



Juneau (JEW-noh , includes Douglas and Auke Bay)

People and Place

*Location*¹

The City of Juneau is situated in north of Southeast Alaska, at the center of the Inside Passage along the Gastineau Channel, on the mainland shore and facing Douglas Island. It is 900 mi northwest of Seattle and 577 mi southeast of Anchorage. The area encompasses 2,717 sq mi of land and 538 sq mi of water. Douglas is built in the northern shore of Douglas Island, facing Juneau and the mainland. Auke Bay located along the continental shoreline, inside the borough limits, but 12 mi north of Juneau. The City of Juneau was first incorporated in 1900. In 1970, it was combined with the City of Douglas and unified into the City and Borough of Juneau.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 31,275 residents, ranking Juneau 3rd of 352 communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 16.9%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population declined by 0.16% with an average annual growth rate of -0.28%, which was less than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of very little population change.

Although a racially and ethnically diverse city, Juneau's population is predominately White. In 2010, 69.7% of residents identified themselves as White, compared to 74.8% in 2000; 11.8% identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 11.4% in 2000; 6.1% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 4.7% in 2000; 0.9% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0.8% in 2000; 0.7% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.4% in 2000; 9.5% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 6.9% in 2000; and 1.2% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 1.1% in 2000 (Figure 1). In addition, 5.1% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 3.4% in 2000.

The average household size in 2010 was 1.70, compared to 2.60 in both 1990 and 2000. In that year, there were 13,055 total housing units, compared to 10,638 in 1990 and 12,282 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 58% were owner-occupied, compared to 60% in 2000; 35% were renter-occupied, compared to 34% in 2000; 4% were vacant, compared to 5% in 2000; and 2% were occupied seasonally, compared to 2% in 2000. In addition, 887 residents were living in group quarters in 2010, compared to 678 in 2000.

In 2010, the gender distribution in Juneau was 51.0% male and 49.0% female, which was slightly more even than the statewide distribution (52.0% male, 48.0% female), and similar to the distribution in 2000 (50.4% male, 49.6% female). The median age that year 38.1 years, which

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

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>.

was older than both the statewide median of 33.8 years and 2000 median of 35.3 years.

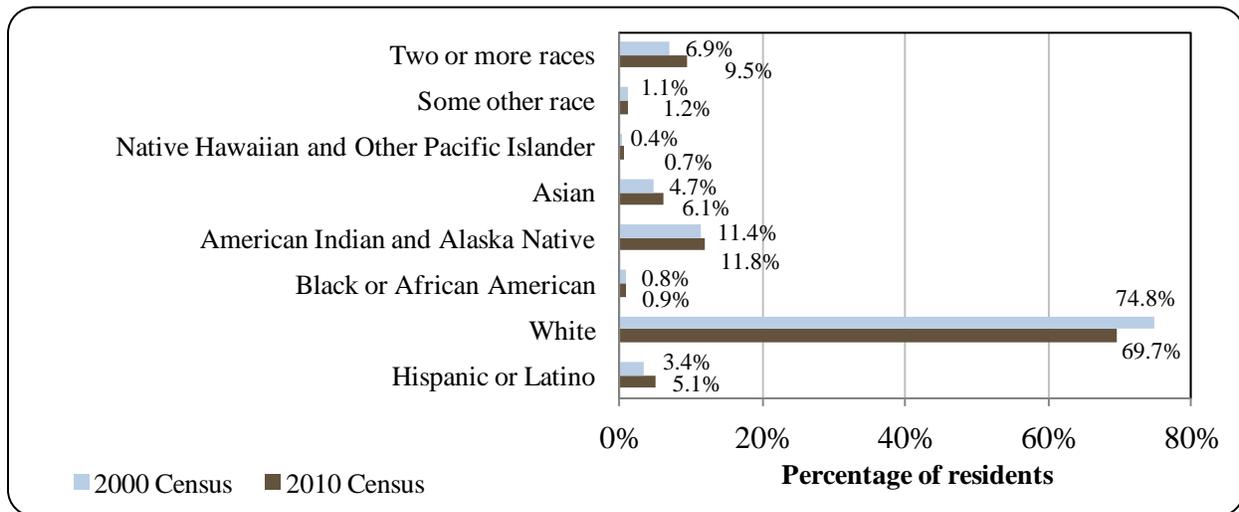
Table 1. Population in Juneau from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	26,751	-
2000	30,711	-
2001	-	30,458
2002	-	31,003
2003	-	31,300
2004	-	31,130
2005	-	31,238
2006	-	30,822
2007	-	30,198
2008	-	30,405
2009	-	30,661
2010	31,275	-

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>.

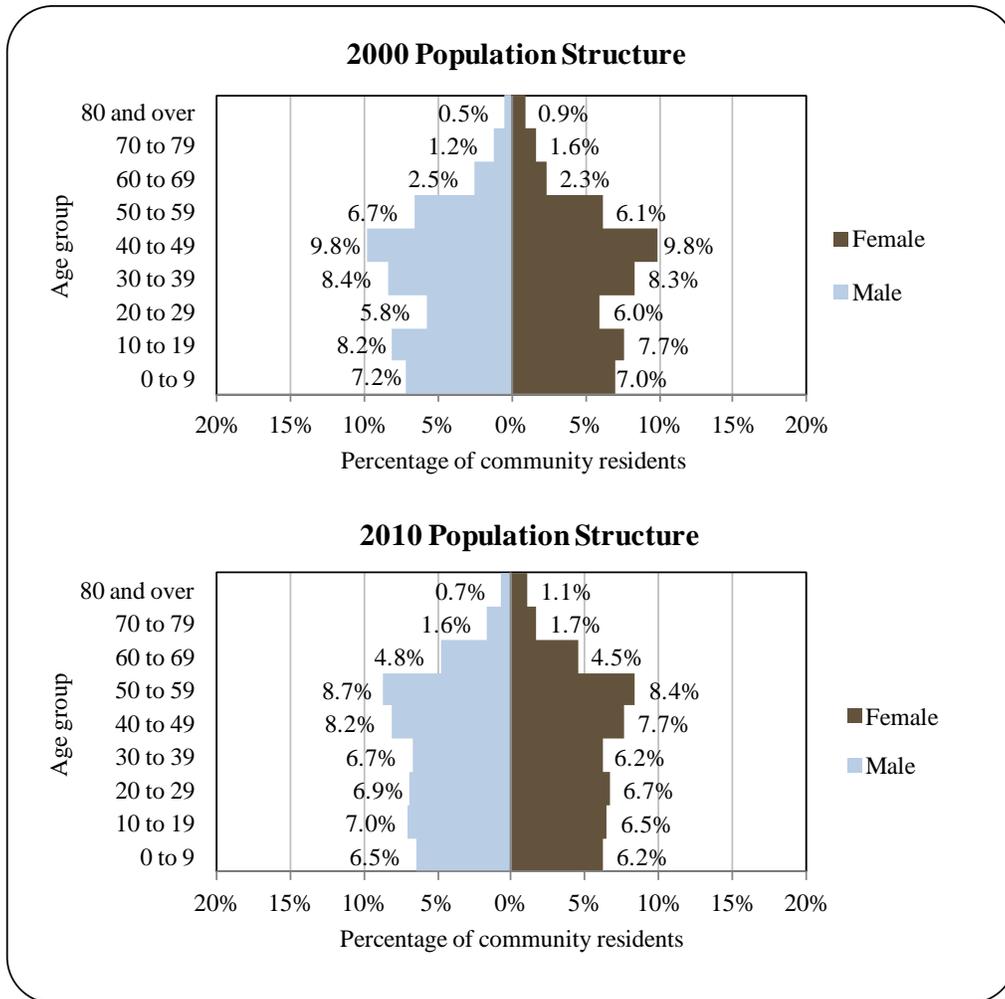
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Juneau: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



Overall, the population structure in 2010 was somewhat more stationary than in 2000, with most age cohorts displaying age transitions consistent with a stable population; meaning that as they age, they retain their overall structure. In that year, 26.2% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 30.1% in 2000; 14.4% were over the age of 59, compared to 9.0% in 2000; 45.9% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 49.1% in 2000; and 13.6% were

between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 11.8% in 2000.

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



Gender distribution by age cohort was slightly less even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 10 to 19 range (7.0% male, 6.5% female), followed by the 30 to 39 (6.7% male, 6.2% female) and 40 to 49 (8.2% male, 7.7% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 30 to 39 range. Information regarding Juneau’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census’ 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that 95.3% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 1.4% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 3.3% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 30.5% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 22.2% held a Bachelor’s degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 12.5% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an

estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture^{3,4}

The widely accepted story about the origins of Juneau tells how a Tlingit Indian Chief from the Auk Tribe, Kowee, showed prospectors Richard Harris and Joseph Juneau where to find gold in Gold Creek in August of 1880. By October, a town site near a beach at the Gastineau Channel was ready for the rush that ensued. Juneau became the first Alaskan city to emerge from the gold rush, although it was initially called Harrisburg. In 1882, the name was changed to Juneau City. The city was incorporated in 1900. The State government was moved to Juneau from Sitka in 1906.

The area had been previously inhabited by Tlingit groups. They had developed an ecologically adapted system of life based on hunting, fishing and gathering practices combined with complex trading networks. The Gastineau Channel was one of its main fishing grounds.

Juneau quickly developed into a large-scale hard-rock mining town when the loose gold in the stream beds ran out. Fishing, mills, canneries, transportation and trading services contributed to the emergence of Juneau as an important city in the early twentieth Century. On Douglas Island, the Treadwell Gold Mining Company and Ready Bullion became a world scale mining company. The ‘golden age’ of Juneau’s mining history peaked between 1915 and 1920. From 1921 to 1944, most of the operations stopped their production. After Alaska became a state in 1959, the Juneau area experienced a rapid rate of growth due to expansions in both the tourism industry and governmental activities. This growth continued into the 1980s; however, in 1986, state operating budgets plummeted with the price of oil, and several hundred state employees were laid off. Compounded by the fact that many residents held jobs associated with the public sector boom, many left Juneau and the community experienced a period of contraction. A substantial housing vacancy was left, and Juneau entered an economic recession. However, Juneau’s economy began to recover in the 1990s as the statewide economy began to improve.

