

## **Saint George**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1,2</sup>

Saint George is located on the northeast shore of Saint George Island, the southern-most of the four Pribilof Islands. It lies 47 miles south of Saint Paul Island, 750 air miles west of Anchorage, and 250 miles northwest of Unalaska. Saint George is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District and the Aleutians West Census Area, and is not located within an organized Borough. The community encompasses 34.8 square miles of land and 147.6 square miles of water.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>3</sup>

In 2010, there were 102 residents in Saint George, making it the 245<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population has decreased by 27%. The Saint George average annual growth rate between 2000 and 2009 was -3.18%, indicating a slow rate of decline. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

The majority of residents of Saint George in 2010 identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (88.2%), with the remaining racial composition as follows: White (9.8%), Hispanic or Latino (1.0%), and two or more races (2.0%). The percentage of the population that identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native decreased by 3.9% between 2000 and 2010, with corresponding increases in the percentage of the population identifying themselves as White, Hispanic or Latino, and two or more races during that period. The change in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 is provided in Figure 1 below.

In 2010, the average estimated household size in Saint George was 2.33, a decrease from 3.0 in 1990 and 2.98 in 2000. There has been a slight overall decrease in the estimated number of households from 45 in 1990, increasing slightly to 51 in 2000, and decreasing to an estimated 42 households in 2010. Of the 61 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 22 were owner-occupied, 20 were renter-occupied, and 19 were vacant. Throughout this period, four residents of Saint George were reported to be living in group quarters. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that Saint George's population is composed entirely of year-round residents.

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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. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2008). *Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge: Wildlife Viewing*. Retrieved Feb. 22, 2013 from <http://alaskamaritime.fws.gov/visitors-educators/wildlifeviewing/pribilofs.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

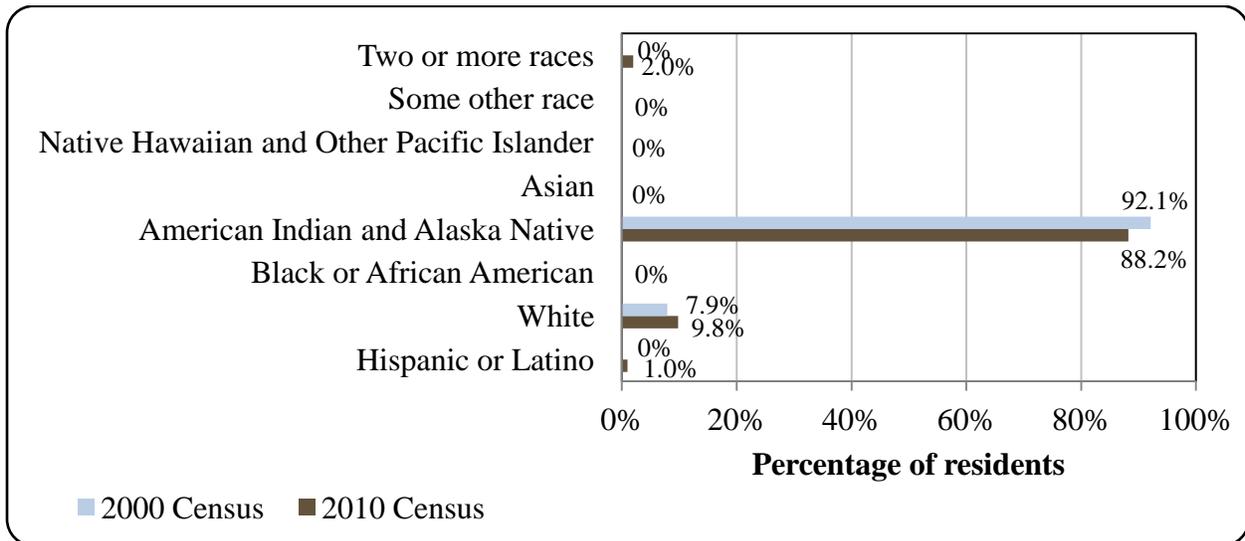
Table 1. Population in Saint George from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	138	-
2000	152	-
2001	-	146
2002	-	147
2003	-	148
2004	-	138
2005	-	129
2006	-	120
2007	-	114
2008	-	112
2009	-	111
2010	102	-

<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>.

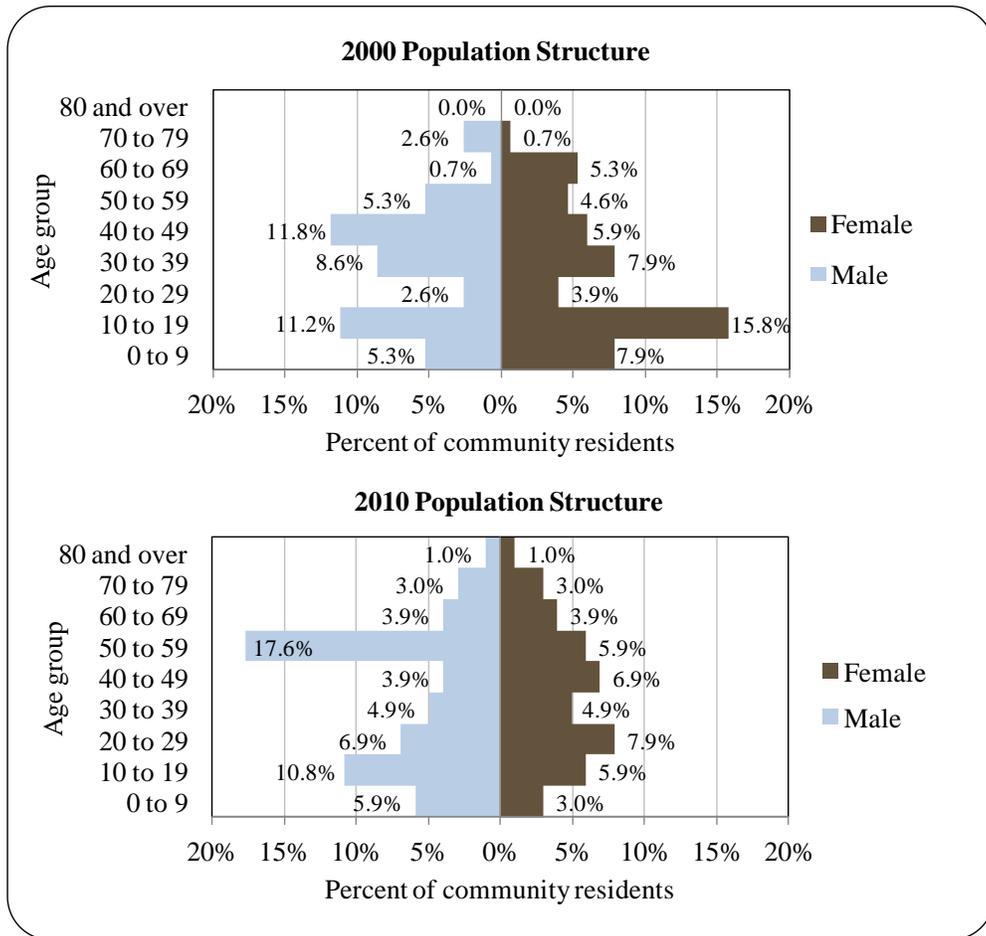
<sup>2</sup>Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup of Saint George was 58% male and 42% female, slightly skewed compared to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age in Saint George was 39 years, higher than the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the greatest percentage of residents fell within the age category 40-59 years old, with the next largest percentage for the age category 10-29 years old. Relatively few people were age 70 or older. The overall population structure of Saint George in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>4</sup> 96.9% of residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, an

