

Haines (haynz)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Haines lies on the shores of the Lynn Canal, on the Chilkat Peninsula between the Chilkoot and Chilkat Inlets. The town is bordered by the spectacular Chilkat Mountain Range on the west and the Coast Range on the east. The historic routes to the Klondike gold fields – the Chilkat, Chilkoot, and White Pass trails – are located north of the community. Haines Census Designated Place (CDP) encompasses 13.2 square miles of land and 7.4 square miles of water. Haines CDP is located within the Borough of Haines and Haines Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 1,713 residents in Haines CDP, ranking it the 51st largest community in terms of population size. Overall, between 1990 and 2010, the population has increased by 38.3%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population decreased by 10.5% with an average annual growth rate of -0.85%, which was under the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of steady decline (Table 1). It is important to note that, until 2002, the populations reported in this profile reflect the previous City of Haines. Following formation of the Borough of Haines, the City was dissolved, and the population numbers reported reflect Haines CDP.

In 2010, the majority of residents of Haines CDP identified themselves as White (81.1%), compared to 79.6% of residents in the City of Haines in 2000; 11.2% identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native in 2010, compared to 13.9% in 2000.; 6.0% identified themselves as of two or more races, compared to 5.1% in 2000; 0.6% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0.2% in 2000; 0.5% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 0.7% in 2010; 0.6% identified themselves as of some other race, compared to 0.4% in 2000; and 0.0% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.1% in 2000. In addition, 1.7% of residents in Haines CDP identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino in 2010, compared to 1.5% of residents of the City of Haines in 2000 (Figure 1).

In 2010, the average household size in Haines CDP was 2.19, compared to 2.50 in 1990 and 2.40 in 2000 in the City of Haines. In that year, there were a total of 902 housing units, compared to 527 in 1990 and 895 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 59% were owner-occupied, compared to 57% in 2000; 28% were renter-occupied, compared to 25% in 2000; 7% were vacant, compared to 11% in 2000; and 6% were occupied seasonally, compared to 5% in 2000. No residents lived in group quarters in 2010, compared to three in 2000.

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

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

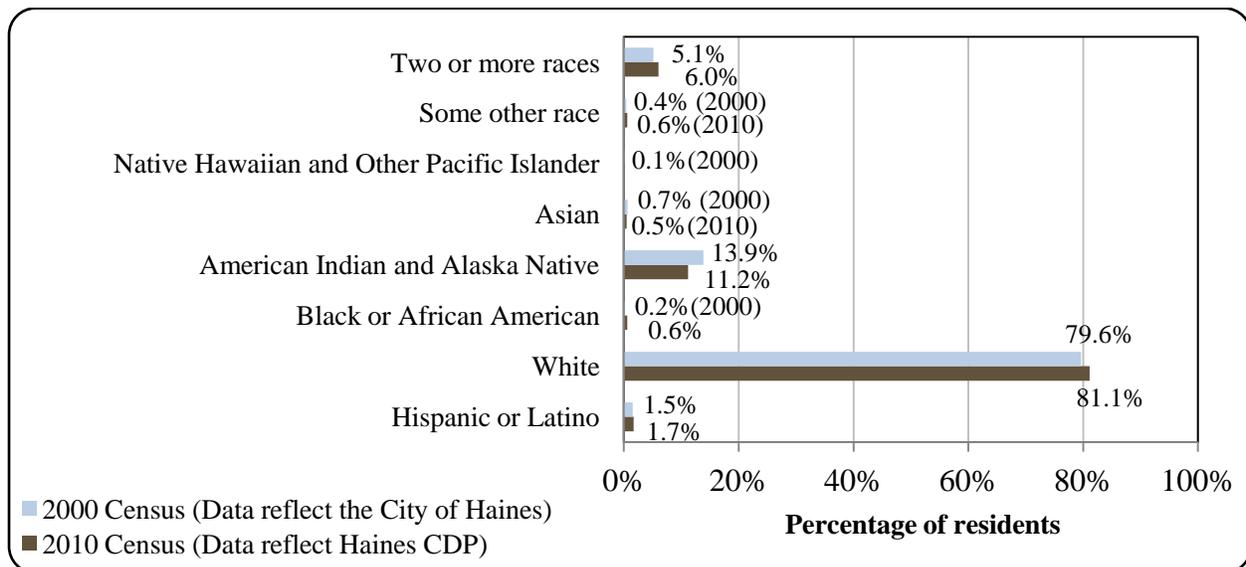
Table 1. Population in Haines from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	1,238	-
2000	1,811	-
2001	-	1,765
2002	-	1,788
2003	-	1,725
2004	-	1,657
2005	-	1,644
2006	-	1,630
2007	-	1,632
2008	-	1,643
2009	-	1,624
2010	1,713	-

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

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

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



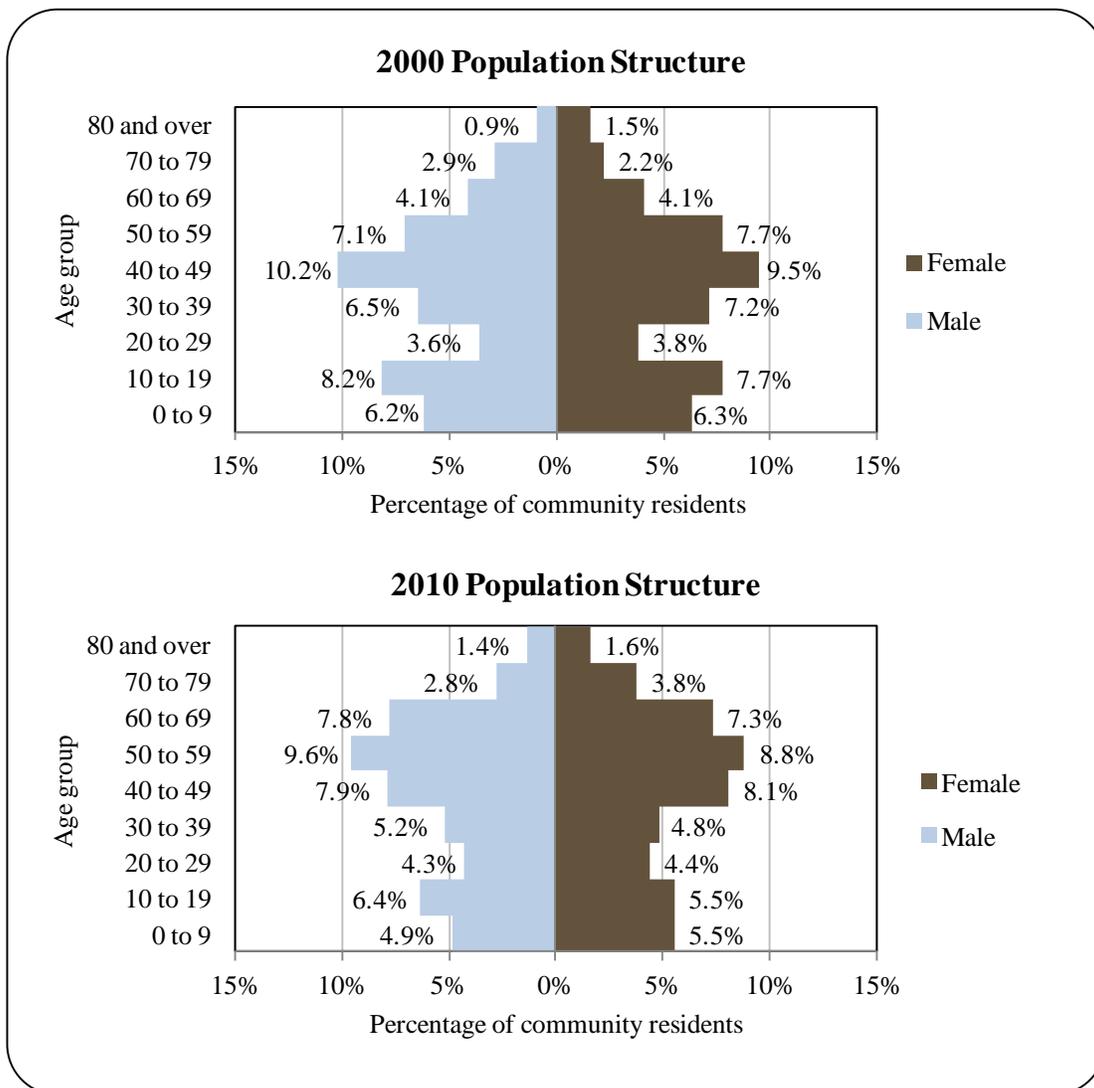
The gender distribution was virtually even in both 2000 and 2010, at 50.0% male and 50.0% female both years. In 2010, the statewide gender distribution was 52.0% male, 48.0% female. The median age in Haines in 2010 was 46.2 years, which was significantly higher than the statewide median of 33.8 years, and somewhat higher than the median age in 2000 of 40.2

years.

