

Hydaburg (HIGH-duh-burg)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Hydaburg is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island (PWI), 45 mi west of Ketchikan, and 750 mi southeast of Anchorage. It lies 36 road mi west of Hollis, site of the state ferry landing. The community encompasses 0.3 sq mi of land. Hydaburg was incorporated as a city in 1927, is located within the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 376 residents, ranking Hydaburg 142nd of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased by 2.1%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population declined by 10.8% with an average annual growth rate of -1.55%, which was significantly less than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of steady decline during those years. However, the population recovered significantly between 2009 and 2010 indicating a possible discrepancy between U.S. Census figures and Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs (DCRA) estimates (Table 1).

Hydaburg is the largest Haida village in Alaska. In 2010, 77.1% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 85.1% in 2000; 11.4% identified themselves as White, compared to 9.4% in 2000; 0.3% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.0% in 2000; 9.6% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 4.5% in 2000; and 1.1% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 0.0% in 2000. In addition, 3.2% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 0.0% in 2000 (Figure 1).

In 2010, the average household size was 2.94, compared to 3.20 in 1990 and 2.87 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 139 housing units, compared to 135 in 1990 and 154 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 65% were owner-occupied, compared to 55% in 2000; 27% were renter-occupied, compared to 32% in 2000; 6% were vacant, compared to 11% in 2000; and 1% were occupied seasonally, compared to 3% in 2000. No residents lived in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

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>.

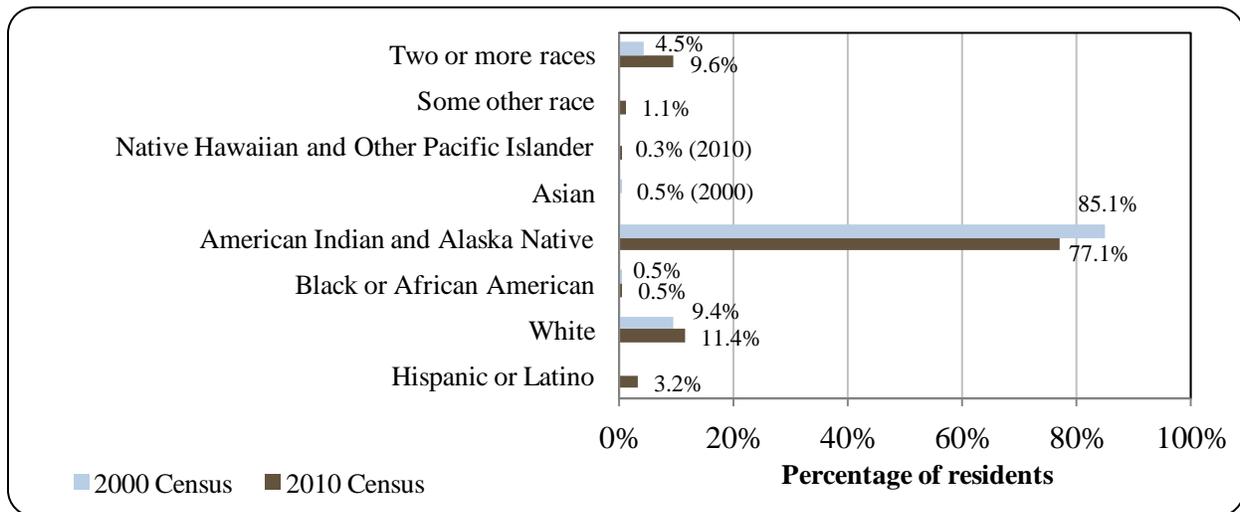
Table 1. Population in Hydaburg from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	384	-
2000	382	-
2001	-	352
2002	-	364
2003	-	369
2004	-	349
2005	-	370
2006	-	351
2007	-	352
2008	-	341
2009	-	340
2010	376	-

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, Hydaburg: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

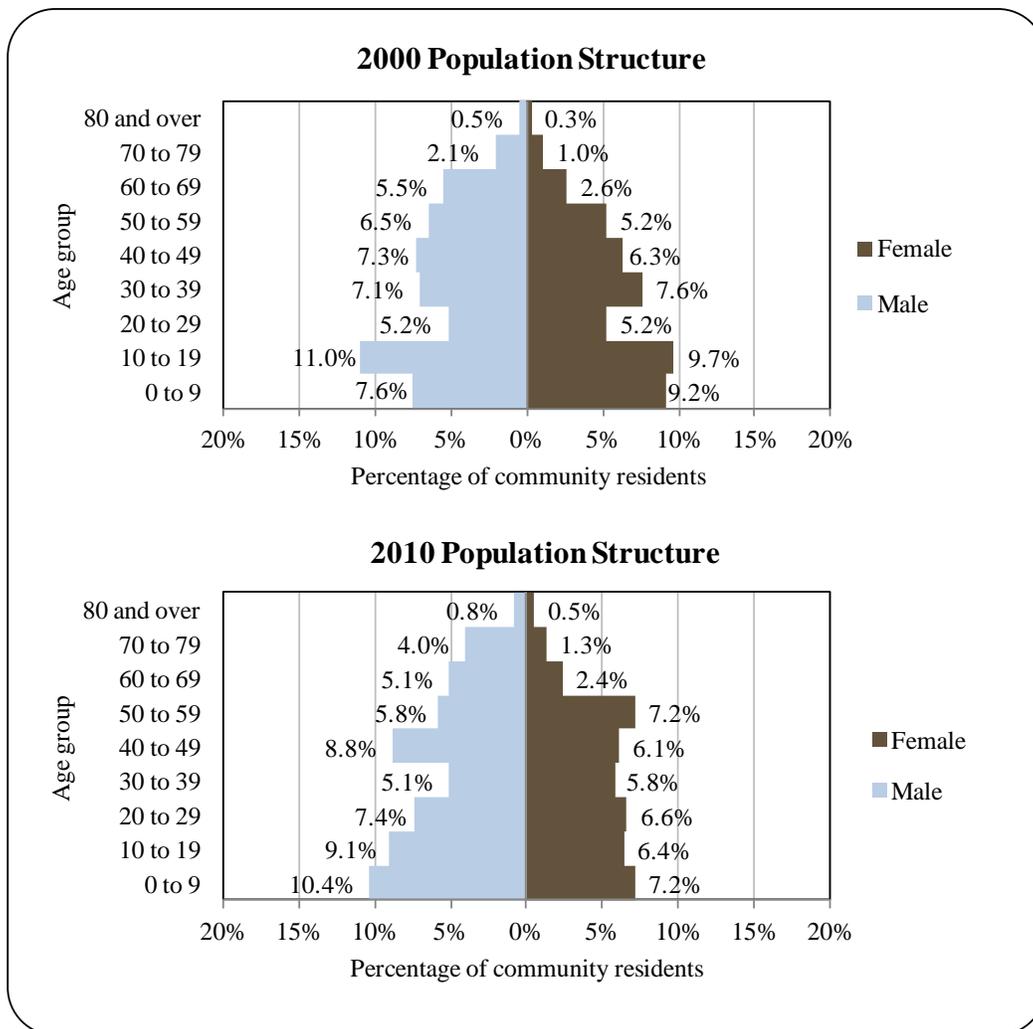


The gender distribution was biased towards males in 2010 at 56.4% male and 43.6% female. This was less even than both the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female), and distribution in 2000 (52.9% male, 47.1% female). The median age that year was 32.0 years, which was slightly younger than the statewide median of 33.8 years, and similar to the 2000 median of 31.8 years.