<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.

estimated 3.1% of the population had a less than ninth grade education, compared with 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 50% of the population held a high school diploma or equivalent, compared with 27.4% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 28.1% of residents had some college but no degree, compared with 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 9.4% held an Associate’s degree, compared with 8% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 9.4% of residents held a Bachelor’s degree, compared with 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall.

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

Saint George’s population is predominantly Aleut and Eskimo.<sup>5</sup> Historically, the Aleuts traveled to the Pribilof Islands seasonally for hunting. Inspired by traditional Aleut stories, Gavriiff Pribilof of the Russian fur trading company, Lebedov Lastochkin Co., went on a search for the legendary “Seal Islands.” After a three-year search, Pribilof landed on Saint George Island in 1786, and named the island after his vessel. The following year, Pribilof and his party landed on the larger island to the north, which was named ‘Saint Peter and Saint Paul Island’ in honor of the day they made landfall – the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul. It is now known as Saint Paul Island.<sup>6,7</sup> In 1788, the Russian American Company enslaved and relocated Aleuts from Siberia, Atka, and Unalaska to the Pribilofs to hunt fur seals. Their descendants continue to live on these two islands today.<sup>8</sup>

The United States’ purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 included the Pribilof Islands. Soon after the purchase, in 1868, the Islands were declared a special Federal Reserve with the purpose of managing fur seals and other fur-bearing species, and the federal government began to contract seal harvest to private companies.<sup>9</sup> In 1870, the U.S. Government awarded the Alaska Commercial Company a 20-year sealing lease, and they provided housing, food, and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for seal harvesting. In 1890, a second 20-year lease was awarded to the North American Commercial Company. However, fur seals were severely over-harvested, and poverty ensued. The 1910 Fur Seal Act ended private leasing on the islands and placed the community and fur seals under the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Food and clothing were scarce, social and racial segregation was practiced, and working conditions were poor.<sup>10</sup>

During World War II, the Pribilof Aleuts were moved to Funter Bay on Admiralty Island in Southeast Alaska as part of the emergency evacuation of residents from the Bering Sea. Unlike other Aleutian residents, they were confined in an abandoned cannery and mine camp at

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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> City of St. George. 1988. *Comprehensive Development Plan*. Retrieved January 4, 2013 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/SaintGeorge-CP-1988.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> NOAA Office of Response and Restoration. 2008. *Pribilof Islands: A Historical Perspective – Island History: The Russian Period*. Retrieved January 7, 2013 from [http://docs.lib.noaa.gov/noaa\\_documents/NOS/ORR/TM\\_NOS\\_ORR/TM\\_NOS-ORR\\_17/HTML/Pribilof\\_html/Pages/history\\_Russian\\_period.htm](http://docs.lib.noaa.gov/noaa_documents/NOS/ORR/TM_NOS_ORR/TM_NOS-ORR_17/HTML/Pribilof_html/Pages/history_Russian_period.htm).

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

<sup>9</sup> 106<sup>th</sup> U.S. Congress. April 11, 2000. *Pribilof Islands Transition Act*. Retrieved August 21, 2012 from <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-106hrpt569/html/CRPT-106hrpt569.htm>.

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

Funter Bay. Later, in 1979, the Aleut Islanders received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment the federal administration subjected them to from 1870 to 1946.<sup>11</sup>

With Alaska Statehood in 1959, 70% of revenues from the commercial fur seal hunt began to go to the State of Alaska. This decrease in federal revenue, in combination with an unexplained decline in productivity of the seal population in the 1960s, led the federal government to begin phasing out of the Pribilof Islands. Federal sealing operations were consolidated in Saint Paul in 1972, leaving Saint George as a research station to monitor the status of the fur seal population. Many Saint George residents chose to relocate to Saint Paul or left the Pribilof Islands entirely, but a majority remained in the community.<sup>12</sup>

In 1983, Congress passed the Fur Seal Act Amendments, which brought government control of the commercial seal harvest and the federal presence in the Pribilof Islands to an end. The City of Saint George was incorporated in 1983, and responsibility for providing community services in Saint George and management of the fur seals was left to local entities. To help develop and diversify the local economy, \$8 million was provided to Saint George by the federal government.<sup>13</sup> Today, the Marine Mammal Protection Act provides that marine mammals may be taken by Native Alaskans living in Alaska if such taking is 1) for subsistence purposes; or 2) is done for the purpose of creating and selling authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing...; and 3) in each case, is not accomplished in a wasteful manner.<sup>14</sup> Residents of Saint George continue to harvest approximately 500 fur seals per year for the purpose of subsistence, along with a variety of other subsistence resources including halibut and marine invertebrates. The community is also working to develop commercial fisheries and tourism.<sup>15</sup>

Today, residents are working to develop commercial fisheries and tourism.<sup>16</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Saint George has yet to fully transition their economy “from that of fur seals to that of fisheries.” Community leaders also expressed that “there has been inefficient attention and activity” to help the community of Saint George “despite Congressional mandates” to do so according to the Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983.

