

Perryville

People and Place

*Location*¹



Perryville is located on the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula near the outlet of the Kametolook River, 275 miles southwest of Kodiak and 500 miles southwest of Anchorage. Perryville is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District and the Lake and Peninsula Borough Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 113 inhabitants in Perryville, making it the 234th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Perryville first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1920 with 85 inhabitants. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Perryville stayed relatively stable, increasing by 4.6%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents increased by 14%, with an average annual growth rate of 2.21%. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that approximately six seasonal workers or transients are present in Perryville between June and August, and the greatest number of residents is generally present in September. They also indicated that population fluctuations are mostly driven by employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, a majority of Perryville residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (95.6%), 2.7% identified themselves as White, and 1.8% identified with two or more races. That year, 2.7% of Perryville residents also identified themselves as Hispanic. Compared to 2000, individuals identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native made up 1.6% less of the population in 2010, while residents identifying as White or two or more races made up 0.8% more of the population than in 2000. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

The average household size in Perryville decreased over time, from 3.4 persons per household in 1990 to 3.24 per household in 2000, and 2.97 in 2010. The number of households in Perryville increased slightly over time, from 31 occupied households in 1990 and 33 in 2000, to 38 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 50 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 54% were owner-occupied, 22% were rented, and 24% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of Perryville lived in group quarters.

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

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

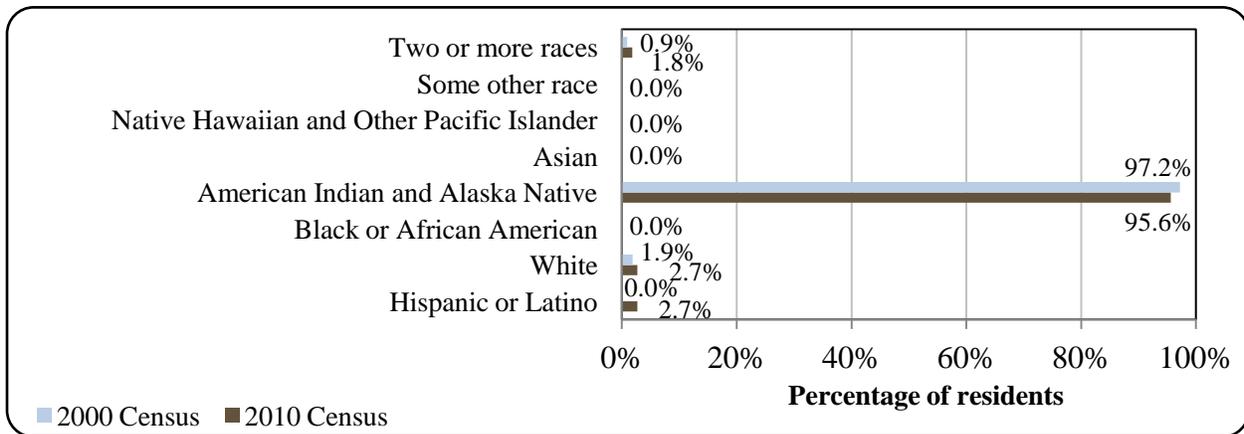
Table 1. Population in Perryville from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	108	-
2000	107	-
2001	-	114
2002	-	111
2003	-	106
2004	-	110
2005	-	114
2006	-	120
2007	-	117
2008	-	132
2009	-	122
2010	113	-

