

Hyder (HIGH-dur)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Hyder is nestled at the head of Portland Canal, a 96 mile-long fjord which forms a portion of the U.S./Canadian border. Hyder is 75 mi from Ketchikan and approximately 800 mi southeast of Anchorage. It is the only community in southern southeast Alaska accessible by road; the only road into Hyder runs through Stewart, British Columbia, just two miles across the Canadian border. The area encompasses 14.8 sq mi of land. Hyder is unincorporated and is located within the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 87 residents, ranking Hyder 258th of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased by 12.1%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population declined by 10.3%, with an average annual growth rate of 2.7%, which was significantly greater than the statewide average and indicative of a relatively variable population (Table 1). In a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that there were 80 permanent and 15 to 20 seasonal/transient residents living in Hyder in 2010. Community leaders reported that the population peaks in July and August, and is not at all related to employment in fisheries sectors.

The population of Hyder is predominately White, with 90.8% of residents identifying themselves as such in 2010, compared to 95.9% in 2000. Also in that year, 1.1% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 0.0% in 2000; 1.1% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.0% in 2000; 4.6% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 4.1% in 2000; and 2.3% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 0.0% in 2000. In addition, 2.3% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 1.0% in 2000. Information regarding racial and ethnic trends can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 1.81, compared to 2.20 in 1990 and 2.06 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 90 housing units, compared to 58 in 1990 and 72 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 38% were owner-occupied, compared to 47% in 2000; 16% were renter-occupied, compared to 18% in 2000; 20% were vacant, compared to 6% in 2000; and 27% were occupied seasonally, compared to 29% in 2000. No residents lived in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

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

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

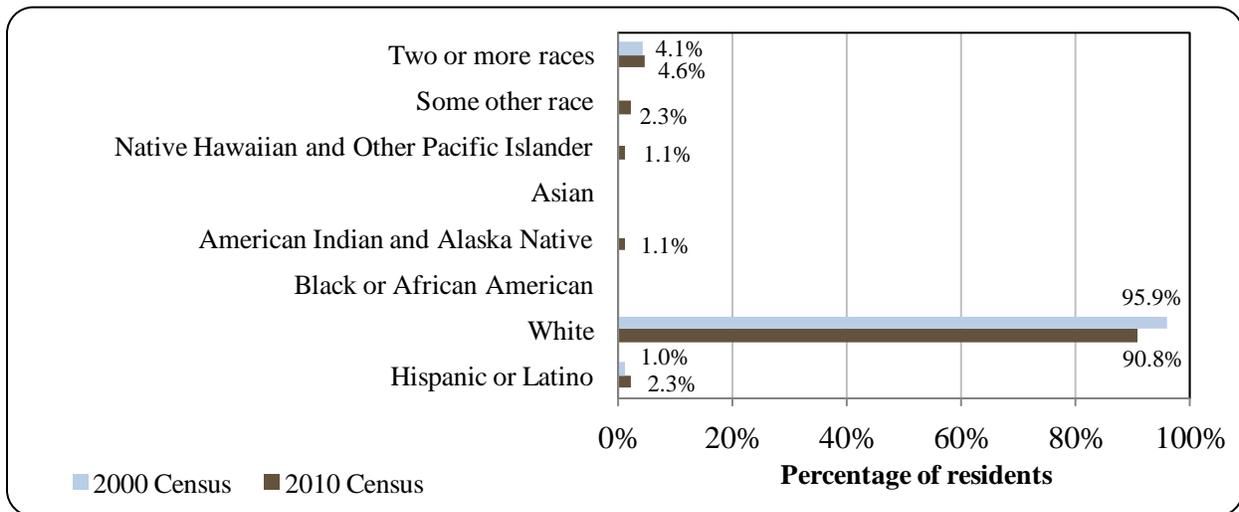
Table 1. Population in Hyder from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	99	-
2000	97	-
2001	-	102
2002	-	89
2003	-	77
2004	-	84
2005	-	91
2006	-	91
2007	-	72
2008	-	94
2009	-	87
2010	87	-

