

Anacortes, Washington

People and Place

Location

Anacortes, located in Skagit County, is situated on the northern shore of Fidalgo Island and boasts over 12 miles of saltwater shoreline. The City serves as the gateway to the San Juan Islands. Anacortes encompasses approximately 1.8 square miles of land and 2.4 square miles of surface water. Anacortes, located approximately 90 miles north of Seattle and 40 miles southwest of Bellingham, lies at 48°30'46"N, 122°36'41"W.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the population of Anacortes was 14,557. Between 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census data reports that the population of Anacortes increased by 27.1%. In 2000 the percentage of males and females was 48.3% and 51.2% respectively. The racial composition of the population was predominantly White (92.7%), followed by Asian (1.6%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.1%), Black or African American (0.3%), and Pacific Islander (0.1%). Few individuals (1.5%) classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 2.6% of the population identified themselves as belonging to two or more races. Less than five percent of the population (3.2%) recognized themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

The 2000 U.S. Census reports the median age of the population was 42.6, which was higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the 2000 U.S. Census the population of Anacortes had an even age distribution. A small percentage (5%) of the population were foreign-born; of the foreign-born population 26.8% were born in Canada, 12.1% in Mexico, and 9.1% in the Philippines. Approximately 83.2% of the population of Anacortes was living in family households in 2000. The U. S. Census reports that in 2000 87.4% of the population over 18 years of age had received a high school degree or higher, 25.7% had received a Bachelor's degree or higher, and 7.4% received a graduate or professional degree; as compared to the national averages of 79.7%, 22.3%, and 7.8% respectively.

History

Skagit County was created in 1883 from the southern portion Whatcom County. The County derived its name from the Indian tribe which lived along the river known by the same name, the largest watercourse in the North Cascades.

For more than 10,000 years people have lived in the Fidalgo and Guemes Island areas. Native people belonging to the local Samish and Swinomish tribes were signatories to the 1855 Point Elliot Treaty. The treaty gave Western Washington tribes the right to self-governance and set aside several reservations, including one for the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community on southeastern Fidalgo Island, home to approximately 2664 Swinomish tribal members (2000 U.S. Census) and a smaller reservation located beyond Sedro Woolley, which is home to about 238 Upper Skagit Tribal members.

In the 1700s the Spanish, British, and Russian explorers and fur traders were the first Whites to enter the Skagit region. The first nonnative settlers, Richard and Shadrack Wooten, arrived in present-day Anacortes in 1865 and established claims along the western shoreline of Fidalgo Bay. The Cap Sante area, then called The Portage, was home to a few homestead families around 1870. Others lived along Guemes Channel, now known as Ship Harbor. In 1877

residents of Ship Harbor, Amos and Anna Bowman, established a post office and named it Anacortes, derived from Anna Curtis, Anna's maiden name.¹

Fishing and logging industries began to dominate the town during its incorporation in 1891. In the next several years salmon canning and codfish curing industries became established. By the early 1900s hundreds of Anacortes residents were employed in about a dozen fish processing plants in the town. In 1925 the Anacortes Pulp Mill began operation and remained in production until 1978. Today the lumber industry is less prominent as the Port has ceased logging operations (S. Hedrick²) and only one log export yard remains.³ Over the last fifty years the economy of Anacortes has changed. In the 1950s Shell and Texaco built refineries on March Point. By the 1960s most of the fish processing plants had closed, only three remain in operation today. Large housing developments were built in the 1960s to meet the needs of retired people coming to the area. The tourism industry in Anacortes has also grown, providing lodging, restaurants, shops, and marinas to incoming visitors. Several festivals attract visitors to the area including the Anacortes Arts Festival in August, the Waterfront Festival, and the annual "Oyster Run" which draws thousands of motorcycle enthusiasts.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 18.5% of the employed civilian population 16 years of age and over was employed within local, state, or federal governments. The majority of Anacortes's employed civilian population 16 years of age and over (33.1%) was employed in "management, professional and related occupations," slightly less (23.9%) were employed in "sales and office occupations."

