

City and Borough of Juneau (includes Douglas and Auke Bay)

People and Place

Location

The city of Juneau is situated in northern Southeast Alaska, at the center of the Inside Passage along the Gastineau Channel, on the mainland shore and facing Douglas Island. It is 900 air miles northwest of Seattle, WA and 577 air miles southeast of Anchorage. The area encompasses 2,716.7 square miles of land and 538.3 square miles of water.

Douglas is built in the northern shore of Douglas Island, facing Juneau and the mainland. Auke Bay is a small place also situated in the continental shoreline, still inside the borough limits, but 12 miles north of Juneau.

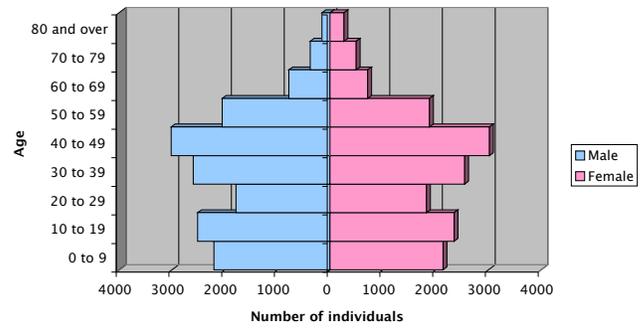
Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Juneau's municipality had 30,711 inhabitants (5,314 of whom live in Douglas). About 11.4% of the recorded inhabitants were Alaska Native, 74.8% White, 4.7% Asian, 0.8% Black, 0.4% Hawaiian Native, 1.1% belonged to other groups, while 6.9% belonged to two racial groups or more. A total of 16.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. At the same time 3.4% of the population identified themselves as having Hispanic origin.

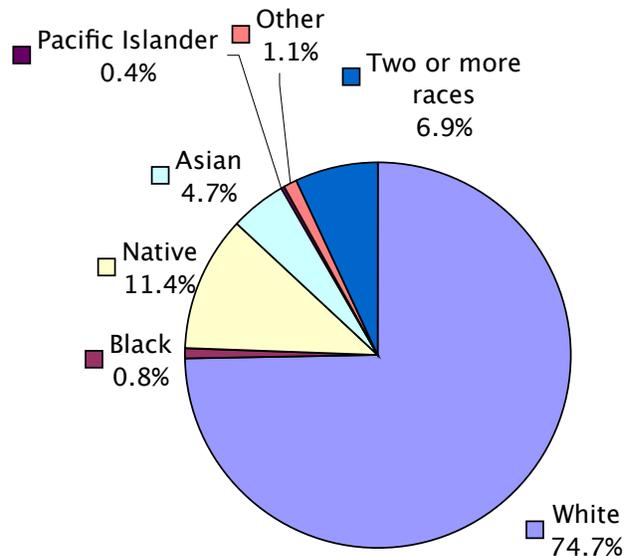
This community has a relatively balanced gender ratio: 50.4% of the population was male and 49.6% female. In 2000, 678 individuals of the community lived in group quarters. The rest of the population (97.8%) lived in households.

The median age of this community is almost identical to the national median: 35.2 years compared to 35.3 years. Historical Census data show significant increases since the 1970s. In 2000 most of the population, 50.8%, fell between 25 and 54 years of age, and a significant 30% under 19 years of age. Of the population age 25 and over 93.2% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 36.0% of the population had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

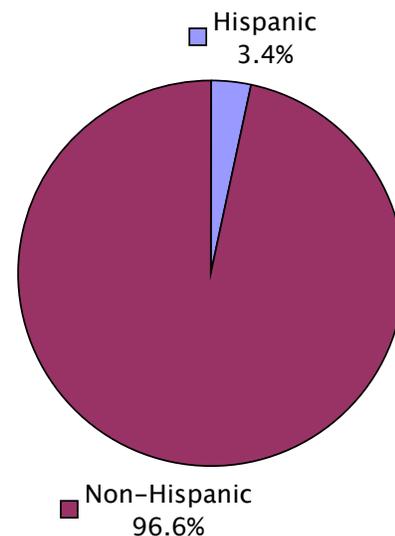
**2000 Population Structure
City and Borough of Juneau**
Data source: US Census



