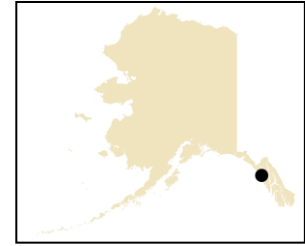


Pelican (PELL-ih-kun)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Pelican is located on the northwest coast of Chichagof Island, 10 miles south along Lisianski Inlet from its mouth at Cross Sound. The community lies 80 miles north of Sitka and 70 miles west of Juneau. Most of the community is built on pilings over the tidelands. Sunnyside and Phonograph are two residential areas neighboring Pelican on either side with close ties to the community. Pelican is located in the Sitka Recording District and the Hoonah-Angoon Census Area. The City encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 88 inhabitants in Pelican, making it the 256th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. The town first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1940 with 48 inhabitants. The population increased steadily until 1990. According to the U.S. Decennial Census, between 1990 and 2010, the population declined by 60.4%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of Pelican decreased by 25.2%, although the average annual growth rate over this period was 0.77%, reflecting small increases in population in some years despite the overall decreasing trend.

According to a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that seasonal workers or transients are present in Pelican between May and September each year, and the community's population peaks between June and August. They also indicated that population fluctuations in Pelican are mostly driven by employment in fishing sectors. The population decline since the 1990s is largely attributable to changes in commercial seafood processing activities and seafood harvesting regulations.³

In 2010, a majority of Pelican residents identified themselves as White (59.1%), along with 34.1% who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native, and 6.8% identifying with two or more races. In 2010, 1.1% of Pelican residents also identified themselves as Hispanic. The percentage of the Pedro Bay population identifying themselves as White decreased by 13.3% between 2000 and 2010, and the percentage identifying as American Indian and Alaska Natives increased by 12.6%. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010 the average household size in Pelican was 2.15, a decrease from 2.3 persons per

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

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

³ City of Pelican. 2005. *Coastal Management Plan: Concept Approved Plan*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from <http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalPlans/Pelican/Final%20Draft%20Plan.pdf>.

household in 1990 and 2000. The total number of occupied households in Pelican decreased overtime along with the population, from 81 in 1990 and 70 in 2000, to 41 in 2010. Of the 77 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 32.5% were owner-occupied, 20.8% were renter-occupied, and 46.8% were vacant or used only seasonally. In 1990, 36 Pelican residents lived in group quarters. This number declined to two by 2000, and in 2010 no Pelican residents lived in group quarters.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	222	-
2000	163	-
2001	-	159
2002	-	115
2003	-	112
2004	-	117
2005	-	114
2006	-	106
2007	-	108
2008	-	112
2009	-	122
2010	88	-

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

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

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

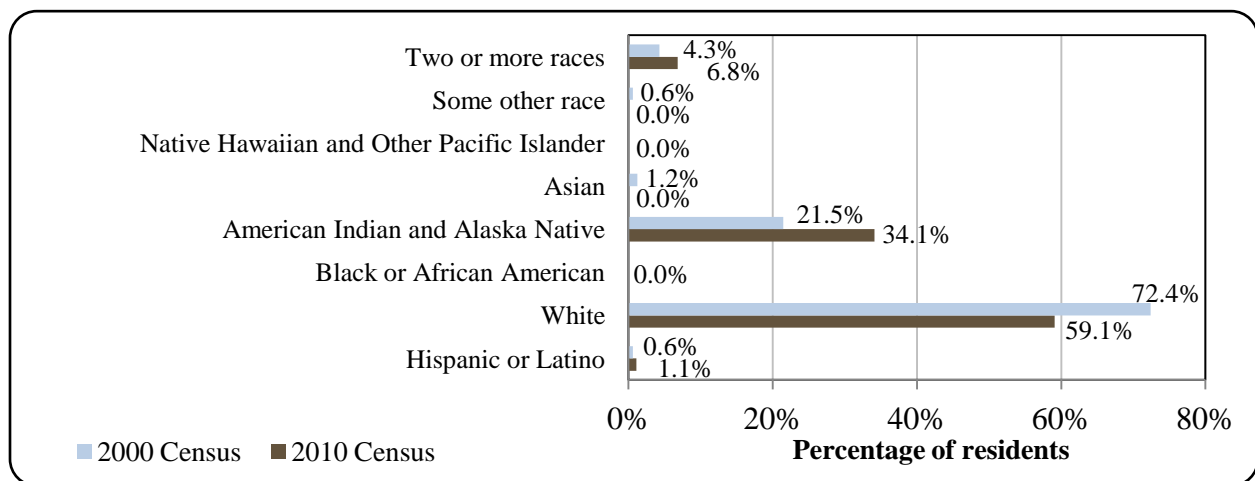
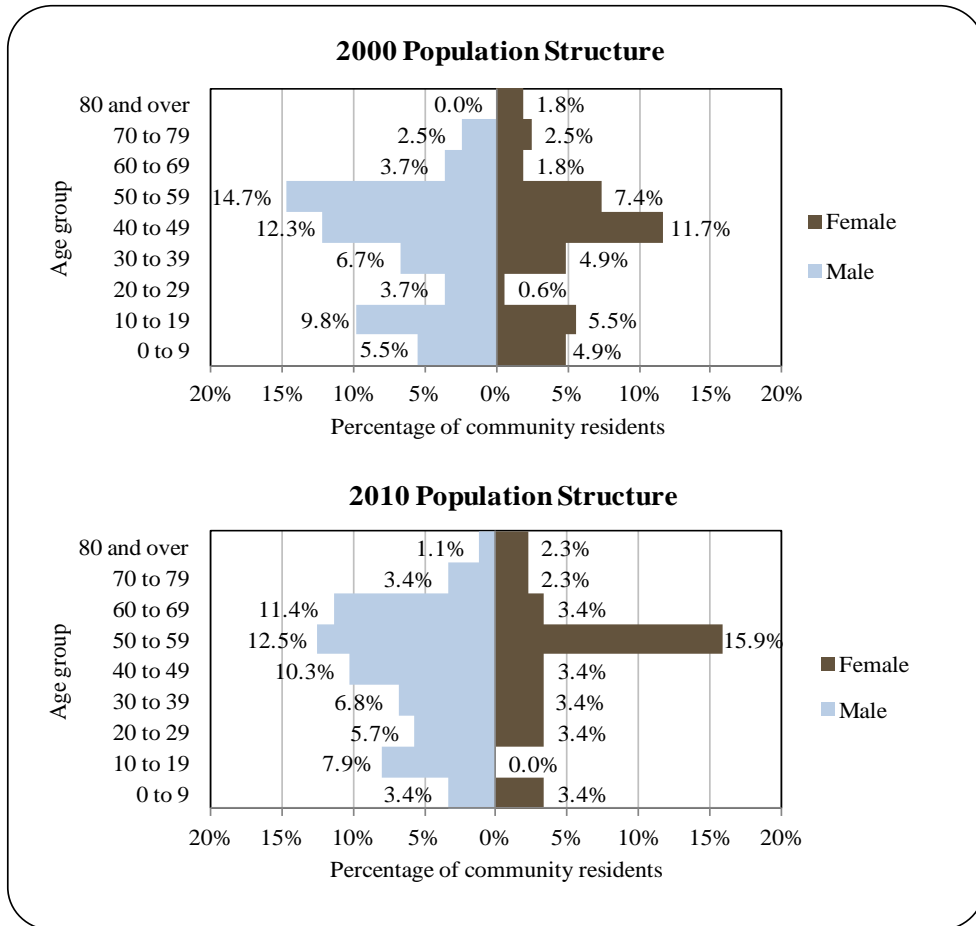


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Pelican Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In 2010, the gender makeup in Pelican was 62.5% male and 37.5% female, much less gender balanced than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% males and 48% females in 2010. The median age in Pelican was 55.5 years in 2010, much higher than the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the only age groups in which the gender distribution was balanced were ages 0-9, 50-59, and age 70 and older. In 2010, 23.8% of Pelican residents were age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Pelican in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),⁴ 95.1% of Pelican 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, 4.9% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 0% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 32.1% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall;

⁴ 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.

0% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 22.2% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 12.3% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Hoonah and Angoon Tlingit used this northern portion of Chichagof Island for seasonal subsistence hunting, fishing, and collecting activities.⁵ Some gold mining activity took place in Lisianski Inlet in the early 1930s. The Apex-El Nido mine produced 50,000 ounces of gold, but production was winding down by the time Pelican was settled in the 1930s.^{6,7} A cold storage plant was the first developed at this site in 1938. A Finnish man named Kalle (Charley) Raataikainen bought fish in this area, which he transported to Sitka. He chose this protected inlet as an ideal cold storage site and named the place after his fish-packing vessel, "The Pelican."⁸ At the end of the 1938 fishing season, Raataikainen towed his two fish-buying scows to the site and beached them. One was converted into a cookhouse, and the other into a warehouse. The first buildings constructed in Pelican were a Finnish sauna and the Raatikainen home. Soon the Pelican Cold Storage Company was incorporated,⁹ and the community of Pelican grew around the cold storage operation. In addition to the sauna, a store, office, sawmill, and post office had been erected by 1939. A school and cannery were developed in the 1940s, and the City was incorporated in 1943.¹⁰ The sawmill operated until about 1957.¹¹

Today, Pelican remains a fishing community. The economy is highly dependent on commercial salmon fishing, crabbing, and longline fisheries for halibut and sablefish.¹² Pelican Seafoods, Inc., the cold storage facility originally developed by Raataikainen, has been in a state of flux since the 1990s and its future is currently uncertain (see *Processing Plants* section).¹³ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the plant most recently closed in 2008, and indicated that reopening the plant is a key challenge for the future of Pelican's fishing economy. Most people in Pelican rely on subsistence resources as an important part of their lifestyle. The community has seen increasing activity in the visitor industry and from recreational boaters. There is a seasonal population influx of commercial fishermen and seasonal residents. A boardwalk serves as the town's main thoroughfare, due to the lack of flat land.¹⁴

⁵ U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations*. Volume III: Appendix C – Part 2. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_III.pdf.

⁶ Szumigala, D.J., L.A. Harbo, and J.N. Adleman. *Alaska's Mineral Industry 2010*. Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources and Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Special Report 65.

⁷ Carson, Norm. (2009). *A Glimpse of Pelican's Beginning*. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from <http://www.pelican.net/history.html>.

⁸ 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.

⁹ City of Pelican. 2005. *Coastal Management Plan: Concept Approved Plan*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from <http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalPlans/Pelican/Final%20Draft%20Plan.pdf>.

¹⁰ See footnote 8.

¹¹ See footnote 9.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ See footnote 8.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Natural Resources and Environment

Pelican has a maritime climate characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Summer temperatures range from 51 to 62 °F on average, and winter temperatures range from 21 to 39 °F. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -3 to 84 °F. Annual precipitation averages 127 inches, with 120 inches of snow. During winter months, fog, high winds, and high seas can limit access to the community.¹⁵

Chichagof Island is very mountainous, with features typical of recently glaciated terrain, including rugged mountains and steep-sided, U-shaped valleys and stream courses. In Lisianski Inlet, the terrain rises to over 3,000 feet above sea level within several miles of the coast.¹⁶ Pelican is located at the base of a nearly vertical escarpment. Pelican Creek is the only significant natural drainage near the City. The Creek serves as a source for both drinking water and hydroelectric power.¹⁷ The most significant river in the area is the Lisianski River, which empties into the Inlet at its southern terminus, approximately 11 miles southeast of Pelican. The flatter areas along the coast are primarily around the estuaries and tidal flats. Muskeg is a typical ecosystem in the region.¹⁸

Pelican is located adjacent to Tongass National Forest lands. Approximately 95% of Southeast Alaska is federal land, of which 80% is part of the National Forest. At 16.8 million acres, the Tongass is the largest National Forest in the U.S. 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.¹⁹

Protected areas near Pelican include the West Chichigof-Yakobi Wilderness, the Pleasant/Lemesurier/Inian Islands Wilderness, and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. The West Chichigof-Yakobi Wilderness Area was designated in 1980 under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The Wilderness Area encompasses 265,286 acres of western Chichigof Island and Yakobi Island, with its eastern boundary located directly across Lisianski Inlet from Pelican. The West Chichigof-Yakobi Wilderness is characterized by intricate bays, lagoons, estuaries, muskeg meadows, and natural hot springs.²⁰ North of Pelican, a group of islands in Cross Sound make up the Pleasant/Lemesurier/Inian Islands Wilderness. This Wilderness Area, totaling 23,151 acres, was designated in 1990.²¹

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, also established in 1980 under ANILCA, is located to the north of Pelican, across Cross Sound from the entrance to Lisianski Inlet. The

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ See footnote 5.

¹⁷ City of Pelican. 1998. *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved March 15, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Pelican-CP-1998.pdf>.

¹⁸ See footnote 5.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *West Chichigof- Yakobi Wilderness*. Retrieved June 28, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/resources/wilderness/chic.pdf.

²¹ U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *Pleasant/Lemesurier/Inian Islands Wilderness*. Retrieved June 28, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/forest_facts/resources/wilderness/pleasant.pdf.

glacier extended all the way to the mouth of Glacier Bay in 1794, when Captain George Vancouver explored the region. Today, the Bay provides a laboratory for scientists to study the way the landscape and animal and plant communities return to areas of the land and sea so recently covered by glaciers. A diversity of land and marine mammals, birds and fish are present in the Park, including humpback, gray, and minke whales, orca whales, Dall's porpoise, harbor porpoise, Steller sea lions, harbor seals, sea otters, moose, bear, wolves, coyotes, mountain goats, smaller furbearers, 240 species of birds, and almost 200 species of fish.²²

In addition, the U.S. Forest Service manages the central and northern portions of Chichigof Island under land-use designation II (LUD II). These areas are “permanently managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland characteristics. Unlike wilderness, limited development is permitted under certain circumstances (including water and power, mining, habitat and transportation developments.”²³ A large portion of the Chichigof Roadless Area is made up by LUD II-designated lands.²⁴ A total of 50 identified recreation places are located throughout this Roadless Area, including sites used for hiking, dispersed camping, big game hunting, marine viewing, beachcombing, saltwater kayaking, and saltwater shore fishing. Other activities include stream fishing, picnicking, nature study, viewing scenery, small game hunting, lake fishing, flightseeing, waterfowl hunting, beach related waterplay, canoeing, viewing wildlife and fish, powerboat use, gathering of forest products, and cross-country skiing. Established trails are present between Lisianski Inlet and North Hoonah Sound, and between Lisianski Strait and Takanis Bay.²⁵