Industries dependent upon natural resources, particularly commercial fishing, have employed the lowest number of workers but have paid the areas highest salaries. In 2000 the annual average wage for commercial fishermen in the county was \$57,810.⁴ Finfish was the major fishery, employing 53 workers making \$83,016 annual average pay.⁵ And in the same year, only 91 Skagit County residents identified themselves as commercial fishermen.⁶ The economy of Anacortes today relies less on fishing and logging as it did throughout the 1900s. According to the 2000 U.S. Census natural resource jobs including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting employed only 2.3% of the population. The top five employers in Anacortes are: Puget Sound Refining Company (378 employees), Tesoro Northwest Company (375), the Anacortes School District (240), Swinomish Casino and Bingo (218), Island Hospital (200), and Trident Seafoods (200). Sugiyo USA Inc. (100) and SeaBear Inc. (50) were also included among the top 15 employers.⁷ Boat building, repair, and service industries are also quite large in Anacortes with over 40 businesses operating in the community.

According to 2000 U.S. Census Data 53.2% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 5.1% unemployment rate (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). A total of 44% of the population over 16 years of age were not in the labor force in 2000 as compared to the national average of 36.1% for the same year. Data from the 2000 U.S. Census reports that in 1999 the income of 7.7% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in 1999 was \$41,930 and the per capita income was \$22,297.

In 2000 there were 6551 housing units in Anacortes. The percentages of occupied housing units that were owner versus renter occupied were 68.8% and 31.2% respectively.

Approximately 7.1% percent of the housing units were vacant, of which 25.2% were vacant due to seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Governance

Anacortes has a Council-Mayor form of government with seven Anacortes residents serving on the City Council. Skagit County, including Anacortes, levies a 7.9% sales tax and a 2% hotel/motel tax.

Several taxes directly impact commercial and recreational fishermen. Commercial fishermen operating in Washington waters are subject to the Business and Occupation (B&O) tax under the “extraction” classification (0.48%); those fishing outside of Washington waters but selling fish within Washington are subject to the tax under either the “wholesaling” or “retailing” classifications (0.48% and 0.47% respectively), unless the fish are sold in interstate or foreign commerce.⁸ Those who both catch and sell fish in Washington are eligible for a Multiple Activities Tax Credit (MATC).⁹

Washington State levies a Food, Fish, and Shellfish Tax, paid by the first commercial processor of food fish or shellfish, including: Chinook, coho, and chum salmon or eggs (5.62%); sockeye and pink salmon or eggs (3.37%); oysters (0.09%); sea urchins/cucumbers (4.92%); and shellfish and other food fish or eggs (2.25%). Tuna, mackerel, and jackfish are exempt from this tax. Additionally, there is an Enhanced Food Fish Tax, which applies to the “first possession of enhanced food fish by an owner in Washington State” and is based on the “value of the enhanced food fish at the point of landing.”¹⁰ The rate of the tax depends upon the species of fish or shellfish.

Vessels used for commercial fishing purposes part-time are subject to an annual Washington State Watercraft Excise Tax levied at 0.5% of the fair market value of the boat. Vessels used for commercial fishing purposes full-time are subject to personal property taxes at the base rate levied by the state. Washington also levies a 10% excise tax on fishing equipment, a three percent tax on electric motors and sonar fish finders, and import duties on tackle and pleasure boats to fund sportfish restoration programs.¹¹ Washington State levies a tax of \$0.28 per gallon on motor vehicle fuel. Since most of this tax is used to maintain terrestrial roadways, Washington boaters are entitled to a refund of about \$0.17 per gallon. The difference includes state sales tax and a penny per gallon contribution to a Coastal Protection Fund. Most diesel fuel sold at docks has already had this tax removed.¹²

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office located approximately 80 miles south in Seattle. The nearest North Pacific Fisheries Management Council meeting also takes place in Seattle. There is a Department of Fish and Game office located about 60 miles southeast in Mill Creek, Washington. The nearest U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Seattle. Anacortes falls within the Bellingham U.S. Coast Guard Station’s area of responsibility which includes the San Juan Islands north to the Canadian border and south to Admiralty Inlet. The Bellingham Station was established in 1947 and provides six vessels.

