

Metlakatla (MET-luh-KAT-luh; a.k.a. Annette Island Reserve)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Metlakatla, meaning “saltwater passage” in the Tsimshian language, is located at Port Chester Bay on the west coast of Annette Island. Metlakatla is 15 miles south of Ketchikan, approximately 785 miles southeast of Anchorage (3.5 hours by air), and 655 miles northwest of Seattle (1.5 hours by air). Metlakatla is located in the Ketchikan Recording District and the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 1,405 inhabitants in Metlakatla, making it the 54th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with populations recorded that year. Metlakatla first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1890 with 823 inhabitants. After declining to 466 by 1930, the population rose steadily, and has remained between 1,300 and 1,400 since 1990. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 2.8%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, the population of permanent residents decreased by 3.3% between 2000 and 2009, with an average annual growth rate of -0.18% (Table 1).

In 2010, a majority of Metlakatla residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (82.7%), 10% identified as White, 0.7% as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.4% as Black or African American, 0.1% as Asian, 0.1% as “some other race”, and 5.9% identified with two or more races. In addition, 1.9% of Metlakatla residents also identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. Compared to 2000, residents identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native made up 0.9% more of the population and residents identifying as White made up 0.5% more of the population, while individuals identifying with two or more races made up 2% less of the population. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders appear to have been present in 2010, but not in 2000 (Figure 1).

The average household size in Metlakatla decreased over time, from 3.2 persons per household in 1990 to 2.93 per household in 2000, and 2.85 in 2010. During the same period, the number of households increased, from 452 occupied households in 1990 and 469 in 2000, to 493 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 527 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 63.2% were owner-occupied, 30.4% were rented, and 6.5% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no Metlakatla residents were estimated to be living in group quarters.

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>.

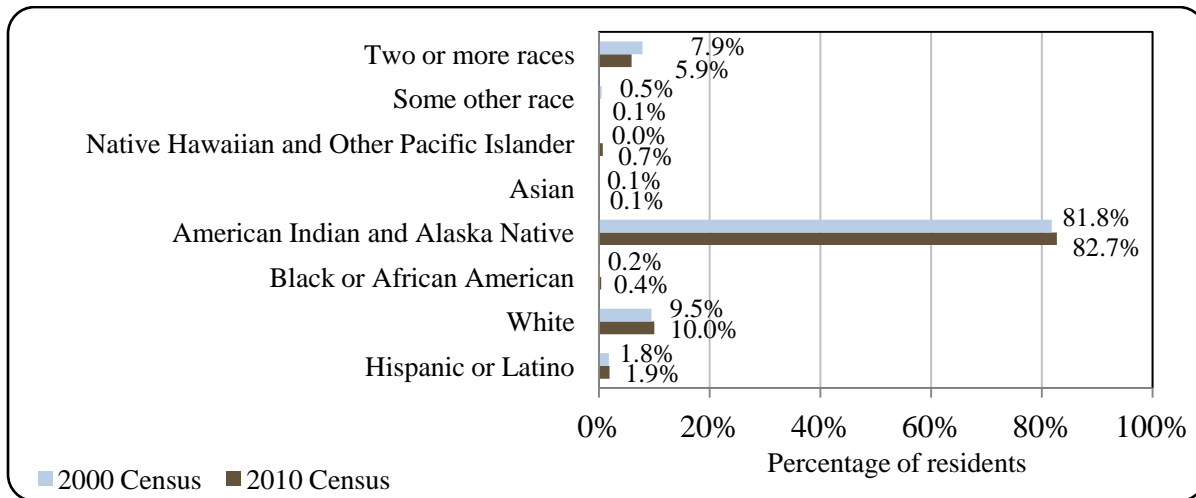
Table 1. Population in Metlakatla from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	1,407	-
2000	1,375	-
2001	-	1,345
2002	-	1,352
2003	-	1,327
2004	-	1,305
2005	-	1,343
2006	-	1,321
2007	-	1,279
2008	-	1,316
2009	-	1,330
2010	1,405	-

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>.

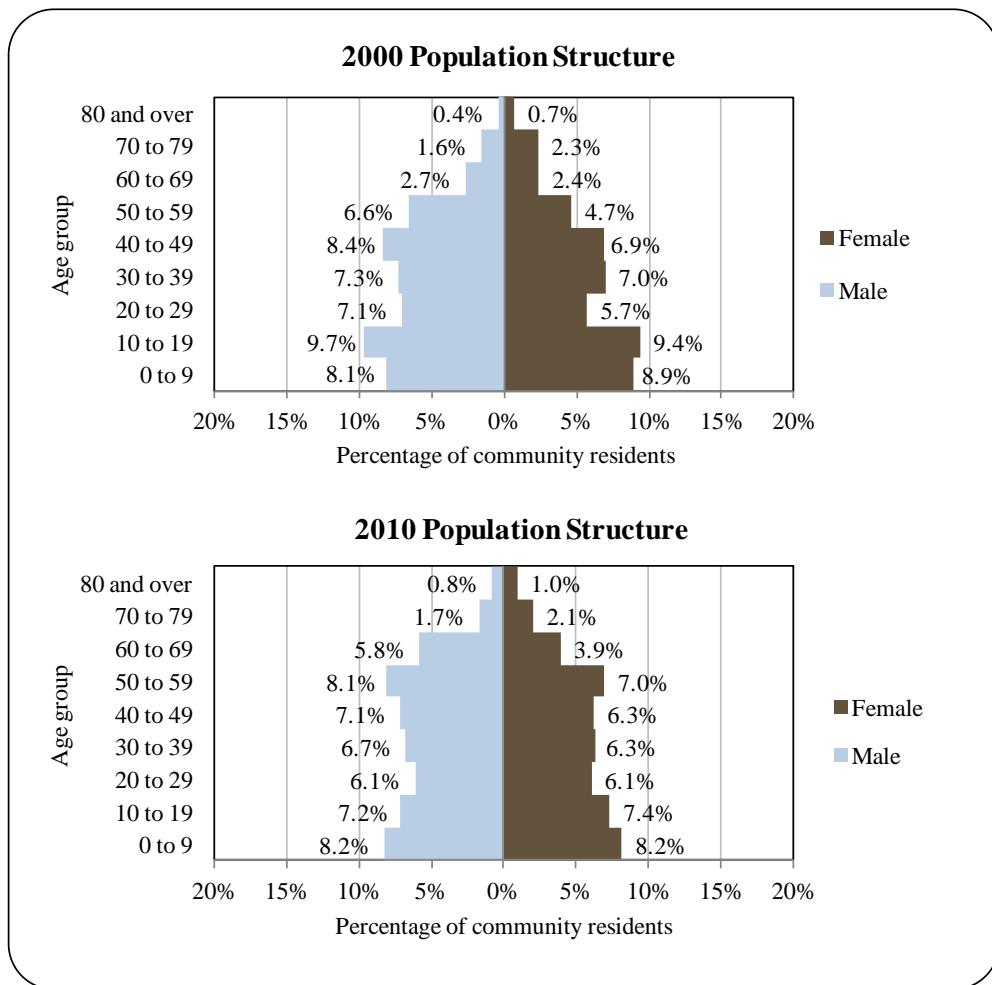
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Metlakatla: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the gender makeup of Metlakatla’s population (51.9% male and 48.1% female) was very close to the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Metlakatla residents was 35.7 years, close to the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 15.3% of Metlakatla’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Metlakatla in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 85.8% of Metlakatla residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 4.2% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 9.9% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 26.5% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 4.1% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 4.8% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 7.2% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