Currently Juneau is the third largest city of Alaska. One third of its inhabitants are concentrated in the city and Douglas Island while the rest are spread across the Borough mainly along the roaded areas. Douglas, previously known as Edwardsville, was incorporated in 1902. It was founded to service mining activities. It was historically the site of an important Tlingit settlement that was destroyed in the 1950s during the construction of the Douglas Harbor. It became a home-rule city in 1966. Auke Bay, on the other hand, was one of the most important Tlingit settlements of the area. The Tlingits abandoned the camp in 1900s and joined the growing city. Although today Juneau is an important center of Native life, official discrimination against Native Alaskans was not legally abolished until 1945.

Natural Resources and Environment

Juneau has a mild, maritime climate. Average summer temperatures range from 44 to 65 °F (7 to 18 °C); winter temperatures range from 25 to 35 °F (-4 to 2 °C). It is in the mildest climate zone in Alaska. Annual precipitation averages 92 inches in downtown Juneau and 54 inches ten miles north at the airport. Snowfall averages 101 inches each year.⁵

³ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁴ City and Borough of Juneau. (2008). *Comprehensive Plan of the City and Borough of Juneau*. Retrieved September 26, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Juneau-CP-2008.pdf>.

⁵ [See](#) footnote 3.

Subsurface geology around Juneau is characterized by a diverse assemblage of sedimentary, volcanic, metamorphic, and intrusive rocks which were emplaced in Southeast Alaska during a series of subductions and accretions by colliding tectonic plates during the Jurassic to early Tertiary time. Plate tectonic activity during the late Paleozoic resulted in northwesterly trending curved bands of folded rocks and granitic batholiths are widespread throughout the Coast Range. Widespread glaciation resulted in the formation of fjords and U-shaped valleys. As glaciers receded, emergent coastlines were covered with uplifted marine sediments as a result of isostatic rebound. With the exception of the Mendenhall Valley, the Juneau area is mountainous and characterized by high relief slopes extending into the Gastineau Channel and Lynn Canal. Southeast Alaska is dominated by dense coniferous rainforest, populated by mixed stands of western hemlock, Sitka spruce, mountain hemlock, yellow cedar, and red alder. Much of the area surrounding Juneau is populated by old-growth forest habitat transitioning into subalpine and alpine habitat at approximately 2,500 ft. Relatively open, poorly drained muskeg communities are interspersed throughout forested areas.⁶

Marine fish present within the Juneau area include sablefish, rockfish (principally yelloweye), sculpin, skate, Pacific herring, eulachon, capelin, and sand lance. Anadromous fish include all five species of Pacific salmon, cutthroat trout, steelhead trout, Dolly Varden, and round whitefish. Shellfish include red king crab, blue king crab, golden king crab, Tanner crab, Dungeness crab, Pacific blue mussels, clams, and shrimp. Marine mammals include humpback whales, killer whales, minke whales, harbor porpoise, Dall's porpoise, sea otter, harbor seal, and Steller sea lion. Terrestrial mammals include mountain goats, Sitka black-tailed deer, black and brown bears, wolf, martens, moose, porcupine, river otter, and several species of smaller rodents.⁷

There are a diverse range of environmental resources within the City and Borough of Juneau. Sources of sand, gravel, and quarry rock are located within the Mendenhall, Herbert, Eagle, and Lemon Creek valleys. Natural areas are abundant throughout the City and Borough. Ease of access and well developed trail systems and infrastructure provide excellent recreation opportunities within short distance of population centers. The Mendenhall Glacier is considered a top local attraction and is accessible by road. Scenic areas easily accessible from populated centers include Mount Roberts, Mendenhall Glacier, North Douglas, and points along Veteran's Memorial Highway which extends north along Lynn Canal. Juneau was built on gold, and minerals continue to be an important part of the city's economy. Kensington (located along the Lynn Canal, northwest of Juneau) is a lode gold mine operated by Coeur Alaska. In 2010, 43,143 ounces of gold was extracted, and production is expected to reach 125,000 ounces annually over its lifespan.⁸ Greens Creek silver-gold-zinc ore body was discovered on the northern end of Admiralty Island (18 mi southwest of Juneau) in 1975. Full scale development began in 1987 through a joint venture including Hecla, Kennecott, BP Minerals America, and several other interests. Operations ceased in 1993 following depressed markets; however, operations resumed in 1996. In 2008, Hecla assumed full control of the Greens Creek Mine.⁹

⁶ Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. (2006). *Juneau Access Improvements Final Environmental Impact Statement*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from: http://dot.alaska.gov/sereg/projects/juneau_access/assets/FEIS_06/FEIS-NotLinked.pdf.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Coeur Alaska. (n.d.). *Overview*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from: <http://www.kensingtongold.com/overview.html#mine>.

⁹ Hecla Mining Company. (n.d.). *Greens Creek, Admiralty Island, Alaska*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from: http://www.hecla-mining.com/operations/operations_greenscreek.php.

The Tongass National Forest, which occupies most of Southeast Alaska, was established in 1907; putting 93% of area timberlands under control of the U.S. Forest Service. In 1920, 100 million board feet of timber was purchased by the Alaska Pulp and Paper Company, which constructed a pulp mill at Port Snettisham, southeast of Juneau. However, the mill soon closed due to high operating costs. For the most part, timber resources have remained undeveloped within the Juneau area. In the past, several potential timber sales in the area were offered, but ultimately fell through. Timber harvesting in the Tongass National Forest has been in decline over the past several decades, and most harvesting is done on private lands owned under the regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Native corporation; Sealaska.¹⁰ Critical Steller sea lion haul-out areas are located on Benjamin Island and its periphery. The island is located several miles northwest of Juneau and is considered one of 19 major haul-out areas in Southeast Alaska.¹¹

Environmental hazards which threaten the city include landslides and avalanches, earthquakes, and flooding. Much of downtown Juneau is located within documented slide areas, and avalanches have resulted in damage to property and infrastructure in the past. Many historic avalanche or mass-wasting sites located on steep to moderate slopes remain sparsely vegetated, increasing the probability of future slide or avalanche events. The nearest active fault line to Juneau is the Fairweather fault, approximately 100 mi west of Juneau. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers classify Juneau as a Seismic Risk Zone 3, indicating that an earthquake of a magnitude 6.0 or greater may occur. In a little over 50 years, five earthquakes of this magnitude or greater have occurred within 125 mi of Juneau. Frequent flooding occurs in Juneau, and is typically the result of heavy rain, rapid snowmelt, glacial outbursts, or storm events. Warm rainfall and heavy snowpack contribute to elevated stream flows; often within the Montana Creek watershed. As glacial activity retreated within the Mendenhall Valley, it left behind a complex of glacial and alluvial outwash settlements buttressed by rounded bedrock knobs and high relief slopes. This places pressure on the Montana Creek, Jordan Creek, and Duck Creek drainages, which run through populated centers of the Mendenhall Valley. In addition, the Mendenhall River, which runs through heart of the Valley, is subject to seasonal and event-driven variations.¹² Federal Emergency Management Administration 2010 flood maps indicate that several residences along the Mendenhall River and much of the south fork of Duck Creek lie within flood zones.¹³ Glacial outburst floods also pose risks to properties along the Mendenhall River.

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no significant environmental remediation sites active within Juneau as of 2010.¹⁴

Current Economy¹⁵

Juneau's economy developed around mining and mining support industries. In 1906,

¹⁰ Alaska Forest Association. (n.d.). *Alaska Timber Industry History: Southeast Alaska*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from: <http://www.akforest.org/Alaska%20Timber%20Industry%20History.pdf>.

¹¹ City and Borough of Juneau. (2008). *Comprehensive Plan of the City and Borough of Juneau*. Retrieved September 26, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Juneau-CP-2008.pdf>.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ City of Borough of Juneau. (2010). *2010 Aerial Photograph Draft Flood Maps*. Retrieved September 28, 2012 from: <http://www.juneau.org/cddftp/2010DraftFloodMaps.php>.

¹⁴ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved September 28, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm#Southeast>.

¹⁵ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

when Juneau became the territorial capital, public sector jobs began to increase. When Alaska became a state in 1959, government jobs expanded greatly. Revenues from oil royalties swelled the number of public jobs, particularly in resource management sectors. Soon, commercial fishing and tourism became critical sectors in Juneau's economy, and as its population grew, so did private businesses and services associated with meeting the demands of a large, diverse community. Basic industries include mining, commercial fishing, fish processing, tourism, and State and Federal government. Support sector industries provide goods and services to local residents and include retail, wholesale trade, medical and business services, construction, local government, arts, and many others.¹⁶

The State of Alaska was Juneau's largest employer in 2010, providing 4,276 average annual jobs. Within state government, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is the largest employer, with 652 employees in that year. The Juneau School District is the largest single employer in the city, with over 700 employees in 2010. The U.S. Coast Guard is the largest local federal employer, with 363 employees that year. Central Council Tlingit and Haida is the largest tribal government employer, employing over 250 residents. Overall, federal, state, and tribal employers provided 42% of total local jobs in 2010. Juneau's public workers earned approximately half of total wages earned in 2010.¹⁷

As a whole, the tourism industry is Juneau's largest private-sector employer, providing 2,400 average annual jobs (some seasonal). In 2010, 1.26 million people visited Juneau by airplane, cruise ship, private vessel, or ferry. Of those, 875,600 passengers arrived exclusively by cruise ship, while another 78,000 arrived by ferry and 304,000 arrived by plane. Juneau offers extensive attractions and amenities for travelers, including an extensive historic tourist district, Mt. Roberts Tramway, Mendenhall Glacier visitor center, and a diverse network of trails. Many tour operators offer excursions ranging from whale watching to glacier flightseeing. Kensington and Greens Creek mines together employed 510 residents in 2010, with a collective payroll of \$49.0 million annually. Juneau's largest single private employer is the Hecla Greens Creek Mining Company, whose mine is the second largest silver producer in North America, and the sixth largest in the world. The health care industry accounts for 1,400 jobs with a payroll of \$65.6 million annually. Construction provided 730 jobs and \$44.0 million to the local economy in 2010. The retail trade sector employed 2,000 and \$51.0 million in payroll. Commercial fishing, fish processing, and hatchery production are important components within the local economy. Commercial harvests include salmon, halibut, sablefish, rockfish, shrimp, crab, herring, and groundfish. Sportfishing is also a substantial contributor to the local economy, and is closely tied the Juneau's tourism industry. Locally headquartered Alaska Native entities (e.g., Sealaska Corp. Goldbelt, Inc., Hunta Totem, Inc., and Kootznoowoo, Inc.) are all of economic importance to the local economy. Sealaska represents more than 21,000 shareholders, making it Alaska's largest ANCSA for-profit corporation in terms of shareholder size.¹⁸

In 2010,¹⁹ the estimated per capita income was \$34,923 and the estimated median household income was \$75,517, compared to \$26,719 and \$62,034 in 2000, respectively.

