

## **Meyers Chuck**

### **People and Place**

#### *Location*



Meyers Chuck is located at the confluence of Clarence Strait and Ernest Sound, on the northwest tip of the Cleveland Peninsula. It lies 40 miles northwest of Ketchikan and 50 miles south of Wrangell. The community encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.<sup>1</sup> As of the 2010 U.S. Census, Meyers Chuck is classified as a remote community within the City and Borough of Wrangell.<sup>2</sup> It is located within the Ketchikan Recording District and the Borough of Wrangell Census Area.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>3</sup>

Meyers Chuck first appeared in the U.S. Census in 1940 with 107 residents. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, the population had declined to 21 inhabitants. According to the Alaska Department of Labor, the population of permanent residents remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2007, when 20 individuals resided in the community. In 2008, Meyers Chuck was included in the formation of the City and Borough of Wrangell, and is no longer considered a separate census designated place (CDP). Starting with the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Meyers Chuck is included in the count for the City and Borough of Wrangell, and no separate information is available about the population of Meyers Chuck. This shift in census data recording is reflected in the lack of information for years 2008 to 2010 in Table 1 below.

Since it is no longer a CDP, no demographic information is available about Meyers Chuck in 2010, and data from the 2000 U.S. Census are used in this profile. As of 2000, 90.5% of Meyers Chuck residents identified themselves as White, and the remaining 9.5% identified with two or more racial groups. Individuals identifying as White made up 1% more of the Meyers Chuck population in 2000 than in 1990, and the number identifying as American Indian and Alaska Natives declined from 10% to 0% over the same period. Information about the racial and ethnic composition of Meyers Chuck in the year 2000 is presented in Figure 1.

Also reflecting previous census data, in 2000, the average household size in Meyers Chuck was 2.33, a slight decrease from 2.8 persons per household in 1990. There was also a slight decrease in the number of occupied households in Meyers Chuck, from 13 in 1990 to 9 in 2000. Of the total 48 housing units surveyed for the 2000 U.S. Census, 19% were owner-occupied and the remaining 81% were considered vacant or used seasonally. None of the housing units in Meyers Chuck were occupied by renters in 2000, and no residents lived in group

---

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>2</sup> City and Borough of Wrangell (2010). *Comprehensive Plan, May 2010 Draft*. Retrieved November 18, 2011 from <http://www.wrangell.com/projects/articles/uploads/attachments/May2010Plannomaps%20%286MB%29.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> 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).. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

quarters.

In the year 2000, the gender ratio in the Meyers Chuck was slightly more weighted toward males (52.4% male and 47.6% female) than the state population as a whole, which was 51.7% male and 48.3% female that year. The age groups particularly skewed toward males included 30 to 39 and 50 to 69. There were more females than males in age groups 0 to 9, 20 to 29 and 40 to 49. The median age, 50.3 years, was much older than the 2000 national average of 36.5 years and the 2000 Alaska median age of 32.4 years; 66.7% of the population was over the age of 45, and there were no community members between 10 and 24 years old. The population structure of Meyers Chuck in 2000 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the U.S. Census, 100% of Meyers Chuck residents age 25 or older held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2000, compared to 88.3% of Alaska residents overall that year. Of these, 61.5% held a high school diploma and no higher degree, compared to 27.9% of Alaska residents statewide, while 38.5% held Bachelor’s degrees, compared to 16.1% statewide.

Table 1. Population in Meyers Chuck from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimates of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	37	-
2000	21	-
2001	-	19
2002	-	20
2003	-	25
2004	-	18
2005	-	23
2006	-	16
2007	-	20
2008	-	n/a
2009	-	n/a
2010	n/a	-

<sup>1</sup> (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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Meyers Chuck: 2000 (U.S. Census).

