

Tatitlek (*tuh-TIT-leck*)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Tatitlek is located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, on the Alaska Mainland in Prince William Sound (PWS). It lies near Bligh Island, southwest of Valdez by sea and 30 air miles northwest of Cordova. Tatitlek is located in the Valdez Recording District and the Valdez-Cordova Census Area and is not located within an organized Borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 88 inhabitants in Tatitlek, making it the 257th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Between 2000 and 2009, the population of Tatitlek decreased by 22.43%, with an average annual growth rate of -3.01%. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

In 2010, a majority of Tatitlek residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (60.2%). Other ethnic groups present in Tatitlek that year included White (30.7%), two or more races (5.7%), Hispanic or Latino (3.4%), some other race (1.1%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (1.1%), and Asian (1.1%). Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of the population identifying themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native decreased by 23.9%, with corresponding increases in the percentage of the population identifying themselves as White, two or more races, some other race, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Hispanic or Latino. Changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in Tatitlek was 2.44, a decrease from 3.6 persons per household in 1990 and 2.82 in 2000. The total number of households increased from 33 in 1990 to 38 in 2000, then decreased slightly to 36 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 75 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 22 were owner-occupied, 14 were renter occupied, and 39 were vacant or used only seasonally. Throughout this period no residents of Tatitlek were reported to be living in group quarters.

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

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

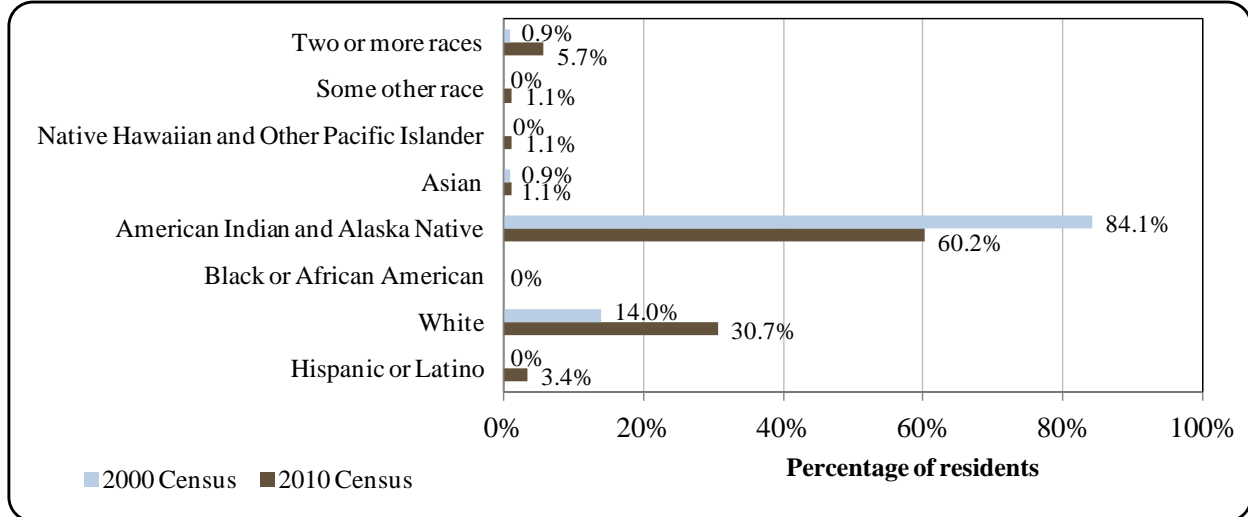
Table 1. Population in Tatitlek from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	119	-
2000	107	-
2001	-	96
2002	-	103
2003	-	105
2004	-	107
2005	-	102
2006	-	117
2007	-	110
2008	-	102
2009	-	83
2010	88	-

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>.