The population structure was constrictive in both 2000 and 2010, and cohorts showed age transitions consistent with a stable population between those years. This means that as each cohort aged, they generally maintained their overall structure. In 2010, 22.3% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 28.4% in 2000; 24.7% were over the age of 59, compared to 15.7% in 2000; 44.4% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 48.2% in 2000; and 8.7% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 7.4% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was similar in both 2000 and 2010. In 2010, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 70 to 79 range (3.8% female, 2.8% male), followed by the 10 to 19 (6.4% male, 5.5% female) and 50 to 59 (9.6% male, 8.8% female) cohorts. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 70 to 79 range. Further information regarding population structure can be found in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ estimated that 93.5% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 0.9% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 5.5% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 22.6% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 23.5% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 13.6% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The original Tlingit name for Haines was Deishu, which meant “end of the trail”. Occupation of the Haines area likely began between 5,000 to 10,000 years ago, based on archaeological evidence found throughout southeast Alaska. Local fish traps found along the Chilkoot River are dated to approximately 2,100 years ago, and remains of houses, some over 800 years old, can be found throughout the Chilkat Valley. Oral histories can also trace a long tradition of Tlingit occupation within the region.⁴

The local geography afforded traditional Tlingit inhabitants control over strategic trade routes linking coastal areas to the interior mainland. This allowed them to maintain a position of middleman in the regional fur and eulachon oil trade. The Chilkat Valley had many village sites historically; however, only two remain today.⁵

Europeans began exploring the area in the late 1700s. In 1794, Joseph Whidbey led a small group up the Lynn Canal to Chilkat Inlet. The village of Klukwan, 20 miles up the Chilkat River, originally had a population of several thousand. By the mid 1800s, the Hudson Bay Company was attempting to access an interior trade route through the Chilkoot Valley, and a fort was built on the Pelly River. However, Chilkoot warriors lead by chief Kohklux attacked and razed the fort on August 21, 1852.⁶

There are several sites linked to historic villages throughout the Chilkat Valley. A village site located along the Chilkoot River was occupied by three clans: Lukaax'adi, Kaagwaantaan, and Shangukeidi. During the 1860s there were 30 houses located along the west bank of the River, and more were located on the east bank. However, a landslide which occurred between 1881 and 1890 destroyed the east village. Disease took its toll on the west side, and by 1882 only 8 houses and 127 residents had survived.⁷

Haines was named in honor of Francina Haines of the Presbyterian Home Missions Board. S. Hall Young was the first missionary to the area in 1879, accompanied by his friend John Muir. The purpose of their trip was to scout a location for a mission and a school.

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.

⁴ Haines Borough. (2004). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/HainesBorough-CP-2004.pdf>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

In 1892, Jack Dalton established a toll road on the Tlingit trade route into the interior to cash in on gold-seekers and others heading north into Canada. The Dalton Trail, as it became known, reached over the Chilkat Pass and followed the same general route as the current Haines Highway. Haines grew as a mining supply center during the Klondike Gold Rush in the late 1890s.⁸

With a growing border dispute between the U.S.-Canada, an army post was commissioned in 1898 to provide a U.S. military presence in the region. Fort William H. Seward was garrisoned in 1903, and became a major component of Haines economy for many years. The fort was decommissioned in 1947, and was purchased by a group of war veterans with hopes of creating an arts and commerce community. The buildings still stand and are a distinctive landmark of Haines. They are now privately owned homes, accommodations, restaurants, galleries, and shops.⁹

In the 1940s and 1950s, Haines became an important transportation link between the Haines Highway (which links to the Alaska highway system) and the Alaska Marine Highway System. Also in the early 1950s, a pipeline and military fuel storage facility was constructed at Tanani Point. An 8-inch pipeline, which operated for 20 years, ran over 600 miles to Fort Wainwright near Fairbanks.¹⁰

In 1968, the Haines area was incorporated into the only 3rd Class Borough in the State, which provided it taxation authority for the purpose of education. In 1970, Fort Seward (renamed Port Chilkoot) merged with Haines to become a single municipality. In 1975, the Haines Borough expanded to annex the seafood processing facility at Excursion Inlet. In 2002, Borough residents voted to consolidate the 1st Class City of Haines and the 3rd Class Haines Borough into a single Unified Home Rule Borough.¹¹

Natural Resources and Environment

Haines is surrounded on all sides by mountains and water. Rising high above the town are the Takinsha Mountains and Chilkat Range to the south, Takshanuk Mountains to the north, and Coast Range to the east across the Lynn Canal. Heading northwest from Haines is the Chilkat River. This River is located in an immense valley carved out long ago by glaciers. To the east is the Lynn Canal, another area that once held glaciers. The Lynn Canal, or Lynn Fjord, is one of the longest and deepest fjords in the world. The fjord measures 60 miles long and more than 2,000 feet deep. Remnants of Haines' glacial history can still be seen in Rainbow and Davidson Glaciers in the Chilkat Range.¹²

Geology of Chilkat Peninsula consists of Mesozoic greenstones, volcanic sandstones, mudstone, chert, and limestone. These assemblages lie on top of older lower to middle Paleozoic carbonates. Glaciers deposited sand and gravel till into carved river valleys, and sediment originating in the Chilkat Valley can be found deposited as far south as Berner's Bay, north of Juneau. The Chatham Strait fault, which starts near Haines and follows the Lynn Canal south,

⁸ 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.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Haines Borough. (2004). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/HainesBorough-CP-2004.pdf>.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

has not been active since the mid-Tertiary period.¹³

The Haines area is dominated by thick stands of Sitka Spruce and Western Hemlock. Valleys and riparian areas are populated by concentrations of cottonwood and birch. Above 3,000 feet, alpine tundra is the only vegetation found. Alder, dwarf maple, willow, berry bushes, and devils club cover the dense understory, and muskeg forms in poorly drained lowlands. Terrestrial mammals include moose, brown and black bear, mountain goat, lynx, mink, martin, muskrat, river otter, weasel, porcupine, and wolverine. Commercially important aquatic species include all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden, halibut, cutthroat trout, eulachon, and various shellfish including crab, shrimp, and clams. Marine mammals that live in the area include humpback and killer whales, harbor and Dall's porpoise, harbor seals, and Steller sea lions.¹⁴