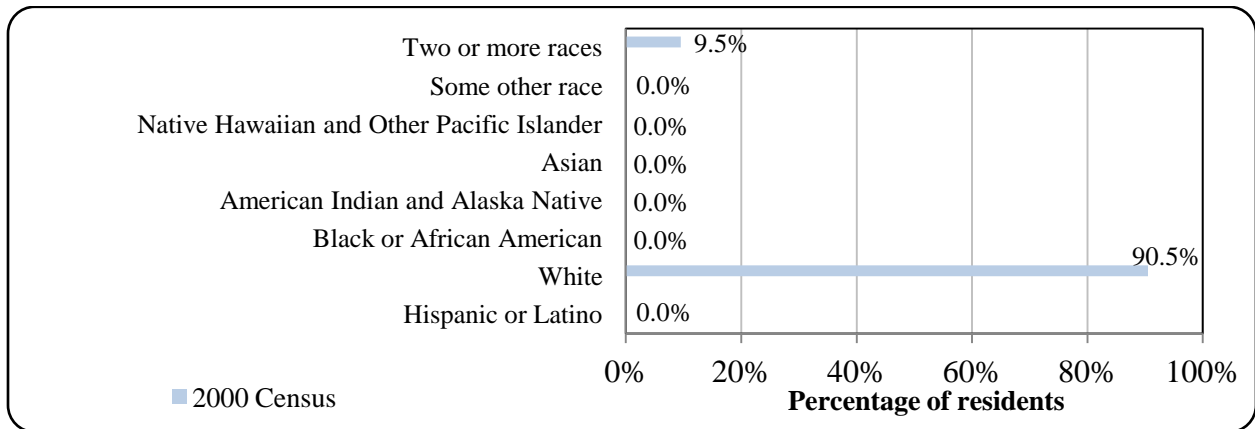
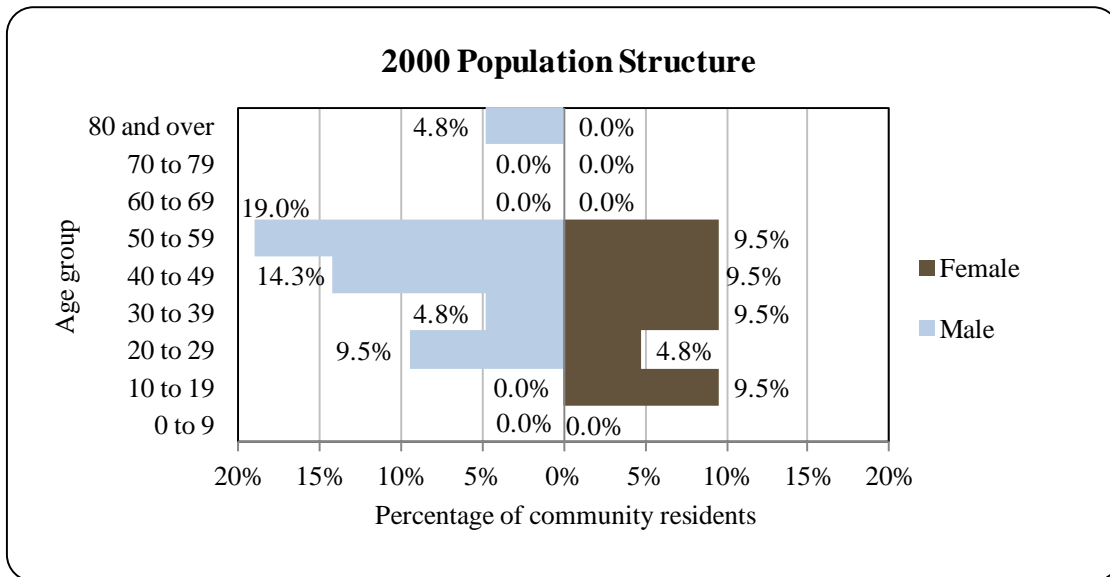


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Meyers Chuck Based on the 2000 U.S. Decennial Census.



### History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Meyers Chuck’s natural, well-protected harbor has long provided shelter for fishing boats caught in the stormy waters of Clarence Strait. White settlers began living year-round at Meyers Chuck by the late 1800s. “Chuck” is a Chinook jargon word applied to a saltwater body that fills at high tide.<sup>4</sup> Many prehistoric sites are located on the Cleveland Peninsula. Helm Bay and Port Stewart, two bays located on the opposite side of the Peninsula from Meyers Chuck, were the traditional origin places of the Kiksudi Tlingit clans of Wrangell and Sitka, and the Gonoxaidi