The population structure was expansive in both 2000 and 2010. In 2010, 33.1% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 37.5% in 2000; 14.1% were over the age of 59, compared to 12.0% in 2000; 38.8% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 40.0% in 2000; and 14.0% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 10.4% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 0 to 9 range (10.4% male, 7.2% female), followed by the 60 to 69 (5.1% male, 2.4% female) and 70 to 79 (4.0% male, 1.3% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 70 to 79 range. Information regarding trends in Hydaburg’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Hydaburg 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 77.3% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 2.9% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 19.8% of residents had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 22.1% of resident had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; and 9.7% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Since prehistory, PWI has been occupied by Tlingit Indians. Starting in the 1700s, however, Haida Indians moved into the southern portion of Southeast Alaska from Haida Gwaii (British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands). On PWI they established multiple settlements, taking advantage of the Island's rich resources, including abundant sea otters. Diseases such as smallpox took a heavy toll on the island, however; by the time missionaries arrived in 1878, the Haida's numbers had dwindled from nearly 10,000 to just 800.⁴ Hydaburg was organized in 1911 through combining the villages of Klinkwan and Kowkan. Contemporary Haidas in Alaska are descendents of the Quetas (mud-eater) people and the Yadaas of Haida Gwaii.⁵

European contact first occurred with Captain Perez in 1774, and later by Captain Cook in 1778. By 1787, George Dixon began trading sea otter pelts with the Haida. Trading continued for 30 years before the sea otter population began to dwindle. By the mid-1800s, permanent trading posts were established. Frequent contact with European and American settlers led to outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid, measles, and syphilis which severely impacted the indigenous population.⁶

Mineral and fisheries became the focus of development of PWI during the late 1800s, with the first cannery opening in nearby Klawock in 1878. It was during this time that foreign claims over local resources began to take precedent over indigenous familial and clan ones. From 1890 to 1911, Haida leaders expressed their concern over the encroachment on resources and lawlessness of White settlers to the Federal government. It was during that time that missionaries began their task of convincing local Haida that the only way they might attain equity and protection was to adopt European culture.⁷

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, Hydaburg underwent rapid change resulting from expanding Federal authority in the region. Metlakatla, on Annette Island, became the first and only reservation in Alaska, created by Executive Order in 1891. Between 1905 and 1919, additional reserves were successfully lobbied to the U.S. Interior Department. The villages of

³ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot 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 Halliday, Jan. (1998). *Native Peoples of Alaska: A Traveler's Guide to Land, Art, and Culture*. Seattle: Sasquatch Books. P. 25.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Holden Gerken and Associates. (1984). *Hydaburg Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved October 11, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Hydaburg-CP-1984.pdf>.

⁷ Ibid.

Howkan and Klinkwan made attempts to be recognized under Territorial law; however after failing to become recognized, they formed the combined community of Hydaburg in 1912. After its formation, President Taft set aside a 7,800 acre land and water reserve for “the use of the Haida Tribe of Indians.” However, in 1926 President Coolidge revoked the reserve, leaving only two acres set aside for a school. In 1927, 189 acres of land in and around the village were set aside as the community’s townsite. By 1933, Hydaburg was incorporated as a second-class municipality within the Alaska Territory.⁸

The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was extended to Alaska in 1936, and Hydaburg was the first village to organize under the act. The IRA had initially intended to create reservations, similar to Annette Island, and in 1945, between 77,000 and 100,000 acres was offered to Kake, Klawock, and Hydaburg residents. The offers were rejected by Kake and Klawock, and Hydaburg finally accepted the offer in 1949.⁹

In 1971, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was passed, forming both the regional Native corporation, Sealaska; and the local village corporation, Haida Corporation. Both entities are now major landholders and economic developers in the region. Today, much of life centers around subsistence hunting and fishing, and traditional arts.¹⁰

Hydaburg has many cultural, historic, and archaeological resources in and around the community. These include remains of former permanent Haida villages, former Haida seasonal villages and camps, burial sites, pictographs and petroglyphs, and former mining settlements. The City of Hydaburg also manages a totem park, where some historic totems have been restored.¹¹

Natural Resources and Environment

PWI is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63 °F; winter temperatures range from 32 to 42 °F. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, with 40 inches of snow.

PWI is located within the Tongass National Forest, which occupies 16.8 million acres of highly productive rainforest. Managed by the U.S. Forest Service under a multi-use regime; the Tongass provides excellent recreational, ecological, scenic, subsistence, timber, mineral, and wildlife resources.¹² Hydaburg is positioned between the Sukkwan Strait and Natzuhini Bay, across from Goat and Sukkwan islands. This protected bay is characterized by rugged, irregular coastline and rolling, moderate relief slopes. Soils are deep, organic, and of relatively low clay content. Generally, soils are poorly drained in lowlands and basins, and well-drained on steeper topography. Vegetation is consistent with Southeast Alaska’s temperate rain forest. Dense stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce dominate the landscape, while Muskeg/bog environments cover poorly drained basins.¹³ Forested areas and interspersed with red and yellow cedar, and

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Craig Alaska. (n.d.). *Hydaburg Alaska Community Information*. Retrieved October 11, 2012 from: http://www.craigalaska.com/craig_alaska/hydaburg_alaska.html.

¹¹ GT Consulting and Walsh Planning and Development Services. (2002). *Hydaburg Community Action Plan*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Hydaburg-GCP-2002.pdf>.

¹² U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *Tongass National Forest*. Retrieved October 12 from: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/tongass/>.

