

Port Moller

People and Place

Location

Port Moller is located on the Bristol Bay side of the Alaska Peninsula, 30 miles east of Nelson Lagoon and approximately 525 miles southwest of Anchorage. The site is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District and the Aleutians East Borough Census Area.

Demographic Profile

A full demographic profile was not completed for Port Moller because sufficient information could not be obtained. Port Moller was selected for profiling given the presence of a shore-side processor where landings were made between 2000 and 2010 (see selection criteria in methods section). However, because it is not treated as a census designated place (CDP) by the U.S. Census, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), or other data sources, it was not possible to gather the same demographic information for Port Moller that is contained in the other community profiles.

Port Moller is a seasonal community based around the operations of a remote salmon processing (freezing) plant that is owned and operated by Peter Pan Seafoods. According to a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, plant managers indicated approximately 400 individuals are present as seasonal workers each year, including cannery employees and fishermen. They reported that workers are present between May and September, with an annual population peak in June and July. According to the cannery managers, population fluctuations are entirely driven by employment in fishing sectors.

No information is available from the U.S. Census or the Alaska Department of Labor regarding the population of Port Moller (Table 1). It has generally been regarded to have no resident population.¹ However, as of December 2012, the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager reported that the winter watchman resides at the cannery year-round, bringing the permanent population of Port Moller up to 1 individual.²

¹ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

² Information provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of this profile. Feedback received December 18, 2012.

Table 1. Population in Port Moller from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	n/a	-
2000	n/a	-
2001	-	n/a
2002	-	n/a
2003	-	n/a
2004	-	n/a
2005	-	n/a
2006	-	n/a
2007	-	n/a
2008	-	n/a
2009	-	n/a
2010	n/a	-

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>.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Port Moller is located near the historical site of the Hot Springs Village archaeological excavations,³ which indicate a human presence over 4,000 years old.⁴ Evidence from shell middens indicates that historical peoples living in the area hunted marine and terrestrial mammals and birds, fished, and gathered marine invertebrates. Sea mammals utilized by past inhabitants included four kinds of seals, walrus, sea lion, and whales. Fish species included salmon, cod, halibut, flounder, herring, shark, and sculpin, and invertebrate species included mollusks, clams and mussels, and sea urchins.⁵

As of 1880, Port Moller was inhabited by Aleut people, although the village was located near the transition between Aleut and Eskimo settlement, and may have been used by both groups.^{6,7} Some Aleut people remained at the Port Moller village into the early 1900s. Norman

³ The Hot Spring Village is located 7 miles by skiff from the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery. This location information was provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of the profile. Feedback received July 19, 2012.

⁴ Workman, W. and A. McCartney. 1998. "Coast to Coast: Prehistoric Maritime Cultures in the North Pacific." *Arctic Anthropology*, 35(1).

⁵ Kotani, Y. 1980. "Paleoecology of the Alaska Peninsula as Seen from the Hot Springs Site, Port Moller." *Senri Ethnological Studies*, Vol. 4. Retrieved May 24, 2012 from <http://www.adobe.com/support/downloads/detail.jsp?ftpID=4881>.

⁶ Weyer, E M. Jr. 1930. "Archaeological Material from the Village Site at Hot Springs, Port Moller, Alaska." *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, Volume 31, Part 4. Retrieved May 24, 2012 from <http://digitallibrary.amnh.org/dspace/handle/2246/228>.

Orloff was born in Port Moller and lived there as a young child. Before he passed away, Mr. Orloff spoke of watching the church at Port Moller collapse in the 1940s. During that period, the outside Bering Sea beach had changed course and destroyed many of the village homes. The people living in Port Moller were closely associated with the village at Bear River, just north of Port Moller. In 1965, some Aleut families originating from Bear River, Port Moller, and Herendeen Bay moved to Nelson Lagoon to live year-round following construction of a school there.⁸

In 1912, a Bellingham-based salmon packing company called Pacific American Fisheries (PAF) built a cannery just inside the Entrance Point sand spit in Moller Bay.⁹ The Port Moller facility was PAF's third Alaskan cannery, following the 1908 construction of a facility in Excursion Inlet in Southeast Alaska and a King Cove facility in 1911. In 1965, the major portion of PAF's assets was sold to a consolidated firm of Peter Pan Seafoods and Taiyo Gyogyo KK.¹⁰ Peter Pan Seafoods continues to operate the facility today.