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

clan of the Stikine Tlingit Kwaan,<sup>5</sup> respectively.<sup>6</sup>

In 1916, a cannery was established at nearby Union Bay. From 1916 to 1945, local fishermen sold their catch to the Union Bay Cannery, which in turn sold in bulk to Japan. In the 1920s, a saltery produced mild-cured king salmon. A floating clam cannery and a herring reduction plant were also present in the area during this time. A U.S. post office, store, machine shop, barber shop, bakery, and bar developed to support residents around 1922. By 1939, 107 residents lived year-round in Meyers Chuck. When fish runs began to decline in the 1940s, many people left the community to join the armed forces or to work at war-time production jobs in the lower 48. The Union Bay Cannery burned down in 1947. Land was patented to local residents between 1965 and 1969, and the community was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest. In 1977, five residents donated funds to establish a fish hatchery. A school was constructed in 1983 but is no longer staffed. After two major fires in the summer of 1983, residents pooled their resources to establish a fund to purchase firefighting equipment. A state land disposal sale was offered in 1986.<sup>7</sup>

In 2008, Meyers Chuck was annexed by the newly formed City and Borough of Wrangell and is now classified as a remote community in the Borough.<sup>8</sup> Today, Meyers Chuck remains a fishing community home to many of retirement age who seek the tranquility that this remote location affords. Many residents live in the community only seasonally.<sup>9</sup>

## Natural Resources and Environment

Meyers Chuck is in a maritime climate zone with warm winters and cool summers. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 65 °F, and winter temperatures range from 34 to 50 °F. Record temperatures have been recorded from -10 to 92 °F. Average annual precipitation is 82 inches, with 50 inches of snow.<sup>10</sup> The topography of the southern Cleveland Peninsula is characterized by a combination of gently rolling hills and moderately rugged mountains rising to just over 3,000 ft. Well-developed forests of western hemlock and Sitka spruce, interspersed with cedar, are found on well-drained slopes, and muskeg is found on poorly drained soils along valley floors.<sup>11</sup>

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

---

<sup>5</sup> “Kwaan” is a geographically defined relationship between smaller clan groups.

<sup>6</sup> Tongass National Forest website (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions*. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html>.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>8</sup> City and Borough of Wrangell (2010). *Comprehensive Plan, May 2010 Draft*. Retrieved November 18, 2011 from <http://www.wrangell.com/projects/articles/uploads/attachments/May2010Plannomaps%20%286MB%29.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 6.

opportunities for rural residents.<sup>12</sup>

National Forest lands surrounding Meyers Chuck fall under a range of land-use designations (LUDs), including old-growth habitat, timber production, semi-remote recreation, and modified landscape LUDs.<sup>13</sup> A 191,477 roadless area is located on the southern Cleveland Peninsula.<sup>14</sup> According to the Tongass Timber Management Plan, several timber sales could move forward on the southern Cleveland Peninsula if demand for timber production increases, but are not open for harvest under current market conditions.<sup>15</sup>

Some historical and current mining activity is taking place on the southern Cleveland Peninsula. A mining claim at Union Bay has ongoing iron exploration, and an abandoned gold mine at Helm Bay has future copper and lead development potential.<sup>16</sup>

Natural hazards identified in the Meyers Chuck area include high risk of wildfire, medium risk of earthquake, tsunami and seiche, medium risk from severe weather, and low risk of flooding, snow and avalanche, landslides, and drought.<sup>17</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Meyers Chuck as of May 2012.<sup>18</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>19</sup>

Meyers Chuck is a very small community without many options for a cash-based economy. Fishing is the fundamental productive activity of Meyers Chuck's population. In the year 2010, 17 commercial fishing permits were registered to addresses in Meyers Chuck, a 70% increase from 10 locally registered permits in the year 2000. Subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering are a fundamental component of local economy and diet. Deer and fish provide the majority of meat in the local diet.<sup>20</sup>

As of the year 2000, based on the U.S. Census,<sup>21</sup> the per capita income in Meyers Chuck was \$31,660 and the median household income was \$64,375. After accounting for inflation by converting to 2010 dollars,<sup>22</sup> the real per capita income in Meyers Chuck in the year 2000 was \$40,208, and the real median household income was \$81,756. Only 23.1% of people age 16 and

---

<sup>12</sup> 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](http://tongass-fpadjust.net/Documents/2008_Forest_Plan.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> 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>.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 6.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Forest Service (2008). *Tongass Forest Amendment Record of Decision*. Retrieved November 23, 2011 from [http://tongass-fpadjust.net/FPA\\_ROD.htm](http://tongass-fpadjust.net/FPA_ROD.htm).

