

## **Petersburg**

### **People and Place**

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



Petersburg is located on the northwest end of Mitkof Island, where the Wrangell Narrows meet Frederick Sound. It lies midway between Juneau and Ketchikan, about 120 miles from either community, and approximately 675 miles southeast of Anchorage. As of the 2010 Decennial Census, Petersburg was located in the Petersburg Census Area. However, in January 2013, the City and Borough of Petersburg was formed. As of late 2013, Census Area boundaries were still being redrawn. Petersburg is located in the Petersburg Recording District. The City encompasses an area of 43.9 square miles of land and 2.2 square miles of water.

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

In 2010, there were 2,948 inhabitants in Petersburg, making it the 35<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with populations recorded that year. Petersburg first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1910 with 585 inhabitants. The population rose steadily until 2000, with a population peak of over 3,000 inhabitants in the last two decades. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, the population of permanent residents decreased by 7.8% between 2000 and 2009, with an average annual growth rate of -0.34%.

In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported between 100 and 250 Petersburg residents work in local shore-side processing plants. In addition, they estimated that 600-800 seasonal workers or transients are present in Petersburg each year between April and November, with a population peak between June and August, and that this population fluctuation is mostly driven by employment in fishing sectors. A smaller number of seasonal employees also work in the tourism industry, for the Tongass National Forest, and in logging.<sup>3</sup>

In 2010, a majority of Petersburg residents identified themselves as White (80%), 7% identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 3.2% as Asian, 0.4% as Black or African American, 0.2% as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 1.2% as 'some other race', and 7.9% identified with two or more races. That year, 3.7% of Petersburg residents also identified themselves as Hispanic. In 2010, individuals identifying as White made up 1.6% less of the population compared to 2000, and the percentage of individuals identifying with two or more races increased by 1.9%. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1

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<sup>1</sup> 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](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>.

<sup>3</sup> Petersburg Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, and URS. (2008). *The City of Petersburg Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Petersburg\\_MHMP.pdf](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Petersburg_MHMP.pdf).

below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

The average household size in Petersburg decreased over time, from 2.7 persons per household in 1990 to 2.56 per household in 2000, and 2.32 in 2010. During the same period, the number of households increased slightly, from 1,135 occupied households in 1990 and 1,240 in 2000, to 1,252 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 1,356 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 63% were owner-occupied, 30% were rented, and 8% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, the number of Petersburg residents living in group quarters varied between 43 and 46.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	3,207	-
2000	3,224	-
2001	-	3,225
2002	-	3,157
2003	-	3,080
2004	-	3,132
2005	-	3,156
2006	-	3,125
2007	-	3,042
2008	-	3,010
2009	-	2,973
2010	2,948	-

<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, Petersburg: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

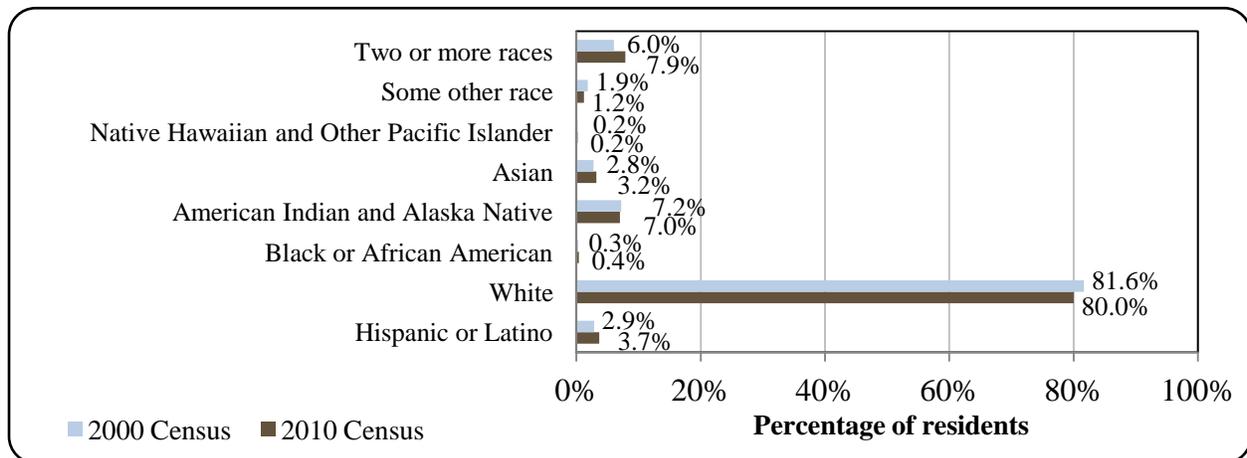
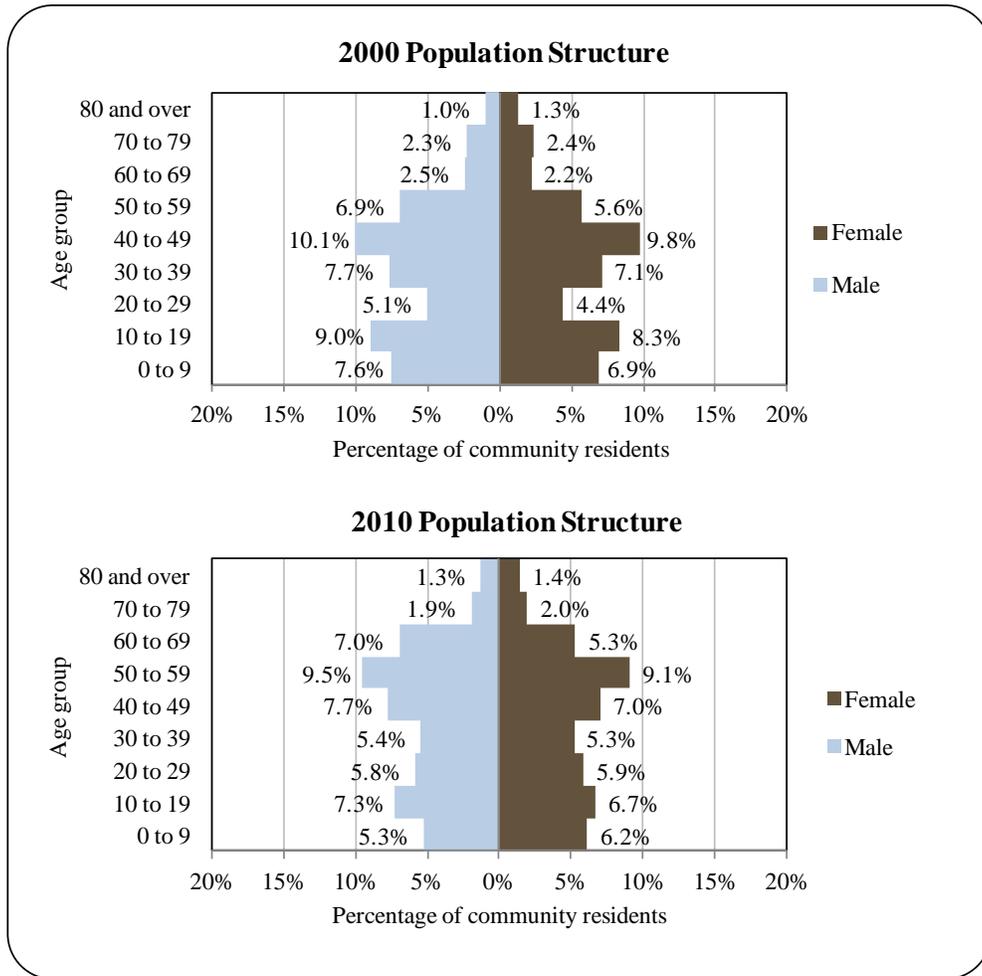


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Petersburg Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In 2010, the gender makeup of Petersburg’s population (51.2% male and 48.8% female) was slightly more balanced between men and women than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Petersburg residents was 41.4 years, older than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. Also in 2010, 18.9% of Petersburg’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Petersburg in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>4</sup> 96.5% of Petersburg 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, 2.3% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 1.3% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education

<sup>4</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.

but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 25.5% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 5.6% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 16.5% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 11.3% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*

Tlingit Indians from Kake utilized the north end of Mitkof Island as a summer fish camp. Some reportedly began living year-round at the site. Petersburg was named after Peter Buschmann, a Norwegian immigrant and a pioneer in the cannery business, who arrived in the late 1890s. By 1900, he had built the Icy Strait Packing Company cannery, a sawmill, and a dock. His family's homesteads grew into this community, populated largely by people of Scandinavian origin. In 1910, the City was incorporated, and by 1920, 600 people lived in Petersburg year-round. During this time, fresh salmon and halibut were packed in glacier ice for shipment.<sup>5</sup> Alaska's first shrimp processor, Alaska Glacier Seafoods, was founded in Petersburg in 1916, and operated continuously for 80 years until its closure during the 2005-2006 season.<sup>6,7</sup> A cold storage plant was built in 1926. The cannery has operated continuously since that time and is now known as Petersburg Fisheries, a subsidiary of Icicle Seafoods, Inc.<sup>8</sup>

Today, Petersburg is one of Alaska's major fishing communities. It has one of the largest home-based halibut fleets in Alaska, and is also well-known for shrimp, crab, salmon, herring, and other fish products.<sup>9</sup> The community maintains a mixture of Tlingit and Scandinavian history. It is known as "Little Norway" for its history and annual Little Norway Festival during May. As in many Alaskan communities, subsistence harvest is an important part of the local way of life. Residents include salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab in their diet.<sup>10</sup>

The town of Kupreanof is located across the Wrangell Narrows from Petersburg, on Kupreanof Island. Previously known as "West Petersburg," the community was once busy with fur farms, a boat repair yard, and a sawmill. Although the Knudsen Mill and the Yukon Fur Farm continued operations into the 1960s, the economics of living on Kupreanof Island became more difficult. The population fell from 60 in 1950 to 26 in 1960, and has since remained stable. Kupreanof was named after the Island when it incorporated as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City in 1975. All of the homes in Kupreanof are built on the waterfront, and there are no roads. Residents use skiffs to travel to Petersburg for schooling, goods, and services.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Northern Shrimp Species Description*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=northernshrimp.printerfriendly>.

