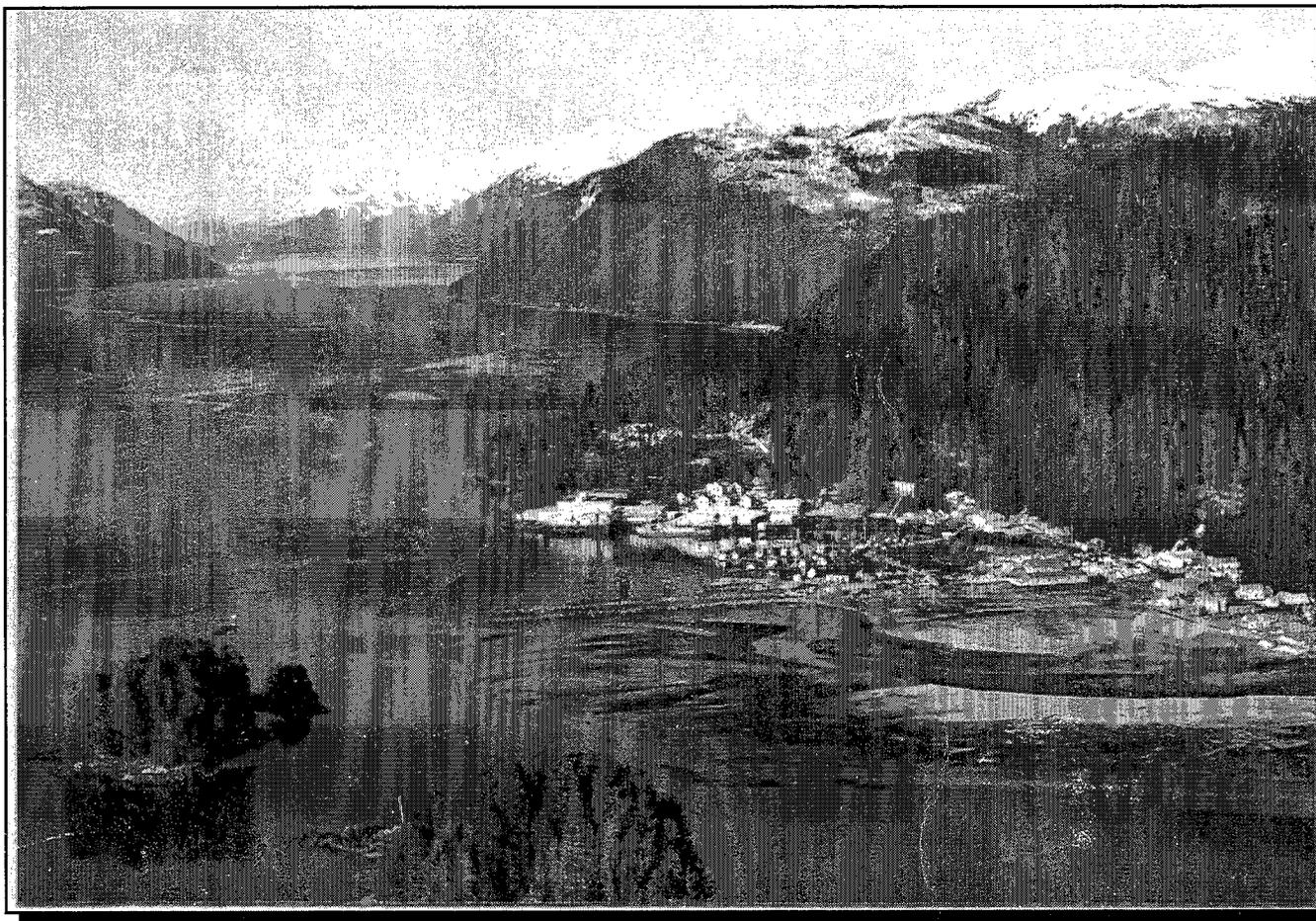


City of Pelican Comprehensive Plan



Aerial shot of Pelican looking north up Lisianski Inlet

September 1998

City of Pelican

City Council

Michael Ohlson, mayor
Kim Andrews
Gerald Halverson
Claude Odell

Harold Allard, Sr.
Carl Carlson
Patty Hammell

Pelican Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee

Kim Andrews	Steve Bean	Paula Burgner
Carl A. Carlson	Gail Corbin	Lindy Dickson
Robert Eyres	Keith Heller	Patricia Phillips
Carlos Piedra	Ginnie Porter	Rusty Roessler
Kathie Wasserman	Glen Woods	Cheryl Young

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Patricia Phillips	Ginnie Porter	

Other thanks are due to some not "formally" on the Steering Committee, but without whom this plan could not have been written ---

- *Karen Stepanenko for your endless ideas, high energy and pizzas;
- *Chris Howard, for attending virtually every meeting and making sure the needs of the Fire Department/EMS were never forgotten;
- *Tom Whitmarsh and Allen Stewart for data and insights on the Pelican Utility District, public utilities and services in town;
- *Betty McClain, for endless calls and assistance with grace and good humor;
- *Nancy Eyres for helping at the Clerk's office;
- *special thanks to Kim Andrews and Lindy Dickson for organizing the February Town Meeting, for the "little extra" things that kept the meetings working, and for motivating the Steering Committee in between meetings;
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- *teacher Deb Spencer for working to get the middle and high school students involved and included in this Comprehensive Plan;
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- *Patricia Phillips for your ideas and energy and the many notes in between meetings full of ideas and possibilities;

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I apologize for any one inadvertently left off this list--thank you one and all!

---Barbara Sheinberg, Sheinberg Associates Community Planning consultants

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Issues Facing Pelican

Pelican was founded as a fishing community in 1930's and is that today to its core.

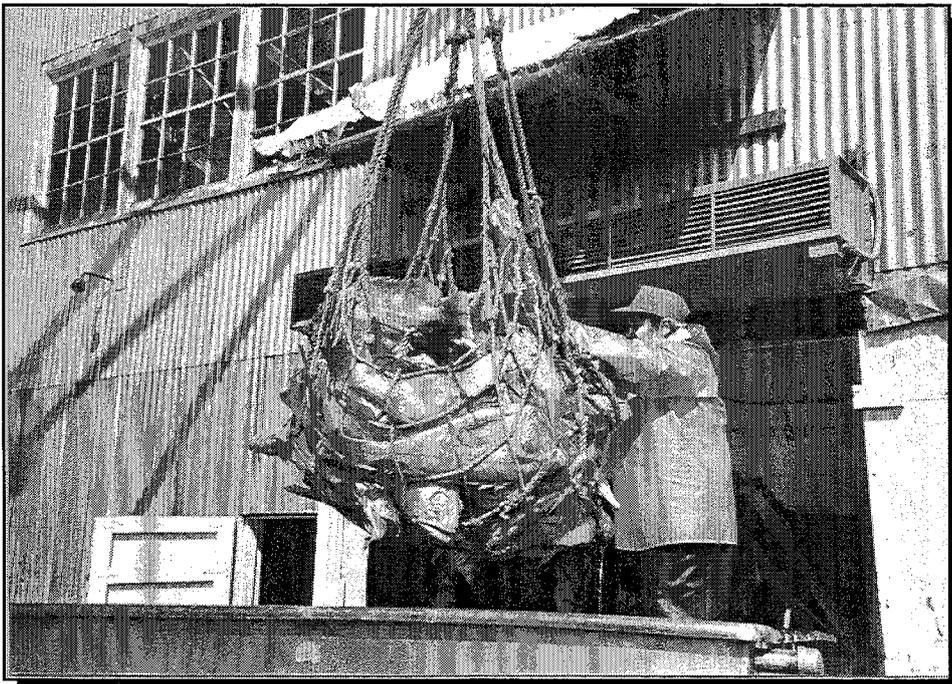
Pelican is a fishing town.

It was founded as a fishing community in 1930's and is that today to its core. Pelican is busiest and happiest when the fleet is getting ready to head out, when boats and fisherman and women are in town selling fish, fueling up, relaxing, taking on ice, and buying groceries. In fishing season the town is bustling at dawn as fisherman and women walk the boardwalk heading to the docks with cups of coffee in hand.

The economy of the town, its people, and revenues to City Hall revolve around fish and the fishing industry. The 1997 Community Opinion Survey clearly shows that fishing and a fishing lifestyle are key to why people live in and love Pelican.

Changes initiated in the mid 1990's to the way fishing is managed

in Alaska has brought both new opportunities, but also new challenges to Pelican and other small Southeast Alaska communities. The end of "derby" fishing for halibut and black cod with the issuance of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs) has reduced the need for the fishing grounds to be close to where the fish is sold, which was a strategic advantage that Pelican enjoyed.



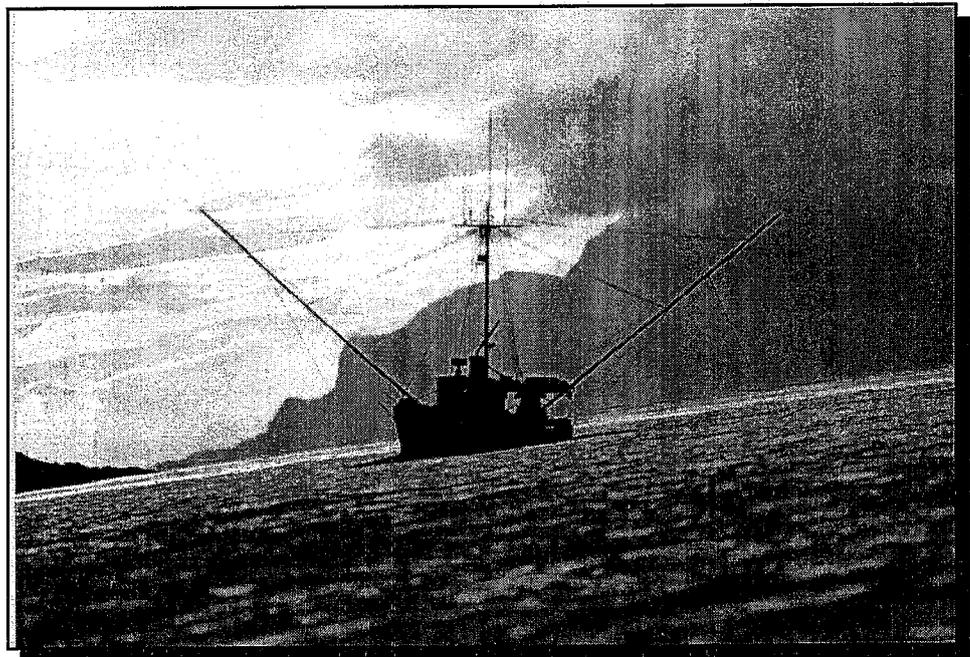
Tish Young unloading Yelloweye Rockfish at Pelican Seafoods

Another important factor shaping the town's economy has been that the largest employer and only shore-based fish processing plant, Pelican Seafoods, has changed ownership twice in the last decade, each time bringing different management goals, strategies, politics and economic realities.

In addition, the presence of a nearly year-round fish supply has put more emphasis on the fresh fish market, which is a difficult market for the Pelican Seafoods plant to compete in due to the lack of a land airstrip and refrigerated van capacity. Pelican is primarily dependent on the commercial salmon fishery, with the majority of the local effort in the troll fishery. Changing salmon allocations among gear groups and changes in salmon harvest amounts due to U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty limits, as well as the amount of farmed salmon on the world market, has changed the nature of the salmon troll fishery and impacted Pelican residents.

Another important factor shaping the town's economy has been that the largest employer and only shore-based fish processing plant, Pelican Seafoods, has changed ownership twice in the last decade, each time bringing different management goals, strategies, political and economic realities.

These trends have resulted in fewer fisherman and fisherwomen and others coming through town and staying the winter, and a population drop from about 250 permanent residents in 1995 to about 190 people in 1998. Fishing- industry related changes have resulted in significant declines in the late 1990's to the amount of State fish tax that the City of Pelican receives. These revenue declines, coupled with other revenue losses to the City, have resulted in significant reductions in City staff.



Trolling for Salmon at Twilight

It is against this backdrop of tough issues and concerns that the Pelican Comprehensive Plan was developed.

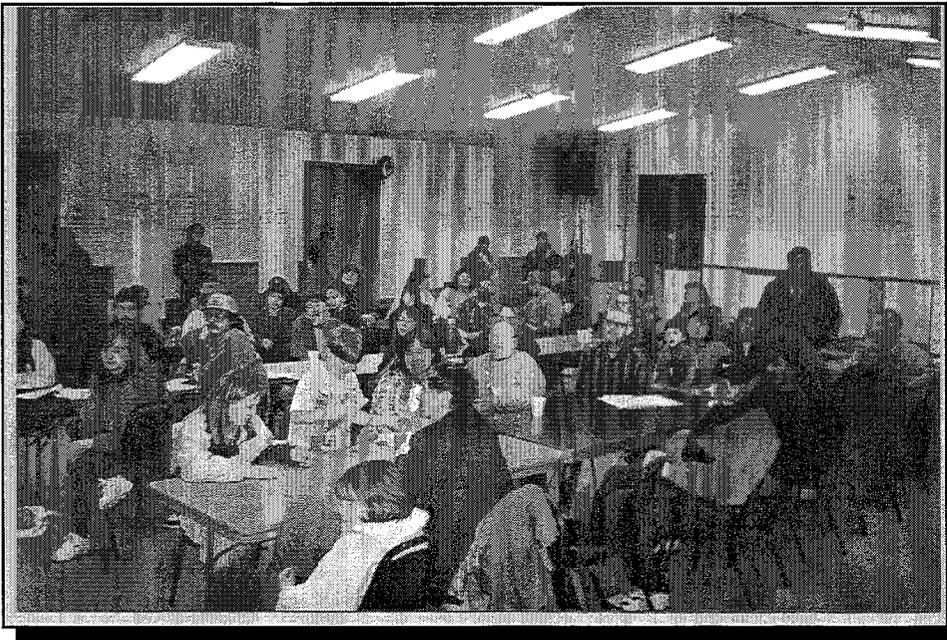
Another issue is whether or not the City's boundaries should be expanded to include Phonograph, Sunnyside and other parts of Lisianski Inlet. Residents are considering this for three primary reasons: first, to see if the increased property tax revenue could help run local government; second, because the city can exert more control over land use within city boundaries (than outside of city boundaries); and finally, to protect areas with ties to Pelican from being "swallowed" up by a borough.

Another important factor affecting Pelican today is the increasing number of independent visitors traveling to all parts of Southeast Alaska, including Pelican, and the growing number of businesses catering to these visitors. Perhaps more than any other subject, "tourism" raises issues, emotions and sometimes tempers in town.

Demographic forces will also effect Pelican's future. The number of retirees and the amount of "leisure-spending" is growing in the U.S. Retirees often seek out areas of beauty and

serenity for "vacation" and second homes. There is little question that the trend of building these homes along Lisianski Inlet will continue.

It is against this backdrop of tough issues and concerns that the Pelican Comprehensive Plan was developed.



February 1998 Town Meeting on the Comprehensive Plan

In the legitimate concern over revenues for City government, the impact on local lives and on the “synergy” of the community from simple job creation must not be lost.

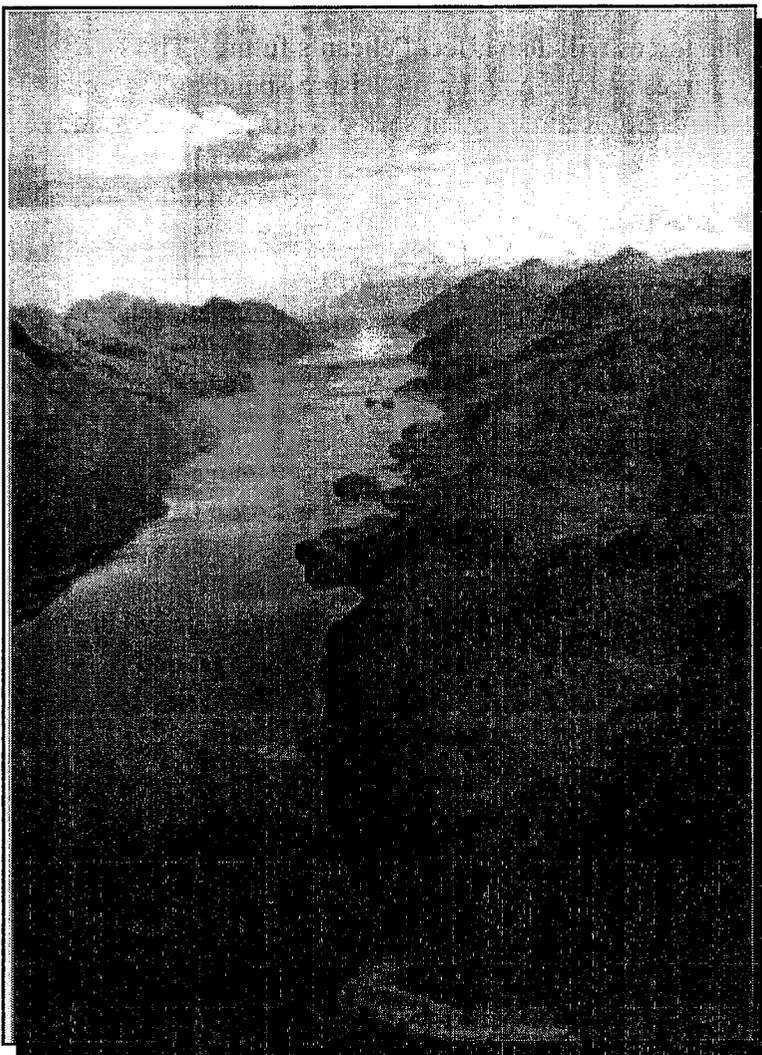
As the plan progressed and winter settled upon the community, some expressed frustrations that the plan was, “just words,” that “...nothing we say in the plan can really make a difference to the fishing industry...,” or that, “...nothing can replace the revenues to the City that fishing brings - so why are we even looking at other types of jobs or industries...,” and finally that, “...this plan is just a front for tourism development.”

There are elements of truth in these and other sentiments raised during formal and informal debate about this plan. This is a sign that people in Pelican care deeply about their community. Residents are concerned about the way the town will grow, their livelihood and their lifestyle.

There are no simple, easy answers.

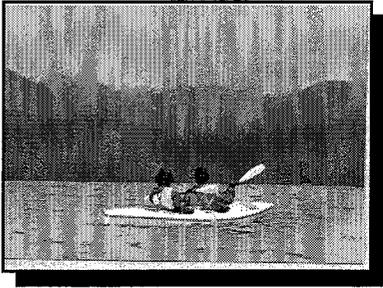
It is unlikely that State fish tax revenue to the City of Pelican will return to the levels experienced during the “Derby Days.” Fewer fisherman through town means declines in sales tax revenue, moorage fees, and less spending in local stores and restaurants. Fewer residents mean less children enrolled in school and less State aid for education.

On the other hand, there are resourceful, industrious Pelican residents who have ideas for taking better advantage of the fresh fish market though changes to their boats, in how they market and sell their fish, and at the processing plant in town. Others want to develop fishing-related businesses like wood boat repair, a boat haul-out, boat and gear storage areas, and similar things



View northwest “up” Lisianski Inlet iv

that would encourage fisherman to be in town before, during and after the fishing season to take advantage of the fishing related businesses and services.



Kayakers in the Inlet

There are also certain markets and value-added opportunities that larger fish processing plants with fixed costs and contracts can't take advantage of --- things that are best taken advantage of by individual fisherman and local fishing coops.

Many in town already make a portion of their living catering to visitors who come to Pelican to sportfish, kayak, head off to West Chichagof-Yakobi Island Wilderness or White Sulfur Hot Springs. In 1998 a small independent yacht will be bringing high-end independent travelers about once a week for a half day visit to Pelican. Since Pelican is the community closest to the Outer Coast, an opportunity lies in supplying charters and storing yachts, sailboats and fishing boats over the winter in secure maintained areas so that owners aren't forced to take them to the Seattle or other areas.

The summer of 1999 may see the advent of regular private-sector small ferry service into town.

Industry consultants believe that Pelican and Lisianski Inlet could be a prime location for mariculture businesses.



Enjoying area hotsprings

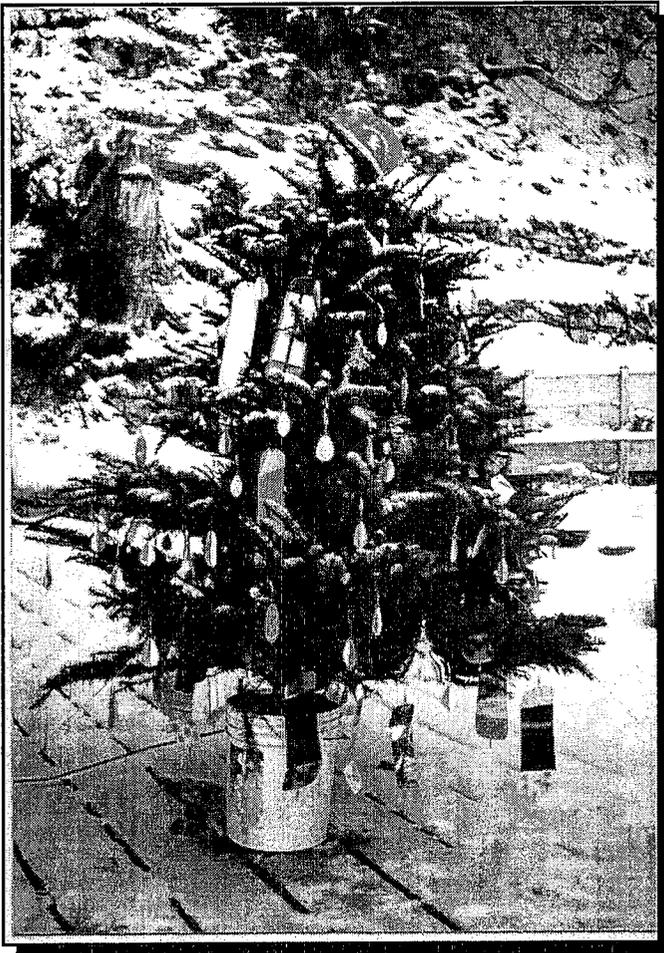
Some of these opportunities will bring increased sales and possibly property taxes to City Hall. None of these opportunities will likely replace "lost" State fish tax revenue to the City though. However, each and every opportunity can bring a job to a resident, an incremental increase in a resident's income,

more spending at local restaurants, shops and bars, or new people that move to town to take advantage of the area's beauty, an opportunity they see, a job, or the ease of fishing in the area.

Each incremental job and new person or family in town is an opportunity. In the legitimate concern over revenues to City government, the impact on local lives and on the "synergy" of the community from simple job creation must not be lost.