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

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

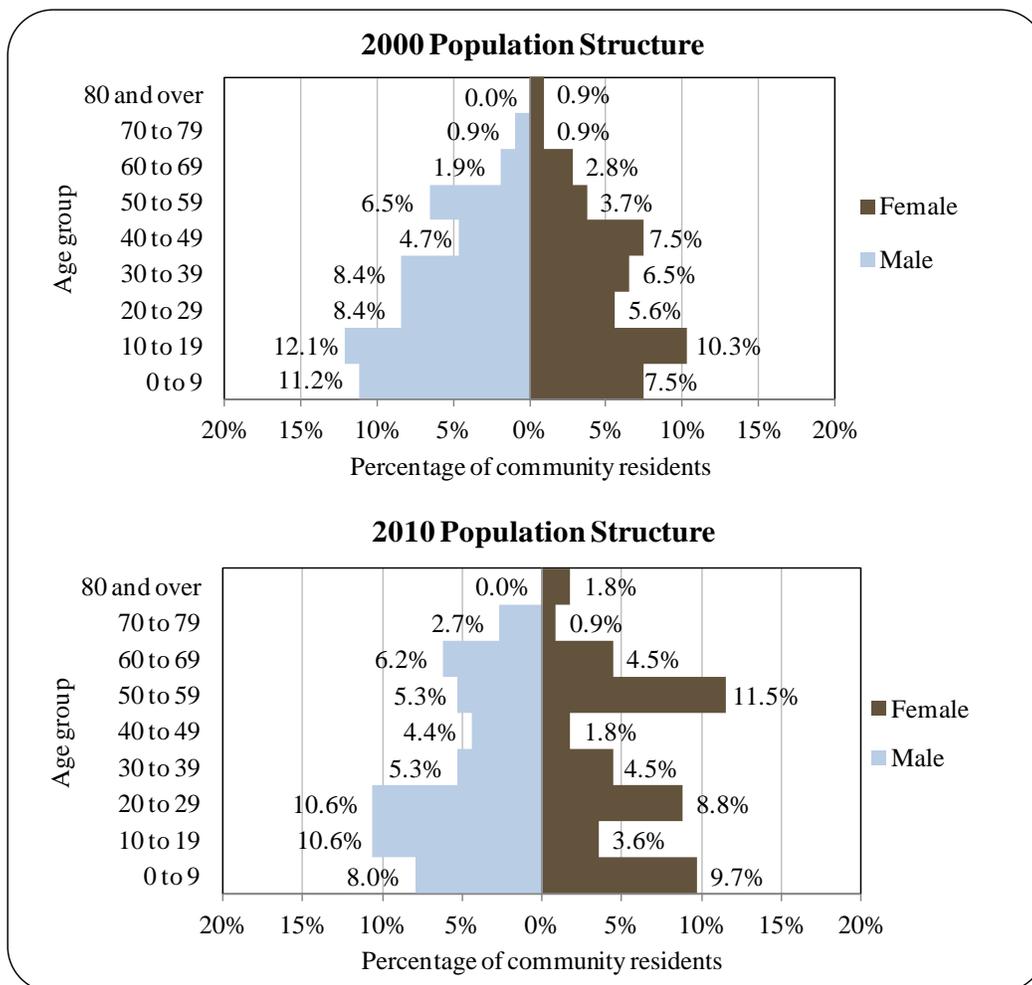
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Perryville: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the gender makeup of Perryville’s population (53.1% male and 46.9% female) was slightly more weighted toward males than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Perryville residents was 27.8 years, younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 16% of Perryville’s population was between 60 and 69 years of age, and no one was over 70. The overall population structure of Perryville in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 68.1% of Perryville residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 29.8% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 2.1% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 0% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 0% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 4.3% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 0% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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



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

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Archaeological evidence suggests that Aleut (Unanga and Alutiiq) peoples have occupied the Alaska Peninsula for approximately 9,000 years.^{4,5} Subsistence harvest of marine mammals and salmon has historically been of primary importance for the Aleut, and today salmon, Pacific halibut, octopus, shellfish, seal, and sea lion are an important part of the subsistence diet, along with some harvest of land mammals.⁶

The community of Perryville was founded in 1912 as a refuge for Alutiiq people driven away from their villages by the eruption of Mt. Katmai. Many villagers from Douglas and Katmai, two Alutiiq villages on the southern coast of the Peninsula near present day Katmai National Park and Preserve, survived the eruption because they were out fishing at the time. Captain Perry of the ship “Manning” transported people from the Katmai area to Ivanof Bay and later to the new village site. The village was originally called “Perry,” but the “ville” was added to conform to the name of the post office, which was established in 1930. The village maintains an Alutiiq culture and a subsistence lifestyle.⁷

Natural Resources and Environment

Perryville’s maritime climate is characterized by cool summers, warm winters, and rainy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 39 to 60 °F; winter temperatures average 21 to 50 °F. Low clouds, rain squalls, fog, and snow showers frequently limit visibility. Average annual precipitation is 127 inches, with 58 inches of snow.⁸ Local topography is steep, rugged, and mountainous, with headlands that jut into the ocean. Mt. Veniaminof is Perryville’s backdrop, an active volcano that rises to an elevation of 7,075 feet within 30 miles of the coast.⁹

Perryville is located within the boundaries of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), which extends as far west as False Pass and east beyond Chignik Bay, and includes a separate unit south of Ugashik. Between the two units of the Alaska Peninsula NWR lies Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, and, extending along the southern coast of the Peninsula, the Alaska Maritime NWR, which stretches from the Aleutian Islands to the Southeast Alaska Panhandle. All three protected areas were formed under the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980.

The 3.7 million acre Alaska Peninsula NWR hosts a dramatic landscape of towering mountain peaks, including a number of active volcanoes, rolling tundra, and rugged coastlines. Salmon return to the rivers of the Alaska Peninsula NWR, supporting brown bear populations. Other land mammals include wolverine, the 7,000-animal Northern Alaska Peninsula caribou

⁴ LaRoche + Associates. March 2011. *Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan, Revised Public Hearing Draft*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf.

⁵ WHPacific. 2010. *Aleutians East Multi-Jurisdictional/Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved December 7, 2011 from: <http://www.aleutianseast.org/>.

⁶ Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d) *The Unangax & Alutiiq (Supiaq) People - Who We Are*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/unangax/.

