸ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species. Halibut and Pacific cod fisheries utilize longline gear, while the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery uses dinglebar troll gear, a salmon power troll gear modified with a heavy metal bar to fish for groundfish. Management of the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery includes a winter closure for all users (except longliners) to protect nest-guarding males. Demersal rockfish are caught as bycatch in the halibut longline and trawl fisheries. A small directed fishery for flatfish (other than halibut) has also taken place in Southeast inside waters in recent decades, but effort has declined since 1999.

Shrimp trawl fisheries in Southeast Alaska primarily target northern shrimp and sidestripe shrimp, although the market for northern shrimp has declined in recent years with the closure of the primary processing facility in Petersburg in 2006.²⁹ A pot fishery for spot shrimp has also grown in Southeast Alaska since the 1990s. Commercial dive fisheries for red sea cucumber and sea urchin began near Ketchikan in the early 1980s. A dive fishery for geoduck clams began around the same time, and all three fisheries are now managed by ADF&G according to Fishery Management Plans. Sea cucumbers and sea urchin are hand-picked by divers, while geoduck divers use handheld water jets to remove substrate from around the clams.

While traditionally a logging town, Coffman Cove has been rapidly developing its commercial and recreational fisheries economy in recent years. The salmon gillnet fishery is perhaps the most important local commercial fishery, with many vessels from Seattle using the community as a base of operations during seasons. Other fisheries active in the Coffman Cove area include shrimp, sea cucumber, sea urchin, and halibut.³⁰

Following the timber industry decline, commercial fishing became an increasingly important source of income for local residents. While there is no local seafood processing facilities, several residents do hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence fishing is also an important supplement for the limited wage economy. Edna Bay is located in Federal Reporting Area 659, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IHP) Regulatory Area 2C, and the Eastern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Sablefish Regulatory District.

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

²⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2012). *Northern Shrimp Species Description*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=northernshrimp.printerfriendly>.

³⁰ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/comddb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit corporation to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf.³¹

Edna Bay participates in the CQE program through Edna Bay Community Fisheries. The CQE non-profit was established at the recommendation of the Edna Bay Community Association. As of Fall 2013, Edna Bay Community Fisheries had not yet purchased any commercial halibut IFQ or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits. However, the non-profit had acquired four halibut charter permits for lease to community members.³²

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Edna Bay does not have a registered processing plant. The closest seafood processing plant is located in Klawock.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

No fisheries-related revenue was reported in Edna Bay between 2000 and 2010 (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 13 residents, or 31% of the population, held 22 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 13 residents held 25 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 59% were for salmon, compared to 46% in 2000; 9% were for sablefish; compared to 0% in 2000; 18% were for halibut, compared to 29% in 2000; and 9% were for shellfish, compared to 8% in 2000. In addition, three residents held three License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits of which one was active. Finally, 5 accounts held 248,631 shares of halibut quota in 2010, compared to 195,861 shares held by 7 accounts in 2000. No residents have held sablefish or crab quota share since the programs began.

There were two residents who held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to seven in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 11 vessels that year, compared to 9 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 41% were actively fished, compared to 36% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 100% of sablefish permits, to 50% of halibut and 38% of salmon permits. Fisheries prosecuted by residents of Edna Bay in 2010 included: statewide longline halibut, northern and southern southeast longline sablefish, and statewide hand and power troll salmon. Between 2000 and 2010, given a lack of fish buyers, no landings were reported in Edna Bay. However, residents of Edna Bay reported landings in other locations during that time. In 2010, residents landed 243,007 lb of salmon valued at \$232,987 ex-vessel, compared to 75,228 lb valued at \$89,513 in 2000; a decrease of \$0.67 per pound landed after accounting for inflation³³ and without considering the species composition of fish landed. Data on additional landings in 2010 are considered confidential due to a limited number of participants. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

³¹ North Pacific Fishery Management Council (2010). *Review of the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program under the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/CQEREport210.pdf>

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

³³ Inflation calculated using 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Edna Bay: 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 Department of Community and Economic Development (n.d.) *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

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

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

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

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

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 11
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Edna Bay

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
	Active permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	33%	33%	33%	33%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	4
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	100%	n/a								
	Total permit holders	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
	Fished permits	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	50%	66%	25%	66%	33%	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	7	4	3	3	4	4	5	6	5	5	4
	Fished permits	3	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	2
	% of permits fished	43%	75%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%	100%	100%	50%
	Total permit holders	6	4	3	3	4	4	5	6	5	5	4
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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Edna Bay: 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	2	3	2	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	33%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	1	1	1	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	14	11	11	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	13
	Fished permits	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	7	4	5
	% of permits fished	36%	36%	36%	25%	25%	36%	45%	45%	58%	33%	38%
	Total permit holders	13	10	11	10	11	10	8	9	10	10	11
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>41%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</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 Edna Bay: 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 Edna Bay ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Edna Bay ²	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Edna Bay ²
2000	7	0	0	9	10	0	0	\$0
2001	9	0	0	7	13	0	0	\$0
2002	4	0	0	7	10	0	0	\$0
2003	3	0	0	6	7	0	0	\$0
2004	5	0	0	6	6	0	0	\$0
2005	5	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2006	5	0	0	10	11	0	0	\$0
2007	3	0	0	9	11	0	0	\$0
2008	6	0	0	9	10	0	0	\$0
2009	5	0	0	10	10	0	0	\$0
2010	2	0	0	11	10	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.]