¹⁶ See footnote 11.

¹⁷ Juneau Economic Development Council. (2011). *The 2011 Juneau & Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators*. Retrieved September 28, 2012 from: http://www.jedc.org/forms/Indicators_2011.pdf.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ 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>.

However, after adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,²⁰ the real per capita income (\$35,135) and real median household income (\$81,574) indicate that while individual earnings remained mostly unchanged, household incomes declined somewhat. In 2010, Juneau ranked 29th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 32nd of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated. According to the Juneau Economic Development Council (JEDC), per capita income in 2009 was \$48,062, which was significantly greater than the 2006-2010 ACS estimates. In addition, the 2008-2010 3-year ACS estimate revised the inflation adjusted per capita income as \$36,563; however, that estimate was still well below the 2009 JEDC estimate despite the fact that relatively high paying mining and state jobs flourished that year, compared to 2009. In addition, the JEDC estimated that median household income in Juneau was \$74,554, which is similar to 2006-2010 ACS estimates for 2010.²¹ It should be noted that JEDC estimates are based on Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) figures, which do not include self-employed or federally-employed workers. This may impact results of JEDC estimates in ways not applicable to the ACS.

According to the 2006-2010 ACS, 74.2% residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force, and 1.0% were in the Armed Forces in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 4.3%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 6.5% of residents were living below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed, an estimated 39.9% worked in the public sector, an estimated 52.7% worked in the private sector, an estimated 7.3% were self-employed, and an estimated 0.1% were unpaid family workers.

By industry, most (22.2%) employed residents were estimated by the 2006-2010 ACS to work in public administration sectors; followed by education, health care, and social assistance (20.7%); retail trade (12.8%); and transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (7.5%). Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors accounted for 4.8% of employment by industry sector, compared to 5.2% in 2000. Overall, this shows there was very little change in employment by industry sectors, and the most significant proportional increase occurred in retail trade (Figure 3). However, an alternative estimate 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). The ALARI database shows a different picture indicating the need for caution when utilizing data from the ACS. The ALARI database indicates that the largest percentage of residents is employed in the trade, transportation and utilities industries (20.7%), followed by local government (14.8%) and educational and health services (14.0%).²²

By occupation type, most (39.1%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions in 2010; followed by sales or office (27.4%); service (14.6%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance (10.4%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (8.5%). Again, there was very little variation in employment by occupation type between 2000 and 2010 (Figure 4).

²⁰ 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>).

²¹ See footnote 17.

²² 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/>.

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

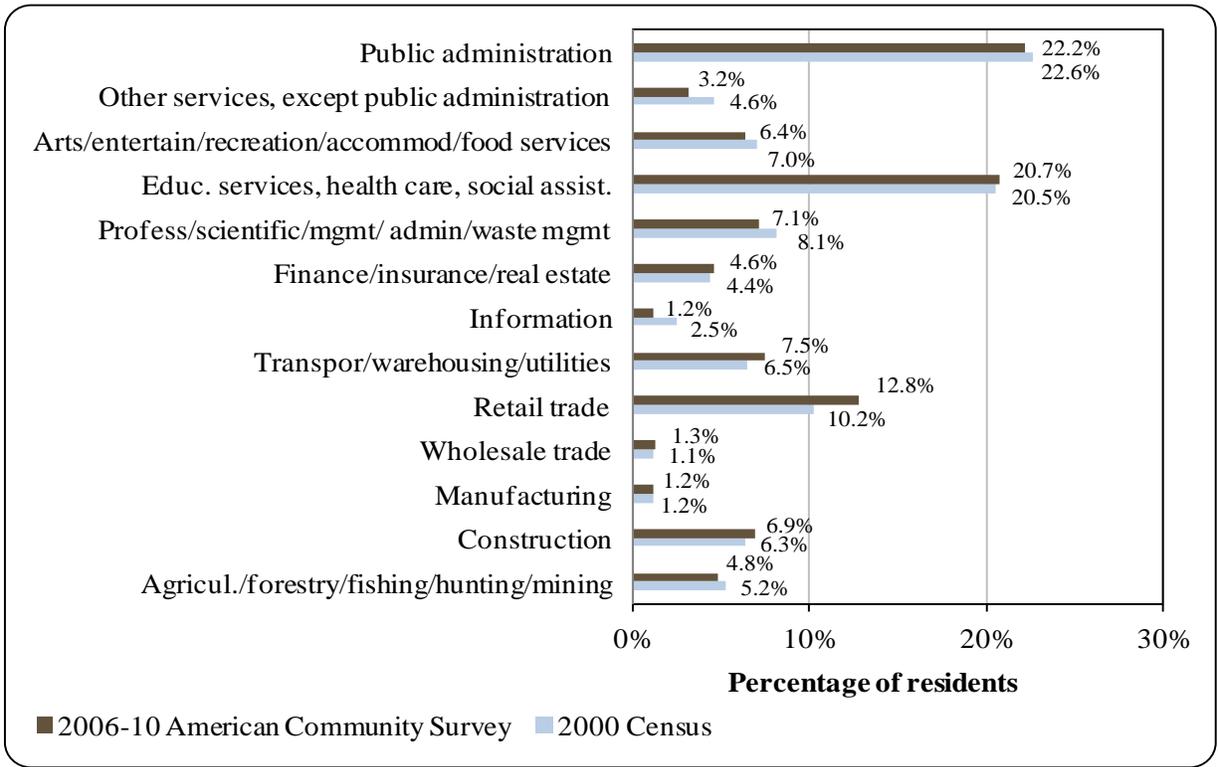
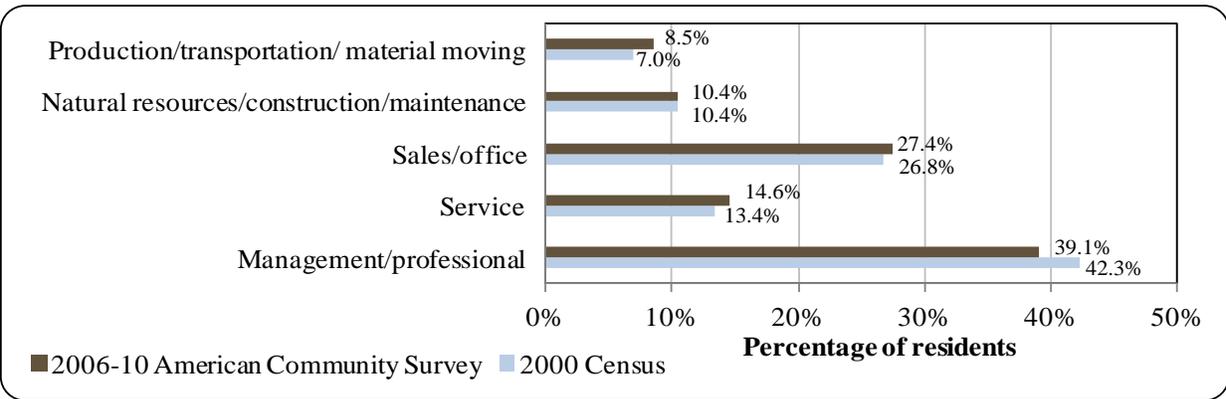


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Juneau (U.S. Census).



Governance²³

Juneau is the state capital of Alaska and is home to state legislators and their staff during the legislative session between January and April. Although first incorporated in 1900, Juneau was reorganized into a Unified Home Rule City within its own borough in 1970. There is a mayor, eight-member city council, seven-member school board, nine-member planning commission, and seven municipal employees. In addition, the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes is both a federally recognized tribal government and ANCSA-chartered non-profit. Aukquan Traditional Council is a second village council; however, it is not federally recognized. The ANCSA chartered regional corporation representing Juneau is the Sealaska Corporation, which is also headquartered in Juneau. The ANCSA-chartered village corporation is Goldbelt, Inc.

Additional public organizations located within Juneau include Alaska Legal Services Corporation, Alaska Municipal League, Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood, Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association, Juneau Chamber of Commerce, Juneau Convention and Visitors Bureau, Juneau Economic Development Council, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Southeast Conference, Southeast Conference Resource Conservation and Development, The Southeast Alaska Tourism Council, and Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are also located within the city of Juneau.

Juneau issues a 5% sales tax, 3% liquor tax, 7% accommodations tax, \$1 tobacco tax per pack, and \$5 per-person marine passenger fee. In 2010, the total municipal budget for 2010 was \$309.32 million, compared to \$159.66 million in 2000; an increase of 49.8% after adjusting for inflation.²⁴ The total municipal budget peaked in 2009 at \$313.27 million. In 2010, sales tax revenues accounted for 12.3% of the total municipal budget, compared to 17.5% in 2000. Again, sales tax revenues peaked in 2009 at \$41.58 million, or 13.3% of the total budget. State allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 0.7% of the total budget in 2010, compared to 0.5% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000.