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> 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%5CAIa.%20SHMP.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of contaminated sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>19</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>21</sup> 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). Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>22</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

over were in the civilian labor force in 2000, compared to a statewide percentage of 71.3% that year. There was no one living below the poverty line in Meyers Chuck in the year 2000, compared to 9.4% of Alaska residents overall, and 0% of the population was unemployed, compared to 6.1% of the population of Alaska overall that year. According to the 2000 Decennial Census, 100% of the employed labor force in Meyers Chuck worked in professional, management, scientific, and administrative industries and occupations. It is important to note that residents of Meyers Chuck also worked in the fishing industry at different times throughout the year, though this was not captured by census statistics (Figures 3 and 4). It should also be noted that income and employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000, Meyers Chuck (U.S. Census).

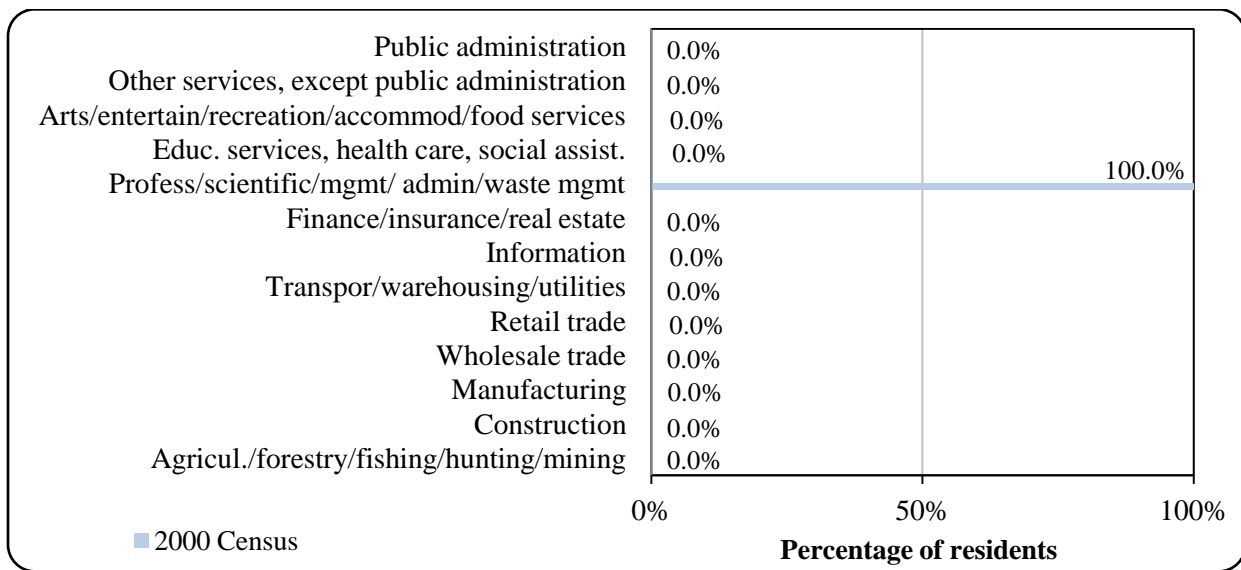
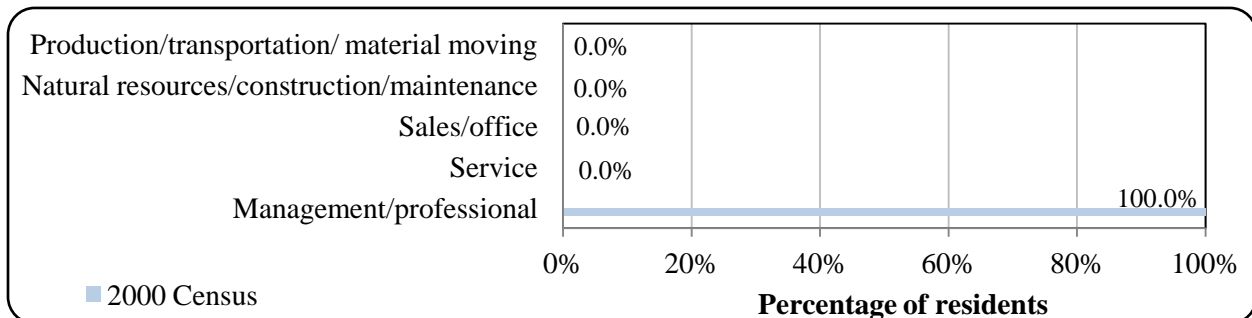


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000, Meyers Chuck (U.S. Census).