Mineral resources that have been identified in Lisianski Inlet include mineralization of nickel, copper, and cobalt at Bohemia Basin, and gold and tungsten deposits at the Apex-El Nido mine. Bohemia Basin has not been developed. The Apex-El Nido mine historically produced more than 50,000 ounces of gold.²⁶ Much of this production occurred prior to Pelican's establishment in 1938.²⁷

Natural hazards in Pelican include high risk of severe weather – including wind and heavy precipitation – flooding, erosion, landslides, avalanche, earthquake, and drought, as well as medium risk from wildfire and tsunami and seiche events, and low risk of impacts from volcanic activity.²⁸ Since the 1980s, the State of Alaska has issued disaster declarations for Pelican four times. In 1986, a windstorm destroyed the roof of the Pelican public school. In 1996, a severe storm led to sustained erosion of Pelican Creek and around the bridge that crosses Pelican Creek. In 2005, a strong winter storm and record rainfall led to widespread damage in

²² National Park Service. (2011). *Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve*. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/glba/>.

²³ U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations. Volume I: Final SEIS Appendix A, B, D, E*. Retrieved April 25, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_I.pdf.

²⁴ U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations*. Volume III: Appendix C – Part 2. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_III.pdf.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Szumigala, D.J., L.A. Harbo, and J.N. Adleman. *Alaska's Mineral Industry 2010*. Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources and Alaska Dept. of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Special Report 65.

²⁷ Carson, Norm. (2009). *A Glimpse of Pelican's Beginning*. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from <http://www.pelican.net/history.html>.

²⁸ State of Alaska. 2002. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

northern Southeast Alaska, including coastal flooding, landslides and property damage, requiring relocation of some residents. In 2009, Pelican received 10 inches of rain within one 48-hour period, causing severe flooding and damaging the water supply system and the hydroelectric facility.²⁹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Pelican as of June 2012.³⁰

Current Economy

Commercial fishing is the mainstay of Pelican's economy. In 2010, 38 residents held commercial fishing permits. The commercial fishing sector provides most employment opportunities.³¹ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that salmon, halibut and sablefish are the most important local fisheries, and that the local economy also depends heavily on the sportfishing industry. Crab species also account for significant commercial value in Pelican. Pelican was originally selected as a site for a cold storage due to its proximity to the rich Fairweather fishing grounds in the Gulf of Alaska, and the town grew alongside the cold storage and cannery.³² Today, most people in Pelican still make their living from commercial fishing, but the future of the processing facility is uncertain. In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders noted that the processing facility closed most recently in 2008, and that a central goal for the future of Pelican's economy is to find a way to make it operational again (see *Processing Plants* section).

In addition to fishing sectors, several businesses in Pelican cater to the visitor industry. The Pelican Utility District, which owns the electric utility and fuel company, also employs some residents, and the City and school provide year-round employment for several residents as well.³³ Other top employers in Pelican in 2010 included Kake Tribal Corporation, transportation and health services, and the State of Alaska.³⁴ In the face of uncertainty and instability in fishing and processing sectors, Pelican's local economy is challenged to grow and diversify, and to gain more permanent residents. One goal is to recover Pelican's role as a center for fishing, fish processing, mariculture, and services for the fishing industry in the Cross Sound area. Other goals include expansion of transportation and communication services, development of small-scale tourism, continued government services, and mining industry support services. It is important to note that subsistence harvest is also important for local residents.³⁵

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,³⁶ in 2010, the per capita

²⁹ Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. (2010). *State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 12, 2012 from <http://www.ready.alaska.gov/plans/mitigationplan.htm>.

³⁰ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

³¹ 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.

³² City of Pelican. 2005. *Coastal Management Plan: Concept Approved Plan*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from <http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalPlans/Pelican/Final%20Draft%20Plan.pdf>.

³³ See footnote 31.

³⁴ 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/>.

³⁵ See footnote 32.

³⁶ 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)

income in Pelican was estimated to be \$34,520 and the median household income was estimated to be \$44,750. This represents a small increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$29,347 and \$48,750, respectively). However, if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³⁷ income is revealed to have decreased, from a real per capita income of \$38,591 and real median household income of \$64,106 in 2000. In 2010, Pelican ranked 32nd of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 163rd in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

Although Pelican's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,³⁸ additional evidence for an even larger decrease in per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Pelican in 2010 is \$9,655.³⁹ Despite this apparent decline in per capita income in Pelican, the community was not recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission.⁴⁰ It is important to note that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a smaller percentage of Pelican's population (52.9%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force compared to the percentage estimated to be in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, no Pelican residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the local unemployment rate was estimated to be 3.4%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment based on the ALARI database suggests a higher unemployment rate of 18.3% in 2010, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.⁴¹

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of Pelican's workforce was estimated to be employed in the private sector (60.5%), along with 32.6% in the public sector and 7% estimated to be self-employed. Of the 43 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (25.6%), construction (18.6%), agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (14%), manufacturing (11.6%), wholesale trade (11.6%), and educational services, health care, and social assistance (11.6%). However, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing and forestry industries is likely underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

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>.

³⁷ 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>).

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ See footnotes 34 and 36.

⁴⁰ Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

⁴¹ See footnote 34.

This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 41 employed residents in Pelican in 2010, of which 63.4% were employed in local government, 12.2% in state government, 9.8% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 7.3% in education and health services, and 7.3% in leisure and hospitality.⁴² As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