Minerals found in the area include gold, zinc, lead, copper, silver, barite, iron ore, and titalum. Marble, clay, sand, and gravel are also found. Mining exploration increased significantly after 1988, mostly by Canadian mining companies and U.S. subsidiaries. Recent geological surveys have found that extensive marine volcanic rock units of unknown size and grades exist near Haines. This volcanic belt may have extensive mineral deposits; however, exploration is still in its early phase. The Porcupine District encompasses the original Haines mining district, and by 1930 about \$1.25 million worth of placer gold was taken. Approximately 75 lode and 6 placer claims remain active. The Big Nugget Mine on Porcupine Creek is popular with recreational miners and panners. Adjacent to placer claims are several copper, lead, zinc, gold, and barite deposits. There is interest in the Glacier Creek mineral area by Rubicon Mineral and their subsidiary, Toquima Minerals Corporation. The Klukwan Iron Ore Deposit had been under consideration for development since the 1970s; however, the land was eventually put into environmental trust and is no longer open for development. The Kensington Gold Mine is located within the City and Borough of Juneau at Sherman Point 20 miles south of Haines. The large development is a chief employer of many Southeast Alaska residents.¹⁵

Although no road connects directly to these glaciers, beautiful views can be seen from Mud Bay Road through Chilkat State Park. Haines is known as “The Valley of the Eagles.” Year-round resident eagles total approximately 400 but the population swells to over 3,500 in the autumn months of October through December when a late run of chum salmon in the Chilkat River provides the eagles with a plethora of fish to eat. This natural phenomenon is highlighted each November with the [Alaska Bald Eagle Festival](#) featuring guided eagle viewing, educational tours, programs, and photo workshops.¹⁶

Haines is home to both black and brown bears. Although bears can be seen virtually anywhere in the Chilkat Valley, certain areas are becoming well-known for optimal bear viewing opportunities. The Chilkoot River flows from Chilkoot Lake into Lutak Inlet and is one of the most easily reached bear viewing spots in Southeast Alaska from mid-June to October. Additionally, over 260 species of birds pass through the Chilkat Valley each year, and moose are another highlight for the wildlife viewing in the Haines area.¹⁷

The Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline was used by the U.S. Army from 1954 to 1973 to

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Haines Community. (n.d.). *Wildlife*. Retrieved February 27, 2012 from <http://www.haines.ak.us/wildlife>

transport petroleum products from the deep-water port of Haines to Fort Greely, Eielson Air Force Base, and Fort Wainwright, in Interior Alaska. Pumping stations, supporting terminal bulk storage tanks and related facilities in Alaska were located in Haines, Lakeview, Tok, Sears Creek, Big Delta, Timber, Birch Lake, Eielson Air Force Base, and Fort Wainwright. The pipeline right-of-way was generally 25 feet wide on each side of centerline. The pipeline was surface laid in some areas and buried in others. By 1974 the pipeline was no longer in use.¹⁸

Earthquakes, flooding, and mass wasting are the three most prevalent environmental hazards within the area. The Haines is the second most seismically active region in Alaska. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers list the Haines area as a seismic zone 3, in which there is the possibility of earthquakes of magnitude 6.0 and greater. Infrastructure deemed most susceptible to earthquake damage includes the Haines airstrip, Alaska Department of Transportation shop, and the Lutak dry cargo dock. Earthquakes of magnitude 6.0 to 7.0 can be expected to occur within the area twice every 100 years. Flood hazards exist throughout area floodplains and riparian corridors. Sudden changes in channel course occur on the Klukwan and Tsirku River fans. River corridor scouring and channelization increase the probability of flooding in downstream areas. Risk of shore inundation from tsunami is low due to the sheltering effects of the Chilkat Islands and Peninsula. Landslides and avalanches are a major hazard in the Haines area due to the regions steep topography and loosely consolidated soils and talus. Historic landslide events include the 1890s slide which destroyed a Native village at 19-mi along the Haines highway.¹⁹

In 2002, the Champagne & Aishihik First Nations approached the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) with information about from the historic use of herbicides to defoliate the pipeline right-of-way in Alaska. One of those herbicides, Esteron Brush Killer, was a mixture of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T). A similar mixture was used as a defoliant in Vietnam and known as “Agent Orange”. 2,4,5,-T was found to contain dioxin, and its use has since been banned in the United States. See more information on dioxin below. This record review and interviews with people with historical knowledge, along with meetings with stakeholders, helped shape a sampling plan to evaluate the level of risk to human health and the environment. Public meetings were held in Tok and Fairbanks in June, and in Haines in early September of 2003. In 2004, the DEC sampled for dioxin at multiple locations and the dioxins levels found were below State cleanup levels at all sampling locations. Since no harmful levels of petroleum, dioxin or herbicide residue contamination have been found along the right-of-way, the pipeline is not listed on the Contaminated Sites Database.²⁰

¹⁸ Alaska Dept of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline Corridor*. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/sites/haines_fair_pipe.htm

¹⁹ Haines Borough. (2004). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/HainesBorough-CP-2004.pdf>.

²⁰ Alaska Dept of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline Corridor*. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/sites/haines_fair_pipe.htm

Current Economy²¹

The economy of Haines is highly seasonal due to its dependence on the commercial fishing and tourism industries. Other important industries include timber, government work, and construction. Tourism is a growing industry in the area, as many independent travelers use the Alaska Marine Highway Ferry System and the Haines Highway to and from the interior of Alaska and the Continental United States. Outdoor heritage including scenic beauty and supreme sportfishing grounds attract visitors to the area. The Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve draws visitors from around the world. Today, around 45,000 cruise ship passengers visit yearly.²²

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)²³ estimated 567 residents were as employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, accounting for 58.8% of residents aged 16 years and over. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 2.6%, lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%; and an estimated 5.5% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 44.6% worked in the private sector, along with 30.7% in the public sector, 24.3% that were estimated to be self-employed, and 0.4% estimated to work as unpaid family workers.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, the estimated per capita income in Haines CDP was \$29,188, and the estimated median household income was \$49,063. This can be compared to 2000 figures reported for the City of Haines. That year, per capita income was estimated to be \$22,505, and median household income \$39,926. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,²⁴ the 2000 real per capita income (\$29,594) and real median household income (\$52,502) indicate that both individual earnings and household earnings increased between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Haines CDP ranked 66th of 305 communities for which per capita income was estimated, and 136th of 299 communities for which median household income was estimated.

However, the small population size in Haines CDP may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁵ And alternative 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.²⁶ If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Decennial Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Haines CDP in 2010 is \$11,144.^{27,28} This estimate is significantly less than the 2006-2010 ACS

²¹ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²² 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.

²³ 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>.

²⁴ 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>).

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

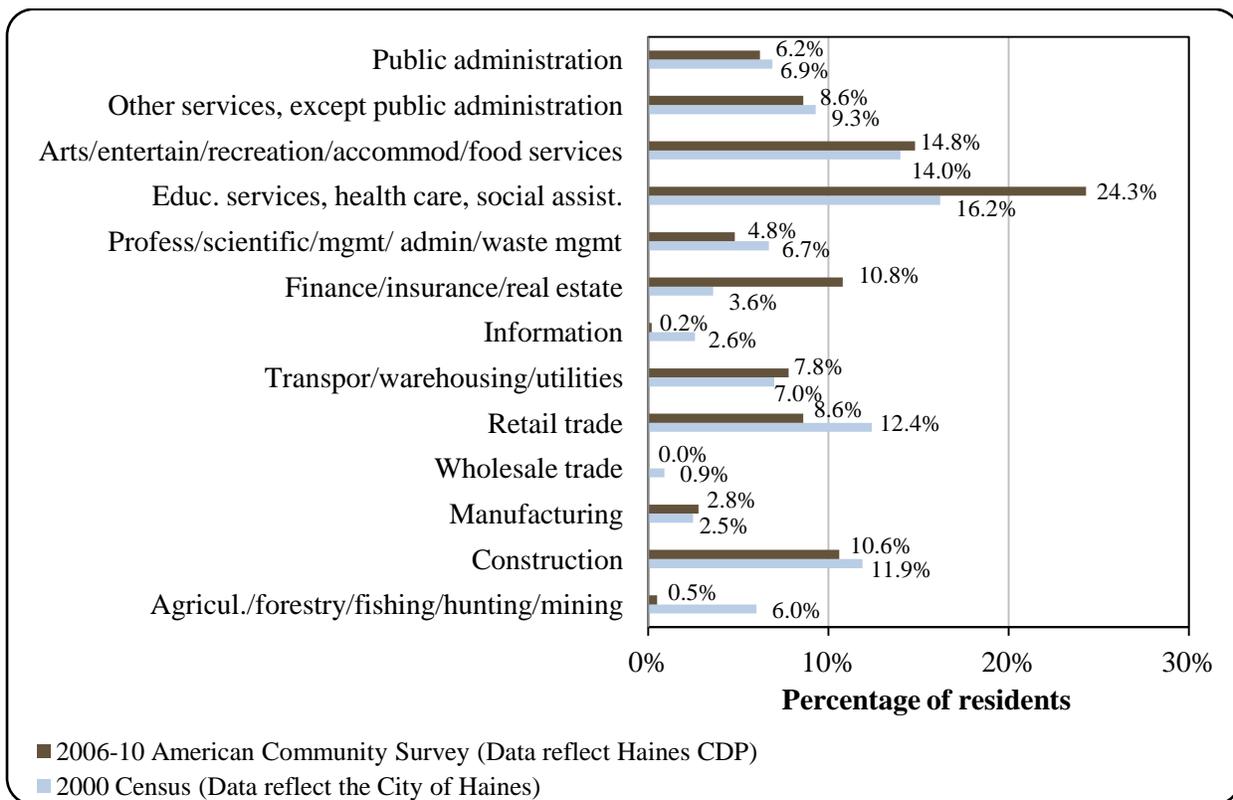
²⁷ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