¹³ U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *Tongass SEIS*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from: <http://www.tongass-seis.net/crd/pdf/504.pdf>.

riparian areas often lined with willows, alders, and cottonwood.¹⁴ Common shrubs include salmonberry, thimbleberry, devil's club, blueberry, rusty menziesia, and salal. Ground cover consists of mosses, sedges, and rushes. Streams and lakes support coho, pink, and chum salmon, and steelhead trout. Commercially important fish include Walleye pollock, Pacific halibut, Pacific herring, rockfish, turbot, sole, sablefish, Pacific ocean perch, and all five species of Pacific salmon. Common marine mammals include Steller sea lions, harbor seals, Dall's and harbor porpoise, and killer whales. Terrestrial mammals include Sitka black tailed deer, wolf, river otter, mink, marten, and black bear. Many species of waterfowl and shorebirds populate the region as well.¹⁵

Sukkwan Island possesses two explored copper prospects on the southern portion of the Island. The area contains 7,556 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resources which are considered to have moderate potential for development.¹⁶ Active mineral developments in the area include the Niblack and Bokan Mountain mineral projects. The Niblack project is a copper-zinc-silver prospect which was in the final stages of exploration as of 2011.¹⁷ Bokan Mountain mineral area is a source of uranium and rare earths on the southern portion of PWI. Other potential mineral sources are found around Hetta Mountain, east of Hydaburg.¹⁸ Depending on land ownership, timber resources are either managed by the U.S. Forest Service, the state, or by private entity. The 2009 Logjam timber sale opened up 3,422 acres of the Tongass National Forest to commercial harvesting with a potential yield of 73 million board ft.¹⁹ Sealaska, the regional ANSCA corporation for southeast Alaska, also has active timber developments within Tribal lands on the island.²⁰ In 2010 along, the Tongass offered 49 million board ft of timber of which 35.4 million board ft was harvested.²¹

Hydaburg is protected against many natural hazards due to its sheltered position. However, earthquakes have been classified as a moderate risk by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and it is projected that regional damage caused by an earthquake would be major.²² Damage from earthquakes would likely come from shaking, tsunamis, seiches, and landslides. Storm events also pose threats in the form of high winds, heavy rains, freezing rain, and heavy snow. Typically, Southeast Alaska experiences high wind storm events, and heavy rain events, which can damage infrastructure and result in flooding and slope failures.²³

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no

¹⁴ CRM; and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2006). *Environmental Assessment: Alaska Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from:

<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/assessments/docs/akea1.pdf>

¹⁵ 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>.

¹⁶ See footnote 13.

¹⁷ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Niblack Project*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from:

<http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/largemine/niblack/>.

¹⁸ See footnote 14.

¹⁹ United States Forest Service. (2009). *Logjam Timber Sale Record of Decision*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from:

http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/projects/logjamDEIS/05_rod_logjam.pdf.

²⁰ Sealaska Timber Corporation. (n.d.). *About us*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from:

<http://www.sealaskatimber.com/page/about-us>.

²¹ U.S. Forest Service. (2011). *2010 Annual Monitoring and Evaluation*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from:

http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5393490.pdf.

²² 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>.

²³ City of Thorne Bay. (2011). *Draft Thorne Bay Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from:

https://www.thornebay-ak.gov/uploads/Thorne_Bay_Draft_HMP_6-2011.pdf.

significant environmental remediation projects active within Hydaburg in 2010.²⁴

Current Economy²⁵

Hydaburg's economy is dependent on subsistence, commercial fishing, timber, and government. Subsistence is extremely important both as supplement to wage employment and as way of life; tethering residents to their environment, and providing a sense of place and community. All Haida families in Hydaburg depend upon subsistence through harvesting, processing, or customary trade. Timber harvests by Haida Corporation were halted in 1985 because of depressed economic conditions; however, Sealaska continues to harvest their holdings around Hydaburg. The Sealaska Timber Corporation harvested 31 million board feet of timber within the Hydaburg area in 2007.²⁶ Haida Corporation owns and log transfer facility and sort yard at Saltry Point, which supplies the community with part-time and seasonal employment. The tribal council, City, school, and Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium are also considered leading employers within the community. There is a specialty timber processing plant, and the community has expressed interest in developing a shoreside seafood processing facility.²⁷

In 2010,²⁸ the estimated per capita income was \$21,100 and the estimated median household income was \$42,656, compared to \$11,401 and \$31,625 in 2000, respectively. When adjusted for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,²⁹ the real per capita income (\$14,992) and real median household income (\$41,586) indicate while individual earnings rose, household earnings staid relatively flat. In 2010, Hydaburg ranked 140th of 305 community from which per capita income was estimated, and 178th of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Hydaburg's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions. Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$3.51 million in total wages in 2010.³⁰ When matched with the decennial Census for 2010, the per capita income equals \$9,322, which is significantly lower than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when

²⁴ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm#Southeast>.

²⁵ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²⁶ McDowell Group. (2008). *The Impact of Sealaska Corporation on the Southeast Alaska Economy*. Retrieved October 12, 2012: [http://www.iser.uaa.alaska.edu/Publications/8\(a\)/background%20info/Sealaska_Southeast_Report.pdf](http://www.iser.uaa.alaska.edu/Publications/8(a)/background%20info/Sealaska_Southeast_Report.pdf).

²⁷ Okleasik, T. (2005). *Community Economic Development Plan Hydaburg, Alaska 2005-2015*. Northwest Planning and Grants Development. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Hydaburg-EDP-2005.pdf>.

²⁸ 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>.

²⁹ 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>).

³⁰ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

comparing 2000 Census and 2010 ACS figures.³¹ However, it should be noted that Hydaburg was not listed as distressed by the Denali Commission, meaning that by their estimates, less than 70% of residents aged 16 and older made less than \$16,120 in 2010.³²

According to 2006-2010 estimates,³³ 50.3% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 10.3%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 19.5% of residents lived below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. The ACS may have inaccurately captured unemployment in Hydaburg due to the community's small population size. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, the unemployment rate was 31.3% based on unemployment insurance claimants. In addition, it should be noted that labor statistics taken by the ACS and DOLWD include only wage employment, and do not take under consideration value of the subsistence economy, or in many cases take into consideration those employed in commercial fisheries. It should also be noted that unless they are employed in a second wage-based position, commercial fishermen classify themselves as self-employed and are not captured in ALARI estimates. This may also account for the significantly low fraction of residents over 16 within the civilian labor force (as reported in the ACS). The ACS's failure to accurately capture the number of residents over 16 were within the civilian labor force is possibly supported by the fact that it estimated that only 3.5% were self-employed in 2010 (45.8% worked in private sectors, and 50.7% worked in public sectors).

By industry, most (25.7%) employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors; followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (25.0%); other services (15.3%) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (13.9%). Between 2000 and 2010, there was a somewhat significant loss of employment diversity, and strong proportional gains in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and other service sectors. However, notable proportional declines occurred in most other sectors, including a significant decline in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors (Figure 3). According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (35.4%) of those employed work in local government sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (29.3%); and construction sectors (13.4%).³⁴

By occupation type, most (39.6%) employed residents hold management or professional positions; followed by natural resources, construction, or maintenance (32.6%); service (12.5%); sales or office (7.6%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (7.6%). Between 2000 and 2010, there were significant proportional declines in the number of sales and office positions, while there were significant proportional gains in the number of natural resources, construction, and maintenance positions (Figure 4).

