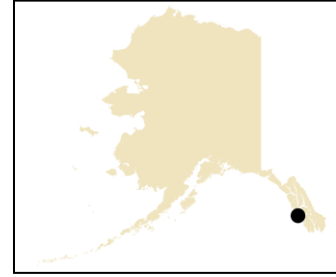


Port Alexander

People and Place

*Location*¹



Port Alexander is located on the south end of Baranof Island, 65 miles south of Sitka. It provides a safe harbor during the frequent gales and storms of Chatham Strait, and offers an ice-free port in winter. As of the 2010 Decennial Census, Port Alexander was located in the Petersburg Census Area. However, a majority of the Petersburg Census Area was included in the formation of the new City and Borough of Petersburg in January, 2013. Port Alexander was not included within the area of the new Borough, and as of late 2013, Census Areas were still being redrawn. Port Alexander is located in the Petersburg Recording District. The City boundaries encompass 3.8 square miles of land and 11.3 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 52 inhabitants in Port Alexander, making it the 293rd largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with populations recorded that year. Port Alexander first appeared in U.S. Decennial Census records in 1930 with 107 inhabitants. The population declined to 18 by 1960, then peaked again in 1990 with 119 residents. Between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased by 56.3%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents decreased by 24.7%, with an average annual growth rate of -0.47%.

In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that approximately 10 seasonal workers or transients are also present in Port Alexander. They reported that Port Alexander's population peaks between May and August each year, and population fluctuations are somewhat driven by employment in fisheries sectors.

In 2010, a majority of Port Alexander residents identified themselves as White (90.4%), while 3.8% identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 3.5% identified as Asian, and 1.9% identified with two or more races. In addition, 1.9% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. Compared to 2000, the percentage of the population that identified as White increased by 6.4%, and the percentage identifying with two or more races declined by 7.2%. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

The average household size in Port Alexander decreased slightly over time, from 3 persons per household in 1990 to 2.38 in 2000, and 2.36 in 2010. The number of occupied

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>.

households also decreased over this period, from 39 in 1990 to 34 in 2000, and 22 occupied households in 2010. Of the 64 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 20.3% were owner-occupied, 14.1% were rented, and 65.6% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no Port Alexander residents lived in group quarters.

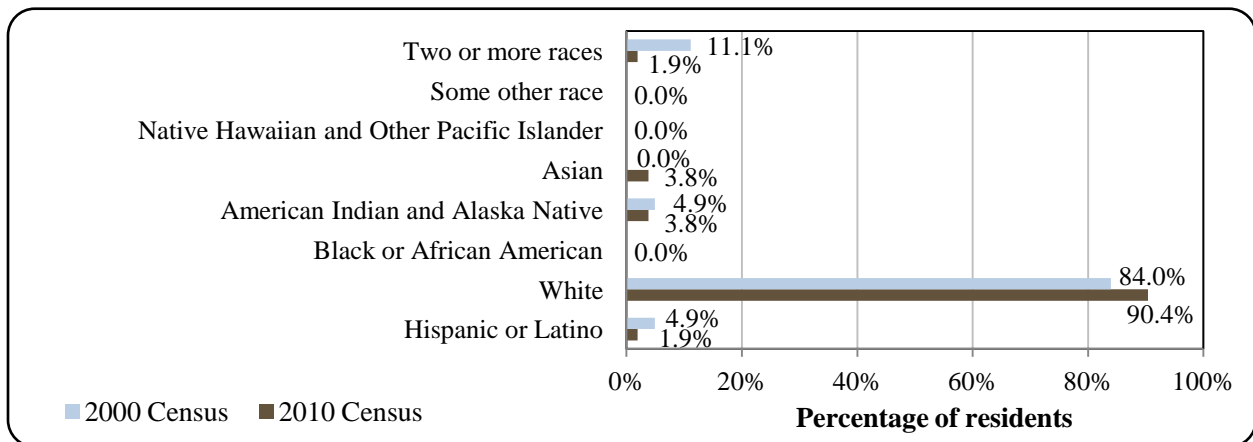
Table 1. Population in Port from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	119	-
2000	81	-
2001	-	84
2002	-	72
2003	-	70
2004	-	67
2005	-	75
2006	-	64
2007	-	59
2008	-	51
2009	-	61
2010	52	-

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>.

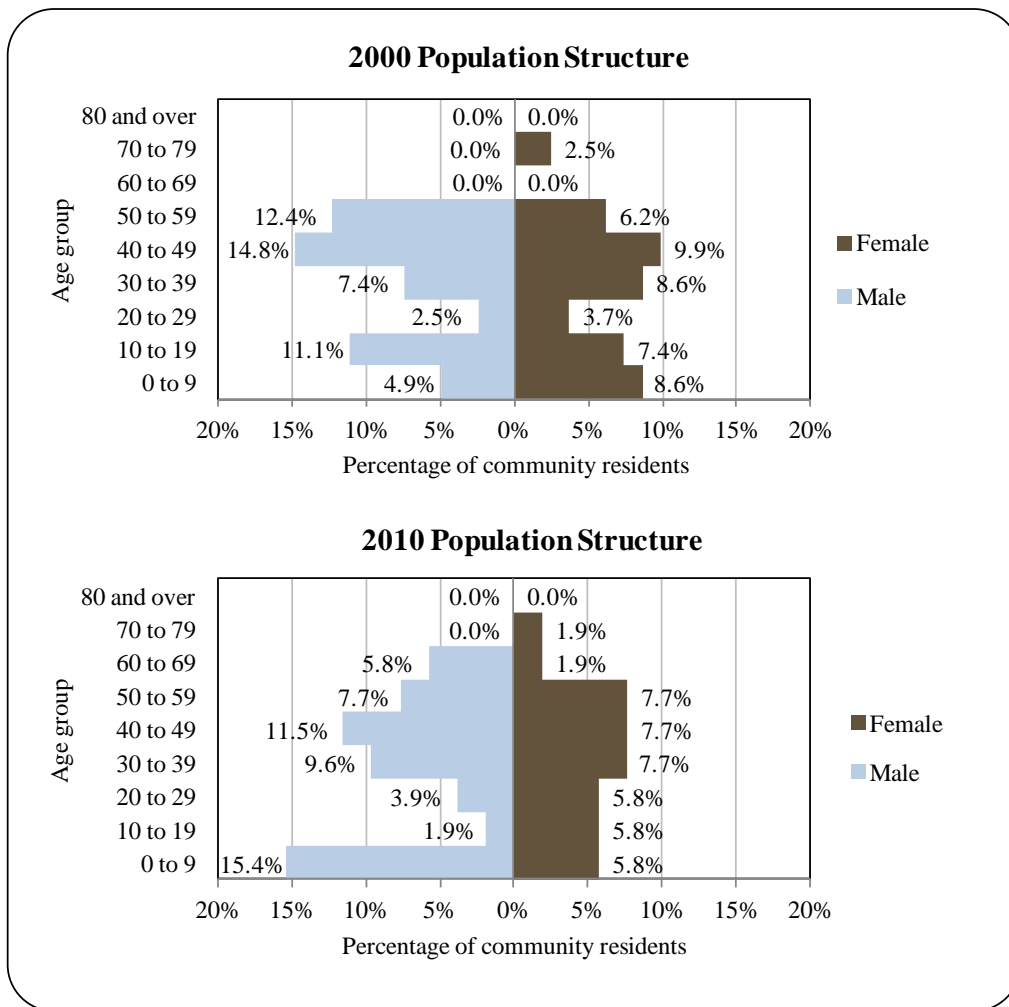
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Port Alexander: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the gender makeup of Port Alexander's population (55.8% male and 44.2% female) was less gender balanced than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Port Alexander residents was 35 years, similar to the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 9.6% of Port Alexander's population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Port Alexander in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 100% of Port Alexander residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 52.9% of the population was estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 32.4% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 0% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 0% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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