**2000 Racial Structure
City and Borough of Juneau**
Data source: US Census



**2000 Hispanic Ethnicity
City and Borough of Juneau**
Data source: US Census



History

The widely accepted story about the origins of Juneau tells how a Tlingit Indian Chief from the Auk Tribe, Kowee, showed prospectors Richard Harris and Joseph Juneau where to find gold in Gold Creek in August of 1880. By October a town site near a beach at the Gastineau Channel was ready for the rush that ensued. Juneau became the first Alaskan city to emerge from the gold rush, although it was initially called Harrisburg. In 1882 the name was changed to Juneau City. The city was incorporated in 1900. The State government was moved to Juneau from Sitka in 1906.

The area had been previously inhabited by Tlingit groups. They had developed an ecologically adapted system of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering practices combined with complex trading networks. The Gastineau Channel was one of their main fishing grounds.

Juneau quickly developed into a large-scale hard-rock mining town when the loose gold in the stream beds ran out. Fishing, mills, canneries, transportation, and trading services contributed to the emergence of Juneau as an important city in the early 20th century. On Douglas Island, the Treadwell Gold Mining Company and Ready Bullion became a world-scale mining company. The ‘golden age’ of Juneau’s mining history peaked between 1915 and 1920. From 1921 to 1944 most of the operations stopped their production. During the last half of the 20th century tourism took over as a major economic sector of metropolitan Juneau. Fishing remained an important economic activity. Juneau and Douglas were unified in 1970 as the City and Borough of Juneau. The Greater Juneau Borough was incorporated in 1963.

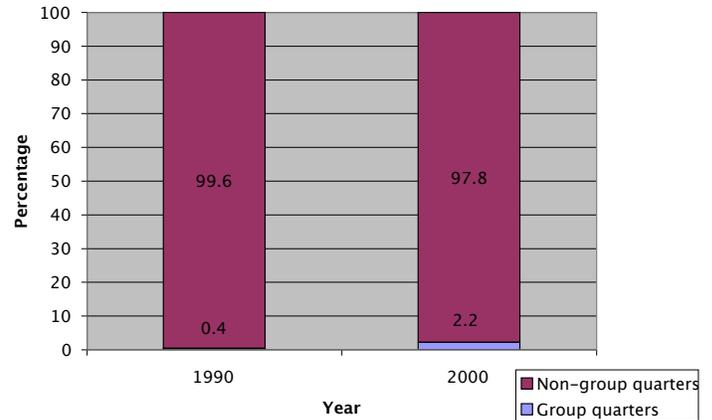
Currently, Juneau is the third largest city in Alaska. One third of its inhabitants are concentrated in the city and on Douglas Island, while the rest are spread across the borough, mainly along the roaded areas.

Douglas, previously known as Edwardsville, was incorporated in 1902. It was founded to service mining activities. Douglas was historically the site of an important Tlingit settlement that was destroyed in the 1950s during the construction of Douglas Harbor. It became a home-rule city in 1966. Auke Bay, on the other hand, was one of the most important Tlingit settlements of the area. The Tlingits abandoned the camp in 1900s and joined the growing city.

Although today Juneau is an important center

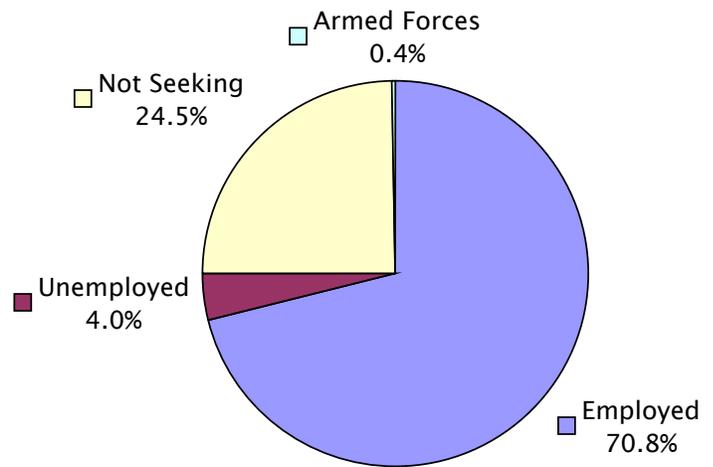
**% Group Quarters
City and Borough of Juneau**