Facilities

Anacortes is accessible by ground, water, and air. Anacortes is located approximately 15 miles west of the Interstate 5 corridor that runs between Seattle, Washington and Vancouver, B.C. The City is situated on the western terminus of Highway 20 that runs east-west through Skagit County connecting most of the county’s major cities. There is a Greyhound bus terminal located in Mount Vernon. Skagit Transit provides public transportation between the cities of

Mount Vernon, Burlington, Sedro Woolley, Anacortes, and upriver through Concrete. Washington State Ferries run from Anacortes to the San Juan Islands and Vancouver Island, B.C. Amtrak's Cascade Corridor Service, stopping in Mount Vernon, provides rail transport between Vancouver, B.C. and Eugene, Oregon. The Anacortes Municipal Airport and the Skagit Regional Airport offer flights between Anacortes and the following destinations: the San Juan Islands, Washington; Bellingham, Washington; Victoria, B.C.; and other locations. The nearest airport certified for commercial carriers is located 40 miles northeast in Bellingham. Additional nearby airports include Vancouver International Airport in B.C. and SeaTac International Airport in Sea Tac, Washington.

The City of Anacortes hosts six public schools: four elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. Residents of Anacortes obtain their drinking water a regional water treatment plant near Mount Vernon, on the east bank of the Skagit River, owned and operated by the City of Anacortes. Cascade Natural Gas provides services to residents of Skagit County and electricity is supplied by Puget Sound Energy. The Anacortes Wastewater Treatment Plant provides wastewater treatment for City residents. Public safety in Anacortes is provided by the Anacortes Police Department. Island Hospital, located within the City of Anacortes, serves Skagit County, North Whidbey Island, and the San Juan Islands.

The City of Anacortes has several community services and organizations including: the Anacortes Public Library, the Anacortes History Museum, a Senior Citizen Center, and over 3000 acres of city-owned forestlands and parks including the 220-acre Washington Park. Several festivals occur in Anacortes throughout the year drawing tourists from across Washington State including the Waterfront Festival in May and the Anacortes Arts Festival in August. The tourism industry in Anacortes is well developed with over 10 hotels.

The Port of Anacortes was established in 1926 and serves as the primary public cargo port in Skagit County. The Port is located approximately 93 nautical miles eastward of the Pacific Ocean and 30 nautical miles south of the U.S.-Canada border. The Port operates three marine terminals, covered storage warehouses, and serves as an offloading site for commercial fishermen. Curtis Wharf, primarily used for commercial boat and ships, provides temporary vessel moorage to a range of users. Several maritime companies including the major shipbuilder and repair company, Dakota Creek Industries, Inc., operate out of the Port of Anacortes.¹³

Cap Sante Boat Haven, established in the 1950s, contains 1050 slips, a fueling dock, boat yard, boathouses, and a small craft float. The Boat Haven has two docks, or 100 slips, dedicated to commercial vessels (i.e., fishing vessels, tugs, etc.) and on average there are 100-120 commercial fishing vessels moored at the Haven each year (D. Fowler¹⁴). Dale Fowler, Harbor Master at Cap Sante Boat Haven, foresees the "need for bigger slips and deeper waterways to accommodate the larger boats" because insufficient accommodations for the working fleet "will only have a negative impact on commerce."¹⁵ Several facilities exist for commercial fishermen at the Boat Haven including a load/unloading dock, a forklift, two storage buildings (56 individual lockers), and an upland storage facility. The Boat Haven does not provide cold storage facilities or ice. Cap Sante Marine, Ltd. is located onsite and provides full-service boat construction, maintenance, and repair services.