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



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

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The original homeland of the Tsimshian is between the Nass and Skeena Rivers in British Columbia, Canada, though at the time of European contact, several Tsimshian villages were located in southern Southeast Alaska at Hyder and Halibut Bay.⁴ In the ancient Tsimshian culture there were several individual tribes, each with its own chief and governing council. Within each tribe there are four major clans: the Eagle, or *Lachsgeek*; the Raven, or *Gunhada*; the Wolf, or *Lachgeebuu*; and the Killer Whale, or *Gisbuutwada*.⁵

(New) Metlakatla was founded in 1887 by a group of Canadian Tsimshian in search of religious freedom. In Canada in the mid-1800s, the Church of England was pursuing a mission to Westernize aboriginal peoples through converting them to Christianity. In 1857, a lay missionary named Reverend William Duncan was assigned to work with the Tsimshian in British Columbia. Rev. Duncan waited to begin teaching the Christian Gospels to the people until he had learned the Tsimshian language. Rev. Duncan and the community came into conflict with the Church of England when he refused to administer certain rituals and ceremonies that he felt the people were not yet prepared to participate in.^{6,7}

In order to remove the Tsimshian from the negative influence of these conflicts, Rev. Duncan initially moved them from Fort Simpson to Metlakatla, British Columbia (now known to the Tsimshian in Alaska as “Old Metlakatla”). However, conflicts with the church worsened, and around 1886, Rev. Duncan met with U.S. President Grover Cleveland to request land for the Tsimshian in their traditional territory in coastal Alaska. A group of men was selected by Duncan to travel by canoe to Alaskan waters to identify a site for a settlement. The search committee selected Annette Island, and in 1887, Rev. Duncan and a group of 826 Tsimshian traveled by ocean-going canoes to their new home. In 1891, the U.S. Congress officially declared Annette Island a federal Indian reservation.⁸ A later presidential proclamation in 1916 expanded the jurisdiction of the reservation to include the waters within 3,000 ft of the shorelines at mean low tide of Annette Island, and several smaller islands, rocks and islets in the area.⁹ The Tsimshian soon built a church, school, sawmill, and cannery, and constructed homes in an orderly grid pattern. Duncan continued to inspire and lead his followers until his death in 1918. In 1927, the community built a hydroelectric plant. During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed a large air base a few miles from town, which was later used for commercial amphibian flights to Ketchikan. The U.S. Coast Guard also maintained a base on the island until 1976.¹⁰

Today, a majority of Metlakatla’s population remains Tsimshian, but it is also home to individuals of diverse races, including tribal affiliations such as Tlingit, Haida, Aleut, Yup’ik, and other Alaska Native peoples. Members of other tribes are allowed to become members of the Metlakatla Indian Community by virtue of a clause in Metlakatla’s charter that specifically

⁴ Alaska Native Heritage Center (2008). *Eyak, Tlingit, Haida & Tsimshian: Who We Are*. Retrieved November 23, 2011 from www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/eyak.

⁵ Metlakatla Indian Community website. 2005. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://www.metlakatla.com/>.

⁶ 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.

⁷ See footnote 5.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Code of Federal Regulations (1963). Title 25 – Indians. Chapter I – Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. *Part 241—Indian Fishing in Alaska, 241.2(a)*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://law.justia.com/cfr/title25/25-1.0.1.10.95.html>.

¹⁰ See footnote 6.

allows such membership. The Annette Island Reserve is the only federal reservation for indigenous peoples in Alaska. The community was not part of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Local residents pursue a subsistence lifestyle. Salmon, halibut, cod, seaweed, clams, and waterfowl are important food sources.¹¹

Natural Resources and Environment

Metlakatla is located on Annette Island. The 86,000 acres that make up the Annette Island Reserve, and the waters within the Annette Island Fishery Reserve (waters surrounding Annette Island out to 3,000 ft), are managed by the Metlakatla Indian Community (Community) and are not subject to state jurisdiction. Commercial fishing within the Annette Island Fishery Reserve is limited to members of the Community.¹²

Metlakatla is in the maritime climate zone with warm winters, cool summers, and an average annual precipitation of 115 inches, along with 61 inches of snowfall. A record annual rainfall of 200 inches has been recorded. Average summer temperatures range from 36 to 52 °F, and average winter temperatures range from 28 to 42 °F.¹³ The topography of the Metlakatla Peninsula, the area of the island where the community is located, is relatively gentle and low-elevation. In contrast, most of Annette Island is mountainous, rising in elevation to over 3,500 ft above sea level. In the lowlands of the Metlakatla Peninsula, muskeg is the primary vegetation type due to poor drainage of soils. Some lowland forests are present in areas of greater drainage. Forests of hemlock, spruce, and cedar grow on mountain forests up to a tree-line at approximately 2,000 ft.¹⁴ Annette Island is adjacent to Gravina Island to the northwest, Revillagigedo Island to the north and east, and Duke Island to the south. It is bordered on the west by Nichols Passage and on the east by Revillagigedo Channel. Metlakatla is partly exposed to the ocean via Dixon Entrance to the south.

Much of the land surrounding the Annette Island Reserve is included in the Tongass National Forest. Approximately 95% of Southeast Alaska is federal land, of which 80% is part of the National Forest. At 16.8 million acres, the Tongass is the largest National Forest in the United States. It is managed to produce resource values, products, and services in a way that also sustains the diversity and productivity of ecosystems, including viable populations of native and some non-native species and their habitats, sustainable fish and wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, hunting, trapping and game viewing opportunities, aquatic habitat quality, scenic quality, and subsistence opportunities for rural residents.¹⁵

Protected areas near Metlakatla include Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness, several roadless areas within the Tongass National Forest, and Dall Bay State Marine Park. Misty Fjords National Monument is the largest Wilderness Area in the Tongass National Forest, which encompasses a total of 2,142,234 acres on the mainland as well as the eastern shore of Revillagigedo Island. The topography of the National Monument is characterized by deep valleys, steep slopes, and sharp inter-valley ridges formed by volcanoes and carved by glaciers. Cliffs and fjordsides rise thousands of ft from the water. Unique geological features are found within

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Pacific Rim Planners, Inc. (1977). *Annette Islands Land Use & Housing Plan*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Metlakatla-LUP-1977.pdf>.