⁷ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

herd, wolves, and moose. It is of note that no black bears are found in the Alaska Peninsula NWR. Marine mammals living along the coastline include sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions, and migrating whales. The Alaska Peninsula NWR also provides important habitat for migrating birds.¹⁰

The Alaska Maritime NWR hosts a similar array of species in the Alaska Peninsula region. However, it contains a greater diversity overall, as it stretches from the tip of the Aleutian Islands to the Southeast Alaska Panhandle, and includes St. Matthew Island in the Bering Sea, Hagemester Island in northern Bristol Bay, and two units bordering the Chukchi Sea. It was created in part to promote a program of scientific research on marine ecosystems. The Alaska Maritime NWR “protects breeding habitat for seabirds, marine mammals, and other wildlife on more than 2,500 islands, spires, rocks, and coastal headlands.”¹¹

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve was established to recognize the unique geological significance of a six-mile wide, 2,500 feet deep caldera formed by a massive eruption that took place 3,500 years ago. The explosion caused the loss of approximately 3,000 feet of the upper mountain. The Aniakchak volcano was last active in 1931, when a small explosion pockmarked the caldera floor.¹²

This National Monument calls attention to the highly active tectonic zone in which Perryville is located. The Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Island chain form part of the Pacific “Ring of Fire,” one of the most active earthquake areas in the world.¹³ Some of these earthquakes are associated with explosive volcanic eruptions.¹⁴ Indeed, the original inhabitants of Perryville were relocated to the site after the 1912 explosion of the Mt. Katmai/Novarupta volcano destroyed the villages of Katmai and Douglas further northeast along the Alaska Peninsula.¹⁵

The Perryville and Chignik region has at least 49 identified occurrences of base and precious metal deposits, as well as the Chignik and Herendeen Bay coalfields. Estimates of coal resources range from 200 million to 3 billion short tons. Reserves of oil and natural gas are thought to be present on the outer continental shelf (OCS) in the Bristol Bay Basin along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula.¹⁶ However, given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a number of protected areas, in March 2010, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007-2012 program.¹⁷ On March 31, 2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, for both exploratory or

¹⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved March 23, 2012 from <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=74512>.

¹¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (n.d.). *Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://alaskamaritime.fws.gov/>.

¹² National Park Service. 2011. *Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve*. Retrieved March 23, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/ania/>.

¹³ Sykes, Lynn R., Jerome B. Kisslinger, Leigh House, John N. Davies and Klaus H. Jacob. 1980. “Rupture Zones and Repeat Times of Great Earthquakes along the Alaska-Aleutian Arc, 1784-1980.” *Science* 19 December 1980, Vol. 210 no. 4476 pp. 1343-1345.

¹⁴ U.S. Geological Survey. 1998. “Can Another Great Volcanic Eruption Happen in Alaska?” Retrieved December 5, 2011 from <http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/about/publications/factsheets.php>.

¹⁵ See footnote 7.

¹⁶ See footnote 9.

¹⁷ Minerals Management Service. March 2010. *Preliminary Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/PRP2007-2012.pdf>.

production purposes, through 2017.¹⁸ The Proposed OCS Oil & Gas Leasing Program for 2012-2017 does not include any lease sales adjacent to National Monument or NWR boundaries along the Alaska Peninsula. The Alaska Peninsula Unit of the Alaska Maritime NWR has been identified as an area of special concern, in which a large oil spill could have negative impacts on coastal habitats and fauna, and could affect subsistence use, commercial or recreational fisheries, and tourism.¹⁹

A hazard analysis conducted for communities in the Lake and Peninsula Borough determined that Perryville is at high risk of tsunami, volcanic activity, and severe weather, and at medium risk of earthquake and wildfire.²⁰ According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Perryville as of October, 2012.²¹

Current Economy²²

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the local community is dependent on commercial fishing, as well as the sport hunting and fishing industries. During the summer, they indicated that a majority of Perryville residents leave town to fish in the Chignik salmon fishery. In 2000, the number of Perryville residents holding state fishing permits was equal to 11% of the total local population, and the number of crew license holders was equal to 27%. These numbers declined to 7% and 13% of the local population by 2010, respectively. Some local residents trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence food sources. Salmon, trout, marine fish, crab, clams, moose, caribou, bear, porcupine, and seal are harvested. Only a few year-round jobs are available in Perryville.²³ In 2010, top employers in Perryville included the school, local government, regional housing, health, and other community services, and telecommunications.²⁴

Based on household surveys for the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁵ in 2010, the per capita income in Perryville was estimated to be \$9,351 and the median household income was estimated to be \$23,750. This represents a large decrease from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$20,935 and \$51,875, respectively). The decrease is even greater if

¹⁸ The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. March 31, 2010. *Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.doi.gov/whatwedo/energy/ocs/upload/2010alaska-mem-rel.pdf>.

¹⁹ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service. November, 2011. *Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017*. Retrieved February 2, 2012 from http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf.

²⁰ Lake and Peninsula Borough. 2009. *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Lake_Pen_Boro_MJ_HMP.pdf.

²¹ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved October 18, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²² Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²³ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁴ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

²⁵ 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>.

inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁶ revealing a real per capita income in 2000 of \$27,529 and a real median household income of \$68,215. In 2010, Perryville ranked 283rd of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 264th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

Although Perryville's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,²⁷ additional evidence for an even larger decrease in per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Perryville in 2010 is \$5,543.²⁸ This is lower than the 2006-2010 ACS estimate, providing additional evidence that per capita income declined in Perryville between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,²⁹ indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a smaller percentage of Perryville residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (58.3%) than the percentage of Alaska residents estimated to be in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 47.4% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 1.7%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which suggests a higher unemployment rate in 2010 of 16.9%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁰

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the Perryville workforce (61.8%) was estimated to be employed in the public sector, and the remaining 38.2% was estimated to work in the private sector. Of the 34 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number were estimated to be working in educational services, health care, and social assistance (44.1%), public administration (17.6%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (14.7%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (11.8%), and information (11.8%) (Figures 3 and 4). However, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and industries may be underestimated in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 47 employed residents in Perryville in 2010, of

²⁶ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ See footnotes 24 and 25.