Natural Resources and Environment

The Port Moller region has a maritime climate, with cool summers, relatively warm winters, and rain. Frequent and dramatic weather changes occur, with a constant prevailing wind of 20 to 25 mph. Snowfall averages 57 inches per year, with a total annual precipitation of approximately 33 inches. January temperatures average 25 °F, and July temperatures average 50 °F. Port Moller is located near the western tip of the Alaska Peninsula, on the northern coast bordering Bristol Bay. The northern and central portions of the Peninsula are generally flat and contain many lakes, while the southern portion is mountainous.¹¹

Protected areas in the vicinity of Port Moller include the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Alaska Maritime NWR. The Alaska Peninsula NWR and Alaska Maritime NWR were both established under the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. With a total area of 3.7 million acres, the Alaska Peninsula NWR extends as far west as False Pass and east beyond Chignik Bay, and includes a separate unit south of Ugashik. It hosts a dramatic landscape of towering mountain peaks, including a number of active volcanoes, rolling tundra, and rugged coastlines. Salmon return to the rivers of the Alaska Peninsula NWR, supporting brown bear populations. Other land mammals include wolverine, the 7,000-animal Northern Alaska Peninsula caribou herd, wolves, and moose. It is of note that no black bears are found in the Alaska Peninsula NWR. Marine mammals living along the coastline include sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions, and migrating whales. The Alaska Peninsula NWR also provides important habitat for migrating birds.¹²

⁷ Dumond, D., L. Conton, and H. Shields. 1975. "Eskimos and Aleuts on the Alaska Peninsula: A Reappraisal of Port Moller Affinities." *Arctic Anthropology*, 12(1).

⁸ Historical information provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of this profile. Feedback received July 19, 2012.

⁹ Specific location information provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of the profile. Feedback received July 19, 2012.

¹⁰ Radke, A. C. 2002. *Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.: History of a Washington State Salmon Packing Company, 1890-1966*. Ed. B. S. Radke. McFarland and Company, Inc., Publishers. North Carolina.

¹¹ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

¹² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved March 23, 2012 from <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=74512>.

The Alaska Maritime NWR hosts a similar array of species in the Alaska Peninsula region. However, it contains a greater diversity overall, as it stretches from the tip of the Aleutian Islands to the Southeast Alaska Panhandle, and includes St. Matthew Island in the Bering Sea, Hagemeister Island in northern Bristol Bay, and two units bordering the Chukchi Sea. It was created in part to promote a program of scientific research on marine ecosystems. The Alaska Maritime NWR “protects breeding habitat for seabirds, marine mammals and other wildlife on more than 2,500 islands, spires, rocks and coastal headlands.”¹³

In addition, the 131,269 acre Port Moller Critical Habitat Area was established in 1972. The area was created to protect habitat that supports migratory stopover areas for large number of ducks, geese, and shorebirds in the spring on their way to northern nesting grounds and in the fall on their return to southern wintering areas.^{14,15}

There are more than 100 prospects and mineral occurrences in the Port Moller region, primarily on the southern portion of the Alaska Peninsula. Mineral deposits include silver-gold, gold, copper, copper molybdenum, and lead-zinc. The most significant deposits include the Pyramid prospect (copper), the Apollo-Sitka and Shumagin prospects (gold), and Centennial prospect (polymetallic). The Port Moller region also has high potential for oil and gas development.¹⁶ Reserves of oil and natural gas are also thought to be present on the outer continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula. However, given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a number of protected areas, in March 2010, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007-2012 program.¹⁷ On March 31, 2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, whether for exploratory or production purposes, through 2017.¹⁸

Natural hazards with the potential to impact Port Moller include earthquakes, tsunamis, severe weather, erosion, and volcanoes.¹⁹ The Port Moller Hot Spring Village site, a prehistoric Aleut/Eskimo settlement, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.²⁰ According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Port Moller as of July 2012.²¹

¹³ USFWS (n.d.). *Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://alaskamaritime.fws.gov/>.