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>9</sup> City of Petersburg. 2000. *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Petersburg-CP-2000.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

## Natural Resources and Environment

Petersburg's climate is characterized by mild winters, cool summers, and year-round rainfall. Average summer temperatures range from 40 to 56 °F; winters average from 27 to 43 °F. Annual precipitation averages 106 inches, with 97 inches of snow.<sup>12</sup> The topography surrounding Petersburg, including the northern portions of Mitkof and Kupreanof Islands, is characterized by steep mountainous terrain, with large areas of spruce bogs, sphagnum bogs, and scrub bogs. Upland areas consist of mixed hemlock/spruce forest.<sup>13</sup>

The highest point on Mitkof Island is Crystal Mountain (3,317 feet in elevation), along with other peaks around 2,500 feet high. To the north, across Frederick Sound, the Coast Mountains rise steeply to 6,000 feet above sea level within 10-15 miles of the coast, with the iconic Devil's Thumb rising to over 9,000 feet. Petersburg is located at the intersection of Frederick Sound and the Wrangell Narrows. Tides in Petersburg can range from a high of 19 feet to a low of -4 feet in one day.<sup>14</sup> With a large amount of water passing through the "Narrows," tidal currents can run over five knots.<sup>15</sup>

The City of Petersburg is adjacent to Tongass National Forest lands. At 16.8 million acres, the Tongass is the largest National Forest in the U.S. Approximately 95% of Southeast Alaska is federal land, of which 80% is National Forest. It includes almost 11,000 miles of meandering island and mainland shorelines. It is managed to produce resource values, products and services in a way that also sustains the diversity and productivity of ecosystems, including viable populations of native and some non-native species and their habitats, sustainable fish and wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, hunting, trapping and game viewing opportunities, aquatic habitat quality, scenic quality, and subsistence opportunities for rural residents.<sup>16</sup> Upland state lands near Petersburg are primarily used for recreation, commercial timber harvest and settlement. Commercial timber harvest in the last three decades has been concentrated along Sumner Strait in the southern portion of Mitkof Island. The State is currently harvesting timber at Frederick Point, in the northeastern portion of Mitkof Island.<sup>17</sup> The U.S. Forest Service also offers yearly timber sales on the south end of Mitkof Island and central and northern Kupreanof Island.<sup>18</sup>

Protected areas in the vicinity of Petersburg include the Petersburg Creek – Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness Area to the west on Kupreanof Island,<sup>19</sup> and the Stikine – Leconte Wilderness Area east of Petersburg, across Frederick Sound on the mainland.<sup>20</sup> These Wilderness Areas offer opportunities for hiking and camping, recreational fishing, wildlife viewing, glacier

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2000. *Central/Southern Southeast Alaska Area Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from [http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/cs\\_southeast/pdf/adopt\\_csseap\\_complete.pdf](http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/cs_southeast/pdf/adopt_csseap_complete.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> Petersburg Chamber of Commerce website. 2004. *Local Geography*. Retrieved April 3, 2012 from <http://www.petersburg.org/town/geography.html>.

<sup>15</sup> Current information retrieved April 3, 2012 from <http://tides.mobilegeographics.com/locations/7072.html>.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Forest Service. (2008). *Tongass National Forest: Land and Resource Management Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from [http://tongass-fpadjust.net/Documents/2008\\_Forest\\_Plan.pdf](http://tongass-fpadjust.net/Documents/2008_Forest_Plan.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 13.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Forest Service. (2011). *Tongass National Forest: Forest Timber Sale Schedule and Integrated Service Timber Contract Plan – FSM 2431.21*. Retrieved July 13, 2012 from <http://www.fs.usda.gov>.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from [http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest\\_facts/resources/wilderness/petersberg.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/resources/wilderness/petersberg.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *Stikine-Leconte Wilderness*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from [http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest\\_facts/resources/wilderness/stikineleconte.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/resources/wilderness/stikineleconte.pdf).

viewing and ice climbing. The Stikine River is the fastest free-flowing navigable river in the U.S., and the Leconte Glacier is the southernmost tidewater glacier in the northern hemisphere.<sup>21</sup> In addition, Beecher Pass State Marine Park is located south of Petersburg along the Wrangell Narrows. State Marine Parks are intended to protect natural habitat, and do not restrict fishing activity.<sup>22</sup>

Mineral deposits in the Petersburg area include several polymetallic (precious and base metals) and base metal deposits (copper, lead, zinc, with minor silver and barite) identified on Kupreanof, Woewodski and Zarembo Islands.<sup>23</sup> Woewodski Island, located off the southwest coast of Mitkof Island, just south of Beecher Pass State Marine Park, is unique in the region for its greater concentration of mineral deposits, including gold. Extensive mining took place on Woewodski Island in the 1930s, but only small amounts of gold were found before the vein was lost. Approximately 90% of the island has had mining claims. In addition, the southern portion of Kupreanof Island has the potential for copper and molybdenum extraction, and valid mining claims currently exist west of Duncan Salt Chuck Creek. The Duncan Canal/Zarembo Island mineral tract also has a moderate to high mineral development potential for barite, zinc, lead, and silver.<sup>24</sup>

Natural hazards that have been identified as risks in Petersburg include earthquake, flooding, and landslides.<sup>25</sup> According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Petersburg as of September, 2012.<sup>26</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>27</sup>

Since the community was founded, Petersburg's economy has been based on commercial fishing and timber harvests. Today, Petersburg is one of the top-ranking ports in the U.S. for the quality and value of fish landed.<sup>28</sup> In 2010, 559 residents held commercial fishing permits (Table 4), equivalent to 19% of the total local population that year. In the same year, 482 Petersburg residents held commercial crew licenses (equivalent to 16% of the population) (Table 5). Several processors operate cold storage, canneries, and custom packing services in Petersburg. Petersburg is the supply and service center for smaller communities in the area.<sup>29</sup> In addition to

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Marine Protected Area Task Force. 2002. *Marine Protected Areas in Alaska: Recommendations for a Public Process*. Regional Information Report 5J02-08. Retrieved April 13, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/pdfs/5j02-08.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (2011). *Mineral Resources of Alaska Map*. Retrieved April 3, 2012 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>.

<sup>24</sup> U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations. Volume II: Appendix C – Part 1*. Retrieved April 3, 2012 from [http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume\\_II.pdf](http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_II.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> Petersburg Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, and URS. (2008). *The City of Petersburg Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Petersburg\\_MHMP.pdf](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Petersburg_MHMP.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved September 25, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>27</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>28</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

fisheries-related employment, in 2010, top local employers included the Petersburg School District, the City of Petersburg, Petersburg Medical Center, the State of Alaska, Petersburg Indian Association, and several local grocers, retailers, and bars.<sup>30</sup> Tourism is also important to the community. Although there is no deep-water dock for large ships such as cruise ships,<sup>31</sup> some small-ship cruise lines stop in Petersburg.<sup>32</sup> Local charter boats and fishing lodges are one draw for tourism in the community.<sup>33</sup>

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>34</sup> in 2010, the per capita income in Petersburg was estimated to be \$31,496 and the median household income was estimated to be \$64,323. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$25,827 and \$49,028, respectively). However, if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>35</sup> income is shown to have remained stable or decreased very slightly from a real per capita income in 2000 of \$33,962, and a real median household income of \$64,471. In 2010, Petersburg ranked 53<sup>rd</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 64<sup>th</sup> in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

Petersburg's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>36</sup> An alternative estimate of 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 Petersburg in 2010 is \$10,862.<sup>37</sup> This estimate is lower than both reported per capita income in 2000 and the 2010 ACS estimate, providing additional evidence that per capita income may have decreased between 2000 and 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.

Petersburg did not meet the Denali Commission's primary criteria as a "distressed community" in 2010. However, Petersburg did make a list of additional communities that meet the distressed classification when a plus/minus 3% formula is used.<sup>38</sup>

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a slightly higher percentage of Petersburg residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (70.2%) than in the civilian labor force

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<sup>30</sup> 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/>.

<sup>31</sup> See footnote 28.

<sup>32</sup> City of Petersburg (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from <http://www.ci.petersburg.ak.us/>.

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 28.

<sup>34</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>.

<sup>35</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>).

<sup>36</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>37</sup> See footnotes 30 and 34.

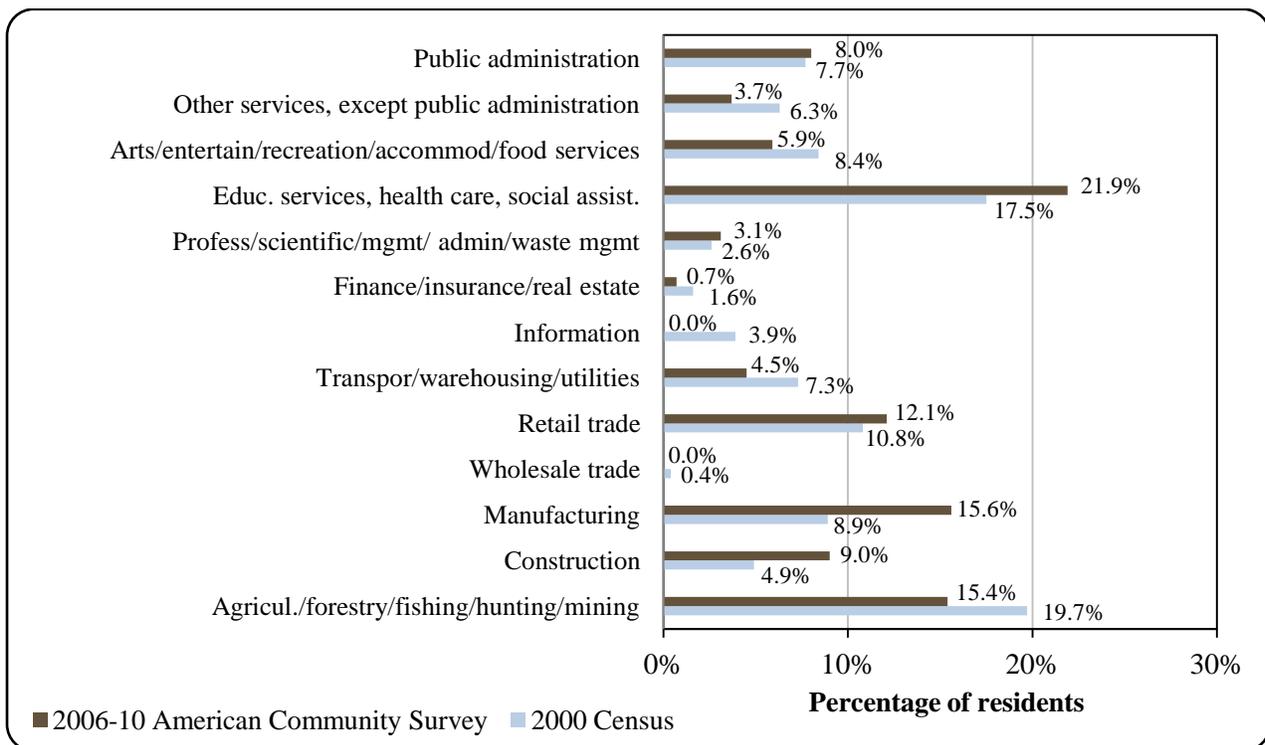
<sup>38</sup> Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 8.9% 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 1.9%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 10.2%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.<sup>39</sup>