²⁹ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³⁰ See footnote 24.

which 59.6% were employed in local government, 10.6% in financial activities, 8.5% in educational and health services, 4.3% in professional and business services, 4.3% in information, 2.1% in construction, 2.1% in leisure and hospitality, and 8.5% in other industries.³¹ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

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

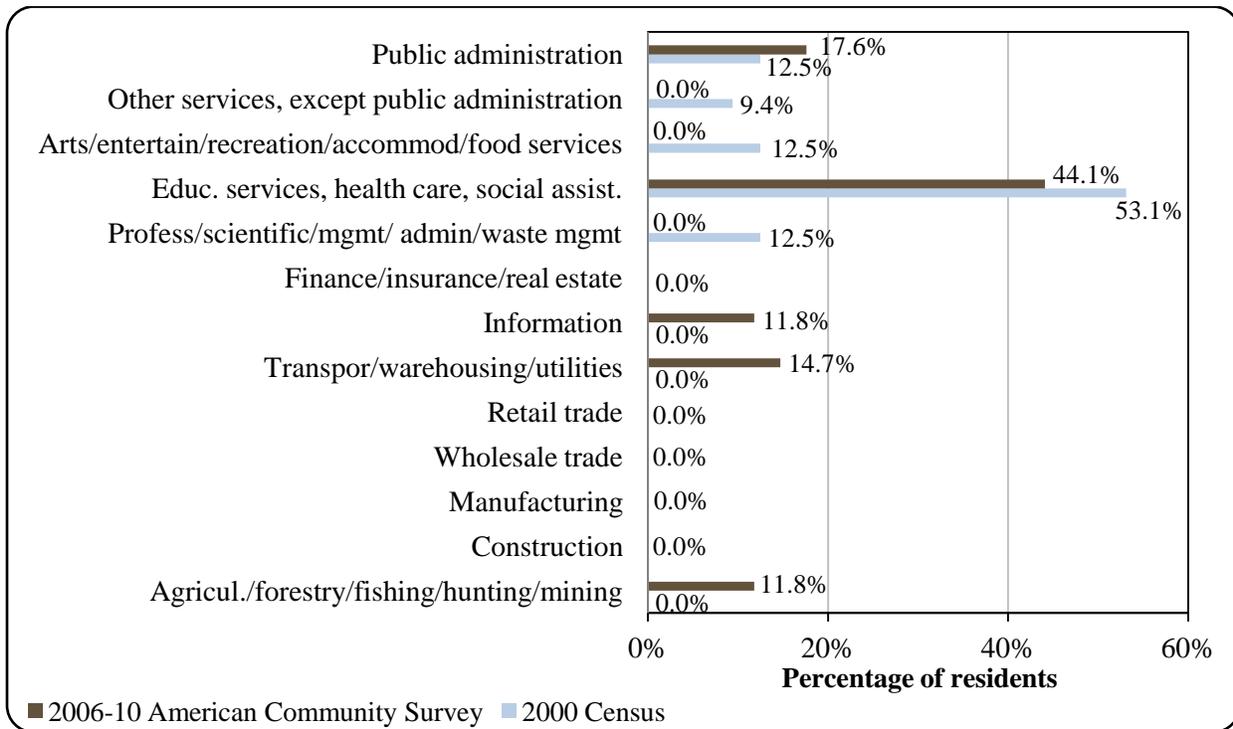
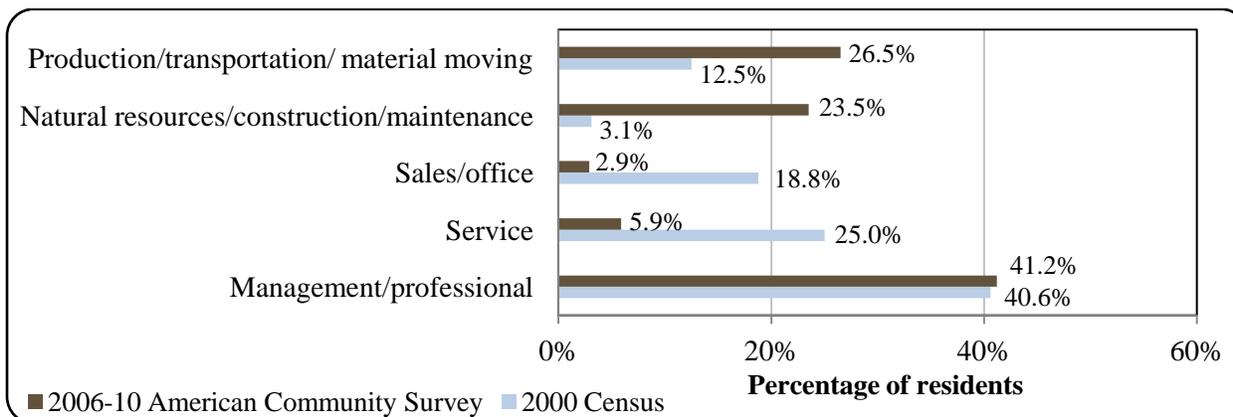


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Perryville (U.S. Census).