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

³¹ 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/>.

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

³³ 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.

³⁴ See footnote 31.

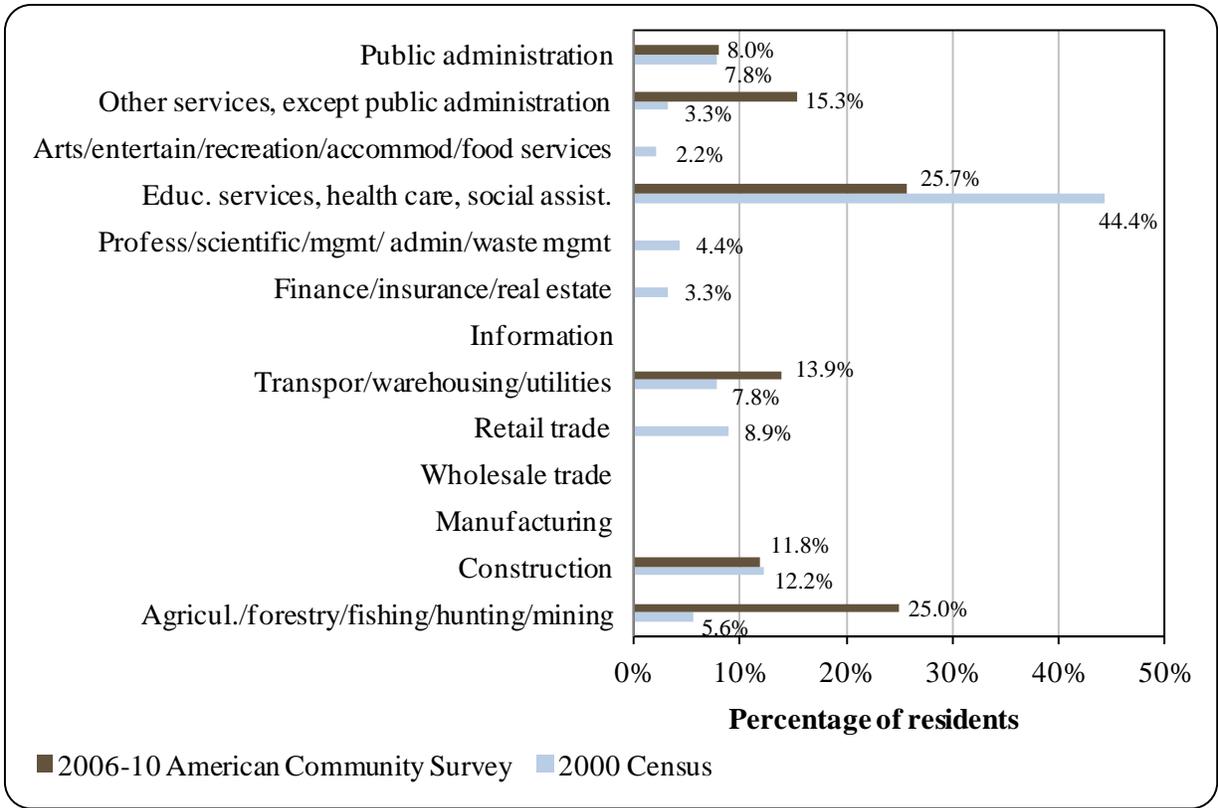
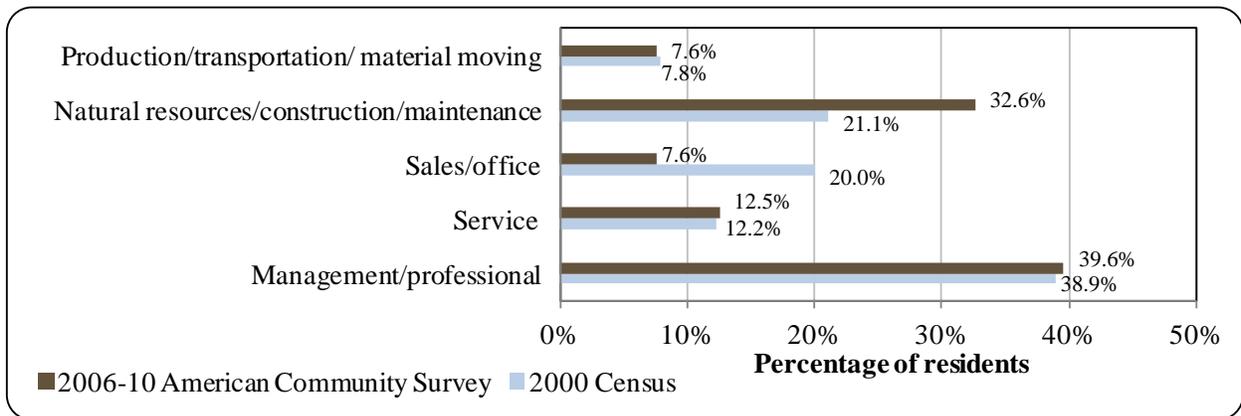


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Hydaburg (U.S. Census).



Governance

Hydaburg is a First-class city with a mayoral form of government. In addition, Hydaburg has a federally recognized tribal government.

The city collects a 4% sales tax and does not collect a property tax. When adjusted for inflation,³⁵ total municipal revenues increased by 324.7% between 2000 and 2010 from \$213,128 to \$1.17 million. In 2010, most locally generated revenues came utility and service charges and income on interests. Most outside revenues were collected from capital and unrestricted grants and entitlements. Municipal revenues increased steadily between 2000 and 2010, peaking significantly in 2008 thanks to large capital grants.

Sales taxes accounted for 6.3% of the total budget in 2010, compared to 8.6% in 2000. Sales tax revenues steadily increased between 2002 and 2010. Also in 2010, state allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 17.0% of the total budget that year, compared to 9.2% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. Fisheries-related state and federal grants awarded to Hydaburg between 2000 and 2010 included \$93,719 for harbor maintenance and \$53,571 for a cold storage/smoker facility. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Hydaburg 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	\$213,128	\$18,330	\$19,704	n/a
2001	\$232,569	\$34,732	\$19,046	n/a
2002	\$346,660	\$11,344	\$19,859	n/a
2003	\$366,848	\$11,273	\$19,973	\$53,571
2004	\$369,021	\$23,906	-	n/a
2005	\$264,933	\$25,685	-	n/a
2006	\$343,699	\$25,856	-	n/a
2007	\$337,272	\$27,011	-	n/a
2008	\$3,514,065	\$29,250	\$87,167	n/a
2009	\$844,390	\$41,968	\$109,141	\$93,719
2010	\$1,170,460	\$40,931	\$110,130	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.

³⁵ Inflation calculated using 2010 Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered regional corporation representing Hydaburg is the Sealaska Corporation, and the local ANCSA chartered non-profit is the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes. The ANCSA chartered village corporation is the Haida Corporation.

