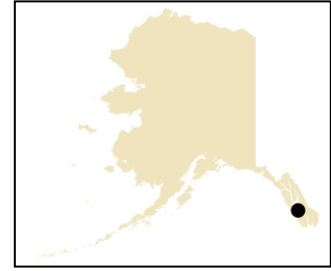


Port Protection



People and Place

*Location*¹

Port Protection is located near the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, just south of the community of Point Baker. Port Protection is 145 miles south of Juneau and 50 miles west of Wrangell. It lies within the boundaries of the Tongass National Forest. Port Protection is located in the Petersburg Recording District and Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 48 inhabitants in Port Protection, making it the 299th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Port Protection first appeared in U.S. Decennial Census records in 1980 with 40 inhabitants. The population increased by half by 1990, to 60 residents, and has remained relatively stable since that time. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, the population of permanent residents decreased by 1.6% between 2000 and 2009, with a positive average annual growth rate of 1.88%. According to a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that three seasonal workers or transients are present in Port Protection each summer from June through September. They indicated that yearly population fluctuations are not related to employment in fishing sectors, but that a yearly population peak does occur in August each year. Community leaders also reported that some local fishermen have moved away in recent years, as fishing income is no longer sufficient to support themselves or their families.

In 2010, a majority of Port Protection residents identified themselves as White (72.9%), while 18.8% identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native, and 8.3% identified with two or more races. In addition, 4.2% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. This racial and ethnic composition represents a significant shift from 2000, when no residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native, and the percentage of the population that identified themselves as white was 14.4% greater. In addition, the Asian population of Port Protection present in 2000 appeared not to be present in 2010. 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.

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>.

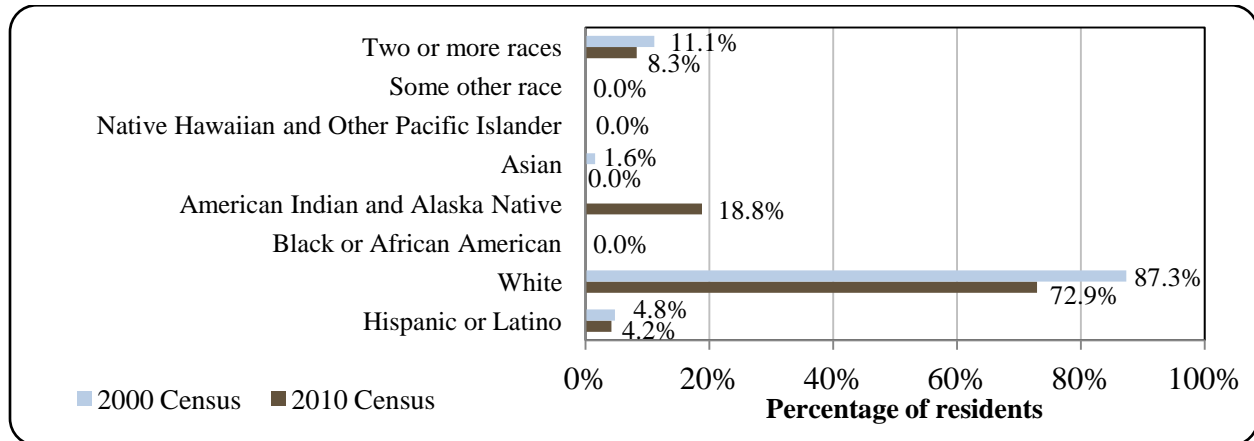
Table 1. Population in Port Protection from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	62	-
2000	63	-
2001	-	63
2002	-	50
2003	-	53
2004	-	44
2005	-	53
2006	-	54
2007	-	52
2008	-	57
2009	-	62
2010	48	-

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 Protection: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