¹³ See footnote 6.

¹⁴ See footnote 12.

¹⁵ U.S. Forest Service (2008). *Tongass National Forest: Land and Resource Management Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from http://tongass-fpadjust.net/Documents/2008_Forest_Plan.pdf.

the Wilderness Area, such as mineral springs and volcanic lava flows. Wildlife commonly seen within Misty Fjords National Monument includes orcas and porpoises, mountain goats, and bears. The area receives very high visitation rates each year.¹⁶

Four roadless areas are located in proximity to Annette Island, including 30,941 acres on the southwest quarter of Revilligiedo Island (Revilla Roadless Area), 53,559 acres spread between the Cleveland Peninsula and the southeast shore of Revilligiedo Island (South Revilla Roadless Area), 46,863 acres on Duke Island (Duke Roadless Area), and 38,978 acres on Gravina Island (Gravina Roadless Area). None of these roadless areas contain areas of LUD II (land-use designation II), which would be “permanently managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland characteristics.”¹⁷ The status of roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest has been a controversial issue in recent years. The Roadless Area Conservation Rule (RACR) was instated in 2001, prohibiting road construction and timber harvesting in 58.5 million acres of roadless areas in the National Forest System. Lawsuits were filed following the RACR, and an exemption was granted for the Tongass National Forests in 2003. A coalition of Alaska Natives, recreation groups, and environmental groups filed a lawsuit in 2009 seeking to reinstate the rule, and on March 4, 2011, the Tongass Exemption was repealed. As of 2012, the RACR applies to roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest.¹⁸

In addition, Dall Bay State Marine Park is located at the southwest end of Gravina Island. The Marine Park covers 585 acres of tidelands.¹⁹ Marine Parks are intended to protect habitat, and fishing activities are not limited within their boundaries.²⁰

Mineral deposits in southern Southeast Alaska include platinum, nickel and associated metals on Duke Island, polymetallic (precious and base metals), and base metal deposits (copper, lead, zinc, with minor silver and barite) identified on Gravina and Prince of Wales Islands, as well as uranium and thorium deposits on southern Prince of Wales Island.²¹ There are no existing mining claims on Duke Island. The southern end of Gravina Island has a long history of mineral exploration and gold mining, and there is a potential for future mine development on the Island.²²

Natural hazards that have been identified as risks in the Metlakatla region include flooding, wildfire, earthquake, snow and avalanche, tsunami and seiche, severe weather, landslides, and erosion. A low risk of drought was also identified in the region.²³

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable

¹⁶ U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness*. Retrieved April 25, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/resources/wilderness/Misty.pdf.

¹⁷ U.S. Forest Service (2003). *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations. Volume I: Final SEIS Appendix A, B, D, E*. Retrieved April 25, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_I.pdf.

¹⁸ U.S. Forest Service (2011). *Status of Roadless Area Conservation Rule*. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/resources/pubs/issuepapers/issuepaper_RoadlessRules-201108.pdf.

¹⁹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (2011). *Dall Bay State Marine Park*. Retrieved April 25, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/aspunits/marinepark/dallbay.htm>.

²⁰ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (2002). *Marine Protected Areas in Alaska: Recommendations for a Public Process*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/pdfs/5j02-08.pdf>.

²¹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (2011). *Mineral Resources of Alaska Map*. Retrieved April 3, 2012 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>.

²² U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations. Volume II: Appendix C – Part I*. Retrieved April 3, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_II.pdf.

²³ State of Alaska. 2002. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

active environmental cleanup sites located in Metlakatla as of May 2012.²⁴

Current Economy²⁵

Metlakatla's economy is based primarily on commercial fishing, fish processing, and services. The community built a salmon hatchery on Tamgas Creek, which releases millions of fry of all five salmon species.²⁶ In 2010, 80 Metlakatla residents held state commercial fishing permits, with the largest number of permits held in fisheries for salmon, herring, sea cucumber, and halibut (see the *Commercial Fishing* section of this profile). Residents also rely on subsistence harvest of salmon, halibut, clams, and waterfowl as food sources.²⁷

In 2010, the largest employer was the Metlakatla Indian Community, which operates the hatchery, the tribal court, and all local services and utilities. The second largest employer, Annette Island Packing Company, is a cold storage facility owned by the Community. Other top employers include the school district, Metlakatla Housing Authority, the state government, Metlakatla Power & Light, and several private companies. A cannery and two sawmills are no longer in operation. The community is also interested in developing tourism.^{28,29}

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,³⁰ in 2010, the per capita income in Metlakatla was estimated to be \$18,909 and the median household income was estimated to be \$43,672. This represents an increase in per capita income in Metlakatla, from \$16,140 in 2000. However, when accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³¹ it is shown to have decreased from a real per capita income of \$21,224 in 2000. Median household income in 2000 was \$43,516 in Metlakatla, and when accounting for inflation, real median household income is shown to have been \$57,223, revealing a decrease in real median household income in the community as well from 2000 to 2010. In 2010, Metlakatla ranked 163rd of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 169th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

Although Metlakatla's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,³² additional evidence for a decrease in per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

²⁴ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

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

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ 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/>.

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ 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>).

³² 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.

(DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Metlakatla in 2010 is \$12,478.³³ This decline in income between 2000 and 2010 is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission,³⁴ indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. 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 the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a slightly lower percentage of Metlakatla residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (63.2%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, approximately 9.2% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaska residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 10.2%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 22.3%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁵

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the Metlakatla workforce (73.5%) was estimated to be employed in the public sector, along with 16.1% in the public sector, 9.3% that were self-employed, and 1.1% that were unpaid family workers. Of the 547 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number was estimated to be working in educational services, health care and social assistance (28%), public administration (16.8%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (10.6%), and manufacturing (10.1%). The occupations in which the greatest percentages of the workforce were estimated to be employed were management/professional (38.6%), service (25.4%), and production/transportation/material moving (15.2%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

It is important to note that the number of individuals employed by fishing is probably underestimated in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. In 2010, 5.1% of the Metlakatla civilian labor force was estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining industries, and 9.9% was estimated to be employed in natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations. A breakdown of this occupation category reveals that only 12 workers (2.2% of the civilian labor force) were estimated to be employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

³³ See footnotes 29 and 30.

³⁴ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³⁵ See footnote 29.

