

## **Craig**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1</sup>

Craig is located on a small island off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island (PWI) and is connected by a short causeway. It lies 56 mi northwest of Ketchikan, 750 mi north of Seattle, and 220 mi south of Juneau. The area encompasses 6.7 sq mi of land and 2.7 sq mi of water. Craig was incorporated as a First-class city in 1922, is located in the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, there were 1,201 residents, ranking Craig 59<sup>th</sup> of 352 communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010 the population declined by 4.7%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 18.8% with an average annual growth rate of -1.4%, which was significantly below the statewide average of 0.75% and reflective of the steep population decline between 2000 and 2006. In a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that there were 400 seasonal or transient workers living in Craig in 2010. On average, seasonal workers live in Craig from June through August, with the population peaking in August. This peak in population is mostly driven by employment in the fishing sectors. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

The racial and ethnic composition of Craig is relatively diverse. In 2010, 65% of residents identified themselves as White, 20% as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 13.3% as two or more races. Other races represented in the community that year each made up less than one-percent of the population. Residents identifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino contributed to 3.2% of the population in 2010. Racial and ethnic composition in Craig changed little between 2000 and 2010. Overall, there were slight increases in residents identifying themselves as two or more races and Hispanic or Latino, and slight declines in those identifying themselves as White and American Indian or Alaska Native. Information regarding Craig's racial and ethnic composition is found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 2.53, compared to 2.8 in 1990 and 2.63 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 537 housing units, compared to 504 in 1990 and 580 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 58% were owner-occupied, compared to 61% in 2000; 30% were renter-occupied, compared to 29% in 2000; 6% were vacant, compared to 8% in 2000; and 7% were occupied seasonally, compared to 2% in 2000. There were 13 residents living in group quarters in 2010, compared to 23 in 2000.

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

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) 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>.

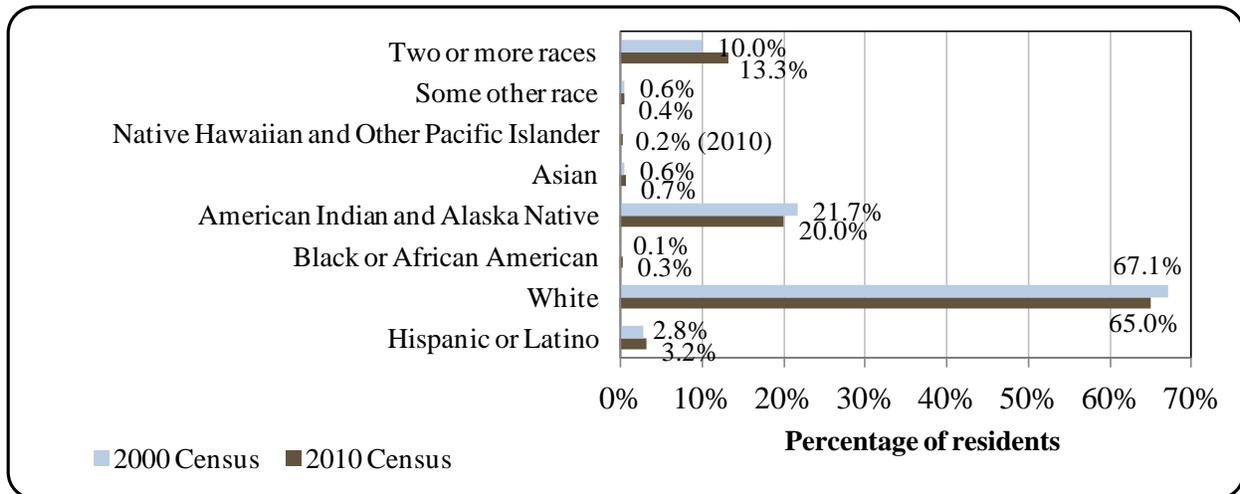
Table 1. Population in Craig from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	1,260	-
2000	1,397	-
2001	-	1,245
2002	-	1,209
2003	-	1,176
2004	-	1,134
2005	-	1,097
2006	-	1,090
2007	-	1,050
2008	-	1,118
2009	-	1,101
2010	1,201	-

<sup>1</sup> (1) U.S. Census Bureau (1990). *CP-1: General Population Characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1990.html>. (2) U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

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

Figure 1. Racial and ethnic composition, Craig: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



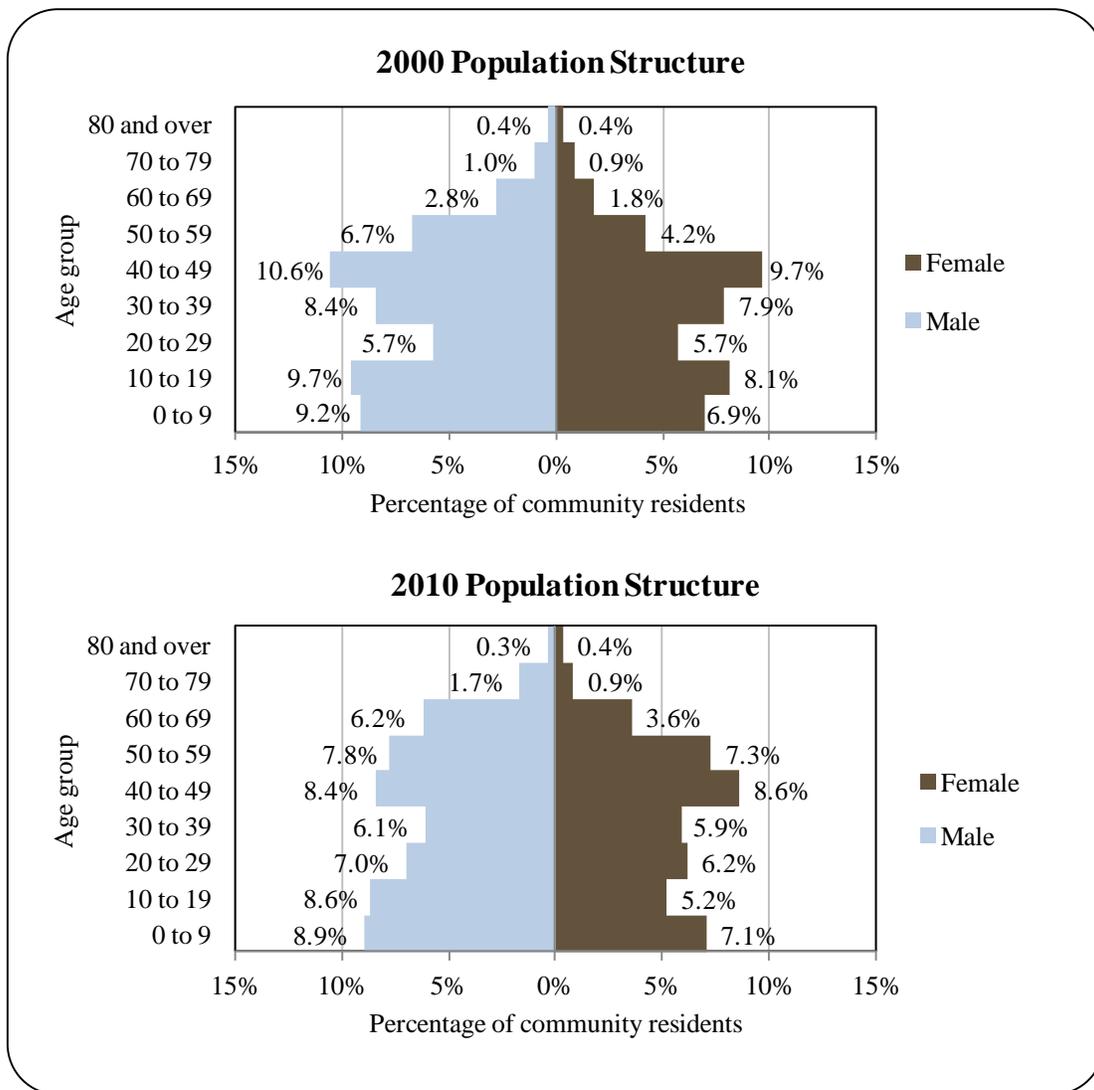
The gender distribution in 2010 was skewed at 55% male and 45% female. This was slightly less even than the distribution statewide (52% male, 48% female) and similar to the distribution in 2000 (54.5% male, 45.5% female). The median age that year was 36.4 years, which was slightly higher than the statewide and 2000 median of 33.8 years.