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.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Port Alexander is located in traditional Tlingit territory, at the boundary between areas controlled by the Kake (Kéex') and Sitka (Sheet'ká) Kwaans.^{4,5} Kéex' means, "the beginning of dawn," and Sheet'ká means, "the people on the outside of Baranof Island."⁶ In 1795, Captain George Vancouver discovered a deserted village site in the cove where Port Alexander is currently located. The site was named in 1849 by Captain M.D. Tebenkov, Governor of the Russian American colonies.⁷

In 1913, salmon trollers began using the rich fishing grounds of the South Chatham Strait area as a seasonal base. Two floating processors arrived soon after. By 1916, there was a fishing supply store, a shore station owned by Northland Trading and Packing Company, and a bakery at Port Alexander. Families of fishermen began coming to the community during the summers, and many of the first arrivals lived in tents. Karl Hansen, a Norwegian immigrant, operated a fish-buying station, the Pacific Mild Cure Company. He also sold supplies and fuel and installed a wireless station. During the 1920s and 1930s, a year-round community had evolved around the prosperous fishing fleet, and houses, stores, restaurants, a post office, and a school were constructed. A soda fountain, butcher shop, dairy, dance hall, and hotel were also built. During the summer, over 1,000 fishing boats would anchor in the protected harbor.^{8,9}

Beginning in 1938, fish stocks declined dramatically and processing became uneconomical. The outbreak of World War II essentially collapsed the town's economy; a bankrupted Karl Hansen left Port Alexander in the late 1940s, after 20 prosperous years and 10 years of struggle. By 1950, 22 residents lived in the town year-round. In the 1970s, state land disposal sales and upswings in salmon stocks enabled new families to build and settle in the community. The city incorporated in 1974 and seceded from the City and Borough of Sitka during that year. Today, Port Alexander remains a fishing community. The sale of alcohol is prohibited, although importation and possession are allowed.¹⁰

Natural Resources and Environment

Port Alexander is in a maritime climate zone, marked by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 55 °F; winter temperatures from 32 to 45 °F. Record temperatures range from 4 to 80 °F. The average total precipitation is 172 inches per year, with 85 inches of snow.¹¹ The topography of the southern end of Baranof Island is steeply mountainous with high ridgelines descending into fjord arms.¹² The peaks of Baranof Island have

⁴ Walter R. and Theodore H. Haas Goldschmidt. 1998. *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*, ed. Thomas F. Thornton. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.

⁵ Kake and Sitka are English versions of the Tlingit names, Keex' and Sheet'ká. A 'kwaan' is a geographically defined relationship between smaller clan groups.

⁶ Sealaska Heritage Institute. (2009). *Curriculum Unit 5: Southeast Alaska Communities*. Retrieved March 30, 2012 from http://www.sealaskaheritage.org/programs/language_and_culture_curriculum.htm.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ City of Port Alexander. (2008). *Port Alexander Comprehensive Plan, Revised*. Retrieved April 18, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/PortAlexander-CP-2008.pdf>.

¹⁰ See footnote 7.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See footnote 9.

permanent snowfields and active glaciers. A prominent peak, visible from the east, is Mt. Ada, which rises to 4,528 feet above sea level approximately 30 miles north of Port Alexander.¹³

The City of Port Alexander is adjacent to Tongass National Forest lands. At 16.8 million acres, the Tongass is the largest National Forest in the U.S. Approximately 95% of Southeast Alaska is federal land, of which 80% is National Forest. The Tongass includes almost 11,000 miles of meandering island and mainland shorelines. 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.¹⁴ Given the steep terrain, there are no commercially harvestable stands of timber in the vicinity of Port Alexander. The portion of National Forest located on the southern end of Baranof Island has been designated as LUD II (land-use-designation II), a classification that prohibits logging, road-building and development of recreational facilities, but allows improvements such as hatcheries. Given the steep terrain in the area, there are no commercially harvestable stands of timber in the vicinity of Port Alexander.¹⁵

Beginning approximately 20 miles north of Port Alexander, the South Baranof Wilderness Area covers a total of 319,568 acres of the southern half of Baranof Island. Wildlife found in the Wilderness Area and throughout the Island includes brown bears, Sitka black-tailed deer, small furbearers, and a diversity of birds, including eagles and ravens. The waters surrounding Baranof host seals, sea lions, humpback, gray, and orca whales, and a large population of sea otters.¹⁶ Immediately across Chatham Strait from Port Alexander lie two additional wilderness areas, Kuiu Wilderness Area (60,518 acres) and Tebenkof Bay Wilderness Area adjacent to the north (66,182 acres).¹⁷

Natural hazards in Port Alexander include risk of severe weather, storm surge, flooding, shoreline erosion, sea level rise, subsidence, earthquake and tsunami, and avalanche and landslides. Isostatic rebound is taking place throughout Southeast Alaska due to recent retreat of glaciers. This can result in acceleration of erosion caused by rivers and streams, and may also cause streams to dry up if they rise above the water table. In addition, isostatic rebound may outweigh the effects of sea level rise in this area.¹⁸

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Port Alexander as of July 2012.¹⁹

¹³ Wilderness.net. (n.d.) *South Baranof Wilderness*. Retrieved April 19, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=wildView&WID=561&tab=General>.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ See footnote 9.