³¹ Ibid.

Governance

Perryville is an unincorporated community in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. No municipal revenue was reported and no taxes were administered by the community between 2000 and 2010. However, the Borough administers a 2% fish tax, 6% bed tax, \$3 per person/day guide tax, and a \$1 person/day lodge guide tax.³² Perryville did not receive State or Community Revenue Sharing contributions between 2000 and 2010. However, Perryville did receive several fisheries-related grants during this period. These included \$2,500,000 from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 2002 for harbor construction, \$10,200 in 2003 from the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities for a harbor feasibility study, \$75,000 in 2003 from the Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs for coho salmon restoration in the Kametolook River, and \$1,000,000 in 2010 from the Denali Commission for design and construction of a barge landing. Information about some of Perryville’s revenue sources is presented in Table 2.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$2,500,000
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$85,200
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$1,000,000

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

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

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

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

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

³² Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm.

Perryville was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the Native Village of Perryville. The Native village corporation is the Oceanside Corporation, which manages 93,926 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Perryville belongs is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC).³³

Perryville is also a member of the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), a regional non-profit organization headquartered in Dillingham that provides social, economic, cultural, and educational opportunities and initiatives for the benefit of the tribes and the Native people of Bristol Bay.³⁴ The BBNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁵

The closest regional office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Sand Point. Kodiak has the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office, including a NOAA Fisheries Sustainable Fisheries Division and Enforcement Office, as well as the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The nearest Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development office is in Dillingham, and the closest offices of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Unalaska and Kodiak. However, the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be more accessible to people from the Alaska Peninsula region.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Perryville is accessible by air and sea. There is a state-owned 3,300 feet long by 75 feet wide gravel runway and seaplane base.³⁶ As of spring 2012, Peninsula Airways offered flights between King Salmon and Perryville on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays for \$608 roundtrip,³⁷ and the price of a roundtrip ticket from King Salmon to Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$425.³⁸ Cargo barges deliver fuel and supplies each spring. ATVs and skiffs are the primary means of local transportation.³⁹

Facilities

Water in Perryville is supplied by a nearby stream and 60,000-gallon timber dam system. Water is filtered and chlorinated and stored in a 50,000-gallon tank. The Village Council operates a piped water system which serves 30 homes and the school. A central watering point is

³³ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

³⁴ Bristol Bay Native Association. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from www.bbna.com.

³⁵ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

³⁶ See footnote 33.

³⁷ Timetable information retrieved March 22, 2012 from <http://www.penair.com/>.

³⁸ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

³⁹ See footnote 33.

available for hauling water. There is no piped sewer system in the community. Most homes have individual septic tanks, and community facilities are connected to a separate septic system. The Village Council also operates a diesel powerhouse that provides electricity to the community. A landfill is present in Perryville, but is not permitted. Police services are provided by state troopers stationed in King Salmon, and fire and rescue services are provided by the Perryville First Responders.⁴⁰ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that progress is currently underway to develop alternative energy sources for Perryville, and a new landfill is also under development.

Additional community services and facilities in Perryville include a school library and a nutrition program for elders. Telephone and broadband internet service is available in Perryville, but no cable provider is present.⁴¹ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that a post office is also present.

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that no dock space is available for either permanent or transient vessel moorage. They also indicated that construction is currently under way for an improved barge landing area, dry dock space, and haul-out facilities. In addition, they reported that no fisheries-related businesses or services are available in Perryville, and local residents typically travel to Homer, Chignik Bay or Sand Point to access fisheries-related services.

Medical Services

Health care is provided by the Emillin Health Clinic in Perryville, which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. The Emillin Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide. Alternative health care is provided by the Perryville First Responders.⁴² The nearest hospitals are located in Dillingham and Kodiak.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers preschool through 12th grade. As of 2011, the Perryville School had a total of 29 students and 3 teachers.⁴³

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the Perryville area for thousands of years. Villages and fish camps were often located at mouths of streams for access to both fresh water and abundant salmon runs.⁴⁴ During Alaska's Russian period, salmon remained a

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴⁴ Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d) *The Unangax & Alutiiq (Supiaq) People - Who We Are*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/unangax/.

subsistence resource, but soon after the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, commercial exploitation of salmon was initiated.⁴⁵ Herring was one of the earliest commercial fisheries, along with salmon, during the period when the product was salted for storing and shipment to be used for human consumption. Commercial harvest of herring for bait began around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s.⁴⁶ Halibut and groundfish fisheries began to develop in the Alaska Peninsula region by the 1920s with the development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.^{47,48}

Perryville participates in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and has established a CQE nonprofit called Perryville CQE, Inc. Perryville is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program. Perryville is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 620, the Western Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Sablefish Regulatory Area, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3B, and the Chignik Salmon Fishery Management Area.