While only three large seafood processors remain in the Anacortes area today, several smaller companies continue to purchase seafood from local fishermen, such as Thibert's Crab Market, Knudson's Crab Market, Wild Ocean Seafood, and Strom's Shrimp. For 42 years Thibert's has been buying crab, salmon, clams, and oysters from local fishermen. Thibert's sells their products retail and wholesale, and travels around Washington State providing Dungeness

crab for local crab bakes. Thibert's is the only business in the community that provides cold storage facilities to the fishermen where they store bait (i.e., clams, squid, and herring) for a small fee (M. Thibert¹⁶).

Two aquaculture facilities are currently operating in the Anacortes area; Northwest Sea Farms LLC and Cypress Island Inc., both owned by Pan Fish USA Ltd., are based in Campbell River, B.C. Pan Fish USA operates two hatcheries and six saltwater sites in Puget Sound and remains the only commercial salmon farming company in Washington State providing Atlantic salmon to the American market.¹⁷

The Skagit County marine resource committee (MRC), a Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative, alternates monthly meetings between Anacortes and Mount Vernon. The purpose of the MRC is to bring a scientific and grassroots approach to protecting and restoring marine resources in the area. Serving on the MRC are representatives from the scientific community, local and tribal governments, and economic, recreational, and conservation interests. Other community organizations include the Puget Sound Anglers – Fidalgo Chapter, and several Seattle-based groups such as Puget Sound Vessel Owners Association, Puget Sound Gillnetters Association, and Puget Sound Crabbers Association.

Involvement in West Coast Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 the total West Coast fisheries landings in Anacortes were 924,000 metric tons, which amounted to \$3,655,818. Of the 284 unique vessels that delivered landings to Anacortes, 163 were tribal commercial vessels and 114 were commercial vessels. The remaining vessels were personal and aquaculture vessels. Recorded data indicates landings in the community in the following West Coast fisheries (data shown represents landings in metric tons/value of said landings/number of vessels landing): crab (612 t/\$2,923,899/205), highly migratory species (confidential/confidential/2), salmon (104 t/\$192,040/91), shellfish (4 t/\$66,159/7), shrimp (30 t/\$95,460/14), and other species (89 t/\$209,502/37).

Anacortes residents owned 100 vessels in 2000. Community members owned 39 vessels that participated in the Federally Managed Groundfish fishery. Recorded data indicates that the number of vessels owned by Anacortes residents in 2000 participating in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (2/0/3), crab (26/0/0), groundfish (9/0/NA), highly migratory species (NA/0/NA), salmon (31/0/1), shellfish (NA/0/NA), shrimp (NA/0/0), and other species (16/0/0).¹⁸

One Anacortes resident held a single Federally Managed Groundfish fishery permit in 2000. In the same year, recorded data indicates that the number of Anacortes residents holding permits in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (1/0/5), crab (34/0/1), groundfish (1/0/0), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (59/0/1), shellfish (0/0/NA), shrimp (5/0/0), and other species (7/0/4).¹⁹

According to available data, 177 state and federal permits were registered to Anacortes residents in 2000. Recorded data indicates that the number of permits held by community members in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was as follows: coastal pelagic (1/0/8), crab (76/0/1), groundfish (0/3/0), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (65/0/1), shellfish (0/0/NA), shrimp (7/0/0), and other species (9/0/5).²⁰

Anacortes had at least three processor plants (Trident Seafoods, Sugiyo USA Inc., and SeaBear Inc.) that employed on average 107 people in 2000. In the same year the top three processed products were pollock, salmon, and yellowfin tuna however the estimated total weight

processed and value is confidential. Currently the same three processors are in operation in Anacortes. Trident Seafoods built a secondary processing facility in the area in 1989 and boasts a large cold storage operation. The Anacortes plant, with roughly 225 employees, can produce 60 million pounds of finished product per year.²¹