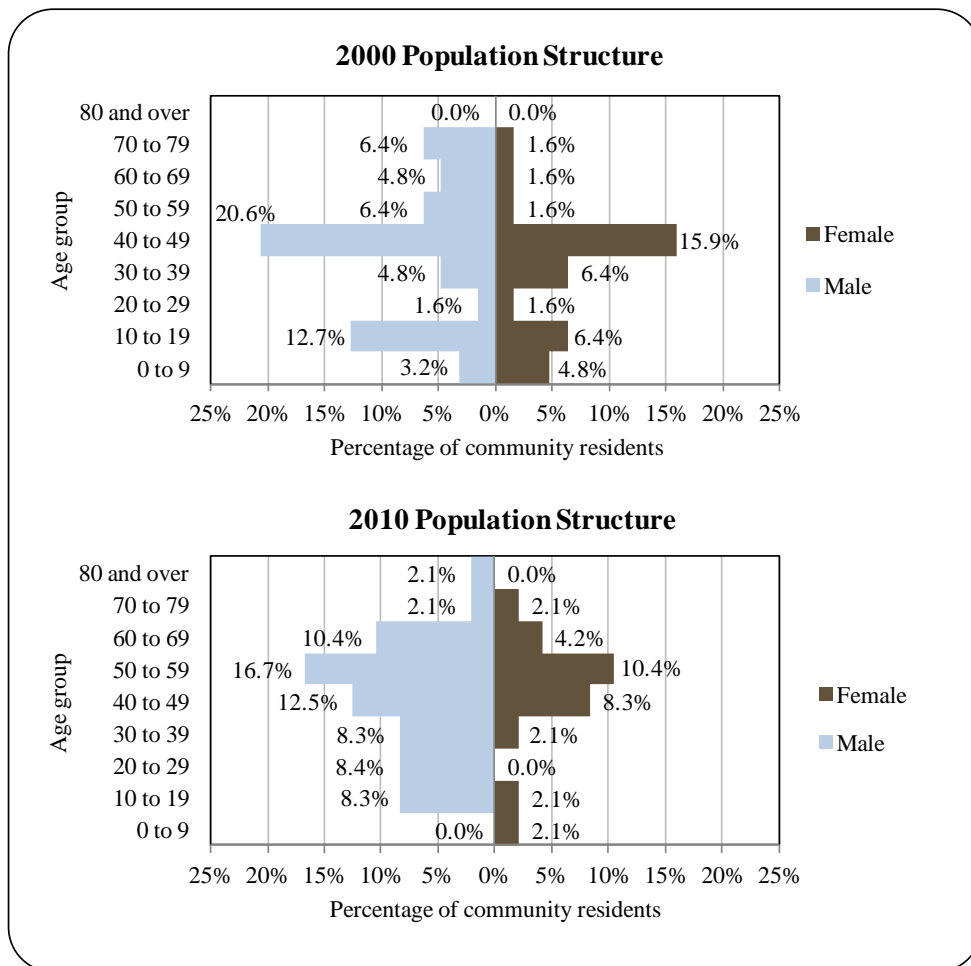
The average household size in Port Protection decreased slightly from 2.1 in 1990 to 2.03 in 2000, and 1.85 persons per household in 2010. The number of occupied households in Port Protection increased between 1990 and 2000, from 29 to 31, and then declined to 26 by 2010. Of the 43 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 39.5% were owner-occupied, 20.9% were rented, and 39.5% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no Port Protection residents were estimated to be living in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup of Port Protection’s population (68.8% male and 31.2% female) was more skewed towards men than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Port Protection residents was 47.5 years, older

than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 20.8% of Port Protection’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Port Protection in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates,³ 100% of Port Protection residents aged 25 and held a high school diploma in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Of these, 24.5% were also estimated to hold a Bachelor’s degree (compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall), while no Port Protection residents were estimated to hold an Associate’s degree (compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall) or graduate or professional degrees (compared to 9.6% of the state population). In addition, no residents were estimated to have attended some college without receiving a degree (compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall).

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Port Protection 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 Port Protection area was historically used by the Heenya Tlingit of Klawock, and the area east of Port Protection was used by the Stikine Tlingit. At the time of European contact, Prince of Wales Island was a transition zone between the territories of Tlingit and Haida peoples.^{4,5} The Islands in Shakan Bay, just south of Port Protection, were the location of Tlingit homesites, including the historical permanent village of Skakan, and many traditional use sites and seasonal camps are located throughout the area. The Russians are known to have traded with the Tlingit along the west coast of Prince of Wales Island.⁶

The modern community of Port Protection has primarily been populated by non-Native residents since its founding. “Wooden Wheel” Johnson was the first resident in the early 1900s. His store, fuel dock, and fish-buying scow enabled trollers to stop for supplies and safe anchor on their trips north and south. In 1946, Laurel “Buckshot” Woolery opened the B.S. Trading Post and fish-buying station. In the 1950s, a warehouse was built with the plan to eventually create a shrimp cannery. The cannery idea was never realized, and the building now stands empty. Woolery closed his trading post in 1973. State land disposal programs have enabled the area to be permanently settled.⁷ As of 2010, Port Protection remained a primarily non-Native community, although according to the U.S. Decennial Census, the percentage of the population made up of American Indian and Alaska Natives appears to have increased significantly between 2000 and 2010, as represented in Figure 1 in the previous section. There are no roads in Port Protection, and most homes lie along the waterfront. Residents utilize local resources for subsistence and personal use purposes. Some of the most important local food sources include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab.⁸

Natural Resources and Environment

Prince of Wales Island is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures range from 49 to 63 °F; winter temperatures average from 32 to 42 °F. Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, with 40 inches of snow.⁹ The landscape of northern Prince of Wales Island is characterized by low-elevation hills. Some of the highest mountains in the area include the 2,457-foot El Capitan Peak and Mount Calder at 3,400 feet. Vegetation is typical Southeast Alaska coastal temperate rain forest. The forest is primarily made up of western hemlock and Sitka spruce with large components of cedar and red alder. Large areas of muskeg are also present in depressions and shallow slopes where drainage is poor, and alpine tundra is found at higher elevations. Much of the area is underlain by marble and limestone, and an extensive karst cave system has developed on Prince of Wales Island.^{10,11,12}

⁴ Langdon, Steven. 1979. “Comparative Tlingit and Haida Adaptation to the West Cost of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.” *Ethnology* 18:2 (101-119).