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

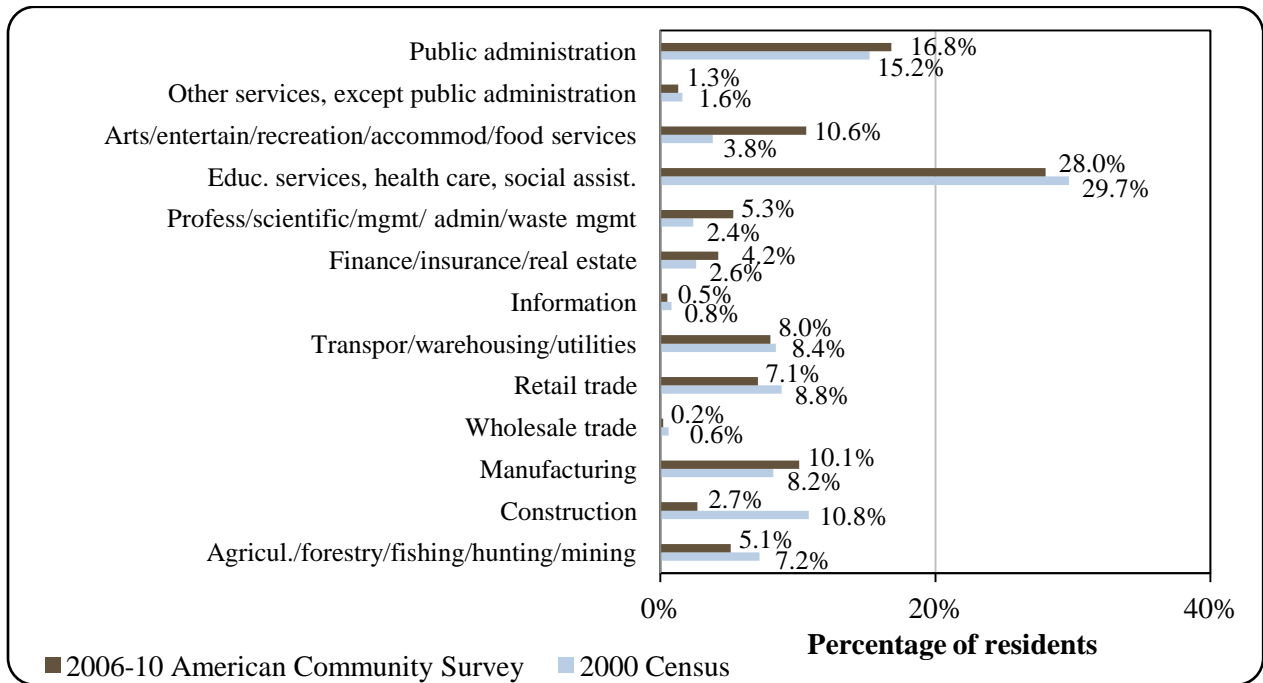
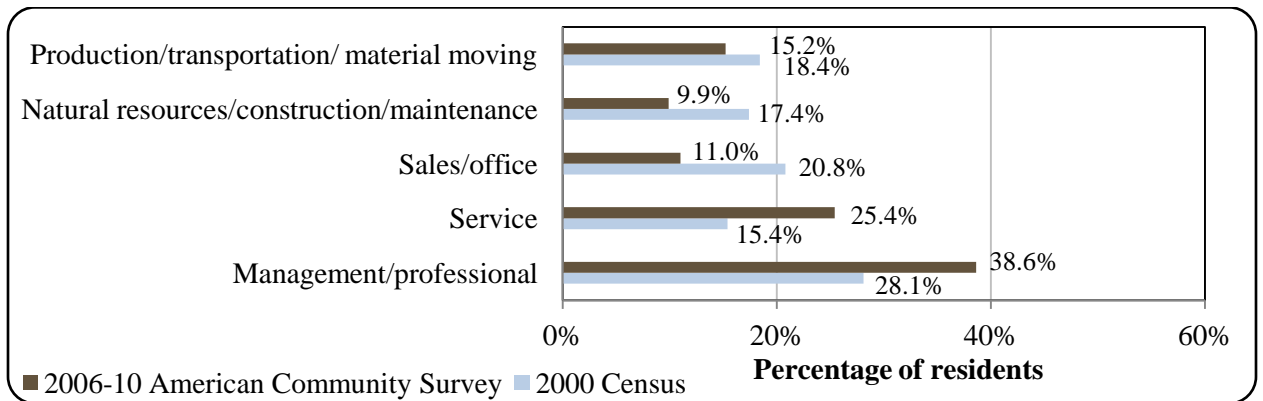


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Metlakatla (U.S. Census).



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 664 employed residents in 2010, of which 69.9% were employed in local government, 9.6% in trade, transportation and utilities industries, 8.4% in financial activities, 2% in construction, 2% in educational and health services, 1.7% in leisure and hospitality, 0.8% in professional and businesses services, 0.6% in information, 0.3% in natural resources and mining, and 1.2% in other industries.³⁶ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

³⁶ Ibid.

Governance

Metlakatla is a traditional Tsimshian community located on federal reservation lands. Metlakatla was not included under ANCSA, and is not federally recognized as a Native village. Instead, a federally-recognized Tribe is located in Metlakatla – the Metlakatla Indian Community. The Metlakatla Indian Community incorporated in 1944, and is governed by a 12-member tribal council, mayor, secretary, and treasurer.³⁷ The community also has a five-member school board and several municipal employees. Metlakatla is not part of an organized borough. Because of its status as a federal Indian reservation, there are no local taxes. All reservation lands (86,000-acre Annette Island) and waters out to 3,000 ft surrounding the Island are controlled by the Tribe, and are not subject to state jurisdiction. The Tribe regulates commercial fishing in these waters, operates its own court system, and provides community services, including police and fire/rescue services and utilities.³⁸

Annual municipal revenue in Metlakatla increased between 2000 and 2009, from just over \$16 million per year from 2000 to 2002 to over \$22 million per year from 2005 to 2009. No information was reported regarding total community revenue in Metlakatla in 2010. Given the lack of sales tax collected in Metlakatla, no sales tax revenue was reported between 2000 and 2010. Local revenue sources in Metlakatla during the period included leases and rentals, fees, fines, and charges related to government services, revenues from hatchery harvest, fish packing and boat loans, and revenue from gaming. Outside revenue sources included federal grants in some years for projects such as clinic construction, and several fisheries-related grants. These included a \$2.5 million dollar grant in 2003 toward harbor improvements and construction, and almost \$200,000 in 2004 to upgrade the local fish processing plant and state revenue sharing. Metlakatla also received state funding through the State Revenue Sharing program (contributions of \$3,000 per year from 2000 to 2003) and the Community Revenue Sharing program (contributions of approximately \$170,000 per year in 2009 and 2010). Information about selected aspects of Metlakatla's community revenue is presented in Table 2.

Ketchikan has the nearest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the U.S. Forest Service, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. An enforcement office of the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is also located in Ketchikan, while Juneau hosts the Alaska Regional Office of the NMFS, as well as the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories. Juneau also has the closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The NOAA National Weather Service has a weather station on Annette Island, south of the main community of Metlakatla.

³⁷ Metlakatla Indian Community (2005). Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://www.metlakatla.com/community.php>.