Compared with 2000, the 2010 population structure was slightly less expansive. Age transitions were consistent with a relatively stable population, meaning that cohorts aged while

still mostly retaining their structural character. In 2010, 29.8% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 33.9% in 2000. Also in that year, 13.1% of residents were over the age of 59, compared to 7.3% in 2000; 44.1% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 47.5% in 2000; and 13.2% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 11.4% in 2000.

Overall, gender distribution by age cohort was more uneven in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 10 to 19 range (8.6% male, 5.2% female), followed by the 60 to 69 (6.2% male, 3.6% female) and 0 to 9 (8.9% male, 7.1% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 60 to 69 range. Information regarding Craig’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population age structure in Craig based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>3</sup> estimated that 92.9% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 0.7% of residents had less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 6.4% had a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 31.5% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 6.4% held an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 15.8% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 7.4% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*<sup>4</sup>

Human occupation of PWI is believed to date back around 10,300 years, according to archaeological records associated with human remains and bone tools found at On Your Knees cave on the northern tip of the island.<sup>5</sup> Previous to White settlement, Tlingit and Haida Natives were the sole occupants of the Craig area, taking advantage of the abundant resources in the area. In 1907, Craig Miller and eight Haida men built a fish saltery on Fish Egg Island, which consisted of several shacks and tents for workers. A permanent saltery and cold storage facility was constructed between 1908 and 1911, along with 20 to 25 houses. In 1912, a cannery was built along with a school, post office, and sawmill. World War I increased the demand for canned salmon and lumber, and seafood processing in the area peaked in 1917. Craig's economy began to decline following World War I; however, the community continued to diversify in response, becoming the center of island government and commerce. In 1922, Craig was detached from the Tongass National Forest allowing it to petition for a municipal government.

The price of salmon dropped significantly during the depression years prompting a fishermen strike in protest. In 1935, a second seafood processor was opened. During that time, Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps projects established as part of the New Deal provided additional employment in Craig. These projects included construction of the Craig-Klawock highway as well as several U.S. Forest Service (USFS) trails. By 1939, Craig had a year-round population of 505. Many residents left Craig during World War II because of the draft and wartime industrial booms in Sitka and Seattle. By 1950, Craig's population had dipped to 374. The population continued to decline in the 1950s with the destruction of the Libby cannery to fire and a reduced fishing industry.

In 1954, the Ketchikan Pulp Company mill opened and while it had no immediate impact on Craig's economy, it did lead to increased logging and USFS personnel on the island. The 1960's saw yet another slump for Craig's economy resulting from several years of poor salmon runs. During that time, nearby Klawock maintained the only operating seafood processor on PWI

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> University of South Dakota. (n.d.). *On Your Knees Cave*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://orgs.usd.edu/esci/alaska/oykc.html>.

while Craig acted as a maintenance center for the Columbia Ward Fishing fleet.

Efforts to improve economic conditions by the Craig Development Corporation and West Coast Development Association in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the construction of a new cold storage facility and sawmill. During this time, Craig began to establish itself as a regional government and commercial center. Improvements to local infrastructure were made including a road to Hollis, Alaska Marine Highway System link, utilities improvements, new high school, and Klawock airport. In 1971, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) led to the formation of Shaan-Seet, the local Native village corporation, which expanded timber activities on Tribal lands.

By 1980, Craig's population had swelled to 1,637 due to increased employment in fishing, seafood processing, logging, and timber processing. Construction increased as capital projects grew Craig as a regional center.<sup>6</sup> The Head Sawmill, built in 1972, was sold in the early 1990s to Viking Lumber.<sup>7</sup>

Today, Craig remains the economic and governmental center of PWI. There are many historically significant resources in the area. Petroglyphs can be found in north Shelter Cove. Saint Philip Island, Point Incarnation, and Fishegg Island all have historic villages and cemeteries. Finally, there are several historic buildings including the old cannery bunkhouses, communications office, and radio tower.<sup>8</sup>

## Natural Resources and Environment

PWI is dominated by a cool, moist, maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 49 to 63 °F (9 to 17 °C). Winter temperatures range from 32 to 42 °F (0 to 6 °C). Average annual precipitation is 120 inches, and average annual snowfall is 40 inches. Gale winds are common in the fall and winter months.<sup>9</sup>

Craig is located in a basin surrounded by mountains, Mt. Sunnahae being the tallest at 2,920 ft. Steep topography surrounds the community which slopes down to sea level. Most of the soils in the area are derived from a mix of volcanic rock, glacial deposits, and sandy alluvium.<sup>10</sup> Organic soils are mostly found in the form of muskegs which are located at various elevations, mostly around drainage basins. Vegetation is dominated by mixed stands of Sitka spruce and hemlock. Shrubs common to the area include salmonberry, thimbleberry, devil's club, blueberry, rusty menziesia, and salal. Ground cover is comprised mostly of mosses, ferns, bunchberry, twisted stalk, and deer berry. Alders are found along many stream banks and disturbed areas. Interspersed muskegs are populated with mosses, sedges, and rushes. Intertidal and subtidal areas support growths of algae, kelp beds, and eel grass.<sup>11</sup>

Commercially important fish include pollock, Pacific halibut, Pacific ocean perch, sablefish, turbot, sole, rockfish, herring, all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden char, and cutthroat and steelhead trout. Common marine mammals include Steller sea lions, harbor

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<sup>6</sup> City of Craig. (n.d.). *Brief history of the area's economy*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.craigak.com/documents/OEDP.pdf>.

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

<sup>8</sup> City of Craig. (2006). *Craig Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.craigak.com/documents/Craig%20Coastal%20Management%20Plan%20-%202007.pdf>.

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

<sup>10</sup> City of Craig. (1987). *Community Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Craig-CP-1987.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 8.

seals, Dall's and harbor porpoises, and killer whales. Terrestrial mammals include Sitka black tailed deer, wolf, marten, mink, river otter, and black bear. Birds include many species of shorebirds and marine birds.<sup>12</sup>

Additional natural resources in the area include timber and ecosystem services derived from local habitats. The 2009 Logjam timber sale opened up 3,422 acres of the Tongass National Forest to commercial harvesting with a potential yield of 73 million board feet.<sup>13</sup> Sealaska, the regional ANSCA corporation for southeast Alaska, also has active timber developments within Tribal lands on the island.<sup>14</sup> Local estuaries, riparian areas, and eel grass beds provide important feeding and rearing habitat for a range of commercially important species.<sup>15</sup> In addition to important habitat, these areas provide valuable recreation resources for the community's tourism economy.<sup>16</sup> Mineral developments in the area include the Niblack and Bokan Mountain mineral projects. The Niblack project is a copper-zinc-silver prospect which was in the final stages of exploration as of 2011.<sup>17</sup> Bokan Mountain mineral area is a source of uranium and rare earths on the southern portion of PWI.