State and federal fisheries-related grants awarded between 2000 and 2010 include: \$390,000 for hatchery net pen replacement; \$2.5 million for cruise ship dock improvements; \$1.5 million for commercial passenger vessel dock retaining wall repair and replacement; \$6.8 million for University of Alaska School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences Facility; \$1.0 million for a commercial landing facility in Auke Bay; \$10.0 million for Douglas Harbor improvements; \$38,550 for Icy Strait Seafoods, Inc. roe processing equipment; \$98,868 for salmon caviar marketing; \$30,000 for a refrigerated truck and blast freezer; \$18,725 awarded to Roy's Select Alaskan Catch; \$25,700 for flavored Ikura (salmon roe) marketing; \$16,725 awarded to Krestof Clam Company Geoduck and littleneck clam mariculture; \$18,881 awarded to Rose Fisheries for product promotion; \$11,935 awarded to Taku River Reds for marketing; \$8,700 awarded to Alaska Wild Salmon Products for marketing; \$2,250 awarded to Taku River Reds for a freezer purchase; and \$5.1 million for Douglas Harbor expansion design and construction. Further, information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

²³ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/comddb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁴ Inflation calculated using 2010 Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Juneau 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	\$159,663,200	\$27,945,000	\$813,755	n/a
2001	\$159,842,800	\$28,786,500	\$713,736	n/a
2002	\$186,959,300	\$29,612,400	\$713,560	\$2,600,000
2003	\$160,873,095	\$29,739,796	\$729,021	\$2,500,000
2004	\$170,095,462	\$30,539,500	-	\$10,270,334
2005	\$196,363,800	\$33,062,900	-	n/a
2006	\$224,967,500	\$34,587,598	-	n/a
2007	\$232,851,800	\$36,475,000	-	\$1,000,000
2008	\$262,988,100	\$39,175,428	-	\$6,800,000
2009	\$313,266,400	\$41,577,389	\$2,032,210	\$1,890,000
2010	\$309,317,500	\$38,118,000	\$2,017,698	\$2,500,000

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

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

³ Alaska Department of Revenue(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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Juneau is accessible by air and sea only. Scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available at the municipally-owned Juneau International Airport, which possesses a paved 8,457-ft long by 150-ft wide runway and seaplane landing pond. The airport is controlled, and currently Alaska Airlines is the only major airline providing jet service to Seattle, Anchorage, and cities in-between. Roundtrip airfare between Juneau and Anchorage in June 2012 was \$399.²⁵ Additional local air carriers include Wings of Alaska, Ward Air, Alaska Seaplane Service, Temsco Helicopters, Inc., Coastal Helicopters, Era Aviation, Air Excursions LLC, and Northstar Helicopters. Capital Transit provides public transportation throughout Juneau, Auke Bay, and Douglas. In 2010, local ridership totaled 1.22 million trips. Car rental and taxi services are also available.^{26,27}

Juneau's port facilities include seven public harbors, two public deep draft docks, a state ferry terminal, and many smaller public and private docks. Douglas Harbor has berthing space

²⁵ Airfare calculated using lowest fare from www.travelocity.com (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

²⁶ See footnote 23.

²⁷ Juneau Economic Development Council. (2011). *The 2011 Juneau & Southeast Alaska Economic Indicators*. Retrieved October 1, 2012 from: http://www.jedc.org/forms/Indicators_2011.pdf.

for approximately 135 small commercial fishing or recreational vessels; one 52- by 14-ft tidal grid, and two launch ramps. Aurora Harbor provides berthing space for approximately 457 commercial fishing and recreational vessels. The harbor offers covered stalls, fuel, water, and electricity. No transient moorage is available. Harris Harbor is located adjacent to Aurora Harbor and provides additional space for approximately 275 vessels. A seaplane float is located at the southeasterly side of the boat harbor. Limited transient moorage is available when permanent tenants are out. Harbor facilities include tidal grid, fuel, water, and electricity. Auke Bay/Statter Harbor is located 12 mi north of downtown Juneau and provides mooring for commercial, recreational, and U.S. Coast Guard vessels. It provides berthing space for approximately 245 vessels, and vessels can also find moorage long a 966- by 23-ft floating breakwater. Two parallel boat ramps are located at the northeast side of the harbor, and a 220- by 8-ft float is located between the ramps. Facilities include water, electricity, tidal grid, harbor master office, showers and restrooms, and U.S. Coast Guard office. Fuel and vessel repair services are available at Fisherman's Bend, adjacent to Statter Harbor. Boat launches are located at Amalga Harbor, 24 mi north of Juneau; Echo Cove, 40 mi north of Juneau, and north Douglas Island, close to False Outer Point. Private marinas are located at Tee Harbor and Fritz Cove.^{28,29}

Public deep draft terminals include Cruise Ship Terminal and Alaska Steamship Dock, offering a combined 1,700 ft of continuous berthing space. These docks are principally used for the docking of cruise ships, along with the privately owned Alaska-Juneau and South Franklin docks. The Intermediate Vessel Float and Marine Park Float are located adjacent to the two public cruise terminals, and are often used for tendering cruise ship passengers from vessels anchored in Gastineau Channel. Goldbelt owned Seadrome marina, offers moorage for small to mid-size cruise vessels and pleasure boats. Merchant's Wharf, located next to Seadrome, provides seaplane floats used by Wings of Alaska.^{30,31}

Alaska Marine Lines transfer terminal occupies 12 acres of paved and 10 acres of unpaved cargo container storage space, including 84 outlets for refrigerated cargo containers. The Juneau Ready-Mix Dock specializes in the receipt and shipment of heavy-lift items, including construction machinery and products. UNOCAL Dock, located south of downtown Juneau, offers gas, diesel 1 and 2, and lubricating oils. Tesoro Dock is located next to Aurora Harbor and offers gas and diesel. Petro Marine Fuel Dock is located across the channel from Harris Harbor and offers diesel 1 and 2, unleaded gas, and lubricants.^{32,33}

*Facilities*³⁴

The municipal water supply is obtained from the Last Chance Basin well field on Gold Creek and the Salmon Creek Reservoir and is treated and piped to over 90% of Juneau households. Juneau's water demand is five million gallons per day. The Borough's piped sewage

²⁸ City and Borough of Juneau. (n.d.). *Juneau Docks and Harbors*. Retrieved October 1, 2012 from: <http://www.juneau.org/harbors/factsheet.php>.

²⁹ Findthedata.org. (n.d.). *Port Facilities, Wharfs, and Docks*. Retrieved October 1, 2012 from: <http://seaport.findthedata.org/d/a/Alaska/Juneau>.

³⁰ See footnote 28.

³¹ See footnote 29.

³² See footnote 28.

³³ See footnote 29..

³⁴ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

system serves almost 80% of residents and receives secondary treatment. Sludge is incinerated. Refuse collection and the landfill are owned and operated by private firms. Juneau has a sludge site and hazardous waste collection facility, and local organizations also provide recycling programs. Alaska Electric Light and Power Company (AEL&P) receives the majority of its power from the state-owned Snettisham Hydroelectric Facility south of town. AEL&P owns the Annex Creek, Upper Salmon Creek, and Lower Salmon Creek Hydro Plants and the Gold Creek, Lemon Creek, and Auke Bay diesel back-up systems.

Visitor accommodations include Goldbelt Hotel, Westmark Baranof Hostel, Best Western Hotel and Grandma's Featherbed, Travelodge Frontier Suites, The Alaskan Hotel, The Driftwood Lodge, Breakwater Inn, Prospector Hotel, Cashen Quarters B&B, Blueberry Lodge B&B, Inn at the Waterfront, Silverbow Inn, Super 8 Motel, Pearson's Pond Luxury Inn and Spa, Juneau International Youth Hostel, The Bergman Inn, and Aspen Hotel. Local attractions include Mendenhall Glacier and Visitor Center, Eaglecrest Ski Resort, Taku River Lodge, Mt. Roberts Tramway, Macauley Salmon Hatchery and aquariums, Alaska State Museum, Juneau-Douglas City Museum, Governor's Mansion, State Capital Building, Alaskan Brewing Company, St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church, Davis Log Cabin/Visitor Center, and the Shrine of Saint Therese.

Public safety services are provided by Borough police department and local state troopers. Fire and rescue services are provided by Capital City Fire and Rescue, Airlift Northwest/Air Ambulance, Greens Creel Emergency Medical Service, U.S. Coast Guard, Borough fire stations and ambulances, State Troopers Mountain Rescue, and Southeast Alaska Dogs Organized for Ground Search. Legal services are provided by state superior court, district court, appellate court, and Lemon Creek Correctional Center. Additional facilities include Zach Gordon You Center, Boys and Girls Club, Centennial Hall Convention Center, Moose Lodge, Elks Lodge, Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood Hall, several senior centers, Catholic Community Services, Central Council Tlingit Haida center, Borough pool, several private gyms, two movie theaters, one academic library (University of Alaska Southeast), ten school libraries, four public libraries, and seven special libraries.

Local in-state telephone services are provided by Alaska Communication Systems, and long-distance telephone services are provided by AT&T, Alascom, GCI, and ACS Alaska. Broadband internet services are available from ACS Alaska, Net/Tel Alaska, AT&T, Woldnet, Chugach.Net, GCI, and Sinbad Network Communications. Local Television and radio stations are available. Cable television is provided by GCI Cable Inc.