## Natural Resources and Environment

Saint George is the second-largest of the Pribilof Islands, at approximately 40 square miles in area. Like the other Pribilofs, Saint George Island is of volcanic origin, built by basalt lava flows 1.6 to 2.2 million years ago.<sup>17</sup> The Island is ringed by 50 miles of steep cliffs rising up to 300 meters above sea level. These cliffs provide extensive habitat for ledge-nesting seabirds.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Information Insights, Inc. 2007. *Saint George Community Strategic Plan*. Prepared for the City of Saint George, Saint George Traditional Council, and Tanaq Corporation. Retrieved January 4, 2013 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/SaintGeorge-CP-2007.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>14</sup> Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended 2007. *Section 101(b) - Exemptions for Alaska natives*. Retrieved August 20, 2012 from <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/laws/mmpa.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Carleton College, Science Education Resource Center. (2012). *Resources of the Pribilof Islands*. Retrieved February 22, 2013 from [http://serc.carleton.edu/research\\_education/nativelands/pribilofs/index.html](http://serc.carleton.edu/research_education/nativelands/pribilofs/index.html).

<sup>18</sup> Klostermann, M.R. and B.A. Drummond. (2012). *Biological monitoring at St. George Island, Alaska in 2012*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Report, AMNWR 2012/08. Homer, Alaska. Retrieved March 1, 2013 from <https://absilcc.org/science/amnwr/Shared%20Documents/St%20George%202012.pdf>.

The climate of Saint George is controlled by the cold waters of the Bering Sea. Its maritime location results in cool weather year-round and a narrow range of mean temperatures, varying from 24 to 52 °F (-4.4 to 11.1 °C). Average annual precipitation is 23 inches, with 57 inches of snowfall. Cloudy, foggy weather is common during summer months.<sup>19</sup>

Information from the Saint George Tanaq Corporation indicates that, each summer, more than one million northern fur seals congregate on the shores of the Pribilof Islands. This is the largest gathering of marine mammals anywhere in the world. Approximately 250,000 of these animals, as well as a number of harbor seals and Steller sea lions, are found on Saint George Island. Northern fur seals spend most of the year ranging throughout the Pacific Ocean waters of the Soviet Union, Japan, Canada, and the United States, but when it comes time to breed they must come ashore. Seventy percent of the world's northern fur seal population chooses the cool, moist climate and rocky beaches of the Pribilofs for breeding, returning each year to the very beaches where they were born. Soon after coming ashore in spring, female seals give birth to their pups. Throughout the summer the beaches are vibrant with activity; seal pups playing, mother seals swimming out to sea to feed, and bulls fighting off competitors.<sup>20</sup>

An international fur treaty, signed initially in 1911, safeguards the seals from being hunted at sea. The treaty stipulates that the United States and Russia must each restrict their sealing activities to the Pribilof and Commander Islands, and in return for accepting a ban on pelagic sealing, the United States, Russia, Japan, and Canada each receive a share of the pelts taken during the yearly commercial harvests. Commercial harvests, however, have ceased in recent years and the communities of Saint George and Saint Paul now undertake small subsistence harvests each summer. Most experts believe that without the treaty the seals would now be endangered. In 1910, prior to acceptance of the treaty, the seal herd reached its lowest level at about 300,000 animals. Today the total seal population numbers close to a million. If the treaty were to be abolished many people believe the seals would once again be hunted at sea, by fishermen who contend the seals reduce fish stocks and by those who want the seals for their valuable fur. Environmental groups including the Sierra Club and National Audubon Society cite the international fur seal treaty as an outstanding example of wildlife conservation management.<sup>21</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), petroleum contamination has been identified at a number of properties on Saint George Island currently or previously owned by NOAA and its predecessor agencies, including residential and commercial areas of Saint George. Removal of contaminated soil began in 2006. Restoration activities are conducted according to an agreement between NOAA and the DEC. As of 2008, NOAA planned to apply for 'closed out' and 'conditionally closed' status on the Saint George sites, which would involve institutional controls and a long-term monitoring plan.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>19</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>20</sup> Saint George Tanaq Corporation. 2012. *Island Wildlife*. Retrieved from <http://www.stgeorgetanaq.com/wildlife.html> on May 2, 2012.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved Feb. 21, 2013 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

## Current Economy<sup>23</sup>

The federally-controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilof Islands until 1983.<sup>24</sup> As of 2010, top local employers included local government offices, the Native village corporation (Saint George Tanaq Corporation), private construction companies, Peninsula Airways, Inc., a private fuel company, and the Pribilof School District.<sup>25</sup> Additionally, in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the economy of Saint George relies upon commercial fishing, with primary emphasis on the halibut fishery. The Saint George Aquaculture Association also has salmon and shellfish programs. Subsistence harvest remains important in the community. Villagers harvest 500 fur seals each year for subsistence purposes. Halibut, reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants, and berries also contribute to the local diet.<sup>26</sup>

According to the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>27</sup> the estimated per capita income in Saint George in 2010 was \$19,242 and the estimated median household income was \$46,875, compared to \$21,131 and \$57,083 in 2000, respectively. However, after accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>28</sup> the real per capita income (\$27,787) and household income (\$75,063) indicated a substantial estimated decrease in both figures between 2000 and 2010. However, Saint George's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>29</sup> A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. According to the ALARI database, the per capita income in Saint George in 2010 was \$14,224, which indicates an overall decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.<sup>30</sup>

In 2010, Saint George ranked 159<sup>th</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 152<sup>nd</sup> out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in the same year, 47.4% of the population age 16 and over was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was zero, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 17.2% of local residents were living below the poverty line in 2010, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; the relatively low income figures and high poverty rates reported for Saint George are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment

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<sup>23</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>24</sup> See footnote 19.