estimate and suggests that caution should be used when using ACS data. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on employment statistics reported in the 2006-2010 ACS, by industry, in 2010, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors (24.3%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (14.8%), finance and insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing (10.8%), and construction (10.6%). The occupational category in which the greatest percentage of the workforce was estimated to be employed was management, business, science, and arts occupations (44.8%). Employment percentages are presented by industry in Figure 3, and broken down by occupation in Figure 4. Alternative employment figures are available from the ALARI database. These estimates indicate that, in 2010, Haines residents were mostly employed as trade, transportation, and utilities workers (20.7%), local government workers (20.3%), and educational and health service workers (13.2%).²⁹

It is also important to note that the number of individuals employed by fishing is likely underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

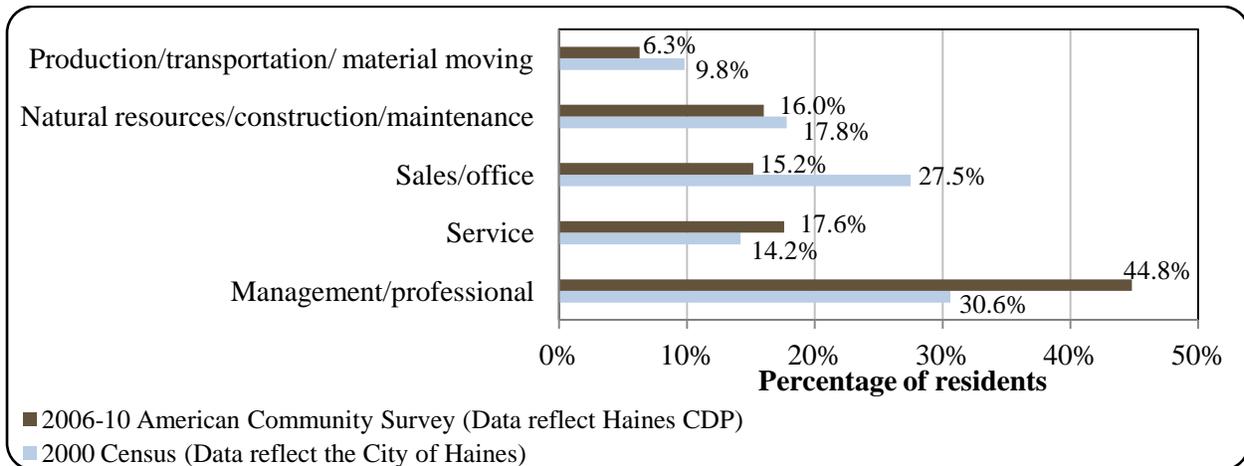
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Haines (U.S. Census).



²⁸ See footnote 23.

²⁹ See footnote 27.

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



Governance

The City of Haines was incorporated in 1910 as a 1st Class City with a mayor and council form of government. Until 2002, the 1st Class City of Haines and the 3rd Class Haines Borough were separate municipalities. In the Fall of 2002, residents voted to consolidate these governments and form the Home Rule Haines Borough. This consolidated the former City of Haines with the Lutak Land Use Service Area, the Mud Bay Land Use Service Area and the surrounding population centers in outlying areas that had no powers of planning and zoning.³⁰

Prior to the consolidation, the City had a 5.5% sales tax and a 4% bed tax. Between 2000 and 2006, the last year municipal revenues were available, total municipal revenues were generally consistent and ranged from \$1.6 to \$1.9 million. Between 2000 and 2003, the last year sales tax revenues available, sales tax collections were generally consistent. The City has also received revenue from the State Revenue Sharing program. Between 2000 and 2003, revenues from this program ranged from \$22,259 to \$26,332. The City did not report receiving revenues from this program between 2004 and 2008. When the program was modified and renamed the Community Revenue Sharing Program in 2009, the City’s revenue increased dramatically, bringing in approximately \$118 thousand in 2009 and 2010. Additionally, the City received a range of fisheries-related grants between 2001 and 2006 and in 2009 and 2010, ranging from \$125 thousand to \$22 million. These grants were used for waterfront development and improvement, float construction projects, spawning channel construction, building ice capacity for fisherman, mooring improvements, and dock repairs. See Table 2 below for more details on selected municipal, state or federal revenue streams for Haines from 2000 to 2010.

³⁰ Haines Borough. (2004). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/HainesBorough-CP-2004.pdf>.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$1,824,279	\$1,267,205	\$26,332	n/a
2001	\$1,924,612	\$1,378,549	\$22,266	\$835,530
2002	\$1,633,557	\$1,206,701	\$22,259	\$1,181,369
2003	\$1,684,620	n/a	\$22,394	\$22,458,552
2004	\$1,824,279	n/a	n/a	\$304,000
2005	\$1,924,612	n/a	n/a	\$125,000
2006	\$1,633,557	n/a	n/a	\$300,000
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	\$118,854	\$4,296,350
2010	n/a	n/a	\$118,618	\$1,900,000

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*.

Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

In addition, the offices of two federally-recognized tribes are located in Haines. The Chilkoot Indian Association is the official governing body for the Native people living in Haines. A majority of tribal members are Tlingit.³¹ The Chilkat Indian Village is the Tribal government representing the Native people of Klukwan, a community several miles north of Haines along Highway 7. Both Tribes were included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), but were not allocated land holdings during the settlement, although Klukwan, Incorporated, the Native village corporation associated with the Chilkat Native Village, received 23,040 acres of land reallocated from Sealaska, the regional Native corporation representing shareholders of both Tribes.³² The offices of Klukwan, Incorporated have been based in Haines. However, after the village corporation filed for bankruptcy in August 2012 to settle a \$7 million insurance debt,³³ the local office of the corporation was closed until further notice, staff were laid off, and records were transferred to the home of the new President and CEO in Anchorage. As of the writing of this profile, the bankruptcy case had not been resolved.³⁴

³¹ Chilkoot Indian Association. (2008). *Tribal Strategic Plan*. Retrieved September 19, 2013 from <http://www.chilkoot-nsn.gov/sites/default/files/Tribal%20Plan%20Final%202008.pdf>.

³² See footnote 30.

³³ Friedenauer, Margaret. August 10, 2012. "Klukwan Native Corporation Files For Bankruptcy." KHNS – Haines. Retrieved September 20, 2013 from <http://www.alaskapublic.org/2012/08/10/klukwan-native-corporation-files-for-bankruptcy/>.