Pelican Alaska is in the midst of challenging times.

Against the back drop of tough issues that the community is facing, it is important to remember that residents love their town.



Fishing Lure Christmas Tree

On a scale of 1(low) to 10 (high), 90% of Pelican's adults rate their Quality of Life between 6 and 10 (64% give it an 8-10).

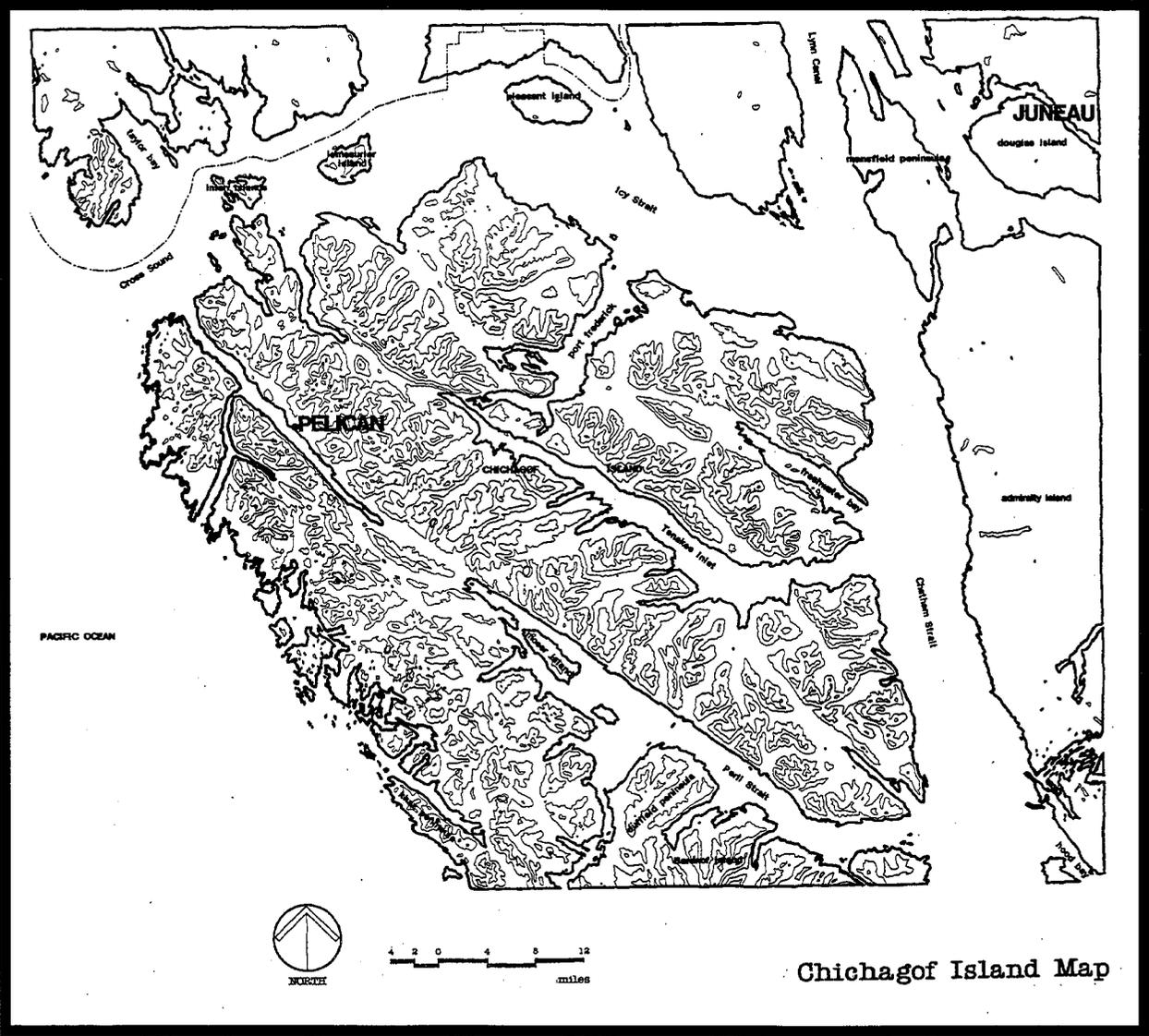
The reasons why resident's rate their Quality of Life so high are the natural beauty and surroundings of the area, the time for family, lack of crime, "closeness to the fish," and the overall Pelican lifestyle.

Those who live here are committed to the community ---the vast majority (75%) say they intend to stay in Pelican 10 years or more. It is for these Pelican residents that this Comprehensive Plan is prepared.

1.0 Introduction

Pelican is a small fishing community situated on the northwestern tip of Chichagof Island in Southeast Alaska. It lies approximately 80 miles west of Juneau and 70 miles northwest of Sitka (Figure 1). Pelican is located about 10 miles down Lisianski Inlet from its mouth at Cross Sound (Figure 2). Sunnyside and Phonograph are two residential areas on either side of Pelican, whose full time and seasonal residents have close ties to Pelican.

Figure 1 - Location Map

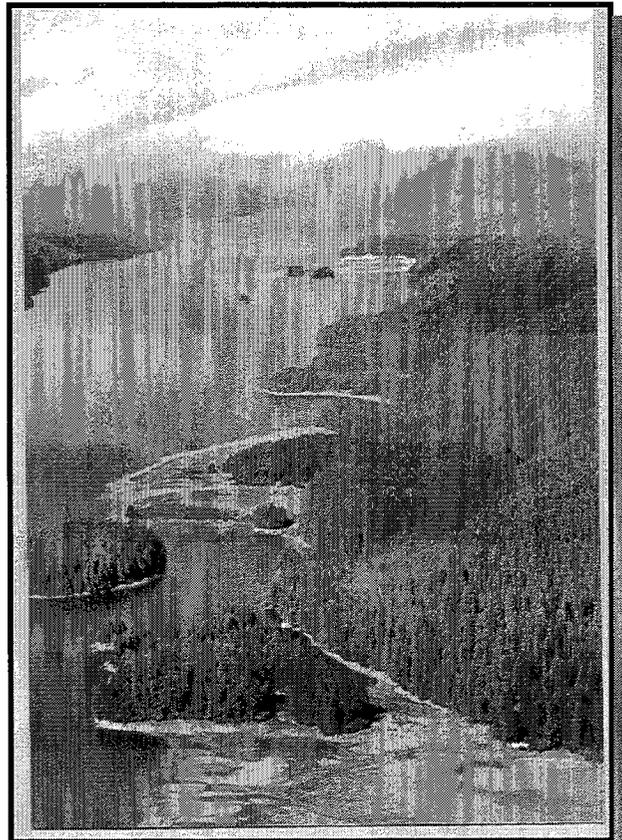


This Pelican Comprehensive Plan lays out the vision that Pelican residents have for their community.

This Pelican Comprehensive Plan lays out the vision that Pelican residents have for their community. This vision was developed through a detailed community opinion survey (summer 1997); through the open, honest and challenging discussions that the Project Steering Committee held during six meetings in November and December 1997 and January 1998; at a Town Meeting that over 50 people attended in February 1998; through comments made in response to two newsletters that went out to all Pelican Post Office box holders about the project; during comments at a public hearing on the draft plan in June 1998; and finally as last changes were adopted by the City Council. The Pelican Comprehensive Plan was adopted by the Pelican City Council in June 1998 (Ordinance 98-3).

This plan considers basic community issues like the Economy, Land Use, Housing and Transportation.

This plan looks 20-25 years into the future. It uses both resident's wishes and socio-economic data to consider how many people will live in Pelican, what kinds of work people will be doing, where people will live, how the land will be used, how water and sewer will be provided, and other issues.



Looking up Lisianski Inlet from Phonograph
(First, second and third islands by Pelican are in background)

The plan covers ten topic areas:

- **Quality of Life**
- **City Services and Facilities**
- **Transportation**
- **Utilities**
- **Population & The Economy**
- **Land Use**
- **Housing**

Comprehensive Plans are policy documents, not enforceable regulations.

The Pelican Comprehensive Plan covers ten topic areas: Quality of Life, City Services and Facilities, Transportation, Utilities, Population & The Economy, Land Use, and Housing. Each chapter provides background data about the topic area and summarizes “issues” in a value-neutral way. This sets the stage for setting the community’s *Goals* for the topic area. Each goal is a statement of community policy. Goals are followed by *Objectives and Actions* that will help accomplish the goals.

This Comprehensive Plan is a policy document, not enforceable regulations.

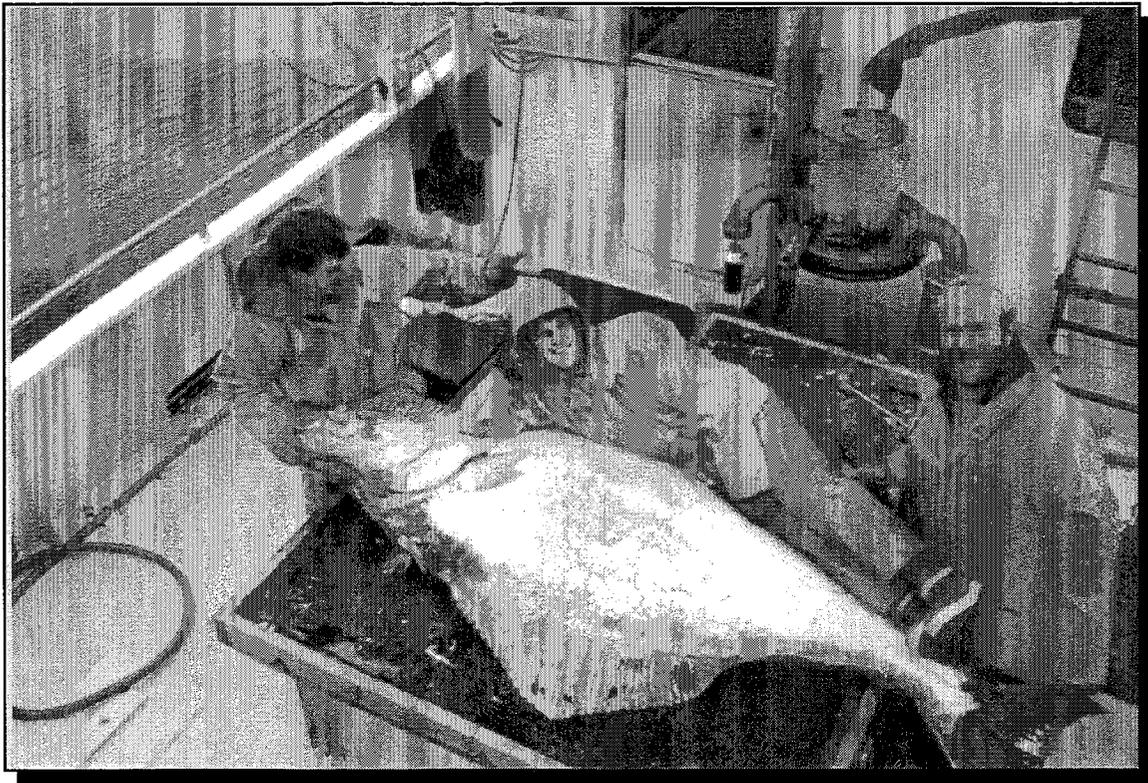
The Comprehensive Plan sets out a “blue print” for the type of growth desired by the community. This vision is implemented by many parties, not just the City. It should be no surprise that it takes many parties working together on a common goal for it to happen. Therefore, in this plan, each Action ends with a list (*in italics and parenthesis*) of whose “job” it is to accomplish the action. Some of the actions in this plan are things that individual fisherman and fisherwomen, charter operators, and business can do; others are the responsibility of the Pelican Visitor Association or Pelican Seafoods; many are actions that the City Council or Planning Commission should pursue.

Some of the ways that this Comprehensive Plan can be implemented include:

- Develop a list of the 10 priority short term and long term actions. Review the list every six months to evaluate progress on achieving the actions. Delete those that have been accomplished and add new actions.
- Form public and private sectors “teams” to accomplish priority actions.
- Use the Goals, Objectives and Actions to develop the City’s Capital Improvement Projects list, support grant requests, and support financing requests.

It should be no surprise that it takes many parties working together on a common goal for it to happen.

- Change the zoning code, zoning map, and other City regulations according to the preference and direction outlined in this Plan.
- Review proposed projects against the vision and goals in the Plan to see the project supports desired community growth and land use patterns.
- Publish user-friendly pamphlets laying out community goals for different topic areas to “Get the Word Out” about desired growth patterns and encourage non-regulatory compliance with community desires.



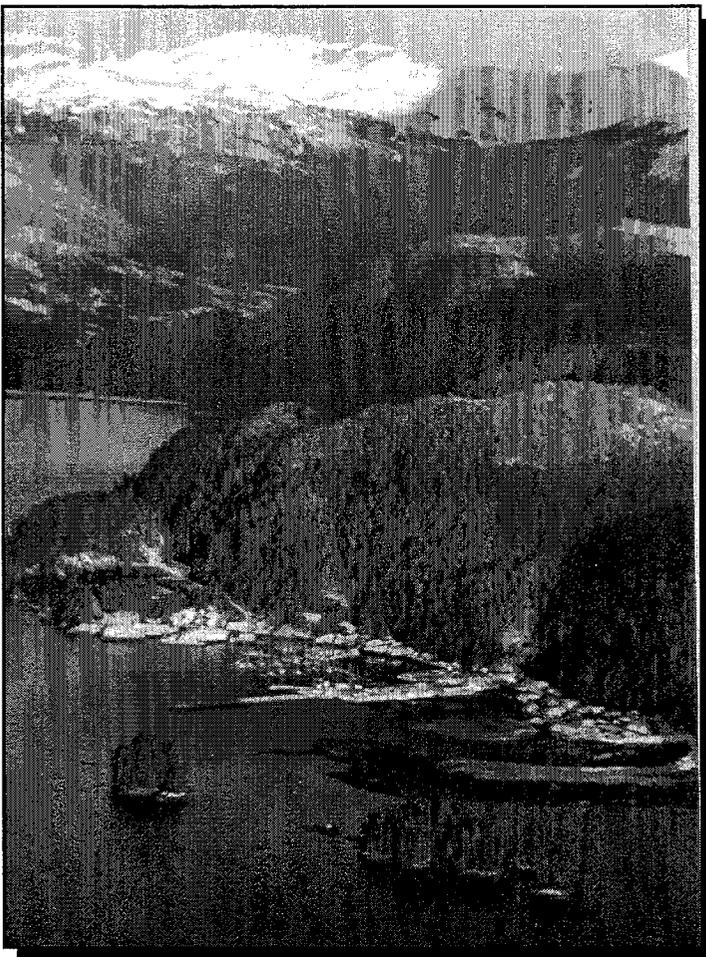
**F/V Falcon fisherman John Young, Charley Mason and John Harrell
with a 400 pound Halibut**

2.0 Natural Environment

The natural environment of the City of Pelican is an important determinant of the community's quality of life, economic development opportunities, land use and development. The physical and biological environments of the Pelican area are well-documented and mapped in the Pelican Coastal Management Program (Chapter 5) and the accompanying Map Atlas. This extensive database is summarized here to provide the context for the goals and objectives of the Pelican Comprehensive Plan.

Background Information

Topography and Surface Drainage



Pelican nestled into area hills and mountains

The City of Pelican is located on the northwest shore of Lisianski Inlet, in the northwestern part of Chicagof Island. Lisianski Inlet is a fiord estuary system with exceptional biological productivity.

The topography of the area is characterized by steep slopes, with rugged mountains rising to elevations of greater than 3,000 feet above a narrow and deep fjord. The city is located at the base of a nearly vertical escarpment, with less steep land located on an outcropping north of the cold storage plant, on grass-sedge meadows north of Pelican Creek, and on the accreted "flats" south of Pelican Creek. The topography largely determines, and limits, where land can be developed in the Pelican area and also contributes to potential hazard from rock and snow slides.

Pelican Creek is the only significant natural drainage in the city. The watershed includes 12.7 square miles. Due to steep topography, shallow soils and exposed bedrock, the drainage basin

produces a very high rate of runoff. Pelican Creek is the principal source of water and hydroelectric power for industrial and domestic uses in the community. A man-made dam creates a small shallow reservoir in the watershed, which feeds the hydroelectric generation facility.

***The West
Chicagof-Yakobi
Island area is
considered to be
one of the most
highly
mineralized areas
in southeast
Alaska, with a
significant history
of gold mining.***

Soils and Mineral Deposits

Soils in the Lisianski Inlet area are divided into three broad categories: organic soils which predominate from valley bottoms to high alpine, alluvial soils which form from stream deposition in valley lowlands, and mineral soils on steep mountainsides. Desirable soil characteristics for development include well drained soils on a moderate slope (<10 percent), that are free from natural hazards. There are no soils in the Pelican area which have all these characteristics. Pelican Flats has the most amenable soil for development, while development in Pelican Heights and along Humpy Way requires careful planning to maintain soil stability.

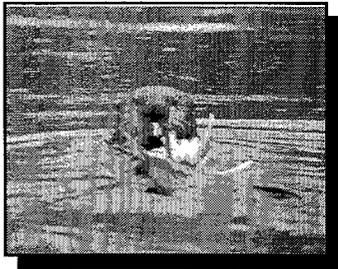
The West Chicagof-Yakobi Island area is considered to be one of the most highly mineralized areas in southeast Alaska, with a significant history of gold mining. Gold was extracted from the Apex-El Nido mine, located across Lisianski Inlet from Pelican, prior to the 1940's. In recent years, there has been some interest expressed in reopening this mine to extract additional gold. Copper and nickel also occur in the Chicagof-Yakobi Island area.

Natural Hazards

The City of Pelican is potentially subject to a number of natural hazards, including avalanche, mass wasting, earthquake, flood and tsunami. The city's susceptibility to hazard has been evaluated by the Northern Southeast Local Emergency Planning Committee (NSLEPC), along with other northern southeast communities September 1996).

Pelican's steep topography, high occurrence of unstable mineral soils on slopes, abundant snowfall, and potential for earthquake make it susceptible to mass wasting and avalanche. Wasting or avalanche from steep slopes directly above town could cause property and infrastructure damage and loss of life. No detailed assessment has been made of the risk to the City of Pelican from

The Gulf of Alaska and inland waters of southeast Alaska support a valuable commercial fishery that is of significant importance to Pelican's economy and community health.



soil or snow slides. However, the NSLEPC has characterized the probability of occurrence of avalanche as "low."

Pelican is located in seismic risk zone 3, an area of high seismic activity. This means the area is susceptible to earthquakes of 6.0 and greater. The city is located on the Peril Strait fault system, which connects to the active Chatham Strait and Mt. Fairweather fault systems. The NSLEPC has characterized the probability of occurrence of earthquake as "low."

The City of Pelican is subject to flooding along Pelican Creek during high rainfall events. Consequences of flooding include disruption of services and access, property loss and soil erosion. Flooding is localized and not catastrophic, and is not a threat to life. The NSLEPC has characterized the probability of occurrence of flooding at Pelican Creek as "low."

Tsunamis, or giant waves induced by earthquakes, can threaten the City of Pelican. During the 1964 earthquake, tidal run-ups flooded the area near the Pelican school site to a depth of 2 to 3 feet. The warning system at Sitka provides sufficient warning to the City of Pelican to respond to regional earthquake and tsunami events. Local waves, from localized mass wasting due to earthquake, pose more danger to Pelican, since there would be no warning to the community. The NSLEPC has characterized the probability of occurrence of tsunami as "moderate."

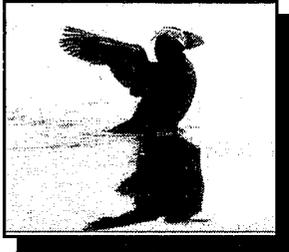
Vegetation

Pelican is located in an area characterized by spruce/hemlock forest, muskegs, alpine tundra and grass-sedge meadows. The City of Pelican is backed by spruce/hemlock forest, which changes to tundra above 2,500-foot elevation. The flats north and south of Pelican Creek are tidally-influenced grass-sedge meadows. South of Pelican Creek, muskeg vegetation is interspersed in the forest.

Fish and Marine Mammals

The Gulf of Alaska and inland waters of southeast Alaska support a valuable commercial fishery that is of significant importance to Pelican's economy and community health. The

Fairweather fishing grounds is used extensively by trollers and is also popular for halibut. Nearshore waters along the coast to Yakutat Bay are also important for commercial troll fishing.



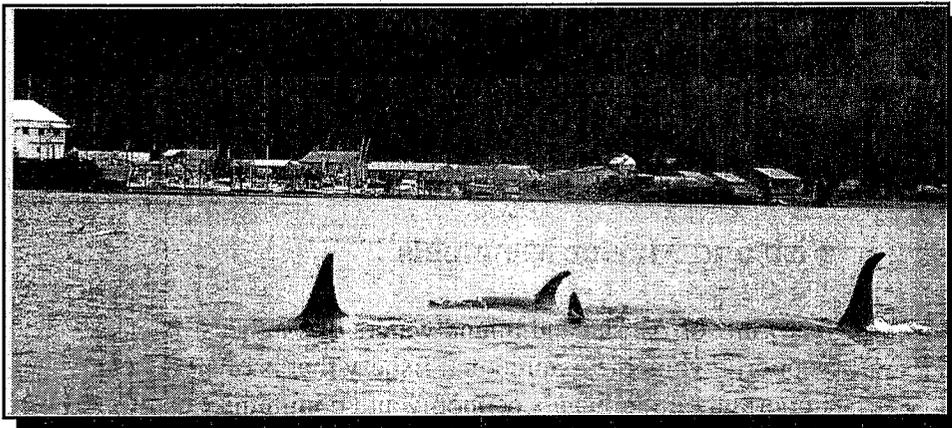
Major commercial species include: salmon, herring, halibut, sablefish (black cod) and crab. All these species are commercially fished in the Pelican area, with the most important fisheries (in terms of dollars earned by fisherman) being the sablefish, halibut, and king and coho salmon troll fisheries.

Use of area freshwater streams by salmon varies. King (chinook) salmon are present in the fishing area, but do not historically spawn in streams on Chichagof or Yakobi Islands. Coho (silver) salmon are present in smaller numbers, while reds (sockeye) occur in a few area streams. Pinks have historically used Pelican Creek as a spawning habitat. Chum (dog) salmon are also significant in numbers.

Natural events and land use development in watersheds which alter water quality (water temperature, oxygen content, sedimentation) can degrade stream habitat and affect fish productivity.

Herring spawn in significant numbers in the intertidal and shallow subtidal waters of Lisianski Inlet from late April to mid-June. Halibut spawn offshore, but rear from one to three years in nearshore waters. Sablefish spawn and live in deep, offshore waters.

Common marine animals in the area include harbor seals, stellar sea lions, sea otter, harbor and dall porpoises, and killer, minke, and humpback whales.