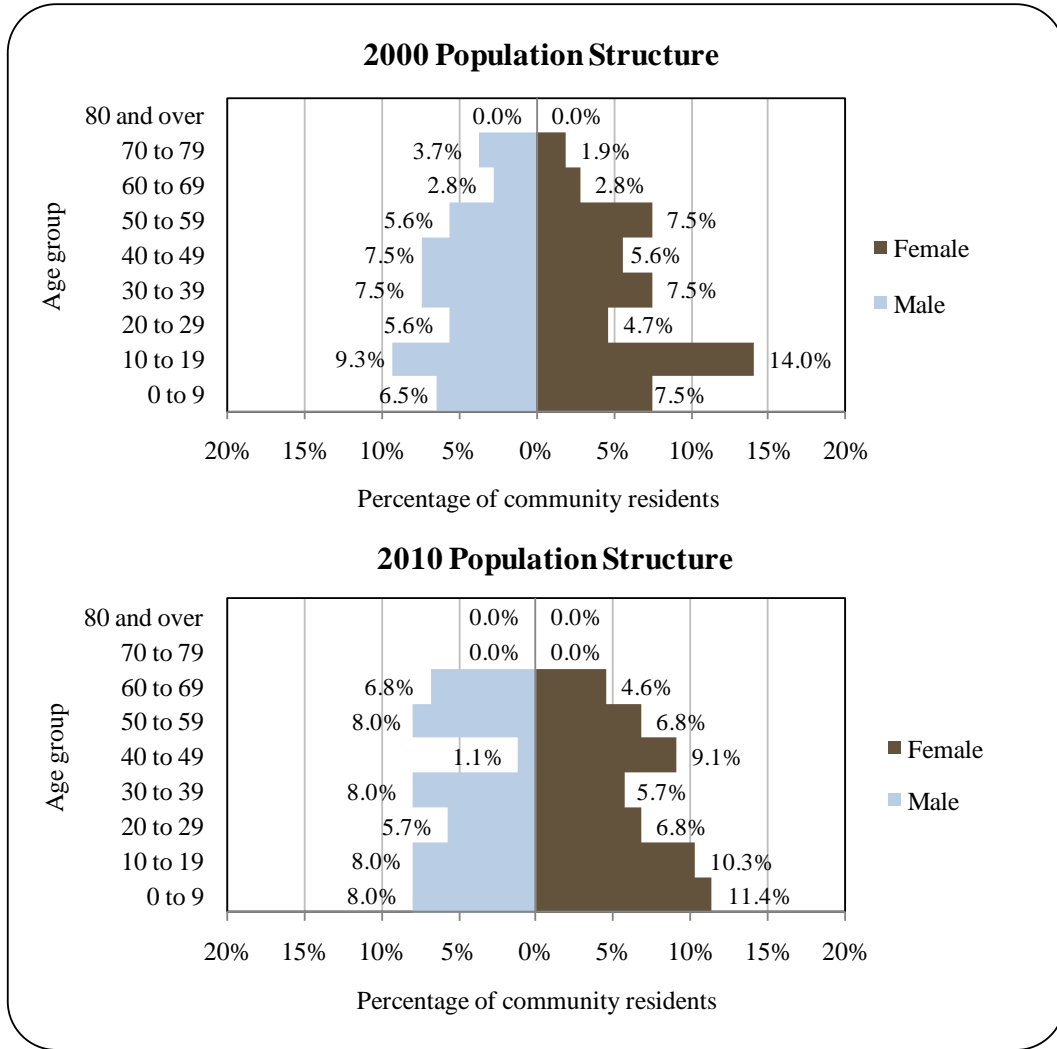
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



The gender makeup in Tatitlek in 2010 was 45.5% male and 54.5% female, more heavily skewed towards females than the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 29.5 years, lower than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the largest percentage of the population fell within the age group zero to 9 years old, with the next largest percentage falling within the age group 10 to 19 years old. There were no residents of Tatitlek that were age 70 or over in 2010. The overall population structure of Tatitlek in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