Craig is protected against many natural hazards due to its sheltered position. However, earthquakes have been classified as a moderate risk by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and it is projected that regional damage caused by an earthquake would be major.<sup>18</sup> Damage from earthquakes would likely come from shaking, tsunamis, seiches, and landslides.

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation had an active cleanup site in Craig as of 2005. The Craig Radio State, operated by the U.S. Army from 1918 to 1962, was used by the U.S. Air Force for both telephone and telegraph communications. Following a 2004 removal of fuel storage tanks, high levels of benzene and diesel organics were found in both the soil and groundwater. While the groundwater at the site was not used for drinking, the contaminants were found to be migrating off-site. Remediation measures were taken and as of 2009 remaining contaminants were contained.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> United States Forest Service. (2009). *Logjam Timber Sale Record of Decision*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: [http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/projects/logjamDEIS/05\\_rod\\_logjam.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/projects/logjamDEIS/05_rod_logjam.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> Sealaska Timber Corporation. (n.d.). *About Us*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.sealaskatimber.com/page/about-us>.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 11.

<sup>16</sup> HDR Alaska. (2000). *City of Craig Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Craig-CP-2000.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Niblack Project*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/largemine/niblack/>.

<sup>18</sup> City of Craig. (2000). *City of Craig Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Craig-CP-2000.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.) *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

## Current Economy<sup>20</sup>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Craig's economy is dependent on mining, logging, fishing, ecotourism, sportfishing and hunting, and energy. The economy of Craig has historically been dependent on the commercial fishing industry and more recently on both the fishing and timber harvest industries. A cycle of boom and bust has dominated Craig's past; however, its economy has become more stable and has actually improved with stable fisheries management, expansion of the timber industry, and increased employment in the public and private sectors serving the needs of primary industries. Economic expansion and diversification are still desired as declines in the timber industry and in state and federal spending occur.<sup>21</sup> With the expansion of Craig as a regional center, tourism and service-related industries have continued to offer opportunities for increased employment.<sup>22</sup>

Craig acts as a staging area for the west PWI seine fleet, and many businesses and services associated with maintaining commercial fleets prosper in the summer months. Other businesses such as retail, accommodations, and food services, benefit indirectly as well due to increased traffic from commercial fishing and private vessels. Craig's second main resource sector, timber production, operates at a fraction of the scale it once did when Louisiana Pacific had a large presence in the area. Current timber extraction on public lands is limited; however, Sealaska continues to harvest timber on ANCSA ceded lands. Timber prices and export market demand bottomed out in 1982, and poor market conditions have continued. Many jobs in Craig are tied in one way or another to resource extraction sectors. This includes transportation, communications, utilities, retail, public administration, and construction. Craig survived the boom and bust environment of its past, and through diversification has secured a stable regional economy.<sup>23</sup> Top employers<sup>24</sup> in 2010 included: Craig City School District, City of Craig, AK Commercial Co., Community Connections Inc., Ruth Anns Restaurant, State of Alaska, AK Power & Telephone Co., Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Tribal Transportation Department, and Inter-Island Ferry Authority.

In 2010,<sup>25</sup> the estimated per capita income in Craig was \$25,263 and the estimated median household income was \$47,813, compared to \$20,176 and \$45,298 in 2000, respectively. However, after accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>26</sup> the real per capita income (\$26,531) and real median household income (\$59,566) indicate a slight decline in individual earnings, and significant decline in household earnings. In that year, Craig ranked 105<sup>th</sup> of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 143<sup>rd</sup> of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Craig's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying

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<sup>20</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>21</sup> See footnote 16.

<sup>22</sup> See footnote 10.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Alaska Department of Labor (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Network*. Retrieved January 20, 2012 from: <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

<sup>25</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>26</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

economic conditions.<sup>27</sup> A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$14.85 million in total wages in 2010.<sup>28</sup> When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$12,366, which was significantly lower than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.<sup>29</sup>

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,<sup>30</sup> 74.3% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 5.0%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 19.7% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.6% statewide. Of those employed in the civilian labor force, an estimated 67.1% worked in the private sector, an estimated 19.5% worked in the public sector, and an estimated 13.3% were self employed. By industry, sector employment was relatively diverse in 2010. In that year, most (18.7%) employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors; followed by retail trade sectors (18.5%); and transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (17.6%) (Figure 3). Compared with 2000, significant increases occurred in retail trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors. However, there was a significant drop in the percentage of those estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors from 24.2% in 2000, to an estimated 7.6% in 2010. Causes for this drop could be related to declines in the timber industry. However, it should be noted that sampling techniques used for the American Community Survey may not have captured the true scope of industry representation. Much of Craig's resource economy is mobile and seasonal; therefore Census data may capture economic characteristics active at different times of the year.

By occupation type, most (26.1%) employed residents were estimated to be working sales or office positions in 2010; followed by service positions (21.4%); management and professional positions (20.9%); natural resources, construction, and maintenance positions (16.2%); and production, transportation, and material moving positions (15.4%) (Figure 4). Again, there was a steep decline in the percentage of residents working natural resources, construction, and maintenance positions from 25.8% in 2000.

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<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>29</sup> See footnote 24.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