## Governance

With the formation of the Borough of Wrangell in May 2008, Meyers Chuck now falls within the City and Borough of Wrangell. The former City of Wrangell encompassed 45.3 square miles of land and 25.6 square miles of water. The new City and Borough of Wrangell encompasses 2,582 square miles of land and 883 square miles of water, tidelands, and submerged lands, and includes the rural communities of Meyers Chuck, Thoms Place, Olive Cove, Farm Island, and Wrangell Island East.<sup>23</sup> Of these remote communities, only Meyers Chuck was previously a separate CDP.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Meyers Chuck From 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
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

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

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

Meyers Check did not report municipal revenue between 2000 and 2010. Because Meyers Chuck was an unincorporated community until 2008, no sales tax was collected until that time. Since the formation of the Borough of Wrangell, however, Meyers Chuck is taxed by the Borough. Between 2000 and 2010, no State or Community Revenue Sharing contributions or

<sup>23</sup> City and Borough of Wrangell (2010). *Comprehensive Plan, May 2010 Draft*. Retrieved November 18, 2011 from <http://www.wrangell.com/projects/articles/uploads/attachments/May2010Plannomaps%20%286MB%29.pdf>.

fisheries-related grants were received by Meyers Chuck. Refer to Table 2 for details on some aspects of community finances from 2000 to 2010.

Meyers Chuck was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and is not federally recognized as a Native village.<sup>24</sup> The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Alaska Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Ketchikan. An enforcement office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is also located in Ketchikan, while Juneau hosts the Alaska Regional Office of the NMFS, as well as the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's Auke Bay laboratories. Juneau also has the closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.

## **Infrastructure**

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Meyers Chuck is accessible only by floatplane or boat. A state-owned seaplane base is available. With the exception of the mail plane, there are no scheduled flights. Ketchikan-based charter services and barge transport are available. A boat dock provides 650 ft of moorage, and the site is a natural sheltered harbor. Residents use skiffs for local travel.<sup>25</sup>

### *Facilities*

Meyers Chuck is a very small community with few or no facilities. It does not have a school or police. A piped water system serves most homes, although there are many individual wells. Although there is a centralized system of water distribution, there is no equivalent sewage system available, and most households are connected to individual septic tanks or leachfields. There is no central electric system, and individual generators supply power. Telephone service is available, although internet and cable is not provided in the area. No public safety officer is present in Meyers Chuck.<sup>26</sup> The nearest state troopers posts are located in Ketchikan and Wrangell.<sup>27</sup>

### *Medical Services*

Very basic health care is provided in Meyers Chuck by the local Emergency Medical Services.<sup>28</sup> The nearest hospitals are located in Ketchikan and Wrangell.

---

<sup>24</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

<sup>28</sup> See footnote 24.



### *Educational Opportunities*

As of 2011, there were no schools operating in Meyers Chuck.<sup>29</sup> A one-room school house was constructed in 1983, but is no longer in operation given population decline and present lack of students in the community.<sup>30</sup>

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Although Meyers Chuck is a very small community, it has had relatively significant involvement in North Pacific fisheries. In the 1930s and 1940s, Meyers Chuck experienced a population boom, with the 1940 U.S. Census counting 107 residents. According to a 1927 article in the Ketchikan *Chronicle*, a large portion of the community's population in the first quarter of the century was made up of salmon trollers.<sup>31</sup> One reason why these early residents chose Meyers Chuck was the quality of its protected harbor.<sup>32</sup> Many local residents continue to be involved in commercial fishing today. Between 2000 and 2010, Meyers Chuck residents held permits in state and federal fisheries for salmon, halibut, sablefish, groundfish, and "other shellfish", including shrimp, sea cucumber, and geoduck fisheries.

Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.<sup>33</sup> In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.<sup>34</sup> Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gill net, troll, and set gill net gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine 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 (i.e., sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska's proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty which was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.<sup>35</sup>

A state-managed sablefish fishery currently takes place in the inside waters of Chatham and Clarence Straits, north of Meyers Chuck, as well as in Dixon Entrance to the south. Pacific halibut fisheries in Southeast Alaska are managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species. Halibut and Pacific cod fisheries

---

<sup>29</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>30</sup> Allen, June (2002). "Meyers Chuck AK 99903: Ever Been There?" *Stories in the News*. Retrieved November 21, 2011 from [http://www.sitnews.org/JuneAllen/110202\\_meyers\\_chuck.html](http://www.sitnews.org/JuneAllen/110202_meyers_chuck.html).