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

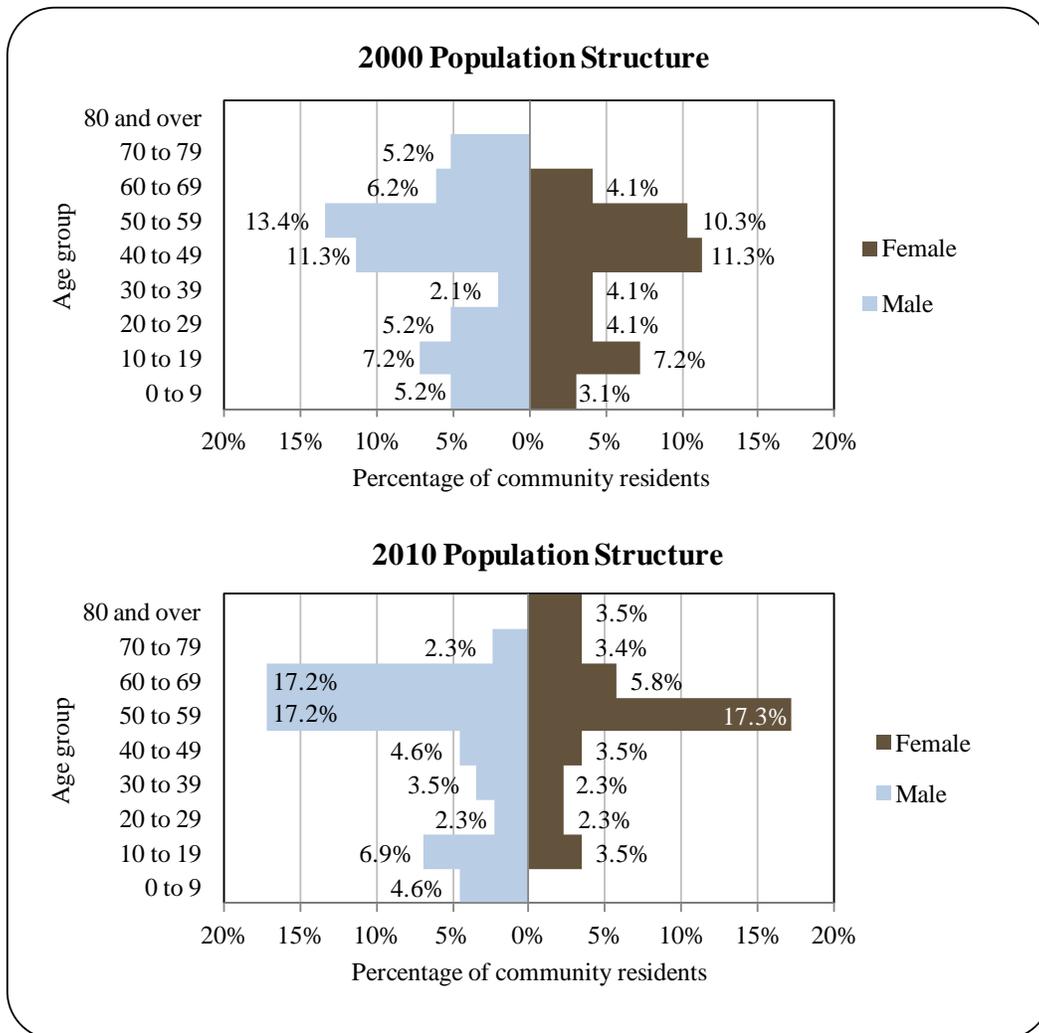


The gender distribution in Hyder was skewed at 58.6% male and 41.4% female, which was more skewed than both the statewide distribution that year (52.0% male, 48.0% female), and distribution in 2000 (55.7% male, 44.3% female). The median age that year was 54.8 years, which was significantly older than the statewide median of 33.8 years, and somewhat older than the 2000 median of 46.3 years.

Given Hyder’s small and variable population, a population structure trend is difficult to discern. In 2010, 15.0% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 22.7% in 2000; 32.2% were over the age of 59, compared to 15.5% in 2000; 48.4% were between the ages 30 and 59, compared to 52.5% in 2000; and 4.6% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 9.3% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 60 to 69 range (17.2% male, 5.8% female); followed by the 0 to 9 (4.6% male, 0.0% female) and 80 and over (3.5% female, 0.0% male) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 0 to 9 range. Information regarding Hyder’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ estimated that 100% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, no residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; no resident had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; no resident had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 63.5% of resident held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

The Nisga'a tribe, who live throughout western British Columbia, called the head of Portland Canal "Skam-A-Kounst," meaning "safe place," probably referring to the site as a retreat from the harassment of the neighboring coastal Haidas. The Nisga'a used this area as a seasonal berry-picking and bird-hunting site. In 1896, Capt. D.D. Gaillard of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers explored Portland Canal. Gold and silver lodes were discovered in this area in the late 1898, mainly on the Canadian side in the upper Salmon River basin. Townships sprung up concurrently on the Alaskan and Canadian sides of the border. On the Alaskan side, the township of Portland City was founded. In 1914, local prospectors applied for a postal permit for the settlement. The request was denied on the basis that too many United States communities shared the name "Portland." The decision was made to name the community after Frederick Hyder, a respected Canadian mining engineer who predicted the area would have a prosperous future in mining. Due to its location along the Portland Canal, Hyder became the access and supply point to Canadian mining. Hyder's boom years occurred between 1920 and 1930, when gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten were extracted from the Riverside Mine on the Alaskan side of the border. The mine operated from 1924 until 1950. In 1928, the Hyder business district was consumed by fire. During the Prohibition era, a small community called "Hyder, B.C." was created just across the Canadian border to serve as a legal speakeasy to the Hyder mining community, even housing its own Canadian Customs office. Shortly after Prohibition was repealed, "Hyder, B.C." was abandoned. By 1956, all major mining had closed except for the Granduc Copper Mine in Canada, which operated until 1984. Several mining startups near Stewart have come and gone in the past three decades, but no mining activity has occurred on the Alaskan side of the border since the Riverside Mine closed.