¹⁶ See footnote 13.

¹⁷ Wilderness.net. (n.d.). *Tebenkof Bay Wilderness and Kuiu Wilderness*. Retrieved April 19, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=AtoZ>.

¹⁸ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2005. *High Priority Coastal Hazards*. Retrieved April 19, 2012 from http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/ACMPGrants/EGS_05/pdfs/CoastalHazards.pdf.

¹⁹ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

Current Economy²⁰

Commercial fishing and subsistence uses of marine and forest resources are the primary economic activities in Port Alexander. Deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab are favorite subsistence food sources.²¹ In 2010, 23 residents held state commercial fishing permits (equivalent to 44% of the local population). Many residents own their own boats, and others work as crew members or work for the seafood-buying scow that operates out of Port Alexander during the summer.²² Top employers in Port Alexander in 2010 included the City, the Armstrong Keta salmon hatchery (located several miles north of Port Alexander in Port Armstrong), a private construction company, a private lodge, and the school.²³ The post office also provides employment, along with two stores, tourism operators, and cottage industries.²⁴

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁵ in 2010, the per capita income in Port Alexander was estimated to be \$33,435 and the median household income was estimated to be \$59,306. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$14,767 and \$31,563, respectively). The increase remains substantial even after inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁶ revealing a real per capita income of \$19,418 and real median household income of \$41,505 in 2000. In 2010, Port Alexander ranked 41st of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 80th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Port Alexander's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁷ An alternative estimate of 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 (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 Port Alexander in 2010 is \$3,385.²⁸ This estimate is much lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Port Alexander between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community met the

²⁰ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²¹ 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.

²² City of Port Alexander. (2008). *Port Alexander Comprehensive Plan, Revised*. Retrieved April 18, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/PortAlexander-CP-2008.pdf>.

²³ 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/>.

²⁴ See footnotes 21 and 22.

²⁵ 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>.

²⁶ 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>).

²⁷ 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.

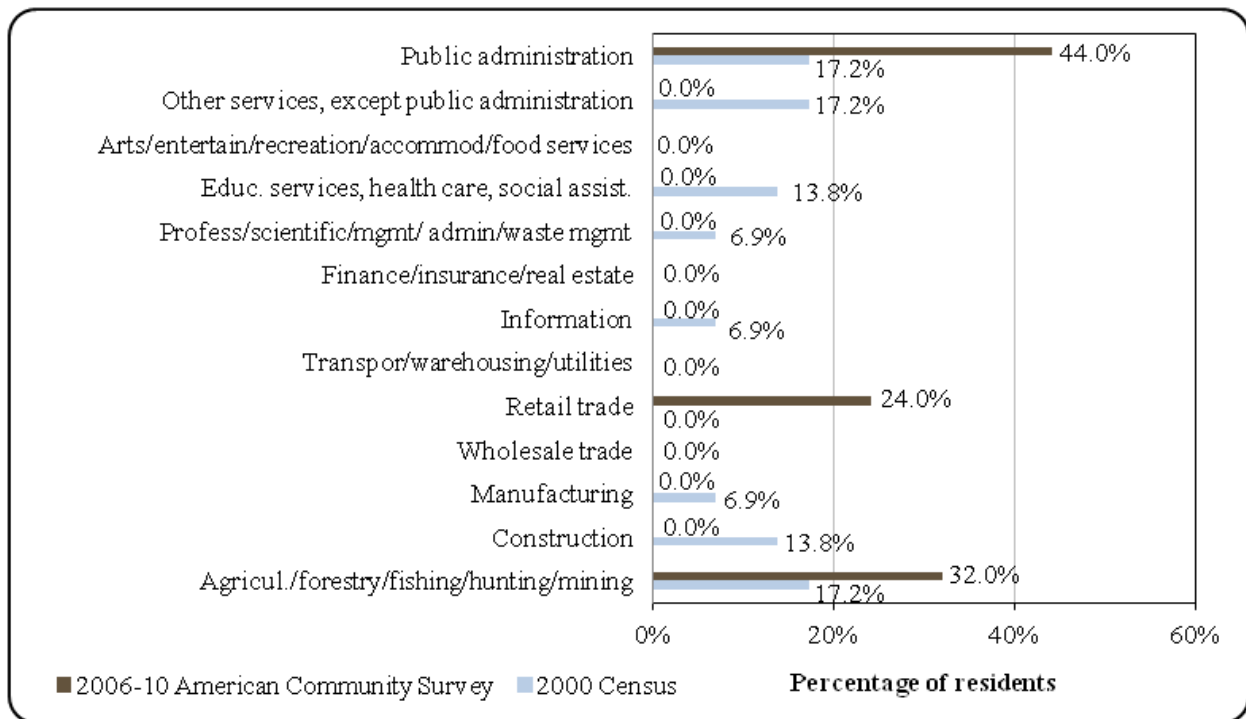
²⁸ See footnotes 23 and 25.