³⁴ Friedenauer, Margaret. January 9, 2013. "Klukwan Native Corporation Closes Haines Office." KHNS – Haines. Retrieved September 20, 2013 from <http://www.alaskapublic.org/2013/01/09/klukwan-native-corporation-closes-haines-office/>.

Members of both the Chilkat Native Village and Chilkoot Indian Association are also eligible for membership in the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Central Council), a tribal non-profit organization headquartered in Juneau. The Central Council was originally established to pursue Alaska Native land claims on behalf of the Tlingit and Haida people in an effort to retain a way of life strongly based on subsistence.³⁵ The Central Council is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁶ The Central Council provides services to the Tlingit and Haida communities including employment and training, education, family, elderly, and other community services.³⁷

The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Regional Office is located in Juneau. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) both maintain regional offices in Haines itself.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Haines is connected to the continental road system via the Haines Highway, which extends 159 miles north to Haines Junction in the Yukon. It was constructed in 1949 as a strategic link connecting the Port of Haines with the Alcan Highway.³⁸ Portage Cove Harbor provides moorage for small commercial and recreational vessels. The facility maintains stalls for approximately 200 vessels, a tidal grid, and a boat launch. A 4,000-pound hoist is also available on the dock. Letnikof Cove Float, located on the east side of the Chilkat Inlet, is a state-maintained small-craft harbor providing 500-feet of short term moorage (4-day limit) and a small vessel launch. On the south shore of Letnikof Cove lies the Haines Packing Co. Wharf. This facility provides mooring, fueling, icing, and repair for company-owned commercial fishing vessels. A marine conveyer provides haulout capabilities for vessels up to 36 feet in length, and on-site repair services include a machine shop and carpenter. The Municipal Dock (also known as Lutak dock) is located on the south shore of the Lutak Inlet, south of downtown Haines. This dock has 750-feet of dock face and 4 acres of shoreside storage for the purpose of containerized roll-on/roll-off cargo transfer, receipt of petroleum products, and shipment of logs. Four six-inch pipelines transfer fuel to 14 steel storage tanks capable of holding a combined 77,000 barrels. Port Chilkoot Wharf is located northwest of the Klukwan Forest Products Dock and offers 850 feet of total berthing space for petroleum transfer vessels and cruise ships. The Haines Ferry Terminal Dock, located north of Haines, provides Alaska Marine Highway System ferry moorage.³⁹

Haines has a 4,000-foot paved runway. Roundtrip airfare between Juneau and Anchorage

³⁵ Central Council (n.d.) *Homepage*. Retrieved August 15, 2012 from <http://www.ccthita.org/index.html>.

³⁶ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

³⁷ See footnote 35.

³⁸ Haines Borough. (2004). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/HainesBorough-CP-2004.pdf>.

³⁹ Marine Exchange of Alaska. (n.d.). *Haines Harbor Facilities*. Retrieved October 24, 2012 from: http://www.mxak.org/ports/southeast/haines/haines_facilities.html.

in June 2012 was \$399.⁴⁰ Scheduled service runs from Juneau to Haines via Wings of Alaska and Air Excursions.

Facilities

Electricity is provided by the Alaska Power Company. The water and sewer systems operator in Haines is City Crystal Cathedrals Water. Haines Sanitation provides solid waste collection and disposal. Waste is processed through recycling and composting, and no solid waste is exported. Heating fuel can be purchased from Delta Western fuel service. Gasoline is available at several service stations. Bulk fuel is delivered to Haines by barge. Propane is also available. Local and long distance telephone is provided by Alaska Power and Telephone. Internet services include dial-up and Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) connections. Haines Cable TV, a private operator, provides 35 channels of cable television. The state rural television service is also transmitted throughout the region.

Public safety services are provided by a municipal police department which employs a full-time chief, full-time Sergeant, three full-time officers, and five dispatchers. The police chief holds special commission from the Alaska State Troopers to provide law enforcement outside the Haines townsite. In addition to municipal police, there is a local Alaska state trooper office, year-round Alaska Department of Natural Resources park ranger, and one fish and wildlife protection officer. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Haines Borough volunteer fire department, which consists of 38 trained fire fighters. This is also one full-time paid fire fighter and one full-time paid Emergency Medical Technician.

A new 7,500-foot public library was constructed in 2003, and provides the community a public meeting space as well as reading materials and internet use.⁴¹ Legal services include a state magistrate and city jail. Additional public facilities include a community hall, two senior centers, a pool, an Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood hall, four museums, and two school libraries. Visitor accommodations include five hotels and a range of Bed and Breakfasts.⁴²

*Medical Services*⁴³

The Haines Health Center, the Haines Public Health Center, and the Klukwan Clinic make up the healthcare system of Haines. The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center and is owned and operated by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium. Specialized Care: Lynn Canal Human Resources & Counseling Center (city & borough operated). Emergency Services have highway marine air and floatplane access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and volunteers. The closest hospital is located in Juneau.

⁴⁰ Airfare calculated using lowest fare from www.travelocity.com (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

⁴¹ See footnote 38.

⁴² Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

*Educational Opportunities*⁴⁴

As of 2011, Haines has two schools. Haines Elementary, which had 174 students enrolled and 17 teachers employed, offered preschool through 8th grade instruction. Haines High School, which offers 9th thru 12th grade instruction, had 109 students enrolled and 7 teachers employed.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Historically and today, fishing in Haines has been tied to the Chilkoot and Chilkat watersheds, which are renowned for their productive wild salmon habitat. Haines is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C, and the Southeast Outside Sablefish Regulatory Area. Haines is not eligible to participate in either the Community Development Quota program or the Community Quota Entity program.

Two canneries (Pacific American Fisheries and Astoria & Puget Sound Packing Co.) relocated in 1908 from Haines to Excursion Inlet because the sockeye salmon in the Chilkat River and other Lynn Canal streams had been overfished.⁴⁵ Concerns over the overfishing of salmon in the Haines area is as much a source of concern today as it was in the early 20th century. For example, it was announced in 2003 that the Haines Borough would receive federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes.⁴⁶

The local gillnet fleet has historically been a chief contributor to the Haines economy, and salmon traditionally comprised of over three-quarters of all fish caught by residents. In 1990, 140 Haines residents held commercial fishing permits, earning an estimated \$4.8 million in total wages. Although the number of permit holders decreased 5 years later, earnings remained about the same. However, in 2002, earnings from fisheries declined to \$2.0 million, and the number of permits held locally also decreased.⁴⁷

Many Haines households participate in subsistence and personal use fisheries. Traditionally, hooligan (eulachon) was harvested for oil from the Chilkat River using dip nets, basket traps, and fishhooks. More contemporary harvests include dip nets and in some cases Hawaiian throw nets.⁴⁸ Subsistence salmon fishing also takes place in local drainages including the Chilkat, Chilkoot, and Tsirku rivers. Historically, subsistence harvesters would begin fishing for Chinook salmon after eulachon, and were gaffed and immediately eaten or processed. In early June, sockeye would begin to run and extensive fishing would continue through the

⁴⁴ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴⁵ Mackovjak, J.. 2010. *Navigating Troubled Waters: A History of Commercial Fishing in Glacier Bay, Alaska*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Glacier Bay National Park and Reserve.

⁴⁶ Clark, J. H., A. McGregor, R. D. Mecum, P. Krasnowski, and A. M. Carroll. The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin* 12(1): 1-146.