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

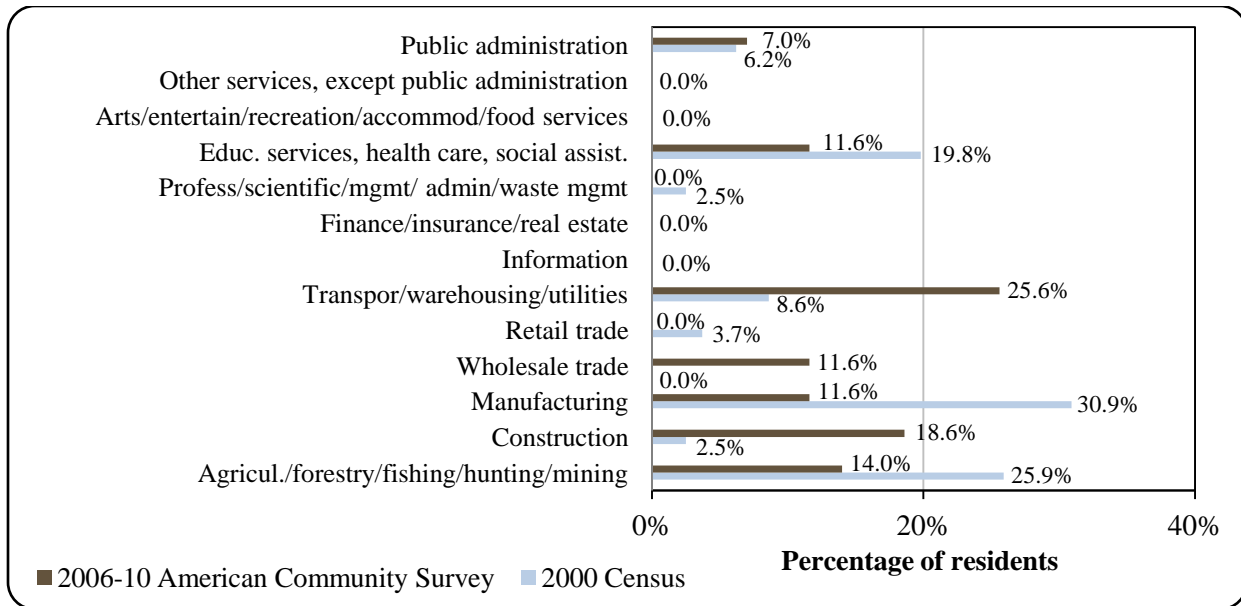
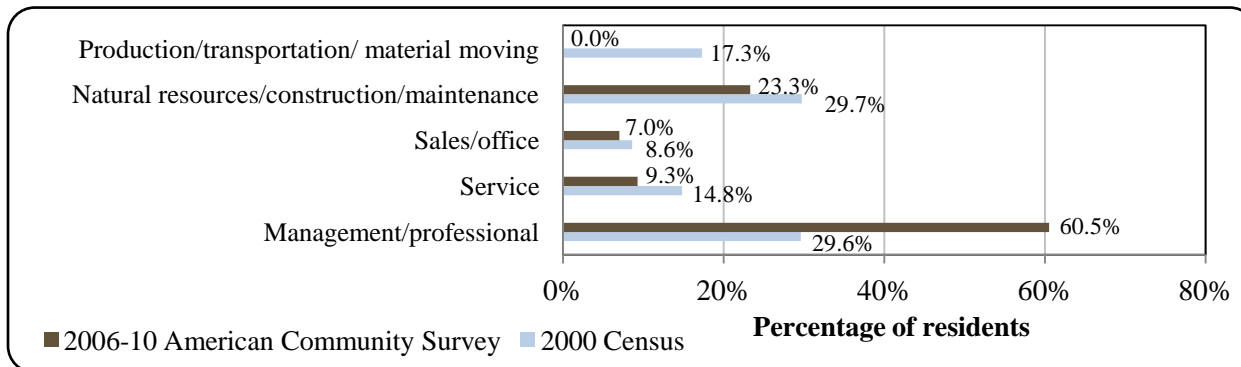


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2006-2010, Pelican (U.S. Census).



⁴² 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/>.

Governance

Pelican is a 1st Class City, and is not located in an organized borough. The City was incorporated in 1943 and has a Strong Mayor form of government, with a seven-person city council including the Mayor, a five-person advisory school board, a five-person planning and zoning commission, and a number of municipal employees. The City administers a 4% sales tax, 7.0 mills property tax, and 6% bed tax.⁴³ Between 2000 and 2010, municipal revenue in Pelican fluctuated between a low of \$250,581 in 2000 and a high of \$537,221 in 2009. Between 2000 and 2006, sales tax revenue made up 16.3% of municipal revenue on average, with a low of 7.2% in 2010 and a high of 22.2% in 2002. Pelican received State Revenue Sharing contributions of approximately \$20,000 per year between 2000 and 2003, and Community Revenue Sharing contributions of just over \$100,000 per year in 2009 and 2010.

Between 2000 and 2010, Pelican also received a total of over \$4 million in fisheries-related grants. These included four grants from the Division of Community and Regional Affairs, a division within the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) in 2000 (\$20,000 for development of a harbor revitalization engineering plan), 2001 (\$25,321 for work float and dock harbor rejuvenation), 2002 (\$22,110 for breakwater expansion and remodel), and 2007 (\$465,866 for construction of harbor tee floats). In addition, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities awarded Pelican \$1,451,142 in 2002 for the boat harbor project, the Denali Commission provided \$1,018 in 2007 toward harbor rehabilitation and \$100,000 in 2009 for harbor tee float construction, and several additional grants were received in 2004 for the harbor project and a Bohemia Basin dock project. Information about selected aspects of Pelican's municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

Pelican was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is not federally recognized as a Native village,⁴⁴ although Native residents in Pelican comprise approximately one-fourth of the population, and are represented by a local Tlingit and Haida Community Council.⁴⁵ The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in Sitka and Juneau. The Southeast Regional office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources is located in Juneau, along with a DNR Public Information Center. The Alaska Regional Office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is located in Juneau, along with NMFS enforcement headquarters and the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories. Offices of the DCCED and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are also located in Juneau.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ City of Pelican. 2005. *Coastal Management Plan: Concept Approved Plan*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from <http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalPlans/Pelican/Final%20Draft%20Plan.pdf>.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$250,581	\$43,335	\$21,688	\$20,000
2001	\$280,950	\$58,207	\$20,872	\$25,321
2002	\$385,159	\$85,568	\$20,872	\$1,473,252
2003	\$466,276	\$46,570	\$21,015	n/a
2004	\$384,600	\$57,253	n/a	\$1,320,000
2005	\$317,774	\$42,428	n/a	n/a
2006	\$315,790	\$58,501	n/a	n/a
2007	\$356,220	\$61,438	n/a	\$466,884
2008	\$290,990	\$77,604	n/a	n/a
2009	\$537,221	\$58,601	\$101,765	\$100,000
2010	\$420,540	\$30,383	\$102,118	\$655,000

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

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

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

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

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Pelican is dependent on float planes and the Alaska Marine Highway System ferry for travel. Daily scheduled air taxi services are available from Juneau. As of June 2012, a roundtrip between Pelican and Juneau by float plane was \$340,⁴⁶ and roundtrip between Juneau and Anchorage was \$353.⁴⁷ Facilities include a small boat harbor with a seaplane dock and state ferry terminal. The ferry provides two monthly departures to Juneau during summer months and one monthly departure during winter.⁴⁸ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, water taxi service is also available to Pelican. Barge service is available only on an as-needed basis. During winter months, fog, high winds, and high seas can limit access to the community. No paved roads are present in Pelican, and a boardwalk serves as the town's main thoroughfare due to the lack of flat land.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Alaska Seaplane Services website. (n.d.). Scheduled flights. Retrieved June 28, 2012 from <http://www.flyalaskaseaplanes.com/>.

⁴⁷ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴⁸ See footnote 43.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

Facilities

Water in Pelican is derived from a dam and reservoir on Pelican Creek. Water is chlorinated and distributed to homes through a piped water system operated by the City of Pelican. The City also operates a piped sewer system, including a 10,000-gallon community septic tank for sewage collection. The City provides garbage collection and recycling services, and a burnbox at the unpermitted landfill. As of March 2012, electricity was provided in Pelican by a diesel powerhouse while renovations and repairs were being completed on the hydroelectric power station on Pelican Creek.⁵⁰ The hydroelectric plant was damaged during a heavy storm in 2009.⁵¹ As of March 2012, ownership of the Pelican Utility Company was still in transition from Kake Tribal Corporation to the City of Pelican pending review of the certification transfer request by the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA).⁵² Police services are provided by a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) stationed in Pelican.⁵³ The nearest state trooper post is located in Juneau.⁵⁴ Fire and rescue services are provided by Pelican Volunteer Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS).⁵⁵

Additional community facilities include a library, city hall and apartment, city holding cell, community center, fire department building and apartment, public safety building and apartment, recycling building, city warehouse and shop, public library and school library, and a school gymnasium. Internet and telephone service is available in Pelican, but there is no local cable provider.⁵⁶ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that improvements are currently in progress for broadband internet, water and sewer pipelines, sewage and water treatment, and the hydroelectric facility.