Hyder is largely dependent on tourism from highway visitors. Hyder continues to pay homage to its mining roots and is known as the "Friendliest Ghost Town in Alaska." One tradition carried over from mining days involves nailing currency to the walls of the Glacier Inn Bar. In mining days, it is claimed that miners who went bankrupt could take down their money and buy one last meal before leaving town. Due to its isolation from other Alaskan communities and its close proximity to Stewart, British Columbia (population 500), Hyder has many cultural ties with Canada and also receives electric and telephone service from Canadian companies, thus

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

⁴ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

it uses the 250 area code. Hyder is the only community in Alaska not using the 907 area code. Because of its proximity to the border and the lack of banks in Hyder or Stewart, Hyder businesses operate on either U.S. or Canadian currency.

Natural Resources and Environment

Hyder is in the maritime climate zone with warm winters, cool summers and heavy precipitation. Summer temperatures range from 41 to 57 °F (5 to 14 °C) ; winters range from 25 to 43 °F (-4 to 6 °C). Temperature extremes have been measured from -18 to 89 °F (-28 to 32 °C). Rainfall averages 78 inches annually, with annual mean snowfall of 162 inches.⁵

The community is located at the end of the Portland Canal, which stretches 71 mi and forms the border between Southeast Alaska and British Columbia. The rugged landscape surrounding Hyder is characterized by high relief slopes rising from coastlines to over 5,000 ft in many areas. The glacial valley Hyder sits in is carved from granodiorite, with layers of glacial till and outwash covering the valley floor. The Salmon River extends from its discharge point at the head of the Portland Canal, north into British Columbia. Lower slopes are covered with dense coniferous forests, consisting of Western hemlock, Sitka spruce, and yellow cedar. Higher elevations are covered by shrubland transitioning to alpine tundra.⁶ Terrestrial wildlife in the area includes large populations of brown and black bears, wolves, mink, and river otter. Fish and Marx creeks are known for their large spawning populations of chum salmon, and local chum size are above average for the state.⁷

Hyder has a long and colorful mining history which it shares with its neighbor, Stewart, B.C. Many historic mines are located over the Canadian border, of which Silbak/Premier mines was the most recently operated. Major mine operations closed in 1957; however, limited activity continued intermittently until the 1990s.⁸ More recently, Seabridge Gold has proposed development at the Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell mineral property, which is located in a rugged, mountainous area northwest of Hyder in British Columbia. This expansive mineral zone shows commercially viable gold-copper and silver deposits.⁹

Hyder sheltered location at the end of the Portland Canal protects it from most environmental hazards. During heavy rain events or snow melt, local drainages including Salmon River and Fish Creek may be prone to flooding. The steep slopes surrounding Hyder produce landslide and avalanche hazards. As of 2010, there has been no disaster declarations made in the Hyder area.¹⁰

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

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Haumann, D. (n.d.). *Photogrammetric and Glaciological Studies of Salmon Glacier*. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from: <http://arctic.synergiesprairies.ca/arctic/index.php/arctic/article/viewFile/3690/3665>.

⁷ Novak, P. (1983). *Stream and Fisheries Rehabilitation Activities at Fish Creek – Hyder*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. No. 7. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/fedaidpdfs/FRED.007.pdf>.

⁸ Stewart, B.C. (n.d.). *Mines – Premier Mines*. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from: <http://www.stewartbc.com/premier.htm>.

⁹ Seabridge Gold. (n.d.). *KSM (Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell: Geology*. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from: http://www.seabridgegold.net/ksm_geology.php.

¹⁰ Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2010). *State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from:

http://www.ready.alaska.gov/plans/documents/SHMP_2010_UPDATE_ENTIRE_FINAL_COMPLETE.pdf.

significant environmental remediation sites active in 2010.¹¹

Current Economy¹²

Hyder's economy is based primarily on tourism, which is bolstered by the community's proximity to Stewart and connection to Canada's road system. Visitor accommodations include the Sealaska Inn, Kathy's Korner B&B, and the Grandview Inn. Campgrounds include Camp Run-A-Muck. Shops include Boundary Gallery & Gifts and Moose Antler Carvings. Restaurants include Alaskan Premier Seafoods, Glacier Inn, Sealaska Inn, and "The Bus." Local attractions include Fish Creek bear viewing area.¹³ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Hyder's economy is reliant on mining, logging, fishing, and sport hunting/fishing. Nearby Stewart is a transportation hub, hosting Canada's northernmost year-round ice-free port. The port serves as Northwest British Columbia's gateway to mineral and timber resources in the area.

In 2010,¹⁴ the estimated per capita income was \$23,205 and the estimated median household income was \$43,625, compared to \$11,491 and \$11,719 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,¹⁵ the real per capita income (\$15,111) and real median household income (\$15,410) indicate a significant gain in both individual and household earnings. In 2010, Hyder ranked 123rd of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 170th of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

However, Hyder's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁶ Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$282,193 in total wages in 2010.¹⁷ When matched with the 2010 Decennial Census population, the per capita income equals \$3,244, which is significantly lower than the 2010 ACS estimate, and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.¹⁸ In addition, Hyder was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged

¹¹ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹² Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹³ Deacon-Rogers, Les. (n.d.). *Welcome to Stewart, British Columbia and Hyder, Alaska*. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from: <http://stewartbchyderak.homestead.com/homepage.html>.

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

¹⁵ 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>).