Denali Commission’s “distressed” criteria in 2011,²⁹ 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 lower percentage of Port Alexander residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (55.6%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 10.6% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and no residents were estimated to be unemployed, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which suggests a lower unemployment rate in 2010 of 7.3%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁰

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, 44% of the Port Alexander civilian labor force was estimated to be employed in the private sector, along with 44% in the public sector, and 12% estimated to be self-employed. Of the 25 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number were estimated to be working in public administration (44%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (32%), and retail trade (24%) (Figures 3 and 4). The number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and industries may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

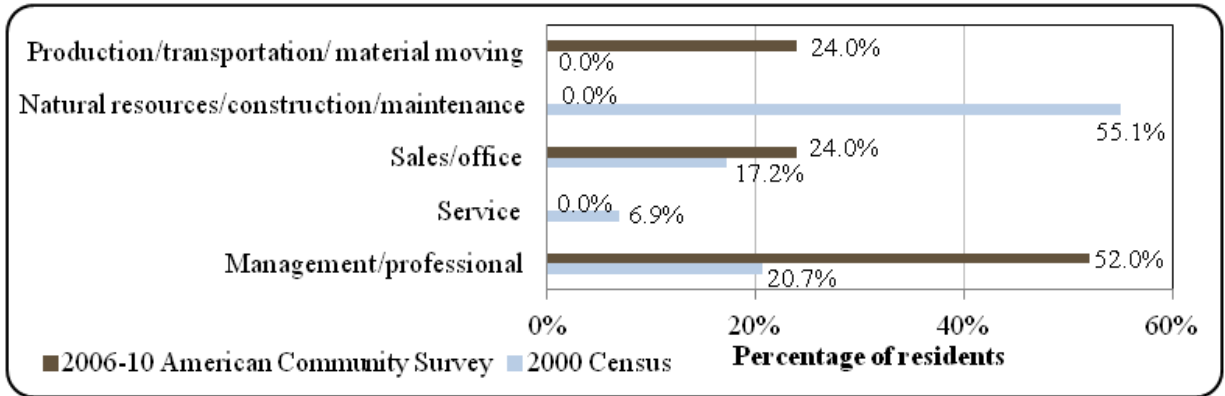
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Port Alexander (U.S. Census).



²⁹ Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³⁰ See footnote 23.

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



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 20 employed residents in Port Alexander in 2010, of which 45% were employed in local government, 20% in natural resources and mining, 15% in construction, 19% in leisure and hospitality, 5% in information, and 5% in education and health services.³¹ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

Governance

Port Alexander is a 2nd Class City, and is not located in an organized borough. The City of Port Alexander has a Strong Mayor form of government, including a seven-person city council which includes the Mayor, a five-person advisory school board, a five-person planning commission, and several municipal employees. Port Alexander was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is not federally recognized as a Native village.³² The primary source of locally-generated revenue during the 2000-2010 period was revenues from a 4% sales tax and a 6% Bed Tax. Outside revenue sources during this period included shared revenues from various state and federal programs, as well as grants in some years. Revenue sharing contributions came from the State Revenue Sharing program (\$20,000 per year from 2000 to 2003), the Community Revenue Sharing program (just under \$100,000 per year in 2009 and 2010), and smaller contributions from the federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes program and state fish tax refunds (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section for more details). Grants were received for repair and upgrade of the community waterline, water systems, boardwalk, fireshed and community hall, as well as grants for firefighters assistance, energy assistance, and the local recycling program. No information was reported regarding fisheries-related grants received by Port Alexander between 2000 and 2010. Information about selected aspects of Port Alexander’s municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the U.S. Forest Service are located in Sitka and Petersburg, along with an enforcement office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Juneau hosts the Alaska Regional Office of the

³¹ Ibid.

³² 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.

NMFS, as well as the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories. Juneau also has the closest offices of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The nearest office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Ketchikan.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Port Alexander 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	\$93,328	\$7,858	\$20,531	n/a
2001	\$143,856	\$21,618	\$19,740	n/a
2002	\$115,179	\$19,860	\$19,743	n/a
2003	\$81,427	\$13,475	\$19,988	n/a
2004	\$85,077	\$15,453	n/a	n/a
2005	\$39,021	\$14,687	n/a	n/a
2006	\$63,711	\$23,153	n/a	n/a
2007	\$116,488	\$29,748	n/a	n/a
2008	\$125,580	\$24,887	n/a	n/a
2009	\$159,627	\$22,221	\$98,602	n/a
2010	\$142,164	\$10,490	\$99,059	n/a

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Transportation access to Port Alexander is by float plane or boat. A state-owned seaplane base is present. Passengers can fly from Sitka using essential air float plane service³³ operated by Harris Air (\$135 one-way as of summer 2012),³⁴ or can charter a flight from Sitka, Petersburg,

³³ The U.S. Congress established the Essential Air Service (EAS) program after the passage of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978. The EAS program is intended to ensure that smaller communities retain a link to the national air transport system, even though the Airline Deregulation Act gave more freedom to private airlines to determine which markets they would serve. The EAS is funded through transfers of Federal Aviation Act (FAA) overflight fees, as well as annual federal appropriations. (Source: Tang, Rachel. (2011). Essential Air Service: Frequently Asked Questions. Congressional Research Service. Retrieved July 5, 2012 from http://assets.opencrs.com/rpts/R41666_20110303.pdf.)

³⁴ Personal communication, Harris Air representative, April 26, 2012.

Wrangell, or Juneau.³⁵ From Sitka, roundtrip airfare to Anchorage was \$441 as of early June 2012.³⁶ The M/V Eyak provides year-round freight, fuel, and mail service to the community.³⁷ Transportation facilities include a dock and small boat harbor for moorage.³⁸ There are no roads in Port Alexander, and the City is not connected to other communities on Baranof Island. Residents use a system of boardwalks and gravel or dirt trails maintained by the City.³⁹ Skiffs are used for local transportation. Most families transport their own essential supplies from outside to the community.⁴⁰

Facilities

Water in Port Alexander is derived from “Humpy Creek Dam,” which provides water to a 125,000-gallon storage tank. A reserve water supply is provided by a 6-acre reservoir formed by the “Dirty Dick Dam.” Water is filtered and chlorinated before entering the distribution system. Most homes are connected to the water distribution system.⁴¹ One home uses a rain catchment system. There is no piped sewer system. Eleven homes have complete plumbing. Sewage disposal is achieved using individual septic tanks, honeybuckets, or outhouses.⁴² According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that improvements have been made to water and sewer pipelines and the water treatment system in the last 10 years, and additional improvements to these systems are currently in progress.

There are no central electrical generation or refuse disposal services in Port Alexander.⁴³ Local community members may independently transport plastics and hazardous waste to be disposed of in larger communities, but this can be difficult and expensive. Aluminum, mixed paper, and household batteries are collected at the Port Alexander School and shipped to other communities for recycling.⁴⁴ Police services in Port Alexander are provided by state troopers stationed in Sitka, and fire and rescue services are provided by the Port Townsend Emergency Medical Services (EMS).⁴⁵ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that broadband internet access became available in Port Alexander starting in 2009. Telephone service is also available in Port Alexander, but no cable provider is present. Additional community facilities include a Community Center.⁴⁶ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders also reported that a public library is present in Port Alexander.