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

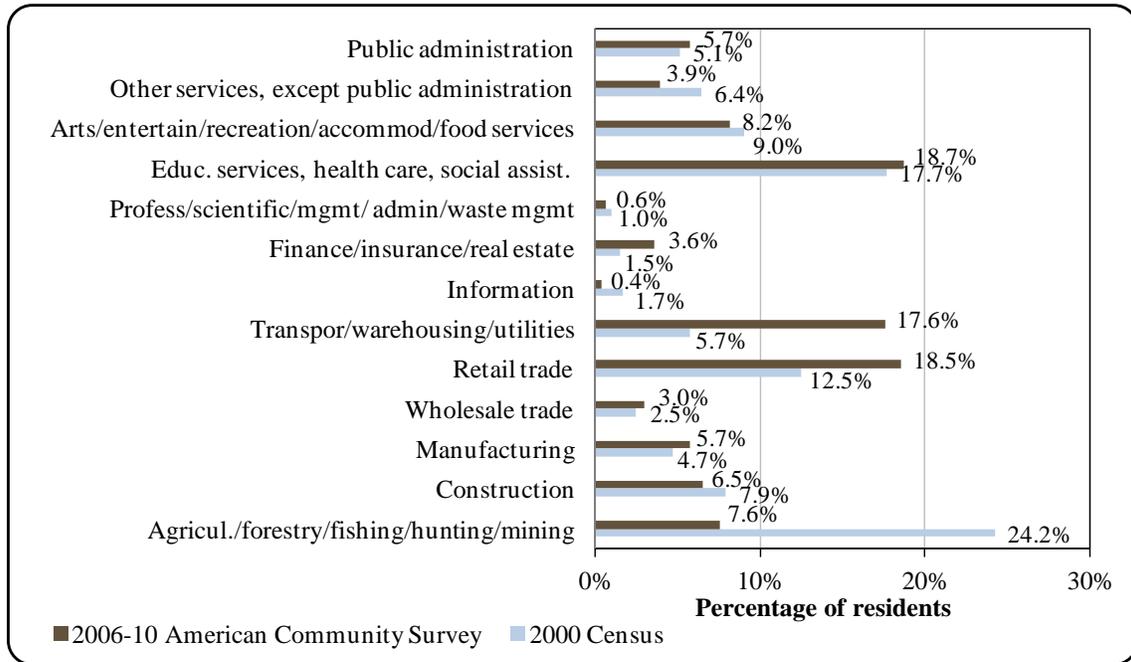
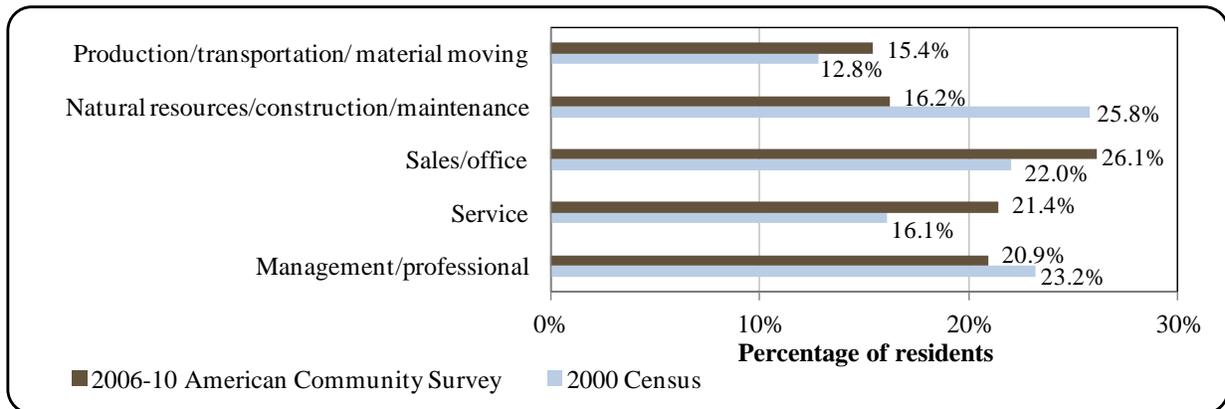


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Craig (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Craig is a First-class city with a mayoral form of government. There is a seven-member city council, five-member school council, five-member planning commission, and five municipal employees. There is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Native village council (Craig Community Association) and ANCSA chartered Native village corporation (Shaan-Seet Incorporated). The regional ANCSA chartered Native corporation is Sealaska. There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in Craig. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are located in Ketchikan, 56 mi southeast.

In 2010, the city administered a 5% sales tax and 6 mill property tax. When adjusted for

inflation,<sup>31</sup> total municipal revenues remained virtually unchanged between 2000 and 2010, from \$3.1 million in 2000, to \$4.0 million in 2010. Revenue years in-between were somewhat more variable, ranging from a low of \$2.4 million in 2005, to a high of \$8.1 million in 2001. Municipal revenues in 2001 were somewhat anomalous in that \$5.8 million was collected in inter-governmental revenue that year (significantly higher than other years). Most locally generated revenues come from sales and property taxes. Outside revenues are collected from Community Revenue Sharing, payments in lieu of taxes, and leases.

Craig received \$151,217 in state allocated Community Revenue Sharing in 2010, which accounted for 3.8% of municipal revenues that year. This represented a proportional increase from 2000 when \$35,774 in State Revenue Sharing accounted for 1.2% of total revenues. State and federal fisheries-related grants received by Craig between 2000 and 2010 included: \$5.8 million for harbor projects, \$2 million for cold storage construction, \$1.3 million for cannery and cold store improvements, \$250,000 for haulout facilities, \$50,000 for a hatchery project, \$51,314 for a public icehouse, and \$89,000 for acquisition of a hydraulic boat trailer. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Craig from 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	\$3,080,645	\$1,344,493	\$35,774	n/a
2001	\$8,130,047	\$1,310,261	\$31,426	\$89,000
2002	\$3,843,230	\$1,201,047	\$32,545	\$750,000
2003	\$3,904,091	\$1,231,647	\$25,986	\$5,051,314
2004	\$3,861,966	\$1,240,569	-	n/a
2005	\$2,381,969	\$1,301,354	-	\$300,000
2006	\$2,874,199	\$1,394,532	-	\$2,300,000
2007	\$2,723,253	\$1,232,048	-	\$1,000,000
2008	\$3,014,798	\$1,440,913	-	n/a
2009	\$3,078,059	\$1,450,799	\$152,983	\$50,750
2010	\$3,993,408	\$1,398,509	\$151,217	n/a

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>31</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Scheduled air transportation to Ketchikan is available from the nearby Klawock Airport. A state-owned seaplane base at Klawock Inlet and a U.S. Coast Guard heliport are maintained in Craig. Most passenger and light cargo transportation is done by float plane. Roundtrip airfare between Craig and Ketchikan is \$250 via Taquan Air.<sup>32</sup> The state ferry serves Hollis, 30 mi away, and enables transportation of passengers, cargo, and vehicles to the island. There are two small boat harbors at North Cove and South Cove, a small transient float and dock in the downtown area, and a boat launch ramp at North Cove. The J.T. Brown Marine Industrial Center was completed in 2006 and includes a dock and boat launch. Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, and ferry in Hollis. A paved road exists between Hollis, Craig, Klawock, and the airport.<sup>33</sup>

### *Facilities*

All households are fully plumbed. Water is supplied by a dam on North Fork Lake and is then treated, stored in a tank, and piped to homes. Sewage is collected by a piped gravity system and receives primary treatment before discharge into Bucareli Bay. Refuse is collected and deposited in Klawock's landfill. The City also participates in annual hazardous waste collection events. Alaska Power & Telephone Co. owns and operates diesel power systems and a hydroelectric facility at Black Bear Lake, which provides electricity to many island communities. Public safety services are provided by city police and local state troopers. Fire and rescue services are provided by Craig EMS and PWI EMS. Additional local services include Craig Recreation Center, a city pool, three libraries, cable television, broadband internet, visitor accommodations, and a range of visitor accommodations, restaurants, and attractions.<sup>34</sup>

Craig has several harbor facilities designed for a range of uses. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that there is 1,500 ft of dock space available for permanent moorage, and 1,000 ft of dock space available for transient moorage. Vessels up to 150 ft in length can use moorage at one of Craig's three public docks. Types of regulated vessels of which Craig is capable of handling include rescue vessels, fuel barges, and vessels carrying hazardous materials. The Craig Coastal District contains several public and private marina facilities. These include: North Cove, which is a deep-water marina meant to meet commercial fishing needs; South Cove, which is a recreational marina; City Float, which provides commercial and recreational moorage; False Island, purposed for industrial and marine transportation; and the Ward Cove Packing Site, which provides additional commercial and recreational moorage. There are also boat launches at North Cove and False Island.<sup>35</sup>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community reported that infrastructure projects currently in development or completed within the last 10 years include: a fish cleaning station, pilings, and improvements to water and sewer systems. Fisheries-related support services

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<sup>32</sup> Taquan Air.(n.d.). Retrieved November 22, 2011 from: <http://www.taquanair.com/>.