According to the 2006-10 American Community Survey (ACS),³ in terms of educational attainment, 87.8% of Tatitlek residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 4.1% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 8.2% were estimated to have a ninth to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 42.9% were estimated to have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 27.4% of Alaskan residents overall; 26.5% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; and 18.4% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared

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

to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall. In 2010, there were no residents of Tatitlek that were estimated to have an Associate’s degree or a graduate or professional degree.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

Tatitlek is an Alutiiq village first reported in the 1880 U.S. Census as “Tatikhlek,” with a population of 73. The present spelling was published in 1910 by the U.S. Geological Survey, which wrote that the village originally stood at the head of Gladhaugh Bay but was moved to its present site in the shadow of Copper Mountain around 1900. A post office was established in 1946. Many residents of Chenega moved to Tatitlek following its destruction by tsunami after the 1964 Good Friday Earthquake. The dominant feature in the village is the blue-domed Russian Orthodox church.

Today, Tatitlek is a coastal Alutiiq village with a fishing- and subsistence-based culture. The sale and importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

Natural Resources and Environment

Winter temperatures range from 17 to 28 °F (-8.3 to -2.2 °C); summers average 49 to 63 °F (9.4 to 17.2 °C). Annual precipitation averages 28 inches of rain and 150 inches of snowfall.⁵

Tatitlek is located within the Chugach National Forest, an area that is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service.⁶ The Chugach National Forest is America’s most northerly National Forest. This stunning landscape stretches across south-central Alaska, from the salty waters and snowy peaks of PWS to the fabulous salmon and trout streams of the Kenai Peninsula, covering an area the size of New Hampshire. It is one of the few places left in the world where glaciers still grind valleys into the hard rock of the earth. Its geographic diversity is unique among national forests. The three distinct landscapes of the Copper River Delta, the Eastern Kenai Peninsula, and PWS are destinations for adventurers and nature enthusiasts the world over. The forest is home to wild lands, wildlife, wild fish, and wild ice. Visitors in kayaks, cruise ships, small boats, ferries, and float planes explore the Sound’s 3,500 miles of coastline and 3 million acres of ocean and land.

Historically, the Chugach region was one of the foremost mining regions in Alaska. The Beatson mine on Latouche Island and the Ellamar mine near Tatitlek yielded over 200 million pounds of copper, 52,000 ounces of gold and 1.7 million ounces of silver before closing down in the 1930’s.⁷

⁴ 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.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Chugach National Forest: About the Forest. Retrieved from <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/chugach/about-forest> on April 2, 2012.

⁷ Chugach Alaska Corporation. 2012. Our Lands. Retrieved on May 11, 2012 from <http://www.chugach-ak.com/lands/Pages/default.aspx>.

Current Economy⁸

Fish processing and oyster farming provide some employment in Tatitlek. In 2010, one resident held a commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items. A coho salmon hatchery, supporting subsistence activities, is located at Boulder Bay. The community has a store.⁹ Top employers in 2010 included Tatitlek Village IRA Council, Chugach School District, The Tatitlek Corp., Chugachmiut, Native Village of Chenega Bay Public Health, and North Pacific Rim Housing Authority.

In 2010, the per capita income in Tatitlek was estimated to be \$17,068 and the median household income was estimated to be \$38,750, compared to \$13,015 and \$36,875 in 2000, respectively. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁰ the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$17,115 and the real 2000 median household income was \$48,490. This shows that per capita income stayed stable over the period, while there was a real decrease in median household income. In 2010, Tatitlek ranked 176th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 197th of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. However, Tatitlek's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹¹ In addition, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) reported \$7,692 in per capita income, which indicates an overall decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.^{12,13} This data is supported by the fact that the community was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. However, it should be noted that American Community Survey and DOLWD data is based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in the same year, 59.3% of the population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 8.6%, compared to the statewide rate of 5.9%. Approximately 5.4% of local residents were living below the poverty line, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; figures reported for Tatitlek are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Tatitlek. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 3.4%.

Also based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest number of workers was employed in the private sector (53.1%), while 37.5% were employed in the

⁸ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

⁹ See footnote 4.