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> See footnote 24.

<sup>33</sup> 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>.

<sup>34</sup> 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>.

<sup>35</sup> See footnote 33.

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.<sup>36</sup>

Shrimp trawl fisheries in Southeast Alaska primarily target northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) and sidestripe shrimp (*Pandalopsis dispar*), although the market for northern shrimp has declined in recent years with the closure of the primary processing facility in Petersburg in 2006.<sup>37</sup> A pot fishery for spot shrimp (*Pandalus platyceros*) has also grown in Southeast Alaska since the 1990s. Commercial dive fisheries for red sea cucumber (*Parastichopus californicus*) and sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus spp.*) began near Ketchikan in the early 1980s. A dive fishery for geoduck clams began around the same time, and all three fisheries are now managed by ADF&G according to Fishery Management Plans. Sea cucumbers and sea urchin are hand picked by divers, while geoduck divers use handheld water jets to remove substrate from around the clams.<sup>38</sup>

Meyers Chuck is located in Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C and Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659. The closest Sablefish Regulatory Area is “Southeast Outside.” Meyers Chuck is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, but as of August 2013 had not formed a CQE. Meyers Chuck is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program.

### *Processing Plants*

ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Meyers Chuck. However, processing facilities are registered in larger cities in the surrounding region, including Ketchikan, Wrangell, and Petersburg.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

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

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2010, 17 residents of Meyers Chuck held a total of 23 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). Of these, 14 were salmon permits, of which 8 were fished. These permits were issued for three salmon fisheries, including Southeast drift gill net (one permit issued, one actively fished), Southeast hand troll (five issued, one actively fished), and statewide power gurdy troll (eight issued, six actively fished). Four “other shellfish” permits were issued, including two for the Southeast shrimp pot gear fishery (none actively fished) and two for the Southeast sea cucumber dive fishery (one actively fished).

---

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 34.

<sup>37</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (2012). *Northern Shrimp Species Description*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=northernshrimp.printerfriendly>.

<sup>38</sup> See footnote 34.

Two halibut permits were issued, and both were actively fished using longline gear on vessels under 60 ft in length. Finally, three groundfish permits were held in 2010, of which zero were actively fished. Permit numbers in these fisheries remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, although it is important to note that sablefish CFEC permits were held and actively fished by Meyers Chuck residents between 2000 and 2005 only, and one crab CFEC permit was held in 2000, and not in later years during the 2000-2010 period. This CFEC permit information is presented in Table 4.

In addition to CFEC permits, three Meyers Chuck residents held a total of three Federal Fisheries Permits (FFPs) in 2010, none of which were actively fished, and four residents held a total of four License Limitation Program permits (LLP) in federal groundfish fisheries, of which three were actively fished that year. No LLP permits were held in federal crab fisheries in 2010. These permit numbers also remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, with a slight increase in FFP activity over the period (Table 4).

In 2010, one Meyers Chuck resident held a quota share account in the federal halibut catch share fishery, a decrease from three quota share account holders in 2000. There was also one individual holding a quota share account the federal sablefish catch share fishery in 2010, a decrease from two account holders in 2000. There was an overall decline in the number of quota shares held in both the halibut and sablefish fisheries. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment initially increased to approximately 30% greater than 2000 levels by 2005, and then declined to approximately half of 2000 levels by 2010. Sablefish IFQ allotment declined to approximately 70% of its 2000 value (pounds per quota share) by 2010. No Meyers Chuck residents held quota share accounts in federal crab catch share fisheries between 2005 and 2010. Information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

In 2010, 10 fishing vessels were owned by Meyers Chuck residents, 11 vessels were homeported in Meyers Chuck, and 6 residents held active crew licenses (Table 5). There were no fish buyers or shore-side processors in Meyers Chuck, and between 2000 and 2010 no vessels landed catch in the community (Table 5). As a result, values for landed lb and ex-vessel revenue in Meyers Chuck were zero over this period (Table 9). In contrast, vessels owned by Meyers Chuck residents landed salmon, halibut, and shellfish between 2000 and 2010. Salmon landings and ex-vessel revenue increased over the period. A total of 83,463 net lb were landed in 2000, with an ex-vessel value of \$47,575. In 2010, 212,373 net lb were landed at a value of \$283,173, showing an increase in price per pound over the period. Information about halibut, groundfish, sablefish, and shellfish landings by vessels owned by Meyers Chuck residents is almost entirely considered confidential during this period due to the small number of participants. Some data can be reported in 2003, when 47,744 net lb of halibut and 17,550 net lb of “other groundfish” were landed with ex-vessel values of \$139,629 and \$15,177, respectively. Table 10 presents information about landings and revenue earned by Meyers Chuck vessel owners.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 revenue<sup>4</sup></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 revenue<sup>5</sup></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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