Regarding fisheries-related facilities, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that over 2,000 feet of dock space is available for moorage of permanent vessels, approximately 1,500 feet of dock space is available for transient vessel moorage, and the harbor can accommodate vessels of up to 90-110 feet in length. They also indicated that, within the last 10 years, new dock space and pilings have been installed, a barge landing area was completed, a fish cleaning area was added, new fuel tanks, electricity, and water service were added at the harbor, and further improvements to the dock are expected to be completed within the next 10 years. They also reported the presence of the following fisheries-related services in the community: a fish processing plant, fishing lodges, sale of fishing gear and tackle, ice sales and boat fuel sales, boat repair (electrical, welding, mechanical services, machine shop, and hydraulics), and tidal grids for small boats. Fishing related bookkeeping services are also available locally. For fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Pelican, community leaders indicated that residents typically go to nearby cities of Juneau or Sitka.

⁵⁰ Personal communication with City of Pelican staff, March 20, 2012.

⁵¹ Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (2010). *State of Alaska Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 12, 2012 from <http://www.ready.alaska.gov/plans/mitigationplan.htm>.

⁵² See footnote 50.

⁵³ Dept. of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers. *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

⁵⁴ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety. 2012. *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

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

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

Medical Services

The Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC), a non-profit tribal health consortium serving the Native people of Southeast Alaska,⁵⁷ operates community and family services in Pelican. The SEARHC clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center and a Community Health Aide Program site. Alternate health care is provided by Pelican Volunteer Fire & Emergency Medical Services. Emergency services have marine, floatplane, and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers.⁵⁸ The nearest hospitals are located in Juneau and Sitka.

Educational Opportunities

One school is present in Pelican. The Pelican School serves Kindergarten through 12th grade. As of 2011, 18 students were enrolled and there were 2 teachers.⁵⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

The Pelican area was historically used by the Hoonah and Angoon Tlingit for seasonal subsistence hunting, fishing, and collecting activities.⁶⁰ Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s.⁶¹ The first commercial salteries on northern Chichagof Island were established at Idaho Inlet in 1884, and at Basket and Saltery Bays in the early 1900s.⁶² In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.⁶³ Pelican was established by a fish buyer named Kalle (Charley) Raataikainen who arrived on his fish-packing vessel, the “Pelican” in the 1930s. A cold storage plant was the first development at the site in 1938, and the community of Pelican grew around this operation. A cannery was built in the 1940s.⁶⁴ The original cold storage and processing facility still exist in Pelican, but has been closed since 2008 and its future is currently in question (see *Processing Plants* section).

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, Pelican residents are most

⁵⁷ Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (2011). *About SEARHC*. Retrieved March 20, 2012 from http://www.searhc.org/about/searhc_history.php.

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁶⁰ U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations*. Volume III: Appendix C – Part 2. Retrieved March 16, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_III.pdf.

⁶¹ 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/afbr/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁶² See footnote 60.

⁶³ 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>.

⁶⁴ See footnote 58.

engaged in fisheries for salmon, halibut, and sablefish. Crab and herring fisheries have also been important in Pelican historically. Fishing areas in Cross Sound, outside waters off Chichagof and Yakobi Islands, and the Gulf of Alaska, including the Fairweather Grounds, attract fishermen from throughout Southeast Alaska. Pelican's proximity to these fishing grounds gave it an advantage over other ports during derby fisheries openings that took place before halibut and sablefish fisheries management shifted to a catch share system.⁶⁵ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders expressed the opinion that the shift to halibut and sablefish catch share programs was an important factor contributing to relocation of the fishing fleet away from Pelican. An increasing emphasis on the fresh fish market as a result of the increasing availability of farmed salmon also made it difficult for Pelican's seafood plant to compete, given lack of a terrestrial airstrip and refrigerated van capacity.⁶⁶

Bait herring fisheries were most active in the area between 1960s and 1990s. Prior to the closure of Pelican's seafood plant, roe herring harvested in waters near Ketchikan, Sitka, and in Prince of Wales Sound was processed in Pelican. Crab was also processed locally between 1975 and 1997, after a remodel of the old Pelican cold storage cannery in 1974. A majority of the crab delivered in Pelican was from boats fishing in Glacier Bay. With the closure of Glacier Bay to the commercial Dungeness crab fishery in 1997, Pelican's crab processing came to an end.⁶⁷ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders expressed that the closure of Glacier Bay to commercial crab harvest was another primary factor contributing to relocation of the fishing fleet away from Pelican.

Declining salmon prices in the late 1990s and early 2000s resulting from changing regulations and the advent of farmed salmon on the market led many salmon trollers to diversify their fishing operations. Many geared up for other fisheries such as halibut and sablefish, and some began to incorporate work in the charter fishing industry.⁶⁸ The percentage of salmon permits saw a decreasing trend until 2003, but rebounded slightly in the second half of the decade (see *Commercial Fishing* section), and after the initial increase in sportfishing activity in the early 2000s, the number of sport fish guide businesses and registered sport fish guides living in Pelican has been decreasing (see *Recreational Fishing* section). This may be due to population declines and/or a renewed focus on salmon trolling.

Pelican 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." Pelican is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and participates through the non-profit Pelican Fishing Corporation. The CQE non-profit was established at the recommendation of the City of Pelican. As of Fall 2013, the Pelican Fishing Corporation had not yet purchased any commercial halibut IFQ or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits for lease to eligible community members. However, the non-profit had acquired four halibut charter permits for lease to community members.⁶⁹ Pelican is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota program.

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that Pelican participates in fisheries management processes in Alaska through a representative that attends

⁶⁵ City of Pelican. 2005. *Coastal Management Plan: Concept Approved Plan*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from <http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalPlans/Pelican/Final%20Draft%20Plan.pdf>.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council meetings and/or Board of Fisheries meetings, a representative that participates in the Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council process, and information provided by the Southeast Conference on fisheries management issues.

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list noted one registered processing plant in Pelican. Cross Sound Seafoods processes Chinook and coho salmon.⁷⁰ According to a survey of processing plants conducted by the AFSC in 2011, the plant is a small family-owned business that began operations in 2007 and primarily provides tender services.

Although not currently in operation, it is important to note that Pelican Seafoods, a cold storage and seafood processing facility, has operated in Pelican since it began operations in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The plant was originally built and operated by Kalle Raataikainen, a Finnish fish-buyer from Sitka who was Pelican's first resident.⁷¹ The original facility was renovated in 1974. Between the late 1980s and 1995, the plant was operated by a Japanese company called Kaioh Suisan. It was set to close in 1995, but Kake Tribal Corporation, the Native village corporation for the Tlingit village of Kake, Alaska, bought it at that time.⁷² Kake Tribal Corporation's lack of success operating the plant, along with its 1999 bankruptcy, led to its sale to Ed Bahrt & Associates LLC in 2006. However, Bahrt failed to make payments on the purchase.⁷³ In 2010, the City of Pelican acquired the plant, after foreclosure on Ed Bahrt & Associates and by jumping in line ahead of Kake Tribal Corporation to acquire it. Pelican Seafoods has been closed since 2008, and the City of Pelican is exploring options for resuming operations. Their first goal is to restore services for fishing vessels such as the ice plant and laundry facilities.⁷⁴ The City is in the process of renovating the local hydroelectric plant after it sustained damages in a 2009 storm.⁷⁵ These improvements are expected to result in reduced electrical costs, increasing the potential for the plant to reopen in the future under new ownership.⁷⁶

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, Pelican received between \$12,046 and \$94,011 per year in revenue from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. From 2002 to 2009, an average of \$250 per year was also earned from the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that 2010 annual revenue earned by public

⁷⁰ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. 2005. *Suppliers Directory*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from <http://alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/>.