¹⁰ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

¹¹ 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.

¹² Calculated as the total wages earned by those employed in the community divided by the total population. The wages earned do not include income collected by residents that are self employed.

¹³ 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/>.

public sector and 9.4% were self-employed. Out of 32 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest percentage worked in educational services, health care, and social assistance (57.6%), public administration (12.1%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (12.1%), and construction (12.1%). Only 6.1% of the workforce was employed in retail trade. No individuals characterized themselves as working in natural resource based occupations or industries that include fishing. However, given the data reported in the *Commercial Fishing* section below, the number of individuals employed in the farming, fishing, and forestry industries may be underestimated by census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

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

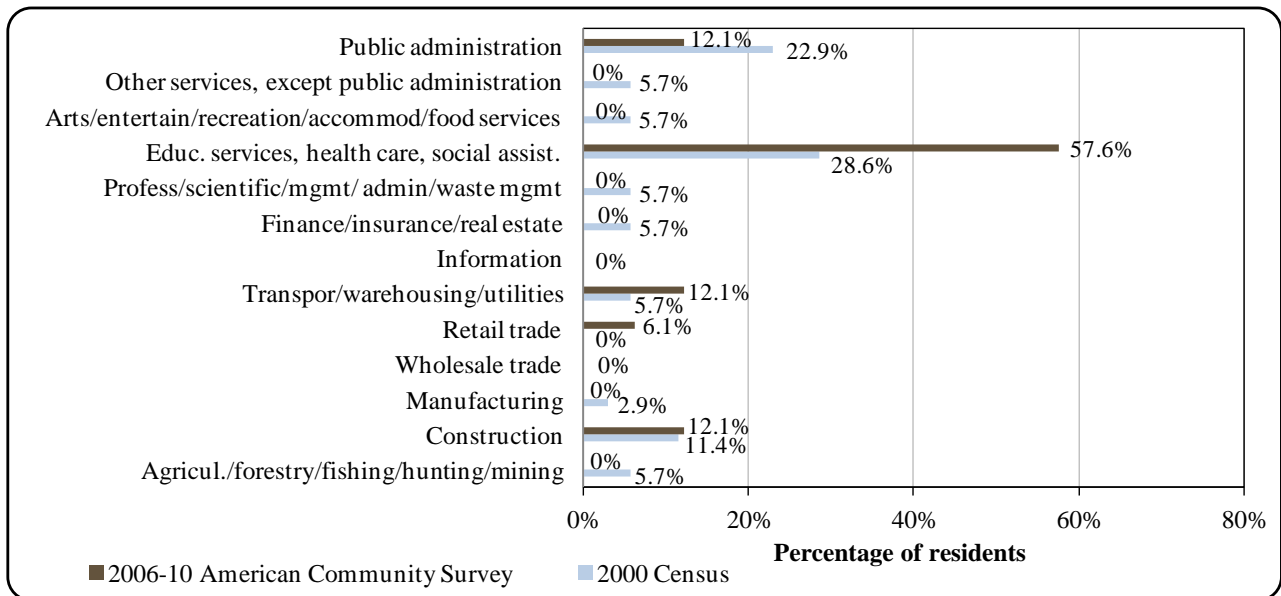
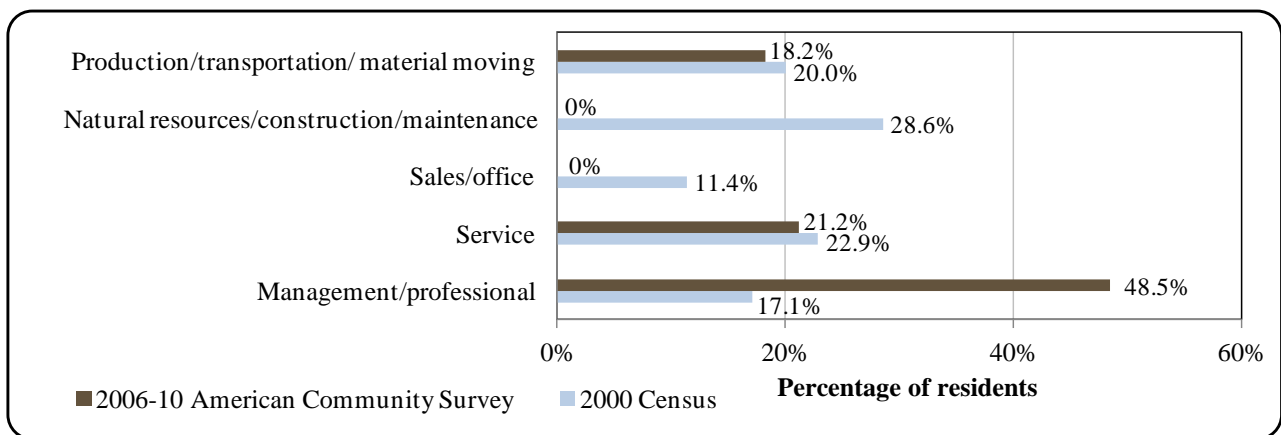