⁵ Tongass National Forest website. (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html>.

⁶ Ibid.

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 Ibid.

¹⁰ Nowacki, Gregory. 2001. *Ecological subregions of Southeast Alaska and neighboring areas of Canada*. U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Region. Technical Publication R10-TP-75.

The rainforests of Southeast Alaska are habitat to a wide range of wildlife. Terrestrial wildlife includes shrews, voles, marmots, ground squirrels, beaver, black bears, porcupine, Sitka black tail deer, marten, fishers, and river otter.¹³ Fish species include Pacific halibut, all five species of Pacific salmon, herring, Pacific lamprey, lingcod, Atka mackerel, Walleye pollock, black and yelloweye rockfish, sablefish, salmon sharks, smelt, cutthroat trout, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden. Marine mammals include porpoise, Steller sea lion, harbor seals, and several species of whale.¹⁴

Port Protection is located within the boundaries of the Tongass National Forest.¹⁵ 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 National Forest is managed with the intent 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.¹⁶ National Forest lands surrounding Port Protection fall under a range of land-use designations (LUDs), including old-growth habitat, timber production, semi-remote recreation, and special interest area LUDs.^{17,18} In addition, two LUD II areas – Mt. Calder/Mt. Holbrook and Salmon Bay – are located near Port Protection.¹⁹ LUD II areas are “permanently managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland characteristics. Unlike wilderness, limited development is permitted under certain circumstances (including water and power, mining, habitat and transportation developments.”²⁰ These LUD IIs make up much of the area of three roadless areas²¹ located in the northern portion of Prince of Wales Island – Calder, El Capitan and Salmon Bay. These areas are used for subsistence purposes by residents of Port Protection.²²

Although the timber industry has been in decline in Southeast Alaska, the industry remains very active on Prince of Wales Island. The regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Native corporation, Sealaska, has active timber developments on the Island.²³ In

¹¹ Tongass National Forest website. (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html>.

¹² MacDonald, S.O. & Cook, J. A. (1996). The Land Mammal Fauna of Southeast Alaska. *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*, 110(4), 571-597.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (n.d.). *Species: Fish*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=animals.listfish>.

¹⁵ See footnote 7.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Tongass National Forest “Special Interest Areas” are managed to preserve unique archaeological, historical, scenic, biological or zoological values.

¹⁸ U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Map of Current Land Use Designations*. Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan Revision, Final SEIS. Retrieved May 8, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/pdf/lud.pdf>.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ ‘Roadless area’ is “a generic term that includes inventoried roadless areas and unroaded areas. See footnote 20.

²² See footnote 11.

²³ Sealaska Timber Corporation (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.sealaskatimber.com>.

addition, a majority of U.S. Forest Service timber sales scheduled for the 2011-2015 period will take place on Prince of Wales Island. One timber sale of approximately 2,000 million board feet of timber is located on the north end of the Island, near Port Protection.²⁴ Viking Lumber, a Craig-based company, is the largest private timber industry employer on the island.²⁵

Mining has played a large role in the history of the Prince of Wales region. The first gold mine in Alaska was developed on Prince of Wales Island. The Island also supplied high quality marble for building construction²⁶ between 1900 and 1941,²⁷ and some marble mining is still ongoing at Marble Island, located approximately 25 miles due south of Port Protection.²⁸ Ownership of a calcium carbonate deposit on northern Prince of Wales Island known as the Admiral Calder quarry has been transferred several times in recent decades. In 2005, Tri-Valley Corporation purchased the mine from Sealaska, the Native Corporation for the Southeast Alaska region. Tri-Valley then sold it to Columbia River Carbonates in 2010.²⁹ Several ‘rare-earth element’ deposits are also present in the northeast corner and along the southeast coast of Prince of Wales Island.³⁰

The Joe Mace Island Marine Park is located just west of Port Protection, off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. State Marine Parks are intended to protect natural habitat, and do not restrict fishing activity.³¹ The Island is closed to trapping³² and mining activity.³³

Natural hazards that have been identified as risks in the Prince of Wales Census Area include flooding, wildfire, earthquake, tsunami, avalanche, landslides, erosion, severe weather, and low risk of droughts.³⁴

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Port Protection as of July 2012.³⁵

²⁴ U.S. Forest Service. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from: http://forestry.alaska.gov/pdfs/ketchikan_timber/2011-2015/2011-2015_Draft%20FYSTS.pdf.