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

¹⁸ 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/>.

16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.¹⁹

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates, 62.4% of residents aged 16 and over were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 0.0%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; an estimated 0.0% of residents lived below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Both unemployment and poverty rate estimates conflict with ALARI per capita income estimates, and Hyder's "distressed community" designation, suggesting that the community's small population size may have affected ACS estimates. In 2010, DOLWD estimated that the unemployment rate was 29.0% based on unemployment insurance claimants. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 44.9% worked in the private sector, an estimated 51.3% worked in the public sector, and an estimated 3.8% were self-employed. It should be noted that if the number of self-employed workers was higher than what the ACS estimated, or if a relatively high percentage of workers were employed by the federal government, than DOLWD per capita income estimates may be inaccurate.

By industry, the 2006-2010 ACS estimated that most (55.1%) of those employed worked in transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors; followed by finance, insurance, and real estate (27.5%); wholesale trade (11.6%); and arts, recreation, accommodations, and food service sectors (5.8%). Between 2000 and 2010, industry sector employment varied greatly with the most significant proportional gains occurring within transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors. There appears to be a somewhat notable reduction in economic diversity, with employment consolidating into comparatively fewer industries. While this could be attributed to shifting employment conditions or demographics, it is also possible that the ACS failed to capture the full range of employment types represented in the community. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (30.0%) employed residents worked in state government sectors; followed by leisure and hospitality (20.0%); trade, transportation, and utilities (20.0%); and construction sectors (15.0%). Further information can be found in Figure 3.

By occupation type, most (52.9%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions; followed by service positions (47.1%). Again, there is a significant decline in the number of occupation types within the community between 2000 and 2010 which could be attributed to an unrepresentative ACS sample. ALARI occupation data for Hyder is unavailable. Further information can be found in Figure 4.

¹⁹ Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: www.denali.gov.

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

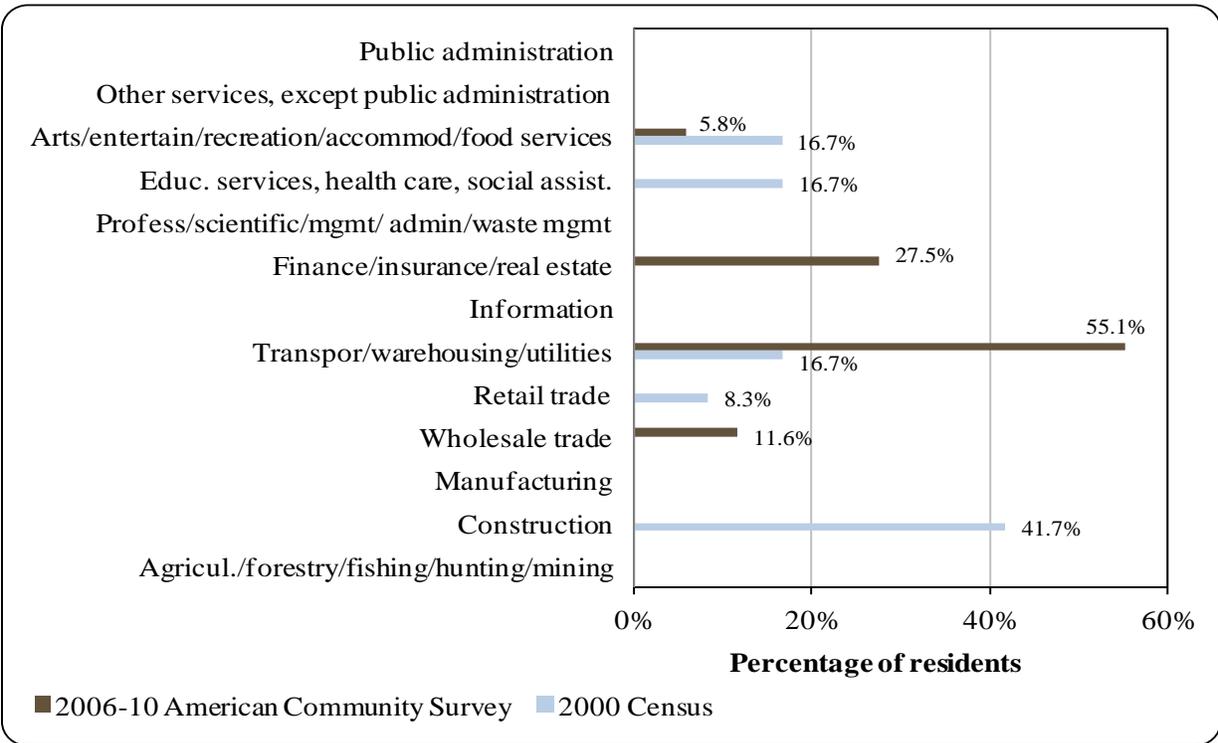
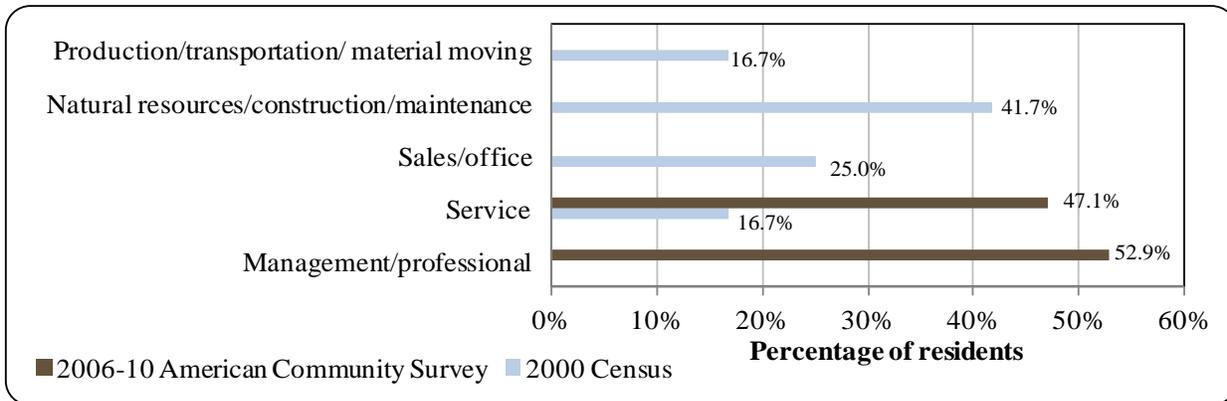