Medical Services

Bartlett Regional Hospital services all of Southeast Alaska as a qualified acute care facility and medevac service center. It also provides long term and specialized care. Health services include birth center, in- and out-patient behavioral health services, cardiac/pulmonary rehabilitation, critical care unit, diagnostic imaging, infusion and chemotherapy, laboratory service, substance abuse center, respiratory therapy, nutrition services, pharmacy, and physical, special, and occupational therapy.³⁵

The Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium is a non-profit, tribal health consortium providing services to 18 Alaska Native communities. Services include dental (basic,

³⁵ Bartlett Regional Hospital. (n.d.). *Patient Care*. Retrieved October 2, 2012 from: <http://www.bartletthospital.org/patientServices/patientCare.html>

pediatric, prosthodontic, orthodontic), behavioral health, health promotion and education, substance abuse prevention and treatment, air medic services, and community outreach.³⁶

Juneau Public Health Center is a state-run public health center offering basic health care, screening, and referral services.³⁷ Finally, there are a range of private practices offering a variety of health services. Emergency service is provided by 911 telephone service.

Educational Opportunities

As of 2011, there were 14 schools within the Juneau Borough. These included five elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools, one alternative high school, and several other alternative/private schools. In that year, there were 5,043 students enrolled and 366 teachers employed.³⁸

In addition, the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) maintains their primary campus in Juneau. In 2011, enrollment was at 2,233 full or part time students; which was similar to 2010. Bachelor degrees are offered in business administration, liberal arts, fine arts, biology, elementary education, English, geography/environmental studies, social science, marine biology, special education, and mathematics. Master's degrees are offered in teaching, education, and public administration. Certificates are offered in a wide range of vocational and technical disciplines. UAS also offers statewide remote learning opportunities through E-Learning.³⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Tlingits were traditionally a mobile people. Winter villages were often positioned near shellfish beds, and during the late winter months, people would participate in offshore fishing and seaweed collecting. As winter ended, collecting herring spawn would begin. By mid-summer, residents would travel to summer camps located on fish streams, to harvest and process salmon.⁴⁰

Fishing has always been central to Tlingit culture. Prior to Euro-American contact, fishing grounds were owned by clan, and each family group would establish fishing camps close to their fishing grounds. Fall months were important for harvesting salmon. Fish were often gaffed, dried, and smoked for winter months. Roe was cooked and preserved in jars, and salmon heads were fermented by burying them below the tide line. Fresh salmon was often prepared by boiling it in cast iron pots with seal oil.⁴¹

³⁶ Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium. (n.d.). *Our Services*. Retrieved October 2, 2012 from: http://www.searhc.org/our_services/.

³⁷ State of Alaska. (n.d.). *Division of Public Health*. Retrieved October 2, 2012 from: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/nursing/locations.htm#Juneau>.

³⁸ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

³⁹ University of Alaska Southeast. (n.d.). *Academic Schools*. Retrieved October 2, 2012 from: <http://www.uas.alaska.edu/academics/>.

⁴⁰ U.S. Forest Service. (1984). *The Subsistence Lifeway of the Tlingit People: Excerpts of Oral Interviews*. Retrieved October 2, 2012 from: http://books.google.com/books?id=JPgTAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

⁴¹ Ibid.

With the enacting of the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) in 1980, rural preference was given to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife on federal lands (this preference was later extended to navigable waters). However, the City and Borough of Juneau is not considered rural, prohibiting the harvest of many species in federal waters by Juneau residents. Subsistence (or personal use) fishing is allowed in state waters; however, waters within the Borough are classified as non-subsistence use areas. Eligibility to apply for Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) is limited to residents of rural communities and members of a federally recognized Alaska Native Tribe with customary and traditional use of halibut. Some Juneau residents are eligible for SHARC registration; however, subsistence harvests are prohibited within the Borough.^{42,43}

The seafood industry is the largest private sector employer in Southeast Alaska in terms of wages. Commercial fishing for salmon began in Southeast Alaska during the late nineteenth Century, following the construction of the first canneries in Klawock and Sitka. However, the commercial fishing industry in Juneau grew slowly in comparison to the booming mining economy. Sockeye, chum, and pink salmon were the first species to be targeted extensively. Early sockeye and chum harvests peaked in the 1910s. In the 1930s, Chinook and pink salmon harvests peaked, and by the 1940s, coho salmon harvests peaked. By the time of statehood, salmon populations were severely depressed due to years of weak federal management. Salmon stocks rebuilt through the 1960s and 1970s, and rebounded during the 1990s when Chinook and sockeye harvests reached their highest points in decades. For the most part, a purse seine gear type is used in fishing salmon, although drift gill nets, troll gear, and set gill nets are also used to a lesser extent. There are over 5,500 salmon producing streams and tributaries in Southeast Alaska.

Eighteen hatcheries located throughout the region also contribute significantly to salmon harvests. From 1995 to 2004, an average of 14% of total commercial salmon harvests was contributed by hatcheries. Macaulay Salmon Hatchery, located in Juneau, produces 50 million pink, 1.5 million coho, and 950,000 Chinook salmon annually.⁴⁴ Other Juneau area hatcheries are located at Auke Bay and Sheep Creek (south of Juneau).

District 11 (Taku-Snettisham) and District 15 (Lynn Canal) are the closest traditional gillnet areas to Juneau. The drift gillnet fisheries target sockeye, pink, and chum during the summer season from mid-June through mid-August; and coho and fall-run chum through late September and early October. Trollers primarily target Chinook and coho salmon, and are comprised of hand and power troll gear types. Power troll took an average of 89% of Chinook, and 86% of coho salmon harvested in the troll fishery between 1975 and 2004. The Chinook season is separated into winter and summer seasons. Winter season runs from October 1 to April 30, and summer seasons run from May 1 to September 30, are separated into both spring and summer seasons. The majority of Chinook are harvested during summer seasons, which begin in early July. In addition to commercial fishing, the Southeast Alaska sportfishery has increased substantially along with the growing tourism industry. Chinook and coho salmon are primary

⁴² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Federal Subsistence Management Program*. Retrieved October 2, 2012 from: <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/racdetail.cfm?rac=01>.

⁴³ National Marine Fisheries Service. (n.d.). *Subsistence Halibut Fishing in Alaska*. Retrieved October 2, 2012 from: <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram/subsistence/halibut.htm>.

⁴⁴ Dipac. (n.d.). *Macaulay Salmon Hatchery*. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: http://dipac.net/Macaulay_hatchery.html.

targets of recreational anglers.⁴⁵

The Alaska commercial herring fishery began in 1878 when 30,000 lb were harvested and processed for human consumption. Salted and pickled herring would peak following World War I. In Southeast Alaska, herring reduction (fish meal production) first began outside of Angoon, where the Northwest Trading Company established a whaling post at the village of Killisnoo. Whaling efforts were ultimately abandoned in favor of converting the facility to a herring reduction plant. Demand for herring reduction products increased in the 1920s, and for two decades harvests topped 250 million pounds annually. During that time, stocks began to decline and demand shifted to lower-cost Peruvian anchovy reduction fisheries. Soon after, Southeast Alaska herring reduction facilities began to decline. Demand for herring sac roe increased in the 1970s, most notably in Japan where domestic stocks were depressed. Commercial bait fisheries began in Alaska around 1900, and have remained relatively stable despite fluctuating reduction and sac roe fisheries. Crab industry growth fueled increased bait demand during the 1970s. Today, herring is primarily harvested for roe, which is predominately sold to Asian markets where demand remains high. Purse seines and gillnets are primary gear types used in harvesting herring. A number of “spawn-on-kelp” fisheries have developed as well. In these fisheries, mature herring are either impounded and released after depositing their eggs on kelp fronds, or are allowed to naturally deposit their eggs on constructed kelp racks. Southeast Alaska remains the second largest producer of commercial herring by pound landed. Commercial bait fisheries occur during the winter, and sac roe fisheries occur during the spring. Herring is found in abundance within the Seymore Canal, Hobart Bay, Tenakee Inlet, Hoonah Sound, and outside of Sitka. Herring fisheries within the Lynn Canal are closed due to low abundance.⁴⁶

Dungeness crab account for the majority of crab harvests in Southeast Alaska, although there are limited Tanner and king crab fisheries as well. Golden king crab constitutes the largest portion of Southeast Alaska king crab harvests. The shrimp trawl fishery began in Petersburg in 1915, and peaked in 1958 at 7.6 million pounds. Spot shrimp pot fisheries within Southeast Alaska grew in the 1990s, with most of the harvest occurring within the southern and central Southeast regions. Pot fisheries for spot and coonstripe shrimp and beam trawl fisheries for northern and sidestripe shrimp are largely stable within the region.

Giant red sea cucumber are harvested on the northwest side of Admiralty Island. The first commercial harvest of sea cucumbers occurred in 1983 around Ketchikan. Harvesting peaked in 1989 at 2.3 million pounds of processed product. Harvesting is restricted to hand picking, and product is sold to Asian and domestic markets. Geoducks are harvested throughout Southeast Alaska and are prized within Asian markets.