²⁵ Southeast Conference and Tlingit and Haida Central Council. (2009). *Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy: 2009 Update*. Retrieved April 12, 2012 from http://www.seawead.org/images_documents/documents/KCF/SE_conference-CEDS.pdf.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Szumigala, D.J., L.A. Harbo, and J.N. Adleman. *Alaska's Mineral Industry 2010*. Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources and Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Special Report 65.

²⁸ See footnote 11.

²⁹ Tri-Valley Corp. (2010). *U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Form 8-K*. Date of Report: December 21, 2010. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://apps.shareholder.com/sec/viewerContent.aspx?companyid=ABEA-4UE364&docid=7625940>.

³⁰ See footnote 27.

³¹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area Task Force 2002. *Marine Protected Areas in Alaska: Recommendations for a Public Process*. Regional Information Report 5J02-08. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/pdfs/5j02-08.pdf>.

³² Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (n.d.). *Joe Mace Island Marine Park*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from https://secure.wildlife.alaska.gov/gis/index.cfm?GIS=SpecialMgmt.SpecialMgmtDetail&map=TR_joemaceisland.

³³ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 1998. *Prince of Wales Area Plan*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/wales/plan/pow_plan_complete.pdf.

³⁴ 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>.

³⁵ 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 Economy³⁶

Economic activity in Port Protection is highly seasonal.³⁷ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the local economy relies on commercial fishing and sport hunting and fishing. They also noted that some fishermen have moved away in recent years since income from fishing has not been sufficient to support themselves or their families. In 2010, three residents held state commercial fishing permits. Some residents offer sportfishing charters. Top employers in Port Protection in 2010 included Woodenwheel Cove Trading Post, the School District, Port Protection Community Association, and the Rural Alaska Community Action Program.³⁸ In addition to wage employment, Port Protection residents depend on personal use and subsistence fishing and hunting to supplement incomes.³⁹ Important local food sources include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab.⁴⁰

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,⁴¹ in 2010, the per capita income in Port Protection was estimated to be \$11,965 and the median household income was estimated to be \$13,958. These numbers are very similar to the reported per capita income in the year 2000 of \$12,058, and median household income of \$10,938. However, if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,⁴² 2010 income estimates are shown to represent a decrease from a real per capita income in 2000 of \$15,856, and a real median household income of \$14,383. In 2010, Port Protection ranked 241st of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 296th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

Although Port Protection's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,⁴³ this decrease in per capita income is confirmed 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 Protection in 2010 is \$1,878.⁴⁴ The estimated drop in income is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission,⁴⁵ indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and

³⁶ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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/>.

³⁹ See footnote 33.

⁴⁰ See footnote 37.

⁴¹ 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>.

⁴² 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>).

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ See footnotes 38 and 41.

⁴⁵ Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

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 personal use and subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a much lower percentage of Port Protection residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (28.6%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, the unemployment rate was estimated to be 0%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 18.4% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall. These poverty and unemployment statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Port Protection.⁴⁶ A potentially more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 10%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.⁴⁷ As with income statistics, it should be noted that these figures do not reflect residents' personal use and subsistence harvest of fish and wildlife resources.

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, 14 people aged 16 and older were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force. Compared to 2000, this represents a substantial decline in the workforce, from 34 to 14. In addition, it is important to note that many fewer industries and occupations were represented in 2010 than in 2000. In 2010, all 14 individuals in the civilian labor force (100% of the workforce) were estimated to be working in the private sector, in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining industries and management/professional occupations. While the concentration of the workforce in fewer industries and occupations may be due to a real population decline in Port Protection, it is also important to note that the sampling methods utilized by the U.S. Census Bureau were altered between 2000 and 2010. The shift in sampling methods may also account for some of the differences observed in employment estimates.⁴⁸ This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 16 employed residents in 2010, of which 31.3% were employed in trade, transportation and utilities industries, 25% were employed by local government, 6.3% in information industries, 6.3% in professional and business services, and 31.3% in other industries.⁴⁹ As with income and poverty statistics, it should also be noted that employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

⁴⁶ See footnote 43.

⁴⁷ See footnote 38.