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Hyder (U.S. Census).



Governance

Hyder is unincorporated and unable to collect taxes or public fees (Table 2). It was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) and does not have a federally recognized tribal government. The Hyder Community Association, Inc. is a local community non-profit which acts as a governing body.

The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices are located in Ketchikan, 75 mi southwest.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Hyder 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	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Hyder has a seaplane base that opens in Portland Canal. As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Ketchikan (the nearest airport) cost \$508.²⁰ Taquan Air, Promech Air, Carlin Air, Pirate Airworks, Island Wings Air Service, Southeast Aviation, Pacific Airways, Alaska Seaplane Tours, and Misty Fjords Air & Outfitting all provide charter air service from Ketchikan. Hyder is connected to Canada’s highway system, which makes it accessible by road. Combined port facilities for Hyder and Stewart provide a deep draft, ice-free port capable of handling large cargo barges. The Arrow/Cassiar Barge Ramp provides a hydraulic barge ramp, intermodal transit, and gravel storage area. Stewart Bulk Terminals are located between Hyder and Stewart, and provide 800 ft of berth face. Facilities include a 750 ton-per-hour bulk shiploader and covered storage. Deep sea log export facilities are also available. Harbor deposition from the Bear River requires annual dredging of 100,000 to 300,000 cubic meters of sediment.^{21,22} As of July 2012, Stewart was in the permitting phase of a \$50 million port project

²⁰ Airfare calculated using lowest fare from www.travelocity.com (Retrieved November 22, 2012).

²¹ Invest in Northwest British Columbia. (n.d.). *International Port Facilities*. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from: <http://investnorthwestbc.ca/transportation/ports>

²² DKA Marketing, and Banjar Management Inc. (2006). *Alaska – Canada Rail Link Study*. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from:

which would expand existing facilities and provide a multipurpose port capable of supporting barge access, mineral concentrate loading, roll-on/roll-off cargo vessels, and break bulk cargo.²³

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Hyder has 200 ft of dock space available for permanent vessel moorage, and 50 ft of dock space available for transient moorage. Vessels up to 50 ft long can use moorage in Hyder. A proposed Hyder deep sea terminal would provide 1,200 ft of berth face, cargo and mineral storage, and rail access.²⁴

Facilities

Nearly all residences have individual wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed. The remainder haul water and use outhouses. Electricity and telephone services are provided by Stewart, B.C., Canada. Hyder operates an unpermitted tidewater landfill, but no refuse collection is provided. Public safety services are provided by state troopers based in Ketchikan. Fire and rescue services provided by Hyder volunteer fire department and emergency services. Additional public facilities include a community hall, museum, and public library. Communications services include in-state and long distance telephone, internet, local television, and local radio.²⁵

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported infrastructure projects completed since 2000 including new dock space, dock improvements, roads serving dock space, a breakwater, airport/seaplane base improvements, water treatment, alternative energy, community center/library improvements, telephone service improvements, and post office improvements. Projects in progress as of 2010 included a jetty, broadband internet, road improvements, and fire/rescue service improvements. Fisheries related infrastructure present in the community include fish processing plants, fishing gear sales, haul-out facilities for small vessels (< 60 tn), commercial fishing vessel moorage, recreational fishing vessel moorage, commercial cold storage facilities, ice sales, and seaplane service. Residents typically travel to Stewart B.C., Terrace B.C., and Ketchikan for services unavailable locally.

*Medical Services*²⁶

The Stewart Health Clinic in Stewart, B.C. Canada offers the nearest basic medical services. Emergency Services have limited highway, marine, floatplane, and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and volunteers. The closest hospital is located in Ketchikan.

http://alaskacanadarail.com/documents/WPB2/B2a%20WorkPkgB2A_Multimodal_Port_Access_Data_Development_FINAL_060508.pdf.