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Tatitlek (U.S. Census).



Governance

Tatitlek is an unincorporated town located in the Valdez-Cordova Borough. Because of Tatitlek’s unincorporated status, no municipal taxes were administered between 2000 and 2010, nor is there any total municipal revenue to report. Likewise, no information was available regarding revenue sharing contributions from the State Revenue Sharing and Community Revenue Sharing programs during the 2000-2010 period. However, community entities in Tatitlek did receive a number of fisheries-related grants for projects including small boat harbor and breakwater design and construction, small boat harbor construction, construction of the Tatitlek Community Dock, and an Alaska King Crab Research and Rehabilitation Contract. This information about selected revenue streams in Tatitlek is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Tatitlek 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	\$7,500,000
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$7,500,000
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	\$367,000
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$68,000
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

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

Tatitlek was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is The Tatitlek Corporation. The regional Native corporation to which Tatitlek belongs is the Chugach Alaska Corporation (Chugach). Chugach is one of the thirteen regional Alaska Native corporations created by ANCSA as amended by the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA). The Chugach Region comprises some 10 million acres in South-central Alaska. Chugach is entitled to 928,000 acres, of which approximately 378,000 acres are full fee entitlement and 550,000 acres of subsurface estate. At

this time, Chugach has received 94% of its total entitlement. Chugach has selected lands that have potential for economic development including commercial timber land, mineral estates as well as lands that have potential for tourism, and lands of cultural and historical importance to the Chugach people.¹⁴

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Cordova. The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement are located in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Tatitlek has a state-owned 3,701 foot long by 75 foot wide lighted gravel airstrip and a seaplane landing area; air charters are available from Valdez and Cordova. Boats are the primary means of local transportation. In 1996, the Alaska Marine Highway began "whistle stop" service.¹⁵ After a short charter flight, direct commercial service is available to Anchorage from Valdez and Cordova. In June 2012, round-trip airfare between Valdez and Anchorage was \$298, and round-trip airfare between Cordova and Anchorage was \$208.¹⁶

*Facilities*¹⁷

A dam provides water, which is treated and stored in a 170,000-gallon tank. A piped water and sewer system serves all 34 homes. The piped community septic tank system discharges via an ocean outfall. There is an operating oil and hazardous waste recycling center. Law enforcement services are provided by state troopers in Valdez, and fire/rescue services are provided by the Tatitlek Emergency Medical Service. Tatitlek also has a teen center and a community center.

*Medical Services*¹⁸

Medical care is provided by the Tatitlek Clinic, which is owned by the Village Council and operated by Chugachmiut. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Alternate health care is provided by the Tatitlek Emergency Medical Service. Emergency services have coastal air, floatplane, and helicopter access and are provided by a health aide.