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the Petersburg workforce (55%) was estimated to be employed in the private sector, along with 28.3% in the public sector and 16.6% that were self-employed. Of the 1,605 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number was estimated to be working in educational services, health care, and social assistance (21.9%), manufacturing (15.6%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (15.4%), and retail trade (12.1%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

It is important to note that 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. According to the Petersburg Economic Development Council, most local Petersburg fishermen and deckhands are self-employed, and do not show up in either U.S. Census or Alaska Department of Labor statistics.<sup>40</sup>

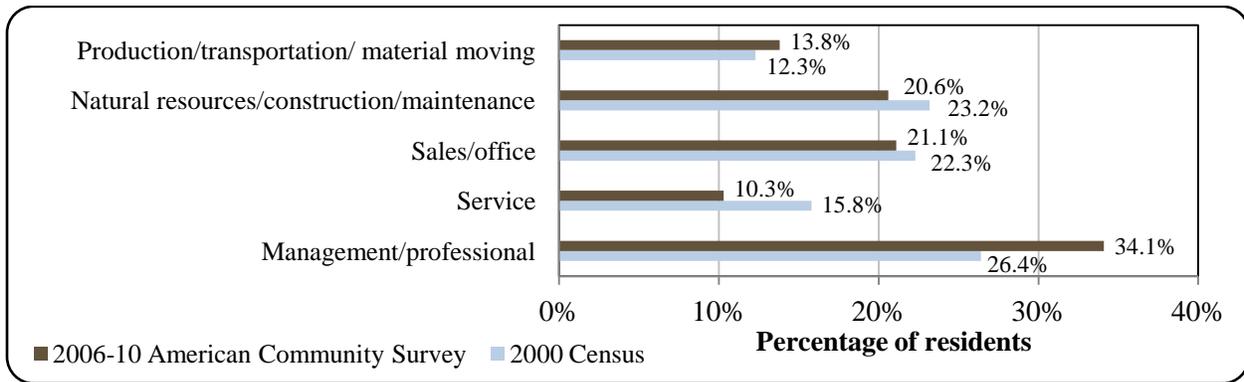
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Petersburg (U.S. Census).



<sup>39</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>40</sup> Personal communication from the Petersburg Economic Development Council, December 13, 2013.

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



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 1,151 employed residents in 2010, of which 22.5% were employed in local government, 21.4% in trade, transportation, and utilities industries, 13.3% in manufacturing, 12.8% in educational and health services, 6.9% in leisure and hospitality, 6.8% in state government, 5.6% in construction, 2.5% in information, 2.3% in financial activities, 2.1% in professional and businesses services, 2% in natural resources and mining, and 2% in other industries.<sup>41</sup> As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

## Governance

Until January 2013, Petersburg was incorporated as a Home Rule City, and was not located in an organized borough. In December 2012 voters approved a plan to incorporate the Petersburg Borough, incorporating rural residents in outlying areas. The City of Petersburg was dissolved in the formation of the Borough, although the City of Kupreanof did not. Kupreanof is located within the boundaries of the new Borough.<sup>42,43</sup> On January 3, 2013, the Petersburg Borough was incorporated. A final plan for the transition to the Borough was not expected until late 2013. One issue that remained to be resolved was a dispute with the City and Borough of Juneau over the final boundary between the two Boroughs.<sup>44</sup> The Petersburg Borough is governed by a Borough Mayor, Vice Mayor, and six Assembly members. In addition, there is a 7-person planning commission, a 5-member school board, and a number of Borough employees.

Information about revenue sources presented in Table 2 is based on the 2000-2010 time period, when the City of Petersburg was the governing body for the community. The City was governed by a “Council Manager” form of government, with a city council including the Mayor

<sup>41</sup> 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/>.

<sup>42</sup> Miller, M. December 18, 2012. “Petersburg Borough approved by voters.” *Juneau Empire*. Retrieved August 21, 2013 from <http://juneauempire.com/local/2012-12-18/petersburg-borough-approved-voters#.UhUP-D-Yfe8>.

<sup>43</sup> Forgey, Pat. February 26, 2012. “Petersburg borough gets partial endorsement.” *Juneau Empire*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from <http://juneauempire.com/local/2012-02-26/petersburg-borough-plan-gets-partial-endorsement>.

<sup>44</sup> Pope, S. January 24, 2013. “Borough transition is moving forward.” *Petersburg Pilot*. Retrieved August 21, 2013 from <http://www.petersburgpilot.com/story/2013/01/24/news/borough-transition-is-moving-forward/954.html>.

as a member of the council.<sup>45</sup> As of 2010, the City administered a 6% sales tax, a 10.25 mills property tax, and a 4% bed tax.<sup>46</sup> Municipal revenue in Petersburg increased between 2000 and 2010, from less than \$7 million to over \$8 million per year. In addition to tax revenues, locally-generated revenue sources in Petersburg included lease income, revenues from city-operated businesses and services such as police and public safety, ambulance, recreation activity fees, swimming pool and community gym, library fees, and cemetery plots sales. Outside revenue sources included a variety of shared funds from state and federal sources, including contributions from the State Revenue Sharing and Community Revenue Sharing programs listed in Table 2. Shared funds were also received from fish tax refunds (see *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section).

No information was reported regarding fisheries-related grants received by Petersburg between 2000 and 2010. However, beyond the data presented in Table 2, it is important to note that following the formation of the Petersburg Borough, the State planned to provide \$600,000 toward creation of a new Comprehensive Plan for the Borough, as well as harbor and dock upgrades.<sup>47</sup> See the *Facilities* section of this profile for more information.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Petersburg 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	\$6,740,793	\$2,422,382	\$126,414	n/a
2001	\$6,388,420	\$2,310,898	\$111,788	n/a
2002	\$6,828,227	\$2,325,883	\$107,426	n/a
2003	\$6,363,770	\$2,140,917	\$105,927	n/a
2004	\$6,892,727	\$2,586,353	n/a	n/a
2005	\$7,022,188	\$2,432,531	n/a	n/a
2006	\$7,725,220	\$2,741,057	n/a	n/a
2007	\$8,077,600	\$2,747,146	n/a	n/a
2008	\$8,618,360	\$2,870,844	n/a	n/a
2009	\$8,634,238	\$2,846,832	\$249,502	n/a
2010	\$8,221,581	\$2,646,277	\$245,101	n/a

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Dept. of Rev. (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 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

<sup>45</sup> Personal communication from the Petersburg Economic Development Council, December 13, 2012.

<sup>46</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>47</sup> See footnote 44.

Petersburg was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is not federally recognized as a Native village.<sup>48</sup> The Native population of Petersburg is represented by the Petersburg Indian Association, an organization “dedicated to empowering our native community by promoting our cultural values, education and wellness, while creating a sustainable and diverse economy, cultivating leadership, strengthening families, and respecting our environment.” The Association offers programs and services for Tribal members, including Temporary Assistance to Native Families, Indian Child Welfare Act casework, general assistance and energy assistance.<sup>49</sup>

Petersburg has an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the Petersburg Ranger District office of the U.S. Forest Service, a Supervisor’s office for the U.S. Forest Service, an enforcement office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and a University of Alaska Sea Grant program office. Juneau hosts the Alaska Regional Office of the NMFS, as well as the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories. In addition, Juneau has the closest offices of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The nearest field office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Ketchikan.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Petersburg is accessed by air and water. It is on the mainline state ferry route. The state-owned James A. Johnson Airport has a 6000 feet long and 150 feet wide runway for scheduled jet service.<sup>50</sup> As of early June 2012, roundtrip airfare between Petersburg and Anchorage was \$449.<sup>51</sup> As of summer 2012, a one-way adult passenger fare on the Alaska State ferry from Petersburg to Juneau was \$66, and \$279 to Bellingham, WA.<sup>52</sup> The Lloyd R. Roundtree Seaplane Base (on the Wrangell Narrows) provides a base for float plane service. Harbor facilities include a petroleum wharf, barge terminals, three boat harbors with moorage for 700 boats, a boat launch, and a boat haul-out. Freight arrives by barge, ferry, or cargo plane. There is no deep-water dock for large ships such as cruise ships,<sup>53</sup> although some small-ship cruise lines stop in Petersburg.<sup>54</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, air taxi and water taxi services are available between Petersburg and the surrounding area, as well as land craft transporters.

### *Facilities*

Water in Petersburg is sourced from a 200-million gallon water reservoir formed by the Cabin Creek Dam. The water is filtered and chlorinated and stored in a 2 million gallon tank. The Borough Water Utility operates the piped water system which distributes water to 90% of

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<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Petersburg Indian Association website. 2012. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from <http://piatribal.org/>.

<sup>50</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>51</sup> This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

<sup>52</sup> Prices retrieved March 29, 2012 from <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/amhs/doc/fares/SETariffs.pdf>.

<sup>53</sup> See footnote 50.