²³ City of Stewart. (n.d.). *Stewart World Port Project*. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from:

http://stewartbchyderak.homestead.com/PortDevelopment/Stewart_World_Port_signs_exclusive_lease_agreement_with_the_District_of_Stewart.pdf.

²⁴ DKA Marketing, and Banjar Management Inc. (2006). *Alaska – Canada Rail Link Study*. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from:

http://alaskacanadarail.com/documents/WPB2/B2a%20WorkPkgB2A_Multimodal_Port_Access_Data_Development_FINAL_060508.pdf.

²⁵ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁶ Ibid.

*Educational Opportunities*²⁷

There is a school in the community, but as of 2011, there were no students or teachers. Hyder is located in the Southeast Island School District.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.²⁸ The first reported salmon saltery on the Tongass Narrows at Ketchikan was operated by a man named Snow, but limited details are available regarding its operation. In 1886, a cannery owned by Captain A.W. Bower from Astoria, OR, was relocated from Boca de Quadra Inlet to the Tongass Narrows, and was known as the Tongass Narrows Cannery. The cannery was destroyed in a fire in 1889 and was not rebuilt. However, another saltery was built the following year,²⁹ and by 1912, four additional canneries had been built. By 1936, seven canneries were in operation in Ketchikan.³⁰

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 (e.g. 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. The Treaty was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.³¹ Today, Fish and Marx creeks are large producers of chum salmon, which are typically harvested by commercial driftnet vessels within the Dixon Entrance, near the mouth of the Portland Canal.³²

In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska. The U.S. and Canada signed the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean in 1923, and since the Convention took effect in 1924, Pacific halibut fisheries have been managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission, earlier called the International Fisheries Commission.³³ Halibut fisheries are restricted to the use of hook and line gear, although a limited number of halibut can be caught and retained as incidental catch in

²⁷ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁸ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). "The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska." *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

²⁹ Kiffer, Dave. (2007). "Ketchikan took shape 120 years ago." *SitNews.us*. Retrieved September 10, 2012 from http://www.sitnews.us/Kiffer/TongassPacking/040707_tongass_packing.html.

³⁰ See footnote 25.

³¹ [See](#) footnote 28.

³² Heintz, S. C.; Koerner, J. F.; and Blick, D. J. (2000). *Portland Canal Chum Salmon Coded-Wire-Tagging Project*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Regional Information Report No. 1J00-16. Retrieved October 10, 2012 from <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/RIR.1J.2000.16.pdf>.

³³ International Pacific Halibut Commission. 2006. *History*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/pamphlet/1IPHCHistoryPage.pdf>.

salmon troll fisheries and sablefish trap fisheries, as well as bycatch in a variety of fisheries using diverse gear types.^{34,35}

Sablefish were first harvested in Southeast Alaska as bycatch in the halibut fishery.³⁶ By the 1930s, several state-managed sablefish fisheries began in Southeast inside waters as early as the 1930s, including a fishery in Clarence Strait and Dixon Entrance. Sablefish are harvested using longline or pot gear, and the state fisheries that take place in inside waters are managed independently of the federal fishery.³⁷

In 1995, management of Alaskan halibut and sablefish fisheries shifted from limited entry to a system of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ). Motivations for the shift included overcapitalization, short seasons, and the derby-style fishery that led to loss of product quality and safety concerns. As a result of program implementation, the number of shareholders and total vessels participating in the halibut and sablefish fisheries declined substantially, and product quality has improved. This shift to a catch share program has been controversial, raising concerns about equity of catch share allocation, reduced crew employment needs, and loss of quota from coastal communities to outside investors.³⁸

Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species. 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 1999.³⁹

State crab fisheries in Southeast Alaska target red, golden, and blue king crab, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab.⁴⁰ The first commercial harvest of Dungeness crab in Southeast Alaska took place in the 1930s.⁴¹ Harvests of king and Tanner crab were not reported in Southeast

³⁴ International Pacific Halibut Commission. 2012. *Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations 2012*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/regs/2012iphcregs.pdf>.

³⁵ Williams, Greg. (2010). "Halibut Bycatch limits in the 2010 Alaska groundfish fishery." *IPHC Report of Assessment and Research Activities*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.washington.edu/publications/rara/2010/2010.299.Halibutbycatchlimitsinthe2010Alaskagroundfishfishery.pdf>.

³⁶ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

³⁷ Sayer, Allison and Deidra Holum. September 2008. *The Southeast Alaska Southern Southeast Inside Sablefish Fishery Information Report with Outlook to the 2008 Fishery*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 08-44. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from <http://www.sf.ADFG.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr08-44.pdf>.

³⁸ Fina, Mark. (2011). "Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific." *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf.

³⁹ See footnote 36.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Messmer, Adam, Gretchen Bishop, Chris Siddon, and Joe Stratman. November 2011. *2012 Report to the Board of Fisheries on Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Dungeness Crab Fisheries*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Fishery Management Report No. 11-62. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FMR11-62.pdf>.