⁴⁷ Haines Borough. (2004). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/HainesBorough-CP-2004.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Betts, M. F. (1994). *The Subsistence Hooligan Fishery of the Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Technical Paper No. 213. Retrieved October 24, 2012 from: <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/download/TPS/tp213.pdf>.

summer. Sockeye salmon were desired for preservation thanks to their relatively firm, dry meat. This made the fish suitable for smoking, drying, and canning. Chum salmon, arriving in late summer, was often used as dog food when not processed and preserved. Given the upwelling within local alluvial fans, winter fishing for chum and coho salmon has been possible. Fish caught during that time was often immediately consumed. Contemporary subsistence salmon fishing is conducted primarily using gill nets. Sockeye salmon remains the most desirable fish.⁴⁹

Processing Plants

There are several processing plants in Haines according to the 2010 Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Intent to Operate list. Bell's Seafood processes the following species of fish and shellfish in the community of Haines: crab (Dungeness, king), halibut, oysters, rockfish, salmon (Chinook, coho, sockeye), scallops, shrimps and prawns.⁵⁰ The Chilkoot Fish and Caviar Company in the community of Haines processes king, sockeye, chum, pink and coho salmon. The facility operates during the summer and fall and produces fresh salmon and salmon caviar.⁵¹ Dejon Delights Ltd. is a small family-owned and operated smokehouse that has operated since 1984. They hand-smoke sockeye, Chinook, chum and coho salmon as well as halibut and black cod. Salmon caviar is also produced at the facility. All their fish is purchased from local fishermen and there are between 2 and 5 employees throughout the year.⁵²

Another processor in the community is the Haines Packing Company, located 5 and 1/2 miles from Haines at the mouth of the Chilkat River in Northern Lynn Canal. The plant began operations in 2005 and employs a maximum of 16 workers each year.⁵³ Renovated in 2007, the new facility has a fillet machine, pin-bone machine and two Enviro-Pak smokers with a daily capacity of 1,800 lbs. The facility processes Chinook, sockeye, chum, pink and coho salmon from June to September. Its products also include salmon caviar and halibut. Salmon deliveries are taken from the local fleet at the dock in front of the facility.⁵⁴

Haines lacks cold storage facilities, which limits value-added production locally. Most landings are minimally processed and shipped to contiguous United States and Canadian markets using highway trucking.⁵⁵

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2004 and 2010, there was no known fisheries-related revenue generated in the community of Haines. Between 2000 and 2003, known fisheries-related revenues totaled

⁴⁹ Mills, D. D. (1982). *Historical and Contemporary Fishing For salmon and Eulachon at Klukwan: An Interim Report*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Technical Paper No. 69. Retrieved October 24, 2012 from: <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/11063692.pdf>.

⁵⁰ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (n.d.). *Suppliers Directory*. Retrieved June 15, 2012 from <http://alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/index.cfm>

⁵¹ Chilkoot Fish and Caviar Company. (n.d.). *Home*. Retrieved June 15, 2012 from http://chilkootfish.com/pb/wp_ea577c94/wp_ea577c94.html

⁵² This information is based on the results of a processing plant survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Haines Packing Company. (n.d.). *Home*. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from <http://www.hainespaking.com/about.htm>

⁵⁵ Haines Borough. (2004). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/HainesBorough-CP-2004.pdf>.

\$1,208,148. In both 2000 and 2001, fisheries-related revenues made up 22% of the total municipal revenue. In 2002, it made up 17% and in 2003 it made up 6%. The known fisheries-related revenue received by the community of Haines from 2000 to 2010 is found in Table 3.⁵⁶

Commercial Fishing

Haines is in the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Region, which consists of Alaska waters between Cape Suckling on the north and Dixon Entrance on the south. Salmon are commercially harvested in Southeast Alaska with purse seines and drift gillnets and in the Yakutat region with set gillnets. Fishermen in both areas use hand and power troll gear. Herring are harvested in winter bait, sac roe, spawn-on-kelp, and bait pound fisheries. Miscellaneous shellfish, including sea cucumber, sea urchins, and geoduck clams, are harvested in dive fisheries in the region. There are several commercially important shellfish species in Southeast Alaska, including golden and red king crab, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, and pandalid shrimp.⁵⁷

Between 2000 and 2009, the number of CFEC permits held in the community declined steadily from 265 in 2000 to a low of 194 in 2009, after which there was a slight recovery. In 2010, 132 residents, or 7.7% of the population, held 202 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, salmon accounted for 52.0%, compared to 43.8% in 2000; halibut permits accounted for 18.3%, compared to 19.2% in 2000; “other” shellfish accounted for 11.9%, compared to 9.4% in 2000; groundfish accounted for 5.4%, compared to 14.3% in 2000; sablefish accounted for 5.0%, compared to 4.2% in 2000; crab accounted for 4.5%, compared to 5.7% in 2000; and herring accounted for 3.0%, compared to 3.4% in 2000. There were notable declines in the number of groundfish and halibut permits held locally between 2000 and 2010, while other species permits remained either relatively unchanged or experienced only slight declines. In addition, residents held 28 License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits, 1 LLP crab permit, and 11 Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) in 2010. The proportion of these permits fished increased steadily between 2000 and 2010, from 43% of groundfish LLP and 0% of crab LLP and FFP; to 53% of groundfish LLP, 100% of crab LLP, and 73% of FFP. Finally, 42 quota share accounted holders held 2.36 million shares of halibut quota in 2010, compared to 2.31 million held by 56 quota share account holders in 2000. The overall amount of halibut quota held in Haines stayed relatively consistent between 2000 and 2010, with the exception of a small dip in the amount of quota between 2002 and 2004.

Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 68% were actively fished, compared to 62% in 2000. Overall, permit activity as a percentage of total permits held remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2010. By fishery, permit activity for salmon, sablefish, and halibut fisheries was proportionately high, while all other fisheries were at 45% of permits held or below. Between 2000 and 2010, there was a downward trend in CFEC crab permit activity, while other fisheries either experienced upward trends, or stayed relatively constant. This may account for why total overall permit activity was at its relative highest between 2007 and 2010. Fisheries prosecuted by Haines residents in 2010 included:⁵⁸ Southeast pot Dungeness crab, statewide

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Commercial Fisheries Overview: Southeast Alaska and Yakutat*. Retrieved August 29, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=commercialbyareasoutheast.main>.

⁵⁸ 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.]

longline halibut, Southeast purse seine herring roe, Northern Southeast herring spawn on kelp, Gulf of Alaska longline miscellaneous finfish, Southeast longline demersal shelf rockfish, Southeast pot shrimp, statewide longline sablefish, Northern Southeast longling sablefish, Southeast drift gillnet salmon, Bristol Bay drift gillnet salmon, Yakutat set gillnet salmon, and statewide power troll salmon.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of crew license holders declined from 155 to 97. The year in which there was the lowest number of crew license holders was 2003, when 88 residents held licenses. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 89 vessels in 2000, compared to 71 in 2000; representing a steady decline during those years. Between 2000 and 2010, there were significant declines in both the number of fish buyers, and vessels reporting landings within the community. In 2000, the number of local fish buyers peaked at 87; however, by 2005 the number had dropped to 16 at an average loss of 14 per year. The number of fish buyers increased to 20 by 2006 and remained relatively stable through 2010. The number of vessels reporting landings in Haines declined steadily from 194 in 2000, to 46 in 2010.

Non-confidential landings in 2010 totaled 345,381 pounds valued at \$504,109 ex-vessel, compared to a peak of 8.60 million pounds valued at \$3.91 million ex-vessel in 2000. In that year, Haines ranked 43rd of 67 communities both in terms of total pounds landed, and total ex-vessel revenue from landings. However, local landings declined by 96% between 2000 and 2010 overall. By species, 311,961 pounds of salmon valued at \$379,154 ex-vessel were landed in Haines in 2010, compared to 8.18 million pounds valued at \$2.82 million ex-vessel; an increase of \$0.75 per pound after adjusting for inflation,⁵⁹ without considering the species composition of landings. In addition, 16,410 pounds of halibut valued at \$55,197 ex-vessel was landed that year, compared to 374,100 pounds valued at \$981,310 ex-vessel in 2000; a decline of \$0.25 per pound after adjusting for inflation.⁶⁰ Finally, 7,278 pounds of “other” shellfish valued at \$46,513 ex-vessel were landed, compared to 25,295 pounds valued at \$80,291 ex-vessel in 2000.