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

<sup>5</sup> Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city reports each year in its financial statements. Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Active permits	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
	% of permits fished	66%	33%	50%	75%	50%	50%	25%	50%	50%	75%	75%
	Total permit holders	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
	Fished permits	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	100%	50%	50%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	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	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	4	4
	Fished permits	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	60%	20%	20%	20%	20%	33%	33%	20%	20%	25%	25%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	2	2	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	2	2	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	2	2	4	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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, Meyers Chuck: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	4	3	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
	Fished permits	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	25%	0%	40%	60%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	12	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	13	14
	Fished permits	5	4	6	4	4	6	7	7	7	8	8
	% of permits fished	42%	36%	50%	33%	31%	46%	54%	54%	50%	62%	57%
	Total permit holders	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	12	13
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>23</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>48%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>17</i>

<sup>1</sup>National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on Limited Liability Permits, 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.]

<sup>2</sup>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 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Meyers Chuck: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch in Meyers Chuck <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed in Meyers Chuck <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Meyers Chuck <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	5	0	0	5	10	0	0	\$0
2001	5	0	0	4	10	0	0	\$0
2002	1	0	0	6	10	0	0	\$0
2003	3	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2004	2	0	0	8	11	0	0	\$0
2005	5	0	0	8	8	0	0	\$0
2006	5	0	0	10	10	0	0	\$0
2007	5	0	0	9	10	0	0	\$0
2008	5	0	0	9	11	0	0	\$0
2009	4	0	0	9	11	0	0	\$0
2010	6	0	0	10	11	0	0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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.]

<sup>4</sup> 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.]

<sup>5</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Meyers Chuck: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	3	196,230	27,677
2001	2	194,983	28,707
2002	3	240,731	34,312
2003	3	136,353	19,434
2004	3	152,798	26,938
2005	1	44,769	8,216
2006	1	44,769	7,991
2007	1	91,584	13,087
2008	1	91,584	9,550
2009	1	91,584	7,720
2010	1	91,584	6,766

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 Meyers Chuck: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	2	219,184	26,000
2001	2	219,184	24,588
2002	2	110,393	11,831
2003	2	110,393	13,103
2004	2	110,393	13,876
2005	2	110,393	13,140
2006	2	110,393	12,956
2007	2	110,393	12,404
2008	2	110,393	11,851
2009	1	110,055	10,076
2010	1	110,055	9,467

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 Meyers Chuck: 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.]



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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></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>

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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	47,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	17,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	83,463	-	-	-	-	198,678	189,363	183,707	157,283	217,673	212,373
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>83,463</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>65,294</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>198,678</i>	<i>189,363</i>	<i>183,707</i>	<i>157,283</i>	<i>217,673</i>	<i>212,373</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	\$139,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	\$15,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$47,575	-	-	-	-	\$220,529	\$250,809	\$279,064	\$298,627	\$229,821	\$283,173
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$47,575</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$154,806</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$220,529</i>	<i>\$250,809</i>	<i>\$279,064</i>	<i>\$298,627</i>	<i>\$229,821</i>	<i>\$283,173</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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

*Recreational Fishing*

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,<sup>39</sup> conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, reported species targeted in the Clarence Strait area near Meyers Chuck. In freshwater, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon were targeted, along with steelhead, rainbow and cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char. In saltwater, all five salmon species were targeted, as well as Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, Dungeness and Tanner crab, razor and hardshell clams, shrimp, and other shellfish.

One active sport fish guide business was registered in Meyers Chuck during two years of the 2000-2010 period (2007 and 2009), and at least one licensed sport fish guide was present each year from 2005 to 2010. However, no kept/released log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Meyers Chuck between 2000 and 2010.<sup>40</sup> Sportfishing licenses were sold in the community from 2003 to 2010, with an average of 64 licenses sold per year. Between 2000 and 2010, Meyers Chuck residents purchased 16 sportfishing licenses per year on average (irrespective of point of sale). The fact that more licenses were purchased in the community than were purchased by residents of Meyers Chuck indicates that sportfishing draws visitors to the community. Information about sportfishing activity in Meyers Chuck is presented in Table 11.