<sup>54</sup> City of Petersburg (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from <http://www.ci.petersburg.ak.us/>.

households located within the boundaries of the old City of Petersburg. Outlying homes use individual wells or water delivery services. The Borough also operates the piped sewer system. All homes are connected to the municipal sewer or have approved on-site treatment. Sewage is pumped via a series of 20 pump stations to the municipal treatment plant. The wastewater plant operates as a primary plant under a treatment waiver issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Refuse is baled and shipped to Washington State.<sup>55,56</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that improvements to the piped water and sewer system were completed within the last decade. Electricity in Petersburg is primarily produced by hydroelectric, with diesel backup. Petersburg Municipal Power & Light purchases electricity from the Tye Lake Hydro Facility and also owns the Crystal Lake Hydro Facility and three diesel-fueled generators.<sup>57</sup> Studies are currently being conducted regarding the feasibility of an electrical intertie project between Petersburg and Kake. An electrical transmission line would be constructed to transmit hydroelectric electricity to the Inside Passage Electric Cooperative (IPEC)'s electric system in Kake, reducing Kake's dependence on diesel electricity generation.<sup>58</sup>

Police services are provided by the Borough Police Department as well as a state trooper post in Petersburg. A jail facility and a State Superior Court are located in Petersburg, and a State Magistrate is stationed locally. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Petersburg Volunteer Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services (EMS).<sup>59</sup> According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that improvements to local EMS were put in place in 2010. A new fire station was completed in early 2012.<sup>60</sup>

Additional community services and facilities include a community recreational center and school pool, an Assisted Living Facility for seniors, a movie theater, a museum, one public library and two school libraries. Lodges and clubs include the Sons of Norway Hall, Elks Club, Masons, and Alaska Native Brotherhood/Alaska Native Sisterhood. Telephone, internet, and cable services are available in Petersburg. Two radio stations are operated locally.<sup>61</sup> According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders also indicated that a food bank and publicly subsidized housing are present in Petersburg. Community leaders also noted that a new post office building was completed in the year 2000, and a new public library was completed by late 2013.

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that 21,000 feet of public dock space is available for permanent vessel moorage in Petersburg, along with 5,000 feet of dock space for transient vessel moorage. They reported that vessels of up to 150 feet in length can use moorage. According to the survey, improvements to existing dock structures and construction of new dock space was completed in South Harbor in the past 10 years, along with a fish cleaning station, an EPA certified boat cleaning station, addition of water and electricity serving the dock, and upgraded fuel tanks at the dock. Harbor dredging was completed within the last 10 years at both the South and Middle harbors.

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<sup>55</sup> See footnote 50.

<sup>56</sup> Petersburg, Alaska. 2013. *Borough Departments*. Retrieved August 21, 2013 from <http://www.ci.petersburg.ak.us>.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Dhittle and Associates, Inc. (2009). *Kake - Petersburg Intertie Study Update. Draft Report*. Retrieved April 3, 2012 from <http://www.seconference.org/pdf/KPI-Draft-050509.pdf>.

<sup>59</sup> See footnotes 50 and 56.

<sup>60</sup> Petersburg Pilot. "Fire House dedicated during Little Norway Festival." Retrieved July 3, 2012 from <http://www.petersburgpilot.com/story/2012/05/24/news/fire-house-dedicated-during-little-norway-festival/263.html>.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

Community leaders indicated that facilities in Petersburg can also accommodate rescue vessels (i.e., Coast Guard), small cruise ships, ferries, and fuel barges. It is important to note that, on August 1, 2013, demolition began on Petersburg’s oldest harbor. Pilings and floats will be replaced, and the harbor will be dredged. These improvements are expected to be completed by May 2014.<sup>62</sup>

Community leaders also indicated that haul-out facilities and tidal grids are available for small and large vessels in Petersburg, as well as dry dock storage. Improvements in both haul out facilities and dry dock are currently in progress. Community leaders also noted the presence of a variety of boat repair services in town, including electrical, welding, hydraulics, machine shop, and mechanical services. They also reported that fish processing plants and cold storage facilities are present in town, and the availability of fishing gear storage and repair, marine refrigeration, fishing-related legal and bookkeeping services, sale of fishing gear, boat fuel, bait, tackle and ice. They also noted the presence of fish lodges in Petersburg. When Petersburg residents are in need of fishing-related businesses and services not available locally, community leaders indicated that they travel to Juneau, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Anchorage, or Seattle.

### *Medical Services*

Petersburg’s hospital, the Petersburg Medical Center, offers a wide range of medical and health services, including a Public Health Center, clinic, medical-surgical floor, emergency room, Long Term Care facility, laboratory, radiology lab, physical therapy center, home health program, dietary services, and community education program.<sup>63</sup> The hospital is a qualified Acute Care and Long Term Care facility.<sup>64</sup> A chiropractor, two dentists, and several massage therapists also practice at the Medical Center. In addition, Petersburg Mental Health Services, Inc. offers counseling and therapy for emotional and substance abuse problems.<sup>65</sup> Emergency services have limited highway, marine, airport, and floatplane access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and volunteers.<sup>66</sup>

### *Educational Opportunities*

Three schools are present in Petersburg: one elementary, one middle, and one high school. Rae C. Stedman Elementary School serves preschool through 5<sup>th</sup> grade, and as of 2011, had 180 students and 16 teachers; Mitkof Middle School serves grades 6 through 8, and as of 2011, had 102 students and five teachers; Petersburg High School serves grades 9 through 12, and as of 2011, had 150 students and 17 teachers.<sup>67</sup> In addition, several early-learning centers are present in Petersburg, including Tlingit-Haida Head Start, the Lutheran Church’s Good

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<sup>62</sup> Associated Press. August 3, 2013. “Harbor Renovation Work Begins in Petersburg.” *KTUU*. Retrieved August 21, 2013 from <http://www.ktuu.com/news/harbor-renovation-work-begins-in-petersburg-ktuu-20130803,0,49492.story>.

<sup>63</sup> Petersburg Medical Center (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from <http://www.pmc-health.com/>.

<sup>64</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>65</sup> Petersburg Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, and URS. (2008). *The City of Petersburg Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Petersburg\\_MHMP.pdf](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Petersburg_MHMP.pdf).

<sup>66</sup> See footnote 64.

<sup>67</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

Beginnings preschool, REACH Infant Learning Program, and Petersburg Children’s Center Preschool.<sup>68</sup>

## Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Tlingit people of the Kake (Keex) Kwaan<sup>69</sup> historically had fish camps in the Petersburg area. Several miles from the town center of Petersburg, the remains of one fish trap are still visible that date to 2,000 years ago.<sup>70</sup> The fish traps, as well as gaffs and spears, were traditionally used to catch salmon, one of the most important subsistence resources for the Tlingit people. Steelhead, herring, herring eggs, ooligans (eulachon), and Dolly Varden were also caught and eaten. The Tlingit also utilized marine mammals (e.g., seal), deepwater fish (e.g., halibut), marine invertebrates (e.g., ‘gumboot’ chitons), and sea plants (e.g., seaweed, beach asparagus and goose tongue). A system of property ownership was in place over harvesting places, including streams, halibut banks, berry patches, hunting areas, intertidal areas, and egg harvesting sites.<sup>71,72</sup> The Keek Kwaan originally claimed 2,003,000 acres of territory, including the upper halves of Kuiu, Kupreanof, and Mitkof Island, the eastern shore of Baranof Island and the southern shore of Admiralty Island.<sup>73</sup>

Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.<sup>74</sup> In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.<sup>75</sup> A Norwegian immigrant named Peter Buschmann came to the Petersburg area in the late 1800s. He chose the site for its proximity to these rich salmon and halibut fishing grounds and glacier ice for packing fish. By 1900, he had constructed the Icy Strait Packing Company cannery, along with a sawmill and a dock at the current site of Petersburg.<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> See footnote 65.

<sup>69</sup> ‘Keex’ in Tlingit is pronounced similar to ‘Kake’ in English. ‘Kwaan’ is a Tlingit socio-geographical term meaning “inhabitants of,” literally a contraction of the Tlingit verb “to dwell.” It is most commonly used to refer to a geographic region consisting of those areas controlled by clans or house groups residing in a single winter village or several closely situated winter villages (Source: Thornton, Thomas. 1997. “Know Your Place: The Organization of Tlingit Geographic Knowledge.” *Ethnology*, Vol. 36, No. 4. Retrieved July 13, 2012 from <http://www.jstor.org>.)

<sup>70</sup> Sealaska Heritage Institute. (2009). *Curriculum Unit 5: Southeast Alaska Communities*. Retrieved March 30, 2012 from [http://www.sealaskaheritage.org/programs/language\\_and\\_culture\\_curriculum.htm](http://www.sealaskaheritage.org/programs/language_and_culture_curriculum.htm).

<sup>71</sup> Alaska Native Heritage Center. (2008). *Eyak, Tlingit, Haida & Tsimshian: Who We Are*. Retrieved November 23, 2011 from [www.alaskanative.net/en/main\\_nav/education/culture\\_alaska/eyak](http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/eyak).

<sup>72</sup> Brock, Mathew, Philippa Coiley-Kenner and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska. (2009). *A Compilation of Traditional Knowledge about the Fisheries of Southeast Alaska*. ADF&G Technical Paper No. 332. Retrieved March 30, 2012 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/04-652Final.pdf>.

<sup>73</sup> Walter R. and Theodore H. Haas Goldschmidt. 1998. *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*, ed. Thomas F. Thornton. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.

<sup>74</sup> 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>.

<sup>75</sup> 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>.

<sup>76</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

The first northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) trawl fishery began near Petersburg in 1915, in Thomas Bay.<sup>77</sup> A shrimp processor was founded in Petersburg in 1916, and operated continuously for 80 years before its closure during the 2005-2006 season.<sup>78,79</sup> Although fisheries for this species also began in other areas of the state, the Southeast trawl fishery was the longest-lived and most stable fishery. The fishery peaked in the 1950s. Harvests began to decline in the late 1990s due to heavy competition from shrimp products originating in the Atlantic and the Pacific Northwest, and the market for northern shrimp finally collapsed with the closure of the Petersburg processing plant. Today, the Southeast Alaska shrimp trawl fishery is primarily directed toward sidestripe shrimp (*Pandalopsis dispar*), a larger and more valuable species.<sup>80</sup> A spot shrimp (*Pandalus platyceros*) fishery has also grown in Southeast Alaska since the 1990s.<sup>81</sup>

Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gillnet, troll, and set gillnet gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine gear, although the species harvested are typically pink and chum, the salmon species with lowest ex-vessel value. Other salmon fisheries target the higher value species (i.e., sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska's proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Treaty was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.<sup>82</sup> It is important to note that the state runs the Crystal Lake Hatchery on Mitkof Island, which contributes to the local salmon resource.<sup>83</sup>

Herring fisheries began in Southeast Alaska in the 1880s, with original production oriented toward herring oil and herring meal. Catch of herring for bait began around 1900, and sac roe fisheries developed in the 1970s. Today, bait herring fisheries take place during the winter each year in Southeast Alaska, while roe is harvested in the spring. Bait and sac roe fisheries use purse seine and set gillnet gear, and roe is also harvested in spawn-on-kelp closed-pound fisheries.<sup>84</sup> A "closed-pound" is a single, floating, rectangular frame structure with suspended webbing that is used to enclose herring long enough for them to spawn on kelp included in the enclosure.<sup>85</sup>

In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska. The U.S. and Canada signed the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean in 1923, and since the Convention took effect in 1924, Pacific halibut fisheries have been managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), earlier called the International Fisheries Commission.<sup>86</sup> A state-managed sablefish fishery currently takes place in inside waters near Petersburg (Chatham and Clarence Straits). Pacific cod and

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<sup>77</sup> See footnote 75.