Between 2000 and 2010, a majority of salmon permits held by Perryville residents were for the local Chignik purse seine fishery (see *Commercial Fishing* section). The Chignik salmon harvesting area extends along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula between Kilokak Rocks and Kupreanof Point. In the early years of this salmon fishery, pile traps were the primary harvest method, and historical harvest activity was focused in Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Bay. Fish traps were the primary harvest method until 1954. Starting in 1955, only purse seine gear has been permitted in the Chignik salmon fishery. Sockeye salmon makes up the greatest percentage of salmon catch in the Chignik area. Between 1980 and 2004, Chignik salmon harvests made up only 1.81% of total commercial salmon harvest in Alaska. However, based on average market value in 2004, as determined from permit sales, the most valuable limited entry permit types in Alaska were purse seine permits in the Chignik area.⁴⁹ As of 2010, there were 91 total limited entry permits in the Chignik salmon fishery, a reduction from 99 in the year 2000.⁵⁰

In the early 2000s, a group of permit holders in the Chignik salmon fishery proposed a new fisheries management strategy, and in 2002 the Alaska Board of Fisheries passed regulations allowing for a portion of salmon harvest to be allocated to a cooperative. The Chignik Salmon Cooperative (Co-op) formed that year. Of approximately 100 limited entry permit holders in the Chignik salmon fishery in 2002, more than three-quarters joined the Co-op between 2002 and 2005. Approximately 20 of the Co-op member fishermen were hired to fish the Co-op's allocation annually, and all Co-op members were paid equal shares of the Co-op's profits. The Co-op was opposed by a minority of permit holders. It was eventually ended in

⁴⁵ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska." *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁴⁶ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁴⁷ See footnote 45.

⁴⁸ Thompson, William F. and Norman L. Freeman. 1930. *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Report of the International Fisheries Commission. Number 5. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

⁴⁹ See footnote 45.

⁵⁰ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. CFEC Fisheries Statistics. *CFEC Public Lookup Database*. Retrieved March 22, 2012 from <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/>.

2006, after the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that it violated a state law requiring permit holders to operate their own vessels.⁵¹

In addition to salmon, between 2000 and 2010, Perryville residents participated in fisheries for halibut, groundfish, and herring. Groundfish fisheries target a variety of species, including pollock, Pacific cod, sablefish, Atka mackerel, lingcod, and various rockfish and flatfish species. Herring are harvested for bait in the vicinity of Unalaska when Togiak-spawning herring are in residence during the summer feeding period. On occasion, a herring sac roe fishery occurs near Port Moller when aerial surveys determine that a sufficient quantity of herring is present, and if processing capacity is available.⁵²

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that Perryville participated in the fisheries management process in Alaska through sending a representative to sit on a regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G, sending a representative to participate in the Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council process, and also relies on organizations such as the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference to gain access to information on fisheries management issues.

Community leaders also expressed the opinion that the transition to a catch share system and individual fishery quotas (IFQs) in the Pacific halibut fishery has resulted in fewer halibut boats actively fishing and has presented challenges for the younger generation of Perryville residents to enter the fishery. They were also concerned about the ability of smaller boats to compete in the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in state waters. They explained that the season begins in March, when marginal weather conditions favor larger vessels. In addition, larger vessels have a greater fishpack capacity. These factors combine to allow larger vessels to catch a majority of the cod quota early in the season, before smaller vessels have had a chance to catch enough to pay for their expenses in the fishery.

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Perryville. However, the 2010 Intent to Operate list shows that active processing facilities are located in nearby communities of Chignik and Sand Point. More information about these processing facilities can be found in the profiles for each of these communities.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

No information was reported regarding fisheries-related revenue sources in Perryville between 2000 and 2010 (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Perryville residents participated in commercial fisheries as permit holders, crew members, and vessel owners. In 2010, 8 Perryville residents held a total of 13 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. These included eight salmon permits in the Chignik purse seine fishery, of which seven (88%) were actively fished that year.

⁵¹ Knapp, Gunnar. 2008. "The Chignik Salmon Cooperative." In *Case studies in fisheries self-governance*. Eds. R. Townsend, R. Shotton, and H. Uchida. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 504.

⁵² See footnote 46.

It is important to note that almost all salmon permits held during the 2000-2010 period were for the Chignik purse seine fishery, with the exception of one Bristol Bay drift gillnet permit held in 2002 and two held in 2006.

In 2010, two halibut CFEC permits were held in the statewide longline fishery (vessels under 60 feet in length), both of which were actively fished. Also that year, two residents held a total of three groundfish CFEC permits in miscellaneous saltwater finfish fisheries. Two of these groundfish permits for the Gulf of Alaska mechanical jig gear fishery, and one was for the Gulf of Alaska pot gear fishery (vessels under 60 feet). No groundfish CFEC permits were actively fished in 2010.

The number of salmon permits and the percentage of salmon permits actively fished decreased slightly between 2000 and 2010, from 10 actively fished permits in 2000. The number of halibut permits increased slightly, while the number of groundfish permits decreased between 2000 and 2010. In 2000 and 2001, several Perryville residents were also involved in CFEC herring fisheries, although permits were not actively fished in those years. Information about CFEC permits held by Perryville residents is presented in Table 4.