⁷¹ 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.

⁷² See footnote 65.

⁷³ Forgey, Pat. September 16, 2009. "Pelican Seafoods foreclosure auction delayed." *Juneau Empire*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from http://juneauempire.com/stories/091609/loc_493775668.shtml.

⁷⁴ Forgey, Pat. October 5, 2010. "Pelican Seafoods plant foreclosed by city." *Juneau Empire*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from http://juneauempire.com/stories/100510/loc_716107311.shtml.

⁷⁵ Personal communication with City of Pelican staff, March 20, 2012.

⁷⁶ Schoenfeld, Ed. October 7, 2012. "Pelican forecloses on town's seafood plant." *KSTK, Sitka*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from http://kstk.org/modules/local_news/index.php?op=sideBlock&syndicated=true&ID=1447.

moorage facilities amounted to \$57,000. This information is presented in Table 3.⁷⁷

According to an interview with Pelican Mayor Patricia Phillips in 2009, the closure of Pelican Seafoods led to loss of fish tax and sales tax revenue for the City. The processing plant had also been the largest customer for the city electrical utility, Pelican Utility Company.⁷⁸

Commercial Fishing

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that salmon, halibut, and sablefish are the most important local fisheries. They noted that salmon trolling takes place from March to November each year, and halibut and sablefish longlining takes place from April to November. In addition to these important fisheries, Pelican residents also held permits in crab, groundfish, ‘other shellfish’, and herring fisheries between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4). During the 2000-2010 period, Pelican residents participated in state and federal fisheries as permit, quota share account, and crew license holders, vessel owners, and employees and/or owners of fish buyer or processing companies.

In 2010, 43 Pelican residents held a total of 70 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. Of these, 47 (67.1%) were held in salmon fisheries, and 26 of these were actively fished in 2010 (55%); 7 statewide halibut longline permits were held by Pelican residents, of which 5 were actively fished (71%); 5 of 6 sablefish longline permits were actively fished in 2010 (83%); 1 of 8 groundfish permits was actively fished (13%); 0 of 1 crab permit was actively fished (0%); and 0 of 1 herring permit was actively fished in 2010. In 2010, groundfish permits were held in Gulf of Alaska hand troll, longline, and mechanical jig fisheries, as well as the statewide hand troll fishery. Earlier in the decade, groundfish permits were also held for statewide lingcod hand troll, dinglebar troll, and longline fisheries, and demersal shelf rockfish hand troll/hand line, dinglebar troll, and longline fisheries. In 2010, the crab permit was held in the Tanner crab pot gear fishery, and the herring permit was held in the Southeast purse seine foot/bait fishery. Earlier in the decade, crab permits were also held in the Southeast red/blue king and Dungeness crab fisheries, and permits were also held for ‘other shellfish’ in the octopus/squid pot gear, shrimp pot gear, and sea cucumber dive gear fisheries.

Salmon permit numbers remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, with a slight increase in total permits held and the percentage of permits actively fished. In contrast, numbers of halibut, sablefish, and groundfish permits declined substantially over the period. One herring permit was held in all years between 2000 and 2010, but was not actively fished in any year. The number of crab permits held and percentage that were actively fished decreased between 2001 and 2010. The last year during the 2000-2010 period in which an ‘other shellfish’ permit was held by a Pelican resident was 2008, and the permit was not actively fished that year. Information about CFEC permits held by Pelican residents is presented in Table 4.

Pelican residents also held federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits and Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, 13 Pelican residents held a total of 15 LLP permits in federal groundfish fisheries. Of these, two were actively fished that year (13%). This represents a decline from the year 2000, when 27 permits were held by 22

⁷⁷ 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.

⁷⁸ Forgey, Pat. September, 2009. “Kake Tribal Corporation to reacquire fish processing plant in default.” *Indian Country News*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from http://indiancountrynews.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=7347&Itemid=84.

residents, of which five were actively fished that year (18%). In 2010, six Pelican residents held a total of six FFP permits, of which three were actively fished. This represents a decrease in total permits and permit holders (from 10 permits and permit holders in 2000), but an increase in the percentage of permits actively fished. Between 2000 and 2010, no LLP permits were held in federal crab fisheries. Information about permits held in these federal fisheries is also presented in Table 4.

In the year 2000, 22 Pelican residents held quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery, decreasing to 10 quota share accounts held in 2010. Total quota shares held decreased from 1,673,642 to 873,574 over the same period. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment increased by approximately 37% over 2000 levels by 2005, then decreased to 35% below 2000 levels in 2010. Sablefish quota followed similar patterns. The number of quota share account holders decreased from 13 in 2000 to 5 in 2010, and the total quota shares held in Pelican decrease from 2,362,394 in 2000 to 954,603 in 2010. Sablefish IFQ allotment increased to 12% above 2000 levels in 2004 before decreasing to 25% below 2000 levels by 2010. No quota share accounts or quota shares were held by Pelican residents in federal crab catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010. Information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

In 2010, there were 26 crew license holders in Pelican, 40 fishing vessels were primarily owned by Pelican resident, and 54 vessels were homeported there (Table 5). According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that fishing vessels based out of Pelican range in size from under 35 to 125 feet in length, and primarily use troll and longline gear. They reported that fewer commercial fishing boats are present in Pelican today compared to five years ago, with a particular decrease in numbers of larger vessels. They also indicated that an increasing number of commercial fishing boats are in disrepair in Pelican as a result of declining economic conditions in Pelican and changes in federal regulations. They expressed the opinion that the shift to halibut and sablefish catch share programs and the closure of Glacier Bay to commercial Dungeness crab harvest in 1997 were factors contributing to relocation of the fishing fleet away from Pelican.

The number of shore-side processing facilities decreased from three in 2000 to zero between 2004 and 2005, then increased to one in 2010. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that the one shore-side processing facility operating in 2010 is a small company operated by a husband and wife team (see *Processing Facilities* section). Total landings and ex-vessel revenue (including all fisheries) in Pelican fluctuated along with the number of fish buyers, and are considered confidential during years in which three or fewer fish buyers were present (2003-2005). The highest reported total landings (2,225,965 net pounds) were recorded in 2007 when 13 fish buyers were present in Pelican. These landings were valued at \$5,385,108 in ex-vessel revenue. The lowest reported total landings (998 net pounds) were recorded in 2009, when four fish buyers were present. These landings were valued at \$2,452 in ex-vessel revenue. In 2010, Pelican ranked 63rd in landings and 64th in ex-vessel revenue out of 67 Alaskan communities that received commercial fisheries landings that year. Information about the commercial fishing sector in Pelican is presented in Table 5.