The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Craig, 19 mi north. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are located in Ketchikan, 45 mi east.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Hydaburg has a seaplane base. Scheduled flights from Hydaburg connect in Ketchikan via Taquan Air. Charter service is available via Pacific Airways or Promech Air. Roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Ketchikan in June 2012 was \$461.³⁶ An emergency heliport is also available. The City owns a dock and small boat harbor. Hydaburg is also connected to Craig, Klawock, and Hollis via the PWI road system. Inter-island ferries connect Ketchikan with Hollis. There is weekly barge service from Seattle, and goods are often trucked to Hydaburg from Craig or Hollis.³⁷

Facilities

The Hydaburg River provides water, which is treated and piped throughout the city. Piped gravity sewage is treated at a secondary treatment plant, with an 800-ft outfall to Sukkwan Strait. Over 95% of all homes are plumbed. Alaska Power and Telephone Company, based in Skagway, owns and operates diesel power systems in Hydaburg and Craig that provide electricity to many island communities.³⁸ There are two bulk fuel storage tanks owned by Tlingit and Haida Regional Housing Authority and Alaska Power and Telephone Company, with 21,000 gallon capacity. As of 2005, there was no community fuel or oil supplier. Fuel for individual use is trucked from Craig by residents.³⁹ Public safety services are provided by local Village Public Safety Office and state troopers stationed in Klawock. There is also a city jail. Fire and Rescue services are provided by Hydaburg Emergency Medical Service (EMS) and PWI area EMS. Additional public facilities include a day care, youth center, Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood hall, municipal building, and school library. Communications services include local and long distance telephone, internet, local and cable television, and local radio.⁴⁰

³⁶ Airfare was averaged from prices found on travel websites, including <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved June 2004) and <http://www.cheaptickets.com> (retrieved October 2011).

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Okleasik, T. (2005). *Community Economic Development Plan Hydaburg, Alaska 2005-2015*. Northwest Planning and Grants Development. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Hydaburg-EDP-2005.pdf>.

⁴⁰ See footnote 37.

Medical Services

The Hydaburg Health Center offers medical services to Hydaburg residents and is a Community Health Aid Program facility. Emergency Services have limited highway, marine, floatplane, and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service volunteers and a health aid. The closest hospital is located in Ketchikan.⁴¹

Educational Opportunities

Hydaburg School is located within its own district and offers preschool through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 62 students enrolled and 9 teachers employed.⁴²

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

As with many communities in Southeast Alaska, Hydaburg residents have long engaged in commercial and subsistence fishing. Traditionally, local Tlingits had fished the PWI area for thousands of years. In the mid-seventeenth Century, Haidas moved into PWI from Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands) in British Columbia. Fish and shellfish were abundant in the area and salmon, halibut, steelhead, cod, Dolly Varden, and eulachon were economically important species.⁴³ Commercial fishing began in the late nineteenth Century with the construction of a salmon cannery in Klawock in 1878. Cannery construction expanded throughout southeast Alaska and by 1920 there were more than 100 in operation in the region, with the first fish processing plant opening in Hydaburg in 1927, and three other canneries operating through the 1930s.

Commercial fishing for salmon began in Southeast Alaska during the late nineteenth Century, following the construction of the first canneries in Klawock and Sitka. Sockeye, chum, and pink salmon were the first species to be targeted extensively. Early sockeye and chum harvests peaked in the 1910s. In the 1930s, Chinook and pink salmon harvests peaked, and by the 1940s, coho salmon harvests peaked. By the time of statehood, salmon populations were severely depressed due to years of weak federal management. Salmon stocks rebuilt through the 1960s and 1970s, and rebounded during the 1990s when Chinook and sockeye harvests reached their highest points in decades. For the most part, a purse seine gear type is used in fishing salmon, although drift gillnets, troll gear, and set gillnets are also used to a lesser extent. There are over 5,500 salmon producing streams and tributaries in Southeast Alaska.

The drift gillnet fisheries target sockeye, pink, and chum during the summer season from mid-June through mid-August; and coho and fall-run chum through late September and early October. Trollers primarily target Chinook and coho salmon, and are comprised of hand and power troll gear types. Power troll took an average of 89% of Chinook, and 86% of coho salmon harvested in the troll fishery between 1975 and 2004. The Chinook season is separated into

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴³ Alaska History and Cultural Studies. (n.d.). *Alaska's Heritage*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from: <http://www.akhistorycourse.org/articles/article.php?artID=149>.

winter and summer seasons. Winter season runs from October 1 to April 30, and summer seasons run from May 1 to September 30, are separated into both spring and summer seasons. The majority of Chinook are harvested during summer seasons, which begin in early July. In addition to commercial fishing, the Southeast Alaska sport fishery has increased substantially along with the growing tourism industry. Chinook and coho salmon are primary targets of recreational anglers.⁴⁴

The Alaska commercial herring fishery began in 1878 when 30,000 lb were harvested and processed for human consumption. Salted and pickled herring would peak following World War I. In Southeast Alaska, herring reduction (i.e., fishmeal and oil production) first began outside of Angoon, where the Northwest Trading Company established a whaling post at the village of Killisnoo. Whaling efforts were ultimately abandoned in favor of converting the facility to a herring reduction plant. Demand for herring reduction products increased in the 1920s, and for two decades harvests topped 250 million pounds annually. During that time, stocks began to decline and demand shifted to lower-cost Peruvian anchovy reduction fisheries. Soon after, Southeast Alaska herring reduction facilities began to decline. Demand for herring sac roe increased in the 1970s, most notably in Japan where domestic stocks were depressed. Commercial bait fisheries began in Alaska around 1900, and have remained relatively stable despite fluctuating reduction and sac row fisheries. Crab industry growth fueled increased bait demand during the 1970s. Today, herring is primarily harvested for roe, which is predominately sold to Asian markets where demand remains high. Purse seines and gillnets are primary gear types used in harvesting herring. A number of “spawn-on-kelp” fisheries have developed as well. In these fisheries, mature herring are either impounded and released after depositing their eggs on kelp fronds, or are allowed to naturally deposit their eggs on constructed kelp racks. Southeast Alaska remains the second largest producer of commercial herring by pounds landed. Commercial bait fisheries occur during the winter, and sac roe fisheries occur during the spring. Herring is found in abundance within the Seymore Canal, Hobart Bay, Tenakee Inlet, Hoonah Sound, and outside of Sitka.⁴⁵

Dungeness crab account for the majority of crab harvests in Southeast Alaska, although there are limited Tanner and king crab fisheries as well. Golden king crab constitutes the largest portion of Southeast Alaska king crab harvests. The shrimp trawl fishery began in Petersburg in 1915, and peaked in 1958 at 7.6 million pounds. Spot shrimp pot fisheries within Southeast Alaska grew in the 1990s, with most of the harvest occurring within the southern and central Southeast regions. Pot fisheries for spot and coonstripe shrimp and beam trawl fisheries for northern and sidestripe shrimp are largely stable within the region.