Wildlife

Terrestrial wildlife in the Pelican area include Sitka black-tailed deer, brown bear, and a variety



Deer meandering by Sunnyside

of small mammals, including mink, marten, squirrel, land otter, short-tailed weasel, voles, shrews and mice.

Birds in the Pelican area include waterfowl and shorebirds that use the estuarine and wetland habitats of Lisianski Inlet on either a year-round basis, during the summer months, or for just a short period during spring migration. Other birds include numerous bald eagles and a variety of passerine species.

Common marine mammals inhabiting the coastal waters near Pelican include harbor seals, stellar sea lions, sea otter, harbor and dall porpoises, and orca, minke and humpback whales. These species are all year-round residents of the area, with the exception of the humpback whale.



Bear Print in Spring Mud out by Sunnyside

3.0 Quality of Life

Background Information

The need to maintain and improve Quality of Life is something with which everyone can agree. Everyone wants to sustain and improve their own and the community's collective Quality of Life. The challenge is that everyone defines Quality of Life in his or her own way, and that each person's definition is equally valuable.

In Pelican though, we know that resident's rate their Quality of Life very high, and that the reasons why are:

- the beauty of the pristine surroundings
- the time for family, lack of crime
- "closeness to the fish"
- abundant outdoor recreation, and
- the overall lifestyle.

As part of the 1997 Community Opinion Survey (appendix A)

residents were asked to rate their Quality of Life on a scale where 1 = low to 10 = high. An overwhelming 8 out of 10 residents give their Quality of Life in Pelican a high or moderately high score. Two-thirds (64%) rate their quality of life in Pelican as "high" with values of 8, 9 or 10, while another quarter (26%) of the population rate it "moderately high" at a 6 or 7.



1994 Christmas carollers with teachers Deb Spencer and Cathy McNulty



4th of July fun, 1997

From the 1997 Survey we also know that three-quarters (76%) of those who live in Pelican now plan to stay in Pelican 10 years or more.

Of those who live here part-time, a quarter come for work, as expected --however almost half of the part-timers (46%) come because of Quality of Life issues: because they enjoy the area, have family and friends here, and like the non-commercial hunting and fishing opportunities in Pelican.

About 35% of those who responded to the 1997 Survey lived in Pelican once, left, and have returned. When asked why they returned, the top reasons were because of the scenery and beauty of the area, the lifestyle, the hunting and fishing and because "it is home."

The middle school and high school students in town were also asked to rate their Quality of Life. Not surprisingly, they are less satisfied than the adults.

The middle school and high school students in town were also asked to rate their Quality of Life. Not surprisingly, they are less satisfied than the adults.

Two-thirds (66%) of the high school students rate Pelican's Quality of Life as "moderately high" (5-7) and 33% rate it low (3-4). Middle school students had a big range of responses, from very high (14%), to moderately high (43%), low (28%) and very low (14%). Results are seen below.

Quality of Life Rating	Adults (% of respondents)	High school (% of respondents)	Middle school (% of respondents)
8-10 (highest)	64	0	14
5-7**	33	66	43
3-4	3	33	28
0-2 (lowest)	0	0	14

*** note that students were concerned with the "lumping" of responses of "5" into the category "5-7", because they stated that a "5" was just average, and lumping it in with "5-7" made it seem rosier than their true picture.*

When asked whether they plan to return to Pelican in the future, no students were certain that they would stay in Pelican as an adult. However, four of the 15 students who responded to the survey (26%) would probably like to stay in or return to Pelican to work, live or raise a family. These students were uncertain about whether there would be job opportunities in Pelican, but wanted to stay (or return) because they loved the community, the “peace,” the lack of crime and pollution, and the family and friends in town.



Bradelle Padon, Michael McPhee, Gabe Nyholm and Megan McPhee head out

Four students (27%) would probably, or definitely, live in another city as an adult. These students said there would be no opportunities to have the career that they want in Pelican ---that there are no opportunities but fishing.



Pelican Volunteer Fire Department Barbecue Party

The largest number of students (46%) were uncertain about what their future would bring.

Students were also asked what are the one or two things they like most about Pelican and the one thing they wish was different.

Students like that Pelican is a close community where everybody knows each other (35%), and they like the natural environment (35%). Other things they enjoy are the recreation opportunities, and that it is safe, and close to

fishing. The things that students wish were different include the desire for more recreation opportunities in town and more things for kids to do in their free time (44%). They also wish there were different people (more people) to meet in town (22%).

Issues

A clear picture emerges of a small town in a beautiful pristine and rugged area, populated by a majority who love their lifestyle, the time for family, lack of crime, ease of fishing, and abundant outdoor recreation opportunities.



Colette Costa, Lina Dickey and Karen Stepanenko use paddle power

The challenge for the community is to maintain these qualities that contribute to the collective and individual Quality of Life in town as Pelican grows and adapts to changes in the fishing industry and as other parts of its economy, like the services, visitor and transportation sectors, grow.

The Quality of Life Goal lays out this desire. The objective that follows lists three criteria that the

City and community can use when considering new development or activities in town to help ensure that Quality of Life in Pelican will be maintained.

Quality of Life: Goals, Objectives and Actions

GOAL: Pelican residents choose to live in Pelican primarily because they value the high quality of life. The attributes of Pelican that residents say contribute to the high quality of life include: the beauty of the pristine surroundings, the sense of freedom, time for family, lack of crime, a location that is “closest to the fish,” lack of roads and cars, abundant outdoor recreation, and overall lifestyle.

It is the goal of the City of Pelican and the community to help direct Pelican’s future in a manner that:

- retains and enhances the characteristics of Pelican that contribute to a high quality of life and its unique character;
- preserves and protects the beauty and environmental health of the Pelican area;
- protects and enhances the health, safety and well-being of all residents;
- promotes and encourages a healthy economy that makes it possible for residents to live securely and comfortably in Pelican;
- provides for continued commercial and subsistence use of fish and wildlife by Pelican residents; and
- recognizes Pelican’s unique history and culture as a fishing community.

Objective: When considering whether new public or private sector uses or activities are appropriate for the Pelican area, the City and community will consider the following:

- Is the new use or activity at a **scale** that is appropriate for a community the size of Pelican? (Note: There is community interest in pursuing economic diversification through value-added fish processing, tourism, mining, timber harvesting and processing, mariculture, and other businesses or industries. However, the community is also aware that economic activities should be at a scale that is appropriate for Pelican. Large scale development activities could negatively impact Pelican's Quality of Life through excessive visitation, significant or abrupt population increases, adverse environmental impact, infrastructure that cannot be accommodated in Pelican without displacing other important land uses, or other negative impacts.)
- Will the use or activity **contribute** to Pelican's Quality of Life in some manner that balances the benefit it receives from Pelican's attributes and resources? Are the "costs" and "benefits" to the community balanced?
- Can there be **community input** into the manner in which the use or activity is developed or conducted so that community concerns can be addressed?

Objective: Through planning decisions and cooperation with other land owners, developers and new economic development ventures, ensure that population increases can be accommodated while preserving Pelican's Quality of Life and unique character.

Objective: Enhance Pelican's strong sense of community and pride in its history.

Action: Encourage community involvement and promote volunteerism. Publicly recognize and publicize the work of active volunteers in the community to thank them and to encourage others to become involved. Consider ways in which volunteers can be "compensated" for their work (e.g., certificates, plaques, recognition at an annual "Volunteers Thank You" event sponsored by the City Council, gift certificates donated by local businesses, etc.) (*City of Pelican, PVA, Pelican Seafoods, private sector, Pelican School District*)

4.0 City Government, Services and Facilities

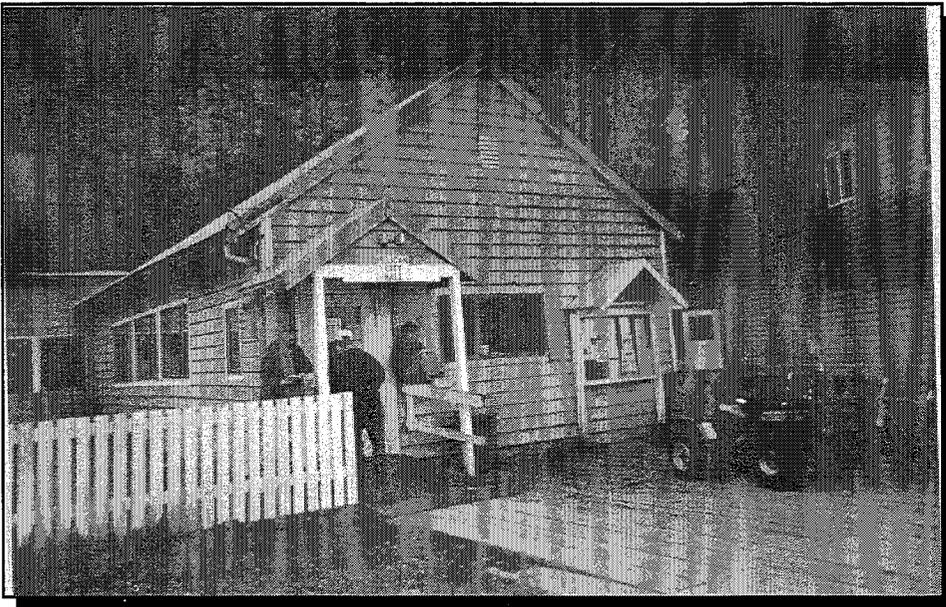
City Government

The City of Pelican was incorporated as a second class city in 1943 and reclassified by the State Local Boundary Commission to a first class city in 1974. In 1986, the State Local Boundary Commission approved a 268 acre annexation which expanded City boundaries to include the present landfill and Pelican Heights subdivision, as well the Pelican Creek reservoir, watershed and other lands (see maps in chapters 1 and 8).

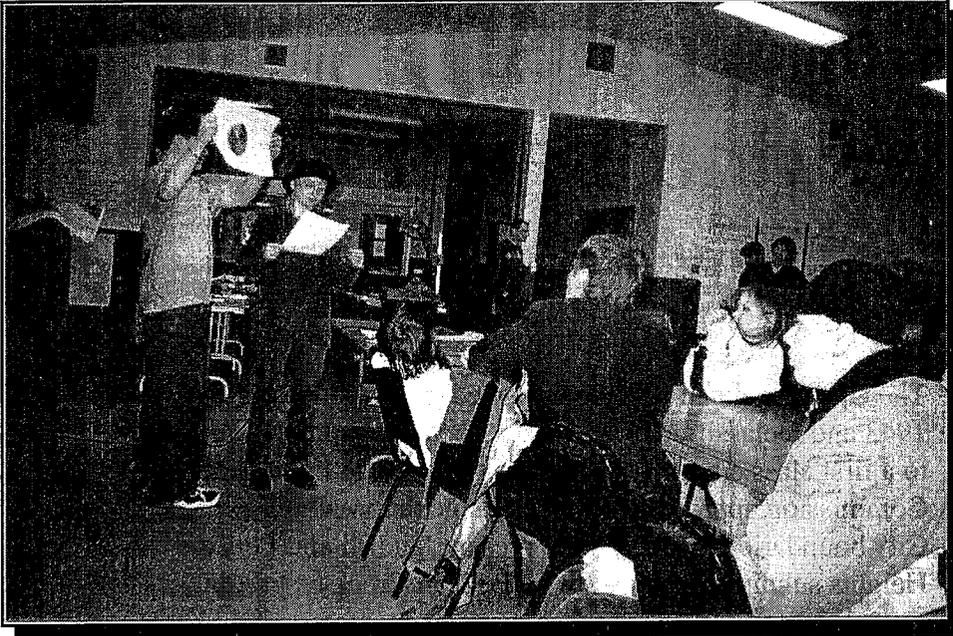
The City of Pelican, like all municipalities, has general powers such as setting salaries, providing basic city administration, taxation, acquiring managing and disposing of real property, regulating and operating municipal right-of-way, borrowing money, etcetera. As a first class city outside an organized

borough, the City of Pelican must establish and maintain a public school system and must provide planning, platting and land use regulation. Cities outside of boroughs have broad powers if desired and may exercise any power not specifically prohibited by law.

The Pelican City Council has six elected members and a mayor. Full or part time City



City Council members Claude Odell and Kim Andrews study their packets during a meeting break outside City Hall.



Students presenting their opinions at the February 1998 Town Meeting on the Comprehensive Plan.

employees include a City Administrator, Clerk/Treasurer, Assistant Clerk, Public Works Supervisor, Public Works Employee/ Harbor Master, and Coastal Coordinator.

To fulfill its legal responsibilities and protect resident's health, safety and welfare, the City provides the following public services:

- * education, via the Pelican City School District
- * planning, platting and land use regulation
- * taxation
- * garbage collection & disposal (landfill/incineration/recycling)
- * volunteer fire dept and emergency medical technician service
- * sewage collection and disposal
- * harbor administration & maintenance
- * boardwalk maintenance
- * general city administration and services - staff to city council, planning commission, elections, financial etc

The City of Pelican owns the following facilities:

- * Library
- * City Hall & apartment
- * Community Hall
- * Health Clinic
- * Fire Department Building & Fire Hall apartment
- * Harbor master/Magistrate/VPSO Building
- * Recycling Center on breakwater
- * City Warehouse/Shop on breakwater
- * Sludge Building on breakwater
- * Dock used by the State ferry

Available City revenue is the “backdrop” upon which much of the City’s decision-making for community services and facilities is made. Therefore, a review of revenue and expenditure trends in the 1990’s is important to consider.

Some believe that the combination of fewer people in town and revenue declines (see next section of this chapter) has put a burden on the ability to run government, including the school district, well.

A different issue, but one related to the size and type of government in Pelican, is whether or not the City’s boundaries should be expanded to include Phonograph, Sunnyside and other parts of Lisianski Inlet. Residents are considering this for three primary reasons: first, to see if the increased property tax revenue could help run local government; second, because the City can exert more control over land use within City boundaries (than outside of City boundaries); and finally, to protect areas with ties to Pelican from being “swallowed” up by a borough. In the 1997 Community Opinion Survey, the majority Pelican residents stated that if the financial implications were neutral or positive, they would support annexing Sunnyside and Phonograph.

Budget Overview

update

Available City revenue is the “backdrop” upon which much of the City’s decision-making for community services and facilities is made. Therefore, a review of revenue and expenditure trends in the 1990’s is important to consider. On the next two pages charts summarize City of Pelican revenues and expenditures. They show decreasing revenue and expenses since the mid-1990’s.

The City’s current property tax rate of 6 mill was established in 1993. It had been at 5.5 mill for several years before this. The City sales tax on goods and services is currently 4 percent, and in 1997 a Bed Tax of 6 percent was adopted.

Revenues to the City have been declining since 1996, due to declines in the amount of fish processed locally which has caused reductions in State raw fish tax payments, and declines in USFS receipts, sales tax and moorage fee revenues. State raw fish tax payments to the City are based on a 1-5 percent State tax based on the value of the fish caught at the point where the fish are processed. Half of the tax collected each year from processors within the City of Pelican is passed back to the City of Pelican by the State. Payments “lag” so that each August the

Things do not look rosy in the short-medium term for City revenues.

In response to these trends City expenditures have shrunk....the City has reduced it's operating budget over 20% or \$100,000 in three short years, from a high in 1995 of \$469,000 to the 1998 operating budget of \$354,000.

City gets a payment based on the fish processed (and taxes collected) during the preceding calendar year. Thus, the August 1998 payment to the City of Pelican is based on the amount and price of fish processed in Pelican from January 1-December 31, 1997.

This State raw fish tax used to be the largest source of funding for the City's operating budget. In the early 1990's, it amounted to about \$150,000 a year, or one-third of the City's total \$500,000 operating budget. However, by 1997 with the changes in fishery management and in Pelican Seafood's operating practices, State raw fish tax payments to the City dropped by \$100,000 and only contributed \$52,000 to the City. The 1997 payment was particularly low due to an amended filing by some fishers of several year's returns. The August 1998 revenue to the City of Pelican is about \$82,000.

During 1998, very little fish is being processed within City limits (at the Pelican Seafoods plant). This means that the August 1999 State raw fish tax revenue to the City will likely drop precipitously. Based on amount of fish being processed, current prices and some predictions about the rest of the season, a current estimate of the August 1999 State raw fish tax payment to the City of Pelican is \$17,500.

Other significant declining City revenue sources include the 4 percent sales tax (dropped from about \$126,000 in 1994 to \$76,000 in 1997); revenue from the 6 mill property tax, harbor moorage fees, the USFS receipts program (precipitous drop from 1997 payment of \$25,515 to 1998 payment of \$5,247), and the 6 percent bed tax revenues.

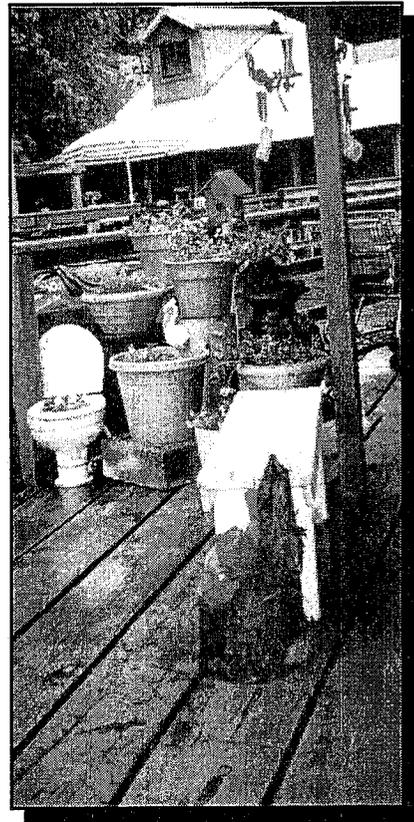
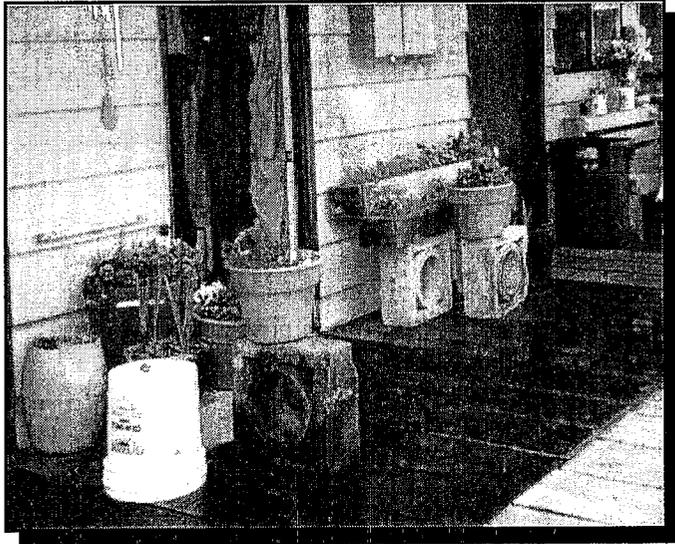
One small but new federal revenue source is Payment In Lieu of federal Taxes (PILT). For years the federal government has paid boroughs a revenue to compensate for the fact that the federal government pays no property taxes for land and buildings within communities. In FY 1998 this payment was extended to cities in the unorganized borough for the first time. Pelican received just over \$6,000 in FY 98. The annual payment is scheduled to slowly increase over the next 5 years if Congress fully funds this program.

The City has reduced it's operating budget over 20% or \$100,000 in three short years.

In response to these trends, City expenditures have shrunk, including the City wage and benefit package because the City has reduced the number of City employees. The wage and benefit package accounts for roughly half the City's expenditures. The City has reduced it's operating budget over 20% or \$100,000 in three short years, from a high in 1995 of \$469,000 to the 1998 operating budget of \$354,000. One expenditure that rose through 1998, but is now also dropping in response to local economic conditions, is the contribution the City of Pelican is required by State law to make to support it's school. To support their schools, cities are required to contribute the equivalent of four mills (.004) of the full value of real and personal property within city boundaries. Payments "lag" property tax assessments by two years. In FY 1999, the City of Pelican payment to the local school district dropped by almost \$9,000 from \$62,260 (FY 1998) to \$53,374, in response to the 1997 decrease in the value of property within town.

Things do not look rosy in the short-medium term for City revenues. As noted above, it is expected that State raw fish tax payments will dramatically decrease in 1999, and most other local tax revenues will also decline. In the medium-long term USFS receipts will likely rise again, and raw fish tax receipts will likely stabilize at some new level that is lower than that of 1998.

If the economy diversifies in ways contemplated in chapter 7 of this plan, there could be more taxes from local fishing-support and boat storage businesses; from processing of mariculture products and custom, small-scale packaging and value-added fish processing; from small scale wood products businesses; and from sales of crafts, groceries, other goods and services from appropriately-scaled visitor enterprises. While each of these opportunities means jobs for residents, they will not be likely to contribute the level of revenues to the City that it once enjoyed from a combination of State raw fish taxes and USFS receipts. Although USFS receipts and PILT payments will rise in the medium-long term, the City revenue picture is quite serious and of high concern to residents and community leaders.