Alaska until the 1960s.^{42,43} Dive fisheries for geoduck, sea cucumber, and sea urchin began to grow in Southeast Alaska in recent decades.⁴⁴ The impact of an increasing sea otter population in Southeast Alaska on stocks of Dungeness crab, sea cucumber, and sea urchin has led to significant economic losses in these fisheries in recent years.⁴⁵ It is also important to note that the waters between Annette and Gravina Islands are included in a Dive Fishery Research Control Area, and are closed year-round to harvest of sea cucumbers and sea urchins.⁴⁶

Hyder is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C, and the Southeast Outside Sablefish Regulatory Area. Hyder is not eligible for the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. The community is also not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program.

Processing Plants

Alaska Premier Seafoods has a small shore-based processing facility and retail store in Hyder. It specializes in smoked coho salmon and Dungeness crab. In addition Alaska Premier Seafoods owns a restaurant in Hyder.⁴⁷ Alaska Premier additionally processes Pacific cod, flounder, halibut, lingcod, rockfish, four species of salmon (i.e., Chinook, chum, pink and sockeye), shrimp and prawns.⁴⁸ The plant began operations in 1994.⁴⁹

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, there was no known fisheries-related revenue received by the community (Table 3).

⁴² Stratman, Joe, Gretchen Bishop, Adam Messmer, and Chris Siddon. November 2011. *2012 Report to the Board of Fisheries on Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Tanner Crab Fisheries*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Fishery Management Report No. 11-57. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FMR11-57>.

⁴³ Stratman, Joe, Adam Messmer, Gretchen Bishop, Chris Siddon, and Andrew Olson. December 2011. *2012 Report to the Board of Fisheries on Southeast Alaska/Yakutat King Crab Fisheries*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Fishery Management Report No. 11-57. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FMR11-68.pdf>.

⁴⁴ See footnote 36.

⁴⁵ McDowell Group. November 2011. *Sea Otter Impacts on Commercial Fisheries in Southeast Alaska*. Prepared for Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from <http://www.scribd.com/doc/74857876/MCDOWELL-GROUP-2011-Sea-Otter-Impacts-Report>.

⁴⁶ 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>.

⁴⁷ Alaska Premier Seafoods. (n.d.). *Products*. Retrieved from: <http://www.hyderalaska.com/index.html#products>.

⁴⁸ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. (n.d.). *Suppliers Directory*. Retrieved October 22, 2012 from: <http://www.alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/>.

⁴⁹ This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

Commercial Fishing

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that commercial fishing vessels ranging between 35 and 60 ft long use Hyder as a base of operation during fishing seasons. In addition, they reported that number of commercial fishing vessels visiting Hyder remained unchanged between 2005 and 2010, although there was a decline in the relative number of larger vessels.

In 2010, 4 residents, or 4.6% of the population, held commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). This represented a decline in the number of permits from 2000, when 4 residents held 13 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 11% were for salmon, compared to 15% in 2000; 11% were for groundfish, compared to 23% in 2000; 11% were for halibut, compared to 15% in 2000; 22% were for crab, compared to 31% in 2000; and 44% were for “other” shellfish, compared to 31% in 2000. The amount of halibut quota held in the community was similar in both 2000 and 2010 at 26,695 and 28,778 shares, respectively. In addition, the number of halibut quota share account holders never exceeded three between 2000 and 2010. Locally held halibut quota peaked in 2005 and 2006 at 44,909 shares. Between 2000 and 2010, no residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), License Limitation Program (LLP) permits, crab quota, or sablefish quota.

In both 2000 and 2010, between 38 and 56% of CFEC permits were actively fished. Between those years, an average of 42.5% of salmon, 87.9% of halibut, 47.7% of “other” shellfish, and 81.8% of crab permits were actively fished. No groundfish permits were actively fished between 2000 and 2010. Fisheries actively prosecuted by Hyder residents in 2010 included:⁵⁰ Southeast pot Dungeness crab; statewide longline halibut; southeast pot shrimp; and statewide hand troll salmon.

Residents held three commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to four in 2000; however, the number of licenses peaked at six in 2001, 2007, and 2008. In addition, residents held majority of between two and four commercial fishing vessels between 2000 and 2010. Landings made in the community, and landings reported by Hyder residents in those years are considered confidential. However, in 2010 Hyder ranked 61st of 67 Alaskan communities in terms total pounds landed, and 59th in terms of ex-vessel value of landings. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

⁵⁰ 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.]

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Hyder: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	n/a										
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	n/a										

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Hyder: 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	n/a										
	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Fished permits	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	50%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%
	Total permit holders	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Fished permits	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	25%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	50%	50%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 Cont. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Hyder: 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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Fished permits	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
	% of permits fished	100%	67%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
	Total permit holders	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	13	13	13	12	10	10	9	9	9	8	9
	<i>Fished permits</i>	5	6	6	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	5
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	38%	46%	46%	42%	30%	50%	44%	56%	56%	50%	56%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4