Groundfish fisheries include lingcod, halibut, sablefish, pacific cod, and rockfish. In the 1880s, commercial fishing for halibut began, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery. Commercial halibut harvests were shipped south on steamers to Seattle and Vancouver. Halibut harvests increased in 1899 when a cannery wharf was built in Petersburg and steamers made regular scheduled calls. By 1901, a salmon cannery in Icy Strait started processing halibut during the slack season. Halibut was harvested by local schooners until 1910, when the steamer fleet

⁴⁵ Clark, J. H.; McGregor, A.; Mecum, R. D.; Krasnowski, P.; and Carroll, A. M. (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin*, 12(1), 1-146. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁴⁶ Woodby, D.; Carlile, D.; Siddeek, S.; Funk, F.; Clark, J. H.; and Hulbert, L. (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.ADFG.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

moved in. As stocks depleted in Puget Sound, harvests in Southeast Alaska intensified and markets shifted to Prince Rupert, B.C.⁴⁷ Both halibut and sablefish are caught using longline gear. However, sablefish are also harvested using pot gear or as bycatch in trawl fisheries within the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). With the exception of halibut, groundfish fisheries are mostly managed by NMFS within federally excluded waters, although some historic state fisheries remain. Lingcod and black and blue rockfish are not covered under a federal Fishery Management Plan and are managed by the state. Prior to 1987, most lingcod in Southeast Alaska was caught incidentally; however, the species began to grow more commercially important in the years following. In 1988, AFDG began monitoring the species more intensely as directed fisheries increased. Between 1987 and 1991, Sitka received 91% of lingcod landings, with the greatest amount landed during summer months.⁴⁸

In terms of rockfish, Yelloweye rockfish is the predominate species in the directed commercial fishery, typically accounting for 90% of landings by weight. Rockfish are harvested in areas within the GOA, along the continental shelf. The directed rockfish fishery began in 1979, as a small, shore based, hook and line fishery in Southeast Alaska. The early fishery targeted all species of demersal shelf rockfish, although yelloweye still accounted for most landings. The fishery began in the Sitka area (Central Southeast Outside), although it eventually spread to the Southern Southeast Outside area as well.⁴⁹ Pacific cod are harvested primarily by longline gear within the internal waters of Southeast Alaska, although pots, jig, and dinglebar are also used. Southeast Alaska pacific cod markets are limited due to their small size and susceptibility to parasites.⁵⁰

Juneau is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659, International Pacific Halibut Commission Area 2C, and the GOA Sablefish Regulatory Area. Juneau is not eligible to participate in either the Community Development Quota program or the Community Quota Entity program.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, nine shoreside processing plants were located in Juneau. Alaska Glacier Seafood Company was started in 1996 by the Erickson family. In 2005, the company opened a 10,000-sq ft processing plant on the shore of Auke Nu Cove. The facility processed over 7 million pounds of fish in the year 2008. The facility processes all five species of salmon plus halibut, black cod, sea cucumbers, spot prawns, and crab (Red King, Brown King, Tanner and Dungeness). During peak season (approximately

⁴⁷ Thompson, W. F.; and Freeman, N. L. (1930). *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://ww.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Gordon, D. A. (1994). Lingcod Fishery and Fishery Monitoring in Southeast Alaska. *Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin*, 1(2), 140-152. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.ADFG.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/AFRB.01.2.140-152.pdf>

⁴⁹ O'Connell, V. M. ; and Brylinsky, C. (2003). *The Southeast Alaska Demersal Shelf Rockfish Fishery with 2003 Season Outlook*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report No. 1J03-10. Retrieved October 4, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.ADFG.state.ak.us/fedaidpdfs/RIR.1J.2003.10.pdf>.

⁵⁰ Coonradt, E. E. (2002). *The Southeast Alaska Pacific Cod Fishery*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report No. 1J02-10. Retrieved October 4, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.ADFG.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/RIR.1J.2002.10.pdf>.

between June and August), the plant employs a maximum of 110 workers.⁵¹ This facility accepts foreign fish processing workers with J-1 visas, offers laundry service, some work gear for free, room and board at a nominal fee, and free transportation to and from work within the community.⁵² The plant is well known among J-1 workers as a quality processing plant to work at.⁵³

Alaskan and Proud Market was founded in 1987 and its first store opened in Ketchikan. The company employs 220 associates in the communities of Ketchikan, Juneau and Thorne Bay. Glacier Village Supermarket operates a seafood processing facility called Superbear in Juneau. Horst's Seafood, Inc. in Juneau processes cod (Black and Pacific), clam, crab (Dungeness, King and Snow), halibut, salmon (Chinook, chum, coho, sockeye), shrimp and prawns.⁵⁴ The plant, which began operations in 1993, primarily smokes fish and is a small family-owned business.⁵⁵ Icy Strait Seafood's primary processing facility is located in Juneau. Their primary focus is all five species of salmon from the Taku River system. In addition, Icy Strait Seafood processes herring, halibut, black cod, spot prawns and king crab.⁵⁶ Jerry's Meats & Seafoods is a small company that sells smoked salmon, halibut and black cod. Jerry's Meats & Seafoods has been operating in the area of Juneau since 1975 and employs a maximum of 15 workers each year.⁵⁷

Taku Smokeries, a family operation founded in 1989, is located in a 40,000-sq ft warehouse right on the Juneau waterfront. In 2008, Taku Smokeries and Taku Fisheries, a subsidiary company, purchased and processed over 6 million pounds of fish from local fishermen.⁵⁸ The facility produces a variety of smoked products (sockeye, king and silver salmon), chum salmon caviar, halibut and king crab.⁵⁹ The plant employs a maximum of 80 workers each year.⁶⁰

Limited information is available about the other shoreside processing plants in Juneau. Alaskan and Proud Market, John K Inc., and Northern Keta Inc. operate seafood processing facilities in Juneau. Northern Keta processes caviar from the roe of all five species of salmon and was founded in 1993.⁶¹ The Alaskan Seafood Market operates a seafood processing plant in nearby Douglas, although its official port location code is listed as Juneau.

⁵¹ This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

⁵² Alaska Glacier Seafoods Co. (n.d.). *Alaska Glacier Seafoods Co.* Retrieved from: <http://www.alaskaglacierseafoods.com/about%20us.html>.

⁵³ This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

⁵⁴ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. (n.d.). *Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.* Retrieved from: <http://alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/index.cfm>.

⁵⁵ This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

⁵⁶ Icy Strait Seafoods, Inc. (n.d.). *Products.* Retrieved from: <http://www.icystraitseafoods.com/products.html>.

⁵⁷ This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

⁵⁸ Taku Smokeries. (n.d.). *Taku Smokeries.* Retrieved from: http://www.finesalmon.com/Salmon_Products/Alaska_US/Taku_Smokeries/index.asp

⁵⁹ Taky Smokeries. (n.d.). *Taku Store.* Retrieved from: http://takustore.com/core/product_groups.cfm?prod_category=Cold%20Smoked

⁶⁰ This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

⁶¹ Northern Keta. (n.d.). *Homepage.* Retrieved from: <http://www.northernketa.com/>.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

In 2010, Juneau collected \$356,517 in Shared Fisheries Business Tax revenue, compared to \$153,032 in 2000. Fisheries-related revenues increased significantly between 2000 and 2010, peaking in 2007 at \$359,028. Further information regarding trends in fisheries-related revenues can be found in Table 3.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 688 residents, or 2.2% of the population held 980 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 744 residents held 1,227 CFEC permits, indicating a decline in overall permits and permit holders between those years. Overall the percentage of total CFEC permits that were held between 2000 and 2010 for salmon, halibut, sablefish, herring and groundfish decreased over the time period, while the percentage of total permits held for crab and other shellfish increased. In addition, residents held less Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) in 2010, compared to 2000; 98 License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits, compared to 108 in 2000; and 5 LLP crab permits, compared to 7 in 2000 (Table 4). Residents held 11.87 million shares of halibut quota on 153 accounts in 2010, considerably less accounts and more shares than those held in 2000 (12.48 million shares on 209 accounts). Halibut quota peaked in 2003 at 13.7 million shares. Also in 2010, significantly fewer residents held only slightly less sablefish quota compared to 2000, which was also the year the amount of sablefish quota peaked. No residents participated in federal crab catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 6 to 8).

In both 2000 and 2010, between 42 and 46% of total CFEC permits were actively fished. This varied by fishery with sablefish and halibut permits showing consistently high activity in those years, and all other permits showing relatively low activity. Groundfish permit activity as a percentage of total groundfish permits remained the lowest of all permit types between 2000 and 2010, despite the fact that the number of groundfish permits held declined significantly in that time. Also in 2010, significantly more FFPs were activity fished than in 2000. Conversely, significantly fewer crab LLP permits were activity fished between 2006 and 2010, than in 2000 and groundfish LLP permit activity dropped slightly between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4). Fisheries prosecuted by Juneau residents in 2010 included: Southeast pot Dungeness crab; Southeast pot king/Tanner crab; Southeast ring net Tanner crab; Kodiak pot Tanner crab; statewide longline halibut; Southeast purse seine herring roe; Southeast gillnet herring roe & food/bait; Northern Southeast spawn on kelp; Southern Southeast spawn on kelp; statewide dinglebar troll lingcod; GOA longline, mechanical jig, and pot miscellaneous saltwater finfish; Southeast beam trawl and pot shrimp; statewide longline sablefish; Northern Southeast longline sablefish; Southeast purse seine and drift gillnet salmon; Prince William Sound purse seine and set gillnet salmon; Kodiak purse seine salmon; Cook Inlet drift gillnet salmon; Bristol Bay drift and set gillnet salmon; Yakutat set gillnet salmon; and statewide hand and power troll salmon.

Residents held 477 commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 464 in 2000. Also in that year, residents held majority ownership of 307 vessels, 41% less than in 2000. Also of note, the number of vessels homeported in Juneau dropped significantly from 1,443 in 2000 to its lowest point of 739 in 2010. In 2010, 480 vessels landed 14.41 million pounds of seafood valued at \$26.84 million ex-vessel, compared to 229 vessels landing 4.93 million pounds valued at \$12.72 million ex-vessel in 2000. Total Juneau landings peaked in 2006 when 562 vessels landed

57.31 million pounds valued at \$38.42 million ex-vessel. Revenue peaked in 2008 when 540 vessels landed 33.42 million pounds valued at \$39.34 million ex-vessel (Table 5). In 2010, Juneau ranked 22nd of 67 communities reporting landings in terms of total pounds landed, and 17th in terms of total ex-vessel value of landings.

Based on non-confidential landings, salmon was the most landed species in Juneau by weight in 2010, followed by halibut, “other” groundfish, Pacific cod, and “other” shellfish (Table 9). In that year, 9.47 million pounds of salmon valued at \$8.87 million ex-vessel were landed, compared to 214,570 lb valued at \$93,142 in 2000; an increase of \$0.34 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation,⁶² and without considering the species composition of landings. Salmon landings peaked in 2006 at 51.83 million pounds valued at \$20.59 million ex-vessel. Halibut landings totaled 1.95 million pounds valued at \$8.88 million ex-vessel, compared to 2.78 million pounds valued at \$7.28 million ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of \$0.95 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation.⁶³ Halibut landings peaked in 2005 at 3.73 million pounds valued at \$11.69 million ex-vessel. Pacific cod landings totaled 203,957 lb valued at \$93,941, compared to 78,002 lb valued at \$23,308 in 2000; an increase of \$0.05 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation.⁶⁴ Pacific cod landings peaked in 2009 at 219,424 pound valued at \$97,661 ex-vessel. Finally, there was a significant increase “other” shellfish landed from 20,811 lb in 2000, to 150,453 lb in 2010.