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that approximately 450 feet of dock space is available in Port Alexander for permanent or transient vessel moorage. They indicated that vessels of up to 80 feet in length can use local moorage, although large vessels take up a large portion of the dock. Port Alexander can

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

³⁷ City of Port Alexander. (2008). *Port Alexander Comprehensive Plan, Revised*. Retrieved April 18, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/PortAlexander-CP-2008.pdf>.

³⁸ See footnote 35.

³⁹ See footnote 37.

⁴⁰ See footnote 35.

⁴¹ See footnote 37.

⁴² See footnote 40.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ See footnote 37.

⁴⁵ See footnote 40.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

also accommodate rescue vessels (e.g., Coast Guard) and fuel barges, depending on their size. Community leaders also reported the presence of several fishing-related businesses and services in Port Alexander, including boat welding and sale of boat fuel. They also noted that fishing gear and bait are sold from the seafood-buying scow that is present in Port Alexander during summer months. A tidal grid is available in Port Alexander for small boats (60 tons or less). Community leaders also noted the presence of sport fish lodges in town. For fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Port Alexander, community leaders indicated that local residents commonly travel to Sitka, Wrangell, or Juneau, or south to Seattle, Anacortes, or Port Townsend, Washington.

Medical Services

No hospitals or clinics are located in Port Alexander. Basic health care is provided by Port Alexander Emergency Medical Services. Emergency services have coastal, floatplane, and helicopter access. Emergency services are provided by volunteers.⁴⁷ The nearest hospital is located in Sitka.

Educational Opportunities

One school is present in Port Alexander. The Port Alexander School serves Kindergarten through 12th grade. As of 2011, the school had 11 students and 5 teachers.⁴⁸

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Historically, the Tlingit used fish traps, gaffs, and spears to catch salmon, one of the most important subsistence resources for the Tlingit people. Steelhead, herring, herring eggs, ooligans (eulachon), and Dolly Varden were also caught and eaten. The Tlingit also utilized marine mammals (e.g., seal), deepwater fish (e.g., halibut), marine invertebrates (e.g., ‘gumboot’ chitons), and sea plants (e.g., seaweed, beach asparagus, and goose tongue). A system of property ownership was in place over harvesting places, including streams, halibut banks, berry patches, hunting areas, intertidal areas and egg harvesting sites.^{49,50} The territory of the Sheet’ká Tlingit extends along the Pacific coasts of Chichigof and Baranof Islands, from Point Urey in the north to Cape Ommaney in the south, as well as inland areas between Chichigof and Baranof, close to Angoon and into Hoonah Sound. The territory of the Kéex’ Tlingit includes the upper halves of Kuiu, Kupreanof, and Mitkof Island, the eastern shore of Baranof Island and the southern shore of Admiralty Island.⁵¹ Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ Brock, Mathew, Philippa Coiley-Kenner and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska. (2009). *A Compilation of Traditional Knowledge about the Fisheries of Southeast Alaska*. ADF&G Technical Paper No. 332. Retrieved March 30, 2012 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/04-652Final.pdf>.

⁵¹ Walter R. and Theodore H. Haas Goldschmidt. 1998. *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and*

in the late 1870s.⁵² In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.⁵³

Port Alexander was first settled in the early 1900s by a halibut fisherman who discovered the rich bottom fishing grounds of Chatham Strait and Cape Ommaney by accident.⁵⁴ Starting in 1913, salmon trollers began to operate in the area. Two floating processors arrived soon afterward, and a Norwegian named Karl Hansen began operating a fish-buying station in 1915. The salmon fleet continued to grow, and a large herring fleet based out of Port Alexander in the 1920s and 1930s.^{55,56} The decline of herring and salmon fisheries in the 1940s led to economic collapse in Port Alexander. The community experienced a resurgence in the 1970s with increasing salmon stocks and the construction of a salmon cold storage plant. The cold storage burned down in January, 1990.⁵⁷ The population has declined since that time, but commercial fisheries remain the backbone of the economy. In 2010, Port Alexander residents held state and federal permits in fisheries for salmon, groundfish, halibut, ‘other shellfish’, and sablefish. Herring permits were also held from 2004 to 2009 (see the *Commercial Fishing* section below).

Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gillnet, troll and set gillnet gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine gear, although the species harvested are typically pink and chum, the salmon species with lowest ex-vessel value. Other salmon fisheries target the higher value species (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 (PST) which was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.⁵⁸

A state-managed sablefish fishery currently takes place in inside waters near Port Alexander (Chatham and Clarence Straits). 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. Crab fisheries in

Use, ed. Thomas F. Thornton. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.

⁵² 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>.

⁵³ 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>.

⁵⁴ City of Port Alexander. (2008). *Port Alexander Comprehensive Plan, Revised*. Retrieved April 18, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/PortAlexander-CP-2008.pdf>.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ See footnote 54.

⁵⁸ See footnote 52.

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 Several sea cucumber dive fishery closures are located near Port Alexander, including the Bay of Pillars on the west coast of Kuiu Island, and Whale Bay on the southwest coast of Baranof Island.⁶⁰

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.⁶¹ 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.⁶²

Point Alexander participates in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and has established a CQE nonprofit called Port Alexander Community Holding Corporation. The CQE non-profit was established at the recommendation of the City of Port Alexander. As of Fall 2013, the Port Alexander Community Holding Corporation had not yet purchased any commercial halibut Individual Fishing Quota (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.⁶³ Port Alexander is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota program. Port Alexander is located in Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C and Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659. The closest federal Sablefish Regulatory Area is “Southeast Outside.”

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the community of Port Alexander actively participates in fisheries management processes in Alaska. The Port Alexander Fish and Game Advisory Committee is one of 82 Advisory Committees originally established at Statehood to “provide a local forum for the collection and expression of opinions and recommendations on matters related to the management of fish and wildlife resources.”⁶⁴ In addition to this local forum, community leaders indicated that Port Alexander relies on regional organizations, such as the Southeast Conference, to provide information on fisheries management, and the community also financially supports fisheries research organizations, industry coalitions and trade associations. Community leaders also outlined challenges to Port Alexander’s fishing economy, including 1) need to upgrade existing docks to provide additional moorage, 2) too much regulation on small fishing vessels making it too difficult and expensive to comply, 3) lack of access to fish-buyers during the winter season, and 4) high fuel prices. In addition, community leaders indicated that Port Alexander has been negatively impacted by the move to an IFQ management system in halibut and groundfish fisheries, as well as declining IFQ allotment over time.