<sup>25</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>26</sup> See footnote 19.

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>28</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

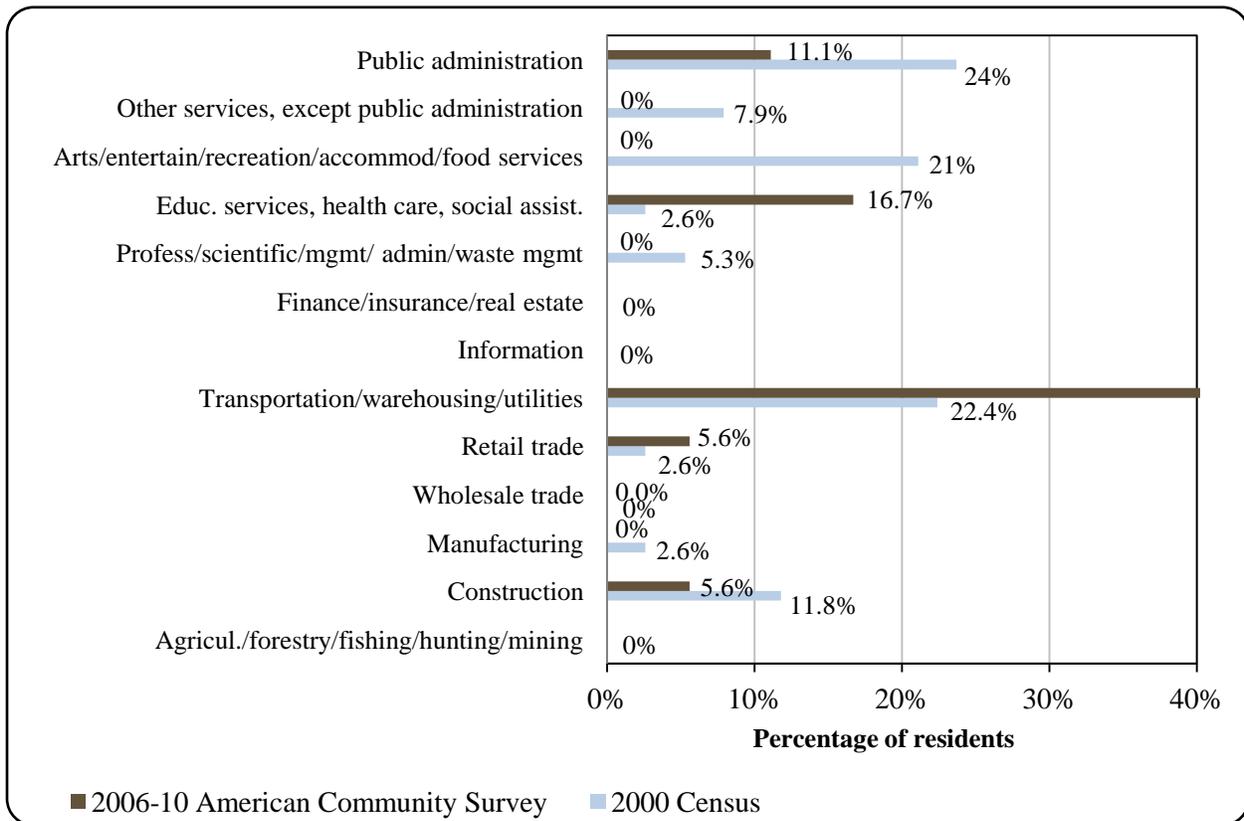
<sup>29</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

<sup>30</sup> See footnotes 25 and 27.

and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Saint George.<sup>31</sup> An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which suggests a higher unemployment of 16.9% in 2010, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.<sup>32</sup>

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest number of workers was employed in the private sector (66.7%), with 33.3% employed in the public sector. Out of the 18 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest number worked in the following industries: transportation, warehousing, and utilities (27.8%), public administration (22.2%), construction (22.2%), education services, health care, and social assistance (11.1%), and wholesale trade (11.1%). When employment is considered in terms of occupation, a majority of workers were estimated to be employed in management and professional occupations (55.6%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and is broken down by occupation in Figure 4. No individuals characterized themselves as working in natural resource based occupations or industries that include fishing. However, given the data reported in the *Commercial Fishing* section below, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

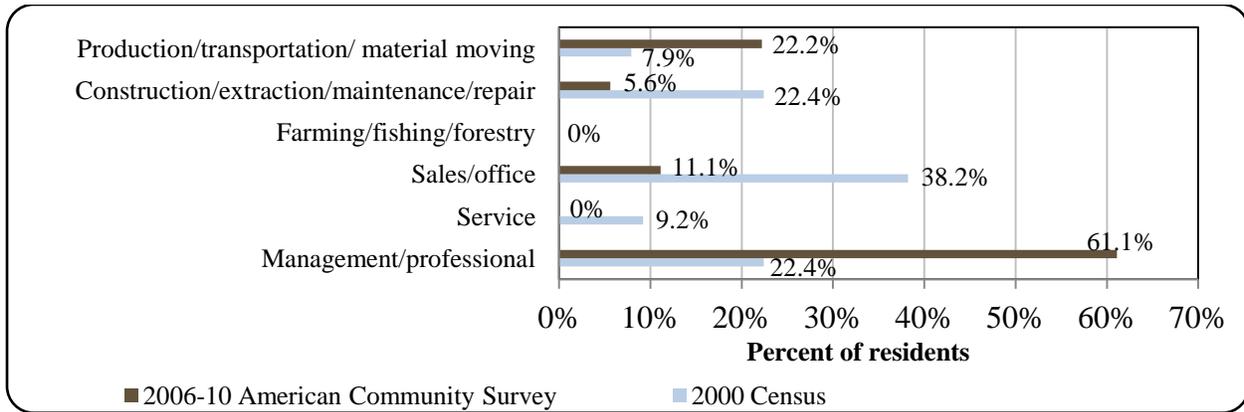
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Saint George (U.S. Census).