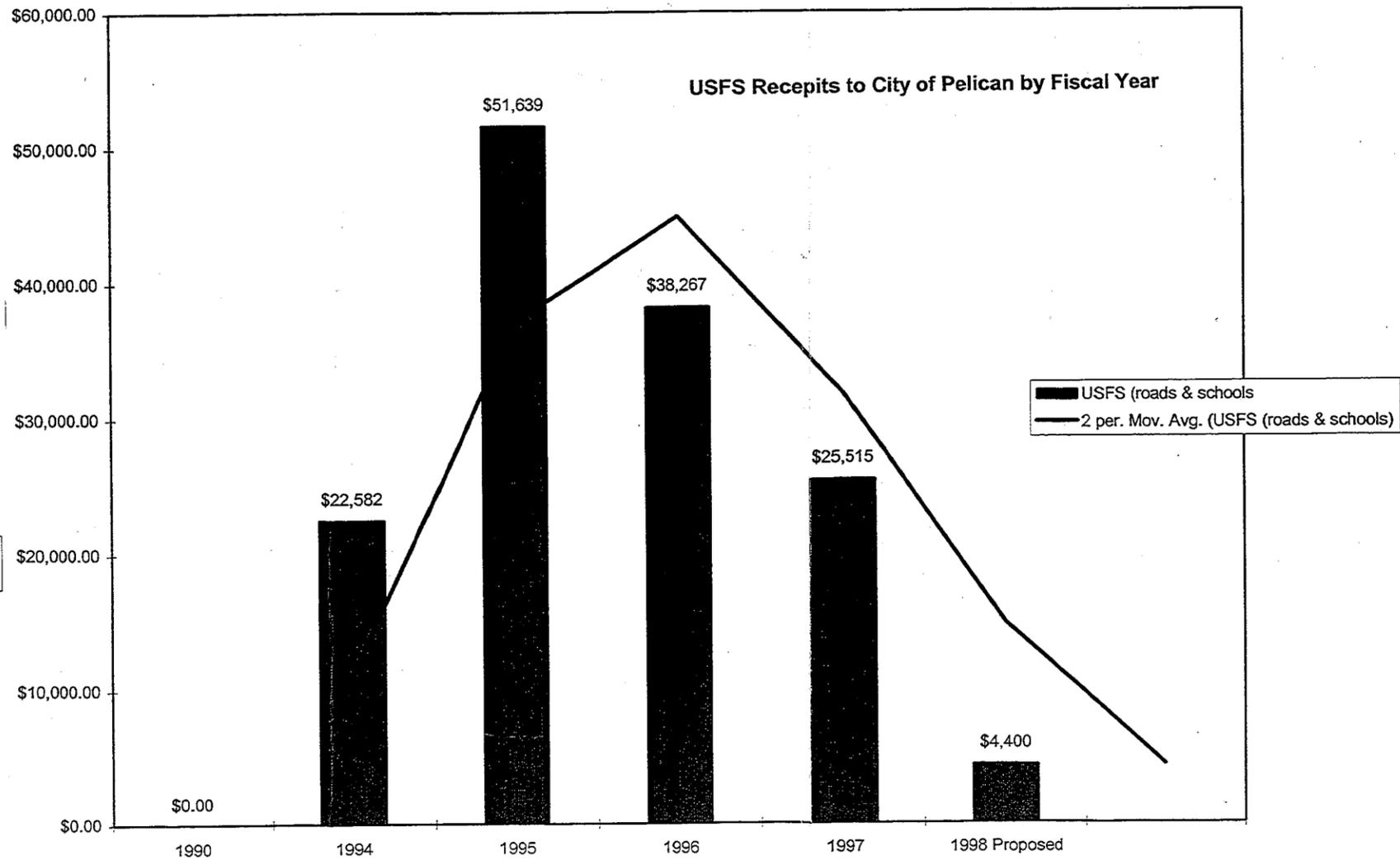
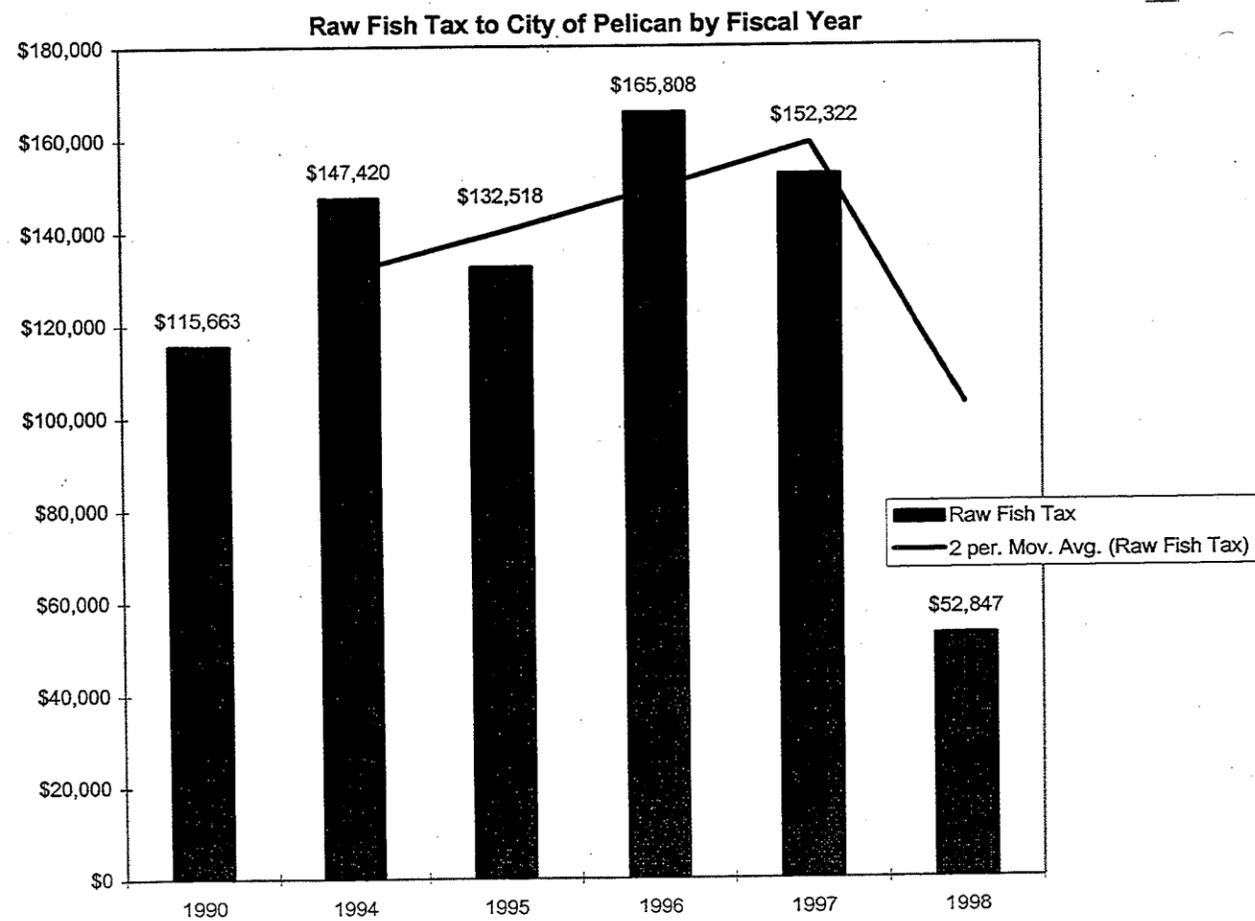
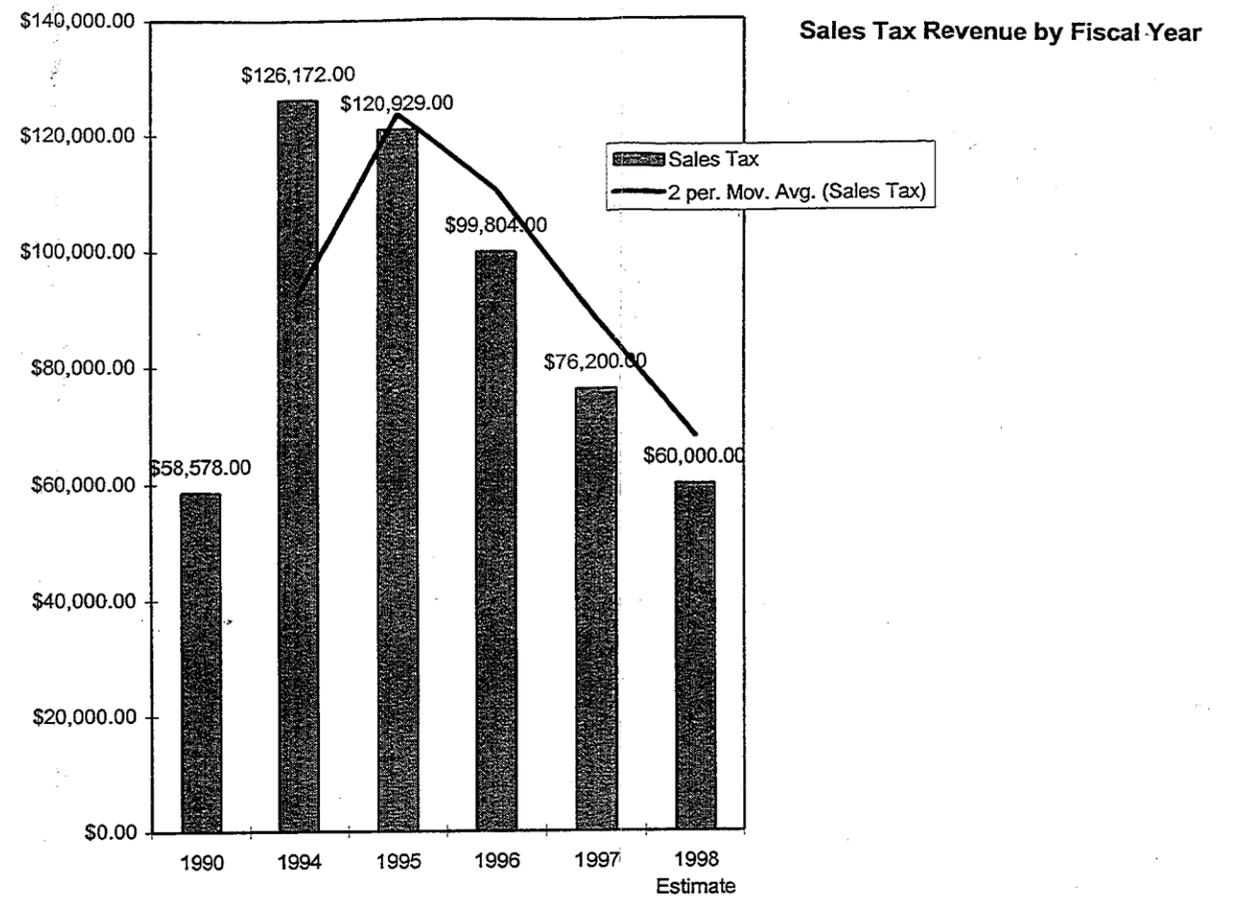
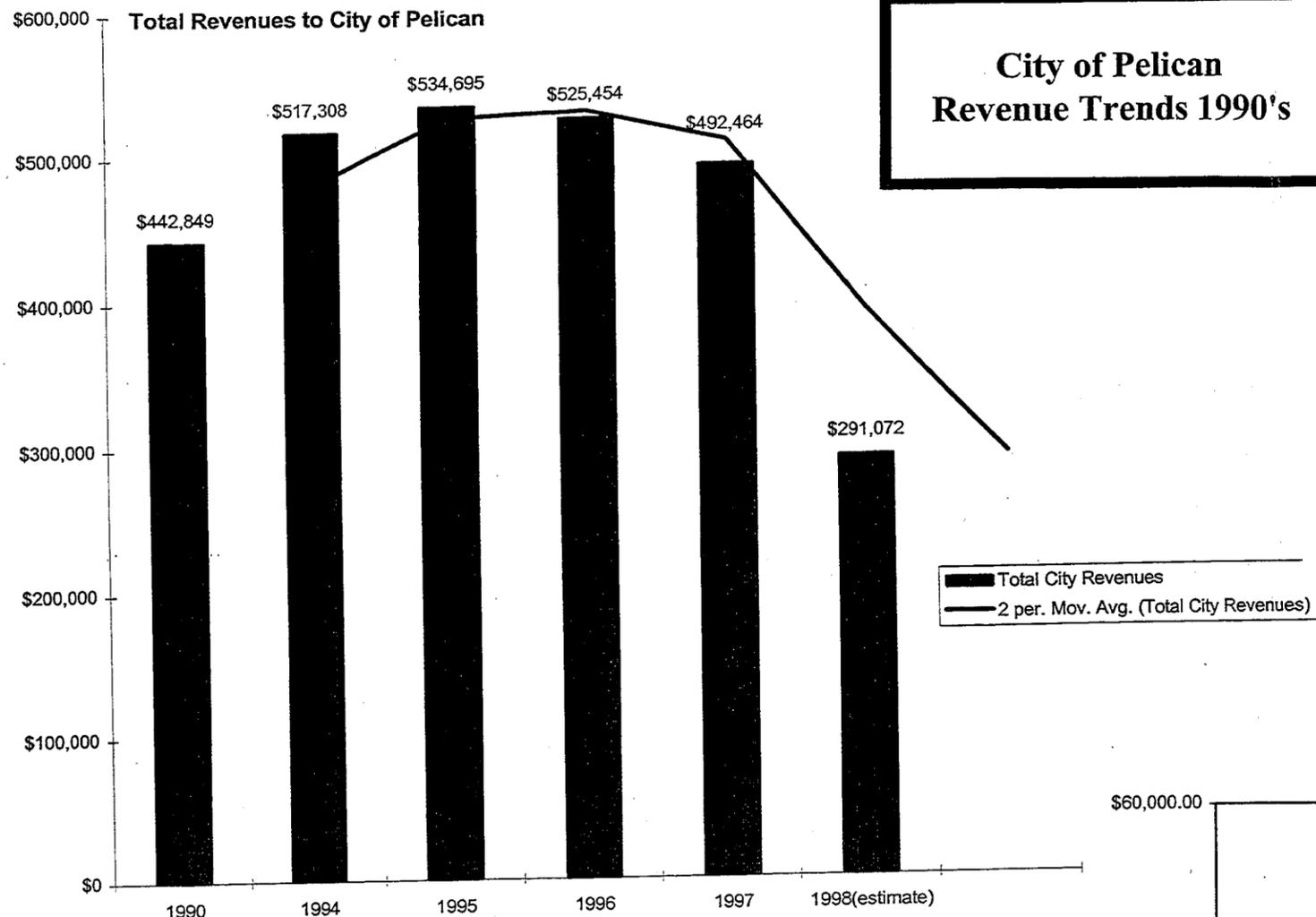


Despite economic hardships, nothing can diminish the colorful, uniquely-Pelican, annual garden display.

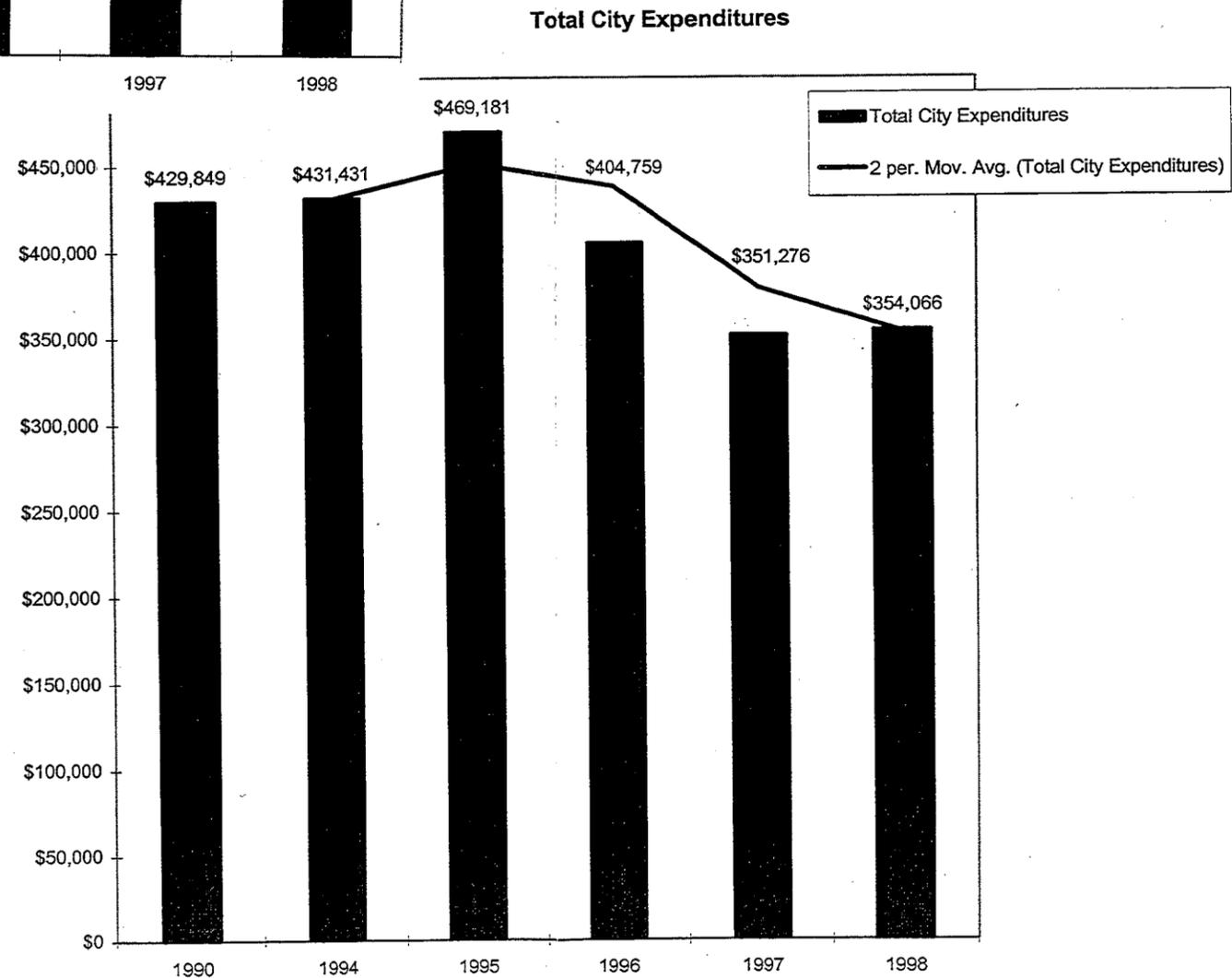
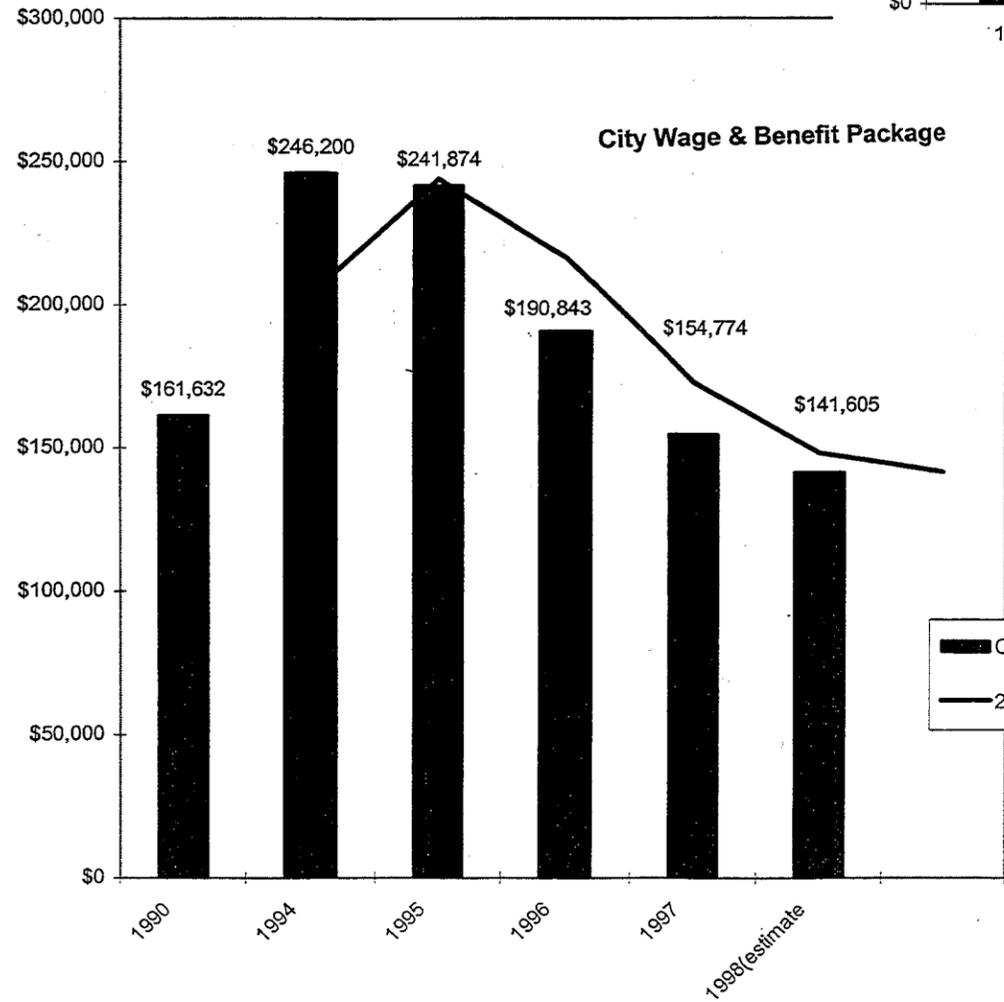
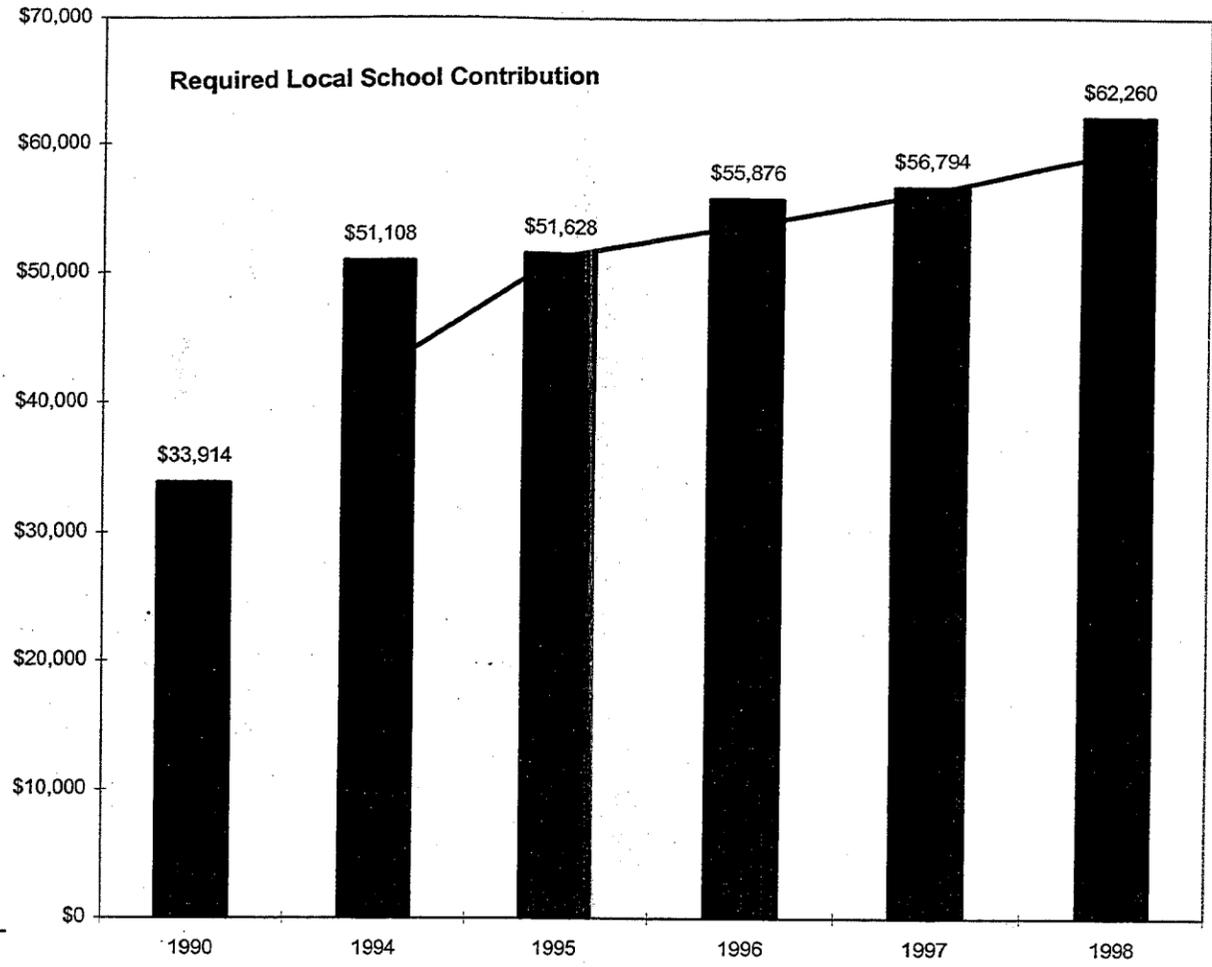
City Clerk Betty McClain keeps City Hall Blooming



City of Pelican Revenue Trends 1990's



**City of Pelican
Expenditure Trends
1990's**



← update

Public Services

Several municipal and quasi-municipal public services are available in Pelican. These include a Village Public Safety Officer, volunteer Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services squad, a "911" telephone system, a health clinic, public works department, library, and State magistrate. Some of these services and municipal duties are now explained in more detail.