Many seafood processors operating in the area have closed, including Shannon Point Seafoods, Whitney Fidalgo, and Nelbro Packing Company. However several seafood companies from western Washington come to Cap Sante Boat Haven to purchase product from local fishermen, including: Best Fish (Seattle), Blaine Crab (Ferndale), Brant Island Seafood (Bellingham), Camco Seafood (Seattle), McDonald Fish (La Connor), Orient Seafood (Fife), Pacific Urchin Product (Tacoma), Trilogy Crab (Bellingham), Shannon Point Seafood (La Connor), New Day Fisheries (Port Townsend), and the Waterfront Fish Company (Everett/Tokeland) (D. Fowler²²). Dale Fowler, Harbor Master at Cap Sante Boat Haven adds that “many fishermen have broken down and purchased wholesale licenses” in order to sell fresh product from their vessels at Cap Sante Boat Haven. He sees this as a positive trend due to the educational benefits the experience of buying “fresh seafood directly from the boat” affords the consumer.²³

As seen above, in the number of tribal commercial vessels delivering to Anacortes, the tribal commercial fishery also plays a significant role in the local fishing industry. According to the Boldt Decision,²⁴ the usual and accustomed fishing areas of the Swinomish Tribal Community include the Skagit River and its tributaries, the Samish River and its tributaries and the marine areas of northern Puget Sound from the Fraser River south to and including Whidbey, Camano, Fidalgo, Guemes, Samish, Cypress, and the San Juan Islands, and including Bellingham Bay and Hale Passage adjacent to Lummi Island.

Sportfishing

In 2000 there were at least four salmonid charter fishing operators in Anacortes. At least five salmonid and one non-salmonid charter fishing businesses operated in Anacortes in 2003. Internet fishing guide sources indicate that there are at least ten charter boat companies in the Anacortes area offering fishing, whale watching, and ecotourism excursions. Only five companies are directly involved in sportfishing in the area: Anacortes Highliner Charters, Catchmore Charters, Salmonater, Sea Hawk Salmon Charters, and R&R Charters (R&R Charters²⁵). There are two licensed agents selling sportfishing permits in Anacortes. In Anacortes in 2003 there were 8704 sportfishing license transactions valuing \$121,250. In Catch Record Card Area 7 (San Juan Islands) the 2000 sport salmon catch, based on catch record cards, was 7178, including: 4495 Chinook, 2644 coho, 21 chum, and 18 sockeye. In 2000 there were approximately 30,627 marine angler trips in the sport salmon fishery. In the same year a total of 5897 bottomfish were caught by boat-based anglers in Area 7. The recreational harvest of clams (lbs) and oysters (#) for the same area in 2000 was estimated to be 115,273 and 0 respectively; harvest occurred over an estimated 19,752 user trips.

Subsistence

Subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering activities are fundamental to the way of life of some coastal community members. Both tribal and nontribal individuals participate in subsistence fishing. Today, members of the Swinomish Tribe and other nontribal subsistence fishermen obtain fishery resources from the waters surrounding Anacortes. Subsistence fishing is not discussed in great detail in this Community Profile due to the lack of available data.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, Anacortes residents owned 109 vessels that were involved in North Pacific fisheries. In the same year community members landed fish in the following North Pacific fisheries (data shown represents landings in metric tons/value of said landings/number of vessels landing): Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish (62,234 tt/\$16,043,900/4), other finfish (21 t/\$31,950/11), Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish (2166 t/\$2,141,830/18), halibut (499 t/\$2,852,150/15), herring (728 t/\$233,080/4), salmon (3180 t/\$3,510,960/60), and shellfish (confidential/1).

In 2000 164 Anacortes residents served as crewmembers in North Pacific fisheries. In the same year 98 community residents held registered state permits and 64 held registered federal permits.

A total of 204 state and federal permits were registered to individuals in Anacortes in 2000. Community members held one crab and 25 groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permits in 2000. Residents also held 6 crab, 1 finfish, 22 halibut, 28 BSAI groundfish, 2 GOA groundfish, 3 shellfish, and 76 salmon Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. The halibut and sablefish individual fishing quota shares for people residing in the community were 4,734,015 and 5,728,263, respectively.

Sportfishing

Residents purchased 192 sportfishing licenses for Alaskan fisheries in 2000.