³⁸ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Metlakatla 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	\$16,228,568	n/a	\$4,170	n/a
2001	\$16,318,040	n/a	\$3,707	n/a
2002	\$16,249,076	n/a	\$3,681	n/a
2003	\$17,233,016	n/a	\$3,631	\$2,500,000
2004	\$18,416,712	n/a	n/a	\$198,215
2005	\$21,046,215	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$21,401,324	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$23,227,123	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$31,018,039	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	\$22,292,405	n/a	\$167,318	n/a
2010	\$23,055,383	n/a	\$171,177	n/a

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (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 Commerce, 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 Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Metlakatla is accessible by air and water. The Annette Island Airport, located approximately 6 miles south of town, is owned and operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community. The Airport has a 7,493-ft-long and 150-ft-wide asphalt runway, and a 5,709-ft-long by 150-ft-wide gravel crosswind runway.³⁹ As of early June 2012, roundtrip airfare between Metlakatla and Anchorage was \$462.⁴⁰ Two seaplane bases are also available, with scheduled floatplane service from Ketchikan.^{41,42} The state ferry serves Metlakatla from Ketchikan between spring and fall.⁴³ As of summer 2012, a one-way adult passenger fare on the Alaska Marine

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴¹ National Ocean Service (2011). U.S. Coast Pilot 8, Pacific Coast Alaska: Dixon Entrance to Cape Spencer, 33rd Edition. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/coastpilot/files/cp8/CP8-33ed-reduced.pdf>.

⁴² See footnote 38.

⁴³ Ibid.

Highway System from Metlakatla to Ketchikan was \$25.⁴⁴ In addition to the state ferry terminal, port facilities in Metlakatla include an oil company pier, a city pier, a packing company wharf, a barge terminal, a barge ramp, two marine way rail haul-outs, and public and privately owned small-craft facilities, including two small boat harbors.

Facilities

Water for the main community of Metlakatla is sourced from a concrete dam on Chester Lake. The water is chlorinated and stored in a 200,000-gallon water tank. A second water source, Yellow Hill Lake, serves Annette and the airport, but the water is not treated. In the main area of the community, a piped gravity sewage system provides primary treatment in an aerated lagoon with effluent discharge through an ocean outfall. The Metlakatla Indian Community operates the piped water and sewer system, which serves the school and 485 homes that are fully plumbed. The airport area uses individual septic tanks. Metlakatla's water system and landfill do not require state permits because the Annette Island Reserve is not within state jurisdiction. The Community provides refuse collection services. Electricity in Metlakatla is provided by two hydroelectric facilities, at Purple Lake and Chester Lake, as well as the Centennial Diesel Plant. Police services are provided by the Metlakatla Police Department, and fire and rescue services are provided by Metlakatla Volunteer Fire, Emergency Medical Services(EMS) and an Ambulance.⁴⁵ The nearest state trooper post is in Ketchikan.⁴⁶

Additional community facilities and services include Metlakatla Town Hall, Tribal Court, Tribal Juvenile Court and Tribal Appellate Court, a senior center, Metlakatla Indian Community Bingo Hall, a teen hall, the Lepquinum Activity Center, a Boys and Girls Club, a public library, and a school library. A museum is also present in the community. Telephone, internet, and cable service are all available in Metlakatla.⁴⁷

Medical Services

Local health care is provided by the Annette Island Service Unit, a clinic owned by the Tribal Council and operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community. The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center, as well as a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have marine, floatplane, and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and volunteers. Alternative health care is provided by the Metlakatla Volunteer Fire/EMS/Ambulance.⁴⁸ The nearest hospital is located in Ketchikan.

Educational Opportunities

There are three schools in Metlakatla. As of 2011, Richard Johnson Elementary School had 139 students and 11 teachers, Charles R. Leask Sr. Middle School had 59 students and 9

⁴⁴ Price retrieved April 24, 2012 from http://www.dot.state.ak.us/amhs/doc/fares/met_fares.pdf.

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁴⁷ See footnote 45.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

teachers, and Metlakatla High School had 81 students and 15 teachers.⁴⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

The Metlakatla Indian Community manages exclusive fisheries within the waters of the Annette Island Fishery Reserve (Fishery Reserve). The boundaries of the Fishery Reserve were designated in a Presidential Proclamation on April 28, 1916, and include the “waters within 3,000 ft from the shorelines at mean low tide of Annette Island, Ham Island, Walker Island, Lewis Island, Spire Island, Hemlock Island, and adjacent rocks and islets, located within the broken line upon the diagram attached to and made a part of said Proclamation; and also the bays of said islands, rocks, and islets.” Commercial fishing within the Fishery Reserve is limited to members of the Metlakatla Indian Community, and members of the Community are not required to obtain a license or permit from the State of Alaska to engage in fishing in the waters of the Annette Islands Fishery Reserve.⁵⁰ The use of most fish traps was prohibited in Alaska started in 1959, but this general ban on fish traps did not include those traps operated by Indian villages.⁵¹ In 1963, the Secretary of the Interior formally authorized the use of four fish traps within the Annette Island Fishery Reserve for the harvest of salmon. Fishing for salmon with traps is permitted during the same fishing season when purse seine fisheries are underway, as determined by the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for Commercial Fishing (Alaska Board of Fish). Other forms of commercial fishing within the Fishery Reserve must be in accordance with season and gear restrictions established by the Alaska Board of Fish, or authorized by the Secretary in response to a request by the Metlakatla Indian Community.⁵²

Members of the Metlakatla Indian Community are also engaged in commercial fisheries beyond the boundaries of the Annette Island Fishery Reserve, including fisheries for salmon, herring, sea cucumber, halibut, groundfish, and “other finfish” (see the *Commercial Fishing* section below). Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.⁵³ In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery. Commercial catch of herring for human consumption began in 1878 in Alaska, while harvest of herring for bait began around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s.⁵⁴

Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gill net, troll, and set gill net gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine

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

⁵⁰ Code of Federal Regulations (1963). Title 25 – Indians. Chapter I – Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. *Part 241—Indian Fishing in Alaska, 241.2(a)*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://law.justia.com/cfr/title25/25-1.0.1.10.95.html>.

⁵¹ U.S. Dept. of the Interior (1959). *General Use of Fish Traps Barred in Alaska Salmon Fishery*. Retrieved April 25, 2012 from <http://www.fws.gov/news/historic/1959/19590309.pdf>.

⁵² See footnote 50.