Community Hall on left and Fire Hall on right, both on the Breakwater.

Pelican has employed a full-time Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO); funding for this position is received primarily from the State. The VPSO is responsible for enforcing public safety

within the community. The incidence of crime in the community is minimal, with the majority of the situations alcohol-related. Alaska State Troopers provide law enforcement outside of the Pelican City limits and assist the VPSO in Pelican when necessary.

Pelican's Fire Department was organized in 1952 and currently consists of about 10 volunteers. While not all positions are not currently filled, the Fire Department attempts to appoint a Fire Chief, Assistant Fire Chief, Captain, and two Lieutenants.

A Fire Hall and vehicle maintenance building with an attached apartment was built on the Breakwater in 1983-84. In 1980, the City secured a legislative appropriation to improve the fire system which included the installation of a dry line with Siamese standpipes at 500-foot intervals along the main boardwalk and up to Mussel Heights, a seawater pumping facility with a diesel generator pump, the acquisition of a new fire fighting vehicle, sprinkler system for the school, dust removal for the high school ship, and the replacement of the City dock pump. The dry line was extended to Pelican Flats in the mid-1990s along with Phase Two of the sewer system.

The City of Pelican boasts one of the best equipped health clinics in a bush community.

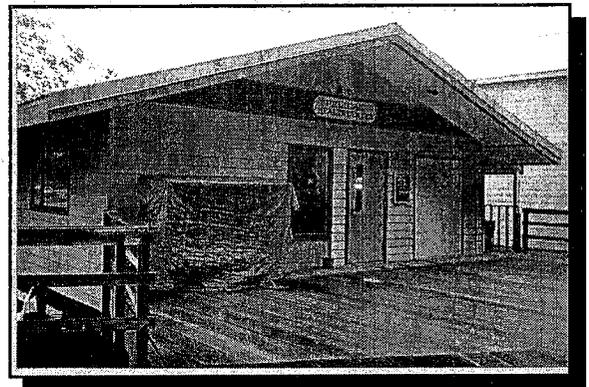
The agreement between SEARHC and the City is that the City will maintain the clinic, provide basic utilities, maintain and upgrade the medical equipment as needed and in return SEARHC provides a full time health aid on site in Pelican.

Current department equipment includes: a 1952 Willy's Jeep carrying a front-mounted 500-gpm pump, two portable gas engine driven pumps, 1 ½ and 2 ½-inch fire hoses, a City siren, and a custom built GM fire truck with a 750-gpm front mount single stage pump, 500-gallon tank, and capacity to carry 1000-feet of hose.

The City of Pelican received ^{has} funding in 1992 for a "911" emergency telephone system. Members of the fire department and a local group of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) are on call should an emergency arise. Pelican's physician-sponsored, certified EMT system means that two operators/responders are on call 24 hours a day.

A Comprehensive Disaster Plan was adopted by the City in 1990. The plan provides specific guidance on procedures to follow before, during and after a major disaster. This includes provision for continued and effective local government leadership during a disaster and for the rapid mobilization of all available resources to handle an emergency.

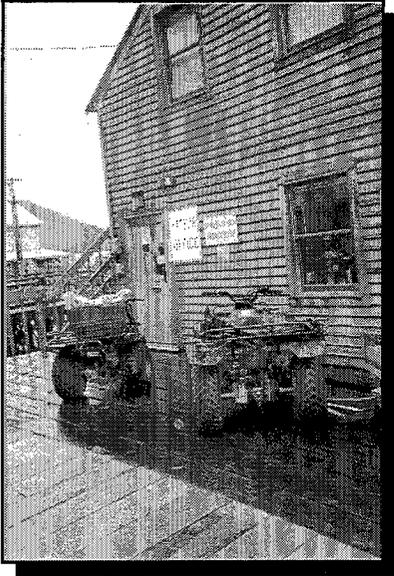
Pelican is part of the Northern Southeast Alaska Local Emergency Planning District, and actively participates at Local Emergency Planning Committee meetings and planning efforts. The Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization (SEAPRO) recently placed two vans of equipment to deal with oil spills and hazardous waste accidents here. These are located on the breakwater.



Pelican Health Clinic

Health Care

The City of Pelican boasts one of the best equipped health clinics in a bush community. The clinic is housed in an attractive 1,500 square-foot building, built specifically for that purpose, in the center of town. It has a pharmacy, x-ray, darkroom, an overnight room, a laboratory, and several smaller rooms. The clinic is also used for training and patient education.



**Harbor Office and
Magistrate's Office on the
Boardwalk**

Pelican resident's receive health care services under a contract the City of Pelican has with the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC). Services are provided at the Pelican Health Clinic (owned by the City). In response to major revenue declines the City was forced to discontinue providing Physician's Assistant services in 1996. Shortly thereafter the City was able to negotiate a contract with Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC) so that health care services could still be available locally. The agreement between SEARHC and the City is that the City will maintain the clinic, provide basic utilities, maintain and upgrade the medical equipment as needed and in return SEARHC provides a full time health aid on site in Pelican. The City of Pelican and SEARHC applied jointly to the State for a Health and Social Services department award of \$27,000 in 1997 to help fund approximately six physician's assistant and doctor visits to town per year. The clinic still has Medicaid and Medicare certification.

There is no dentist in town. *SEARHC provides itinerant dental service*

City solid waste, wastewater and sewage collection and disposal services are described in Chapter 6 -Utilities.

Public Works

The City of Pelican employs a Public Works Supervisor and ²one part-time public works employee. The public works facility, located at the west end of the breakwater, consists of a maintenance shop and equipment storage area.

The public works department is responsible for the maintenance and construction of boardwalks within the City limits, maintenance of the boat harbor and the landfill site, maintenance of the ferry dock used by the State, as well as vehicle maintenance and the overhaul of all City-owned facilities. More detail on these transportation facilities is found in chapter 5, "Transportation".

Declining revenues are forcing tough decisions at City Hall with respect to levels of City staffing and provision of City services.

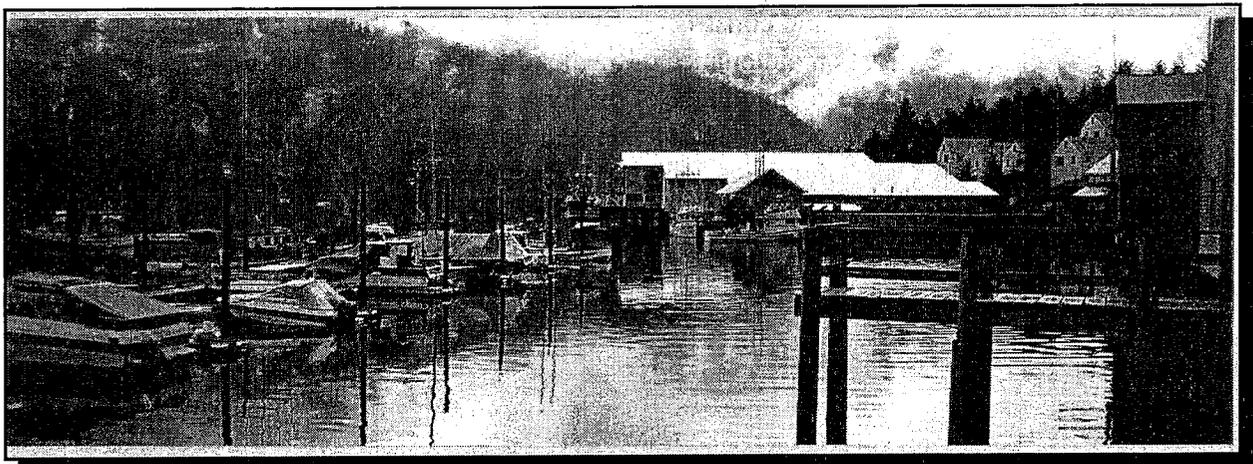
The City's public works related equipment includes:

- 1994 Chevrolet 1 ½ ton truck for snowplowing/garbage
- 1982 Chevrolet 1 ½ ton truck as back-up for snowplowing/garbage
- 1981 GMC Dump Truck
- 1979 John Deere 450 C Crawler
- 1973 Case Backhoe/Loader 580B
- 1989 Suzuki 4 Wheeler 4WD w/ plow for snow

Issues and Resident's Priorities

Declining revenues are forcing tough decisions at City Hall with respect to levels of City staffing and provision of City services. The 1997 Community Opinion Survey showed that Pelican area residents feel it is most important for the City of Pelican to support the fire department, health clinic, garbage pick-up, harbor maintenance, and boardwalk maintenance. About one-quarter of the City's residents favor increased taxes and user fees to continue or improve the health clinic (28%) and garbage pick up service (25%).

Two public safety issues were raised during plan preparation. One is the need for a fire-fighting boat to improve the local ability to fight fires off the boardwalk or road system, at remote locations, and on boats. Another concern is a need to house the emergency response equipment in town in two locations rather than all at the Fire Hall. The thinking here is that if an emergency shut down the Boardwalk, it may not be possible to get response equipment to some residential parts of town. It was suggested that a suitable location on the road to the landfill be investigated.



City Government, Services and Facilities: Goals, Objectives and Actions

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to sustain and improve the health, safety, education and well-being of Pelican residents by providing public services which improve the quality of life for all age groups, while maintaining a fiscally responsible City budget.

Objective: Provide basic public services to the community through a cost-effective and efficient delivery system, including: fire protection, the health clinic, emergency medical services, garbage service, harbor and boardwalk maintenance, a library, recreational opportunities, a quality education, and necessary City administration.

Action: Annually reassess, update and implement a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for the City of Pelican that plans for CIP needs and expenditures from all funding sources (general and State CIP matching grant program).
(City of Pelican)

Action: Establish a fund for deferred maintenance and replacement of City facilities. *(City of Pelican)*

Action: Aggressively pursue public/private partnerships and State and federal funding for needed capital improvement construction and maintenance, in accordance with the City's Capital Improvement Plan. *(City of Pelican)*

Action: Pursue appropriate ways to generate additional revenues from City facilities. *(City of Pelican)*

Action: Investigate whether fire and emergency services equipment should be staged in two locations, rather than one, to ensure an emergency response is possible if the boardwalk is blocked. *(City of Pelican Fire Department, LEPC)*

Action: Develop a Fire Protection Plan that lists equipment needs. Obtain needed equipment and maintain existing equipment.
(City of Pelican Fire Department, LEPC)

- Action: Obtain a fire boat to allow response to boat and dock fires, and fires in Phonograph or Sunnyside. (*City of Pelican Fire Department, LEPC*)
- Action: Work with Pelican Seafoods to ensure that the community water supply is safe for public consumption, without requiring in-home purification. (*City of Pelican*)
- Action: Kick-off a community beautification effort, with incentives for the public to clean up private property (e.g., property tax rebate, reduced garbage collection fee). (*City of Pelican*)
- Action: Install public benches. (*City of Pelican*)
- Action: Construct additional access ramp to harbor. (*City of Pelican, State DOTPF*)
- Objective: Involve the public in City discussions and decisions regarding City services and facilities. Keep citizens informed and educated on these issues and the ways in which they can become involved in decision-making.
- Action: Publish and post a reader-friendly City newsletter/bulletin re: upcoming Council discussions of services, facilities and budget. (*City of Pelican*)
- Action: Sponsor an annual community event for public to discuss City's operating budget and Capital Improvements Plan (CIP), brainstorm about City needs, and consider needed revisions to the budget and CIP. (*City of Pelican*)

5.0 Transportation

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

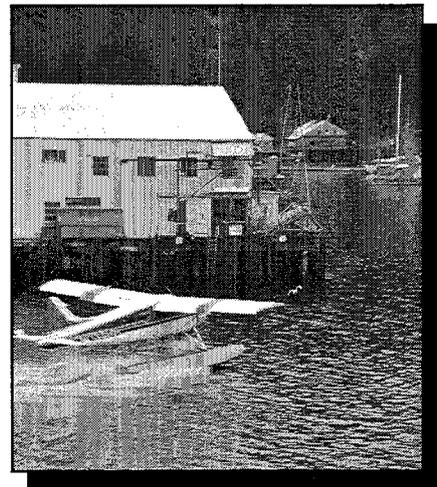
The desire to increase the frequency of transportation service in and out of town and lower costs is a key issue for residents and business owners.

As a small isolated community, Pelican relies completely on air and marine transportation for its needs. Air and freight transportation costs are high and service is relatively infrequent, particularly in the winter when both state ferry and barge service is limited and the once a day float plane flight is frequently canceled due to bad weather. The desire to increase the frequency of transportation service in and out of town and lower the cost is a key issue for residents and business owners.

Marine Access

The Pelican boat harbor provides moorage for fishing vessels and recreational boats and the breakwater provides access to the Alaska Marine Highway system. Marine facilities in Pelican include the ferry terminal, small boat harbor, and Pelican Seafoods docking facilities, including the fuel dock. The ferry dock, which also serves as a heli-port pad, was built in 1977 and is owned and operated by the City. Improvements to the ferry docking facility were made in 1982. The current Alaska Marine Highway System schedule provides twice monthly service in the summer and once a month service in the winter.

The Pelican boat harbor is maintained by the City under a lease agreement with the State Department of Transportation. The harbor was expanded in 1987 and contains the seaplane float, five gridirons, slips for approximately 155 boats



***The goal to:
“Expand marine
and air
transportation
opportunities” got
the highest
number of “This
is the Most
Important Thing
of All” votes (gold
stickers) during
the Town
Meeting.***

***Boardwalks are
the main
vehicular and
pedestrian route.***

greater than 20 feet in length, and 46 slips for boats under 20 feet in length. Harbor fees are set by the City Council; the State of Alaska raised rates in the summer of 1998 from \$9.00 to \$10.00/sf per year and the City or Pelican will shortly follow suit. During the summer months, several hundred boats may use the facilities at both the City harbor and Pelican Seafoods. During a fishing closure there can be as many as 200 boats in the harbor.

Freight from Seattle is transported by barge, operated by the Alaska Outport Transportation Association (AOTA). The barge arrives about once every three weeks during the summer and once every four to eight weeks during the winter. AOTA docks at Pelican Seafoods.

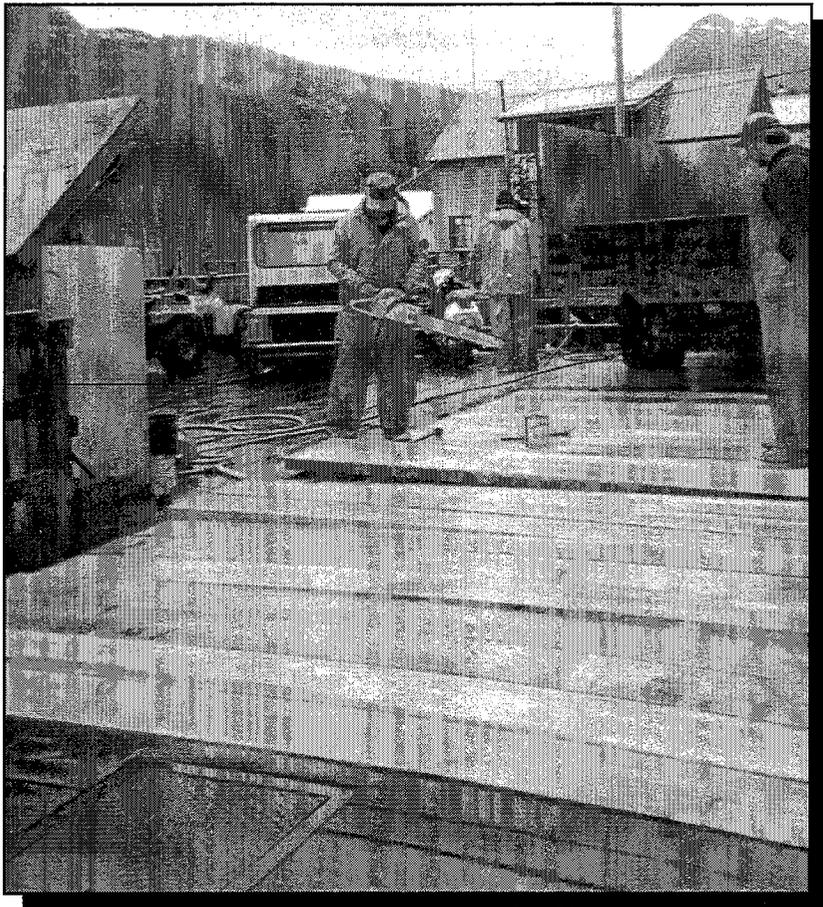
Air Access

Pelican does not have a runway and therefore all regular air service is by float plane. There is a 24-foot by 36-foot float plane float that can accommodate two float planes at a time. The breakwater in town, and also the tideflats across Pelican Creek are sometimes used as a helicopter landing area.

Flights from Juneau to Pelican are available six days a week on Alaska Seaplane Services (formerly Loken Aviation), and Taquan Air flies to the community from Sitka three days a week. Private charters are also available by these and other airlines in Juneau and Sitka.

Transportation Within Town

Wooden boardwalks are the main vehicular and pedestrian route. There are two roads off the main Boardwalk which access the northern residential subdivisions and the city landfill. Vehicular traffic is limited to the City’s maintenance vehicles, Pelican Seafoods’ operating equipment, and several privately owned motorcycles, three-wheel and four-wheel ATV’s. Private vehicles must obtain a city permit to use the boardwalk. The pilings and understructure supporting the main boardwalk along the waterfront were funded by the City of Pelican in 1960, with a 50-percent matching grant from the State. The planking



Allen Stewart, Willy Combs and Steve Ettner replace Boardwalk planks summer 1998

and construction costs of the boardwalks have been financed by the Local Service Roads and Trails Program under the State Department of Transportation.

Maintenance is an ongoing concern. Within the city limits, the construction and maintenance of the boardwalks is the responsibility of the City's Public Works Department. In 1998, a major boardwalk repair program occurred where 800 new replacement planks (covering about 800 linear feet of the boardwalk) were installed. Boardwalks to outlying properties are privately financed, constructed and maintained.

Issues

The desire to increase the frequency of transportation service in and out of town and

lower the cost is a key issue for residents and business owners. During the February 1998 Town Meeting where about 50 residents "voted" with stickers for the most important goals and actions. The goal to, "Expand marine and air transportation opportunities" got the highest number of "This is the Most Important Thing of All" votes (gold stickers) during the Town Meeting. A number of goals and actions in this chapter address this concern, including working to get one of the new private sector small ferries to add Pelican to its schedule.

Some wish that the Boardwalk would be replaced with a road. Concerns include the fact that it has high maintenance costs and continual maintenance needs, particularly when compared to a road. Other concerns are that its narrowness and weight limitations prevent or make much more difficult the idea of running refrigerated vans, containers and CATS along it to facilitate innovative fish processing, packing and shipping

options. Countering this are resident's appreciation of the "no car" and quiet atmosphere of town that the lack of a major road thoroughfare ensures, and also a strong sense that one of the things that defines Pelican and gives it its unique character and identity is the Boardwalk. To address these issues, a "compromise" action item in this plan is to consider upgrading the boardwalk so that heavier loads can be transported on it by using a fill and gravel base, but put a wooden planking-boardwalk on top to retain the character and identify of Pelican.



Three common modes of transportation around town - Nick Nelson on a bike, Grandpa Joe Paddock on a motorized cart, and a motorcycle in the background.

Since transportation is so fundamentally linked with float plane service, the small size and congestion at the float plane dock is a concern. Goals and actions address the need to upgrade this facility.

In the 1997 Community Opinion Survey residents were asked about their support for a number of projects that could increase

access to Pelican. Results are seen on Table 5-1. The project that garnered the strongest support is to increase ferry access to Pelican, either state or private sector. The concept that the majority of residents clearly do not support is to build a dock catering to cruise ships. The community is split on the idea of pursuing an airstrip --- half oppose this idea and the others either favor it or have no opinion.

Table 5-1 Access Projects

	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about building a dock that caters to small tour ships/ferries (125-150' long)?		9%
Strongly Favor or Favor (5 or 4)	49%	
No Opinion (3)	16%	
Oppose or Strongly Oppose (2 or 1)	36%	
mean score	3.1	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about working with private sector parties to get small tour ships/ferries (125-150' long) to Pelican on a weekly basis?		7%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	49%	
no opinion (3)	15%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	35%	
mean score	3.1	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing a dock for large cruise ships (800' long)?		2%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	11%	
no opinion (3)	9%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	81%	
mean score	1.9	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about expanding ferry service (either state or private)?		11%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	71%	
no opinion (3)	12%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	17%	
mean score	3.7	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing an airstrip in Pelican?		11%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	30%	
no opinion (3)	21%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	49%	
mean score	2.6	

Source: 1997 Community Opinion Survey

TRANSPORTATION: GOALS AND ACTIONS

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to expand marine and air transportation opportunities.