<sup>33</sup> Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_BLOCK.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> City of Craig. (2006). *Craig Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.craigak.com/documents/Craig%20Coastal%20Management%20Plan%20-%202007.pdf>.

and businesses located in Craig include: fish processing, fishing gear sales, fishing gear manufacturing, boat repair (electrical, welding, mechanical services, machine shop, hydraulics), haulout facilities (less than 60 tn), tidal grid, commercial fishing vessel moorage, recreational fishing vessel moorage, tackle sales, bait sales, commercial cold storage, dry dock storage, fish lodges, fishing related bookkeeping, boat fuel sales, fishing gear repair, fishing gear storage, ice sales, seaplane services, and air-taxi services. Public services available include medical services, food bank, job placement services, and publicly subsidized housing. Residents typically depend on Wrangell, Ketchikan, and Seattle for businesses and services not available locally.

### *Medical Services*<sup>36</sup>

Craig Medical Clinic and Prince of Wales Public Health Center provide general and emergency care for the region. Additional services include diagnostic imaging, mental health services, and a variety of health screenings. Additional health services are available in Ketchikan.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>37</sup>

Craig Elementary School offers preschool through 5<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 161 students enrolled and 12 teachers employed. Craig Middle School offers 6<sup>th</sup> through 8<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 69 students enrolled and 6 teachers employed. Craig High School offers 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 83 students enrolled and 11 teachers employed. Craig Alternative High School offers 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were eight students enrolled and one teacher employed. PACE Correspondence School offers kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade correspondence instruction. As of 2011 there were 319 students enrolled and 5 teachers employed.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Traditionally, local Tlingits had fished the PWI area for thousands of years. In the mid-seventeenth century, Haidas moved into PWI from the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia. Fish and shellfish were abundant in the area and salmon, halibut, steelhead, cod, Dolly Varden, and eulachon were economically important species.<sup>38</sup> Commercial fishing began in the late nineteenth Century with the construction of a salmon cannery in Klawock in 1878. Cannery construction expanded throughout southeast Alaska and by 1920 there were more than 100 in operation, including one in Craig built in 1912. Sockeye salmon were the major species taken and soon populations became depleted. Traps were used until the late 1950s and contributed to the steep declines in salmon stocks. While gear types were becoming increasingly regulated following statehood, entry into fisheries was not and stocks continued to decline until

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<sup>36</sup> See footnote 33.

<sup>37</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>38</sup> Alaska History and Cultural Studies. (n.d.). *Alaska's Heritage: Tlingits settle in Southeast Alaska*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from: <http://www.akhistorycourse.org/articles/article.php?artID=149>.

record low levels in 1972. This decline helped promote limited entry permit systems.<sup>39</sup> Craig's participation in North Pacific fisheries continued to expand as salmon stocks recovered following the crash in 1970s.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Craig participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through a representative that participates in Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council processes. In addition, Craig relies on regional organizations, such as the Southeast Conference, to provide information on fisheries management issues. Finally, Craig financially supports the Alaska Trollers Association, which is a regional industry advocacy organization. According to community leaders, current challenges facing the portion of Craig's economy based on fishing involve a reduction in available halibut stock for commercial and charter harvest, high energy/fuel prices, and cost of expanding water treatment and distribution to seafood processors. Past or current fisheries policy which has affected Craig the most includes changes to the Pacific Salmon Treaty, declining halibut stocks, and impacts on dive and commercial crab fisheries relating to sea otter management. As of 2010, sea otter management was of chief concern to Craig, specifically relating to how it was impacting commercial fishing in the area.

The City is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity program and is represented by the PWI Community Holding Corporation. However, as of Fall 2013, the CQE non-profit had not yet acquired commercial halibut Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ), halibut charter permits, or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits for lease to eligible community members.<sup>40</sup>

The impetus for the CQE program followed the implementation of the halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program in 1995. The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share program which issued transferable quota shares that allocated and apportionment of the annual Total Allowable Catch to eligible vessels and processors. Although the IFQ program resulted in many benefits to fishermen, processors, and support businesses, and unintended consequence was that many quota holders in smaller Alaskan communities either transferred quota outside the community or moved out themselves. In addition, as quota became increasingly valuable, entry into halibut or sablefish fisheries became difficult. In many cases, it was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors lead decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries. To address this issue, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council implemented the CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit corporation to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf.<sup>41</sup>

Craig is located in Federal Reporting Area 659, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 2C, and the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory District.

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<sup>39</sup> Colt, S. (1999). *Salmon Fish Traps in Alaska*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from: <http://www.iser.uaa.alaska.edu/people/colt/personal/FISHTRAP.PDF>.

<sup>40</sup> NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

<sup>41</sup> North Pacific Fishery Management Council (2010). *Review of the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program under the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/CQEREport210.pdf>.

### *Processing Plants*

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list shows that Absolute Fresh Seafoods has a fish processing operation in both Craig and Ketchikan, but no information about an Absolute Fresh Seafoods Inc facility in either Craig or Ketchikan was available on the company website, only in Sitka. Absolute Fresh Seafoods Inc. was founded in 2003 and is a family-owned operation based in Sitka.<sup>42</sup> Absolute Fresh Seafoods as a company in general processes salmon (Chinook, coho), crab (king, Dungeness), spot prawns and scallops.<sup>43</sup>

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Craig Fisheries has a seafood processing plant in Craig. Its parent company E.C. Phillips & Sons in general processes sablefish, clam, geoduck, halibut, herring, lingcod, rockfish, and all five species of Pacific salmon.<sup>44</sup> The original plant opened in 1940 and eventually burnt down. The current plant was built in 1982. The plant employs a maximum of 10 workers each year and relies on public water services, power/electricity, gas, and waste management services.<sup>45</sup>

Noyes Island Smokehouse also operates a seafood processing facility in Craig. The company in general processes clam, geoduck, lingcod, rockfish, shrimp, prawns, and all five species of Pacific salmon.<sup>46</sup> Operations began in 2006 and the plant relies on public docks, water services, power/electricity, gas, and waste management services. They primarily smoke fish and employ a maximum of 15 employees each year.<sup>47</sup>

Finally, Silver Bay Seafoods processes salmon, crab, halibut and herring at its facility in Craig. The plant opened in 2009 employs a maximum of 200 workers during its salmon season.<sup>48</sup> It is a predominantly fishermen-owned company, with nearly 100 Alaska fishermen comprising the majority of the ownership.<sup>49</sup> The plant relies on public docks, water services, power/electricity, and waste management services.<sup>50</sup>

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

In 2010, fisheries-related revenue was collected from raw fish taxes, Shared Fisheries Business Taxes, harbor usage fees, port/dock usage fees, and fees from fishing gear storage on public lands. Total fisheries-related revenue for that year was \$368,189, an increase from \$245,903 in 2000. Total revenues collected from raw fish taxes and Shared Fisheries Business Taxes fluctuated between 2000 and 2010, while fees collected from public harbor usage grew steadily. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that \$150,000 was collected in 2010 from leasing public and tribal lands to members of the fishing industry.

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<sup>42</sup> Absolute Fresh Seafoods. (n.d.). *Who we are*. Retrieved from: <http://www.absolutefreshseafoods.com/Pages/whoweare.html>.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. (2011). *Directory of Alaska Seafood Suppliers*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/index.cfm>.

<sup>45</sup> This information is based on the results of a processing plant survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

<sup>46</sup> See footnote 44.

<sup>47</sup> See footnote 45.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Silver Bay Seafoods. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://silverbayseafoods.com/>.

<sup>50</sup> See footnote 45.

Fisheries-related revenues collected by the city are used to support harbor maintenance and harbor waste disposal. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3.