<sup>31</sup> See footnote 29.

<sup>32</sup> See footnote 25.

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



## Governance

Saint George is a 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City and is not located within an organized borough. The City does not administer sales or property tax, but a 3% raw fish tax is collected. Annual municipal revenues reported in the City’s certified financial statements varied considerably from year to year. In addition to the raw fish tax revenues, locally-generated income sources in Saint George between 2000 and 2010 included charges for services such as electricity, water and sewer, refuse collection, equipment and building rentals, and harbor moorage, wharfage, lighterage, and storage. Outside revenue sources included state and federal grants and shared revenues. Sources of shared revenue included the State Revenue Sharing program (over \$25,000 per year from 2000 to 2003) and the Community Revenue Sharing program (just over \$100,000 per year in 2009 and 2010). Several fisheries-related grants were received by the City during the 2000-2010 period. These included \$10 million in 2002 and \$2.5 million in 2003 from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for use in harbor improvements/feasibility design and construction and harbor entrance channel deepening/construction, \$2 million in 2005 from the U.S. Economic Development Administration for construction of a new fish processing plant, and \$143,742 in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster recovery assistance in 2006 following severe storms in October 2006.<sup>33</sup> The FEMA disaster funding was directed toward harbor planning and engineering. Information about selected municipal funding sources is displayed below in Table 2.

In addition to the City of Saint George, the community was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native Village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Aleut Community of Saint George Island. The Tribe is combined with Saint Paul as the Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of Saint Paul and Saint George Islands. The Native village corporation for the Aleut Community of Saint George Island is the Saint George Tanaq Corporation, which manages 128,666 acres of land.<sup>34</sup> The Saint George Tanaq Corporation is involved in the local tourism industry on the island, offering both accommodations and guide services. The

<sup>33</sup> U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security. 2006. “New Disaster Declaration to Help Alaska Recover from October Storms.” *FEMA Website*. Retrieved July 9, 2012 from <http://www.fema.gov/news/newsrelease.fema?id=32110>.

<sup>34</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).

Corporation also owns several subsidiary environmental, energy, and resource conservation consulting companies that provide services locally. The affiliated Tanaq Foundation provides educational scholarships to shareholders.<sup>35</sup> Many members of the Aleut Community of Saint George Island are also shareholders in the Aleut Corporation, the regional Native corporation of the eastern Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian and Pribilof Islands.<sup>36</sup>

The Aleut Community of Saint George Island is also part of the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA). The mission of APIA is to promote self-sufficiency and independence of the Unangax by advocacy, training, technical assistance, and economic enhancement, as well as to assist in meeting health, safety, and well-being of each Unangax community; and to promote, strengthen, and preserve the Unangax cultural heritage.<sup>37</sup>

A field station of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is located on Saint George Island, and the nearest larger NMFS office is located in Dutch Harbor, along with an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is located in Dillingham. The nearest offices of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and Alaska Department of Natural Resources are located in Anchorage.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Saint George 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	\$1,777,505	n/a	\$27,818	n/a
2001	\$1,867,776	n/a	\$26,857	n/a
2002	\$1,141,766	n/a	\$26,416	\$10,000,000
2003	\$576,065	n/a	\$26,947	\$2,500,000
2004	\$691,938	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	\$523,830	n/a	n/a	\$2,000,000
2006	\$625,621	n/a	n/a	\$143,742
2007	\$1,435,568	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$1,784,320	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	\$911,495	n/a	\$101,714	n/a
2010	\$569,419	n/a	\$101,567	n/a

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa\\_summary.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Accessed at [www.tax.state.ak.us](http://www.tax.state.ak.us). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<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 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>35</sup> St. George Tanaq Corporation. (2013). *Home, Tourism, Business Services, and Tanaq Foundation*. Retrieved Feb. 22, 2013 from <http://www.stgeorgetanaq.com/index.html>.

<sup>36</sup> Aleut Corporation. (2008). *Homepage*. Retrieved February 9, 2012 from <http://www.aleutcorp.com>.

<sup>37</sup> Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (n.d.). *About Us*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.apiai.com/about.asp?page=about>.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Saint George is accessible only by air and sea. There are two airstrips: one is owned by the City, and the other, with a 4,980-ft-long by 150-ft-wide gravel runway, is owned by the State. Scheduled flights are provided to Saint Paul and the Alaska mainland. Most freight and supplies are delivered by ship from Anchorage on a monthly or bimonthly schedule; cargo from Seattle arrives five or six times a year. There are three docks: one is operated by the village corporation and an inner harbor and dock are located in Zapadni Bay, 5 miles from the City.<sup>38</sup> Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage in June 2012 was \$797.<sup>39</sup>

### *Facilities*

There is a piped water and sewer system with four wells and 250,000 gallons of storage that provides water for the community and the harbor. All residences in the community are connected to the system and are plumbed. Sewage outfall discharges into the harbor. The City provides refuse collection services. Electricity is provided by the Saint George Municipal Electric Utility, which is operated by the city and powered by diesel generators. Law enforcement services are provided by Village Public Safety Officers in Dillingham, and fire and rescue services are provided by the Saint George EMS/First Responders. The City also maintains a city public safety building, a community center, and a school gym and library.<sup>40</sup>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Saint George has a barge landing area and a dock served by electricity, water, and roads, in addition to fuel tanks at the dock. Community leaders also noted that Saint George has a jetty, an airport/seaplane base, water and sewer pipelines, sewage treatment, water treatment, a landfill/solid waste site, telephone service, and a post office. While community leaders also reported that there is no dock space available for permanent vessels to moor, there is 200 ft of dock space available for transient vessels up to 200 ft in length.

### *Medical Services*

The Saint George Clinic, which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Inc. (APIA), provides medical care to the residents of Saint George. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Emergency services have coastal and air access and are provided by volunteers.<sup>41</sup> The nearest hospital is in Dillingham.