Based on non-confidential landings, salmon was again the most landed species by residents (irrespective of port of landing) in 2010, followed by halibut, sablefish, and herring (Table 10). In that year, residents landed 25.99 million pounds of salmon valued at \$19.65 million ex-vessel, compared to 17.15 million pounds valued at \$7.12 million in 2000; an increase of \$0.19 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation,⁶⁵ and without considering the species composition of landings. Also in that year, residents landed 699,024 lb of sablefish valued at \$2.87 million, compared to 877,714 lb valued at \$2.82 million in 2000; a decrease of \$0.30 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation. Residents landed 1.64 million pounds of halibut valued at \$6.81 million ex-vessel in 2010, compared to 2.42 million pounds valued at \$5.25 million in 2000; an increase of \$1.17 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation.⁶⁶ Finally, residents landed 963,133 lb of herring (or herring roe) valued at \$438,198 ex-vessel, compared to 831,764 lb valued at \$155,625 ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of \$0.19 per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation.⁶⁷

⁶² Inflation calculated using 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$153,032	\$199,445	\$252,055	\$202,379	\$231,450	\$235,783	\$315,727	\$359,028	\$348,352	\$305,872	\$356,517
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$153,032	\$199,445	\$252,055	\$202,379	\$231,450	\$235,783	\$315,727	\$359,028	\$348,352	\$305,872	\$356,517
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$159.6 M	\$159.8 M	\$186.9 M	\$160.9 M	\$170.1 M	\$196.3 M	\$232.8 M	\$262.9 M	\$313.2 M	\$309.3 M	\$232.8 M

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	108	107	108	110	109	106	100	102	96	98	98
	Active permits	49	47	45	49	44	34	31	31	31	31	32
	% of permits fished	45%	43%	41%	44%	40%	32%	31%	30%	32%	31%	32%
	Total permit holders	94	92	93	95	94	90	85	87	87	88	88
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	7	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	5	5	5
	Active permits	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	28%	22%	22%	22%	12%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	78	81	81	70	77	77	62	69	74	52	53
	Fished permits	0	0	0	47	48	41	43	43	48	35	36
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	67%	62%	53%	69%	62%	65%	67%	68%
	Total permit holders	68	71	71	62	66	66	55	62	66	52	53
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	75	82	85	74	69	66	66	75	76	73	65
	Fished permits	48	52	57	49	42	36	32	42	44	40	34
	% of permits fished	64%	63%	67%	66%	61%	55%	48%	56%	58%	55%	52%
	Total permit holders	62	68	69	60	59	56	55	66	65	65	61
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	27	29	35	42	37	33	33	34	41	34	33
	Fished permits	10	12	13	16	19	14	11	12	12	9	11
	% of permits fished	37%	41%	37%	38%	51%	42%	33%	35%	29%	26%	33%
	Total permit holders	24	28	31	38	33	31	31	31	32	33	31
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	173	165	167	163	157	155	154	147	131	120	120
	Fished permits	144	141	150	145	145	142	136	130	118	105	109
	% of permits fished	83%	85%	90%	89%	92%	92%	88%	88%	90%	88%	91%
	Total permit holders	172	164	166	162	156	154	152	146	131	120	120
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	54	49	40	44	41	39	38	35	44	34	32
	Fished permits	18	21	19	23	20	16	10	8	14	16	11
	% of permits fished	33%	43%	48%	52%	49%	41%	26%	23%	32%	47%	34%
	Total permit holders	37	35	25	31	27	24	24	22	24	25	22

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	73	77	72	70	66	62	59	56	53	47	50
	Fished permits	70	77	70	67	65	59	57	55	50	45	46
	% of permits fished	96%	100%	97%	96%	98%	95%	97%	98%	94%	96%	92%
	Total permit holders	60	64	58	55	55	52	50	50	43	42	42
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	137	144	135	123	105	99	70	61	63	39	32
	Fished permits	40	49	26	19	18	12	6	7	11	8	10
	% of permits fished	29%	34%	19%	15%	17%	12%	9%	11%	17%	21%	31%
	Total permit holders	110	113	102	96	85	78	53	45	44	30	25
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	n/a	n/a	n/a								
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	688	705	730	748	759	732	717	692	661	636	648
	Fished permits	235	228	213	210	227	217	236	238	220	212	228
	% of permits fished	34%	32%	29%	28%	30%	30%	33%	34%	33%	33%	35%
	Total permit holders	632	651	638	642	633	610	612	603	601	587	600
<i>Total CFEC Permits</i> ²	<i>Permits</i>	<i>1,227</i>	<i>1,251</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,234</i>	<i>1,186</i>	<i>1,137</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,069</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>980</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>449</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>46%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>744</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>744</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>688</i>

¹ 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.]

² 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 Juneau: 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 Juneau ²	Total Net Lb Landed In Juneau ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Juneau ^{2,5}
2000	464	31	13	523	1,443	229	4,934,921	\$12,718,170
2001	453	36	12	492	1,328	293	10,958,374	\$11,825,053
2002	344	28	11	451	1,202	224	5,279,270	\$10,741,133
2003	375	41	12	449	1,163	265	20,017,700	\$16,916,201
2004	421	64	10	449	1,109	363	8,715,160	\$17,062,913
2005	382	90	9	330	926	552	17,402,730	\$23,139,590
2006	435	95	10	328	861	562	57,311,136	\$38,421,790
2007	460	70	10	321	824	543	48,253,249	\$33,193,095
2008	413	93	10	323	791	540	33,423,570	\$39,340,713
2009	447	79	9	307	761	526	15,497,368	\$23,135,834
2010	477	85	9	307	739	480	14,413,758	\$26,842,138

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 Juneau: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (lb)
2000	209	12,475,251	1,680,389
2001	209	12,369,308	1,781,054
2002	210	13,484,197	1,921,434
2003	207	13,701,509	1,969,826
2004	202	13,548,076	2,221,330
2005	191	12,776,502	2,138,081
2006	188	11,792,973	1,926,899
2007	181	11,945,075	1,736,759
2008	164	11,876,471	1,441,938
2009	159	11,473,669	1,172,549
2010	153	11,869,905	1,126,851

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 Juneau: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (lb)
2000	54	10,691,521	1,110,894
2001	58	9,725,374	998,957
2002	56	9,293,366	940,739
2003	49	9,747,307	1,160,871
2004	47	9,501,109	1,185,692
2005	44	9,576,608	1,102,602
2006	41	8,975,985	1,061,065
2007	42	9,520,160	1,079,632
2008	40	8,981,784	941,316
2009	40	6,444,448	579,689
2010	39	9,679,945	836,744