⁴⁸ See footnote 43.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

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

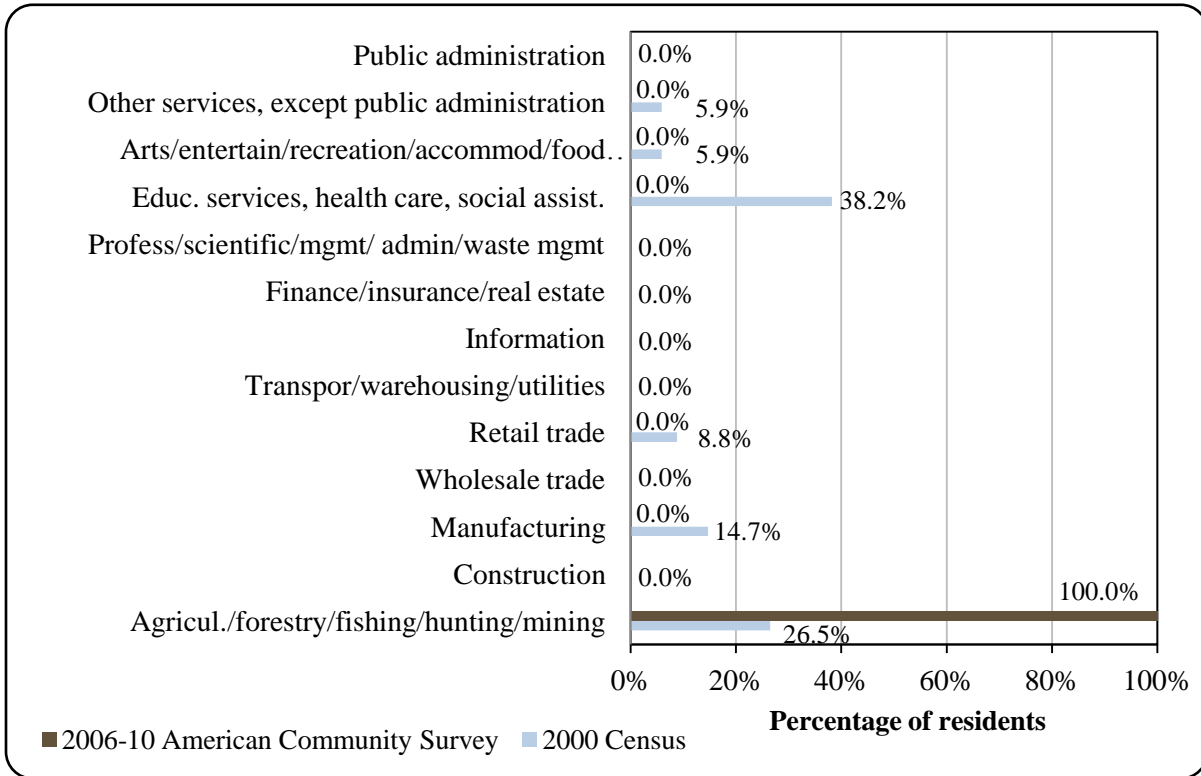
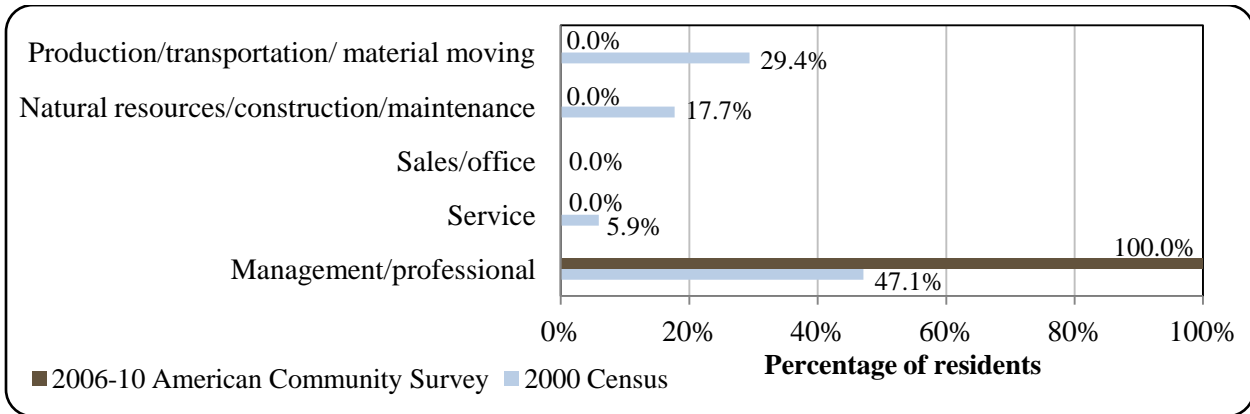


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Port Protection (U.S. Census).



Governance

Port Protection is an unincorporated community, and is not located in an incorporated borough. Port Protection was not included under ANCSA, and is not federally recognized as a Native village. The community is represented by the Port Protection Community Association, a non-profit organization that also operates a local piped-water system.⁵⁰ No taxes are collected in Port Protection, and no municipal revenue was reported between 2000 and 2010. Port Protection did receive State Revenue Sharing contributions of between \$3,600 and \$4,200 per year from 2000 to 2003. No information was reported regarding fisheries-related grants received by Port Protection between 2000 and 2010. Information about selected revenue sources in Port Protection is presented in Table 2.

The nearest U.S. Forest Service Ranger District office is located in Thorne Bay, on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island, and Forest Service administrative offices are located in Ketchikan. Ketchikan also hosts the nearest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), an enforcement office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), a Park and Recreational ranger station of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and an office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. The Alaska Regional Office of the NMFS and the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories are located in Juneau. Juneau also hosts the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	n/a	n/a	\$4,170	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	\$3,707	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	\$3,681	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	\$3,631	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹ Alaska 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.