¹⁴ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2007. *Fact sheet: State of Alaska Legislatively Designated Areas*. Retrieved May 25, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/Landrecords/docs/pdf/ldafct97.pdf>.

¹⁵ See footnote 11.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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

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

¹⁹ WHPacific. 2010. *Aleutians East Multi-Jurisdictional/Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved December 7, 2011 from <http://www.aleutianseast.org>.

²⁰ National Park Service (n.d.). *National Register of Historic Places*. Retrieved January 10, 2012 from: <http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/>.

²¹ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

Current Economy

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, cannery managers indicated that fishing is the primary industry upon which the Port Moller economy depends. The Peter Pan Seafoods salmon cannery in Port Moller employs in a crew of over 150 people each summer,²² and provides a market for a sizeable fishing fleet. Port Moller also has a seasonal field office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). Port Moller is not considered a CDP according to the U.S. Census, and no information is reported regarding employment and income statistics.

Governance

Port Moller is not considered a CDP according to the U.S. Census. No information was reported regarding municipal revenue sources between 2000 and 2010 (Table 2). There are no governing bodies in Port Moller.

A seasonal field office of ADF&G is located in Port Moller. The office operates between May and September. The nearest year-round ADF&G office is located in Sand Point. Dillingham has the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are located in Unalaska and Anchorage. Anchorage also has the closest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for Port Moller from 2000 to 2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

²² Results of a survey of processor plant managers conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Port Moller is accessible via water or air. A private gravel airstrip is located at Port Moller, and the bay is accessible by floatplane. A few miles of roads and trails extend around the vicinity of Port Moller.²³ During the summer, Port Moller receives barge deliveries every two weeks from Seattle that supply not only the cannery at Port Moller, but also nearby communities such as Nelson Lagoon.²⁴ ²⁵ As of early June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Port Moller, with a connection in King Salmon, cost \$1130.²⁶

Facilities

Since the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery at Port Moller is a remote facility, it must be self sufficient in providing for all housing, food, electricity, water, and other supplies.²⁷ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, cannery managers reported that there are no other outside businesses or support services beyond those provided by Peter Pan Seafoods. They indicated that facilities and services provided at the cannery include a store, stockroom, machine shop, medical clinic, air strip, mess hall, and boat storage. These facilities are open from May through September only, and are available to the Peter Pan Seafoods fleet only, although they are available to transient vessels on an emergency basis for fuel, repairs, and/or medical needs. No police force is stationed at the cannery. The nearest state trooper post is located in Cold Bay.²⁸

Cannery managers indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that ongoing maintenance takes place on local utilities, including telephone and internet service, local roads, a diesel powerhouse, sewage and water treatment, the solid waste disposal site, and the breakwater. Improvements are ongoing to the emergency response system as well.

In addition to cold storage and seafood processing, a variety of fisheries-related facilities and services are available at the Port Moller cannery. Although no dock space is available, cannery managers indicated that the fishing fleet and tenders can tie up directly to the pilings of the dock. The existing dock facilities are capable of handling rescue vessels, such as the Coast Guard, fuel barges, and other smaller barges and freighters.

Cannery managers indicated that boat repair services at Port Moller include electrical, welding, mechanical services, machine shop, and hydraulics, as well as marine refrigeration services. Drydock storage, haul-out facilities, and a tidal grid are available for small boats (less

²³ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

²⁴ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁵ Information on the frequency of barge deliveries provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of the profile. Feedback received July 19, 2012.

²⁶ Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

²⁷ Peter Pan Seafoods Inc. 2011. *Facilities*. Retrieved May 23, 2012 from <http://www.ppsf.com/facilities/index.aspx>.