Giant red sea cucumbers are harvested on the northwest side of Admiralty Island. The first commercial harvest of sea cucumbers occurred in 1983 around Ketchikan. Harvesting peaked in 1989 at 2.3 million pounds of processed product. Harvesting is restricted to hand picking, and product is sold to Asian and domestic markets. Geoducks are harvested throughout Southeast Alaska and are prized within Asian markets.

Groundfish fisheries include lingcod, halibut, sablefish, pacific cod, and rockfish. In the

⁴⁴ Clark, J. H., McGregor, A., Mecum, R. D., Krasnowski, P., and Carroll, A. M. (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin*, 12(1), 1-146. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁴⁵ Woodby, D., Carlile, D., Siddeek, S., Funk, F., Clark, J. H., and Hulbert, L. (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

1880s, commercial fishing for halibut began, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery. Commercial halibut harvests were shipped south on steamers to Seattle and Vancouver. Halibut harvests increased in 1899 when a cannery wharf was built in Petersburg and steamers made regular scheduled calls. By 1901, a salmon cannery in Icy Strait started processing halibut during the slack season. Halibut was harvested by local schooners until 1910, when the steamer fleet moved in. As stocks depleted in Puget Sound, harvests in Southeast Alaska intensified and markets shifted to Prince Rupert, B.C.⁴⁶ Both halibut and sablefish are caught using longline gear. However, sablefish are also harvested using pot gear or as bycatch in trawl fisheries within the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). With the exception of halibut, groundfish fisheries are mostly managed by NMFS within federally excluded waters, although some historic state fisheries remain. Lingcod and black and blue rockfish are not covered under a federal Fishery Management Plan and are managed by the state. Prior to 1987, most lingcod in Southeast Alaska was caught incidentally; however, the species began to grow more commercially important in the years following. In 1988, AFDG began monitoring the species more intensely as directed fisheries increased. Between 1987 and 1991, Sitka received 91% of lingcod landings, with the greatest amount landed during summer months.⁴⁷

In terms of rockfish, Yelloweye rockfish is the predominate species in the directed commercial fishery, typically accounting for 90% of landings by weight. Rockfish are harvested in areas within the GOA, along the continental shelf. The directed rockfish fishery began in 1979, as a small, shore based, hook and line fishery in Southeast Alaska. The early fishery targeted all species of demersal shelf rockfish, although yelloweye still accounted for most landings. The fishery began in the Sitka area (Central Southeast Outside), although it eventually spread to the Southern Southeast Outside area as well.⁴⁸ Pacific cod are harvested primarily by longline gear within the internal waters of Southeast Alaska, although pots, jig, and dinglebar are also used. Southeast Alaska Pacific cod markets are limited due to their small size and susceptibility to parasites.⁴⁹

Hydaburg is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity program (CQE) and is represented by the Hydaburg Community Holding Corporation. 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

⁴⁶ Thompson, W. F.; and Freeman, N. L. (1930). *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://www.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

⁴⁷ Gordon, D. A. (1994). Lingcod Fishery and Fishery Monitoring in Southeast Alaska. *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin*, 1(2), 140-152. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/AFRB.01.2.140-152.pdf>

⁴⁸ O'Connell, V. M. ; and Brylinsky, C. (2003). *The Southeast Alaska Demersal Shelf Rockfish Fishery with 2003 Season Outlook*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report No. 1J03-10. Retrieved October 4, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/fedaids/RIR.1J.2003.10.pdf>.

⁴⁹ Coonradt, E. E. (2002). *The Southeast Alaska Pacific Cod Fishery*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report No. 1J02-10. Retrieved October 4, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/RIR.1J.2002.10.pdf>.

was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors lead decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries. To address this issue, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council implemented the CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit corporation to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf.⁵⁰

As of Fall 2013, the Hydaburg Community Holding Corporation had not yet purchased any commercial halibut IFQ or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits for lease to eligible community members. However, the non-profit had acquired four halibut charter permits for lease to community members.⁵¹

Hydaburg is located in Federal Statistical Reporting Area 659, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C, and the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory District.

Processing Plants

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

Fisheries-Related Revenue

In 2010, Hydaburg received \$2,790 in fisheries-related revenue from Shares Fisheries Business Taxes, compared to \$7,591 in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, revenue from that source totaled \$62,053, and averaged \$5,641 annually. The City also collected harbor usage fees totaling \$17,500 between 2000 and 2003. Overall, fisheries-related revenue peaked in 2002 at \$11,654, totaled \$79,553 between 2000 and 2010, and averaged \$7,232 annually (Table 3).

It should be noted that a direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 40 residents, or 10.6% of the total population, held 63 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). This represented a decline from 2000, when 48 residents held 77 CFEC permits. The number of CFEC permits held in Hydaburg peaked in 2001 at 78, and there was an average of 71 CFEC permits held locally between 2000 and 2010. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 44% were for salmon, compared to 45% in 2000; 33% were for herring, compared to 23% in 2000; 17% were for "other" shellfish, compared to 19% in 2000; 3% were for halibut, compared to 12% in 2000; and 2% were for sablefish, compared to 0% in 2000. In addition, three residents held three License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits in 2010, which was unchanged from 2000. Residents held 78,458 shares of halibut quota on 6 accounts in 2010, compared to 100,077 shares on 10

⁵⁰ 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>

⁵¹ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). *Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities*. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

accounts in 2000. Overall, there was a steady decline in the amount of halibut quota held in Hydaburg between 2000 and 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, one account held 9,011 shares of sablefish quota. No residents held crab quota between 2010 and when the program began. In both 2000 and 2010, between 42 and 44% of CFEC permits held were actively fished. Between those years, permit activity peaked at 57% in 2006, and averaged 50%. CFEC Permit activity varied by fishery in 2010, from 100% of sablefish permits, to 18% of “other” shellfish. During those years, “other” shellfish permit activity declined dramatically from 78% in 2000. Salmon and halibut fisheries experienced more modest declines in permit activity, while herring permit activity was somewhat variable. No groundfish LLP permits were actively fished between 2007 and 2010. Fisheries prosecuted by Hydaburg residents in 2010 included:⁵² statewide longline halibut; Southeast purse seine herring; northern Southeast herring spawn on kelp; southern Southeast herring spawn on kelp; Southeast pot shrimp; southern Southeast longline sablefish; Southeast purse seine salmon; and statewide hand and power troll salmon.