Between 2000 and 2010, one Perryville resident held a License Limitation Permit (LLP) in a federal groundfish fishery. The last year during the 2000-2010 period in which this permit was actively fished was 2005. No LLPs were held by Perryville residents in federal crab fisheries between 2000 and 2010. From 2003 to 2005, two Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) were held by Perryville residents, of which one was fished actively in those years. In 2006, the number of FFPs held decreased to one, which was actively fished in 2008 and 2010 (Table 4).

In 2000, one quota share account was held by a Perryville resident in the federal halibut catch share fishery, increasing to two account holders between 2001 and 2010. A total of 23,265 halibut quota shares were held in 2000, increasing to a stable level of 37,903 shares held between 2001 and 2010 (Table 6). The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment decreased to 35% under 2000 levels by 2010. No Perryville residents held quota share accounts in the federal sablefish or crab catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 7 and 8).

In 2010, a total of 15 Perryville residents held commercial crew licenses, 10 fishing vessels were primarily owned by Perryville residents, and 7 fishing vessels were registered as homeported in Perryville. These numbers represent declines in all categories, from 31 crew license holders in 2001 (a decline of approximately 50%), 15 primary owners of fishing vessels in 2000 (a 33% reduction), and 10 homeported vessels in 2000 (a 30% reduction). Information about the commercial fishing sector in Perryville is presented in Table 5. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the vessels using Perryville as a base of operations during the fishing season primarily vessels between 35 and 60 feet in length using purse seine or pot gear. They also reported that, compared to five years ago, there are fewer fishing boats in Perryville.

No landings or ex-vessel revenue were recorded in Perryville (Table 9), given the lack of fish buyers in the community (Table 5). Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by vessels owned by Perryville residents is largely considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants, with the exception of salmon harvest data and Pacific cod landings and revenue in several years during the 2000-2010 period. On average, Perryville vessel owners harvested an average of 742,528 net pounds of salmon annually, valued on average at \$590,402 in ex-vessel revenue. Pacific cod landings in 2002 totaled 274,257 net pounds, valued at \$56,834, and landings in 2004 totaled 218,974 net pounds, valued at \$52,116 in ex-vessel revenue (Table 10).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 8
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Perryville

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	50%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	0	4	3	3
	Fished permits	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	0	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	50%	100%	80%	60%	80%	75%	33%	-	25%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	0	4	2	2
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	10	9	12	10	9	9	10	9	7	8	8
	Fished permits	10	9	7	7	5	9	6	8	7	7	7
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	58%	70%	56%	100%	60%	89%	100%	88%	88%
	Total permit holders	10	10	13	13	11	12	10	10	8	8	8
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>93%</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>93%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>91%</i>	<i>77%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>69%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>

¹National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on License Limitation Program, Alaska Federal Processor Permits (FPP), Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), and Permit holders. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch In Perryville ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Perryville ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Perryville ^{2,5}
2000	29	0	0	15	10	0	0	\$0
2001	31	0	0	15	10	0	0	\$0
2002	18	0	0	19	10	0	0	\$0
2003	28	0	0	17	10	0	0	\$0
2004	16	0	0	15	10	0	0	\$0
2005	30	0	0	13	10	0	0	\$0
2006	19	0	0	13	8	0	0	\$0
2007	20	0	0	12	6	0	0	\$0
2008	19	0	0	11	6	0	0	\$0
2009	16	0	0	12	6	0	0	\$0
2010	15	0	0	10	7	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	1	23,265	6,486
2001	2	37,903	11,622
2002	2	37,903	12,044
2003	2	37,903	11,978
2004	2	37,903	10,908
2005	2	37,903	9,185
2006	2	37,903	7,585
2007	2	37,903	6,447
2008	2	37,903	7,622
2009	2	37,903	7,622
2010	2	37,903	6,922

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 Perryville: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	274,257	-	218,974	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	917,750	674,297	491,974	1,131,752	520,993	738,963	616,478	697,178	724,723	951,892	701,806
<i>Total²</i>	<i>917,750</i>	<i>674,297</i>	<i>766,231</i>	<i>1,131,752</i>	<i>739,967</i>	<i>738,963</i>	<i>616,478</i>	<i>697,178</i>	<i>724,723</i>	<i>951,892</i>	<i>701,806</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	\$56,834	-	\$52,116	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$798,568	\$434,823	\$342,781	\$752,825	\$487,331	\$632,481	\$463,185	\$439,881	\$537,595	\$894,767	\$710,188
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$798,568</i>	<i>\$434,823</i>	<i>\$399,615</i>	<i>\$752,825</i>	<i>\$539,446</i>	<i>\$632,481</i>	<i>\$463,185</i>	<i>\$439,881</i>	<i>\$537,595</i>	<i>\$894,767</i>	<i>\$710,188</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides were present in Perryville. Licenses were not sold locally in Perryville. However, between 2 and 13 Perryville residents purchased sportfishing licenses each year, irrespective of point of sale. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that Chinook, coho, chum, and sockeye salmon, halibut, and rockfish are the primary targets of sportfishing activity in Perryville, along with sport harvest of crab and clams. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁵³ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted harvest of Chinook salmon in freshwater and pink salmon in saltwater. Given the lack of sport fish guide businesses, no kept/released log book data were reported for sportfishing charters out of Perryville between 2000 and 2010.⁵⁴