<sup>78</sup> See footnote 76.

<sup>79</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Northern Shrimp Species Description*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=northernshrimp.printerfriendly>.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> See footnote 75.

<sup>82</sup> See footnote 74.

<sup>83</sup> See footnote 76.

<sup>84</sup> See footnote 75.

<sup>85</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. (2011). *2011 Southeast Alaska Herring Spawn-On-Kelp Pound Fishery Management Plan*. Regional Information Report No. 1J11-01. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/RIR.1J.2011.01.PDF>.

<sup>86</sup> International Pacific Halibut Commission. 2006. *History*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/pamphlet/1IPHCHistoryPage.pdf>.

lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species. Halibut and Pacific cod fisheries utilize longline gear, while the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery uses dinglebar troll gear, a salmon power troll gear modified with a heavy metal bar to fish for groundfish. Management of the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery includes a winter closure for all users (except longliners) to protect nest-guarding males. Demersal rockfish are caught as bycatch in the halibut longline and trawl fisheries. A small directed fishery for flatfish (other than halibut) has also taken place in Southeast inside waters in recent decades, but effort has declined since 1999. Crab fisheries in Southeast Alaska target red, golden and blue king crab, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab. Dive fisheries for sea cucumber and sea urchin began to grow in Southeast Alaska in recent decades.<sup>87</sup> The impact of an increasing sea otter population in Southeast Alaska on stocks of Dungeness crab, sea cucumber, and sea urchin has led to significant economic losses in these fisheries in recent years.<sup>88</sup>

Petersburg is located in Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C and Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659. The closest federal Sablefish Regulatory Area is “Southeast Outside.” Petersburg is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity program or the Community Development Quota program.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that a portion of the Petersburg fishing fleet is involved in the fisheries management process in Alaska through an industry coalition, the Petersburg Vessel Owners Association. They also noted challenges for Petersburg’s fishing economy, including the loss of, degradation and aging of local commercial fishing infrastructure, high expenses for transportation and shipping to and from Petersburg, and difficulties for the younger generation to enter fisheries due to the high price of permits. When asked to identify past fisheries management actions that have affected Petersburg the most, community leaders noted limited entry programs and implementation of individual fishing quotas (IFQs). When asked about current management decisions with the potential to impact Petersburg, they noted the dispute over halibut allocation between the commercial and charter fishing industries. When asked to comment on potential future management actions that concern Petersburg the most, community leaders noted regulation of sea otter populations and unnecessary EPA regulations.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list, eight processing facilities were in operation in Petersburg. Information about and history of these facilities is presented below.

Petersburg Fisheries, incorporated in 1965, is a subsidiary of Icicle Seafoods and runs Icicle’s plant in Petersburg. The physical facility is the oldest cannery in Alaska, having operated continuously since 1899. King crab, snow crab, Dungeness crab, halibut, sablefish, rockfish, herring, and salmon are processed at the plant and are shipped fresh, frozen, or canned to markets worldwide. The facility operates year round and employs over 600 people, although most of those 600 workers are employed during the peak season (from June through August).

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<sup>87</sup> 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>.

<sup>88</sup> McDowell Group. (2011). *Sea Otter Impacts on Commercial Fisheries in Southeast Alaska*. Prepared for Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fisheries Association. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from <http://www.scribd.com/doc/74857876/MCDOWELL-GROUP-2011-Sea-Otter-Impacts-Report>.

Icicle offers free bunkhouse accommodations to its fish processing workforce in Petersburg.<sup>89</sup>

Ocean Beauty Seafoods LLC was founded in 1910 in Seattle as Washington Fish & Oyster, and began its Alaska operations in the 1930s. In 1984, Ocean Beauty acquired its Petersburg facility, which now processes Ikura (salmon roe), as well as coho, chum, and sockeye salmon. Salmon processed at the plant is sold both fresh and frozen to distributors. The facility typically begins processing in June and finishes up the salmon season in mid-September. During the summer, the plant employs workers from all over the United States and Mexico. According to an AFSC survey of plant managers in 2011, the plant employs a total of 265 workers in the months of June and July. Ocean Beauty provides free room and board for its processing workforce. Housing is limited, however. It also offers them free weekly laundry service as well as raingear and boots.<sup>90</sup>

Trident Seafoods Corporation was founded in 1973, and by the year 2000 was employing 4,000 people annually throughout Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. Throughout Alaska, Trident processes cod, pollock, and crab in the winter, salmon and herring in the summer, and pollock again in the summer and fall. The Petersburg Trident facility began operations in 2003 and provides room and board at a nominal cost to its processing workers and employed a maximum of 60 workers in 2010. Free air transportation to Petersburg from Seattle and back is also provided to processing workers.<sup>91</sup>

Coastal Cold Storage was founded in 1990 and is located in an 8,800 square foot building purchased in 2006. Coastal Cold Storage is located on Nordic Drive in the main part of the town of Petersburg. Originally started as a custom processing and smoking business for sport fishermen, Coast Cold Storage has expanded and now sells commercially caught halibut, black cod, spot prawns, salmon, king crab, and various other seafood products. In addition to seafood processing and sales, Coastal Cold Storage also has three bunkhouse rooms, accommodating about ten employees and sport fishermen.<sup>92</sup> According to an AFSC survey of plant managers in 2011, the plant employs between 6 and 22 workers, and provides housing for up to 12 workers during the busy months (May through September).

Northern Lights Smokeries is a small family-owned seafood company in Petersburg that was established in 1992. They specialize in smoked salmon (red Chinook, white Chinook, sockeye, coho, chum), sablefish, and halibut. Northern Lights also processes and sells frozen salmon and halibut.<sup>93</sup>

Tonka Seafoods is a smokehouse and seafood dealer in Petersburg that began operations in 1991. It smokes salmon, halibut, and sablefish. They also sell a variety of fresh and frozen seafood products. Tonka Seafoods is not owned and operated by a single family, rather by a group of local families whose Tlingit and Norwegian forebears had been fishing in this area for at least three generations or even up to thousands of years.<sup>94</sup> According to an AFSC survey of plant managers in 2011, the plant employs a total of 12 workers from May to September and has a workforce of 6 employees year-round.

Desire Fish Plant is located in Petersburg and is a small family run and operated

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<sup>89</sup> Icicle Seafoods (n.d.). *Welcome to Petersburg Fisheries*. Retrieved August, 2011, from <http://www.icicleseafoods.com/locations/ptg/>.

<sup>90</sup> Ocean Beauty Seafoods (n.d.). *About – Product Locations: Petersburg*. Retrieved August, 2011, from <http://www.oceanbeauty.com/about/petersburg.htm>.

<sup>91</sup> Trident Seafoods (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August, 2011, from <http://tridentseafoods.com/>.

<sup>92</sup> Coastal Cold Storage (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August, 2011, from <http://www.coastalcoldstoragealaska.com/>.

<sup>93</sup> Northern Lights Smokeries (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August, 2011 from <http://www.nlsmokeries.com/4.html>.

<sup>94</sup> Tonka Seafoods (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August, 2011 from <http://www.tonkaseafoods.com/>.

processing company founded in 1985. All the fish processed in this small facility are caught on the F/V Desire, a 37-foot gillnetter built in 1990. Two thousand pounds of salmon can be processed and frozen per day here. Desire Fish Plant processes Chinook, sockeye, chum, pink, and coho salmon during the summer and early fall.<sup>95</sup>

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, True North Seafoods also operates a seafood processing plant in Petersburg under the name Starfish Inc.

It is also important to note that Alaska Glacier Seafoods, a shrimp processing facility, operated for 80 years in Petersburg. The plant closed during the 2005-2006 season.<sup>96,97</sup>

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

In 2010, the City of Petersburg received \$1,815,432 from fisheries-related taxes and fees. These revenue sources include the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, fees for harbor and port/dock usage, as well as leasing of public land to members of the fishing industry, rent from fishing gear storage on public land, moorage of tour ships, live-aboard fees, and other penalties and interest. Table 3 presents details of selected aspects of community finances between 2000 and 2010.<sup>98</sup>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that several public services in Petersburg are at least partially funded by fisheries-related revenue sources. These services include harbor maintenance, medical and emergency response services, police/enforcement/fire protection, roads, social services such as the public library, and educational scholarships.

It is important to note that, after the formation of the Borough of Petersburg, the State provided \$600,000 to fund development of a new Comprehensive Plan, as well as harbor and dock development.<sup>99</sup>

### *Commercial Fishing*

Petersburg residents are highly involved in a majority of Alaskan commercial fisheries, including salmon, halibut, crab, groundfish, sablefish, herring, and 'other shellfish.' Between 2000 and 2010, they were active in these fisheries as permit and quota share account holders, crew license holders, and vessel owners. In addition, the community of Petersburg is one of the leading processing communities in Alaska, ranking 14<sup>th</sup> in landings and 12<sup>th</sup> in ex-vessel revenue out of 67 Alaskan ports that received landings in 2010. That year, 52 fish buyers were present locally, and 8 shore-side processing facilities were in operation. In total, 46,025,419 net pounds were landed by Petersburg fish buyers in 2010, generating a total of \$37,340,289 in ex-vessel revenue (Table 5).

In 2010, 482 commercial crew licenses were held and 551 vessels were primarily owned by Petersburg residents. Both of these numbers represent declines from the year 2000, when 529

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<sup>95</sup> Desire Fish Company (n.d.). *Our Process*. Retrieved August, 2011 from <http://www.desirefish.com/process.html>.

<sup>96</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>97</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Northern Shrimp Species Description*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=northernshrimp.printerfriendly>.