⁵⁰ 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.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Port Protection is accessible by float plane and boat. A state-owned seaplane base is also available.⁵¹ Taquan Air offers scheduled flights between Ketchikan and Port Protection four times per week during the winter and three times per week during the summer. As of June 2012, the fare for a scheduled float plane flight between Point Baker and Ketchikan was \$378.⁵² As of early June, 2012, roundtrip airfare between Ketchikan and Anchorage was \$462.⁵³ Skiffs are used for local travel, and there is a boat harbor and launch ramp. Port Protection does not have direct access to the Prince of Wales road system, airport, or ferry service. Freight arrives by chartered boat or floatplane. Residents travel to Point Baker for mail.⁵⁴ The nearest road access point is located southwest at Labouchere Bay, and some Port Protection residents travel there by skiff. As of the late 1990s, a majority of residents in Port Protection were opposed to extension of the road system further north.⁵⁵

Facilities

The Port Protection Community Association operates a piped water system. A concrete collection basin directs water from Spring Creek into a 167,000 gallon water storage tank. This water is not treated.⁵⁶ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that water pipelines were installed in Port Protection in the early 1990s, and that no sewer pipes have been installed. Most homes are fully plumbed for water. A community well and central watering point are also available. A community septic tank is available, and some homes use outhouses. There is no central electrical system in the community, and residents use individual generators. No landfill is available in Port Protection, and no refuse collection services are provided. Police services are provided by state troopers stationed in Petersburg. Fire and rescue services are provided by Port Protection Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Prince of Wales Island Area EMS.⁵⁷ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that a fire department was constructed in Port Protection in 1990. They reported that a community center was also constructed that year. They also noted that telephone service has been available for over 20 years in the community, and broadband internet service was initiated in 2008. No cable provider offers service in Port Protection.⁵⁸

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that a total of 420 feet of dock space are available for permanent and transient moorage in Port Protection. Each side of the dock float is 210 feet in length, accommodating vessels of up to 200 feet if no other vessels are present. Fuel barges and rescue vessels, such as Coast Guard vessels, can be accommodated at this dock. In addition, community leaders reported

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Flight information retrieved April 12, 2012 from <http://www.taquanair.com/>.

⁵³ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁵⁴ See footnote 50.

⁵⁵ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 1998. *Prince of Wales Area Plan*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/wales/plan/pow_plan_complete.pdf.

⁵⁶ See footnote 50.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

that 150 feet of skiff moorage is available on a separate public float. They indicated that a tidal grid is available for small boats (less than 60 tons), but no boat repair services are available in the community. They noted that fishing gear, bait, tackle, and boat fuel are available for sale in Port Protection. In addition, they indicated that fishermen who sell fish to buyers locally are able to purchase ice. Finally, community leaders noted the presence of several fish lodges. For access to fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Port Protection, community leaders indicated that residents typically travel to Petersburg, Wrangell, or Ketchikan.

Medical Services

There is no clinic or hospital located in Port Protection.⁵⁹ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, a doctor flies in to the community on a quarterly basis. Alternate health care is provided by Port Protection Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Prince of Wales Island Area EMS. Emergency services have coastal, float plane, and helicopter access, and are provided by volunteers. The nearest hospitals are located in Wrangell and Petersburg, and health clinics are also located in Klawock and Craig, to the south.⁶⁰

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in Port Protection, which offers Kindergarten through 12th grade. As of 2011, Port Protection School had a total of 10 students and 2 teachers.⁶¹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Indigenous people have used the Port Protection area for subsistence harvest for thousands of years.⁶² Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.⁶³ In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.⁶⁴ The first resident of Port Protection, “Wooden Wheel” Johnson, brought a fish-buying scow to the area, enabling trollers to stop for supplies and safe anchor on their trips north or south. In 1946, Laurel “Buckshot” Woolery opened a fish-buying station in the community. In the 1950s, a warehouse was constructed in the hopes of creating a shrimp cannery at Port Protection, but the idea was never realized.⁶⁵ Between

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁶² Langdon, Steven. 1979. “Comparative Tlingit and Haida Adaptation to the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.” *Ethnology* 18:2 (101-119).

⁶³ 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>.

⁶⁴ 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>.

⁶⁵ 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.

2000 and 2010, Port Protection residents held state salmon and ‘other shellfish’ permits, which included permits for statewide commercial clam and Southeast sea cucumber fisheries (see *Commercial Fishing* section below). The first experimental commercial harvest of sea cucumbers in Alaska took place near Ketchikan in 1983. The fishery peaked in 1989, and the need to control rapid growth of the fishery led to development of the Southeast Alaska Sea Cucumber Commercial Fisheries Management Plan in 1990. The primary commercial clam fishery in Southeast Alaska targets geoduck clams.⁶⁶

Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gillnet, troll, and set gillnet gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the Southeast 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, which was originally negotiated in 1985, and was renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.⁶⁷