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<sup>38</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>39</sup> Airfare was obtained on the Peninsula Airways website, <http://www.penair.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

<sup>40</sup> See footnote 38.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>42</sup>

There is one school, the Saint George School, which provides instruction for students from pre-school through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. In 2011, the school had 10 students and 1 teacher.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

The Pribilof Islands were historically used by Aleut people as a seasonal fishing and hunting site. Since the Aleuts were brought to Saint George Island by the Russians in the late 1700s, and permanent year-round settlements were established there, subsistence harvest of fur seal meat has remained fundamental to the local diet. Commercial fur seal harvest was also the basis of the wage economy in Saint George until 1983, when the U.S. Government ended the commercial seal harvest. Subsistence harvest of fur seals is governed by the Fur Seal Act of 1966 and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. Amendments were added to these Acts in 1985 and 1986, respectively, with the purpose “to limit the take of fur seals to a level providing for the subsistence needs of the Pribilof Aleuts using humane harvesting methods, and to restrict taking by sex, age, and season for herd management purposes.”<sup>43</sup> Fur seal harvest is permitted for both subsistence purposes and for native handicrafts and clothing.<sup>44</sup> Residents of Saint George utilize fur seals for both purposes today.<sup>45,46</sup> In addition to fur seal, residents of Saint George have historically harvested seal, sea lion, and halibut for subsistence purposes.<sup>47</sup>

Saint George is located within Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4C, Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 513, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Today, the primary fishery in which Saint George residents are engaged is the commercial halibut fishery, while a small number participate in sablefish and other groundfish fisheries. Commercial exploitation of halibut and groundfish first extended into the Bering Sea region in the late 1920s after development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.<sup>48</sup>

In 1995, management of the Pacific halibut and sablefish fisheries shifted from limited entry to a catch share program. The program includes allocation of the annual Total Allowable

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<sup>42</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>43</sup> NOAA NMFS, Alaska Region. 2005. *Setting the Annual Subsistence Harvest of Northern Fur Seals on the Pribilof Islands: Final Environmental Impact Statement*. Retrieved July 9, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/seals/fur/eis/final0505.pdf>.

<sup>44</sup> Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended 2007. *Section 101(b) - Exemptions for Alaska natives*. Retrieved August 20, 2012 from <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/laws/mmpa.pdf>.

<sup>45</sup> NOAA Fisheries. 2008. *Pribilof Islands, A Historical Perspective - Document Library*. Retrieved August 20, 2012 from [http://docs.lib.noaa.gov/noaa\\_documents/NOS/ORR/TM\\_NOS\\_ORR/TM\\_NOS-ORR\\_17/HTML/Pribilof\\_html/Pages/pribilof\\_documents\\_snp.htm](http://docs.lib.noaa.gov/noaa_documents/NOS/ORR/TM_NOS_ORR/TM_NOS-ORR_17/HTML/Pribilof_html/Pages/pribilof_documents_snp.htm).

<sup>46</sup> City of Saint Paul, Alaska, WH Pacific, and Bechtol Planning and Development. November 17, 2008. *City of Saint Paul, Alaska Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan DRAFT*. Retrieved August 20, 2012 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/St\\_Paul\\_LHMP.pdf](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/St_Paul_LHMP.pdf).

<sup>47</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 1985. *Alaska Habitat Management Guide, Southwest Region Volume II: Human Use of Fish and Wildlife*. Retrieved July 9, 2012 from <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol11/C/AHMG/13907847v2.pdf>.

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

Catch (TAC) of halibut and sablefish via Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ). In the Bering Sea – Aleutian Islands (BSAI) region, quota shares are also allocated to six Community Development Quota (CDQ) non-profit organizations representing 65 communities in Western Alaska.<sup>49</sup> The CDQ non-profit representing the tribal community of Saint George is the Central Bering Sea Fishermen’s Association (CBSFA). In 2010, The CBSFA received an allocation of 690,625 pounds of CDQ halibut quota, all of which was allocated for harvest within Area 4C, the Subarea within which the Pribilof Islands are located.<sup>50</sup> However, a halibut Catch Sharing Plan developed for Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E provides that Area 4C allocations can be harvested in either Area 4C or 4D to provide additional harvesting opportunities to fishermen in Area 4C.<sup>51</sup> Total BSAI sablefish CDQ allocations in 2009 and 2011 were 1.3 million lbs in each year. No sablefish CDQ report was available from NOAA for the 2010 season.<sup>52</sup> Managers of CDQ organizations authorize individual fishermen and fishing vessels to harvest a certain portion of the CDQ allocations.<sup>53</sup> Saint George is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity program.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that Saint George actively participates in fisheries management processes in Alaska through sending a representative to participate in North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) committees or advisory groups. In addition, they indicated that Saint George relies on regional organizations, such as the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference, to provide information on fisheries management issues.

In the 2011 AFSC survey, Saint George community leaders outlined challenges that face the portion of the Saint George economy that relies on commercial fishing. They reported that fishing activity is currently limited due to incomplete development of the harbor and related infrastructure. They expressed the opinion that the U.S. Department of Commerce has not yet met obligations outlined in the Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983 – to help transition Saint George’s economy from fur seal harvest to fisheries. According to the community leaders, this transition has not yet taken place, and the community requires direct fish/crab quota allocations and sufficient funding to complete necessary infrastructure development to allow development of commercial fishery activity. They also expressed the desire that the Fur Seal Act Amendments be recognized as “applicable law” under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and by the NPFMC. They also noted high fuel costs as a limitation to development of local fisheries activity.

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<sup>49</sup> Fina, Mark. 2011. Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific. *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from [http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch\\_shares/Fina\\_CatchShare\\_411.pdf](http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf).

<sup>50</sup> NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. 2010. *Memorandum: 2010 Community Development Quota (CDQ) Halibut Allocations*. Retrieved January 8, 2013 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/10ifqcdqtac.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> North Pacific Fishery Management Council. (n.d.). *Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for Area 4*. Retrieved January 8, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/Area4CSP605.pdf>.