- Action: Actively participate in discussions regarding scheduling of the state ferry. *(City of Pelican)*
- Action: Support the concept of regular state or private sector "feeder" ferries which serve a regular "mainline" service. *(City of Pelican)*
- Action: Actively support regular private sector ferry service to Pelican. *(City of Pelican)*
- Action: Communicate with other Northern Southeast Alaska communities to explore ways to get more frequent barge and marine transportation service to town. Work with private barge/ferry businesses to explore ways to get more frequent and lower cost barge service to town. *(Pelican Visitors Assc, Pelican Seafood, private sector)*
- Action: Evaluate the feasibility, costs and financing options for building and maintaining a lightering dock in Pelican that caters to small ferries, yachts, tour ships etcetera (75-150 foot boats). Preferred location is off the Breakwater, just above or below the ferry dock. *(City of Pelican, assistance of State DCED/DCRA)*
- Action: Make City land available for lease to facilitate development of a small ferries/yachts/tour ships dock; assist with permitting as appropriate. *(City of Pelican)*
- Action: Expand the existing airplane float in Pelican because the current float is too small and too heavily trafficked. *(City of Pelican, State DOTPF, FAA)*
- Action: In the long term, consider a new site for an airplane float because the area behind the islands would be a better location due to its wind and wave protection. Talk with Pilots when evaluating new sites. *(City of Pelican, State DOTPF, FAA)*

Action: Evaluate the feasibility, costs & financing options for building a barge landing area and breakwater

Goal: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to upgrade the Boardwalk.

Action: Upgrade the boardwalk so that heavier loads can be transported on it. Consider the merits of using a fill and gravel base, but retaining the boardwalk on top in key areas to retain the character and identify of Pelican. *(City of Pelican, State DOTPF)*

Goal: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to provide for future growth.

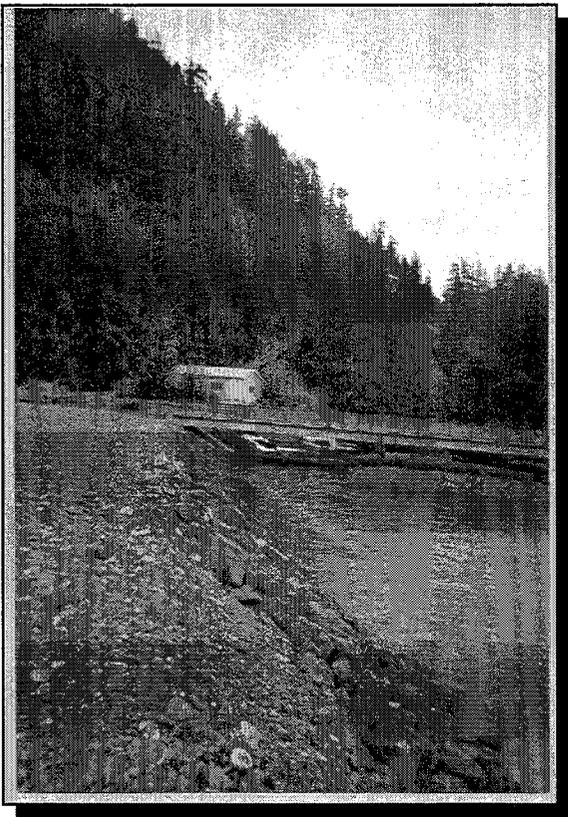
Action: Expand road access south of Pelican Creek to the uphill residential lots. *(City of Pelican)*

6.0 UTILITIES

update recent developments

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Power



Building housing electrical turbines and water treatment at base of Pelican Creek spill way

A small reservoir and dam on Pelican Creek provides hydroelectric power to the community. The power plant and electric utility is owned by Pelican Seafoods, a subsidiary of Kake Tribal. It is operated by a subsidiary called Pelican Utility District (PUD).

PUD supplies power to residential, commercial, and public uses at a cost of 15.3¢ per KiloWatt Hour. Rates have not increased for years although PUD anticipates asking for a minor rate increase for harbor users in the near future.

The powerhouse contains a 600 Kilowatts (KW) and 100 KW generator. During low-flow conditions in winter and peak loads during the fishing season in summer, the hydro plant cannot meet the electrical demand without diesel generator augmentation. Five diesel generators located in the Pelican Seafoods complex together provide 1,000 KW capacity. In an average year, the diesel plant provides approximately 25 percent of Pelican's electrical power - it is not uncommon to rely solely on diesel generator power for several weeks during the low water winter months.

Average annual electrical consumption largely depends on the volume of fish and shellfish processed at the cold storage. Electrical demand varies from a low of 200 KW in the winter to a high of 950 KW in summer.

The electric distribution system in town consists of about 50 power poles. During 1997, 12 poles were replaced and the transmission lines were brushed to clear vegetation and improve safety.

The power plant on Pelican Creek was built in 1941 and consists of a diversion dam, gate structure, flume complex, penstock and powerhouse. In January 1983, the original powerhouse was destroyed by fire and replaced in June 1984 with a new powerhouse constructed on the old foundation.

The dam is a rock-filled timber crib, approximately 135 feet in length and 22 feet high. The dam's spillway is 50 feet wide and discharges over the rock crib into the natural channel. Located on the right side of the spillway is a 4-foot by 5-foot timber flume, which is controlled by a steel slide gate. Water is carried 936 feet to the intake for a wood stave penstock which provides water to the powerhouse and turbine. The storage is a small shallow reservoir behind the dam, having a surface area of about 3 acres and storage volume of about 27 acre feet.

The following modifications to the dam and plant are currently underway or planned:

- During the summer of 1998, install structural steel "A" frame members against the downstream face of the dam to support the present dam. The steel members will be held in place with rock anchors installed in the bedrock of the stream.
- Construct a new intake structure, consisting of a pipe from the pond into the flume, and a head box located just downstream from the dam between the pipe and the flume that will contain a gate structure and a grid with a powered grid cleaner. A small amount of concrete will be used to seal the pipe to dam (a small coffer dam and a siphon will be used to avoid water flow over the concrete during construction).

The City of Pelican wants power rates to remain stable and as low as possible.

The community is interested in providing as much power as possible from the Pelican Creek hydro source rather than relying on more expensive and less environmentally sound diesel generation.

- Remove the wing walls that currently restrict the width of the dam to extend the spillway to the rock walls on each stream bank. Replace the deck boards and face boards of the dam.
- Within the next five years, replace the existing 36 inch diameter wood stave penstock with a new pipe.

The City of Pelican wants power rates to remain stable and as low as possible. The community is interested in providing as much power as possible from the Pelican Creek hydro source rather than relying on more expensive and less environmentally sound diesel generation. As population and electrical demand in the area increase, the capacity of the current system could be exceeded. Alternatives to supply a larger electrical load include raising the level of the dam, wind power, and photo-voltaics.

Home owners in the outlying areas of Sunnyside and Phonograph currently supply their own power with individual generators. Power could be extended to Sunnyside and Phonograph through over land extension of the transmission lines. However, the cost of utility line extension would be quite high, and concerns have been raised over the visual impacts of transmission lines.

Water

The small reservoir and dam on Pelican Creek that supplies water hydroelectric power to the community also provides drinking water for domestic and industrial purposes. The Pelican Utility District (PUD), a subsidiary of Kake Tribal, also owns and provides this service.

The Pelican domestic water supply is diverted from the flume just prior to the hydroelectric penstock, chlorinated, and distributed through an 8 inch PVC water main. The water main runs under the boardwalk and services individual connections to private residences and commercial users. The water main was installed in 1975. Installation of individual connections from the main to homes is the responsibility of the homeowner.

Currently residential rates for water are \$5.50/month. This compares quite favorably with rates from other Southeast Alaska communities. There have been no rate increases since the 1970's.

Neither the water main nor most of the individual water connectors in town are insulated. Consequently, to prevent freezing during the winter months, water runs continually through most individual taps in town to prevent freezing. This results in a very high volume of water (1,100 gallon/minute) running through the system for a town of Pelican's size. Because water is constantly running, there is not enough "contact" time with chlorine, and the treatment system is not currently in compliance with the federal Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). The lack of contact time with chlorine also results in occasional outbreaks of giardia.

The SWTR additionally calls for filtration of drinking water if it is too turbid. In Pelican, during heavy periods of rainfall, the water exceeds the required 5 NTU (a measure of turbidity). This occurs about three times a year.

The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) are currently working with PUD, as well as the City of Pelican, to identify a solution that will bring the water system into compliance with the SWTR. In 1997 the City of Pelican received a \$40,000 State Village Safe Water grant to prepare a Sanitation/Wastewater Plan to assist with these investigations. ADEC Village Safe Water employees will be completing this analysis. PUD is also working on this effort. PUD engineers believe that reducing flow will probably be needed to address SWTR rules. This will likely be accomplished by installing a new, separate "loop" drinking system with insulated pipes and heat if needed. This separate drinking water loop would probably flow at about 40 gallons/minute versus the current volume of up to 1,100 gallons/minute. Once flow is reduced, drinking water may not need to be treated if certain criteria can be met which would allow avoidance of the filtration requirements. If treatment is needed, chlorine, ozone and ultraviolet light are all possible techniques.

Residential rates for water are currently \$5.50/month. This compares quite favorably with rates from other Southeast Alaska communities. There have been no rate increases since the 1970's.

Water volume running through the plant varies from a low of 500 gallons/minute in the summer to a high of 1,100 gallons/minute in the winter. Summer volumes reflect peak seafood plant usage of 800-900 gallons/minute. The winter volume could be dramatically reduced if residents did not have to keep faucets open and running. Winter seafood plant water use is typically about 150 gallons/minute.

The City believes that water system “fixes” which don’t ultimately reduce the volume of drinking water cycling through the system will simply perpetuate system inefficiencies. Any “solution” like this is less desirable than solutions which do reduce the volume.

The City of Pelican’s primary objectives with regard to drinking water are to keep rates low, provide a stable long term source that can meet SWTR rules, and extend the water system to the 20 lots at Pelican Heights.

Extending water (and sewer) to the Pelican Heights subdivision is the City’s number one Capital Improvement Project request.

Sewer

In 1989, a gravity sewage collection system was installed for use by boardwalk residents, businesses, and schools. The current system is a primary treatment facility comprised of 8 inch insulated ductile pipes, two lift stations, four 10,000 gallon above ground septic tanks on the City breakwater, and 150 feet of four inch outfall pipe.

In 1993 the system was extended to the residents of Pelican Flats. There are about 84 individual hookups. The outfall pipe discharges “gray water” at a depth of 90 feet while “sludge” accumulates in the four 10,000 gallon tanks.

This system is regulated by the federal EPA and currently operates under a five year “301H” waiver. This waiver allows the wastewater to be treated by primary settling in the septic tanks, followed by discharge through a marine outfall pipe.

The City is actively investigating its sludge disposal options.

The 40,000 gallon septic tanks are currently estimated to be about 60% full. The system is not working efficiently or effectively because the level of sludge is so high. A regular, cost-effective program needs to be devised for sludge disposal. Twice in the past, two 2,000 gallon trucks (the size limit allowed on the State ferries) came to Pelican to pump out the tanks. However, with declining City revenues the cost of about \$1/per gallon to dispose of sludge in this manner seems cost-prohibitive. Additionally, pumping-out 4,000 gallons each visit barely dented the 40,000 gallon total tank capacity.

The City is actively investigating its sludge disposal options. Options include:

- Continuing to bring in 2,000 gallon pump trucks by ferry;
- Bringing in a larger volume pump truck by barge;
- Developing a City sewage lagoon where solids are pumped from a sewer tank into a containment area and treated with certain chemicals until the sludge is biologically dead. The material can then be disposed of in the landfill; or
- Spreading and burying sludge in the landfill, although this may not be feasible in Pelican.

The City sewer system also needs to be extended to the Pelican Heights subdivision in order to make the 20 City-owned lots there available for sale. Extending sewer (and water) here is the City's number one Capital Improvement Project request.

Solid Waste

The City of Pelican solid waste disposal method consists of a sanitary landfill, a burn box incinerator and a recycling program. Refuse is collected at four garbage sheds as well as from private residences, commercial and industrial uses. Under City Ordinance 8.01, all permanent residences of Pelican are

required to pay for refuse collection service. Current fees are: \$10/ month for each residential dwelling, about \$27/month for commercial establishments, \$647/month for Pelican Seafoods, and \$500/month for the school district. Rates have been constant since the 1970's except for the school district, which had a rate hike in 1996.

The current landfill was opened in 1981. Most landfills are designed with 20-30 capacity; therefore this site probably has capacity to the year 2011, if current land fill practices and volumes continue. The incinerator is used on an as- needed

basis, weather permitting and is in good shape. No sites have been identified for a future landfill at this time. As noted in the drinking water section of this chapter, ADEC Village Safe Water is currently completing a Sanitation/Wastewater Plan for the community which will look at the landfill in more detail.

A City recycling committee was appointed by the mayor in 1991. A Recycling Center was built in 1996-97 on the

breakwater and a glass crusher was installed in 1997. Regular collection of glass, aluminum cans, tin, and #1 plastic bottles is anticipated. Challenges for the City recycling effort have included maintenance of the can crusher, the high cost of shipping which has prevented the ability to break even or make a profit on can-shipping, and the need for bins to hold, store and ship cans and glass. The recycling committee is researching these issues, investigating markets in Juneau and Seattle for recycled goods, and looking into equipment that will reduce the volume of landfill waste.



City employee David Duffey maintaining the landfill.

Fuel

Pelican Seafoods, a subsidiary of Kake Tribal, owns and operates the bulk petroleum distribution in Pelican through its PUD subsidiary. Fuel is delivered to Pelican by barge. The company's tank farm holds 80,000 gallons of diesel #2, 40,000 gallons of diesel #1, and 20,000 gallons of gasoline. Residents can buy fuel from the fuel dock or from Lisianski Fuel service. Lisianski Fuel Service is a privately owned company which provides fuel delivery service to households in the community. The fuel, obtained from Pelican Seafoods tanks, is transported to households in a 438 gallon truck.

The amount of fuel used by the community have varied over the years. In 1997, the PUD fuel sold about 96,000 gallons of diesel #1 (heating fuel), 210,000 gallon of diesel #2, and 29,000 gallon of gasoline. These totals include 60-80,000 gallons of fuel per year to run diesel generators when they are needed for power, while the rest is used for home and business heating, running the CATS at the seafood plant, and providing fuel to automobiles, 4-wheelers and boats in town.

PUD received a grant in 1998 to upgrade portions of the tank farm. They will be relining the dike (secondary containment) at the tank farm. Within the next few years PUD also plans to clean the tanks and test the integrity of the tank bottoms. Recently the dock was rebuilt and is now in excellent shape. In the early 1990's new piping was installed from the dock to the tank farm and except for one section along the dock that needs replaced, is now in excellent shape.

UTILITIES: GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

Power and Fuel

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to maintain and improve the Pelican Creek hydroelectric source so that power can be obtained from this source rather than the more expensive and less environmentally sound diesel generation.

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to keep power rates stable and as low as possible.

Action: Investigate the extent of leakage in the electrical distribution system to the boat harbor and the feasibility and cost of upgrading for efficient operation. *(PUD/City of Pelican Harbor Master)*

Action: Investigate whether the rates charged to boat harbor users are commensurate with the load consumed. Find a way to recoup true electrical costs from transient users. *(PUD/City of Pelican Harbor Master)*

Action: Seek funding and install new fuel-efficient diesel generators. *(PUD, City of Pelican)*

Objective: Pelican has a reliable developed hydroelectric source supplying the community with relatively abundant and cheap power. Promote/market this as a Pelican asset. Pelican is well-positioned to support power-intensive businesses, especially in the fall and spring, and can offer attractive electric rates compared to other rural communities.

Action: Support efforts to continue the state's Power Cost Equalization program. *(PUD/City of Pelican)*

Action: Investigate alternatives to increase the supply of electrical power including raising the level of the dam, wind power, and photo-voltaics. *(PUD/City of Pelican/others)*

Action: Continue to upgrade and maintain the secondary containment around the oil tank farm. *(PUD)*

Action: Maintain oil spill preparedness and prevention measures.
(PUD/Pelican Seafoods/Lisianski Fuel/City of Pelican/LEPC)

Action: Clean the tanks and test the integrity of the tank bottoms.
(PUD)

Water and Sewer Systems

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to provide a high quality and sufficient water source in town to serve drinking, commercial, industrial and fire protection needs.

Action: Fix the drinking water distribution and treatment system to provide a stable, long-term drinking water source that can meet SWTR rules. *(PUD/City of Pelican/ADEC/EPA)*

Action: Separate the drinking water stream from the non-drinking water stream to reduce the water volume that must be treated; upgrade the drinking water distribution system. *(PUD/City of Pelican)*

Action: To provide for future community growth, ensure that the new drinking water treatment and distribution system is sized to handle the demand generated by an additional 20-40 residential users and 1-5 new commercial/industrial users. *(PUD/City of Pelican)*

Action: Ensure that the existing and improved water distribution system in town can provide the volume and pressure needed for fire fighting purposes. *(PUD/City of Pelican/LEPC)*

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to keep drinking water rates low.

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to provide for future growth.

Action: Extend water and sewer system to the 20 lots at the Pelican Heights subdivision. *(City of Pelican, PUD)*

Action: Extend water, sewer and power service south of town to the current City boundary and "uphill" to service the large developable lots in this area. (*City of Pelican, PUD*)

Action: After water and sewer is extended to Pelican Heights subdivision and south of town, promote "infilling" of the serviced townsite for efficient and cost effective provision of utility service. (*City of Pelican, PUD*)

Solid Waste

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to implement an environmentally sound sludge disposal program designed to handle current volume and future growth.

Action: Identify a mechanism to dispose of sludge on a long-term basis. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Design the sludge disposal program pursued to handle the increased accumulation from additional 20-40 residential users and 1-5 new commercial/industrial users. (*City of Pelican*)

Objective: Ensure that sewage and other waste streams do not degrade potential mariculture sites which depend upon pristine water quality.

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to develop and operate a community recycling program.

Action: Reinvigorate (appoint new people?) to the Pelican Recycling Committee. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Begin regular collection of glass, aluminum cans, tin, and #1 plastic bottles. (*City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee*)

Action: Investigate ways to maintain the can crusher. (*City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee*)

Action: Contact the Tenakee Fire Dept, which runs the Tenakee recycling program; SAGA , which runs the Juneau program, to investigate how they are running an affordable programs. Contact the City of Haines and Juneau's Friends of Recycling to investigate use of crushed glass products. Contact ADEC for recycling information, programs and economics. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)*

Action: Investigate a new concept which uses crushed glass for septic sewer system fill. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)*

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to seek to reduce the high cost of shipping, which has prevented breaking- even or making a profit on shipping recyclables.

Action: Obtain bins to hold, store and ship cans and glass. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)*

Action: Investigate markets in Juneau and Seattle for recycled goods. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)*

Action: Investigate teaming up with other small communities to share costs on a recycling run for a barge. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)*

Action: Investigate the options, costs and incentives available for putting bins of recyclables on the ferry, a returning "empty" barge, or on a fishing boat heading to Juneau. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)*

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to continue to operate and maintain the landfill in the current "exemplary" and clean manner.

Action: To prepare for the end of the current landfill's life, identify and evaluate sites for a new community landfill. *(City of Pelican)*

Action: Secure funding for an incinerator to replace the pit burning

7.0 Population and The Economy

Background Data

Pelican's year-round population has grown significantly since its founding in 1938, However, the population has declined since 1995.

Population

Pelican's year-round population has grown significantly since its founding in 1938 (Table 7-1). By 1950 the population had more than tripled to 180 residents, largely due to the growth of the cold storage facility. Between 1950 and 1970 the population decreased due to a decline in the commercial fishing industry.

In the 1970's through the early 1990's, Pelican's population again increased. The population grew in many small communities around the state during this time period due to passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, pipeline construction, and oil money which started flowing into the State treasury and out to communities. In Pelican times were prosperous: the high school was built, Pelican Seafoods, Inc. expanded operations and state land disposals made local land available to residents and the City.

Table 7-1

Year	Pelican Population
1940	48
1950	180
1960	135
1970	133
1980	180
1990	222
1995	240
1997	196

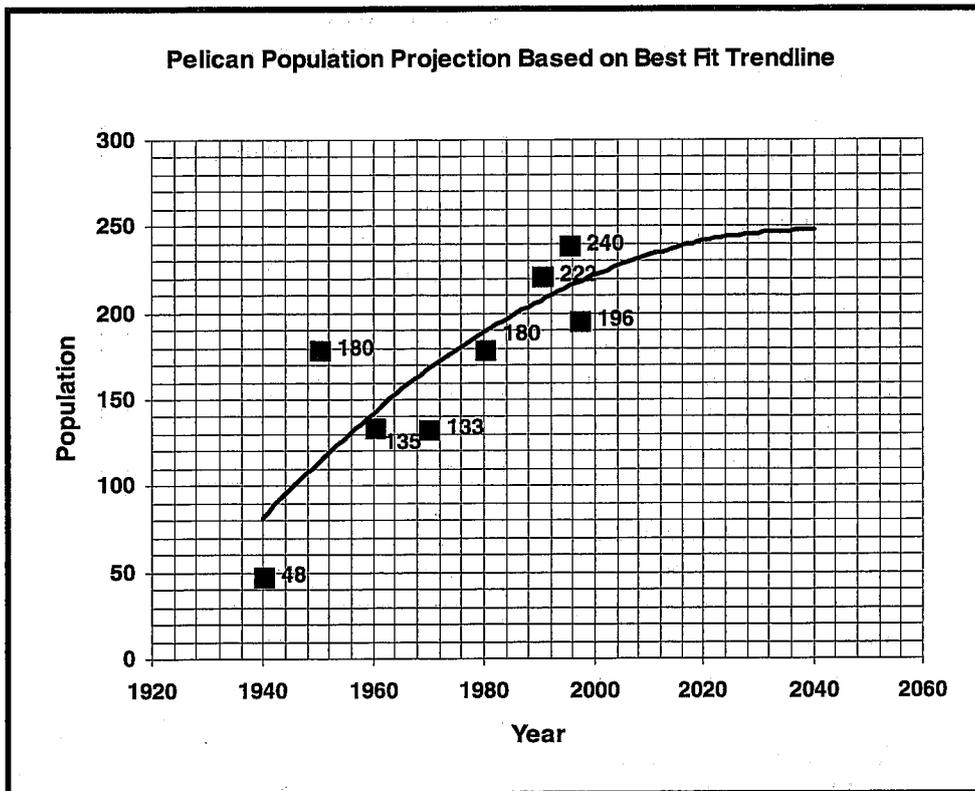
The population has declined since 1995. This can be attributed to changes in the commercial fishing industry and the impact on fisherman and processing plant operations. In addition, during late 1995, the Pelican Seafoods plant shut down and ownership changed, causing several months of great uncertainty over the

plant and town's future. Recent related population declines in the number of children in town have also occurred --- in 1990 there were close to 50 students in the school and in 1998 enrollment is down to about 33.

In the early to mid 1990's, Pelican typically experienced an influx of approximately 50-200 fisherman and fish processing workers in the summer. Additional labor is needed to handle the fish and shellfish processing and the influx of transients from fishing vessels who come to town to unload, refuel, and for boat maintenance and other services. In the past, mining operations on Yakobi Island have also influenced Pelican's summer population.