¹⁴ Chugach Alaska Corporation. 2012. Our Lands. Retrieved on May 11, 2012 from <http://www.chugach-ak.com/lands/Pages/default.aspx>.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

¹⁷ See footnote 15.

¹⁸ Ibid.

*Educational Opportunities*¹⁹

The Tatitlek Community School provides instruction to students from pre-school through 12th grade. In 2011 the school had 18 students and two teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within 3 nautical miles (nm) of the coast or in inland waters are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and fisheries that take place beyond 3 nm in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction. Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission. PWS is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 649 and Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A. The outlet of PWS is at the boundary between the Central Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Eastern GOA federal Sablefish Regulatory Areas.

In addition to federal groundfish fisheries that take place in the Central and Eastern GOA, state groundfish fisheries take place in the inland waters of PWS for rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, and Pacific cod. The PWS Pacific cod fishery is managed as a parallel fishery, which takes place at the same time as the federal cod fishery. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) set by NMFS applies to both fisheries. Beginning in 1997, an additional ‘state-waters fishery’ for Pacific cod was initiated in PWS. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition, a pelagic trawl fishery for pollock began in PWS in 1995. It is managed under a guideline harvest limit (GHL) determined by ADF&G, and is not conducted as a parallel fishery. The PWS limited entry sablefish fishery is also managed separately under a GHL.²⁰

A majority of lingcod are found in nearshore rocky reef habitat from 10-100 meters in depth. ADF&G manages all lingcod fisheries in state and EEZ waters off Alaska. Lingcod in PWS are primarily harvested as incidental catch in longline fisheries, although lingcod fisheries have increased in importance in recent decades. The state manages rockfish harvest in PWS, and since 1998 also has jurisdiction of blue and black shelf rockfish in the western GOA, and all rockfish in the eastern GOA.²¹

PWS historically had a productive herring fishery. However, in 1993, four years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the stock collapsed in conjunction with an outbreak of hemorrhagic septicemia virus. Since 1998, the PWS herring fishery has been closed. The relationships between the oil spill, the virus, and the stock collapse remain unclear, and the population has shown little sign of recovery.^{22,23} PWS was also a historical center for Dungeness crab fisheries, but this stock has also collapsed. Possible causes for the Dungeness collapse include overfishing,

¹⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁰ 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>.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Pacific Herring Species Profile: Status, Trends, and Threats*. Retrieved April 30, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=herring.main>.

sea otter predation, and adverse climatic changes. Red king crab and Tanner crab fisheries in PWS are also closed due to low stock abundance.²⁴ In contrast to the closures of herring and crab fisheries, spot shrimp (*Pandalus platyceros*) pot fisheries reopened in PWS in 2010 after almost two decades of closure due to low abundance.²⁵

Tatitlek is located on the northeast shore of Tatitlek Narrows, on the Alaska Mainland in PWS.²⁶ The area is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 640, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and Sablefish Regulatory Area Eastern Gulf of Alaska/ West Yakutat. The community is eligible for the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program; however, it has not yet formed a non-profit entity that can purchase quota share.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Tatitlek does not have a registered processing plant. The nearest processing plants are located in Cordova and Valdez.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Tatitlek did not receive any fisheries-related revenue between 2000 and 2010 (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, there was one permit holder that held one commercial salmon fishing permit issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) for the drift gill net fishery in PWS. Overall between 2000 and 2010, the number of CFEC salmon permits and permit holders, as well as the number of permits fished, as declined. In previous years, Tatitlek residents have also held groundfish and sablefish CFEC permits, though the permits were not reported as fished in all years between 2000 and 2010. During this period, there was one groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permit issued to a Tatitlek resident, though that permit was not reported as fished between 2000 and 2010. Information on commercial fishing permits and permit holders by species is provided in Table 4.