<sup>52</sup> NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. (n.d.). *IFQ Halibut/Sablefish Reports and CDQ Halibut Program Reports*. Retrieved February 22, 2013 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/ifqreports.htm>.

<sup>53</sup> International Pacific Halibut Commission. 2012. *Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations 2012*. Retrieved October 16, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/regs/2012iphcregs.pdf>.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Saint George did not have a registered processing plant. That year, the nearest registered processing plant was located in Saint Paul.

However, it is important to note that, in 2008, APICDA Joint Ventures, Inc. (AJV) reached an agreement with Snopac Products, Inc. to purchase all of Snopac's crab processor quota shares and processing equipment located in Saint George. Snopac had not actively processed crab in Saint George since 2000. Local community leaders hoped the purchase would help revitalize the local economy.<sup>54</sup>

In addition, between 1999 and 2009, Puffin Seafoods, L.L.C. operated in Saint George. The facility, co-owned by AJV and the Saint George Fishermen's Association, purchased halibut caught by local Saint George fishermen from the Area 4C halibut CDQ allocation. Puffin Seafoods was dissolved in 2009. A new company was scheduled to be formed in 2010 around planned construction of a new seafood processing facility on Saint George Island.<sup>55,56</sup> Federal grant money (\$2 million) was received from the EDA in 2005 toward construction of the new processing facility. According to the APICDA, the new facility was slated to be a joint venture between AJV and Snopac Products, Inc.<sup>57</sup>

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Between 2000 and 2010, Saint George received fisheries-related revenue from various sources, including a raw fish tax, the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, and harbor usage fees, although data for some years for various revenue sources were not available (Table 3). The amount of revenue obtained from fisheries-related sources between 2000 and 2010 varied widely, from a high of \$763,896 in 2000 to \$10,213 in 2010.<sup>58</sup>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that maintaining the harbor and water and wastewater systems are at least partially supported or funded by the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. They also reported that Saint George received \$120,000 in funding or grants and \$23,000 in special allocations from a CDQ entity in 2010.

### *Commercial Fishing*

While residents of Saint George held Federal Fisheries Permits and halibut, sablefish, and groundfish Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits, only the halibut permits were reported as actively fished during each year from 2000 to 2010 (Table 4). The percentage of halibut permits reported as fished in each year varied during that period from 33% to 100%. In

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<sup>54</sup> APICDA Joint Ventures, Inc. October 7, 2008. "APICDA Acquires Crab Processor Quota Shares." Retrieved July 9, 2012 from [http://www.apicda.com/news\\_reports\\_archives/2008-AJV.crab.pdf](http://www.apicda.com/news_reports_archives/2008-AJV.crab.pdf).

<sup>55</sup> Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association. 1999. *Quarter 3 Report*. Retrieved July 9, 2012 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/bsc/cdq/pub/CDQ\\_Apicda\\_Qtr3\\_Report\\_99.pdf](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/bsc/cdq/pub/CDQ_Apicda_Qtr3_Report_99.pdf).

<sup>56</sup> Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association. 2009. *APICDA 2009 Annual Report*. Retrieved July 9, 2012 from [http://www.apicda.com/News\\_Reports/Annual%20Reports/2009-Annual%20report.pdf](http://www.apicda.com/News_Reports/Annual%20Reports/2009-Annual%20report.pdf).

<sup>57</sup> APICDA. 2008. *About APICDA – Saint George*. Retrieved July 9, 2012 from [http://www.apicda.com/st\\_george.html](http://www.apicda.com/st_george.html).

<sup>58</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 City's financial statements.

2010, halibut CFEC permits were issued for the statewide longline vessel fishery using vessels under 60 ft. Sablefish CFEC permits were issued in 2010 for the statewide longline vessel fishery using vessels under 60 ft, and groundfish CFEC permits were issued for the statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline fishery using vessels under 60 ft.

Between 2000 and 2010, data regarding total lbs landed and ex-vessel value are considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 5). However, there were five vessels owned by Saint George residents and homeported in Saint George, with three vessels landing catch in Saint George in 2010. That same year, there were five crew license holders in Saint George, and one fish buyer. The number of crew license holders, fish buyers, vessels owned primarily by residents, vessels homeported, and vessels landing catch in Saint George has varied between 2000 and 2010. In addition, from between 2001 and 2008, one registered shore-side processing facility was located in Saint George (see *Processing Plants* section above).

In 2010, there were eight halibut quota share holders in Saint George, holding a total of 146,384 shares of halibut quota and 29,579 lbs of halibut Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) allotment (Table 6). Between 2000 and 2010, the number of halibut quota share holders decreased from 15 to 8, with corresponding decreases in the number of shares of halibut quota (383,289 to 146,384) and lbs of IFQ (97,796 to 29,579) held by Saint George residents. Between 2000 and 2010, no residents of Saint George held sablefish or crab quota share accounts or quota shares (Tables 7 and 8).

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that commercial fishing boats under 35 ft use Saint George as their base of operations during the fishing season.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$536,131	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$184,856	\$478,030	\$139,942	\$2,128	\$4,221	\$3,513	\$5,725	\$3,026	\$4,956	\$8,241	\$10,213
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$909	\$2,724	\$1,433	\$610	\$1,772	\$5,970	\$2,294	\$5,631	\$14,982	\$32,986	n/a
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$397,500	\$7,100	n/a	n/a	\$180,000	n/a	\$25,246	\$21,536	n/a
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$763,896</b>	<b>\$522,754</b>	<b>\$538,875</b>	<b>\$9,839</b>	<b>\$5,993</b>	<b>\$9,483</b>	<b>\$188,020</b>	<b>\$8,657</b>	<b>\$45,184</b>	<b>\$62,763</b>	<b>\$10,213</b>
<b>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$1,777,505</b>	<b>\$1,867,776</b>	<b>\$1,141,766</b>	<b>\$576,065</b>	<b>\$691,938</b>	<b>\$523,830</b>	<b>\$625,621</b>	<b>\$1,435,568</b>	<b>\$1,784,320</b>	<b>\$911,495</b>	<b>\$569,419</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).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	14	15	17	9	8	6	8	5	6	9	6
	Fished permits	9	9	10	5	6	2	5	5	6	6	5
	% of permits fished	64%	60%	59%	56%	75%	33%	63%	100%	100%	67%	83%
	Total permit holders	11	13	14	8	8	6	6	5	6	9	6
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>83%</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>56%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</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 Saint George: 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 Saint George <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Saint George <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Saint George <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	3	1	0	11	11	8	--	--
2001	11	2	1	11	10	8	--	--
2002	5	2	1	14	12	9	--	--
2003	9	1	1	7	6	5	--	--
2004	9	1	1	6	5	4	--	--
2005	4	0	1	3	3	2	--	--
2006	5	1	1	3	3	2	--	--
2007	1	1	1	3	3	3	--	--
2008	2	2	1	5	5	4	--	--
2009	1	1	0	8	8	4	--	--
2010	5	1	0	5	5	3	--	--