¹ The Port of Anacortes Comprehensive Plan. No date. Anacortes Comprehensive Plan, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.portofanacortes.com/pdf/pdfmailed_102201/Introduction%20I-1.pdf (access date - October 2004).

² S.Hedrick, Director of Operations and Facilities, Port of Anacortes, Anacortes, WA. Pers. commun., 12 October 2004.

³ The Port of Anacortes Comprehensive Plan. No date. Anacortes Comprehensive Plan, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.portofanacortes.com/pdf/pdfmailed_102201/Introduction%20I-1.pdf (access date - October 2004).

⁴ Skagit County Profile. 2002. Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Employment Security Department, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea/pubs/profiles/skagit.pdf> (access date - September 2004).

⁵ Skagit County Profile. 2002. Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Employment Security Department, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea/pubs/profiles/skagit.pdf> (access date - September 2004).

⁶ Skagit County Profile. 2002. Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Employment Security Department, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea/pubs/profiles/skagit.pdf> (access date - September 2004).

⁷ Anacortes Chamber of Commerce. No date. Major employers and manufacturers, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.anacortes.org/demographics.cfm?menuid=3&pagedemo=4#> (access date - October 2004).

⁸ Washington State Department of Revenue. 2004. Commercial fishing, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://dor.wa.gov/content/taxes/Industry/Fish/default.aspx> (access date - July 2004).

⁹ Washington State Department of Revenue. 2002. Information on Washington's Tax Structure: Fish Taxes, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://dor.wa.gov/content/taxes/industry/fish/default.aspx> (access date - July 2004).

¹⁰ Washington State Department of Revenue. 2001. Commercial Fishing, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://dor.wa.gov/content/taxes/Industry/Fish/default.aspx#enhanced> (access date - July 2004).

¹¹ National Conference of State Legislatures. 2004. Environment, Energy, and Transportation Program: Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/esnr/FISHHUNTWILD.htm> (access date - July 2004).

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- ¹² Washington State Department of Licensing. 2003. Fuel Tax Frequently Asked Questions, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.dol.wa.gov/vs/ft-faq.htm> (access date - July 2004).
- ¹³ The Port of Anacortes Comprehensive Plan. No date. Anacortes Comprehensive Plan, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.portofanacortes.com/pdf/pdfemailed_102201/Introduction%20I-1.pdf (access date - October 2004).
- ¹⁴ D. Fowler, Harbor Master, Cap Sante Boat Haven, Anacortes, WA. Pers. commun., 20 October 2004.
- ¹⁵ D. Fowler, Harbor Master, Cap Sante Boat Haven, Anacortes, WA. Pers. commun., 20 October 2004.
- ¹⁶ M. Thibert, Owner, Thibert's Crab Market, Anacortes, WA. Pers. commun., 21 October 2004.
- ¹⁷ Pan Fish USA. 2003. Annual Report 2003, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.panfish.no/static/2003eng/2003-Report.pdf> (access date - October 2004).
- ¹⁸ 'NA' refers to data which was not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.
- ¹⁹ 'NA' refers to data which was not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.
- ²⁰ 'NA' refers to data which was not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.
- ²¹ Trident Seafoods. 2001. Northwest Plants, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.tridentseafoods.com/navigate.asp?SecVar=b&SubSecVar=b7&SubSec2Var=b7b> (access date - October 2004).
- ²² D. Fowler, Harbor Master, Cap Sante Boat Haven, Anacortes, WA. Pers. commun., 20 October 2004.
- ²³ D. Fowler, Harbor Master, Cap Sante Boat Haven, Anacortes, WA. Pers. commun., 20 October 2004.
- ²⁴ Office of the Circuit Executive. 2000. Muckleshoot Indian Tribe v. Lummi Indian Nation, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ce9.uscourts.gov/web/newopinions.nsf/0/9909aaf534e2be87882569b40066c5ec?OpenDocument> (access date - October 2004).
- ²⁵ R&R Charters, Anacortes, WA. Pers. commun., 21 October 2004.