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

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Meyers Chuck: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Meyers Chuck <sup>2</sup>
2000	0	0	15	0
2001	0	0	17	0
2002	0	0	11	0
2003	0	0	19	49
2004	0	0	15	71
2005	0	1	15	77
2006	0	1	20	59
2007	1	2	12	71
2008	0	1	14	68
2009	1	1	16	48
2010	0	1	17	65

<sup>39</sup> 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).

<sup>40</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11, cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Meyers Chuck: 2000-2010.

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	40,452	42,813	3,550	9,128
2001	37,054	32,446	4,673	6,745
2002	40,723	38,219	5,920	6,156
2003	36,096	30,347	4,525	5,082
2004	49,461	42,810	3,370	7,892
2005	52,717	34,966	4,984	4,854
2006	42,931	28,490	4,724	3,295
2007	50,001	26,364	4,391	4,289
2008	47,189	31,542	4,344	5,350
2009	44,074	57,006	4,655	8,224
2010	37,842	27,676	3,456	4,398

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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*

Many residents of Meyers Chuck supplement their incomes and diet with subsistence resources.<sup>41</sup> No information was reported between 2000 and 2010 regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of Meyers Chuck households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes (Table 12). However, earlier information about household-level subsistence is available from a 1987 ADF&G study. The survey identified species of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals harvested by Meyers Chuck households that year. The species of marine invertebrates harvested by the greatest percentage of Meyers Chuck households in 1987 included Dungeness crab (70% of households reported harvest), shrimp (50%), clams (50%), chitons (*Bidarkis gumboots*) (20%), scallops (20%), sea cucumber (20%), abalone (10%), and octopus (10%). King crab, Tanner crab, and sea urchin were also harvested. The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Meyers Chuck households included rockfish (80% of households reported harvest), Dolly Varden char (40%), cod (30%), herring (20%), and flounder (10%). In addition, Meyers Chuck residents harvested eulachon (hooligan candlefish) and herring roe (herring

<sup>41</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

spawn on kelp). Species of marine mammal harvested by Meyers Chuck residents in 1987 included harbor seal, though no information was available regarding the percentage of households involved in the harvest of this resource.<sup>42</sup> 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 Meyers Chuck.

Information was available between 2000 and 2010 regarding subsistence harvest of salmon and halibut. From 2003 to 2010, between 8 and 14 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to Meyers Chuck residents per year. The greatest subsistence harvest took place in 2005, when 14 SHARC cards were held, 8 were returned, and 1,400 lb of halibut were reported harvested (Table 14). The number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Meyers Chuck households between 2000 and 2010 varied from one to two per year, for those years in which information was available. No information was reported regarding the number of salmon harvested, or harvests of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish by Meyers Chuck residents during this period (Table 13). In addition, no information was reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of marine mammals by residents of Meyers Chuck between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

### **Additional Information**

Several historical residents of Meyers Chuck became characters of legend. “Lonesome Pete” and “Halibut Pete” were two Scandinavian bachelors who lived a majority of their lives in Meyers Chuck. They were famous for their home brew. Lonesome Pete was also renowned as a story teller, artist, and fisherman. Leo “Lone Wolf” Smith arrived in Meyers Chuck in the 1920s and claimed that the true spelling of the town’s name was “Myers Chuck” after his uncle, whose name was spelled that way. Smith wrote many letters to local, state, and federal government officials and to the Ketchikan newspaper related to salmon management. He was particularly opposed to the creation of salmon hatcheries.<sup>43</sup>

---

<sup>42</sup> 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).

<sup>43</sup> Allen, June (2002). “Meyers Chuck AK 99903: Ever Been There?” *Stories in the News*. Retrieved November 21, 2011 from [http://www.sitnews.org/JuneAllen/110202\\_meyers\\_chuck.html](http://www.sitnews.org/JuneAllen/110202_meyers_chuck.html).

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a
2002	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	1	1	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	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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Meyers Chuck: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	10	8	400
2004	13	7	567
2005	14	8	1,400
2006	10	8	533
2007	9	7	464
2008	8	7	590
2009	9	7	865
2010	8	7	1,638

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, Meyers Chuck: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.