Data source: US Census



**2000 Employment Structure
City and Borough of Juneau**

Data source: US Census



of Native life, official discrimination against Native Alaskans was not legally abolished until 1945.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

To understand Juneau’s economy, it is necessary to understand two fundamental factors. First, aside from being a big city, it is the capital of Alaska, so a large amount of its workforce is employed in public administration (45% of the employment of the community). Second, it is situated in a privileged location with a dramatic landscape and abundant fisheries.

Juneau’s economic structure can be briefly summarized as encompassing public administration, a very large, seasonal, tourism industry, and a very

complex fishing sector where commercial, subsistence and sport practices are equally important.

During the first half of the year many State Legislators and staff join the population. The summer months are a particularly busy tourism season. The area is visited by some 800,000 travelers that sustain around 2,000 jobs that generate benefits in the millions. Fishing, with 519 commercial permit holders and 400 subsistence permits is also a permanent source of productivity and economic dynamism. The fishing industry includes a hatchery and six processors. Logging and mining (Kennecott Green's Creek Mine produces gold, silver, lead, and zinc, and is the largest silver mine in North America) are also part of Juneau's specific economic system.

Juneau's employment structure according to the 2000 U.S. Census shows that 70.8% of the total workforce was employed, a very low 4% was unemployed, 0.4% worked with the armed forces and 24.5% of the adults were not seeking a job. In the year 2000, 6% of the population lived below the line of poverty. The community presented a per capita income of \$26,719 and a median household income of \$62,034.

Governance

The governance structure of Juneau is very complex. It needs to be understood at four different levels. First, it is a city with its own local government. Second, it is the center of a borough with corresponding administrative organization. Third, it is the capital of Alaska, harboring a large amount of the state political and administrative structures. Fourth, as a consequence of this centrality at several levels, a myriad of local and regional institutions from the southeast and the rest of Alaska have offices and representatives in the city.

Juneau was incorporated in 1900, the same year that it became the capital of Alaska. Douglas was incorporated in 1902. Both cities and the rest of the area were unified in 1970 becoming the City and Borough of Juneau, a unified Home Rule municipality. The local government uses a manager form of government supported by a nine-member local council (mayor included). The city imposes a 5% sales tax, a 0.1147% property tax, a 7% accommodation tax, a 3% tax on liquor sales, a 6% tax on tobacco sales, and a \$5/person Marine passenger tax.

Native Alaskan institutions of the area include regional and local corporations as well as village

councils: Aukquan Traditional Council (a village council not recognized by ANCSA), the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (BIA-recognized traditional council, considered also a non-profit organization providing economic development, employment, training, Head Start and family services), Goldbelt Incorporated (local urban Native corporation managing 23,000 acres under ANCSA), the Sealaska Corporation (regional Native corporation), the Douglas Indian Association (recognized by the BIA but not included in the ANCSA negotiations), Yak-Tat Kwaan Inc., Kootznoowoo Inc. and Klukwan, Inc (village corporation for the village of Klukwan, located near Haines, managing 23,000 acres under ANCSA).

Other local or regional institutions of the area that are headquartered in Juneau are the Juneau Chamber of Commerce, the Juneau Economic Development Council, the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (Regional health corporation serving Sealaska region Native villages, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corp.), the Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority (Housing authority Southeast Region), the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority, the Southeast Alaska Tourism Council, and the Southeast Conference Resource Conservation and Development.

As previously mentioned Juneau is the site of the state legislature and borough headquarters. This centrality has attracted the Alaska Municipal League, the main Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of Aleutian/Pribilof Island Community Development Association (CDQ Group) among many others.

The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office to Juneau is located in Ketchikan. It is a satellite interviewing and processing office. The closest offices of both the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located within the city of Juneau. The ADF&G office is the site of the organization's headquarters.