There were six crew license holders in Tatitlek in 2010, a number which varied considerably between 2000 and 2010. During this period, there were no fish buyers or shore-side processing facilities located in Tatitlek. Also in 2010, there was one commercial fishing vessel primarily owned by a Tatitlek resident, a number which declined from a high of seven vessels owned primarily by Tatitlek residents in 2000. There were three commercial fishing vessels homeported in Tatitlek in 2010, a number which varied between one and three vessels between 2000 and 2010. During this period, there were no vessels landing catch in the community, and as such there are no landings or associated ex-vessel revenue to report. Information on characteristics of the commercial fishing sector in Tatitlek between 2000 and 2010 is provided in Table 5.

²⁴ 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>.

²⁵ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Spot Shrimp Species Profile: Status, Trends and Threats*. Retrieved April 30, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=spotshrimp.main>.

²⁶ Ibid.

Between 2000 and 2010, there were no quota share account holders in Tatitlek for federal halibut (Table 6), sablefish (Table 7), or crab fisheries (Table 8). As previously stated, there were no landings recorded in Tatitlek between 2000 and 2010, and no associated ex-vessel revenue reported during this period (Table 9). Landings by Tatitlek residents, as well as associated ex-vessel revenue between 2000 and 2010, are considered confidential due to a small number of participants (Table 10).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active 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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	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
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Fished permits	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
	Fished permits	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
	Total permit holders	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	1
	Fished permits	3	2	3	4	3	4	2	3	2	1	1
	% of permits fished	75%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	67%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	1
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	7	6	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	1	1
	<i>Fished permits</i>	6	3	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	1	1
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	86%	50%	80%	83%	60%	83%	60%	80%	50%	100%	100%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	1	1

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 Tatitlek: 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 Tatitlek ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Tatitlek ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Tatitlek ^{2,5}
2000	15	0	0	7	3	0	0	\$0
2001	12	0	0	5	2	0	0	\$0
2002	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	\$0
2003	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	\$0
2004	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	\$0
2005	8	0	0	4	2	0	0	\$0
2006	10	0	0	4	2	0	0	\$0
2007	6	0	0	4	2	0	0	\$0
2008	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	\$0
2009	11	0	0	1	3	0	0	\$0
2010	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	\$0

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 Tatitlek: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Tatitlek: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Tatitlek: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	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>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$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>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

There were no sport fish guide businesses or community residents holding sport fish guide licenses in Tatitlek between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, there were 16 sportfishing licenses sold to community residents (irrespective of the location of the point of sale), a number which varied between 2000 and 2010. In contrast, no sportfishing licenses were sold within the community in 2010, indicating the potential that Tatitlek residents pursue recreational fishing in other communities.

Tatitlek is located in the North Gulf Coast/PWS Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area. Between 2000 and 2010, sportfishing activity in this region varied considerably. For saltwater sportfishing, non-Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 39,551 and 90,002 during this period, while Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 82,908 and 210,203 days. Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more angler days than non-Alaska residents during

this period. Information about the sportfishing sector in and near Tatitlek is displayed in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,²⁷ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted that coho salmon and sockeye salmon are targeted by private anglers in Tatitlek.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Tatitlek: 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 Tatitlek ²	Saltwater Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Saltwater Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	0	0	17	8	39,551	82,908
2001	0	0	17	5	66,450	135,248
2002	0	0	30	17	67,698	133,508
2003	0	0	28	19	70,549	150,086
2004	0	0	11	0	76,173	184,492
2005	0	0	32	23	87,033	165,559
2006	0	0	37	0	79,313	157,194
2007	0	0	22	0	90,002	210,203
2008	0	0	17	4	67,410	181,381
2009	0	0	16	0	59,505	189,563
2010	0	0	16	0	64,776	148,017

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities provide the majority of food items for Tatitlek residents. A coho salmon hatchery, supporting subsistence activities, is located at Boulder Bay, which is less than a mile from the center of the community.²⁸ In 2003, the only year that a subsistence survey was conducted by ADF&G in Tatitlek between 2000 and 2010, 89% of households were recorded as using salmon for subsistence, 96% of households used halibut, 46% of households used marine mammal, 58% of households used marine invertebrates, and 57% of households used non-salmon fish (other than halibut). Per capita, the residents of Tatitlek harvested 262.32 pounds of

²⁷ 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).