²⁸ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety. 2012. *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

than 20 tons).²⁹ Cannery managers noted that fishing gear, fuel, and ice are sold at the facility. They also indicated that improvements are ongoing to a barge landing area, fish cleaning station, the existing dock structure, water and electricity serving the dock, and haulout facilities. According to managers, Port Moller community members travel to King Cove, Homer, or Seattle to access fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Port Moller.

Medical Services

The Port Moller Medical Clinic, run at Peter Pan Seafoods' cannery facility, is a qualified emergency care center.³⁰ However, it is important to note that the clinic is open seasonally from May to mid-September each year.³¹ The nearest hospitals are located in Dillingham and Kodiak.

Educational Opportunities

No schools were present in Port Moller between 2000 and 2010.³²

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest was historically important for indigenous people living in the Port Moller area. Archaeological evidence at an old village site at Port Moller indicate that local Aleut peoples hunted sea mammals, fished, and collected marine invertebrates, in addition to hunting land mammals. Salmon were one of the most important subsistence resources.³³ Soon after the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, commercial exploitation of salmon was initiated. The first salmon saltery was built in 1868, and the first cannery was established in 1869.³⁴ The Port Moller salmon cannery was constructed by PAF in 1912.³⁵ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, cannery managers indicated that the primary local fishery targets salmon, with a season running from June through September.

Port Moller is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 512 and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. The immediate marine area is closed to Pacific halibut harvest. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, cannery managers reported that Port

²⁹ During community review of this profile, the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager noted that the tidal grid only has the capacity to handle boats less than 20 tons. Feedback received July 19, 2012.

³⁰ WHPacific. 2010. *Aleutians East Multi-Jurisdictional/Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved December 7, 2011 from <http://www.aleutianseast.org>.

³¹ Information provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of this profile. Feedback received July 19, 2012.

³² Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

³³ Kotani, Y. 1980. "Paleoecology of the Alaska Peninsula as Seen from the Hot Springs Site, Port Moller." *Senri Ethnological Studies*, Vol. 4. Retrieved May 24, 2012 from <http://www.adobe.com/support/downloads/detail.jsp?ftpID=4881>.

³⁴ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska." *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

³⁵ Radke, A.. C. 2002. *Pacific American Fisheries, Inc: History of a Washington State Salmon Packing Company, 1890-1966*. Ed. B. S. Radke. McFarland and Company, Inc., Publishers. North Carolina.

Moller actively participates in fisheries management processes in Alaska. They indicated that Port Moller has a paid staff member that attends North Pacific Fishery Management Council and/or Board of Fisheries meetings as well as a representative that sits on regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G. In addition, they noted that Port Moller financially supports research organizations, industry coalitions, and trade associations, including the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and Concerned Area M Fishermen, an organization of salmon drift gillnetters and local Alaska Peninsula communities that works with the Alaska Board of Fisheries to advocate for preservation of Alaska Peninsula Fisheries.³⁶

In the 2011 AFSC survey, cannery managers outlined challenges they observe to Port Moller's fishing economy. These include 1) increased fuel costs, which create direct and indirect impacts through the higher cost of goods and shipping, 2) the cost of complying with state and federal regulations such as Occupational Safety and Health Act, Oil Spill Response, Ammonia Response, and hazardous materials, and 3) the variability of fish catch volume and fish prices.

When asked which fisheries policies or management actions have affected Port Moller, cannery managers indicated that the opening of the Outer Port Heiden district by the Alaska Board of Fisheries resulted in the fleet moving north, allowing increased fishing area, but also leading to greater travel distance for tenders and overall reduction in the quality of fish. They also responded that effective ADF&G management and conservation ethic have provided consistent salmon runs for many years. Finally, a management action that had the greatest impact on Port Moller in recent years was the closure of the Nelson Lagoon area to salmon fishing in July 2010 due to low escapement. The loss of income from this fishery was hard on fishermen from the community of Nelson Lagoon, and also affected Peter Pan Seafoods/Port Moller as their processor. Further, cannery managers indicated that the 2011 salmon run was unusually poor, and harvest in Nelson Lagoon and the Bear River area in 2012 was even worse. There is concern that flooding in past years may have contributed to decreased viability of eggs and fry in the parent year of the 2011 and 2012 runs. These fluctuations in the fishery are of concern because the commercial salmon industry is the only economy sustaining Port Moller.³⁷