⁵⁹ See footnote 53.

⁶⁰ 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>.

⁶¹ See footnote 53.

⁶² 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>.

⁶³ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

⁶⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Advisory Committees*. Retrieved April 18, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=process.advisory>.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Port Alexander does not have a registered shore-side processing plant. The closest shore-side seafood processing facilities are located in Sitka, Klawock, Craig, Petersburg, and Wrangell.

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders noted that, although there is no shore-side processing facility in Port Alexander, fish buying scows or packers are sometimes located in Port Alexander. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of fish buyers present in Port Alexander varied between one and three per year (see *Commercial Fishing* section).

Fisheries-Related Revenue

The primary sources of fisheries-related revenue in Port Alexander between 2000 and 2010 were the Shared Fisheries Business Tax and the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax. On average during this period, Port Alexander received \$6,573 per year from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. For the years in which revenue was received from the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, revenue averaged \$46 per year. In 2010, the City of Port Alexander received a total of \$5,159 from fisheries-related taxes and fees. Table 3 presents details of selected aspects of community finances between 2000 and 2010.⁶⁵

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that several public services in Port Alexander are at least partially funded by fisheries-related revenue sources, including maintenance and improvements to roads and water and wastewater systems.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, Port Alexander residents participated in state and federal commercial fisheries as vessel owners, crew license holders, and permit and quota share account holders. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that some of the most important local fisheries include the salmon troll fishery from May to September, and the longline fishery from March to October.

In 2010, 19 fishing vessels were registered to addresses in Port Alexander, and 21 vessels were homeported there. These numbers represent declines from a 33 vessels registered in Port Alexander and 41 vessels homeported there in 2001. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that fishing vessels basing out of Port Alexander are primarily under 35 feet or between 35 and 60 feet in length, and the most common gear types used are longline, gillnet, and troll. In 2010, 8 residents held active crew licenses, a decrease from 18 held in the year 2000. Information about the commercial fishing sector in Port Alexander is presented in Table 5.

In 2010, 23 individuals held a total of 39 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits registered to addresses in Port Alexander. Of these, 20 were salmon permits, of which 12 were actively fished that year. All of these salmon permits were held in statewide troll fisheries, including 10 associated with hand troll gear and 10 associated with power gurdy troll

⁶⁵ 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.

gear. The number of salmon permits held in Port Alexander declined by approximately 35% between 2000 and 2010, although the percentage of salmon permits that were actively fished remained relatively stable over this period.

In 2010, 9 groundfish permits were held by Port Alexander residents, a substantial decrease from 21 groundfish permits registered in the community in 2000. These included five permits for the statewide dinglebar troll lingcod fishery, two demersal shelf rockfish permits (one associated with longline gear, and one associated with mechanical jig), and two miscellaneous saltwater finfish permits (one associated with longline gear, and one associated with dinglebar troll gear). Two of these permits were actively fished in 2010, both in the lingcod dinglebar troll fishery.

In the halibut fishery, seven CFEC permits were held in 2010, of which six were actively fished that year. All six active halibut permits in 2010 were associated with longline gear, while the seventh, inactive permit was associated with mechanical jig gear. The number of halibut CFEC permits decreased from 19 held in 2000 and 2001, and the number of permit holders also decreased, from 18 in 2000 and 2001 to 6 by 2010. The percentage of halibut permits that were actively fished remained high throughout the 2000-2010 period, with 86% fished in 2010.

The number of sablefish CFEC permits declined between 2000 and 2010 from six to one, and the number of permit holders declined from five to one. In 2010, one permit was held in the sablefish longline fishery, using vessels 60 feet in length or over. The permit was actively fished. Compared to other fisheries involvement in Port Alexander, the sablefish fishery had a very high rate of active permits, with 100% of permits held fished actively in all but three years during the 2000-2010 period.

In 2010, two permit holders held a total of two ‘other shellfish’ permits, both in shrimp fisheries. One was held in the Southeast beam trawl shrimp fishery, and the other in the Southeast pot gear shrimp fishery. Of the two, only the pot gear permit was actively fished in 2010. The number of shrimp permits held in Port Alexander fluctuated between three and zero during the 2000-2010 period, and one permit was actively fished in four of these years.

It is also important to note that one or two herring CFEC permits were held per year by Port Alexander residents between 2004 and 2009. In 2007, the year that two herring permits were held, both permits were for the Northern Southeast spawn on kelp fishery using closed-pound gear.⁶⁶ In each year that herring permits were held in Port Alexander, 100% of them were actively fished.

In addition to state fishery permits, in 2010, Port Alexander residents held eight License Limitation Program (LLP) permits in the federal groundfish fishery. Two of these permits were actively fished that year. In addition, six Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) were held by Port Alexander residents in 2010, of which three were actively fished. The number of groundfish LLP permits held in Port Alexander declined by almost half between 2000 and 2010, and the percentage of permits that were actively fished decreased from 45% in 2000 to 25% by 2010. The number of FFPs held decreased by 33%, but the percentage fished increased over the period. Between 2000 and 2010, no LLPs were held in the federal crab fishery. Information about CFEC, FFP, and LLP permits is presented in Table 4.

In 2010, 7 Port Alexander residents held quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery, a decrease from 18 quota share account holders in 2000. The number of quota

⁶⁶ 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>.

shares held also decreased over the period, from a high of 1,100,936 held in 2000 to 150,905 shares held in 2010. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment initially increased to 40% higher than 2000 levels by 2006, and then fell to 59% of 2000 levels by 2010. Information about federal halibut catch share participation is presented in Table 6.

In 2010, one Port Alexander resident held a sablefish quota share account, a decrease from five quota share account holders in 2000. The number of sablefish quota shares also decreased over the period, from a high of 1,686,758 held in 2002 to 152 shares held in 2010. The annual sablefish IFQ allotment initially increased to 11% higher than 2000 levels in 2004, and by 2010 the allotment was approximately 23% lower than 2000 levels. Information about federal sablefish catch share participation is presented in Table 7. Between 2000 and 2010, no Port Alexander residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in federal crab catch share fisheries (Table 8).