⁵³ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). “The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska.” *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

gear, although the species harvested are typically pink and chum, the salmon species with lowest ex-vessel value. Other salmon fisheries target the higher value species (sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska's proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty, which was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.⁵⁵ Bait herring fisheries take place during the winter each year in Southeast Alaska, while roe is harvested in the spring. Bait and sac roe fisheries use purse seine and set gillnet gear, and roe is also harvested in spawn-on-kelp closed-pound fisheries.⁵⁶ A "closed-pound" is a single, floating, rectangular frame structure with suspended webbing that is used to enclose herring long enough for them to spawn on kelp included in the enclosure.⁵⁷

A state-managed sablefish fishery currently takes place in the inside waters of Chatham and Clarence Straits, north of Metlakatla, as well as in Dixon Entrance to the south. Pacific halibut fisheries in Southeast Alaska are managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species that take place in outside waters. Halibut and Pacific cod fisheries utilize longline gear, while the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery uses dinglebar troll gear, a salmon power troll gear modified with a heavy metal bar to fish for groundfish. Management of the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery includes a winter closure for all users (except longliners) to protect nest-guarding males. Demersal rockfish are caught as bycatch in the halibut longline and trawl fisheries. A small directed fishery for flatfish (other than halibut) has also taken place in Southeast inside waters in recent decades, but effort has declined since 1999.⁵⁸

Crab fisheries in Southeast Alaska target red, golden, and blue king crab, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab. Dive fisheries for sea cucumber and sea urchin began to grow in Southeast Alaska in recent decades.⁵⁹ The impact of an increasing sea otter population in Southeast Alaska on stocks of sea cucumber and sea urchin has led to significant economic losses in these fisheries in recent years.⁶⁰ It is also important to note that the waters between Annette and Gravina Islands are included in a Dive Fishery Research Control Area, and are closed year-round to harvest of sea cucumbers and sea urchins.⁶¹

The community of Metlakatla is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, but as of August 2013 had not established a CQE non-profit. Metlakatla is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program.

⁵⁵ See footnote 53.

⁵⁶ See footnote 54.

⁵⁷ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (2011). *2011 Southeast Alaska Herring Spawn-On-Kelp Pound Fishery Management Plan*. Regional Information Report No. 1J11-01. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/RIR.1J.2011.01.PDF>.

⁵⁸ See footnote 54.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ McDowell Group (2011). *Sea Otter Impacts on Commercial Fisheries in Southeast Alaska*. Prepared for Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from <http://www.scribd.com/doc/74857876/MCDOWELL-GROUP-2011-Sea-Otter-Impacts-Report>.

⁶¹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Marine Protected Areas Task Force. 2002. *Marine Protected Areas in Alaska: Recommendations for a Public Process*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/pdfs/5j02-08.pdf>.

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list noted one registered processing plant in Metlakatla. Annette Island Packing Co. is a Native-owned seafood processing facility which began operations in 1891. According to a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the AFSC in 2011, in 2010, Annette Island Packing Co. employed a maximum of 120 workers. The facility primarily processes salmon, herring, sea cucumbers, and geoduck clams.⁶²

Fisheries-Related Revenue

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

Commercial Fishing

In addition to exclusive tribal fisheries that take place within the waters of the Annette Island Reserve, Metlakatla residents also participate in state and federally-managed commercial fisheries as crew license holders, fishing vessel owners, and permit and quota share holders. The greatest number of residents were engaged in fisheries for salmon, herring, and shellfish between 2000 and 2010, and some were also involved in fisheries for halibut, groundfish, "other finfish", and crab.

Metlakatla ranked 44th in landings and 48th in ex-vessel revenue out of 67 Alaskan ports that received landings in 2010. That year, one fish buyer and one shore-side processing facility were in operation. Landings and ex-vessel revenue information are considered confidential from 2001 to 2010 due to the small number of fish buyers. In the year 2000, when five fish buyers and three shore-side processing facilities were in operation, a total of 101,796 net lb of landings were reported by Metlakatla fish buyers, generating a total of \$246,842 in ex-vessel revenue (Table 5).

The number of fish buyers and shore-side processing facilities declined through the 2000-2010 period, although at least one buyer and one processor were present each year. The number of vessels landing catch in Metlakatla also declined over time, from 33 in 2000 to 12 in 2010. In 2010, 72 residents held crew licenses and 58 were the primary owner of a fishing vessel. Both of these numbers represent declines from the year 2000, when 98 crew licenses were held and 69 vessels were primarily owned by residents. Also in 2010, 50 vessels were listed as homeported in Metlakatla. This information about the commercial fishing sector in Metlakatla is presented in Table 5.

In 2010, 80 Metlakatla residents held a total of 108 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). Of these, 61 were salmon permits, 20 were held for herring fisheries, 18 were held for "other shellfish", 6 were held in the halibut fishery, 2 were held in state groundfish fisheries, and 1 was held in a state crab fishery. In addition, Metlakatla residents held "other finfish" CFEC permits from 2000 to 2008. Information about CFEC permits is presented in Table 4, and further description of permit numbers and trends is included below.

Of 61 salmon CFEC permits held in 2010, 45 were statewide hand troll permits, 10 were for the Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery, 4 were for the Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery, and 2 permits were held in the statewide power gurdy troll fishery. In total, 13 salmon permits

⁶² Personal communication with plant employee, June 1, 2012.

(21%) were actively fished in 2010. A larger portion of purse seine (80%) and drift gillnet (75%) permits were actively fished, while only 2% of hand troll permits were actively fished in 2010. Of the two power gurdy troll permits held in 2010, one was actively fished (50%). The number of Metlakatla residents holding salmon CFEC permits, the total number of permits held, and the percentage of salmon permits that were actively fished remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010.

Of 20 herring CFEC permits held in 2010, 19 were held in the Southeast Alaska herring roe and food/bait gillnet fishery and 1 was held in the Southeast Alaska roe herring purse seine fishery. The purse seine permit was actively fished in 2010, and 18 of 19 gillnet permits were actively fished. The number of herring permits held in Metlakatla fluctuated between 13 held in 2000 and a peak of 26 held in 2004. In most years between 2000 and 2010, a high percentage of herring permits were actively fished.

Of 18 “other shellfish” CFEC permits held in 2010, 14 were held in the Southeast Alaska dive fishery for sea cucumber, and 4 were held in the shrimp pot gear fishery. None of the shrimp permits were actively fished in 2010, while 11 of 14 sea cucumber permits were actively fished that year (79%). The number of “other shellfish” permits held remained relatively constant from 2000 to 2010, although the number of permit holders increased steadily, from 10 in 2000 to 17 in 2010. It is important to note that Metlakatla residents also held two permits in the dive fishery for sea urchins in 2000, although the permits were not actively fished that year. One permit was also held from 2000 to 2003 in the dive fishery for geoduck, but was not actively fished in any of these years.

Of six halibut permits held in 2010, five were actively fished in 2010 (83%). All six permits were associated with longline gear. Five were for use on vessels 60 ft in length or shorter, and one was for use on vessels longer than 60 ft in length. The number of halibut CFEC permits held in Metlakatla decreased slightly over the 2000-2010 period, from nine held in the year 2000. In most years during the period, a high percentage of halibut permits were actively fished.