Non-confidential landings by Haines residents declined at a steady rate between 2000 and 2010, although to a lesser degree of severity. Between those years, landings by residents dropped from a cumulative 7.24 million pounds valued at \$3.87 million ex-vessel, to 5.33 million pounds valued at \$6.48 million ex-vessel. The increase in total revenue despite the decline in pounds landed is attributed to increases in revenue-per-pound in both salmon and halibut landings. Salmon, halibut, and sablefish were the top three species landed in 2010 in terms of ex-vessel revenue. In that year, residents landed 4.65 million pounds of salmon valued at \$4.14 million ex-vessel in 2010, compared to 6.55 million pounds valued at \$2.51 million ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of \$0.36 per pound after adjusting for inflation,⁶¹ an without considering the species composition of landings. Next, residents landed 358,600 pounds of halibut valued at \$1.60 million ex-vessel in 2010, compared to 319,053 pounds valued at \$827,939 ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of \$0.88 per pound after adjusting for inflation.⁶² Finally, residents landed 143,925 pounds of sablefish valued at \$562,278 ex-vessel in 2010, compared to 133,281 pounds valued at \$392,494 ex-vessel in 2000; a declined of \$0.14 per pound after adjusting for inflation.⁶³ Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

⁵⁹ Inflation calculated using 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received By The Community of Haines: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$3,998	\$5,835	\$7,880	\$1,655	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Harbor usage ²	\$309,275	\$325,857	\$172,029	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage ²	\$84,500	\$98,660	\$95,550	\$102,909	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>\$397,773</i>	<i>\$430,352</i>	<i>\$275,459</i>	<i>\$104,564</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$1,824,279</i>	<i>\$1,924,612</i>	<i>\$1,633,557</i>	<i>\$1,684,620</i>	<i>\$1,824,279</i>	<i>\$1,924,612</i>	<i>\$1,633,557</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	30	31	27	26	26	28	28	28	28	27	28
	Active permits	13	14	11	13	14	12	14	15	13	14	15
	% of permits fished	43%	45%	40%	50%	53%	42%	50%	53%	46%	51%	53%
	Total permit holders	29	30	27	26	26	28	28	28	28	27	28
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	15	15	15	7	7	7	9	9	9	10	11
	Fished permits	0	0	0	4	6	5	7	7	6	10	8
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	57%	86%	71%	78%	78%	67%	100%	73%
	Total permit holders	15	15	15	7	7	7	9	9	9	10	11
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	15	13	11	11	11	10	12	11	12	10	9
	Fished permits	9	8	8	8	6	6	5	5	8	3	4
	% of permits fished	60%	62%	73%	73%	55%	60%	42%	45%	67%	30%	44%
	Total permit holders	15	13	11	13	10	11	11	12	13	13	9
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	25	24	21	21	23	24	24	23	21	23	24
	Fished permits	10	11	10	10	11	8	8	7	5	9	11
	% of permits fished	40%	45%	47%	47%	47%	33%	33%	30%	23%	39%	45%
	Total permit holders	24	24	21	22	24	25	23	23	20	22	24
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	51	46	44	40	39	40	36	38	35	37	37
	Fished permits	38	37	35	34	33	35	32	34	29	33	33
	% of permits fished	75%	80%	80%	85%	85%	88%	89%	89%	83%	89%	89%
	Total permit holders	51	46	43	40	39	40	36	38	35	37	37
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	9	9	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	5	6
	Fished permits	2	0	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
	% of permits fished	22%	n/a	43%	33%	50%	29%	14%	14%	14%	20%	33%
	Total permit holders	7	7	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	6

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	11	8	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	8	10
	Fished permits	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	10
	% of permits fished	64%	75%	75%	75%	86%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	10	7	8	8	7	8	6	7	7	7	8
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	38	34	26	22	23	23	15	13	13	10	11
	Fished permits	13	7	3	7	4	3	2	3	3	7	3
	% of permits fished	34%	21%	12%	32%	17%	13%	13%	23%	23%	70%	27%
	Total permit holders	29	29	22	18	19	20	13	11	10	8	8
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	116	116	107	100	100	105	112	110	103	101	105
	Fished permits	86	86	65	62	63	66	64	74	70	72	75
	% of permits fished	74%	74%	61%	62%	63%	63%	57%	67%	68%	71%	71%
	Total permit holders	122	123	106	104	101	106	104	105	99	101	103
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	265	250	224	208	209	217	212	210	199	194	202
	<i>Fished permits</i>	165	155	130	129	126	126	118	132	124	133	138
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	62%	62%	58%	62%	60%	58%	56%	63%	62%	69%	68%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	156	160	137	132	133	137	131	130	126	130	132

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Haines: 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 Haines ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Haines ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Haines ^{2,5}
2000	155	87	6	123	89	194	8,598,562	\$3,907,319
2001	143	51	5	115	90	204	5,728,799	\$2,947,618
2002	130	54	3	104	87	183	8,445,428	\$3,279,270
2003	88	47	3	96	81	145	4,723,171	\$2,186,598
2004	104	29	3	103	81	86	1,439,510	\$693,704
2005	95	16	4	93	76	52	876,875	\$430,260
2006	101	20	4	86	71	44	1,644,845	\$984,286
2007	109	24	4	82	68	77	1,584,647	\$1,021,754
2008	98	20	4	78	66	48	1,704,922	\$1,306,576
2009	101	17	4	86	71	51	816,452	\$679,781
2010	97	21	4	85	71	46	345,381	\$504,109

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	56	2,306,743	298,609
2001	55	2,067,590	290,853
2002	48	1,901,030	262,635
2003	46	1,901,125	262,073
2004	42	1,861,177	311,751
2005	45	2,111,110	363,343
2006	42	2,167,845	364,475
2007	43	2,103,908	300,003
2008	38	2,024,796	225,229
2009	40	2,156,661	199,236
2010	42	2,364,578	195,450

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 Haines: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	11	560,915	66,261
2001	9	560,915	62,654
2002	10	457,617	49,044
2003	10	445,541	52,885
2004	9	445,541	56,004
2005	10	537,887	64,025
2006	10	581,856	67,551
2007	10	627,659	69,213
2008	9	624,160	65,169
2009	9	624,160	56,001
2010	10	700,735	58,949