Facilities

The City of Juneau is not accessible by land. Juneau's municipally owned international airport, which includes a paved 8,456 foot runway and a seaplane landing area, is serviced by scheduled jet flights and air taxis (Alaska Airlines, Air North, Alaska

Coastal, Loken Aviation, Haines Airways, L.A.B. Flying Service, AirOne, Era Helicopters, Skagway Air Service, Temsco Helicopters, Ward Air, Wings of Alaska, Alaska Fly 'n' Fish Charters, Glacier Bay Airways). The approximate cost to fly to Anchorage from Juneau roundtrip according to Expedia and Travelocity is \$250. The infrastructure of Juneau's harbor includes a seaplane landing area at Juneau Harbor, two deep draft docks, five small boat harbors, and a state-owned ferry terminal. This community is a main node of the Alaska Marine Highway System. The state ferry, as well as numerous cargo barges, provides year-round services. The city has a municipal bus system, local cab companies, car rental services and innumerable accommodation facilities. Douglas and Juneau are connected by a bridge.

Juneau has 13 schools that, ranging from kindergarten to high school, have 5,506 students and 326 teachers. Health care is provided by the Bartlett Regional Hospital, SEARCH Medical and Dental Clinic, private clinics, the Northwest Air Ambulance, Greens Creek EMS, and the US Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center. The city has the headquarters of the Borough Police Department as well as a State Trooper Post.

The city and borough of Juneau manage the water and sewage systems. Power is provided by the privately owned Alaska Electric Light & Power Company.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

According to the official records of 2000, Juneau had 552 commercial permit holders with 962 permits for all fisheries, 521 of which were fished. The data produced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offers a consolidated category for all information pertaining to the separate entities of Juneau, Douglas, Auke Bay and Taku Harbor.

According to data provided by the ADF&G, 466 of Juneau's residents were registered as crewmen. There were 81 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 144 owners of salmon vessels. Juneau's fleet fished most of Alaska's significant fisheries: crab, halibut, herring, other types of groundfish, sablefish, other shellfish, and salmon.

Crab: In 2000, 68 permits were issued to fish all types of crab, although only 47 of them were fished.

The caught species were Dungeness crab, red, blue and brown king crab and Tanner crab. There were 31 permits issued to catch Dungeness crab: 8 permits were issued to catch with 300 pots or 100% of the maximum capacity (4 permits fished), 5 permits were for 225 pots or 75% (none fished), 8 permits issued for 150 pots or 50% (6 fished), and 10 were for 75 pots or a 25% capacity (6 fished). The records also show that red, blue and brown crab were fished by Juneau's fleet. There was one permit to catch the three varieties with pot gear (none fished). There was one permit to catch blue king crab with pot gear. A total of 18 permits to harvest Tanner crab were issued: 15 permits to catch crab with ring net (9 fished), and 3 permits issued for pot gear. Nine permits were issued to catch red and blue king crab as well as Tanner crab individually with pot gear, and eight permits to catch all types with pot gear. All permits issued for crab were restricted to southeast waters.

Salmon: A total of 451 permits were issued (201 permits fished) in this important industry. There were 17 permits for purse seine: one non-fished permit for Prince William Sound, 13 permits to fish in southeast waters (10 fished), and 3 for the Kodiak area (one fished). A total of 110 permits were issued to fish salmon with drift gillnet: 18 in the Bristol Bay area (16 fished), 2 in the Cook Inlet (one fished), one non-fished permit for Prince William Sound, one fished permit to work in Alaska Peninsula waters and, finally, there were 87 permits for the southeast (77 fished). A total of 27 permits to fish with set gillnet were issued: one issued and fished permit for the Cook Inlet, 4 for Bristol Bay (2 fished), 3 non-fished permits for the Lower Yukon, one non-fished permit for Kotzebue, 4 for Kodiak waters (3 fished), one fished permit for Prince William Sound, and 13 for Yakutat (7 fished). A further 199 hand troll permits were issued for statewide waters (19 fished), and 94 permits for power gurdy troll, also statewide (60 fished).

Halibut: In 2000 Juneau had 169 permits to fish halibut (143 permits fished). There were 137 permits for longliners under 60 feet (118 permits fished). Twenty-eight permits were issued for longline vessels over 60 feet (23 fished). One non-fished permit for

* Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Auke Bay, Douglas, Juneau, and Taku Harbor

hand troll and three permits for mechanical jig were issued (two fished). All of the halibut permits were issued with statewide range.