Population forecasts are very difficult to do in a small town because external events play a much larger role in affecting the

population than growth due to say, regular birth rate increases. Three techniques are used to predict future population. First, the average annual growth rate is extended out to the future. Pelican grew from 133 people in 1970 to 196 people in 1997. This is an average annual (continuously compounded) rate of growth of 2.3%. If the population continued to grow at this average annual rate over the next 25 years, Pelican would have about 348 people in the year 2022. Next, a more



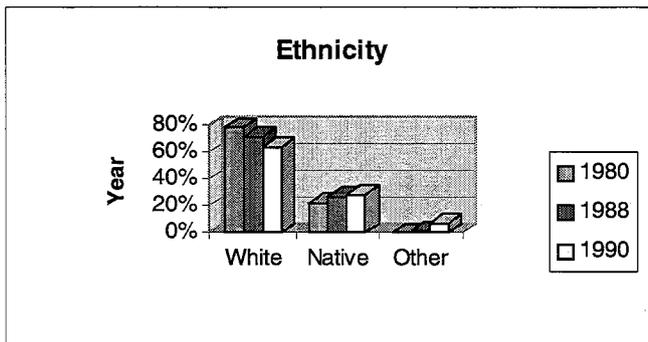
modest 1% average annual rate of growth is applied. Using the 1997 population of 196 people as the starting point forecasts only 252 people in the year 2022. A third way to consider population growth is look at what the population has been over time, identify a trend line which "best fits" these population points in time, and then project this best fit trend line out 25 years. The graph above does this, and predicts a population in 2022 of about 248 people. This kind of best fit "averaging"

takes into account the rises and falls in population that have historically occurred.

When asked whether the number of residents should increase, stay the same, or go down, the majority responded in 1997 that they wanted to see more residents in town. (See Table 7-1). During an initial Steering Committee “visioning” session on the Comprehensive Plan, members wished Pelican’s population in 25 years would be between 250 and 400 residents.

Table 7-1

What Do You Want to See the Population in Pelican Do?		
	All Responses	Residents within Pelican City Limits Only
Stay the Same	39%	31%
More residents	51% (of this total, 36% want more residents year round, 8% want more in the summer and 7% want more in the winter)	60%
Fewer residents	16%	15%

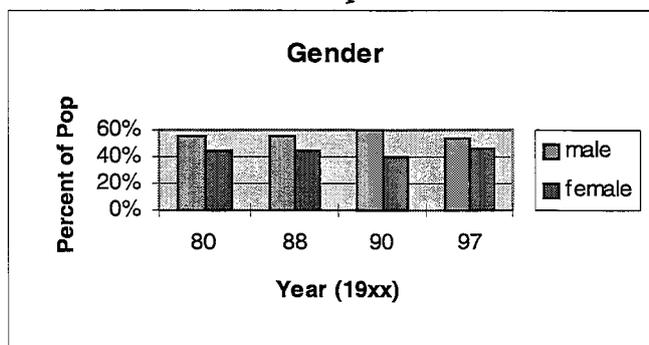


For this Comprehensive Plan effort, the community’s future land use, service, infrastructure and housing needs are based on a population of 250-400 residents.

Other demographic data is available from the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Census, the 1988 Tongass Resource Use Cooperative Study (TRUCS), and the 1997 Pelican Community Opinion Survey. From these sources we see

that Caucasian (“white”) residents are still the majority in

Pelican, but the percent of Caucasian residents has been dropping and the percentage of Native Alaskan and residents from “other” ethnic backgrounds has been rising over the last two decades. Although there is no village corporation or native land base, Pelican has for many years had an active Native community, consisting mainly of Tlingits with historic ties to the area.



Men have consistently outnumbered women in Pelican for the last two decades. Over the last 20 years the percentage of men has hovered around 54-56% and the percentage of women at 44-46%, except for an apparent jump in the percentage of men in 1990. One limitation of the 1997 data is that it is only for those over 18, but trends are still apparent. In 1988, 38 percent of the population was under 19 years of age, while less than 6 percent was over 59 years of age. Over half (56%) of the town's residents were between 20- 59 years of age. Thus, Pelican had a relatively high portion of its population in the economically active years.



Two long-time residents, Bernice Kimpel and Marion Kelly, celebrate a major birthday.

In 1997, only people over 18 were surveyed, so we don't know what percentage of the total population is below 18 years of age. Of those Pelican residents that are over the age of 18 though, about two-thirds are between 25-54 years of age.

Regional Economic Outlook

As the community of Pelican moves forward to address local economic issues, knowledge about regional economic trends is helpful. This section presents an overview of economic trends and some short-term forecasts for Southeast Alaska. Material for this section comes directly from the April and May 1997 and 1998 issues of the Alaska Economic Trends magazine, published by the Alaska Department of Labor.

Statewide, Alaska's economy has grown steadily in the 1990's. Job growth in 1995 (1.0%) and 1996 (0.6%) however, was slower than the early 1990's. Statewide, 1997 saw a rebound to a 1.8% increase in wage and salary employment. In 1996, the services and trade sectors led job growth while manufacturing and construction experienced losses. In 1997, a surging air and marine transportation sector, the services sector (in particular health care and business services), and the trade sector fueled job growth; construction turned around to experience positive growth; and only the manufacturing sector experienced job losses statewide. Manufacturing losses were centered on timber industry declines in Southeast Alaska and fishing industry declines in the Bristol Bay region. The finance, insurance and real estate sector (FIRE) also grew statewide in 1997, fueled mostly by Native Corporation growth in this area. Focusing in on Southeast Alaska, growth is a bit slower. In 1996, job increases slowed regionally to 0.6% after experiencing a

0% growth rate in 1995. Job growth was lower in 1996 due to struggles in both the timber and fishing industries over price and supply. Overall, Southeast Alaska's economy continued to shift from goods-producing to services-producing industries. Timber companies felt a lack of Tongass trees to cut, while prices for pulp and other wood products fell. Further losses in pulp mill jobs



occurred as Ketchikan Pulp Company's Ketchikan mill closed. For fishers, a market swamped with salmon saw prices dive with fishers selling some species for as little as five cents per pound. On the processing side, employment dropped 9.4% in 1996 due mostly to the temporary closure of the Pelican Seafoods plant. On the positive side, mining jobs boomed and construction and local government employment rose regionally.

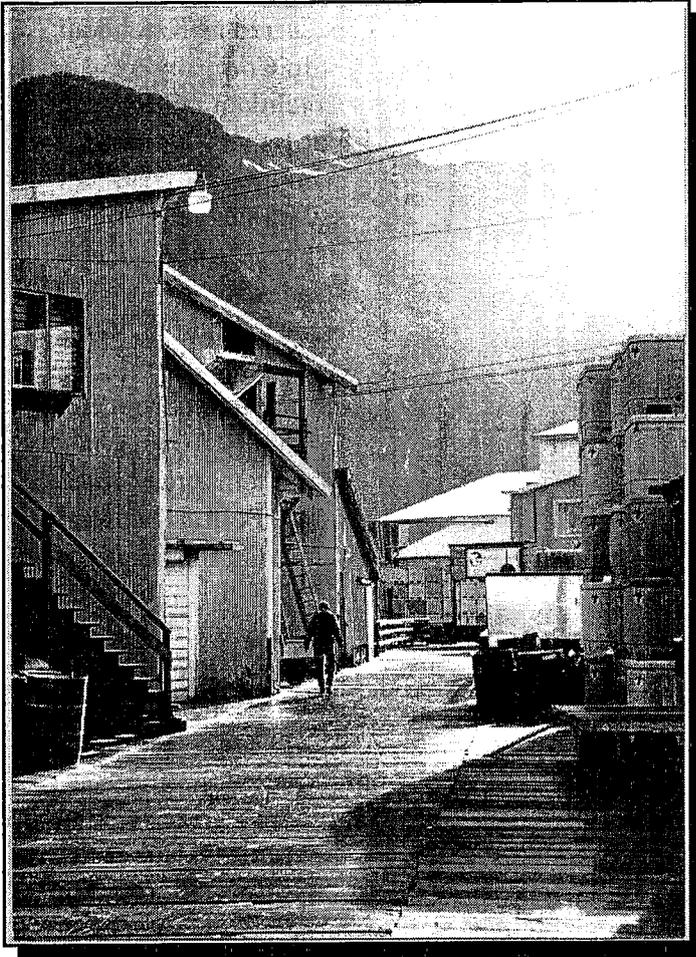
Jeff Berwin delivering fish to the Shoreline Scow

In 1997, employment in Southeast grew at a better 1.1% rate, despite some setbacks. The service sector fueled the growth with new jobs at a new Juneau Racquet Club facility, the Mt. Roberts Tramway and at SEARHC. Mining saw high growth with the Green's Creek mine, Niblack prospect and Calder limestone Mine on Prince of Wales. Native Corporation involvement pumped up the FIRE sector, and growth was up in the water transportation industry, both in marine cargo handling and water transportation of passengers. Employment in trade remained flat for a second year in a row. Tourism continue to have a strong influence on the region's economy, contributing jobs to construction, transportation, retail and services.

Statewide forecasts for 1998 and 1999 are good, however the picture is not as rosy in Southeast Alaska. Statewide, predictions are for 2.1% job growth in 1998 and 1.5% in 1999. Again services, trade, and transportation are expected to lead the way. Pace setters in the service sector are hotels and lodging (both urban hotels and seasonal rural lodges), amusement and recreation services (health clubs, float trips, walking tours), business services, social services and the health care industry.

In Southeast Alaska however, predictions are that 1998 will see a 0.8% decline in job growth, with forecasts calling for a 1999 rebound of about 1.1% job growth. Losses in 1998 are predicted due to continued declines in the timber industry, worsened by Asian economic woes, and declines in government jobs. It is also assumed that low gold prices will prevent the Kensington Mine from coming on line before year 2000. When the Alaska Department of Labor

prepared these predictions however (spring 1997), no one anticipated the sharp job decline at the Pelican Seafoods plant. This should drag both overall regional job losses and declines in the seafood industry even lower than predicted in 1998 and possibly beyond.



Early Morning Stroll at Pelican Seafoods

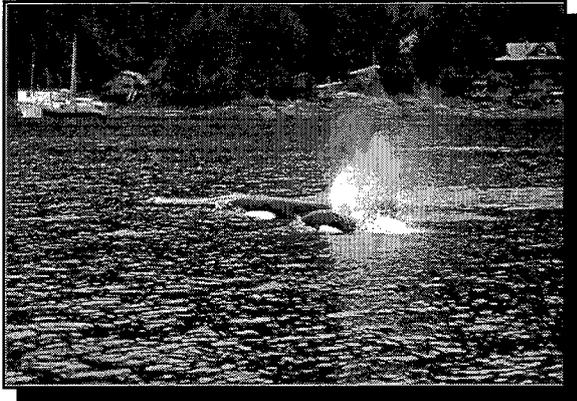
from Canada is competing in domestic markets. The immediate impacts on Southeast's timber industry are many. Several Native corporations report they expect to reduce harvests this season, at least one by as much as two-thirds. Another logging operation has shut down, possibly for the entire year. Ketchikan Pulp Company indefinitely shut down its sawmill in Metlakatla. It is also stopping operations at its Ketchikan sawmill for a few weeks as it retools the mill to produce for the domestic market.

The recent turmoil throws a pall over what had seemed likely to be a period of restructuring and eventual recovery of some timber industry jobs. A new sawmill opened in Ketchikan earlier this year, and a veneer plant could be operating at the pulp mill site next year. Silver Bay Logging is proceeding with plans for a sawmill in Wrangell. Small, specialty processors are also locating in the region. However, if this forecast holds, Southeast's timber industry employment will fall to its lowest level since at least 1975, almost one-third of its 1990 level.

In construction, the number of jobs is expected to fall although it is still above the industry average for the 1990's. Residential construction appears to have leveled off, but other projects should keep crews busy including major road projects in Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau, and work on Big Salt Lake Road on Prince of Wales. No new major mines are anticipated in 1998-99, but incremental increases in exploration and production activity may bump up mining employment.

Employment losses from the closure of the pulp mill in Ketchikan will continue to drag down timber industry employment. However, an even greater negative impact is expected from the continuing economic crisis in Asia. The demand for logs and wood products in Korea and Japan, two of the industry's primary markets, has dropped sharply. A stronger dollar relative to devalued Asian currencies makes our exports more expensive at the same time that increased timber production in Russia and other countries competes for market share. In addition, increased production

In spring of 1998, seafood processing employment was predicted to hold steady over the next two years, at a level near the average for this decade. Again, however, this did not anticipate the dramatic cutbacks in 1998 at the Pelican Seafoods plant. The forecast for the pink salmon run is

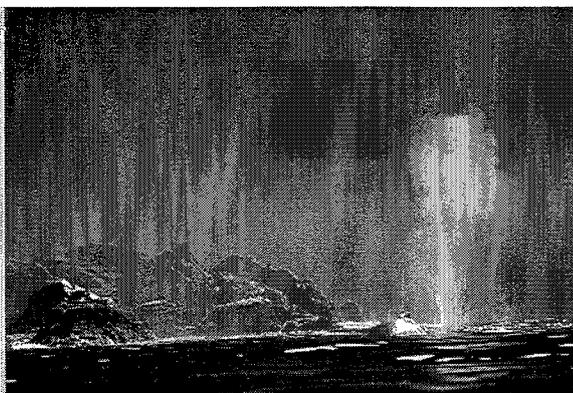
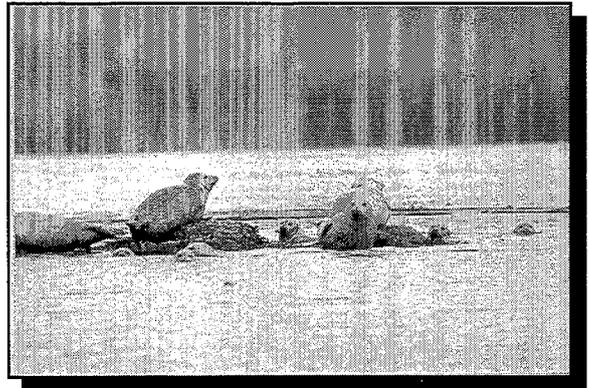


up one-third over last year's, which is keeping other Southeast processing workers busy. The Alaska Department of Labor predicts that pink salmon, primarily sold domestically, may escape some of the negative impacts of the collapse in Asian markets. On the other hand, it could be hurt by increased competition from other species in the domestic market. Expansion of dive fisheries and related processing will also boost employment in the fishing industry.

Employment in other manufacturing is expected to grow with Alaska Ship and Drydock in

Ketchikan expanding and Allen Marine in Sitka is doing well. In Juneau, a new manufactured home plant will provide up to 40 new jobs. A water bottling plant in Metlakatla also may be developed.

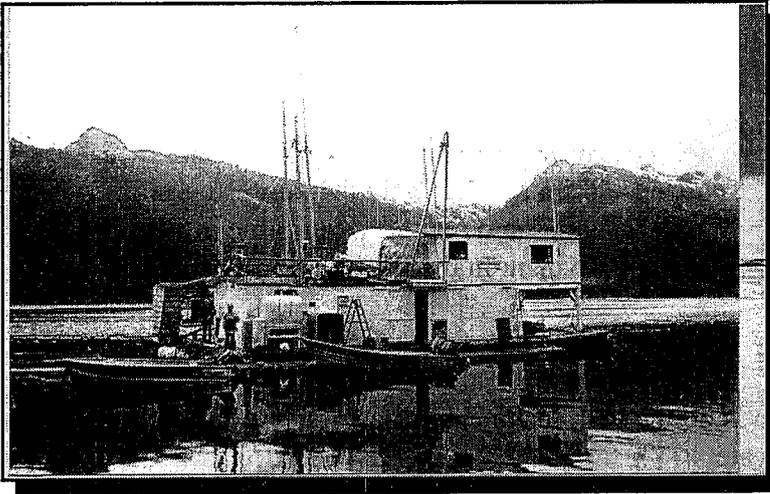
Private sector service-producing industries are the only ones projected to grow in 1998. They will also provide most of the new jobs in 1999. In transportation, commuter traffic is expanding with Allen Marine adding routes to its private ferry service and Taquan Air's recent launching of its AirOne service between several Southeast communities. However, these gains could be offset if reduced logging causes marine cargo handling employment to fall. After two years' stagnation, Southeast's retail sector may return to growth. In recent years, the services industry has assumed a larger role in Southeast's economy. Expansion in services will continue during this forecast period with the addition of a significant number of the new jobs. Health care related jobs will continue to grow, but at a slower pace. Other areas of services are boosted by more visitor traffic.



In 1997, the public sector provided over one-third of the region's jobs. In 1998, government is projected to be the region's largest job loser as cuts at the federal and state levels sting. During the last half of 1997, state government employment averaged about 125 below year-ago levels. Attrition resulting from the early retirement program accounted for much of the loss, which will continue to reflect in 1998's numbers. Another opening for early retirements this summer could accentuate the drop.

Pelican Employment Trends

Pelican, the town “closest to the fish,” was founded because of the commercial fishing and fish processing industries. Today, most people in Pelican still make their living from commercial fishing. In addition, the wholesale/retail and services sectors of the economy as well as the education/government employment sector are also locally important.



Shoreline Scow

Relatively recent employment data is available from three sources: the 1988 Tongass Resource Use Cooperative Study (TRUCS) stratified sample of 48 of 82 Pelican households; the 1990 U.S. Census, and the 1997 Community Opinion Survey of 131 area residents.

The results from these studies are not directly comparable because they asked different questions and measured different things¹. Data from all three reports is seen in Table 7-2. Although generalizing across data sets isn't reliable, one obvious trend is the decline in non-durable manufacturing jobs (fish processing) in the last decade.

When asked to list their primary employment as part of the 1997 Community Opinion Survey, 47% listed fish-related jobs (commercial fishing, processing, fish buying), 17% listed retail sale of goods or services and other services (medical, clerical/accounting, artist, etcetera), 12% listed education or government and 5% listed repair, building or construction.



Pelican Halibut Fleet

¹ For example in 1997 residents were asked “What is your primary employment” but were given choices of “unemployed” and “homemaker” as part of the selection. In contrast, the 1998 and 1990 data only looks at the employment of those who have a job. Things like this make it difficult to compare across data sets.

About half of the community (45%) said they worked part time jobs (either several part time jobs all year, several part time jobs part of the year, or one part time job all year) ; another quarter (26%) work one job all year. Five percent (5%) said they do not work and 9% were homemakers.

One issue critically important to residents is creating more part time and full time jobs. At issue is how to do this and ensure that local quality of life and lifestyle is maintained.

Table 7-2

Employment by Industry	1988(%)	1990(%)	1997(%)
forestry/fishing	35	21	36
non-durable manufacturing (seafood processing)	23	15	11
construction/building/repair	3	6	5
transportation/utilities		3	1
durable manufacturing		1	
wholesale/retail/ and other services (medical, clerical/accounting, artist)	28	38	17
government/education services/public admin	14	16	12
subsistence			3
other			3
homemaker			6
not employed/retired			9
	103%	101%	103% ²

Commercial Fishing and Fish Processing

The primary species that are commercially harvested in the Pelican area are salmon, sablefish (black cod), halibut, and crab. Much of the local catch is processed at the Pelican Seafoods plant, as well as loads from boats fishing outside waters from Yakutat to Sitka, and the inside waters of Icy Straits, Glacier Bay, Chatham, Port Althorp to Khaz Bay.

² The September 1997 City of Pelican Public Opinion Survey report originally reported 14% with "other" employment. For preparation of the table above, each survey that listed "other" and wrote in a job type was reviewed, and the job type listed was assigned if possible, which decreased "other" responses to 3%.

In 1996, a total of 1,543,967 pounds of fish were commercially landed by Pelican residents yielding estimated gross earnings of \$2,708,568.

In 1997, there was a downward trend in the number of permits being issued to local residents for what have been the area's major fisheries: the 60 foot or greater halibut fishery, salmon power troll, salmon hand troll statewide, and 60 foot or greater vessel sablefish permits.

Pelican is primarily dependent on the commercial salmon fishery, Pacific Halibut Fishery and Sablefish (Black Cod) fishery and Dungeness Crab. For salmon, the areas most heavily fished by Pelican residents include the outside waters off Chichagof and Yakobi Islands, Cross sound, and west of Cape Spencer to Yakutat Bay including the Fairweather Grounds. The Pelican area also attracts fishermen from elsewhere in the Southeast, including Juneau, Sitka, Port Alexander, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell, and other western states.

For the Pacific Halibut Fishery and Sablefish (Black Cod) fisheries, a major portion of the catch is taken from offshore areas of Chichagof and Yakobi Island and the Fairweather grounds. Halibut is also taken in the inside waters of Icy Straits, Glacier Bay, and Chatham Strait. Black Cod is harvested in the fall from Chatham Strait in a limited entry longline opening. Longline fish processing is particularly important, because compared to salmon, these fish get higher prices and bring more money per volume both to the fisherman and to the City of Pelican (as passed through State raw fish tax). Dungeness crab taken from the inside waters of Glacier Bay is also an important local fishery.

To get a sense of the magnitude of commercial fishing activity in town, information was obtained from the state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) on the number and types of commercial fishing permits issued to Pelican residents from 1993 through 1997. Data on the total pounds of fish landed by Pelican fisherman and fisherwomen, reflected by fish tickets, as well as the estimated gross earnings for Pelican fisherman, based on Processor Annual Reports and fish tickets, was also obtained for 1992-1996. This data is summarized on Table 7-3 and can be seen in its entirety in Appendix E.

Table 7-3 shows that the total number of commercial fish permits issued to Pelican residents varied from a low of 128 in 1996 to a high of 190 in 1993. In 1997, 136 permits were issued.

A closer examination of 1993 data shows that Pelican residents purchased 190 limited entry commercial fishing permits. With these permits in hand, residents landed a total of 2,440,497 pounds of finfish and shellfish. This produced estimated gross earnings of \$2,839,316 for local fisherman and fisherwomen. The three fisheries with the heaviest participation by local

residents were the halibut fishery for vessels over 60 feet (37 permits), the salmon power troll fishery (37 permits), and the long line sablefish fishery for vessels 60 feet or greater (23 permits).

In 1995, residents applied for 154 limited commercial finfish and shellfish permits. The three top fisheries were the salmon power troll fishery (31 permits), the halibut fishery for vessels over 60 feet (28 permits), and the long line sablefish fishery for vessels 60 feet or greater (16 permits). A total of 1,816,171 pounds of fish were landed by residents yielding estimated gross earnings of \$3,001,496. The highest volume fishery was the long line sablefish for vessels 60 feet or greater, which landed 692,016 pounds and yielded the highest gross earnings of \$1,388,698. The second largest volume fishery was the salmon power troll fishery landing 490,780 pounds, creating the third highest gross earnings of \$437,974 (less total pounds of halibut from large vessels were landed, but this yielded the second highest gross earnings that year).