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 Juneau: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Lb¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	0	10	--	--	0	--
Halibut	2,780,296	2,382,754	2,829,010	2,655,555	3,302,594	3,725,945	3,092,814	2,215,330	1,951,907	2,428,210	1,952,937
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	247,415	292,465	269,279	234,929	226,558	263,404	230,260	166,201	177,738	222,121	229,409
Other Shellfish	20,811	16,358	20,715	66,044	133,547	214,263	34,137	135,548	31,780	56,249	150,453
Pacific Cod	78,002	64,736	32,911	68,743	79,120	27,630	29,352	79,841	207,327	219,424	203,957
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	1,426,577	1,158,852	1,217,064	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	214,570	6,693,539	769,610	15,229,471	3,546,081	10,497,312	51,830,132	43,227,258	28,446,631	10,103,359	9,467,351
<i>Total²</i>	<i>4,767,671</i>	<i>10,608,704</i>	<i>5,138,589</i>	<i>18,254,742</i>	<i>7,287,900</i>	<i>14,728,554</i>	<i>55,216,705</i>	<i>45,824,178</i>	<i>30,815,383</i>	<i>13,029,363</i>	<i>12,004,107</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	\$0	\$4	--	--	\$0	--
Halibut	\$7,282,105	\$4,549,609	\$6,270,028	\$8,029,543	\$10,350,593	\$11,691,281	\$11,467,732	\$9,972,675	\$8,575,775	\$7,365,958	\$8,876,642
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$171,472	\$235,947	\$225,774	\$177,193	\$185,398	\$175,619	\$145,452	\$87,491	\$109,104	\$137,481	\$166,046
Other Shellfish	\$102,624	\$48,246	\$69,610	\$130,932	\$296,228	\$532,470	\$136,959	\$381,386	\$182,299	\$243,435	\$455,310
Pacific Cod	\$23,308	\$27,140	\$8,972	\$17,469	\$29,278	\$5,122	\$5,268	\$28,440	\$121,850	\$97,661	\$93,941
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	\$5,003,338	\$3,514,618	\$3,633,534	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$93,142	\$2,547,842	\$112,458	\$3,090,660	\$1,879,684	\$3,956,031	\$20,593,162	\$16,254,314	\$22,616,884	\$7,578,213	\$8,867,546
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$12,675,990</i>	<i>\$10,923,402</i>	<i>\$10,320,377</i>	<i>\$11,445,797</i>	<i>\$12,741,182</i>	<i>\$16,360,524</i>	<i>\$32,348,576</i>	<i>\$26,724,305</i>	<i>\$31,605,913</i>	<i>\$15,422,749</i>	<i>\$18,459,486</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 lb 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 Juneau Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Lb¹</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	574,627	583,745	710,712	657,765	652,510	713,760	691,281	963,988	730,690	617,576	715,169
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	2,423,289	2,400,136	2,333,033	2,902,788	2,706,446	2,634,875	2,603,501	2,235,838	2,018,070	1,717,539	1,641,582
Herring	831,764	851,611	1,031,811	1,674,762	887,269	1,010,234	830,056	--	--	944,562	963,133
Other Groundfish	182,308	247,700	154,508	186,539	138,133	158,752	147,543	149,190	136,888	122,158	142,104
Other Shellfish	25,926	50,120	50,882	37,898	50,312	54,873	52,122	34,119	76,488	39,698	26,820
Pacific Cod	663,748	729,501	785,119	237,543	406,682	518,288	525,180	625,704	1,277,264	1,726,932	1,494,696
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	877,714	750,297	814,483	1,074,685	813,691	968,513	977,750	844,767	748,793	720,222	699,024
Salmon	17,146,284	17,849,026	24,140,924	28,356,214	26,671,232	18,447,428	35,908,068	26,846,995	26,043,949	25,009,110	25,985,187
<i>Total²</i>	<i>22,725,660</i>	<i>23,462,136</i>	<i>30,021,472</i>	<i>35,128,194</i>	<i>32,326,275</i>	<i>24,506,723</i>	<i>41,735,501</i>	<i>31,700,601</i>	<i>31,032,142</i>	<i>30,897,797</i>	<i>31,667,715</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	\$1,419,340	\$1,371,751	\$1,450,191	\$1,460,191	\$1,408,377	\$1,633,283	\$1,261,814	\$2,187,402	\$1,705,927	\$1,238,644	\$1,429,145
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$5,245,340	\$4,194,674	\$4,891,908	\$7,137,664	\$7,859,506	\$7,544,843	\$9,239,955	\$9,256,731	\$7,963,551	\$5,059,424	\$6,811,923
Herring	\$155,625	\$144,118	\$171,999	\$241,367	\$219,214	\$266,270	\$150,103	--	--	\$444,929	\$438,198
Other Groundfish	\$138,329	\$141,139	\$97,344	\$141,954	\$103,911	\$99,798	\$81,505	\$75,599	\$85,946	\$72,983	\$81,622
Other Shellfish	\$95,098	\$96,049	\$140,480	\$119,913	\$159,454	\$215,594	\$189,450	\$152,227	\$226,603	\$212,836	\$145,159
Pacific Cod	\$209,396	\$190,494	\$179,738	\$94,608	\$141,357	\$168,756	\$200,661	\$288,891	\$735,822	\$466,545	\$403,477
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	\$2,818,120	\$2,171,339	\$2,085,031	\$3,324,230	\$2,379,802	\$2,944,533	\$3,204,734	\$2,565,577	\$2,358,309	\$2,587,198	\$2,871,806
Salmon	\$7,120,302	\$7,578,204	\$7,825,105	\$7,578,916	\$9,702,298	\$7,297,257	\$16,705,229	\$13,156,232	\$21,758,609	\$15,612,182	\$19,652,455
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$17,201,550</i>	<i>\$15,887,767</i>	<i>\$16,841,795</i>	<i>\$20,098,842</i>	<i>\$21,973,919</i>	<i>\$20,170,335</i>	<i>\$31,033,451</i>	<i>\$27,682,659</i>	<i>\$34,834,768</i>	<i>\$25,694,740</i>	<i>\$31,833,784</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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Recreational fishing in Juneau is extremely popular thanks to its relatively large population, extensive infrastructure, and developed tourism industry. Juneau's road system allows access to many rivers and streams which support anadromous fish species. Cowee Creek, north of Juneau, is a popular spot for coho, chum, and pink salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden. Windfall Lake is accessible by trail and is popular for Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, coho salmon, and steelhead. Peterson Creek supports pink, coho, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, and steelhead. Montana Creek supports all five species of Pacific salmon, as well as Dolly Varden and trout.⁶⁸ Plenty of beaches are accessible by road as well, and fishing off the beach next to Macaulay Salmon Hatchery is popular. In Marine waters, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon are typically taken by trolling or mooching. Halibut, Pacific cod, and rockfish are targeted from May through September, although they are available the entire year. Most effort however, is targeted towards halibut.⁶⁹ Shellfish such as king and Dungeness crab are typically targeted by local residents, rather than tourists.

The number of registered sport fish guide businesses declined significantly between 2000 and 2010 from 114 to 58. The number of sport fish guide businesses that were active during those years remained relatively constant, following a decline between 2000 and 2002 (Table 11). The number of licensed sport fish guides also declined during those years from 153 to 101, with the most significant drop occurring between 2004 and 2005 from 139 to 110. The number of sportfishing licenses sold within the community grew significantly between 2000 and 2010 from 12,908, to 77,313. The number of sportfishing licenses sold to residents remained relatively stable during those years at 9,287 licenses sold in 2010, compared to 9,945 in 2000. The number of sportfishing licenses sold to residents peaked in 2004 at 10,212.

Juneau is located within the Juneau ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all waters of Alaska, including drainages, from Cape Fanshaw to Point Sherman, including Berners Bay, Lynn Canal south of a line from Point Sherman to the Haines Borough boundary, and all of Admiralty Island. Total saltwater angler days fished in 2010 was 85,128, compared to 112,896 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 23.5% of total angler days fished, compared to 28.5% in 2000. Total freshwater angler days fished in 2010 was 15,005, compared to 15,585 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 27.8% of angler days fished, compared to 24.9% in 2000. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data, local private anglers targeted all five species of Pacific salmon, landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, brook trout, whitefish, Arctic grayling, Northern pike, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, sablefish, shark, steelhead, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell calms, and shrimp.⁷⁰ According to 2010 charter logbook data collected by ADF&G,⁷¹ charter vessels kept 456 Chinook salmon, 3,319 coho salmon, 2,901 halibut, 9 lingcod, 2,251

⁶⁸ Alaskafishingak.com. (n.d.). *Fishing in Juneau Alaska*. Retrieved October 4, 2012 from: <http://www.alaskafishingak.com/juneau/juneaufishing.htm>.

⁶⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Fishing in Northern Southeast Alaska*. Retrieved October 4, 2012 from: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/fishing/PDFs/sport/byarea/juneau_salmon.pdf.

⁷⁰ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska Sportfishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

⁷¹ Ibid.

rockfish, 3,085 unidentified salmon, 3,423 sablefish, and 32 sockeye salmon.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Juneau: 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 Juneau ²
2000	70	153	9,945	12,908
2001	57	133	10,094	14,197
2002	50	140	9,566	16,296
2003	44	144	9,998	24,704
2004	47	139	10,212	34,669
2005	57	110	9,720	44,553
2006	52	102	9,200	55,748
2007	47	98	8,946	69,269
2008	50	108	8,640	75,612
2009	46	106	8,749	73,304
2010	43	101	9,287	77,313

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	32,212	80,684	3,879	11,706
2001	32,150	73,209	4,957	14,530
2002	24,968	66,921	5,024	11,767
2003	28,586	73,742	3,350	10,392
2004	26,628	86,478	3,741	8,956
2005	37,754	80,680	5,154	12,124
2006	23,379	67,609	4,580	9,338
2007	23,316	75,048	3,733	11,140
2008	24,339	66,296	3,926	9,886
2009	22,970	72,576	4,634	17,504
2010	20,043	65,085	4,167	10,838

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

Subsistence harvesting is prohibited within the City and Borough of Juneau. However, personal use fisheries are permitted within the Borough. District 15, including the Lynn Canal and Chilkat, Chilkoot, and Lutak inlets are closed to personal use salmon fishing during commercial salmon seasons. Compared to smaller, more rural communities in Alaska, Juneau residents are less dependent on subsistence resources to supplement diet and income.

Data is limited on subsistence harvesting by residents, and no information is available on subsistence participation by household and species. However, data is available about salmon, halibut and some marine mammal harvesting. Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, residents reported harvesting sockeye salmon most, followed by pink, coho, Chinook, and chum salmon. In 2008, residents reported 10,580 salmon, compared to 11,546. In that year, sockeye salmon accounted for 94.6% of harvests, compared to 91.8% in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2003 at 15,193 fish. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Juneau residents declined significantly from 1,734, to 853. In 2010, 371 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued, compared to 380 in 2003. In that year, an estimated 10,821 lb of halibut was harvested on 46 SHARCs, compared to an estimated 14,960 lb harvested on 90 SHARC in 2003. Subsistence halibut harvests peaked in 2005, when an estimated 30,235 lb were harvested on 104 SHARCs (Table 14). There was a significant decline in the number of SHARC that were active in 2010, compared to previous years. An estimated 186 sea otters were harvested between 2000 and 2010, with most harvested between 2008 and 2010. In addition, an estimated 206 harbor seals and 1 Steller sea lion was harvested in those years (Table 15).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Juneau: 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, Juneau: 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	Lb of Marine Inverts ²	Lb of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	1,734	1,270	168	224	260	296	10,598	n/a	n/a
2001	1,505	1,285	53	460	151	814	8,858	n/a	n/a
2002	1,308	927	66	142	260	179	11,953	n/a	n/a
2003	1,447	1,102	107	90	220	1,046	13,730	n/a	n/a
2004	846	756	96	31	161	146	7,755	n/a	n/a
2005	834	611	70	97	368	533	7,215	n/a	n/a
2006	779	550	43	59	267	755	8,689	n/a	n/a
2007	799	426	91	4	254	553	7,771	n/a	n/a
2008	853	812	72	54	192	253	10,009	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, Juneau: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lb Harvested
2003	380	90	14,960
2004	461	104	20,160
2005	438	104	30,235
2006	514	94	17,071
2007	565	109	18,296
2008	363	86	16,686
2009	360	89	13,853
2010	371	46	10,821

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, Juneau: 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	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	59	n/a
2001	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	n/a
2002	n/a	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	n/a
2003	n/a	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a
2005	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a
2006	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1	26	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	n/a
2008	n/a	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a
2009	n/a	33	n/a	n/a	n/a	59	n/a
2010	n/a	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	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.