<sup>98</sup> A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

<sup>99</sup> Pope, S. January 24, 2013. "Borough transition is moving forward." *Petersburg Pilot*. Retrieved August 21, 2013 from <http://www.petersburgpilot.com/story/2013/01/24/news/borough-transition-is-moving-forward/954.html>.

crew licenses were held and 613 vessels were primarily owned by residents. Also in 2010, 580 vessels were listed as homeported in Petersburg, and 605 vessels delivered landings to local processing plants. Further information about the commercial fishing sector in Petersburg is presented in Table 5. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that a wide range of fishing vessel sizes and types use Petersburg as a base of fishing operations. Fishing vessels range in size from under 35 feet to over 125 feet in length, and use trawl, longline, gillnet, purse seine, troll, pot, dive, and jig gear. Some community leaders noted an increase in commercial fishing boats over the last five years, with particular increase in vessels between 35 and 60 feet in length. Other community leaders noted no change in the number of commercial fishing vessels based in Petersburg in the last five years.

In 2010, 559 Petersburg residents held a total of 1,224 state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. Of these, 492 were held for salmon fisheries, 202 were held for halibut, 157 were held for crab, 146 were held for herring, 87 were held for sablefish, 82 were held for ‘other shellfish’, and 58 were held in groundfish fisheries (Table 4).

Of 492 salmon CFEC permits held in 2010, 208 were statewide handtroll permits, 95 were for Southeast Alaska drift gillnet, 75 were for statewide power gurdy troll gear, 71 were Southeast Alaska purse seine permits, 32 were Bristol Bay drift gillnet permits, and a handful were held in Prince William Sound, Peninsula-Aleutian, and Yakutat salmon fisheries. Overall, 54% of salmon permits held in Petersburg were actively fished in 2010. The number of salmon permit holders and the total salmon permits held increased slightly between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage actively fished remained relatively stable over the period.

Of 202 halibut CFEC permits, a majority (188) was held in the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet in length, while 11 were held for the statewide longline fishery for vessels 60 feet or over, 2 were held in the statewide mechanical jig fishery, and 1 was held for statewide hand troll. Overall, 93% were actively fished in 2010. Both the number of halibut permits held and the number of permit holders decreased slightly between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of permits actively fished remained relatively stable over the period.

Of 157 crab CFEC permits held in 2010, a majority were for Dungeness crab fisheries (105 held, 75 actively fished). In addition, 13 permits were held for red/blue or brown king crab fisheries (6 actively fished), 15 were held for Tanner crab fisheries (9 actively fished), 23 were held in combined king/Tanner crab fisheries (21 actively fished), and 1 permit was held in the Korean hair crab Bering Sea fishery (not actively fished in 2010). The number of crab permits held, the number of permit holders, and the percentage of total crab permits actively fished declined between 2000 and 2010. The most common gear associated with these permits was pot gear, although several Dungeness and Tanner crab permits were associated with ring nets.

Of 146 total herring CFEC permits, 125 were held and 97 actively fished in Southeast Alaska fisheries in 2010, including 83 in spawn on kelp ‘closed-pound’ fisheries, 35 herring roe and food/bait gillnet and 7 roe herring purse seine permits. The remaining 11 herring permits were held in fisheries in areas including Prince William Sound, Bristol Bay, Norton Sound, and Nunivak Island. Of these additional fisheries, only Bristol Bay permits were actively fished by Petersburg herring fishermen in 2010. The number of Petersburg residents holding herring permits increased between 2000 and 2010, as did the total number of permits held and the percentage of permits that were actively fished.

All of the 87 sablefish CFEC permits held in 2010, all were held in fisheries using longline gear. A majority (50) were held for vessels under 60 feet, to be fished in areas of the state other than Southeast Alaska or Prince William Sound, while 10 statewide permits were held

for vessels 60 feet or over, 19 were held for northern Southeast Alaska (no vessel size restriction), and 9 were held for southern Southeast Alaska (no vessel size restriction). Overall, 94% of sablefish permits were actively fished in 2010. The number of Petersburg permit holders, the number of permits held, and the percentage of permits actively fished remained very stable between 2000 and 2010.

‘Other shellfish’ CFEC permits were held in shrimp, sea cucumber, and geoduck fisheries. The greatest number (42) were held in shrimp fisheries, including 33 shrimp permits associated with pot gear and 9 associated with beam trawl. In addition, 33 permits were held for the Southeast sea cucumber fishery using dive gear, and 6 permits were held in the dive gear fishery for geoduck. Overall, 43% of these shellfish permits were actively fished in 2010. A slightly higher percentage of sea cucumber and geoduck permits were actively fished (58% and 50%, respectively) than shrimp permits (33%). The number of ‘other shellfish’ permit holders and total ‘other shellfish’ permits held increased slightly between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of permits actively fished remained relatively stable.

Petersburg’s involvement in state groundfish fisheries decreased substantially over the decade, both in terms of permit holders and total permits held. In 2000, 162 groundfish CFEC permits were held by 125 permit holders, declining to 58 permits held by 47 permit holders in 2010. Of the total 58 permits held in 2010, 9 were actively fished that year (16%). Groundfish permits in 2010 were held in fisheries for demersal shelf rockfish using longline, dinglebar troll, mechanical jig, or longline, as well as miscellaneous saltwater finfish using longline, pot gear, beam trawl, dinglebar troll, mechanical jig, or otter trawl.

In addition to CFEC permits, Petersburg residents also held federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits and Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP). Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Petersburg residents holding groundfish LLPs varied between 122 and 124 per year, and the total number of groundfish LLPs held varied from 134 to 138. The percentage of groundfish LLP permits actively fished declined slightly over the period, from 62% in 2000 to 49% in 2010. During the same period, the number of crab LLP holders and total crab LLPs held varied between three and four per year, and the percentage actively fished declined from 75% to 33% over the period. This information about federal permits is presented in Table 4. Between 2000 and 2010, Petersburg residents held quota share accounts and quota shares in federal fisheries for halibut, sablefish, and crab, with the highest level of participation in the halibut fishery. The number of halibut quota share account holders in Petersburg was 235 in the year 2000, declining to 209 by 2010. However, the total number of quota shares held increased over the period, from 26,393,894 in 2000 to 29,696,587 in 2010. The overall halibut Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) allotment for account holders in Petersburg initially increased to 25% higher than 2000 levels in 2005, before decreasing to 30% below 2000 levels by 2010. Information about federal halibut catch share participation is presented in Table 6.

The number of sablefish quota share account holders remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, with a high of 69 and a low of 61. In 2010, 64 Petersburg residents held sablefish quota share accounts, and a total of 27,422,822 quota shares were held that year. The value of sablefish quota shares, in pounds allocated per share, followed a similar pattern to the halibut quota described above. The overall sablefish IFQ allotment increased to 15% above 2000 levels in 2005, before decreasing to approximately 13% below 2000 levels in 2010. Information about federal sablefish catch share participation is presented in Table 7.

Between 2005 and 2010, the number of Petersburg residents holding quota share accounts in the federal crab fisheries increased slightly, from four quota share accounts between

2005 and 2008 to seven in 2010. However, the total number of quota shares decreased over time, from 16,442,502 in 2006 and 2007, to 14,825,512 in 2010. In 2010, the overall crab IFQ allotment for account holders in Petersburg was 20% higher than in 2005 (Table 8).

Of the landings reported between 2000 and 2010, the species landed in the greatest volume in Petersburg were salmon, herring, halibut, and sablefish. On average between 2000 and 2010, 42,391,288 net pounds of salmon were landed in Petersburg, valued on average at \$10,977,416 in ex-vessel revenue. For the three years in which herring landings and revenue were reported, landings averaged 3,634,561 net pounds, valued at \$2,668,239 in ex-vessel revenue on average. Landings and revenue information for herring is considered confidential in years other than 2004, 2008 and 2009. Halibut landings were reported in all years. On average, 2,297,101 net pounds of halibut were landed in Petersburg, valued at \$7,489,681 in ex-vessel revenue on average. Sablefish landings and revenue were reported in five years during the period. On average, 1,574,673 net pounds were landed in these years, valued at \$5,051,029 in ex-vessel revenue on average. Information about sablefish in other years is considered confidential.

In addition, ‘other shellfish’ landings were reported in all years between 2000 and 2010, and ‘other groundfish’ landings were reported in all years but one. On average, 221,172 net pounds of ‘other shellfish’ per year were landed in Petersburg, valued at \$663,156 in ex-vessel revenue on average. In the case of ‘other groundfish’, 221,172 net pounds were landed in Petersburg on average between 2000 and 2010, with average ex-vessel revenue of \$137,367. Pollock and finfish landings may have been delivered in Petersburg as well, but information about these landings is considered confidential in all years between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9).

In addition to the landings delivered in Petersburg by fishermen from many communities, landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Petersburg vessel owners is of note. Petersburg vessel owners made deliveries throughout Alaska between 2000 and 2010. Information is reported regarding their landings in all fisheries, with the exception of finfish, in which information is considered confidential in all years (Table 10). The fisheries with the greatest landings volume by Petersburg vessel owners were for salmon, Pacific cod, herring, halibut and crab. On average between 2000 and 2010, Petersburg vessel owners landed 42,749,188 net pounds of salmon, valued at \$13,400,534 in ex-vessel revenue on average over the period. The next greatest volume of deliveries was Pacific cod, with an average of 10,791,095 net pounds landed per year, and average ex-vessel revenue of \$6,549,219. Herring deliveries by Petersburg vessel owners averaged 7,818,374 net pounds per year, with average ex-vessel revenue of \$2,939,159.

Although halibut and crab landings were lower in volume than either Pacific cod or herring on average (4,241,365 and 3,440,421 net pounds per year, respectively), their average ex-vessel revenue was higher (\$13,818,605 and \$6,971,205, respectively). Further, sablefish landings averaged less than Pacific cod, herring, halibut, or crab (2,868,701 net pounds per year), but ex-vessel revenue from sablefish landings was the highest of these five species, averaging \$9,456,212 per year. This reflects the greater value per pound of sablefish, halibut, and crab than Pacific cod or herring, and also the greater value of sablefish per pound than halibut or crab.

In addition, Petersburg vessel owners landed an average of 417,673 net pounds of ‘other shellfish’ per year between 2000 and 2010, valued at \$728,571 in ex-vessel revenue, on average; in ‘other groundfish’ fisheries, they landed an average of 384,469 net pounds, valued at \$222,277 in ex-vessel revenue on average. For the three years in which landings and revenue information was reported for pollock fisheries, they landed an average of 74,316 net pounds, valued at \$13,645 per year on average. Information about pollock for other years is considered confidential.