Regarding potential future fisheries policy or management actions, cannery managers responded with concern about any activity that may affect habitat or close fishing areas, threatening the Port Moller facility's ability to operate. For example, they listed oil exploration, mining contamination, or closure due to protected or endangered species as possible events that would affect Port Moller's operations in the future.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, there was one registered processing facility in Port Moller. Peter Pan Seafoods operates a remote processing (freezing) plant, which primarily processes sockeye salmon, as well as small amounts of Chinook, coho, and chum salmon. During the season, which runs from May through September, the Port Moller facility "supports a fleet of 105 drift gill netters and 30 set netters, both resident and non-resident fishermen."³⁸ There are no year-round residents in Port Moller, but according to an AFSC survey of plant managers in 2011, during peak production (from June through August) the crew is made

³⁶ Concerned Area M Fishermen (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved July 5, 2012 from <http://camfalaska.com/index.html>.

³⁷ Information about 2011 and 2012 salmon runs provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of this profile. Feedback received December 18, 2012.

³⁸ Peter Pan Seafoods Inc. 2011. *Facilities*. Retrieved May 23, 2012 from <http://www.ppsf.com/facilities/index.aspx>.

up of 165 people. The Port Moller facility is self-sufficient and provides all housing and food for its workforce as well as its own electricity, water and other supplies.³⁹

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Port Moller is not considered a CDP according to the U.S. Census. No information was reported regarding fisheries-related revenue sources between 2000 and 2010 (Table 3). However, according to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, cannery managers indicated that \$2,000 in revenue was earned from dock use fees in 2010.

Commercial Fishing

Port Moller's primary engagement in commercial fisheries is through processing. Between 2000 and 2010, one shore-side processing facility operated in Port Moller, and the number of fish-buyers varied from one to three per year. Port Moller ranked 23rd with regard to landings volume, and 26th in ex-vessel revenue, out of 67 Alaskan ports that received landings in 2010. The number of vessels delivering catch in Port Moller varied from 50 to 171 per year, and the number of vessels homeported increased from 6 in 2000 to 12 in 2009 and 2010. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, cannery managers reported that vessels basing out of Port Moller during the fishing season were primarily between 35 and 125 feet in length, with larger vessels serving as tenders. They observed that over the last 5 years the fleet has remained relatively stable, although the buyback associated with crab rationalization led to a decline in the number of vessels between 61 and 125 feet in length to hire for tendering. The gear type used by fishing vessels based out of Port Moller is principally gill net.

Port Moller is generally considered to have no permanent residents, although cannery managers indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that one individual lives at the site year-round. Between 2000 and 2010, at least one individual held a state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit registered to an address in Port Moller from 2007 to 2010, and at least one fishing vessel owner registered the vessel at an address in Port Moller from 2000 to 2001 and from 2007 to 2010. The CFEC permit was held in the Peninsula-Aleutian salmon drift gillnet fishery. During the 2000-2010 period, no Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) were registered in Port Moller. Likewise, no quota share accounts in the federal halibut, sablefish or crab catch share fisheries were registered to Port Moller addresses between 2000 and 2010. Information about CFEC, FFP, and LLP permits is presented in Table 4, information about the commercial fishing sector in Port Moller is presented in Table 5, and information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

Because there were three or fewer fish-buyers active in Port Moller each year from 2000 to 2010 (Table 5), information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated in Port Moller is considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 9). Likewise, information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by vessels registered to a Port Moller address is considered confidential, given that fewer than three vessels were registered per year in 2000, 2001 and 2007-2010 (Table 10).