In 2010, residents held 30 commercial crew licenses, compared to 42 in 2000; which was also the year in which the number of licenses peaked. Also in 2010, residents held majority ownership of 31 commercial fishing vessels, compared to 39 in 2000. No landings were reported in Hydaburg in 2010 between 2000 and 2003, and in 2010. Landings made in other years and considered confidential, with the exception of 2005 when 8 vessels landed 45,346 lb of seafood valued at \$47,248. Landings reported by Hydaburg residents in 2010 are considered confidential, with the exception of salmon landings. In that year, residents landed 1.55 million lb of salmon valued at \$677,167 ex-vessel, compared to 851,687 lb valued at \$249,547 ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of \$0.04 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation,⁵³ and without considering the species composition of landings. In 2008, residents landed 7,158 lb of “other” shellfish valued at \$25,047 ex-vessel, compared to 55,809 lb valued at \$229,148 ex-vessel in 2000. Finally, in 2007, residents landed 9,925 lb of halibut valued at \$42,211 ex-vessel, compared to 13,372 lb valued at \$34,968 ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of \$1.04 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation.⁵⁴ Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

⁵² 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.]

⁵³ Inflation calculated using 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>

⁵⁴ Ibid.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Hydaburg: 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							
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$7,591	\$7,164	\$2,654	\$4,804	\$5,270	\$7,156	\$9,013	\$7,870	\$2,822	\$4,919	\$2,790
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Harbor usage ²	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$9,000	\$4,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>\$9,591</i>	<i>\$9,164</i>	<i>\$11,654</i>	<i>\$9,304</i>	<i>\$5,270</i>	<i>\$7,156</i>	<i>\$9,013</i>	<i>\$7,870</i>	<i>\$2,822</i>	<i>\$4,919</i>	<i>\$2,790</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$213,128</i>	<i>\$232,569</i>	<i>\$346,660</i>	<i>\$366,484</i>	<i>\$369,021</i>	<i>\$264,933</i>	<i>\$343,699</i>	<i>\$337,272</i>	<i>\$3.51 M</i>	<i>\$844,390</i>	<i>\$1.17 M</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.

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Active permits	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Crab (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
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	15	17	13	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	11
	Fished permits	11	11	8	7	7	8	8	5	4	2	2
	% of permits fished	73%	64%	61%	63%	63%	66%	66%	41%	33%	18%	18%
	Total permit holders	11	13	12	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	10
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	9	7	8	6	7	5	7	6	3	2	2
	Fished permits	6	4	4	5	6	4	6	5	3	1	1
	% of permits fished	67%	57%	50%	83%	86%	80%	86%	83%	100%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	9	7	8	6	7	5	7	6	3	2	2
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	18	20	19	22	23	24	25	24	23	25	21
	Fished permits	0	11	12	18	14	15	15	10	15	19	13
	% of permits fished	0%	55%	63%	82%	61%	63%	60%	42%	65%	76%	62%
	Total permit holders	18	19	18	20	19	19	18	20	18	18	14

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	n/a	0%	0%	n/a	0%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	1	1	0
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	35	33	32	32	29	26	27	28	29	31	28
	Fished permits	15	11	9	9	10	10	11	15	13	13	11
	% of permits fished	43%	33%	28%	28%	34%	38%	41%	54%	45%	42%	39%
	Total permit holders	35	32	31	31	29	26	27	28	29	31	28
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>63</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>28</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>51%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>51%</i>	<i>44%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>40</i>

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Hydaburg: 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 Hydaburg ²	Total Net Lb Landed In Hydaburg ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Hydaburg ^{2,5}
2000	42	0	0	39	34	0	0	\$0
2001	28	0	0	35	31	0	0	\$0
2002	33	0	0	31	29	0	0	\$0
2003	31	0	0	22	20	0	0	\$0
2004	27	3	0	28	28	4	--	--
2005	33	4	0	26	24	8	45,346	\$47,248
2006	35	2	0	30	26	2	--	--
2007	41	3	0	33	29	5	--	--
2008	41	1	0	33	34	1	--	--
2009	31	3	0	33	33	7	--	--
2010	30	0	0	31	31	0	0	\$0

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 Hydaburg: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (lb)
2000	10	100,077	14,115
2001	11	100,282	14,764
2002	11	99,946	14,245
2003	11	99,946	14,245
2004	10	96,666	17,042
2005	10	96,666	17,740
2006	10	96,666	17,254
2007	9	91,870	13,128
2008	9	91,870	9,580
2009	7	82,753	6,975
2010	6	78,458	5,796

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 Hydaburg: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (lb)
2000	1	9,011	1,068
2001	1	9,011	1,010
2002	1	9,011	965
2003	1	9,011	1,069
2004	1	9,011	1,132
2005	1	9,011	1,072
2006	1	9,011	1,057
2007	1	9,011	1,012
2008	1	9,011	967
2009	1	9,011	825
2010	1	9,011	775

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 Hydaburg: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (lb)
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Hydaburg: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Lb¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	<i>\$0</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.

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

	<i>Total Net Lb¹</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	13,372	--	--	7,921	15,714	4,166	7,384	9,925	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	70,109	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	55,809	64,715	52,149	55,852	49,722	52,872	51,935	33,296	7,158	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,974	--	--
Salmon	851,687	1,235,500	845,097	778,125	1,029,334	1,177,018	638,786	2,389,792	1,080,348	1,533,592	1,545,441
<i>Total²</i>	<i>920,868</i>	<i>1,314,720</i>	<i>918,878</i>	<i>860,748</i>	<i>1,165,270</i>	<i>1,276,843</i>	<i>932,598</i>	<i>2,935,948</i>	<i>1,406,726</i>	<i>2,030,192</i>	<i>2,747,742</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	\$34,968	--	--	\$23,327	\$47,943	\$12,548	\$27,062	\$42,211	\$26,348	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	\$280,578	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	\$229,148	\$137,583	\$122,995	\$132,885	\$51,373	\$77,739	\$140,352	\$101,942	\$25,047	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$54,605	--	--
Salmon	\$249,547	\$312,401	\$148,265	\$162,385	\$249,385	\$248,557	\$356,495	\$852,440	\$627,443	\$600,053	\$677,167
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$513,663</i>	<i>\$ 506,787</i>	<i>\$372,001</i>	<i>\$435,336</i>	<i>\$ 629,780</i>	<i>\$459,201</i>	<i>\$725,393</i>	<i>\$1,513,411</i>	<i>\$1,323,906</i>	<i>\$1,050,239</i>	<i>\$1,343,653</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

Sportfishing is popular on PWI, although Craig absorbs the majority of tourists traveling from Ketchikan. Hydaburg has expressed interest in developing its tourism economy and infrastructure, but there is concern over how increased tourism will impact the community's character and residents' way of life.⁵⁵ No registered sport fish guide businesses were active in 2009 or 2010. Two sport fish guide licenses were issued in 2010, compared to three in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, no sportfishing licenses were sold in Hydaburg. In 2010, residents held 90 sportfishing licenses, compared to 77 in 2000. During those years, an average of 89 sportfishing licenses was sold to residents each year (Table 11).