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 11  
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Petersburg

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Shared Fisheries											
Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$513,275	\$694,423	\$485,067	\$620,984	\$478,327	\$562,025	\$647,810	\$696,011	\$670,416	\$791,722	\$779,129
Fisheries Resource											
Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	\$857	n/a	\$26	\$36	n/a	\$526	\$1,061	\$1,171	\$1,216	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>	\$516,400	\$516,400	\$563,175	\$618,675	\$852,060	\$775,597	\$776,400	\$1,020,556	\$1,040,556	\$781,500	\$707,500
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	\$636,400	\$120,000	\$143,000	\$129,000	\$129,000	\$119,200	\$130,068	\$154,000	\$133,900	\$142,000	\$140,000
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a	\$17,791									
Leasing public/tribal land to members of fishing industry <sup>3</sup>	n/a	\$141,894									
Tourship moorage <sup>3</sup>	n/a	\$12,164									
Live aboard fees <sup>3</sup>	n/a	\$5,347									
Penalties and interest <sup>3</sup>	n/a	\$11,607									
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
<b>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$1,666,075</b>	<b>\$1,331,680</b>	<b>\$1,191,242</b>	<b>\$1,368,686</b>	<b>\$1,459,422</b>	<b>\$1,456,822</b>	<b>\$1,554,804</b>	<b>\$1,871,628</b>	<b>\$1,846,043</b>	<b>\$1,716,438</b>	<b>\$1,815,432</b>
<b>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$6,740,793</b>	<b>\$6,388,420</b>	<b>\$6,828,227</b>	<b>\$6,363,770</b>	<b>\$6,892,727</b>	<b>\$7,022,188</b>	<b>\$7,725,220</b>	<b>\$8,077,600</b>	<b>\$8,618,360</b>	<b>\$8,634,238</b>	<b>\$8,221,581</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](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 financial statements. 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	138	137	138	138	136	135	134	135	134	136	137
	Active permits	86	81	82	79	76	76	69	74	72	72	68
	% of permits fished	62%	59%	59%	57%	55%	56%	51%	54%	53%	52%	49%
	Total permit holders	123	123	123	123	122	122	122	122	120	122	124
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Active permits	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
	Total permit holders	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	59	62	63	58	63	64	61	67	67	65	66
	Fished permits	3	3	3	44	54	53	54	56	57	59	58
	% of permits fished	5%	5%	5%	76%	86%	83%	89%	84%	85%	91%	88%
	Total permit holders	56	59	60	56	61	62	59	64	64	63	64
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	212	204	198	185	194	185	180	176	171	155	157
	Fished permits	174	166	171	150	156	147	125	129	130	119	111
	% of permits fished	82%	81%	86%	81%	80%	79%	69%	73%	76%	77%	71%
	Total permit holders	183	175	160	154	162	156	151	151	144	133	135
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	76	82	72	66	71	82	82	84	81	77	82
	Fished permits	34	36	34	31	31	41	34	33	30	31	36
	% of permits fished	44%	43%	47%	46%	43%	50%	41%	39%	37%	40%	43%
	Total permit holders	60	65	59	56	58	65	67	71	70	69	75
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	228	227	221	221	224	217	221	209	209	200	202
	Fished permits	209	204	203	205	213	201	208	199	201	192	188
	% of permits fished	92%	90%	92%	93%	95%	93%	94%	95%	96%	96%	93%
	Total permit holders	226	226	220	219	222	215	220	208	208	199	200
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	123	122	127	120	123	130	127	128	136	144	146
	Fished permits	60	75	86	94	100	94	64	75	100	110	100
	% of permits fished	49%	61%	68%	78%	81%	72%	50%	59%	74%	76%	68%
	Total permit holders	92	93	89	92	91	101	96	97	104	109	100

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	85	85	82	86	86	84	89	84	87	86	87
	Fished permits	80	76	76	80	82	78	86	78	82	80	82
	% of permits fished	94%	89%	93%	93%	95%	93%	97%	93%	94%	93%	94%
	Total permit holders	73	72	72	72	73	72	72	72	69	73	72
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	162	156	145	129	125	125	87	86	79	67	58
	Fished permits	58	45	28	20	14	14	12	10	10	13	9
	% of permits fished	36%	29%	19%	16%	11%	11%	14%	12%	13%	19%	16%
	Total permit holders	125	124	115	109	107	104	74	72	66	55	47
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	2	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	436	437	431	435	441	458	472	477	480	483	492
	Fished permits	252	239	219	218	239	243	270	261	265	272	268
	% of permits fished	58%	55%	51%	50%	54%	53%	57%	55%	55%	56%	54%
	Total permit holders	394	393	374	381	388	405	407	406	396	406	412
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>1,324</i>	<i>1,313</i>	<i>1,276</i>	<i>1,242</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,281</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>1,244</i>	<i>1,243</i>	<i>1,212</i>	<i>1,224</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>835</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>799</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>794</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>65%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>559</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 Petersburg: 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 Petersburg <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Petersburg <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Petersburg <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	529	36	9	613	568	518	21,010,068	\$19,870,902
2001	486	47	11	608	570	474	51,713,786	\$25,683,612
2002	468	48	11	547	552	467	52,578,868	\$22,447,690
2003	433	46	12	556	570	509	96,117,073	\$29,723,698
2004	442	53	11	555	567	559	91,709,368	\$35,899,321
2005	480	49	9	554	577	612	52,054,643	\$31,365,983
2006	489	55	10	539	570	472	25,395,168	\$28,905,904
2007	497	46	10	535	571	484	60,763,200	\$39,461,583
2008	503	59	9	545	591	559	20,146,152	\$32,760,299
2009	487	56	9	542	585	609	46,833,947	\$31,182,680
2010	482	52	8	551	580	605	46,025,419	\$37,340,289

<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.]

<sup>5</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	235	26,393,894	3,473,528
2001	230	26,814,924	3,834,979
2002	229	27,496,194	3,921,367
2003	226	27,633,837	3,926,324
2004	227	28,730,293	4,661,410
2005	216	29,057,828	4,806,283
2006	228	28,754,530	4,648,134
2007	224	28,491,542	4,088,253
2008	215	29,883,605	3,581,884
2009	213	29,671,724	3,040,271
2010	209	29,696,587	2,746,515

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 Petersburg: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	68	27,963,913	2,713,036
2001	67	28,210,358	2,592,005
2002	69	27,553,279	2,496,534
2003	67	27,367,324	2,871,593
2004	69	27,827,093	3,206,213
2005	64	27,267,263	3,058,976
2006	62	25,939,831	2,718,904
2007	61	25,351,552	2,573,562
2008	62	26,940,665	2,533,437
2009	63	26,874,311	2,192,164
2010	64	27,422,822	2,059,608

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 Petersburg: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2005	4	15,201,889	491,302
2006	4	16,442,502	470,488
2007	4	16,442,502	768,954
2008	4	14,693,825	639,426
2009	6	15,031,686	531,062
2010	7	14,825,512	573,533

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.]

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 11  
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Petersburg

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	1,695,334	2,222,295	2,192,897	1,920,683	2,974,363	3,405,014	3,018,583	2,404,833	2,135,155	1,681,068	1,617,886
Herring	-	-	-	-	6,441,467	-	-	-	3,070,737	1,391,480	-
Other	269,851	303,345	209,375	163,338	-	234,247	277,741	223,974	206,281	165,967	157,603
Groundfish											
Other	1,197,585	859,411	967,105	966,430	1,023,937	802,905	351,314	196,182	198,555	110,323	104,653
Shellfish											
Pacific Cod	98,423	77,647	27,191	30,200	42,380	-	-	98,710	31,687	68,797	74,235
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	1,534,652	-	1,736,853	-	-	1,577,749	-	1,731,870	-	1,292,241	-
Salmon	12,829,263	43,103,462	43,280,606	88,566,926	76,483,215	41,748,432	17,103,899	53,058,923	10,106,391	39,982,202	40,040,846
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>17,625,108</i>	<i>46,566,160</i>	<i>48,414,027</i>	<i>91,647,577</i>	<i>86,965,362</i>	<i>47,768,347</i>	<i>20,751,537</i>	<i>57,714,492</i>	<i>15,748,806</i>	<i>44,692,078</i>	<i>41,995,223</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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$4,311,833	\$4,940,532	\$4,826,280	\$5,637,477	\$8,855,014	\$10,368,672	\$11,188,347	\$10,369,573	\$9,171,827	\$5,131,636	\$7,585,300
Herring	-	-	-	-	\$2,941,115	-	-	-	\$3,327,824	\$1,735,778	-
Other	\$148,556	\$180,688	\$125,850	\$99,163	-	\$137,960	\$184,518	\$153,295	\$143,025	\$106,693	\$93,921
Groundfish											
Other	\$582,644	\$395,703	\$483,923	\$831,001	\$809,746	\$1,416,065	\$881,907	\$610,327	\$628,215	\$336,100	\$319,087
Shellfish											
Pacific Cod	\$17,818	\$13,215	\$3,287	\$1,812	\$10,362	-	-	\$25,407	\$6,445	\$30,132	\$30,567
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	\$5,897,764	-	\$5,413,754	-	-	\$4,779,804	-	\$4,918,712	-	\$4,245,110	-
Salmon	\$3,618,514	\$8,695,155	\$5,170,948	\$12,753,086	\$13,634,158	\$9,246,186	\$7,089,023	\$16,109,794	\$8,394,746	\$15,802,925	\$20,237,044
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$14,577,129</i>	<i>\$14,225,292</i>	<i>\$16,024,042</i>	<i>\$19,322,538</i>	<i>\$26,250,396</i>	<i>\$25,948,687</i>	<i>\$19,343,795</i>	<i>\$32,187,107</i>	<i>\$21,672,082</i>	<i>\$27,388,373</i>	<i>\$28,265,919</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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 11  
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Petersburg