Port Protection participates in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and has established a CQE nonprofit called the Port Protection Community Fisheries Corporation. The CQE non-profit was established at the recommendation of the Port Protection Community Association. As of Fall 2013, the Port Protection Community Fisheries 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.⁶⁸ Port Protection is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program. Port Protection 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 Protection does not send representation to participate directly in fisheries management processes, and relies on regional organizations, such as the Southeast Conference, to provide information on fisheries management issues. They also outlined several challenges that face the Port Protection fishing economy, largely related to the isolation of the community. These challenges include lack of boat repair services, limited product transportation to market, limited off-loading, and limited dock space, as well as high fuel and grocery prices. Community leaders also reported negative impacts to the community from depletion of local crab and other shellfish resources resulting from the exploding sea otter population, and loss of income resulting from reduction in halibut quota share allocations.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list, there were no registered processing plants in Port Protection. Processing facilities are available in several cities in the surrounding region, including Craig, Klawock, Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Petersburg.

⁶⁶ See footnote 64.

⁶⁷ See footnote 63.

⁶⁸ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

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

*Commercial Fishing*⁶⁹

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that major local fisheries include the year-round salmon troll fishery, the salmon gill net fishery from June through September, and longline fisheries from March through November. According to ADF&G permit records, in 2010, three area residents held three permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). Of these, two were statewide salmon troll permits, and one was for the Southeast Alaska sea cucumber dive fishery. At least one statewide salmon hand troll permit was held each year between 2000 and 2010, along with one statewide power gurdy troll permit held in 2001 and one Southeast drift gillnet permit held in 2005. One sea cucumber dive permit was held each year from 2008 to 2010. Previously, from 2001 to 2005, one statewide clam shovel permit was held by a Port Protection area resident (Table 4).

Between 2000 and 2010, no Port Protection area residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits in federal groundfish or crab fisheries. From 2006 to 2010, no residents held federal quota share accounts or quota shares in federal fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab. However, between one and three halibut quota share accounts were held by Port Protection residents each year between 2000 and 2005. The highest number of halibut quota shares (5,457) was held from 2002 to 2004, when three area residents held halibut quota share accounts. Information about federal permits is presented in Table 4, and information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

One Port Protection area resident held a commercial crew license in the year 2000, but none were held between 2001 and 2010. No shore-side processing facilities were located in Port Protection between 2000 and 2010, although the number of fish buyers operating in the community varied from one to three per year during this period. Area residents held majority ownership of three vessels in 2010, compared to one in 2000. A greater number of vessels were homeported in the Port Protection region than were owned by local residents, although the number fell from 29 in 2000 to 16 in 2010 (Table 5).

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that fishing vessels basing out of Port Protection are primarily under 35 feet or between 35 and 60 feet in length, and the most common gear types used are troll, gillnet, longline and dive gear. Community leaders did not perceive a change in the number of commercial fishing vessels in the last five years, although they did perceive a decline in the number of charter boats, private pleasure boats and boats shorter than 35 feet. This observation was explained by noting that people have moved away from the community, taking their boats with them.

Details regarding local landings and ex-vessel revenue are considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of fish buyers (Table 9). In addition, landings reported by individual Port Protection area vessel owners, irrespective of delivery location, are considered confidential during this period due to the small number of participants (Table 10).

⁶⁹ ADF&G commercial fishery statistics are reported in aggregate for the communities of Whale Pass, Port Protection, Tokean, Tuxekan, and Noyes Island. Given this, the Port Protection and Whale Pass profiles report combined numbers for commercial fishery data, as well as recreational and subsistence information.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Port Protection: 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>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>

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.

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (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
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	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
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	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	-	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
Halibut (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
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Port Protection: 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	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 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	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Fished permits	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	% of permits fished	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>67%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</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 Protection: 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 Protection ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Port Protection ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Port Protection ^{2,5}
2000	1	2	0	1	29	7	-	-
2001	0	1	0	2	30	7	-	-
2002	0	1	0	1	22	9	-	-
2003	0	1	0	1	24	5	-	-
2004	0	1	0	1	21	11	-	-
2005	0	1	0	1	14	14	-	-
2006	0	1	0	2	14	11	-	-
2007	0	3	0	3	13	13	-	-
2008	0	1	0	2	12	5	-	-
2009	0	1	0	2	15	4	-	-
2010	0	2	0	3	16	74	-	-

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 Protection: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	1	4,289	604
2001	1	4,289	631
2002	3	5,457	754
2003	3	5,457	754
2004	3	5,457	914
2005	2	1,168	160
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 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Port Protection: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Port Protection: 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 Protection: 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>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<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>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Port Protection 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

[URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of active sport fish guide businesses located in Port Protection varied from zero to two. The number of licensed sport fish guides registered in the community was very similar in most years, also varying between zero and two each year (Table 11). Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G⁷⁰ show that coho salmon, pink salmon, and Pacific halibut were the three species most represented in Port Protection area charter catches between 2000 and 2010. Lingcod and various rockfish species are also frequently caught. Smaller numbers of Chinook and sockeye salmon were also reported in charter logbook data.