In addition, in 2010, Metlakatla residents held two groundfish permits and one crab permit, although none of these were actively fished that year. One of the groundfish permits was held in the Gulf of Alaska miscellaneous saltwater finfish fishery, associated with longline gear and vessels under 60 ft in length. The second groundfish permit was held in the Southeast Alaska demersal rockfish fishery, associated with longline gear for use on vessels under 60 ft in length. The crab permit was held in the Southeast Alaska Dungeness crab fishery. Groundfish permits were actively fished in two years during the 2000-2010 period (2000 and 2008), while a crab permit was actively fished in 2003 only. “Other finfish” permits were not actively fished in any year from 2000 to 2010. The number of CFEC groundfish and “other finfish” permits held in Metlakatla both declined over the period, while the number of CFEC crab permits remained relatively stable. CFEC permit information is presented in Table 4.

In addition to CFEC permits, Metlakatla residents also held federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits and Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) between 2000 and 2010. In 2000, 11 Metlakatla residents held groundfish LLPs, decreasing to 10 groundfish LLPs held each year from 2001 to 2010. In 2000, 45% of the groundfish LLPs were actively fished, declining to 20% actively fished by 2010. No federal crab LLPs were held between 2000 and 2010 in Metlakatla. The number of FFPs held between 2000 and 2010 stayed constant at one permit each year. The FFP was actively fished in seven years during this period, including in 2010. This information is also presented in Table 4.

Between 2000 and 2010, Metlakatla residents held quota share accounts and quota shares in federal catch share fisheries for halibut and sablefish, with the highest level of participation in the halibut fishery. The number of halibut quota share account holders in Metlakatla was 15 in the year 2000, declining to seven by 2010. The number of quota shares held also decreased over the period, from 518,983 in 2000 to 279,731 in 2010. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment initially increased to 30% higher than 2000 levels in 2005, and then decreased to almost 50% below 2000 levels by 2010. Information about federal halibut catch share participation is presented in Table 6. One sablefish quota share account was held each year in Metlakatla from 2000 and 2010, and the number of quota shares remained constant at 26 shares over the period. Information about federal sablefish catch share participation is presented in Table 7. No Metlakatla residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in the federal crab catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010 (Table 8).

Given that three or fewer processing plants were present per year between 2000 and 2010, landings and ex-vessel revenue in Metlakatla are considered confidential for individual fisheries (Table 9), although overall landings and revenue were reported in the year 2000 (Table 5). More information is available regarding landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Metlakatla vessel owners, including all delivery locations. Landings by Metlakatla vessel owners were reported for all years between 2000 and 2010 for salmon, herring, “other shellfish”, and halibut fisheries. On average, 1,035,022 net lb of salmon were landed per year by Metlakatla vessel owners between 2000 and 2010, valued on average at \$309,603; an average of 590,033 net lb of herring were landed per year, valued on average at \$164,914; an average of 49,339 net lb of halibut were landed per year, valued on average at \$152,296; and an average of 45,054 net lb of “other shellfish” were landed per year, valued on average at \$94,685 in ex-vessel revenue. In addition, “other groundfish” landings were reported for all years during the period except 2002 and 2008, for which years the information is considered confidential due to the small number of participants. For those years in which “other shellfish” data can be reported, an average of 2,299 net lb were landed per year, valued on average at \$1,440 in ex-vessel revenue. Landings and ex-vessel revenue in other fisheries are considered confidential in all years from 2000 and 2010. Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Metlakatla vessel owners is presented in Table 10.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (In Millions of U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Metlakatla: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	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	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</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>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$16.2</i>	<i>\$16.3</i>	<i>\$16.2</i>	<i>\$17.2</i>	<i>\$18.4</i>	<i>\$21</i>	<i>\$21.4</i>	<i>\$23.2</i>	<i>\$31</i>	<i>\$22.3</i>	<i>23.1</i>

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

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, 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 Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (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 financial statements. Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (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, Metlakatla: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Active permits	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2
	% of permits fished	45%	40%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	10%	20%	20%
	Total permit holders	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	16	19	19	19	16	16	16	17	16	16	18
	Fished permits	5	9	11	11	10	9	10	12	10	7	11
	% of permits fished	31%	47%	57%	57%	62%	56%	62%	70%	62%	43%	61%
	Total permit holders	10	14	15	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	17
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	9	8	8	6	7	5	6	7	7	6	6
	Fished permits	8	7	5	6	5	4	6	7	5	4	5
	% of permits fished	89%	88%	63%	100%	71%	80%	100%	100%	71%	67%	83%
	Total permit holders	9	8	8	6	7	5	6	7	7	6	6
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	13	17	17	23	26	22	16	15	20	21	20
	Fished permits	10	14	17	23	24	19	8	14	20	21	19
	% of permits fished	77%	82%	100%	100%	92%	86%	50%	93%	100%	100%	95%
	Total permit holders	11	17	19	25	28	23	19	17	22	23	21

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	11	9	6	3	3	3	3	6	5	5	2
	Fished permits	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	8	7	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	1
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
	Total permit holders	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	60	59	60	60	60	60	61	59	60	60	61
	Fished permits	15	12	17	19	16	19	15	16	16	14	13
	% of permits fished	25%	20%	28%	32%	27%	32%	25%	27%	27%	23%	21%
	Total permit holders	58	59	59	59	60	59	58	56	59	58	61
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>108</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>48</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>38%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>44%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>80</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 Metlakatla: 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 Metlakatla ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Metlakatla ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Metlakatla ^{2,5}
2000	98	5	3	69	55	33	101,796	\$246,842
2001	97	2	2	70	56	28	-	-
2002	93	1	2	66	53	30	-	-
2003	88	2	2	68	58	49	-	-
2004	91	2	2	72	64	62	-	-
2005	65	2	2	62	57	44	-	-
2006	64	3	1	59	49	26	-	-
2007	64	2	1	54	45	42	-	-
2008	65	2	1	56	47	24	-	-
2009	68	2	1	61	52	23	-	-
2010	72	1	1	58	50	12	-	-

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 Metlakatla: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	15	518,983	73,200
2001	15	518,983	76,410
2002	12	280,482	39,978
2003	13	307,584	43,294
2004	11	263,565	45,216
2005	10	232,919	42,746
2006	10	232,919	41,575
2007	11	264,198	37,753
2008	7	272,781	28,445
2009	7	272,781	22,994
2010	7	279,731	20,667

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 Metlakatla: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	1	26	3
2001	1	26	2
2002	1	26	2
2003	1	26	3
2004	1	26	3
2005	1	26	3
2006	1	26	3
2007	1	26	2
2008	1	26	2
2009	1	26	2
2010	1	26	2