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<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	3,769,905	4,231,875	4,918,008	3,499,016	3,357,819	3,386,260	3,343,980	3,453,250	3,056,748	2,512,716	2,315,054
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	3,657,870	3,900,617	4,286,143	4,165,930	5,033,045	5,304,339	5,154,079	4,270,309	4,083,409	3,570,339	3,228,932
Herring	3,713,055	7,538,785	6,606,338	6,101,947	7,624,350	6,786,331	6,855,246	8,997,820	10,123,191	9,503,916	12,151,140
Other	550,518	334,633	244,164	219,171	404,925	432,238	448,711	418,439	371,222	369,658	435,475
Groundfish											
Other	762,418	284,977	627,113	618,712	606,095	409,788	292,517	218,631	217,615	272,035	284,497
Shellfish											
Pacific Cod	11,451,239	10,398,311	11,620,657	8,653,235	11,062,952	8,608,881	9,525,889	8,797,169	10,672,790	12,726,146	15,184,780
Pollock	56,836	-	4,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,698
Sablefish	2,664,994	2,422,380	2,354,106	2,648,661	2,929,411	2,944,671	3,072,623	3,423,660	3,533,135	2,841,692	2,720,381
Salmon	29,663,394	51,682,553	37,143,665	53,815,023	53,382,913	57,201,976	31,551,128	50,326,528	25,401,457	39,073,990	40,998,441
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>56,290,229</i>	<i>80,794,131</i>	<i>67,804,606</i>	<i>79,721,694</i>	<i>84,401,509</i>	<i>85,074,484</i>	<i>60,244,173</i>	<i>79,905,805</i>	<i>57,459,568</i>	<i>70,870,491</i>	<i>77,480,398</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	\$8,097,546	\$8,949,835	\$7,878,123	\$7,247,676	\$6,493,749	\$5,949,901	\$5,884,493	\$7,945,564	\$7,503,026	\$5,553,247	\$5,180,096
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$9,460,889	\$8,236,712	\$9,439,103	\$12,091,023	\$15,149,574	\$16,203,428	\$19,123,601	\$18,547,629	\$17,599,248	\$10,985,862	\$15,167,587
Herring	\$943,525	\$1,895,835	\$1,769,052	\$2,108,202	\$2,728,486	\$2,337,436	\$1,670,204	\$3,838,521	\$5,424,352	\$4,859,169	\$4,755,971
Other	\$343,815	\$192,925	\$154,446	\$126,136	\$189,947	\$241,431	\$256,179	\$258,789	\$234,008	\$236,770	\$210,604
Groundfish											
Other	\$779,647	\$480,944	\$575,098	\$721,602	\$885,971	\$848,514	\$741,172	\$674,329	\$653,251	\$787,684	\$866,064
Shellfish											
Pacific Cod	\$7,176,076	\$5,339,711	\$5,331,005	\$4,818,645	\$5,355,801	\$4,487,084	\$6,539,465	\$7,193,493	\$11,446,953	\$6,517,957	\$7,835,222
Pollock	\$7,481	-	\$493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,961
Sablefish	\$10,094,533	\$7,537,295	\$7,582,603	\$9,434,504	\$8,948,659	\$9,825,462	\$9,547,280	\$9,961,978	\$11,063,260	\$9,391,320	\$10,631,437
Salmon	\$9,538,571	\$11,835,124	\$6,043,832	\$8,942,218	\$11,856,530	\$12,886,394	\$13,332,583	\$17,318,445	\$17,399,754	\$17,280,797	\$20,971,622
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$46,442,082</i>	<i>\$44,468,381</i>	<i>\$38,773,756</i>	<i>\$45,490,006</i>	<i>\$51,608,717</i>	<i>\$52,779,650</i>	<i>\$57,094,978</i>	<i>\$65,738,749</i>	<i>\$71,323,853</i>	<i>\$55,612,805</i>	<i>\$65,651,564</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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

## *Recreational Fishing*

From 2000 to 2010, the number of active sport fish guide businesses located in Petersburg declined from 25 to 17, and the number of licensed sport fish guides present in town declined from 45 to 23. Petersburg residents purchased between 1,407 and 1,683 sportfishing licenses per year, irrespective of point of sale. The number of licenses sold in Petersburg varied from 2,993 to 3,929 per year. The greater number of licenses sold locally than sold to residents reflects the fact that sportfishing draws tourism to the Petersburg area.

Petersburg is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area C – including Kake, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Stikine. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale (Table 11). Between 2000 and 2010, there was much higher saltwater sportfishing activity than in freshwater in this region. On average, Alaska resident anglers fished more days in both freshwater and saltwater than non-Alaska resident anglers, although non-Alaska resident anglers fished more days in some years.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that private anglers in Petersburg target all five species of salmon, steelhead, halibut, rockfish, crab, shrimp, and clams. They also noted that sportfishing activity takes place using private boats and charter boats, and through shore-based fishing. Many private boats are used for sportfishing. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,<sup>100</sup> conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted harvesting of the following species by Petersburg sport fishermen. In freshwater, Chinook, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, smelt, Arctic grayling<sup>101</sup> and northern pike<sup>102</sup> are harvested. In saltwater, all five salmon species, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, and shark are harvested. In addition, the survey noted sport harvest of Dungeness and Tanner crab, hardshell clams, and shrimp.

Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G<sup>103</sup> show that Pacific halibut was by far the most important species targeted by fishing charter trips out of Petersburg, with an average of 2,661 halibut kept and 3,330 released per year, for those years in which information about halibut was reported. Coho salmon were the next most numerous charter catch, averaging 1,054 coho kept per year. In addition, 535 pink and 405 Chinook salmon were kept per year on average. Considering yelloweye, pelagic, and ‘other’ rockfish together, 462 rockfish were also kept per year. Other species that were caught during charter trips out of Petersburg between 2000 and 2010 include lingcod, sablefish, chum and sockeye salmon, and shark.

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<sup>100</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).

<sup>101</sup> Arctic grayling is not found in Southeast Alaska, except for stocked populations in a few lakes in the region. (See ADF&G's *Wildlife Notebook Series: Arctic grayling*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/arctic\\_grayling.pdf](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/arctic_grayling.pdf).) Harvest by Petersburg residents may include fishing on these stocked populations as well as travel to other regions of Alaska for sport fishing.

<sup>102</sup> The range of Northern pike extends only as far south as the Kenai Peninsula (see ADF&G's *Wildlife Notebook Series: Northern Pike*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/northern\\_pike.pdf](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/northern_pike.pdf)), so harvest by Petersburg residents took place outside the local region.

<sup>103</sup> 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. Sport Fishing Trends, Petersburg: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Petersburg <sup>2</sup>
2000	25	45	1,683	2,993
2001	22	41	1,601	3,064
2002	18	41	1,615	3,099
2003	18	40	1,547	3,189
2004	18	40	1,590	3,062
2005	20	40	1,592	3,413
2006	15	31	1,569	3,584
2007	16	30	1,510	3,929
2008	17	29	1,407	3,924
2009	16	26	1,493	3,495
2010	17	23	1,502	3,277

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	13,338	29,430	4,343	6,189
2001	19,144	12,469	4,831	5,255
2002	13,737	23,403	3,468	4,628
2003	12,401	13,077	3,380	7,584
2004	21,412	15,646	4,813	5,848
2005	17,196	15,351	3,835	3,465
2006	20,822	20,572	4,578	3,548
2007	19,957	19,407	4,176	3,226
2008	23,754	16,530	3,043	5,945
2009	19,188	26,448	2,564	6,071
2010	21,290	18,419	3,358	3,955

<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*

Subsistence harvest supplements the diet of local Petersburg residents.<sup>104</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that halibut, salmon, crab, and other shellfish species are some of the most important subsistence resources for Petersburg residents. A household-level subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G in the year 2000 found that 59% of Petersburg households participated in salmon subsistence, 72% participated in halibut subsistence, 69% participated in marine invertebrate subsistence, and 78% participated in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut). The per capita harvest of land and sea-based resources by Petersburg residents in 2000 was estimated to be 492 pounds (Table 12).

Results of the 2000 subsistence survey can be compared to and supplemented by results of an earlier 1987 household-level subsistence ADF&G study. The 1987 survey identified species of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals harvested by Petersburg households that year. The species of marine invertebrates harvested by the greatest percentage of Petersburg households in 1987 included clams (40% of households reported harvest), Dungeness crab (27%), sea urchin, shrimp (24%), Tanner crab (12%), king crab (12%), and octopus (10%). The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Petersburg households included Dolly Varden (37% of households harvested), rockfish (22%), cod (11%), and herring (10%). Species of marine mammal utilized by Petersburg residents in 1987 included harbor seal, though no information was available regarding the percentage of households involved in the harvest of this resource.<sup>105</sup> It is important to note that in many cases, the number of households reporting use of these subsistence resources was greater than the number involved in harvest, indicating the presence of sharing networks in Petersburg.

Data are also available regarding salmon and halibut permits issued between 2000 and 2010. The number of subsistence salmon permits issued per year to Petersburg households declined between 2000 and 2008, from 196 in the year 2000 and 270 in 2001, to 72 in 2007 and 93 in 2008. Sockeye and coho salmon were the two most heavily utilized salmon species during this period, averaging 1,269 and 458 harvested per year, respectively. Some pink, chum, and Chinook salmon were also reported harvested in most years. This information about subsistence harvest of salmon is presented in Table 13. Between 2003 and 2010, the number of Petersburg residents that participated in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program varied between 961 and 1,197, and the number of SHARC cards returned each year varied between 291 and 482. The greatest subsistence harvest of halibut was reported in 2004, when 95,712 pounds of halibut were harvested on 482 SHARC cards (Table 14).

Information is also available regarding marine mammal harvest by residents of Petersburg between 2000 and 2010. According to data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ADF&G, this harvest focused primarily on sea otter and harbor seal. No information was reported by management agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, walrus, sea lion, or spotted seal between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

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<sup>104</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>105</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, Petersburg: 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	59%	72%	n/a	69%	78%	492
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, Petersburg: 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>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	196	191	17	152	288	42	1,000	n/a	n/a
2001	270	268	12	68	844	234	1,672	n/a	n/a
2002	232	223	2	26	770	18	2,298	n/a	n/a
2003	268	262	6	86	620	106	3,452	n/a	n/a
2004	146	144	1	71	366	24	1,974	n/a	n/a
2005	88	84	1	12	305	116	165	n/a	n/a
2006	83	83	2	13	171	60	408	n/a	n/a
2007	72	46	n/a	42	179	24	296	n/a	n/a
2008	93	91	4	14	575	23	153	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, Petersburg: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	1,047	415	55,718
2004	1,187	482	95,712
2005	1,197	436	61,685
2006	1,082	426	53,682
2007	1,123	386	47,517
2008	985	394	46,600
2009	1,041	418	46,766
2010	961	291	48,357

*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, Petersburg: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	n/a
2002	n/a	22	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	n/a
2003	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a
2004	n/a	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a
2005	n/a	63	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a
2007	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	13	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> 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.