The number of fish buyers present in Port Alexander from 2000 and 2010 fluctuated between one and three, and no shore-side processors were present in the community during the period. The years in which the highest number of vessels landed catch in Port Alexander (2006 and 2010) were both years in which three fish buyers were present in the community (Table 5). However, due to the small number of fish buyers in the community, landings data is considered confidential during the 2000-2010 period (Tables 5 and 9).

Information was available, however, regarding landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Port Alexander vessel owners between 2000 and 2010, including all delivery locations. Salmon, halibut, and ‘other groundfish’ landings can be reported for all years between 2000 and 2010. On average between 2000 and 2010, Port Alexander vessel owners landed 316,875 net pounds of salmon, valued at an average of \$504,247 in ex-vessel revenue; halibut landings averaged 89,881 net pounds over the period, valued at an average of \$264,234 in ex-vessel revenue; and ‘other groundfish’ landings averaged 28,269 net pounds, valued at \$20,036 in ex-vessel revenue. Sablefish landing data can be reported for 2000 and 2005-2007, but are considered confidential in other years during the 2000-2010 period due to the small number of participants. For those years in which data were reported, Port Alexander vessel owners landed an average of 142,995 net pounds of sablefish, valued at \$437,136 in ex-vessel revenue. Landings and revenue information in other fisheries between 2000 and 2010 are considered confidential due to low participant numbers. Port Alexander vessel owner landings and ex-vessel revenue information is presented in Table 10.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Port Alexander: 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	\$6,995	\$9,517	\$6,303	\$6,392	\$4,784	\$6,640	\$7,924	\$6,804	\$4,722	\$7,068	\$5,159
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$12	\$14	n/a	\$14	\$72	\$44	\$120	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>\$6,995</i>	<i>\$9,517</i>	<i>\$6,303</i>	<i>\$6,404</i>	<i>\$4,798</i>	<i>\$6,640</i>	<i>\$7,938</i>	<i>\$6,876</i>	<i>\$4,766</i>	<i>\$7,188</i>	<i>\$5,159</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$93,328</i>	<i>\$143,856</i>	<i>\$115,179</i>	<i>\$81,427</i>	<i>\$85,077</i>	<i>\$39,021</i>	<i>\$63,711</i>	<i>\$116,488</i>	<i>\$125,580</i>	<i>\$159,627</i>	<i>\$142,164</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	15	12	10	9	9	9	8	7	8	8	8
	Active permits	7	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	46%	25%	40%	33%	11%	22%	12%	14%	25%	25%	25%
	Total permit holders	13	11	10	9	9	9	8	7	8	8	8
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	9	9	10	7	7	8	8	8	8	6	6
	Fished permits	0	0	0	6	5	5	6	7	7	6	3
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	86%	71%	63%	75%	88%	88%	100%	50%
	Total permit holders	8	8	9	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	33%	-	-	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	19	19	15	14	12	9	11	11	9	9	7
	Fished permits	19	15	15	13	10	8	10	9	8	7	6
	% of permits fished	100%	79%	100%	93%	83%	89%	91%	82%	89%	78%	86%
	Total permit holders	18	18	14	13	11	8	10	10	8	7	6
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	6	5	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	5	1
	Fished permits	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	1
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	83%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%
	Total permit holders	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	1
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	21	20	19	18	17	15	15	13	15	13	9
	Fished permits	4	1	4	1	1	0	3	1	3	3	2
	% of permits fished	19%	5%	21%	6%	6%	0%	20%	8%	20%	23%	22%
	Total permit holders	14	11	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	7	5
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	31	33	26	26	25	25	25	23	19	20	20
	Fished permits	20	18	12	13	14	11	15	15	11	12	12
	% of permits fished	65%	55%	46%	50%	56%	44%	60%	65%	58%	60%	60%
	Total permit holders	29	30	25	23	22	23	23	22	17	17	18
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>39</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>22</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>56%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</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 Port Alexander: 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 Port Alexander ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Port Alexander ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Port Alexander ^{2,5}
2000	21	2	0	33	41	39	-	-
2001	21	3	0	30	38	11	-	-
2002	20	1	0	27	34	12	-	-
2003	18	3	0	26	35	10	-	-
2004	26	2	0	24	33	8	-	-
2005	22	1	0	26	30	7	-	-
2006	25	3	0	21	27	133	-	-
2007	18	1	0	23	27	1	-	-
2008	16	2	0	18	28	4	-	-
2009	19	1	0	21	30	2	-	-
2010	11	3	0	19	25	68	-	-

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 in Port Alexander: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	18	1,100,936	138,723
2001	14	763,638	101,577
2002	14	1,070,830	145,040
2003	13	921,853	124,351
2004	13	862,324	137,778
2005	12	799,115	130,405
2006	11	461,788	81,683
2007	11	458,477	65,494
2008	9	448,384	47,228
2009	8	293,029	24,703
2010	7	150,905	11,152

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 Port Alexander: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	5	1,683,547	184,929
2001	4	1,325,692	134,579
2002	5	1,686,758	169,217
2003	4	1,600,894	180,640
2004	4	1,600,894	195,009
2005	5	1,600,894	187,421
2006	4	1,090,315	127,963
2007	4	1,050,266	118,011
2008	4	1,050,266	112,758
2009	3	689,200	63,101
2010	1	152	13