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	7	195,861	27,625
2001	6	136,109	20,039
2002	6	133,157	18,978
2003	5	133,157	18,978
2004	5	136,542	24,057
2005	5	136,542	25,037
2006	5	120,322	21,454
2007	5	248,631	35,529
2008	5	248,631	25,926
2009	5	248,631	20,958
2010	5	248,631	18,370

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 Edna Bay: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
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 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Edna Bay: 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 Edna Bay: 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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	22,039	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	1,795	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	75,288	--	--	--	--	34,325	19,162	30,310	26,543	54,715	243,007
<i>Total²</i>	<i>99,122</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>34,325</i>	<i>19,162</i>	<i>30,310</i>	<i>26,543</i>	<i>54,715</i>	<i>243,007</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$57,686	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$2,030	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$89,513	---	--	--	--	\$43,499	\$47,150	\$61,247	\$66,203	\$78,849	\$232,987
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$149,229</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>\$43,499</i>	<i>\$47,150</i>	<i>\$61,247</i>	<i>\$66,203</i>	<i>\$78,849</i>	<i>\$232,987</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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Recreational fishing out of Edna Bay is somewhat limited due to poor accessibility. However, PWI continues to attract more private anglers and Edna Bay has the potential to attract both Alaska residents and non-Alaska residents due to its proximity to Craig. While recreational fishing infrastructure is somewhat limited, there are visitor accommodations available. In 2010, there was one sport fish guide business active in Edna Bay. No sport fish guide businesses were active between 2000 and 2009. Also in 2010, 32 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to 13 in 2000. In addition, 28 sportfishing licenses were sold to residents, which was unchanged from 2000, although there were some interannual fluctuations between 2000 and 2010.

Edna Bay is located within the Prince of Wales ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all waters and drainages from Cape Chacon to Sumner Strait and from Clarence Island westward. In 2010 there was a total of 51,312 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 49,074 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 74.4% of angler days fished, compared to 67.3% in 2000. In terms of freshwater, there was a total of 15,138 angler days fished in 2010, compared to 19,654 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 70.4% of angler days fished, compared to 45.9% in 2000.

According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data,³⁴ local private anglers target Chinook, coho, and pink salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, and hardshell clams. In 2010, there were nine charter businesses operating in Edna Bay. Number and species of fish kept by charter vessels that year included 155 Chinook salmon, 3,322 coho salmon, 1,296 halibut, 315 lingcod, 4,312 rockfish, and 5 sablefish. Information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Subsistence Fishing

Although not traditionally a subsistence-based community, residents of Edna Bay still rely on subsistence resources to supplement incomes and diet. ADF&G information on subsistence activity in Edna Bay is limited, and data on subsistence participation by household is unavailable as is recent information on total harvests of salmon, non-salmon fish, and marine invertebrates by residents. According to ADF&G's *Community Subsistence Information System*,³⁵ species which Edna Bay residents harvest or use include abalone, cockles, chitons, blue king crab, brown king crab, butter clams, Dungeness crab, geoducks, urchins, horse clams, limpets, octopus, oyster, littleneck clams, razor clams, red king crab, scallops, shrimp, squid, Tanner crab, mussels, sea cucumber, fur seal, harbor seal, Steller sea lion, black rockfish, brook trout, cutthroat trout, dogfish, Dolly Varden, eulachon, grayling, herring, lingcod, Pacific cod, Pacific tom cod, rainbow trout, Irish lord, red rockfish, greenling, sablefish, sea perch, silver smelt, skates, steelhead, flounder, sculpin, shark, sole, and pollock.

Of the species documented by ADF&G, halibut made up the majority of fish harvested

³⁴ 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).

³⁵ 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).

by residents. In 2010, 28 residents were issued Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 17 in 2003. In that year, an estimated 1,661 lb of halibut was harvested, compared to an estimated 2,111 lb in 2003. Data on marine mammal harvesting is unavailable. Information on subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Edna Bay: 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 Edna Bay ²
2000	0	0	28	13
2001	0	0	24	11
2002	0	0	27	30
2003	0	0	19	51
2004	0	0	23	55
2005	0	0	26	52
2006	0	1	28	35
2007	0	1	20	53
2008	0	0	24	34
2009	0	0	23	35
2010	1	0	28	32

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).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Edna Bay: 2000-2010.

Year	% Households Participating In Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating In Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating In Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating In Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating In Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (Pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Edna Bay: 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	4	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	6	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	2	2	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	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	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	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, Edna Bay: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	17	13	2,111
2004	18	15	3,779
2005	24	15	3,094
2006	25	11	1,950
2007	27	17	2,130
2008	23	14	1,871
2009	28	19	2,341
2010	28	13	1,661

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, Edna Bay: 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.