Perryville is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area R – Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands. This area includes all Alaskan waters, plus drainages, between Cape Douglas and the community of Naknek. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, sportfishing activity varied considerably. For saltwater sportfishing, non-Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 1,603 and 4,126 during this period, while Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 3,261 and 12,721 days. Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more saltwater days than non-Alaska resident anglers during this period. In contrast, non-Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days in freshwater in the Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands region on average (18,462 per year on average) than Alaska resident anglers (15,290 per year on average). This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Perryville is also displayed in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Perryville ²
2000	0	0	13	0
2001	0	0	10	0
2002	0	0	13	0
2003	0	0	14	0
2004	0	0	8	0
2005	0	0	10	0
2006	0	0	5	0
2007	0	0	2	0
2008	0	0	7	0
2009	0	0	6	0
2010	0	0	6	0

⁵³ 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).

⁵⁴ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	1,664	8,870	17,749	27,227
2001	1,760	3,939	16,840	14,350
2002	4,126	5,210	15,865	18,417
2003	1,603	4,333	16,557	11,878
2004	1,948	12,721	18,813	19,360
2005	3,585	5,129	14,130	12,038
2006	2,809	4,392	22,323	8,830
2007	2,588	9,356	20,371	15,870
2008	3,436	4,298	21,797	10,207
2009	3,488	3,815	18,996	16,020
2010	2,036	3,261	19,643	13,992

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Perryville residents maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Some residents trap during the winter, and all rely heavily on subsistence food sources. Salmon, trout, marine fish, crab, clams, moose, caribou, bear, porcupine, and seal are harvested.⁵⁵ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, Perryville community leaders said that salmon, seal, and halibut are the most important marine subsistence resources utilized by local residents.

Results of an ADF&G subsistence survey found that, in 2003, 83% of Perryville households participated in salmon subsistence, 81% participated in halibut subsistence, 40% participated in marine invertebrate subsistence, 65% participated in marine mammal subsistence, and 43% participated in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut). That year, the per capita harvest of land and sea-based subsistence resources was 518 pounds. This information about household and per capita use of subsistence resources is presented in Table 12.

Species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest number of Perryville households in 2003 were eucalon (hooligan candlefish), Pacific cod, Dolly Varden, and black rockfish. Species of marine invertebrate harvested by the greatest number of households were black

⁵⁵ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

chitons, butter clams, sea urchin, Dungeness crab, cockles, red chitons, Pacific littleneck clams, Tanner crab, and mussels.⁵⁶ A total of 4,599 pounds of marine invertebrates and 1,674 pounds of non-salmon fish were harvested by Perryville residents for subsistence purposes in 2003 (Table 13).

Some data are also available regarding total subsistence harvest of salmon, halibut, and marine mammals by Perryville residents during the 2000-2010 period. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of Perryville households that were issued subsistence salmon permits varied between 20 and 42. Coho, pink, and sockeye were the three most heavily harvested salmon species, averaging 1,309, 1,043, and 1,620 individual salmon harvested per year, respectively. A smaller number of Chinook and chum salmon were also reported harvested each year. This information about subsistence harvest of salmon is presented in Table 13.

Between 2003 and 2010, the number of Perryville residents that participated in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) program varied between 11 and 47, and the number of SHARC cards returned each year varied between 7 and 28. The greatest subsistence harvest of halibut was reported in 2007, when 7,095 pounds of halibut were harvested using 26 SHARC cards. This information about the subsistence halibut fishery is presented in Table 14.

Marine mammal harvest by residents of Perryville was significant. According to data reported by ADF&G, this harvest appears to have been focused primarily on sea lion and harbor seal. No information was reported by management agencies regarding harvest of spotted seal, walrus, sea otter, or beluga whale between 2000 and 2010. Information about subsistence harvest of marine mammals by Perryville residents is presented in Table 15.

Additional Information

The 1912 Mount Katmai/Novarupta eruption was the largest volcanic eruption in recent history in North America, and the largest eruption on Earth in the 20th century, to date. This violent eruption forced several villages to relocate to the present community of Perryville.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ 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).

⁵⁷ LaRoche + Associates. March 2011. *Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan, Revised Public Hearing Draft*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Perryville: 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	83%	81%	40%	65%	43%	518
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, Perryville: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	42	40	29	177	1,037	805	1,747	n/a	n/a
2001	27	27	9	88	1,312	2,688	911	n/a	n/a
2002	30	25	11	23	1,058	390	1,692	n/a	n/a
2003	46	45	28	279	1,962	1,498	2,199	4,599	1,674
2004	31	22	31	179	1,556	977	1,846	n/a	n/a
2005	38	34	4	315	1,576	600	1,863	n/a	n/a
2006	42	34	75	268	1,293	1,018	2,018	n/a	n/a
2007	34	29	25	162	1,231	899	1,495	n/a	n/a
2008	20	20	3	33	759	510	808	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	11	8	1,809
2004	45	18	5,225
2005	38	26	3,708
2006	47	28	4,391
2007	45	26	7,095
2008	39	14	2,007
2009	20	11	3,168
2010	18	7	1,945

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, Perryville: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	21	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	24	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	34	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	51	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	20	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	21	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	27	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	19	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	47	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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