### *Commercial Fishing*

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the summer troll season typically lasts from July 1<sup>st</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>, the summer seine season typically runs from July 5<sup>th</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup>, the winter troll season typically lasts from October 15<sup>th</sup> to April 30<sup>th</sup>, and the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) season typically lasts from March 10<sup>th</sup>, to October 15<sup>th</sup>. Gear types typically used by residents include pots, long lines, gill nets, purse seines, and troll.

There were 125 residents who held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 149 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 146 vessels that year, compared to 234 in 2000. In 2010, 191 residents, or 15.9% of the population, held 332 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). This represented 1.5% of total CFEC permit holders and 2.6% of total CFEC permits issued statewide that year. In 2000, 225 residents held 464 CFEC permits, representing 1.7% of total CFEC permit holders and 2.2% of total CFEC permits issued statewide that year. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 41% were for salmon, compared to 33% in 2000; 20% were for other shellfish, compared to 16% in 2000; 16% were for herring, compared to 18% in 2000; 12% were for halibut, compared to 12% in 2000; 6% were for groundfish, compared to 10% in 2000; 3% were for crab, compared to 2% in 2000; and 3% were for sablefish, compared to 3% in 2000. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 59% were actively fished, compared to 50% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 100% of sablefish permits, to 24% of groundfish. Fisheries prosecuted by Craig residents in 2010 included: southeast Alaska pot Dungeness crab, statewide longline halibut, southeast Alaska purse seine herring, southeast Alaska impounded herring roe-on-kelp, southeast Alaska longline demersal shelf rockfish, southeast Alaska dive geoduck, southeast Alaska pot shrimp, southeast Alaska dive sea cucumber, statewide longline sablefish, southeast Alaska purse seine, and drift gillnet salmon, Bristol Bay drift gillnet salmon, Kodiak set gillnet salmon, and statewide hand and power troll salmon.<sup>51</sup>

Also in 2010, 23 residents held 25 License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits, of which 20% were actively fished; and 27 residents held 27 Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), of which 48% were actively fished. In 2010, 46 accounts held 1,794,208 shares of halibut quota, compared to 1,564,245 shares held by 58 accounts in 2000. A total of 11 sablefish quota share accounts held 748,766 shares in 2010, compared to 629,683 shares held by 11 accounts in 2000. No residents have held crab quota since the program began.

In 2010, 3.1 million pounds of fish was landed in Craig with a combined ex-vessel value of \$9.7 million, compared to 1.4 million pounds valued at \$1.9 million in 2000. This represented an approximate 281% in revenues increase after accounting for inflation.<sup>52</sup> In that year, Craig ranked 30<sup>th</sup> of 65 communities reporting landings, and 23<sup>rd</sup> of 65 communities in terms total ex-

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<sup>51</sup> Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

<sup>52</sup> Inflation calculated using the 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

vessel revenue. Based on non-confidential CFEC data found in Table 9, shellfish were the most profitable species landed in 2010, followed by salmon and other groundfish. In that year, 882,123 lb of shellfish were landed in Craig valued at \$5 million ex-vessel, compared to 1 million pounds valued at \$959,019 in 2000; an increase of \$4.41 per pound landed after accounting for inflation<sup>53</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. This significant increase was likely driven by the growing geoduck fishery in Craig.<sup>54</sup> Salmon landings in 2010 totaled 1.8 million pounds and were valued at \$3.3 million ex-vessel, compared to 2.4 million pounds valued at \$3.2 million in 2004; an increase of \$0.06 per pound after adjusting for inflation<sup>55</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. Other groundfish landings in 2010 totaled 111,445 lb valued at \$120,726 ex-vessel, compared to 63,397 lb valued at \$66,331 ex-vessel in 2003.

For landings made by residents of Craig in 2010, salmon was the most profitable. In that year, 3.3 million pounds were landed valued at \$3.7 million ex-vessel, compared to 2.3 million pounds valued at \$1.4 million in 2000; an increase of \$0.28 per pound landed after accounting for inflation<sup>56</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. Shellfish landings totaled 330,900 lb and were valued at \$1.5 million ex-vessel, compared to 699,620 lb valued at \$1.1 million in 2000; an increase of \$2.46 per pound after accounting for inflation<sup>57</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. Finally, residents landed 173,674 lb of halibut valued at \$823,668 in 2010, compared to 360,347 lb valued \$917,331 in 2000; an increase of \$1.24 per pound after accounting for inflation.<sup>58</sup> Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). Retrieved March 5, 2012 from: [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=wildlifeneews.view\\_article&articles\\_id=169&issue\\_id=31](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=wildlifeneews.view_article&articles_id=169&issue_id=31).

<sup>55</sup> Inflation calculated using the 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$25,000	\$9,620	\$25,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$20,412	\$65,906	\$47,702	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$80,000*
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$34,972	\$33,599	\$10,489	\$11,131	\$9,557	\$27,133	\$72,791	\$54,365	\$33,397	\$27,088	\$14,989
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	\$185,931	\$169,595	\$174,526	\$180,277	\$197,190	\$189,518	\$187,660	\$229,279	\$196,150	\$219,080	\$247,200
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a	\$25,000*									
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a	\$1,000*									
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
<b>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$245,903</b>	<b>\$212,814</b>	<b>\$210,015</b>	<b>\$197,408</b>	<b>\$212,747</b>	<b>\$237,063</b>	<b>\$326,357</b>	<b>\$331,346</b>	<b>\$259,547</b>	<b>\$281,168</b>	<b>\$368,189</b>
<b>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$3.08 M</b>	<b>\$8.13 M</b>	<b>\$3.84 M</b>	<b>\$3.90 M</b>	<b>\$3.86 M</b>	<b>\$2.38 M</b>	<b>\$2.87 M</b>	<b>\$2.72 M</b>	<b>\$3.01 M</b>	<b>\$3.08 M</b>	<b>\$3.99 M</b>

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

\*Information collected from the 2011 AFSC Community Survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	27	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Active permits	11	9	8	9	8	6	6	6	6	6	5
	% of permits fished	40%	34%	30%	34%	32%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	20%
	Total permit holders	25	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	25	25	25	16	17	18	22	29	31	27	27
	Fished permits	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	13	14	12	13
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	13%	18%	22%	23%	45%	45%	44%	48%
	Total permit holders	24	24	24	15	16	16	21	28	30	27	27
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	8	9	9	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	9
	Fished permits	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	6	4
	% of permits fished	50%	44%	44%	57%	50%	38%	44%	56%	30%	55%	44%
	Total permit holders	6	7	7	6	7	7	8	8	9	11	10
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	104	96	90	87	82	83	77	75	76	66	66
	Fished permits	68	55	56	59	54	52	48	40	38	36	31
	% of permits fished	65%	57%	62%	67%	65%	62%	62%	53%	50%	54%	46%
	Total permit holders	58	60	59	60	59	57	55	55	56	49	50
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	56	55	54	52	53	48	48	44	40	42	39
	Fished permits	48	46	49	44	50	45	46	39	39	36	37
	% of permits fished	86%	84%	91%	85%	94%	94%	96%	89%	98%	86%	95%
	Total permit holders	54	54	53	50	52	47	48	44	40	42	39
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	84	82	75	65	62	58	63	68	64	60	53
	Fished permits	7	26	40	36	29	20	17	18	41	44	28
	% of permits fished	8%	32%	53%	55%	47%	34%	27%	26%	64%	73%	53%
	Total permit holders	75	75	71	61	55	57	56	57	55	54	53

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	12	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	9	9	9
	Fished permits	8	8	8	6	6	6	8	6	6	7	9
	% of permits fished	67%	100%	100%	67%	67%	86%	100%	67%	67%	78%	100%
	Total permit holders	11	8	8	9	9	7	8	9	9	9	9
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	48	31	28	35	31	26	19	16	23	22	21
	Fished permits	9	2	6	10	6	0	0	0	6	4	5
	% of permits fished	19%	6%	21%	29%	19%	0%	0%	0%	26%	18%	24%
	Total permit holders	26	20	21	25	22	18	15	14	18	18	17
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	152	145	138	136	137	139	149	146	143	134	135
	Fished permits	86	85	61	72	76	83	88	89	81	84	83
	% of permits fished	57%	59%	44%	53%	55%	60%	59%	61%	57%	63%	61%
	Total permit holders	143	138	134	130	132	132	138	135	135	126	130
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>332</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>197</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>59%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>191</i>

<sup>1</sup> National 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.]