³⁹ Ibid.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by Port Moller:
 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue</i> ⁴	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue</i> ⁵	<i>n/a</i>										

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Port Moller: 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 Port Moller ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Port Moller ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Port Moller ^{2,5}
2000	0	2	1	1	6	171	-	-
2001	0	2	1	1	8	148	-	-
2002	0	1	1	0	7	58	-	-
2003	0	1	1	0	8	50	-	-
2004	0	3	1	0	7	111	-	-
2005	0	2	1	0	7	138	-	-
2006	0	1	1	0	11	148	-	-
2007	0	1	1	1	11	55	-	-
2008	0	1	1	1	10	93	-	-
2009	0	1	1	1	12	124	-	-
2010	0	3	1	1	12	160	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Port Moller: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation in Port Moller: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	<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	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Limited sportfishing activity was reported in Port Moller during the 2000-2010 period. No active sport fish guide businesses were registered in Port Moller in any year during the decade, although at least one licensed sport fish guide was present in most years. Between 2003 and 2010, an average of 81 sportfishing licenses were sold in Port Moller, almost all of which were sold to individuals that were not residents of Port Moller. Only one license was purchased by a Port Moller resident in 2009 (Table 11). The office at the Peter Pan Cannery is the only ADF&G sportfishing license vendor in Port Moller, and typically fewer than 10 licenses are sold by the office each year. The higher numbers of licenses reported to have been sold in some years during the 2000-2010 period may reflect license sales at fishing lodges that are located in the Port Moller area, but not in the community itself.⁴⁰

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, cannery managers indicated that sportfishing takes place using private boats owned by local residents or non-residents, as well as fishing from the shore or dock. They reported that the most popular recreational species in Port Moller are Chinook and sockeye salmon, halibut, and crab.

Port Moller is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area R – Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, sportfishing activity varied considerably. For saltwater sportfishing, non-Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 1,603 and 4,126 during this period, while Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 3,261 and 12,721 days. Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more saltwater days than non-Alaska resident anglers during this period. In contrast, non-Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days in freshwater in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region on average (18,462 per year on average) than Alaska resident anglers (15,290 per year on average) (Table 11). The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁴¹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not include information about species targeted by private anglers in Port Moller, and no kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Port Moller between 2000 and 2010.⁴²

⁴⁰ Information provided by the Peter Pan Seafoods cannery office manager during community review of this profile. Feedback received September 11, 2013.

⁴¹ 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).

⁴² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Port Moller: 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 Port Moller ²
2000	0	0	0	0
2001	0	1	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	0	1	0	74
2004	0	1	0	64
2005	0	1	0	131
2006	0	1	0	104
2007	0	1	0	74
2008	0	3	0	88
2009	0	3	1	63
2010	0	0	0	52

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

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, three of the most important marine subsistence resources used by Port Moller community members are sockeye salmon, halibut, and king crab. Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported by management agencies regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes (Table 12). Likewise, no information was reported regarding total harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (not including halibut) (Table 13), subsistence halibut harvest (Table 14) or marine mammal harvest (Table 15). However, ADF&G did report information regarding annual subsistence salmon harvest in some years during the 2000-2010 period. According to ADF&G, from 2005 to 2008, between one and three subsistence salmon permits were issued to Port Moller households each year. Sockeye was the primary salmon species harvested, with between 200 and 500 fish harvested per year for those years in which data were available (Table 13).

Additional Information

The historic eruption of Mt. Katmai volcano took place on June 6, 1912, during the first year of operation of the Port Moller cannery. The cannery was in total darkness for several days as a result of the eruption, although no ash fell in the area because the wind was blowing away from the cannery.⁴³

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Port Moller: 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).

⁴³ Radke, A.. C. 2002. *Pacific American Fisheries, Inc: History of a Washington State Salmon Packing Company, 1890-1966*. Ed. B. S. Radke. McFarland and Company, Inc., Publishers. North Carolina.

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	217	n/a	n/a
2007	3	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	381	n/a	n/a
2008	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	500	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, Port Moller: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a

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, Port Moller: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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