Most sportfishing in marine waters occurs from late May through early September. Chinook fishing occurs from May through July, and peaks during June. Coho peaks in August, although fishing is good between July and September. Halibut fishing also peaks during the summer. Shellfish targeted by recreational anglers include Dungeness, Tanner, and king crab, shrimp, scallops, abalone, and clams.

Freshwater drainages support fall coho salmon runs which are popular among recreational anglers, and the Klawock River supports the largest of these runs on the island. There are small steelhead runs throughout PWI, and fishing effort is typically highest during April and May.

Hydaburg 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,⁵⁶ local private anglers target Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Dungeness crab, hardshell clams, and shrimp. No charter log information is available for Hydaburg. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

⁵⁵ Okleasik, T. (2005). *Community Economic Development Plan Hydaburg, Alaska 2005-2015*. Northwest Planning and Grants Development. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Hydaburg-EDP-2005.pdf>.

⁵⁶ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska Sportfishing 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 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Hydaburg: 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 Hydaburg ²
2000	2	3	77	0
2001	1	2	72	0
2002	0	2	84	0
2003	1	2	92	0
2004	1	2	85	0
2005	1	2	115	0
2006	1	1	88	0
2007	1	3	108	0
2008	1	2	84	0
2009	0	3	89	0
2010	0	2	90	0

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	21,102	9,657	2,112	2,180
2001	20,445	8,670	2,654	1,749
2002	24,140	7,364	3,389	1,308
2003	22,577	7,280	2,700	1,830
2004	28,037	9,102	2,300	1,485
2005	28,644	9,195	2,436	1,760
2006	25,609	7,490	2,719	1,097
2007	28,443	6,416	2,539	889
2008	26,372	7,437	2,680	1,499
2009	24,138	11,589	1,941	1,700
2010	20,513	8,829	1,701	1,508

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

A survey of Alaska communities found that Hydaburg residents consumed an estimated 336 lb of subsistence wild food per capita between 1982 and 1999. Household subsistence data are unavailable for 2000 through 2010 (Table 12). Aquatic subsistence resources harvested by Hydaburg residents include coho salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, abalone, herring, bottomfish, Dungeness crab, sea urchin, clams, and cockles. Many areas surrounding Hydaburg have historic seasonal fish camps that are used contemporarily. Arena Cove, west of Hydaburg, is used extensively for the harvest of seaweed, abalone, deer, mink, and land otter. The McFarland Islands, southwest of Hydaburg, serve as important habitat for herring roe. Jackson Island, off the southern tip of Sukkwan Island, provides subsistence opportunities for Chinook, pink, coho, and chum salmon; abalone; and rock scallops. The Hydaburg River supports runs of Dolly Varden, and pink, chum and coho salmon. Saltery Creek and Crab Trap Cove, southeast of Hydaburg, support pink, chum, and coho salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and steelhead. Marine subsistence species include Dungeness crab, halibut, octopus, and various species of clams and cockles. Finally, Hetta Cove and Eek Inlet, east of Hydaburg, supports sockeye, pink, chum, and coho salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, and rainbow trout, Dungeness crab, shrimp, and red snapper. Hetta Cove is the site of an old Haida village site, and is still used as a fish camp. Hetta Lake and Creek is the largest sockeye salmon producing system in Southeast Alaska.⁵⁷

It has also been found that Hydaburg residents, as well as residents from other communities in the southern portion of Southeast Alaska, such as Craig and Klawock, have historically harvested sea cucumber (*Parastichopus californicus*) as part of their subsistence fishing practices.⁵⁸

According to the ADF&G *Community Subsistence Information System*,⁵⁹ species which Hydaburg residents harvested or used 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, rock scallops, shrimp, squid, starfish, Tanner crab, mussels, sea cucumber, fur seal, harbor seal, Steller sea lion, black rockfish, brook trout, sculpin, cutthroat trout, dogfish, Dolly Varden, eulachon, grayling, herring, lingcod, Pacific cod, Pacific tom cod, rainbow trout, Irish lord, red rockfish, rock greenling, sablefish, sea bass, sea perch, silver smelt, skates, steelhead, flounder, shark, and sole.

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, residents reported harvesting sockeye salmon most often, followed by pink, coho, chum, and Chinook salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 2,848 salmon using 22 subsistence salmon permits, compared to 3,220 salmon using 68 subsistence salmon permits in 2000. Returned subsistence salmon permits declined significantly between 2000 and 2008, from a peak of 68 in 2000, to a low of 7 in 2007. The number of subsistence salmon permits issued during those years was variable.

Halibut subsistence is very important, and almost one third of Hydaburg residents held Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) in 2010. The number of residents

⁵⁷ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2006). *Environmental Assessment: Alaska Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved October 12, 2012 from: <http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/assessments/docs/akea1.pdf>

⁵⁸ Mathews, V., et al. (1990). *Subsistence Harvest and Use of Sea Cucumber in Southeast Alaska*. Technical Paper No. 90. Division of Subsistence. Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

⁵⁹ 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).

holding SHARC declined between 2003 and 2010 from 177, to 120; however, the number of SHARC actively fished remained relatively constant. In 2010, an estimated 27,180 lb of halibut was harvested using 60 SHARC, compared to 20,812 harvested on 62 SHARC in 2003. Halibut harvests peaked in 2004 at an estimated 37,447 lb harvested using 69 SHARC (Table 14).

In terms of marine mammal harvests, an estimated 163 sea otters were harvested between 2000 and 2003. Data subsequent to that year are unavailable. In addition, residents harvest an estimated 14 harbor seals annually, although that figure is based off a single observation and may in fact vary. Information regarding other marine mammal harvests are unavailable (Table 15).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Hydaburg: 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, Hydaburg: 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	Lb of Marine Inverts ²	Lb of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	112	68	n/a	6	16	424	2,774	n/a	n/a
2001	88	48	n/a	36	8	n/a	1,874	n/a	n/a
2002	94	68	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,592	n/a	n/a
2003	130	54	n/a	4	28	346	3,718	n/a	n/a
2004	56	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,688	n/a	n/a
2005	41	25	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,648	n/a	n/a
2006	73	46	5	n/a	12	84	3,331	n/a	n/a
2007	55	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	456	n/a	n/a
2008	43	22	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	2,836	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, Hydaburg: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lb Harvested
2003	177	62	20,812
2004	183	69	37,447
2005	186	71	24,363
2006	194	60	20,426
2007	195	78	36,511
2008	117	61	24,259
2009	119	63	21,853
2010	120	60	27,180

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, Hydaburg: 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	95	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2001	n/a	49	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2003	n/a	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	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.