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 Haines: 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 Haines: 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	374,100	169,543	166,628	150,768	38,400	--	17,480	--	--	16,323	16,410
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	10,859	9,662	6,692	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	25,295	4,578	20,820	2,129	3,331	4,981	--	--	--	10,408	7,278
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	8,179,089	5,529,265	8,243,660	4,559,351	1,396,268	853,852	1,618,792	1,545,004	1,669,569	786,597	311,961
<i>Total²</i>	<i>8,589,343</i>	<i>5,713,048</i>	<i>8,437,800</i>	<i>4,712,248</i>	<i>1,437,999</i>	<i>858,833</i>	<i>1,636,272</i>	<i>1,545,004</i>	<i>1,669,569</i>	<i>813,328</i>	<i>335,649</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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$981,310	\$343,480	\$360,036	\$439,230	\$110,656	--	\$46,380	--	--	\$34,060	\$55,197
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$7,021	\$4,876	\$4,504	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	\$80,291	\$15,970	\$50,128	\$8,722	\$13,163	\$23,644	--	--	--	\$57,260	\$46,513
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$2,815,134	\$2,536,361	\$2,839,571	\$1,716,953	\$566,966	\$356,237	\$915,634	\$898,712	\$1,199,933	\$581,472	\$379,154
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$3,883,756</i>	<i>\$2,900,687</i>	<i>\$3,254,239</i>	<i>\$2,164,905</i>	<i>\$690,785</i>	<i>\$379,881</i>	<i>\$962,014</i>	<i>\$898,712</i>	<i>\$1,199,933</i>	<i>\$672,792</i>	<i>\$480,864</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	20,241	26,384	62,268	37,112	17,384	23,020	--	25,315	44,698	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	319,053	192,461	219,928	238,226	252,873	288,385	263,233	425,810	343,410	345,043	358,600
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	42,531	35,409	23,610	17,498	12,642	10,268	14,033	19,985	15,485	34,540	24,105
Other Shellfish	48,257	35,927	38,531	53,206	35,082	33,912	27,918	12,901	8,054	22,219	14,412
Pacific Cod	130,501	26,957	17,172	14,589	101,889	181,946	90,186	61,124	119,967	201,409	135,434
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	133,281	--	82,221	37,635	40,956	44,591	49,493	206,739	189,494	167,686	143,925
Salmon	6,545,087	4,004,426	4,716,529	3,564,563	5,526,473	3,910,171	7,001,822	4,505,442	5,835,767	4,456,504	4,651,291
<i>Total²</i>	<i>7,238,951</i>	<i>4,321,564</i>	<i>5,160,259</i>	<i>3,962,829</i>	<i>5,987,299</i>	<i>4,492,293</i>	<i>7,493,143</i>	<i>5,263,848</i>	<i>6,556,875</i>	<i>5,227,401</i>	<i>5,327,767</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	\$39,508	\$62,047	\$116,164	\$58,060	\$25,941	\$30,890	--	\$59,913	\$98,944	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$827,939	\$359,180	\$465,376	\$688,025	\$749,191	\$871,482	\$970,384	\$1,847,313	\$1,469,026	\$1,017,012	\$1,595,965
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$38,379	\$33,696	\$21,469	\$14,539	\$9,798	\$6,996	\$10,166	\$10,756	\$9,587	\$25,777	\$16,390
Other Shellfish	\$194,288	\$108,495	\$118,409	\$142,205	\$137,810	\$143,356	\$92,837	\$85,897	\$64,681	\$109,781	\$96,478
Pacific Cod	\$58,959	\$13,055	\$4,938	\$4,887	\$45,435	\$90,294	\$46,653	\$32,099	\$75,807	\$103,396	\$66,642
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	\$392,494	--	\$218,453	\$114,099	\$108,701	\$137,357	\$137,450	\$591,423	\$572,979	\$546,125	\$562,276
Salmon	\$2,514,399	\$1,978,722	\$1,768,269	\$1,522,716	\$2,454,701	\$2,128,597	\$3,983,769	\$3,029,873	\$4,540,736	\$3,273,173	\$4,142,155
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$ 3,872,160</i>	<i>\$ 2,555,195</i>	<i>\$ 2,713,078</i>	<i>\$ 2,544,531</i>	<i>\$ 3,531,577</i>	<i>\$ 3,408,972</i>	<i>\$ 5,241,259</i>	<i>\$ 5,657,274</i>	<i>\$ 6,831,078</i>	<i>\$ 5,075,264</i>	<i>\$ 6,479,906</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of active sport fish guide businesses registered in Haines declined from 6 to 2, and the number of licensed sport fish guide declined from 41 to 10. Private angler activity by local residents stayed relatively constant and the number of sportfishing licenses sold in the community showed a relatively consistent increase from 2000 to 2010. There were consistently at least three times the number of licenses sold in the community as there were sold to local residents, indicating that private anglers from other areas have been coming to Haines to fish (Table 11).

Haines is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Areas F2 – Haines. Information is available about saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. In 2005, the most recent year data were available between 2000 and 2010, there were at total of 3,891 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 2,472 days in 2000. In 2006, the most recent year data were available for freshwater angler days fished, there 4,870 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 4,899 in 2000. In 2005, non-Alaskan residents accounted for 53.3% of saltwater angler days fished, compared to 67.3% in 2000. In addition, non-Alaskan residents accounted for 100% of freshwater angler days fished in 2006, compared to 58.6% in 2000. Information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Haines: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Haines²
2000	6	41	880	2,842
2001	3	30	902	3,145
2002	4	29	875	3,670
2003	5	27	902	3,514
2004	7	32	805	4,708
2005	7	16	827	3,519
2006	4	13	844	3,680
2007	4	18	773	3,590
2008	4	18	707	3,263
2009	5	15	817	3,656
2010	2	10	773	3,638

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Haines: 2000-2010.

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	3,754	4,534	7,041	6,581
2001	6,184	4,081	10,250	8,041
2002	4,793	3,877	14,683	8,532
2003	3,242	5,559	11,719	7,078
2004	4,970	8,935	12,437	9,127
2005	5,628	4,793	11,008	7,880
2006	2,899	6,729	10,143	8,949
2007	4,151	4,175	9,289	2,613
2008	2,746	2,192	8,501	6,667
2009	2,235	2,591	7,804	4,109
2010	5,380	3,181	7,422	3,204

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Haines residents participate in salmon, halibut, and marine mammal subsistence harvest. No information was reported by ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence or the percentage of Haines households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, information was reported during the 2000-2010 period regarding annual subsistence harvests of salmon, halibut and some species of marine mammal.

Between 2000 and 2008, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Haines households declined from over 600 to less than 400 per year. The number of salmon permits actively fished also declined over the period. In all years for which data were available, sockeye was the most heavily harvested salmon species, although all five species were included in yearly subsistence harvest numbers. No data were reported by ADF&G regarding harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (not including halibut) between 2000-2010. Information about salmon, marine invertebrates, and non-salmon fish is presented in Table 13.

From 2003 to 2010, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued to Haines residents remained relatively stable, in the range of 500 SHARC cards issued per year. However, the number of SHARC cards reported as actively fished declined over the period, from 269 in 2003 to 199 by 2010. The greatest volume of halibut was harvested in 2004, when 293 SHARC cards were actively fished with a total of 59,478 pounds. Information

about halibut subsistence in Haines is presented in Table 14.

Additionally, ADF&G reported harvest of harbor seals by Haines residents between 2000 and 2008, with total harvest ranging from 2 to 20 animals per year. No data were available from management agencies regarding harvest of sea otter, walrus, polar bear, spotted seal, or Steller sea lion by Haines residents during the 2000-2010 period. This information on marine mammal subsistence harvest is presented in Table 15.

Additional Information

Haines hosts many festivals, including the Alcan 200 Road Rally in January, the Actfest Theater Festival in April, the Bald Eagle Run in May, the Mayfest Haines Craft Beer and Home Brew Festival in May, the King Salmon Derby from May to June, the Annual Alaska Mardi Gras in May, the Kluane to Chilkat Bike Relay in June, the Summer Solstice Celebration in June, the Fourth of July/Independence Day Celebration Mt. Riley Run in July, the Haines Rodeo in July, the Southeast Alaska State Fair in August, the Bald Eagle Music Festival in August, the Alaska Bald Eagle Festival in November.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Haines: 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, Haines: 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	604	546	106	1,706	488	864	10,302	n/a	n/a
2001	650	582	164	986	270	1,108	12,090	n/a	n/a
2002	669	620	176	1,026	1,208	1,612	11,144	n/a	n/a
2003	703	644	224	1,336	1,052	2,276	13,142	n/a	n/a
2004	350	335	190	719	473	1,445	6,394	n/a	n/a
2005	346	335	98	597	329	1,461	4,736	n/a	n/a
2006	360	336	136	597	392	1,437	6,260	n/a	n/a
2007	375	311	120	253	152	707	6,058	n/a	n/a
2008	395	386	65	765	393	644	7,184	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, Haines: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	473	269	31,765
2004	528	293	59,478
2005	556	247	29,169
2006	529	229	23,205
2007	559	250	23,818
2008	482	250	25,408
2009	528	286	29,635
2010	473	199	25,562

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, Haines: 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	18	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	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.