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 Hyder: 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 Hyder ²	Total Net Lb Landed In Hyder ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Hyder ^{2,5}
2000	4	0	1	4	4	0	0	\$0
2001	6	0	1	3	4	0	0	\$0
2002	5	1	1	3	3	1	--	--
2003	5	0	1	4	5	0	0	\$0
2004	4	1	1	4	4	2	--	--
2005	5	1	1	4	4	3	--	--
2006	5	1	1	2	2	1	--	--
2007	6	1	1	3	3	3	--	--
2008	6	2	1	3	3	3	--	--
2009	2	2	1	3	3	4	--	--
2010	3	1	1	3	3	2	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (lb)
2000	2	26,695	3,341
2001	2	26,695	3,639
2002	2	26,695	3,602
2003	3	38,894	5,340
2004	2	26,695	4,295
2005	2	44,909	7,780
2006	2	44,909	7,591
2007	1	28,778	4,112
2008	1	28,778	3,000
2009	1	28,778	2,425
2010	1	28,778	2,126

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 Hyder: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (lb)
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 Hyder: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Lb¹</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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Although Hyder lacks any registered sport fish guide businesses, sportfishing remains an important part of the local economy. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that local private anglers target chum and Chinook salmon, halibut, crab, and shrimp from private boats owned by both local and non-residents. The Salmon River also provides opportunities for shoreside fishing.

In 2010, 115 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to 188 in 2000. The number of sportfishing licenses sold in the community significantly outnumbers the number sold to residents, indicating that visitors account for much of the local fishing effort. However, the number of sportfishing licenses sold in the community steady declined between 2000 and 2010, from an average of 218 sold per year between 2000 and 2005, to an average of 129 sold per year between 2006 and 2010. The number of sportfishing licenses sold to residents remained relatively constant between 2000 and 2010, peaking at 30 in 2008 (Table 11). According to

ADF&G Harvest Survey Data,⁵¹ resident anglers targeted coho and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, rockfish, and Dungeness crab.

Hyder is located in the ADF&G Harvest Survey Area for Ketchikan, which includes all waters of Alaska, from Portland Inlet to, but not including, Ernest Sound. In 2010, there were a total of 29,342 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 30,759 in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, non-Alaska residents consistently accounted for a significant majority of saltwater angler days fished. In 2010, non-Alaska residents accounted for 69.9% of total saltwater angler days fished, compared to 68.6% in 2000. In terms of freshwater fisheries, there were a total of 3,209 angler days fished in 2010, compared to 4,292 in 2000. For freshwater fisheries, non-Alaska resident anglers accounted for approximately half of angler days fished between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, non-Alaska residents accounted for 53.0% of freshwater angler days fished, compared to 49.2% in 2000. It should be noted that recreational anglers based in Hyder likely contributed a comparatively small number of angler days fished considering recreational anglers from Ketchikan are included in data. Further information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Subsistence Fishing

Hyder is federally designated as a rural place and local residents are eligible to participate in subsistence activities. However, subsistence is not as paramount as it is in more traditional subsistence communities in Alaska. Residents of Hyder rely primarily on halibut as a source of subsistence food. In 2010, many residents (31) were issued Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 36 in 2003. Halibut harvests varied between those years from an estimated 679 lb harvested on 11 SHARC in 2003, to an estimated 1,640 lb harvested on 14 SHARC in 2010. Estimated halibut harvests peaked in 2004 at 3,467 lb harvested on 27 SHARC (Table 14).

According to the ADF&G *Community Subsistence Information System*,⁵² non-salmon species which Hyder residents harvest or use include: abalone, chitons, clams, Dungeness crab, king crab, octopus, scallops, sea cucumber, sea urchin, shrimp, Tanner crab, harbor seal, cod, Dolly Varden, eulachon, flounder, herring, and rockfish.

Further information is limited in regards to subsistence participation. Data on subsistence participation by household are unavailable, as are marine mammal harvests. Between 2000 and 2008, very few subsistence salmon permits were issued, with harvests reported only in 2000. In that year, pink salmon accounted for the majority of reported salmon harvests, followed by chum and sockeye salmon. When combined, residents reported harvesting a total of 132 salmon on four permits. While one permit was issued in 2005, 2007, and 2008; no salmon was reported harvested. Further information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

⁵¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska Sportfishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

⁵² 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 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Hyder: 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 Hyder ²
2000	0	0	28	188
2001	0	0	22	163
2002	0	0	24	275
2003	0	1	26	244
2004	0	1	29	279
2005	0	0	21	158
2006	0	0	17	167
2007	0	2	19	128
2008	0	1	30	109
2009	0	0	27	125
2010	0	2	20	115

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	21,102	9,657	2,112	2,180
2001	20,445	8,670	2,654	1,749
2002	24,140	7,364	3,389	1,308
2003	22,577	7,280	2,700	1,830
2004	28,037	9,102	2,300	1,485
2005	28,644	9,195	2,436	1,760
2006	25,609	7,490	2,719	1,097
2007	28,443	6,416	2,539	889
2008	26,372	7,437	2,680	1,499
2009	24,138	11,589	1,941	1,700
2010	20,513	8,829	1,701	1,508

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

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

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

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Hyder: 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, Hyder: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lb of Marine Inverts ²	Lb of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	4	4	n/a	24	n/a	88	20	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	1	1	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	n/a	n/a
2007	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	1	1	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, Hyder: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lb Harvested
2003	36	11	679
2004	36	27	3,467
2005	39	23	2,978
2006	35	20	2,622
2007	39	15	1,284
2008	35	19	2,543
2009	40	20	1,766
2010	31	14	1,640

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, Hyder: 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.