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Craig: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count Of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch in Craig <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed in Craig <sup>2</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Craig <sup>2</sup>
2000	149	27	4	234	220	122	1,431,647	\$1,853,567
2001	127	20	5	234	230	92	517,188	\$1,068,730
2002	122	12	4	214	213	104	943,440	\$1,453,994
2003	121	15	5	219	216	103	799,188	\$1,600,621
2004	139	29	6	219	211	255	3,622,303	\$6,210,104
2005	135	34	5	155	156	280	3,136,328	\$5,688,829
2006	139	30	5	155	147	255	2,319,176	\$6,206,765
2007	134	35	2	153	147	268	4,855,769	\$6,368,284
2008	149	24	3	157	151	306	3,000,676	\$9,200,289
2009	137	36	5	151	148	307	4,528,938	\$7,309,078
2010	125	42	5	146	151	298	3,097,431	\$9,723,118

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)</b>
2000	58	1,564,245	218,284
2001	56	1,665,758	244,866
2002	58	1,756,572	250,177
2003	56	1,751,352	249,429
2004	58	1,806,550	318,099
2005	56	1,793,275	328,797
2006	55	1,916,400	342,073
2007	51	2,021,370	288,853
2008	51	1,954,989	203,863
2009	49	1,815,328	153,024
2010	46	1,794,208	132,564

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 Craig: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Sablefish Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)</b>
2000	11	629,683	74,696
2001	9	629,319	70,598
2002	9	629,319	67,446
2003	9	629,319	74,700
2004	10	629,598	79,140
2005	10	716,430	85,277
2006	11	716,609	84,104
2007	11	748,428	84,095
2008	11	748,428	80,352
2009	11	748,766	68,555
2010	11	748,766	64,410

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 Craig: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Crab Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Crab IFQ Allotment (Pounds)</b>
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.]

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

	<i>Total net lb<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	217,075	231,032	333,092	344,474	--	308,412	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	55,069	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	63,397	79,751	41,148	--	--	59,005	79,613	111,445
Other Shellfish	1,037,408	169,165	494,601	329,610	776,066	591,619	764,561	576,029	956,859	902,005	882,123
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	2,367,226	2,163,238	1,154,498	4,000,234	1,745,588	3,385,425	1,782,934
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,254,483</b>	<b>455,266</b>	<b>827,693</b>	<b>737,481</b>	<b>3,223,043</b>	<b>3,104,417</b>	<b>1,919,059</b>	<b>4,576,263</b>	<b>2,761,452</b>	<b>4,367,043</b>	<b>2,776,502</b>
	<i>Ex-vessel value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$562,418	\$489,929	\$724,458	\$1,008,210	--	\$924,129	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	\$342,245	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	\$66,331	\$89,048	\$24,921	--	--	\$73,255	\$79,472	\$120,726
Other Shellfish	\$959,019	\$112,447	\$424,978	\$338,879	\$1,729,220	\$1,466,759	\$1,949,348	\$1,921,800	\$3,153,327	\$3,437,986	\$5,009,362
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	\$3,180,477	\$3,175,092	\$2,948,916	\$3,392,678	\$4,469,242	\$3,277,896	\$3,254,984
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,521,437</b>	<b>\$944,622</b>	<b>\$1,149,436</b>	<b>\$1,413,419</b>	<b>\$4,998,745</b>	<b>\$5,590,900</b>	<b>\$4,898,263</b>	<b>\$5,314,479</b>	<b>\$7,695,825</b>	<b>\$6,795,354</b>	<b>\$8,385,072</b>

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

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

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

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

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Table 10. Landed Pounds and ex-Vessel Revenue, by Species, by Craig Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total net lb<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	15,551	27,391	--	45,809	51,033	36,642	--	113,974	--	58,338	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	360,347	252,918	293,853	262,205	320,353	323,763	313,245	311,042	289,241	215,506	173,674
Herring	--	121,020	19,630	--	27,634	--	--	1,095,042	1,487,232	1,173,736	50,784
Other Groundfish	65,925	56,355	69,086	68,210	76,893	42,278	43,195	39,862	69,716	83,482	101,118
Other Shellfish	699,620	424,589	408,672	621,404	736,915	533,661	617,205	389,978	327,993	376,274	330,900
Pacific Cod	351	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,392
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	56,215	42,294	44,588	47,644	47,046	43,614	70,445	170,424	111,172	64,635	90,892
Salmon	2,295,000	3,528,047	2,478,158	2,795,127	3,222,761	2,732,120	2,381,445	6,040,690	3,692,079	4,440,099	3,325,653
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>3,493,009</i>	<i>4,452,614</i>	<i>3,313,987</i>	<i>3,840,399</i>	<i>4,482,635</i>	<i>3,712,078</i>	<i>3,425,535</i>	<i>8,161,012</i>	<i>5,977,433</i>	<i>6,412,070</i>	<i>4,074,413</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	\$26,194	\$49,484	--	\$60,721	\$69,898	\$55,690	--	\$238,654	--	\$103,588	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$917,331	\$550,796	\$648,188	\$770,426	\$971,140	\$986,472	\$1,161,287	\$1,335,587	\$1,291,307	\$672,298	\$823,668
Herring	--	\$59,156	\$90,220	--	\$101,753	--	--	\$690,304	\$1,262,887	\$690,366	\$201,244
Other Groundfish	\$79,525	\$49,813	\$79,351	\$73,639	\$86,490	\$33,478	\$34,810	\$33,199	\$82,448	\$80,856	\$107,903
Other Shellfish	\$1,064,046	\$723,282	\$640,925	\$842,761	\$1,055,998	\$1,098,086	\$1,334,319	\$1,156,792	\$934,296	\$1,256,412	\$1,507,186
Pacific Cod	\$17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$118
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	\$211,336	\$136,948	\$149,786	\$174,967	\$149,918	\$154,841	\$235,286	\$526,469	\$337,047	\$234,168	\$359,317
Salmon	\$1,360,262	\$1,675,870	\$1,248,575	\$1,550,970	\$2,788,363	\$2,691,093	\$3,138,550	\$4,075,635	\$4,639,591	\$3,246,903	\$3,653,251
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$3,658,711</i>	<i>\$3,245,349</i>	<i>\$2,857,045</i>	<i>\$3,473,485</i>	<i>\$5,223,561</i>	<i>\$5,019,660</i>	<i>\$5,904,252</i>	<i>\$8,056,640</i>	<i>\$8,547,577</i>	<i>\$6,284,591</i>	<i>\$6,652,685</i>

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

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

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

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

### *Recreational Fishing*

Craig's relatively short distance from Ketchikan and the fact that is the economic center of PWI makes it an attractive destination for recreational anglers. The City possesses numerous visitor accommodations and attractions, including fish lodges and charter operators. In 2010, there were 19 active sport fish guide businesses registered in the city, and 37 residents had sport fish guide licenses. The number of active sport fish guide businesses remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2010, peaking in 2007 at 26. Compared with previous years, there was a slight decline in the number of sport fish guide licenses held by residents in 2010. The number of sportfishing licenses sold in the community has been steadily growing from 877 in 2000, to 3,179 in 2010 and the number of sportfishing licenses sold in the city peaked at 4,787 in 2007. In addition, 937 sportfishing licenses were sold to residents, compared to 1,049 in 2000.