Sablefish: A total of 69 permits were issued for sablefish (68 fished): 42 longliners under 60 feet (40 fished), 9 longliners over 60 feet (8 fished). Of these permits, 51 were issued with statewide range. A total of 18 permits were issued for longliners over 60 feet in southeast waters.

Herring: There were 50 permits issued for the halibut fishery in 2000 (17 fished). Ten permits for herring roe fished with purse seine (five fished), two for the southeast (both fished), three for Prince William Sound (none fished), and five for Bristol Bay (three fished). There were eight issued permits to catch herring roe with gillnet: three for the Bristol Bay area (one fished), three for Norton Sound (none fished), one non-fished permit for Security Cove, and a non-fished permit for Kodiak. There were 14 permits issued for herring roe for food and bait: 12 permits for gillnet in the southeast (three fished), and two permits for purse seine in the southeast as well (one fished). Finally, there were 17 permits for herring spawn on kelp: 11 for the Southeast (6 fished), 5 for the southern southeast (none fished), and one not fished for Prince William Sound.

Other Groundfish: The groundfish fleet held 133 permits (only 37 fished). The bulk of these permits were for miscellaneous saltwater finfish: 93 for longliners in vessels under 60 feet (31 fished), 4 for mechanical jig (one fished), and 7 for longline in vessels over 60 feet (one fished permit). All 93 permits had a statewide range. There were 27 permits for demersal shelf rockfish: 25 for longliners under 60 feet (3 fished), one for a hand troller, and one for dinglebar troll (neither fished). All permits were issued for the southeast. Two statewide permits to fish lingcod were issued: one non-fished permit for a longliner under 60 feet, and one fished permit using dinglebar troll.

Other shellfish: There were 17 permits to catch shrimp: 14 permits to use pot gear in the southeast (6 fished), one fished permit for Yakutat with pot gear, and 2 permits to use beam troll in the southeast (one fished). Finally, there were four permits to harvest sea cucumber with diving gear in the southeast (one fished).

Juneau had eight processing plants of variable size capable of dealing with all commercial species: Alaska Glacier Seafoods Inc., Alaska Seafood Co.

Inc., Superbear, Horst's Seafood Inc., Jon K Seafoods, Jerrys Meats and Seafood, Taku Fisheries and Smokeries, and Juneau Alaskan and P. The available data on landings for 2000 reflect that Juneau's harbor received 1,397.97 tons of different fish species that are federally managed, and 1,057.17 tons of salmon. Data on herring landings are not available due to issues of confidentiality. Juneau's processing industry is a very important sector of the city's economy because of the profit that it generates and because of the jobs that it sustains. At the same time, Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC), a non-profit organization, owns and manages a salmon hatchery.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued 26,569 sport fishing licenses: 9,160 were bought by Alaska residents. Similar ratios held in Auke Bay with 6,805 licenses issued to 1,735 resident holders. Douglas issued 54 sport fishing licenses, 27 of which were bought by Alaska residents. Because Juneau is the administrative capital of the state it attracts most of the out-of-state license buyers. Also, the southeast region is deeply involved in sport fishing in general.

In 2002, Juneau had 20 freshwater guide business licenses, Auke Bay had 7 and Douglas had 3. These communities also had 63, 16 and 6 saltwater guide businesses, respectively. These enormous numbers testify to the economic and social significance of sport fishing as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have information on subsistence practices in Juneau's municipality. These practices, however, are fundamental to understanding the economy and social structure of these communities. An estimate of the ADF&G situates Juneau's annual wild food harvest at 34 lbs per person. This is evidence of the importance of such practices for the local economy (the entire community, on average, harvests 1,043,800 lbs per year).

One element that helps in speculating the importance of subsistence activities in the Juneau area was the existence of 353 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 4,000 fish, mainly sockeye (Douglas had 46 permits accounting for roughly 500 fish, and Auke Bay had 11 permits that, at the end of the year, fished around 140 fish). Residents of Juneau who are Alaska Natives living in the area (if they are part of, or under the jurisdiction of,

the Auquan Traditional Council, the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes, or the Douglas Indian Association) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.