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 Metlakatla: 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 Metlakatla: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	101,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	\$246,842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Metlakatla Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	95523	34788	51317	68330	68375	45106	60821	53521	29656	13752	21535
Herring	485044	395189	377808	793851	432097	737702	703895	602093	802154	519526	641008
Other Groundfish	7282	597	-	1003	1778	2649	3763	2102	-	1002	518
Other Shellfish	21808	28850	52382	79060	62764	14535	70295	60653	23603	42305	39339
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	1140138	1185261	782581	1489997	1045020	1794885	789665	485225	813122	864703	994642
<i>Total²</i>	<i>1749795</i>	<i>1644685</i>	<i>1264088</i>	<i>2432241</i>	<i>1610034</i>	<i>2594877</i>	<i>1628439</i>	<i>1203594</i>	<i>1668535</i>	<i>1441288</i>	<i>1697042</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	\$237,876	\$68,990	\$108,361	\$196,103	\$202,172	\$135,690	\$227,794	\$224,549	\$125,486	\$44,226	\$104,010
Herring	\$139,938	\$85,985	\$105,169	\$201,010	\$133,518	\$130,197	\$107,253	\$140,890	\$375,825	\$229,465	\$164,807
Other Groundfish	\$5,624	\$226	-	\$749	\$1,142	\$1,299	\$2,292	\$672	-	\$623	\$334
Other Shellfish	\$54,407	\$55,663	\$79,605	\$121,817	\$133,435	\$37,136	\$140,815	\$165,232	\$57,941	\$96,749	\$98,741
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$337,407	\$294,463	\$154,137	\$274,754	\$278,812	\$379,213	\$291,387	\$203,615	\$432,220	\$338,089	\$421,539
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$775,252</i>	<i>\$505,327</i>	<i>\$447,273</i>	<i>\$794,433</i>	<i>\$749,078</i>	<i>\$683,534</i>	<i>\$769,541</i>	<i>\$734,958</i>	<i>\$991,472</i>	<i>\$709,153</i>	<i>\$789,430</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

From 2000 to 2010, the number of active sport fish guide businesses declined from three to one, while the number of licensed sport fish guides present in Metlakatla declined from four to one. No kept/released statistics from charter logbook data were reported by ADF&G for Metlakatla.⁶³ Metlakatla residents purchased between 132 and 186 sportfishing licenses per year, irrespective of point of sale. The number of licenses sold in Metlakatla varied from 0 to 86 per year. The fact that a greater number of residents purchased licenses than the number purchased in the community indicates that Metlakatla is not a primary hub for sportfishing tourism, and also suggests that Metlakatla residents travel elsewhere to purchase licenses and prepare for their own sportfishing activity. Metlakatla's proximity to Ketchikan, a major hub for sportfishing activity in Southeast Alaska, may explain this pattern.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶⁴ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted harvesting of the following species by Metlakatla sport fishermen. In freshwater, coho salmon and cutthroat trout were targeted. In saltwater, anglers targeted Chinook, chum, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, lingcod, Pacific cod, Pacific halibut, and rockfish. The survey also noted sport harvest of shrimp, Dungeness crab, and hardshell clams by Metlakatla sport fishers.

Metlakatla is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area A – Ketchikan. Looking at this regional scale between 2000 and 2010, there was significantly greater saltwater sportfishing activity than freshwater, although both were important. The following numbers of saltwater angler days were recorded: between 30 and 50 thousand non-Alaska resident angler days per year and between 26 and 57 thousand resident angler days per year. With regard to freshwater sportfishing, Alaska residents fished between 3,295 and 9,128 angler days per year, while non-Alaska resident sport fishermen fished between 3,370 and 5,920 angler days per year. This information about the sportfishing sector in Metlakatla is also presented in Table 11.

⁶³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

⁶⁴ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Metlakatla: 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 Metlakatla ²
2000	3	4	160	0
2001	2	3	132	0
2002	1	2	147	46
2003	1	2	165	77
2004	0	2	173	86
2005	2	1	186	80
2006	2	3	173	88
2007	1	2	153	80
2008	0	2	137	76
2009	1	1	154	72
2010	1	1	151	65

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	40,452	42,813	3,550	9,128
2001	37,054	32,446	4,673	6,745
2002	40,723	38,219	5,920	6,156
2003	36,096	30,347	4,525	5,082
2004	49,461	42,810	3,370	7,892
2005	52,717	34,966	4,984	4,854
2006	42,931	28,490	4,724	3,295
2007	50,001	26,364	4,391	4,289
2008	47,189	31,542	4,344	5,350
2009	44,074	57,006	4,655	8,224
2010	37,842	27,676	3,456	4,398

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

Metlakatla residents rely on subsistence harvest as a source of food. Important species used for subsistence purposes include salmon, halibut, clams, and waterfowl.⁶⁵ Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported by ADF&G regarding the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes or per capita harvest of subsistence resources by Metlakatla residents (Table 12). However, earlier information about household-level subsistence is available from a 1987 ADF&G study. The survey identified species of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals harvested by Metlakatla households that year. The species of marine invertebrates harvested by the greatest percentage of Metlakatla households in 1987 included clams (37% of households reported harvest), Dungeness crab (26%), abalone (22%), chitons (*Bidarkis gumboots*) (19%), octopus (11%), and sea cucumber (9%). Scallops, sea urchins, shrimp, king crab, and Tanner crab were also harvested. The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Metlakatla households included rockfish (18% of households reported harvest), Dolly Varden char (11%), and cod (7%). In addition, Metlakatla residents harvested herring, flounder, eulachon (hooligan candlefish), and harvested herring roe (herring spawn on kelp). In 1987, 3% of Metlakatla households also reported harvesting harbor seal.⁶⁶ It is important to note that in many cases, the number of households reporting use of these subsistence resources was greater than the number involved in harvest, indicating the presence of sharing networks in Metlakatla.

Data are available regarding subsistence harvest of salmon and halibut between 2000 and 2010. The number of Metlakatla households issued subsistence salmon permits declined between 2000 and 2008, from 22 in the year 2000 to 2 in 2008. Sockeye salmon was the most heavily utilized species during this period, averaging 220 harvested per year. This information about subsistence harvest of salmon is presented in Table 13. Between 2003 and 2010, the number of Metlakatla residents that participated in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program varied between 193 and 423, and the number of SHARC cards returned each year varied between 31 and 146. The greatest subsistence harvest of halibut was reported in 2003, when 26,185 lb of halibut were harvested on 121 SHARC cards. Over time there was a generally decreasing trend in the number of SHARC cards issued and returned, as well as total lb of halibut reported harvested. Information about the subsistence halibut fishery is presented in Table 14.

Finally, no information was reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of marine mammal by residents of Metlakatla between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

⁶⁵ 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.

⁶⁶ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)*. ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Metlakatla: 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, Metlakatla: 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	22	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a
2001	21	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	202	n/a	n/a
2002	12	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	n/a	n/a
2003	40	32	n/a	54	n/a	74	890	n/a	n/a
2004	15	14	n/a	11	2	10	51	n/a	n/a
2005	21	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	188	n/a	n/a
2006	18	17	3	n/a	2	1	167	n/a	n/a
2007	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	360	121	26,185
2004	409	146	20,001
2005	414	120	16,883
2006	419	118	10,332
2007	423	117	14,026
2008	232	63	5,490
2009	207	54	4,950
2010	193	31	10,772

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, Metlakatla: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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