Some information was also reported regarding landings and ex-vessel revenue in Pelican in individual fisheries, although much of this information is considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants. Halibut landings of 103,568 and 234,336 net pounds were reported in Pelican in 2000 and 2001, respectively, valued at \$269,822 and \$476,316 in ex-vessel revenue. ‘Other groundfish’ landings were reported in Pelican each year

between 2006 and 2008, averaging 45,092 in net pounds and \$36,577 in ex-vessel revenue. Salmon landings were reported between 2005 and 2010, averaging 516,566 net pounds and \$937,877 in ex-vessel revenue. These landings and revenue fluctuated alongside changes in numbers of fish buyers present. Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue in Pelican is presented in Table 9.

Landings by Pelican vessel owners, including all delivery locations, were more consistent between 2000 and 2010 than local landings in Pelican. For the nine years in which halibut landings can be reported, an average of 183,776 net pounds were landed per year, valued at an average of \$540,665 in ex-vessel revenue. For the six years in which sablefish landings can be reported, an average of 226,523 net pounds were landed, valued at an average of \$728,946 in ex-vessel revenue. Pacific cod landings can be reported between 2000 and 2002, averaging 1,691 net pounds of landings and \$672 in ex-vessel revenue in these years. Salmon and ‘other groundfish’ landings were reported for all years between 2000 and 2010. Pelican vessel owners landed an average of 280,621 net pounds of salmon and 29,858 net pounds of ‘other groundfish’ during this period, valued at \$728,946 and \$18,327 in ex-vessel revenue, respectively. Information about other species, as well as the non-reported years for halibut, sablefish and Pacific cod, is considered confidential due to the small number of participants. This information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Pelican vessel owners is presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$12,046	\$32,619	\$29,574	\$41,174	\$52,460	\$14,518	\$21,682	\$12,141	\$74,945	\$19,267	\$94,011
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	\$176	\$26	\$497	\$751	\$310	\$73	\$45	\$123	n/a
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$57,000
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$12,046	\$32,619	\$29,750	\$41,200	\$52,958	\$15,269	\$21,992	\$12,214	\$74,990	\$19,390	\$151,011
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$250,581	\$280,950	\$385,159	\$466,276	\$384,600	\$317,774	\$315,790	\$356,220	\$290,990	\$537,221	\$420,540

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	27	26	22	20	20	20	17	16	16	15	15
	Active permits	5	6	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	18%	23%	18%	15%	10%	15%	17%	12%	12%	13%	13%
	Total permit holders	22	21	19	17	17	17	15	14	14	13	13
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	10	10	10	7	7	7	6	11	12	5	6
	Fished permits	0	0	0	4	4	3	3	5	5	3	3
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	57%	57%	43%	50%	45%	42%	60%	50%
	Total permit holders	10	10	10	7	7	7	6	11	12	5	6
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	5	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
	Fished permits	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	60%	67%	50%	100%	67%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	5	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
	Fished permits	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	20%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	-	-
	Total permit holders	5	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	21	23	21	19	20	14	12	12	12	12	7
	Fished permits	16	17	16	15	14	10	10	10	9	8	5
	% of permits fished	76%	74%	76%	79%	70%	71%	83%	83%	75%	67%	71%
	Total permit holders	19	21	19	17	18	14	12	12	12	12	7
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	14	14	15	12	13	9	8	8	9	7	6
	Fished permits	14	14	15	12	13	9	8	8	9	7	5
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%
	Total permit holders	12	12	13	11	12	8	7	7	8	6	5
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	24	21	16	16	16	11	14	13	10	6	8
	Fished permits	7	5	3	2	0	2	3	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	29%	24%	19%	13%	0%	18%	21%	8%	10%	17%	13%
	Total permit holders	11	12	9	9	8	5	7	7	5	3	4
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	44	41	39	39	40	40	46	47	47	45	47
	Fished permits	23	23	18	16	21	19	27	28	25	25	26
	% of permits fished	52%	56%	46%	41%	53%	48%	59%	60%	53%	56%	55%
	Total permit holders	42	36	35	34	34	35	39	41	42	39	40
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>70</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>37</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>51%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>53%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>

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

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count of All Fish Buyers ²	Count of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch in Pelican ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Pelican ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Pelican ^{2,5}
2000	25	4	3	51	55	51	365,281	\$1,078,101
2001	31	6	3	45	53	60	469,712	\$1,066,026
2002	24	2	3	46	53	83	-	-
2003	21	3	2	45	52	86	-	-
2004	35	1	0	44	55	1	-	-
2005	28	4	0	40	49	7	5,033	\$12,750
2006	28	8	2	47	58	208	1,645,307	\$4,115,405
2007	27	13	2	46	55	235	2,225,965	\$5,385,108
2008	26	8	1	42	56	92	475,464	\$747,565
2009	28	4	1	47	58	4	998	\$2,452
2010	26	7	1	40	54	13	3,505	\$10,949

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	22	1,673,642	212,527
2001	17	1,336,030	188,475
2002	19	1,792,223	240,867
2003	17	963,647	137,447
2004	16	982,639	165,474
2005	16	912,467	158,554
2006	14	905,829	153,220
2007	13	905,209	130,805
2008	13	891,091	98,722
2009	12	878,817	81,254
2010	10	873,574	71,941

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 Pelican: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	13	2,362,394	259,299
2001	9	1,991,743	207,476
2002	11	3,166,201	305,428
2003	7	1,497,315	175,700
2004	7	1,279,850	158,278
2005	6	1,232,920	142,690
2006	5	1,187,450	137,682
2007	5	1,187,450	134,208
2008	5	1,125,807	117,010
2009	5	1,015,822	88,072
2010	5	954,603	77,626

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 Pelican: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	103,568	234,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,690	86,948	13,639	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	4,650	1,229,379	1,418,358	442,706	910	3,394
<i>Total²</i>	<i>103,568</i>	<i>234,336</i>	-	-	-	<i>4,650</i>	<i>1,264,069</i>	<i>1,505,306</i>	<i>456,345</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>3,394</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$269,822	\$476,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,379	\$72,560	\$18,793	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,605	\$2,657,768	\$2,297,406	\$646,177	\$2,399	\$10,904
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$269,822</i>	<i>\$476,316</i>	-	-	-	<i>\$12,605</i>	<i>\$2,676,146</i>	<i>\$2,369,965</i>	<i>\$664,970</i>	<i>\$2,399</i>	<i>\$10,904</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	210,318	256,853	253,432	186,074	245,310	125,833	136,280	125,661	114,223	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	53,484	54,499	43,849	30,636	25,353	14,698	22,790	25,741	25,188	25,078	7,124
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	2,517	2,116	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	243,467	232,431	251,785	216,862	246,870	-	-	167,721	-	-	-
Salmon	195,024	348,317	186,394	194,362	381,668	308,556	330,075	321,443	332,533	212,171	276,289
<i>Total²</i>	<i>704,810</i>	<i>894,216</i>	<i>735,901</i>	<i>627,934</i>	<i>899,201</i>	<i>449,087</i>	<i>489,145</i>	<i>640,566</i>	<i>471,944</i>	<i>237,249</i>	<i>283,413</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$551,277	\$513,178	\$552,267	\$546,342	\$753,267	\$389,525	\$510,315	\$554,216	\$495,602	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	\$34,463	\$32,325	\$21,732	\$16,510	\$17,810	\$6,953	\$17,149	\$14,524	\$17,496	\$18,209	\$4,427
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	\$1,357	\$598	\$60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	\$855,126	\$690,909	\$814,984	\$763,157	\$765,021	-	-	\$484,482	-	-	-
Salmon	\$260,366	\$366,730	\$173,795	\$202,179	\$597,403	\$468,616	\$787,983	\$723,011	\$956,082	\$393,723	\$540,739
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$1,702,589</i>	<i>\$1,603,740</i>	<i>\$1,562,838</i>	<i>\$1,528,188</i>	<i>\$2,133,501</i>	<i>\$865,093</i>	<i>\$1,315,447</i>	<i>\$1,776,233</i>	<i>\$1,469,180</i>	<i>\$411,932</i>	<i>\$545,166</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