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 Port Alexander: 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 Port Alexander: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Port Alexander 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	177055	121132	113119	116169	136216	81486	77345	60735	45324	36804	23307
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	34912	25453	25782	63826	20926	23232	34420	24752	26953	18188	12520
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	154986	-	-	-	-	115072	149686	152234	-	-	-
Salmon	235867	528569	335791	381864	413479	438473	274644	230237	191129	215203	251370
<i>Total²</i>	<i>602820</i>	<i>675154</i>	<i>474692</i>	<i>561859</i>	<i>570621</i>	<i>658263</i>	<i>536095</i>	<i>467958</i>	<i>263406</i>	<i>270195</i>	<i>287197</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	\$456,794	\$254,658	\$248,583	\$338,929	\$414,960	\$248,461	\$289,796	\$269,843	\$185,505	\$104,611	\$94,434
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	\$24,393	\$18,205	\$18,333	\$37,122	\$14,360	\$13,446	\$24,826	\$18,535	\$27,882	\$12,836	\$10,463
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	\$573,059	-	-	-	-	\$381,245	\$422,392	\$371,848	-	-	-
Salmon	\$306,077	\$474,037	\$269,389	\$360,001	\$635,502	\$692,446	\$707,624	\$562,941	\$576,919	\$375,631	\$586,152
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$1,360,324</i>	<i>\$746,900</i>	<i>\$536,304</i>	<i>\$736,052</i>	<i>\$1,064,821</i>	<i>\$1,335,599</i>	<i>\$1,444,638</i>	<i>\$1,223,167</i>	<i>\$790,306</i>	<i>\$493,078</i>	<i>\$691,049</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, three or four active sport fish guide businesses were present in Port Alexander each year, and the number of licensed sport fish guides living in the community fluctuated between four and six. The number of sportfishing licenses purchased by Port Alexander residents (irrespective of point of sale) ranged from 34 to 48 per year during the same period, and the number of licenses sold in Port Alexander varied from 31 to 145 per year. The fact that more licenses were purchased in the community than were purchased by residents of Port Alexander indicates that sportfishing draws visitors to the community.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that several sportfishing lodges are present in Port Alexander. They also noted that sportfishing typically takes place in Port Alexander using charter boats, as well as private boats owned by either local or non-resident sport fishermen. They also reported that the most commonly targeted sport fish include Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon, halibut, and rockfish, as well as crab and shrimp. In addition to these species, the Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶⁷ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, also noted sport harvest of pink salmon and lingcod by Port Alexander anglers.

Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G⁶⁸ show that coho salmon, Pacific halibut, and Chinook salmon were the most numerous charter catches between 2000 and 2010. For those years in which data were reported between 2000 and 2010, the number of coho salmon kept averaged 1,041 per year, the number of halibut kept averaged 483, and the number of Chinook salmon kept averaged 218. The species that had the highest number of releases pelagic rockfish (average of 440 released per year), halibut (average of 413 released), and lingcod (average of 317 released). Other species kept during sport charters out of Port Alexander between 2000 and 2010 included chum, sockeye, and pink salmon, yelloweye rockfish, and ‘other rockfish’. One shark was also caught in 2001, but was released.

Port Alexander is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area D – Sitka. Looking at this regional scale between 2000 and 2010, there was significantly greater saltwater sportfishing activity than freshwater, although both were important. In saltwater, non-Alaska resident anglers fished a greater number of anglers days on average than Alaska resident anglers, and the opposite was true in freshwater. On average, non-Alaska resident anglers fished 51,348 saltwater angler days and 1,762 freshwater angler days per year, while Alaska resident anglers fished an average of 25,151 saltwater days and 2,252 freshwater days per year. This information about the sportfishing sector in Point Baker is presented in Table 11.

⁶⁷ 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).

⁶⁸ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Port Alexander: 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 Port Alexander ²
2000	3	4	47	31
2001	3	4	34	30
2002	3	5	38	43
2003	3	5	47	51
2004	3	6	38	64
2005	4	5	48	48
2006	3	4	42	38
2007	4	4	48	49
2008	3	4	39	145
2009	3	5	28	100
2010	4	5	42	127

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	46,485	38,117	1,742	4,547
2001	56,533	31,124	1,991	2,742
2002	39,772	23,589	2,003	2,392
2003	46,777	19,460	1,524	2,082
2004	50,721	27,597	2,003	1,310
2005	58,394	25,770	1,970	2,356
2006	67,692	18,512	1,920	1,173
2007	64,443	24,728	1,350	1,860
2008	56,022	25,722	1,676	2,924
2009	37,759	18,661	1,664	2,382
2010	40,227	23,382	1,541	1,002

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

Port Alexander residents supplement their incomes and diet with subsistence resources.⁶⁹ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the primary marine resources utilized by Port Alexander residents for subsistence include fish, shellfish, beach asparagus, and seaweed. No information was reported by ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence or the percentage of Port Alexander households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). A subsistence survey was conducted several decades earlier by ADF&G that provides information about household use of marine invertebrates, marine mammals, and non-salmon fish (not including halibut) in Port Alexander. According to this survey, the marine invertebrate species utilized by the greatest percentage of Port Alexander households in 1987 included clams (71% of households reported harvesting), Dungeness crab (27%), ‘gumboot’ chitons (24%), octopus (21%), and shrimp (18%). Sea cucumber, sea urchin, Tanner crab, king crab, abalone, and scallops were also harvested that year. The non-salmon fish species harvested by the greatest number of households included rockfish (50% of households reported harvesting), cod (39%), and Dolly Varden (27%), as well as flounder and herring. Herring roe was also harvested for subsistence purposes. In addition, 3% of Port Alexander households reported harvesting harbor seal in 1987.⁷⁰ It is important to note that some of these species were used by a greater percentage of households than reported participating in harvest, indicating that sharing networks are present in Port Alexander.

Between 2000 and 2010, data were available regarding annual subsistence harvest of salmon and halibut. The number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Port Alexander households varied from two to eight between 2000 and 2008, although no data were reported for 2005. Sockeye salmon were the species harvested most consistently and in the highest numbers during this period, with an average of 45 harvested per year. Salmon subsistence information is presented in Table 13. From 2003 to 2010, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued to Port Alexander residents varied from 21 to 31, and an average of 14 cards were returned. Also on average, 3,080 pounds of halibut were harvested for subsistence purposes during each year. Information about halibut subsistence in Port Alexander is presented in Table 14.

No information was reported by ADF&G agencies regarding total harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (not including halibut) during the 2000-2010 period (Table 13). Likewise, no data were available from management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of various marine mammals species by residents of Port Alexander between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰ 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, Port Alexander: 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, Port Alexander: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	n/a	n/a
2002	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	8	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a
2004	4	4	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	58	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a	n/a
2007	4	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	4	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	112	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, Port Alexander: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	21	10	1,287
2004	22	11	2,269
2005	25	18	3,121
2006	24	8	1,664
2007	26	17	2,731
2008	31	18	4,308
2009	30	19	4,907
2010	28	14	4,380

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, Port Alexander: 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.