Craig is located within the Prince of Wales ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all waters and drainages from Cape Chacon to Sumner Strait and from Clarence Island westward. In 2010 there was a total of 51,312 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 49,074 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 74.4% of angler days fished, compared to 67.3% in 2000. In terms of freshwater, there was a total of 15,138 angler days fished in 2010, compared to 19,654 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 70.4% of angler days fished, compared to 45.9% in 2000.

According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data, private anglers in Craig target all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, steelhead trout, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell clams, shrimp, and other shellfish. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that resident private anglers target pink, king, and coho salmon, halibut, rockfish, crab, shrimp, clams, and lingcod. Recreational fishing is typically done by charter vessel, locally owned private vessel, shore or dock, and private vessels owned by non-Alaska residents. In 2010, charter operators harvested 4,320 king salmon, 14,540 coho salmon, 6,857 halibut, 1,023 lingcod, 11,511 rockfish, 45 sablefish, 3 sharks, and 14 sockeye salmon.<sup>59</sup> Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

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<sup>59</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Alaska Sportfishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Craig: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fish Guide Licenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Craig<sup>2</sup></b>
2000	22	40	1,049	877
2001	22	44	950	987
2002	19	49	918	1,104
2003	20	41	866	1,137
2004	22	47	831	1,428
2005	22	43	831	2,987
2006	23	52	809	4,157
2007	26	49	854	4,787
2008	24	42	785	3,826
2009	23	33	850	3,550
2010	19	37	937	3,179

<b>Year</b>	<b>Saltwater</b>		<b>Freshwater</b>	
	<b>Angler Days Fished – Non-Alaska Residents<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Angler Days Fished – Non-Alaska Residents<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents<sup>3</sup></b>
2000	33,043	16,031	9,024	10,630
2001	38,248	14,090	7,299	5,922
2002	36,736	12,590	9,957	8,981
2003	37,341	16,346	10,627	11,506
2004	40,803	16,770	11,518	3,969
2005	52,135	16,333	10,100	3,527
2006	46,207	11,828	11,073	5,161
2007	49,280	13,327	11,132	6,463
2008	46,717	17,930	11,302	7,185
2009	38,164	10,829	9,918	4,124
2010	37,416	13,896	10,660	4,478

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

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

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

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Traditionally, salmon, halibut, steelhead, cod, Dolly Varden, shellfish and eulachon were all harvested by Tlingit and Haida on PWI.<sup>60</sup> Today, the city of Craig is not directly dependent on subsistence resources. However, subsistence lifestyles remain important to many members of the community. Subsistence information is limited and data is unavailable on household participation in subsistence harvesting. According to ADF&G's *Community Subsistence Information System*,<sup>61</sup> species which residents of Craig harvest or use include abalone, cockles, chitons, blue king crab, brown king crab, butter clams, Dungeness crab, geoducks, sea urchin, horse clams, limpets, octopus, oysters, Pacific littleneck clams, razor clams, red king crab, scallops, shrimp, squid, starfish, Tanner crab, mussels, sea cucumber, fur seal, harbor seal, Steller sea lion, black rockfish, brook trout, sculpin, cutthroat trout, dogfish, Dolly Varden, eulachon, grayling, herring, greenling, lingcod, Pacific cod, Pacific tom cod, rainbow trout, Irish lord, red rockfish, sablefish, sea bass, sea perch, silver smelt, skates steelhead, flounder, shark, sole, and pollock.

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, sockeye salmon are harvested most often, followed by coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, and Chinook salmon. In 2008, a total of 2,010 salmon were reported harvested, a significant decline from 6,768 in 2000. Halibut make up a significant amount of subsistence harvests in Craig. In 2010, 510 residents were issued Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 429 in 2003. In that year, 35,041 lb were harvested on 166 SHARC, compared to 45,658 lb harvested on 210 SHARC in 2003. Halibut harvests peaked in 2004, when an estimated 98,297 lb was harvested on 246 SHARC.

Between 2000 and 2010, an estimated 315 sea otters were harvested; between 2000 and 2008, an estimated 215 harbor seals harvested; and 2004, an estimated three sea lions were harvested. Marine mammal harvests declined significantly in 2006. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

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<sup>60</sup> Alaska History and Cultural Studies. (n.d.) Retrieved March 5, 2012 from: <http://www.akhistorycourse.org/articles/article.php?artID=149>.

<sup>61</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

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

Year	% households participating in salmon subsistence	% households participating in halibut subsistence	% households participating in marine mammal subsistence	% households participating in marine invertebrate subsistence	% households participating in non-salmon fish subsistence	Per capita subsistence harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Craig: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence salmon permits issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon permits returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook salmon harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum salmon harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho salmon harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink salmon harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye salmon harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lb of marine inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lb of non-salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	521	417	9	218	50	310	6,151	n/a	n/a
2001	518	419	n/a	332	114	732	6,868	n/a	n/a
2002	358	295	n/a	394	36	258	4,222	n/a	n/a
2003	332	240	2	120	40	1,230	4,196	n/a	n/a
2004	168	131	3	83	56	28	1,665	n/a	n/a
2005	152	126	2	123	166	855	1,244	n/a	n/a
2006	161	118	n/a	142	15	344	1,296	n/a	n/a
2007	112	32	n/a	27	20	662	615	n/a	n/a
2008	170	119	4	37	151	80	1,738	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> Fall, J.A., C. Brown, N. Braem, J.J. Simon, W.E. Simeone, D.L. Holen, L. Naves, L. Hutchinson-Scarborough, T. Lemons, and T.M. Krieg. 2011, revised. Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2008 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 359, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Craig: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC issued	SHARC fished	SHARC halibut lb harvested
2003	429	210	45,658
2004	473	246	98,297
2005	499	231	44,055
2006	475	244	53,317
2007	514	247	50,520
2008	487	247	46,082
2009	547	284	48,930
2010	510	166	35,041

*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, Craig: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	n/a
2001	n/a	54	n/a	n/a	n/a	51	n/a
2002	n/a	38	n/a	n/a	n/a	46	n/a
2003	n/a	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	n/a
2004	3	29	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	n/a
2005	n/a	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	n/a
2006	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	n/a
2007	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	n/a
2008	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	46	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> Frost, K.J., and R.S. Suydam. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006. *J. Cetacean Res. Manage.* 11(3): 293–299. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. Marking, Tagging and Reporting Program data bases for northern sea otter, Pacific walrus and polar bear. Office of Marine Mammals Management. Anchorage, Alaska. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

<sup>3</sup> Wolfe, R.J., Fall, J.A. and M. Riedel. 2009. The subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in 2008. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 347, Anchorage.