The number of active sport fish guide businesses registered in Pelican remained relatively stable during the 2000–2010 period, varying between three and seven per year. Over the same period, the number of licensed sport fish guides present in the community declined from 14 to 7. The number of Pelican residents who purchased sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale) varied between 54 and 91 per year between 2000 and 2010, while the number of licenses sold locally in Pelican varied between 43 and 163 over the same period. The greater variation in the number of licenses sold in Pelican compared to the number purchased by Pelican residents indicates both that Pelican residents may travel to other communities to prepare for sportfishing activity, and also that sportfishing may draw visitors to Pelican.

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that a majority of sportfishing activity occurs using boats, including private boats owned by both local residents and visitors as well as charter boats or party boats. Some community leaders perceived that the number of charter boats present in Pelican has decreased in the last five years, while others indicated the number had increased. Community leaders agreed that the primary species targeted by sport fishermen in Pelican include Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, halibut, various rockfish species, shrimp, crab, and clams.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁷⁹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following species targeted by private anglers in Pelican: in freshwater, Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout; in saltwater, Chinook, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden char, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, and shark. The survey also noted sport harvest of Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, hardshell clams, and shrimp in Pelican. Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G⁸⁰ show that coho salmon, Pacific halibut, and rockfish species were the most important charter targets out of Pelican. On average between 2000 and 2010, 729 coho, 497 halibut, and 416 rockfish (including yelloweye, pelagic, and other species) were kept per year. Lingcod was also an important charter species, with an average 168 kept per year. Other species that were also caught during charters out of Pelican between 2000 and 2010 included Chinook, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon.

Pelican is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area G – Glacier Bay. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. In saltwater, non-Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more days than Alaska resident anglers, while in freshwater the two groups fished about the same number of angler days on average. Saltwater sportfishing was much more important in this region than freshwater between 2000 and 2010. Information about the sportfishing sector in and near Pelican is displayed in Table 11.

⁷⁹ 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).

⁸⁰ 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, Pelican: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Pelican ²
2000	7	14	81	43
2001	6	11	91	68
2002	3	9	60	58
2003	5	9	68	78
2004	6	9	90	81
2005	6	8	68	70
2006	7	9	63	163
2007	6	10	62	163
2008	7	10	54	141
2009	5	9	57	56
2010	5	7	60	55

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	22,025	16,101	1,231	2,018
2001	20,935	18,028	1,991	1,512
2002	19,213	9,293	1,868	1,305
2003	17,403	14,706	651	1,464
2004	28,202	9,304	1,434	810
2005	30,641	16,832	1,264	1,076
2006	29,274	10,514	988	1,658
2007	33,057	14,365	1,860	3,323
2008	30,119	7,061	1,550	1,421
2009	29,042	9,744	1,253	1,118
2010	23,338	5,687	2,347	643

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Most people in Pelican rely on subsistence resources as an important part of their lifestyle.⁸¹ Native and non-Native residents alike in Pelican depend on a mix of subsistence use of wild resources and cash income.⁸² According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, salmon, halibut, and rockfish are three of the most important subsistence resources for residents of Pelican. A survey of subsistence harvest in Pelican in 1988 also found that residents harvested these fish species in Lisianski Inlet, Lisianski Strait, as well as outer coastal waters. The subsistence survey also noted harvest of herring roe during the spring spawn at First Island, Second Island, and Phonograph Creek, harvest of crab and shrimp in Lisianski Inlet and Stag Bay, and butter clam and mussel harvest from sand and gravel beaches in the area. Beach vegetation is also harvested, including beach asparagus, goose tongue, seaweed, and wild parsley. Other subsistence resources include waterfowl, deer, bear, furbearers, berries, and wood for supplemental home heating.⁸³

Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported by ADF&G regarding the percentage of Pelican households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes or per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12). However, information was reported regarding total subsistence harvest of salmon, halibut, and several species of marine mammals. In 2008, the most recent year for which data are available about subsistence salmon harvest, eight subsistence salmon permits were issued to Pelican households, of which seven were returned, with a total of 59 salmon reported harvested. These numbers represent a decline from 20 permits issued in 2000 and 2001, and total salmon harvests of 492 and 216 in those years, respectively. This decline may be due in part to overall population decline in Pelican during the same period. Sockeye salmon made up the greatest percentage of the subsistence salmon harvest in Pelican, averaging 141 sockeye harvested per year between 2000 and 2008. No information regarding marine invertebrate or non-salmon fish (other than halibut) was reported between 2000 and 2010 (Table 13).

In 2010, 45 Subsistence Halibut Fishing Certificates (SHARC) were issued to residents of Pelican. Of these, 19 SHARC cards were fished that year, and a reported 3,589 pounds of halibut were harvested. The number of SHARC cards issued remained relatively stable between 2003 and 2010, but the percentage of cards fished declined from 72% in 2003 to 42% by 2010. The volume of halibut reported harvested through this program also declined over the decade. This information about subsistence halibut harvest is presented in Table 14.

Pelican residents also participated in the subsistence harvest of marine mammals. According to data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and ADF&G, an average of eight sea otters and seven harbor seals were harvested per year between 2000 and 2010. No information was reported by management agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, walrus, Steller sea lion, or spotted seal during the 2000-2010 period. Information about marine mammal subsistence in Pelican is presented in Table 15.

⁸¹ 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.

⁸² City of Pelican. 2005. *Coastal Management Plan: Concept Approved Plan*. Retrieved March 19, 2012 from <http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalPlans/Pelican/Final%20Draft%20Plan.pdf>.

⁸³ Ibid.

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

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	20	16	n/a	4	n/a	148	340	n/a	n/a
2001	20	18	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	214	n/a	n/a
2002	14	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	240	n/a	n/a
2003	16	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	248	n/a	n/a
2004	11	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68	n/a	n/a
2005	6	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	37	n/a	n/a
2006	9	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	n/a	n/a
2007	9	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	n/a	n/a
2008	8	7	n/a	n/a	6	1	52	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	51	37	11,466
2004	56	38	11,127
2005	57	34	7,667
2006	53	36	8,672
2007	57	35	6,743
2008	51	31	8,851
2009	54	28	3,659
2010	45	19	3,589

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, Pelican: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	n/a
2001	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a
2002	n/a	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2003	n/a	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2004	n/a	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	n/a
2006	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a
2007	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a
2008	n/a	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a
2009	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	n/a
2010	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a

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

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

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

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