²⁸ 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.

marine subsistence resources. Information about per capita subsistence harvest and household participation in subsistence activities is presented in Table 12.

In years for which data were reported between 2000 and 2010, an average of nine subsistence salmon permits were issued to Tatitlek residents, with an average of six of those permits being reported as fished in any given year. Coho salmon were the primary species harvested under subsistence permits (an average of 217 coho per year), along with Chinook salmon, chum salmon, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon in much smaller quantities. In 2003, total harvest of marine invertebrates was 61 pounds, and total harvest of non-salmon fish was 4,270 pounds. According to the ADF&G Division of Subsistence, marine invertebrate species harvested for subsistence in Tatitlek included black (small) chitons, butter clams, octopus, Pacific littleneck clams (steamers), and unknown cockles. The ADF&G Division of Subsistence also reported that non-salmon fish species harvested for subsistence included: black rockfish, eel, eulachon (hooligan candlefish), herring, herring roe/unspecified, lake trout, lingcod, Pacific cod (gray), red rockfish, sablefish (black cod), sea bass, starry flounder, unknown sole, and wolf fish. Information about subsistence harvest of salmon, marine invertebrates, and non-salmon fish (not including halibut) is presented in Table 13.

Between 2003 and 2010, an average of 24 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to Tatitlek residents each year, representing 28.4% of the total households. In 2010, 15 SHARC were issued, 6 were reported as fished, and 1,525 pounds of subsistence halibut were reported as harvested. This represents a substantial decline from 2007, in which 28 SHARC cards were issued, 26 were returned, and 12,782 pounds of subsistence halibut were reported as harvested. Information about subsistence halibut harvest is presented in Table 14.

Information about subsistence harvest of marine mammals was reported between 2000 and 2008, with the exception of 2005 and 2007. Sea otters were among the marine mammals harvested by Tatitlek residents during this period. No information was reported regarding harvest of beluga whales or walrus. Information about the subsistence harvest of marine mammals is presented in Table 15. Between 2000 and 2008, Steller sea lions and harbor seals were also reported harvested for subsistence in Tatitlek. The number of Steller sea lions harvested for subsistence varied from year to year, from two in 2000 to 41 in 2007, and the number of harbor seals harvested for subsistence also varied from 13 in 2002 to 219 in 2006. No information was reported regarding harvest of spotted seals during this period. Information regarding the subsistence harvest of seals and sea lions is presented in Table 16.

The ADF&G Division of Subsistence reported that the following species of marine invertebrates were used for subsistence in Tatitlek during this period: black (small) chitons, butter clams, octopus, Pacific littleneck clams (steamers), and unknown cockles. Marine mammals reported as harvested for subsistence use included harbor seal, harbor seal (saltwater), porpoise, and Steller sea lion. Non-salmon fish reported as harvested for subsistence use included: black rockfish, eel, eulachon (hooligan candlefish), herring, herring roe/unspecified, lake trout, lingcod, Pacific cod (gray), red rockfish, sablefish (black cod), sea bass, starry flounder, unknown sole, and wolf fish.²⁹

²⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Tatitlek: 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	89%	96%	46%	58%	57%	262.32
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, Tatitlek: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	n/a
2001	1	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	7	7	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	61	4,270
2004	19	14	8	23	355	99	379	n/a	n/a
2005	8	7	15	n/a	186	n/a	23	n/a	n/a
2006	10	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	n/a	n/a
2007	17	7	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a
2008	7	6	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	73	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, Tatitlek: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	19	17	4,516
2004	26	25	7,034
2005	30	14	6,458
2006	30	21	6,490
2007	28	26	12,782
2008	24	20	5,621
2009	17	6	1,814
2010	15	6	1,525

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, Tatitlek: 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	16	n/a	n/a	2	46	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	62	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	91	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	90	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	138	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	219	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	133	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	125	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	2	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.