Note: Cells showing “--” indicate that the data are considered confidential.

<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 in Saint George: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)</b>
2000	15	383,289	97,796
2001	13	357,033	91,315
2002	13	357,033	91,316
2003	13	357,033	90,244
2004	12	357,033	76,448
2005	11	347,036	78,397
2006	11	314,840	63,095
2007	8	146,384	33,983
2008	8	146,384	32,211
2009	8	146,384	28,568
2010	8	146,384	29,579

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 in Saint George: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation in Saint George: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Lbs<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

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

	<i>Total Net Lbs<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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	117,239	83,969	114,889	33,022	14,767	--	--	--	52,083	33,213	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>117,239</i>	<i>83,969</i>	<i>114,889</i>	<i>33,022</i>	<i>14,767</i>	--	--	--	<i>52,083</i>	<i>33,213</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	\$302,016	\$104,961	\$143,611	\$49,566	\$38,084	--	--	--	\$225,155	\$69,914	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$302,016</i>	<i>\$104,961</i>	<i>\$143,611</i>	<i>\$49,566</i>	<i>\$38,084</i>	--	--	--	<i>\$225,155</i>	<i>\$69,914</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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

*Recreational Fishing*

The ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey does not include the Pribilof Islands (including Saint George) in their survey regions; therefore, there are no data available on private angler harvest trends from the Statewide Harvest Survey for this area. The nearest survey region is the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands area.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that recreational fishing takes place on private boats owned by local residents, with halibut, rockfish, crab, and Pacific cod as the primary target species.

In 2010, there were no active sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides present in Saint George. While no sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, a total of one sportfishing license was sold to a resident of Saint George (irrespective of the location of the point of sale). The number of sportfishing licenses sold to residents of Saint George between 2000 and 2010 varied between one and four (Table 11).

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Saint George: 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 Saint George <sup>2</sup>	Saltwater Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents <sup>3</sup>	Saltwater Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	0	0	3	0	0	0
2001	0	0	4	0	0	0
2002	0	0	4	0	0	0
2003	0	0	3	0	0	0
2004	0	0	4	0	0	0
2005	0	0	2	0	0	0
2006	0	0	1	0	0	0
2007	0	0	1	0	0	0
2008	0	0	2	0	0	0
2009	0	0	3	0	0	0
2010	0	0	1	0	0	0

<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*

Villagers harvest 500 fur seals each year for subsistence purposes. Halibut, reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants, and berries also contribute to the local diet.<sup>59</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, subsistence harvest is done by residents of Saint George and the three most important marine or aquatic resources are fur seals, halibut, and Pacific cod.

Data are not available during the 2000-2010 period regarding per capita subsistence harvest in Saint George, the percentage of Saint George households that utilized various marine resources for subsistence purposes, or total harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (not including halibut) (Tables 12 and 13). Some information is available from an earlier subsistence survey about species of marine invertebrates, marine mammals, and non-salmon fish used by Saint George conducted by the ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Based on the survey, in 1994, the following species of marine invertebrates, marine mammals, and non-salmon fish were used for subsistence in Saint George: blue king crab, blue mussels, butter clams, hair crab, limpets, octopus, Pacific littleneck clams (steamers), razor clams, sea cucumber, sea urchin, snails, Tanner crab, snow crab, unknown king crab, and unknown Tanner crab. Marine mammals reported as harvested for subsistence use included fur seal (communal), fur seal (other), harbor seal, Steller sea lion, unknown seal, and unknown whale. Non-salmon fish reported as harvested for subsistence use included: Dolly Varden, lake trout, Pacific cod (gray), pike, rainbow trout, sablefish (black cod), sheefish, unknown flounder, unknown greenling, unknown rockfish, and unknown sculpin.<sup>60</sup>

Data were available during the 2000-2010 period regarding annual subsistence harvest of halibut. Between 2003 and 2010, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) cards issued by NMFS decreased from 31 to 4 (Table 14). In 2010, 14 of the 26 SHARC cards issued that year were reported as actively fished, for a total of 686 lbs of halibut harvested that year. This total represents a large decrease from 2007, when 3,736 lbs of halibut were harvested on 14 active SHARC cards.

In addition, limited data are available regarding the subsistence harvest of marine mammals between 2000 and 2010. Based on information reported by ADF&G, the number of Steller sea lions harvested by Saint George residents varied from 6 to 12 per year between 2000 and 2008. No information was reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of harbor seal, spotted seal, beluga whale, sea otter, or walrus (Table 15).

In addition, no information was reported regarding annual subsistence harvest in Saint George between 2000 and 2010 (Table 13).

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<sup>59</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).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Saint George: 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 (Lbs)
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, Saint George: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	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, Saint George: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	31	16	2,041
2004	34	19	1,710
2005	32	14	2,017
2006	26	20	3,443
2007	26	14	3,736
2008	4	n/a	n/a
2009	3	n/a	n/a
2010	4	4	686

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, Saint George: 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	12	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> Frost, K.J., and Suydam, R.S. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006. *Journal of Cetacean Research and Management* 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