Port Protection residents were only reported to have purchased sportfishing licenses in one year during the 2000-2010 period. That year (2010), two residents were reported to have purchased licenses (irrespective of point of sale). No sportfishing licenses were sold in the community of Port Protection itself. This information about sportfishing in the Port Protection area is presented in Table 11.

According to ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey records,⁷¹ local private anglers target Chinook and coho salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Tanner crab, hardshell clams, and shrimp. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that local private anglers also target pink and chum salmon. They also indicated that local sportfishing is done by charter and private vessels owned by both Alaskan and non-Alaskan residents, as well as from the shore or docks.

Port Protection is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area B – Prince of Wales. Looking at this regional scale between 2000 and 2010, there was significantly greater saltwater sportfishing activity than freshwater, although both were important. In both cases, non-Alaska resident anglers fished a greater number of days than Alaska resident anglers. In saltwater, non-Alaska resident anglers fished an average of 41,463 days per year, while Alaska resident anglers fished an average of 14,543 days. In freshwater, non-Alaska resident anglers averaged 10,237 days per year, and Alaska resident anglers averaged 6,541 days. This regional information about the sportfishing sector in the Port Protection area is presented in Table 11.

⁷⁰ 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.]

⁷¹ 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, Port Protection: 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 Protection ²
2000	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	1	1	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	0	1	0	0
2008	1	2	0	0
2009	2	2	0	0
2010	1	2	2	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	33,043	16,031	9,024	10,630
2001	38,248	14,090	7,299	5,922
2002	36,736	12,590	9,957	8,981
2003	37,341	16,346	10,627	11,506
2004	40,803	16,770	11,518	3,969
2005	52,135	16,333	10,100	3,527
2006	46,207	11,828	11,073	5,161
2007	49,280	13,327	11,132	6,463
2008	46,717	17,930	11,302	7,185
2009	38,164	10,829	9,918	4,124
2010	37,416	13,896	10,660	4,478

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

The Port Protection area was historically used by the Heenya Tlingit of Klawock. Many historical seasonal camps are located throughout the area.^{72,73} Although the modern community of Port Protection was founded in the early 1900s and is not a traditional subsistence-based community, residents of Port Protection rely on subsistence resources to supplement diet and income.^{74,75} In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that three of the most important marine subsistence resources utilized by Port Protection residents are halibut, clams, and salmon.

Data on per capita subsistence harvest and the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes are unavailable between 2000 and 2010. However, earlier information about household-level subsistence participation is available from a 1996 ADF&G study. The survey identified species of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals harvested by Port Protection households that year. The species of marine invertebrates harvested by the greatest percentage of Port Protection households in 1996 included butter clams (68% of households reported harvest), Dungeness crab (64%), shrimp (44%), starfish (28%), heart cockles (24%), Pacific littleneck clams (20%), horse clams (20%), abalone (16%), black chitons (16%), and octopus (12%). The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Port Protection households included black rockfish (52% of households harvested), red rockfish (40%), Dolly Varden (32%), herring (32%), cutthroat trout (20%), lingcod (20%), steelhead (16%), rainbow trout (12%), rock greenling (12%), sablefish (12%), and silver smelt (12%). In addition, Port Protection residents were reported to harvest herring roe using hemlock branches, hair seaweed, and general spawn on kelp harvest. Also in 1996, 8% of Port Protection households reported harvesting harbor seal.⁷⁶ 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 Port Protection.

Some data were available between 2000 and 2010 regarding annual subsistence harvest of salmon and halibut. For those years in which information was reported, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Port Protection area households varied from two to four per year. In 2004, a total of 123 salmon were harvested using subsistence salmon permits, of which 86 were sockeye. Reports of salmon harvest numbers in subsequent years are unavailable (Table 13). From 2004 to 2010, the number of Port Protection residents holding Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) varied between 1 and 2 per year. No data were available regarding the number of SHARC cards returned or pounds of halibut harvested through this program (Table 14). Finally, no information was reported by management agencies between

⁷² Tongass National Forest website. (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html>.

⁷³ Langdon, Steven. 1979. "Comparative Tlingit and Haida Adaptation to the West Coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago." *Ethnology* 18:2 (101-119).

⁷⁴ 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.

⁷⁵ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 1998. *Prince of Wales Area Plan*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/wales/plan/pow_plan_complete.pdf.

⁷⁶ 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).

2000 and 2010 regarding subsistence harvest of other fish species, marine invertebrates, or marine mammals by residents of Port Protection (Tables 13 and 15).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Port Protection: 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 Protection: 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	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a
2004	4	4	n/a	9	6	22	86	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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	1	n/a	n/a
2005	1	n/a	n/a
2006	1	n/a	n/a
2007	1	n/a	n/a
2008	1	n/a	n/a
2009	2	n/a	n/a
2010	2	n/a	n/a

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 Protection: 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.