In 1996, the total number of permits applied for locally fell to 128, while in 1997 the number climbed back to 136. However, there is a downward trend in the number of permits being issued for what have been the area's major fisheries: the numbers are down for 60 foot or greater halibut fishery permits, salmon power troll permits, salmon hand troll statewide permits, and 60 foot or greater vessel sablefish permits. The estimated gross earnings for Pelican fishers in 1996 was \$2,708,568. The total poundage landed was 1,543,967 pounds.

The number of Pelican residents being issued permits increased in 1997, compared to 1996, for the following fisheries: halibut fishing for boats 60 feet or less, (this fishery is on an upward participation cycle by Pelican residents), individuals trying their luck in various Dungeness fisheries, in miscellaneous finfish long lining from vessels 60 feet or less (in an upward participation cycle), and in the long line rockfish fishery.

Today, commercial fishing and fish processing continue to be Pelican's major economic activity. However, changes initiated in the mid 1990's to the way fishing is managed in Alaska has brought both new opportunities, but also new challenges to Pelican and other small Southeast Alaska communities. The end of "derby" fishing for halibut and black cod with the issuance of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs) has reduced the need for the place where the fish is sold to be close to the

Table 7-3 Numbers of Pelican Residents Fishing, Pounds Caught, and Estimated Gross Earnings by Year

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Abalone dive/handpick STW		1	1	1	0
Halibut LL VES <60ft STW	8	6	5	7	10
Halibut jig STW	2	2	1	3	2
Halibut VES > 60 FT or over STW	32	30	23	24	14
Sablefish LL VES <60 ft STW	1				4
Sablefish LL VES 60ft or > N SE	3	5	5	5	5
Sablefish LL VES 60ft or > STW	15	21	15	15	10
Dungeness POT VES <60ft SE	1	1	1	2	1
Misc Finfish LL VES 60ft or > STW	9	5	1	1	3
Shrimp POT <60 ft SE					2
Shrimp POT S STW		1	1	3	
Shrimp BEAM TRAWL STW	2				
Salmon SET YAKUTAT	1	1	2	1	1
Salmon HAND STATEWIDE	10	13	12	8	4
Salmon POWER STW	33	37	35	28	23
Tanner Crab POT VES 60ft or > YAKUTAT				1	
Rockfish HAND SOUTHEAST					1
Rockfish LL S SE		1			9
Rockfish LL L SE	3	2	1		0
Total number Pelican residents who fished ¹	57	56	54	49	39
Total pounds caught ¹	1,681,277	2,440,497	2,455,638	1,816,171	1,543,967
Estimated gross earnings ¹	\$2,192,135	\$2,839,316	\$3,612,546	\$3,001,496	\$2,708,568

¹ This is the total number of Pelican residents who commercially fished. When each fishery total is added, it does NOT equal the City total, because individuals may have fished in more than one fishery. Also note that this is not the number of permits issued, which is much greater than the actual number of people who fished. The total pounds includes both the targeted and incidental catch on permits. To determine estimated gross earnings, CFEC uses processor annual report and fish tickets to derive a weighted average price per pound for each species, gear and area of landing combination. This is multiplied by the pounds.

In 1998, Pelican Seafoods is essentially only processing about 800,000 pounds of Seafood Producers Coop salmon and some salmon for Hoonah Cold Storage.

Employment has been reduced from about 100 workers during 1997's peak season to 13 workers in 1998.

fishing grounds, which was a strategic advantage that Pelican enjoyed.

In addition, the presence of a nearly year-round fish supply has put more emphasis on the fresh fish market, a market which is difficult for the Pelican Seafoods plant to compete in due to the lack of a land airstrip and refrigerated van capacity. Pelican, primarily dependent on the commercial salmon fishery, has been affected by changing salmon allocations among gear groups and changes in allowed salmon harvest levels due to U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty limits, as well as the large amount of farmed salmon on the world market. Together these factors have changed the nature of the salmon troll fishery and impacted Pelican residents.

This situation has led many fishermen who once depended entirely on salmon fishing to diversify, gearing for other species such as halibut and black cod, as well as moving into the charter fishing business, so that they can continue to fish for their livelihood.

IFQs also mean a fishing boat owner doesn't have to hire a large crew to compete in a short "derby" opening. Fishermen have noticed a subsequent drop in the number of seasonal hires for fishing crews. Essentially the same amount of money from the resource is going into fewer people's pockets. Some have speculated that there is only 20 to 25 percent of the number of people participating in the local fisheries, which means fewer people based out of Pelican during a season, and less spending that makes its way through the community for food, drink and supplies.

Pelican Seafoods

The Pelican Seafoods shore-based fish processing plant is the largest employer in the City. Pelican Seafoods, Inc. was purchased in April of 1989 by Kaioh Suisan, a Japanese firm. Kaioh Suisan went bankrupt in late 1995 and the plant closed. In June 1996 the plant was purchased by Kake Tribal and was processing fish again by mid-June. The community's electric utility, general store, and fuel dock are also owned by Pelican Seafoods, now a subsidiary of Kake Tribal, and is run by its Pelican Utility District (PUD) subsidiary.

In the early 1990's summer peak employment at Pelican

There is a direct connection between the strength and health of the fishing industry, the price of salmon, halibut and sablefish, the amount of poundage processed locally, and the revenues to the City of Pelican.

Seafoods was approximately 150 people while winter employment averaged about 20. With the factors mentioned previously that impact plant operations, Pelican Seafoods hiring has decreased by about one-third, to about 100 people hired during the summer of 1997 (with 80 working at once during peak season) and a core of about 12 people working over the winter. Extreme reductions occurred in 1998, with only about 13 summer workers hired and dramatic cutbacks in the amount of fish being processed.

From 1988 through 1995 an average of about 6 million pounds of fish was purchased at the Pelican Seafoods plant (this includes custom processing). During these years longline fish accounted for about 50% of the total poundage processed at the plant.

Last year (1997) about 3 million pounds of fish were purchased at the plant, which includes over 800,000 pounds of salmon processed for Seafood Producers Coop. Of that 3 million pounds, about 60% was salmon, 20% was crab, and 20% were longline fish (primarily black cod and halibut). In 1998, Pelican Seafoods is essentially only processing about 800,000 pounds of Seafood Producers Coop salmon and some salmon for Hoonah Cold Storage.

The impact of these declines on City revenues (via State raw fish tax passed through to the City) is two fold: first, there is less total poundage being processed at the plant, which reduces State raw fish tax passed through to the City; and second, the proportion of high-priced fish (halibut and black cod) being processed is dropping (or being eliminated as of 1998) and the percentage of lower priced fish (salmon) being processed is rising, which also leads to a drop in revenues to the City.

The direct and indirect revenues from fishing have paid for most of the infrastructure in Pelican and provide the money to run much of City government. A review of City revenue and expenditure trends is presented in Chapter 4, the City Government, Services and Facilities chapter of this plan. As was shown in that chapter, there is a direct connection between the strength and health of the fishing industry, the price of salmon, the amount of poundage processed locally, and the revenues to the City of Pelican. Due to declines discussed in the paragraphs above, dramatic drops in raw fish tax revenue to the City of Pelican (from about \$80,000 down to about \$17,500)

are expected in 1999 (see chapter 4). Other impacts of decreased processing and employment in town are fewer fisherman and women through town frequenting local eateries and retail establishments.

While it will be difficult to replace the raw fish tax revenue so important to City Hall, new and different jobs that reflect regional bright spots in the mining, tourism, health and education, services, transportation and communications industries may develop that could contribute jobs for local residents, help keep restaurants, stores, boat repair, engine repair and other businesses in the black, as well as provide some sales, property and bed tax income to the City. The Goals and Actions in this chapter are geared toward both sustaining and enhancing the local fishing and processing industries, and also to developing new appropriately-scaled jobs and opportunities

Resident's Interests and Concerns

The 1997 Community Opinion Survey polled residents on various types of economic opportunities to gauge resident's interests and concerns with different industries. Resident's believe that a community priority must be to stabilize the local economy. Two-thirds also say that they want to see "sustainable growth" --- growth that meets current community needs without compromising the ability of future generation's to meet their needs. To review results of the full survey, see Appendix C. Tables which summarize the results related to the local economy and specific development opportunities can be found in Appendix D.

Area residents give their highest support to development projects which strengthen the fishing fleet and related business. Three-quarter of those responding to the survey would like to see the current level of commercial fishing and fish processing activity increase, while one-quarter say it should remain the same. Expanding businesses to service the fishing fleet (such as marine repair, carpentry and electronics) receives more support than any other economic diversification project from area residents. Development of value-added fish processing in Pelican also generates area wide support as do other fishing-related development projects such as construction of a hoist for off/on-loading commercial fishing gear and a boat haul-out.

However, paying additional taxes or user fees to fund these fishing-related development projects is not supported by most residents. Only one in six (15%) indicate they would be willing to pay additional taxes or user fees for these projects.

Other economic diversification projects favored by Pelican residents include expanding both state and private sector ferry service, developing and marketing an arts and crafts collective, developing a museum, and hosting education/art/music events that bring visitors to town. Extending the water and sewer service to the 20 lots at Pelican Heights and developing a short walking trail by Pelican Creek are other development issues rated favorably by area residents. Again though, only about one in ten are willing to pay taxes or user fees to pursue any of these projects.

Visitor-related activity/development geared to support locally-owned businesses and resident employment also has favorable community support. Tourism-related activity/development options that those surveyed do not support are marketing Pelican as a destination for large (1,200 - 2,000 passenger) cruise ships, establishing a fund to pay for tourism planning and marketing, growth in the charter hunting business, and development of an RV campground. Again, as with other development options for the Pelican area, those surveyed do not support additional taxes or user fees to fund tourism-related activities or development. Because different people mean different things when they talk about tourism, it became clear that developing a Pelican definition of "appropriate tourism" was important.

The Community Opinion Survey showed that subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering are important to Pelican area households. More than one in four households relies upon subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for over half of their family's food. Another quarter rely upon subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for at least one-quarter to half of their household food. The goal to, "Protect resident's ability to participate in subsistence activities and the resources," got the more "votes" than any other goal, objective or action at the February 1998 Town Meeting.

The Economy: Goals, Objectives and Actions

The challenge for Pelican is to grow the economy and slowly gain more permanent residents, while retaining the unique lifestyle and high Quality of Life that current residents enjoy. This will require economic expansion and creativity.

Maintaining Quality of Life in Pelican is important not just to please residents, but also because IFQ fishermen who now have a relatively predictable income, retirees with disposable incomes, and others can increasingly live anywhere they desire. It is because Pelican is a desirable place to live with a high Quality of Life that it continues to attract people who want to live in and near town.

While it will be extremely difficult to replace the raw fish tax revenue so important to City Hall, 20 fishing-related Actions are listed in this section of the Plan that incrementally will help diversify the fishing industry, look at mariculture development, and expand fishing support services.

Other Goals and Actions in this section emphasize expansion of service jobs including transportation and communications, seeking small-scale visitor industry services and businesses that meet the "appropriate tourism" definition for Pelican, holding onto health, education, and government jobs, and supporting mining.

Each new full or part time job in town will help keep restaurants, stores, boat repair, engine repair and other businesses viable, as well as providing sales, property and bed tax income to the City.

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to have residents and others respect the importance of fishing to the local economy and preferred lifestyle. It is the goal of the City of Pelican to maintain and expand fish-related sectors of the economy by enhancing the ability of residents to participate in local fisheries, ensuring fishing opportunities are maintained (commercial, subsistence, sport), and expanding both fish processing opportunities and businesses that support fishing.

Objective: Promote economic opportunities that strengthen the City of Pelican's role as a center for fishing, fish processing and services associated with the fishing industry.

Action: Evaluate the feasibility, costs and financing options for installing and operating a private sector marine haul-out facility in Pelican. Preferred location is either on the west side of the Breakwater (toward boat harbor) or on the "flats" across Pelican Creek. (*private sector, City of Pelican, assistance of state DCED/DCRA*)

Action: Make City land available for lease to facilitate development of a marine haul out facility; assist with permitting as appropriate. (*City of Pelican*)

- Action: Support efforts to keep Glacier Bay National Park open to commercial fishing. (*City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood, individual fisherman*)
- Action: Consult with City of Thorne Bay on how to encourage development of a marine haul out facility. Thorne Bay issued a Request for Proposals in January 1998 to solicit sealed requests for “private, commercial development within the Thorne Bay boat harbor for an ice/cold storage buying facility, boat/marine engine repair with outhaul facility, or other closely related water dependent commercial development which will complement boat harbor services”. Investigate the city versus private roles they envision, the responses they received etc. (*City of Pelican*)
- Action: Evaluate the feasibility, costs and financing options for installing and operating a private sector hoist for off/on-loading commercial fishing gear, containers, etcetera in town. Preferred location is on the west side of the Breakwater (toward the boat harbor) or on the “flats” across Pelican Creek. (*private sector, City of Pelican, assistance of state DCED/DCRA*)
- Action: Make City land available for lease to facilitate development of a hoist, assist with permitting as appropriate. (*City of Pelican*)
- Action: Investigate the physical and financial feasibility of Lisianski Inlet mariculture businesses and local processing. (*Private sector, Pelican Seafood, Pelican School District, assistance from ADF&G, DCED/DCRA/UAS & City of Pelican, consult with Oceanus Alaska*)
- Action: Bottom and pelagic trawling was recently closed east of 147° longitude. Follow fishery allocation decisions and work to see that the catch of these fish are reallocated to the “hook and line” industry. (*individual fisherman, City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood*)

organize a non profit
 & fund the community
 purchase of IFAs for
 haulout blackwood

- Action: Request establishment of a Community Development Quota (CDQ) program in Southeast Alaska for groundfish. Obtain a CDQ allocation for Pelican. (*City of Pelican/Pelican Seafoods/individual fisherman work with state legislators and state DCRA, DCED, DF&G*)
- Action: Develop the ability in Pelican (either at Pelican Seafoods or an alternative) to competitively buy and process long line by-catch species. (*individual fisherman, Pelican Seafood*)

Action: Evaluate the feasibility for a fish hatchery and mariculture facility for seaweed/kelp

- Action: Develop the infrastructure to take advantage of the structural changes that IFQs have created in the market. For example, improve the ability to handle and ship live products like shrimp, crab and rockfish on barges, fishing boats and shore-based plants by installing tanks with air circulation. (*individual fisherman, Pelican Seafood, assistance of ASMI/Juneau Economic Development Committee/state DCED-DCRA-ADF&G/Alaska Technology Foundation Grants*)
- Objective: Become more competitive in fish markets through value-added processing and unique marketing of frozen fish and other niches.
- Action: Participate in ASMI and other efforts to promote the "fresh frozen" market. (*individual fisherman, Pelican Seafood*)
- Action: Look for "value-added" processing opportunities that don't need a large market. These are opportunities that could be economic for individual fisherman (or a coop) to pursue but not for a plant like Pelican Seafoods. (*individual fisherman, assistance of ASMI/Juneau Economic Development Committee/state DCED-DCRA-ADF&G/Alaska Technology Foundation Grants*)
- Objective: Help the Pelican Seafoods processing plant to be competitive.
- Action: Encourage capital and maintenance investments in the facility. (*Pelican Seafood, PUD, assistance of City of Pelican, State of Alaska, federal government*)
- Action: Support Pelican Seafood operations. (*individual fisherman, City of Pelican*)
- Objective: Provide year-round fish-related employment.
- Action: Consider forming a fishing cooperative in Pelican. (*individual fisherman*)
- Action: Form a Taskforce to identify barriers and seek mutually-acceptable solutions that would allow the Pelican Seafood plant to remain open for processing long line cod. The Taskforce should have City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood management, individual fisherman, and a State DCRA or DCED representative on it. (*Pelican Seafood, individual fisherman, City of Pelican*)
- Action: Identify barriers to installing and using freezer vans locally. Look for creative solutions. (*individual fisherman, City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood*)

- Objective: Tourism-related development shall not negatively impact the commercial fishing fleet or Pelican's quality of life.
- Action: The Pelican Visitors Association and others should convey the importance of the fishing lifestyle and economy to prospective visitor -related business ventures. (*Pelican Visitors Assc(PVA), City of Pelican*)
- Action: Have this Comprehensive Plan's goals available for prospective businesses to review. (*City of Pelican*)
- Action: Publish a brochure on "How to Do Business in Pelican and Be a Good Neighbor." (*PVA, City of Pelican*)

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to promote sustainable growth that will meet the community's current economic, social and environmental needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

It is the goal of the City of Pelican to strive for a healthy, diverse economy that provides a mix of year-round and seasonal employment opportunities for local residents while maintaining Pelican's high quality of life.

It is the goal of the City of Pelican to diversify the economy so that Pelican's survival is not dependent on one industry or one employer.

- Objective: Encourage small business development that takes advantage of Pelican's assets and regional strengths: high quality of life; cheap power; "close to the fish"; pristine environment; unmarred viewshed; high quality ice, fish-processing and fuel available; closest to "outer coast" and Yakobi-West Chichagof Wilderness; fishing lifestyle; low pupil:teacher ratio; boardwalk and "no autos" character.

- Objective: Remove barriers to small business growth.

Action: Review Land Use Code to determine if it or its implementation are creating obstacles to small business growth. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Pursue economic development programs and grants, and consider joint public/private projects to foster economic development. (*City of Pelican, Pelican Seafoods, PVA, private sector*)

Action: Sponsor a workshop on small business development. (*private sector, PVA, assistance from City of Pelican, UAS, Pelican Seafood*)

- Objective: Increase employment from local processing of Pelican's natural resources, such as fish, shellfish, timber, berries, etc.

Action: Identify markets for locally made and manufactured products. Request assistance in obtaining any needed permits or licenses. (*private sector, PVA, assistance from City of Pelican, work with state DCED, DCRA*)

Objective: Encourage development opportunities and jobs that complement the seasonal fishing industry.

Action: Take \$50,000 from the \$400,000 dollar Economic Relief funding the City received in the late 1990's and invest it in a bank to provide loan underwriting for residents who are seeking bank financing to develop small businesses development in Pelican. (*City of Pelican*)

Objective: Develop a Pelican Museum, Arts and Crafts Center, and other facilities that highlight the area's natural and human history, the fishing and fish processing industries, local arts and crafts, and local culture.

Action: Pursue grant and other funding to develop an Arts and Crafts Center. In the winter the center would be a site for classes, sewing circles, craft fairs, etc with lockers available for storing materials, and in the summer it could additionally serve as a place where residents could set up booths to display, demonstrate and sell crafts when the ferry is in and at other times. (*Private sector, PVA. City of Pelican*)

Action: Evaluate whether a portion of an existing city building, such as the Community Hall, could be used for a Pelican Museum and/or an Arts and Crafts Center. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Establish a not-for-profit museum foundation to be able to solicit and receive donations from visitors, Pelican Seafoods and others. (*private sector*)

Action: Consider linking the Museum project with the Memorial being developed in the community. (*memorial committee*)

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to protect the area's subsistence economy: the resources harvested and the ability to harvest them.

Action: Monitor and participate as needed in rule-making and meetings of federal subsistence advisory council, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and ADF&G Boards of Game and Fish. (*City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood, individual fisherman*)

Action: Support efforts to keep Glacier Bay National Park open to subsistence fishing. (*City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood, individual fisherman*)

Action: Operate businesses and manage fisheries in a manner (where they go, how waste stream is managed, level of catch etc.) to ensure that subsistence resources are maintained and that residents have access to them. (*tourism business-owners, Pelican Seafood, individual fisherman*)

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to ensure City revenues are sufficient to maintain and enhance basic services including emergency medical services, fire protection, the health clinic, harbor-boardwalk-road maintenance, and solid waste/sewage collection and disposal services for residents.

Action: Do not spend the City's \$400,000 Economic Disaster Relief fund until there is a clear plan so it's use will not be perceived as frivolous or driven by special interests. Also hold onto it for the short term for a "safety net" while the City endures the large revenue decreases on the late 1990's. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Allocate a portion of the City's \$400,000 Economic Disaster Relief fund to a "Deferred Maintenance" Fund. (*City of Pelican*)

GOAL: Support for tourism development in Pelican is mixed due to concerns that it could be out-of-scale (too large) for Pelican, and disrupt the social fabric and aesthetics of town. Pelican resident's define "appropriate tourism", and encourage visitor industry-related job growth, that involves/is:

- of a small scale, suitable to Pelican,
- employs local residents,
- involves/sells locally-made goods and products,
- "gives something back" to the community in exchange for using local resources,
- does not interfere with commercial or subsistence fishing activities,
- focuses on the authentic (promotes thoughtful and probing questions about Pelican's history, daily living and surroundings),
- makes interpretation and education a primary focus of the tourism product,
- ensures that any support facilities are architecturally and environmentally compatible with their surroundings, and
- pays its own way for use of City services and infrastructure.

Objective: Encourage tourism-related development that emphasizes Pelican's small-town character and qualities as the tourist attraction, rather than imposing a new type of character on the town (as has happened in other southeast Alaska communities). Encourage tourism businesses and programs designed for visitors who are interested in experiencing Pelican's

character, attributes and lifestyle (such as Elder Hostel, arts programs, natural history tours, visits living with “host families,” visitors who want to harvest resources with residents and participate in daily activities, tours related to the history of fishing in Pelican, etc.)

Objective: Encourage “active” tourism opportunities and activities where visitors have the opportunity to do, learn, harvest and experience life in Pelican, as opposed to “passive” opportunities where visitors merely look at Pelican residents, giving residents the undesired feeling that they are in a “fish bowl.”

Action: Promote and develop Pelican as an access point for independent travelers to the West Chichagof -Yakobi Island Wilderness Area. Encourage private sector action and investments, and public sector land and regulatory decision-making to provide services for boaters, sailors, fisherman, kayakers, campers and other independent travelers. (*PVA, City of Pelican, private sector*)

Action: Develop and market charter fishing opportunities for species other than salmon. (*private sector*)

Action: Focus on attracting “independent” visitors to Pelican, rather than those on cruise ship and other large “package” tours. (*PVA, Pelican Seafoods, private sector*)

Action: Clean up, beautify and develop a pedestrian walkway on the east side of the Breakwater (facing Pelican Creek) for visitors to walk from the ferry (and small tour ship dock when built) into town. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Evaluate the feasibility, costs and financing options for building and maintaining a dock in Pelican that caters to small tour ships, ferries, yachts etcetera (75-150 foot boats). Preferred location is off the Breakwater, just above or below the ferry dock. (*City of Pelican, assistance of state DCED/DCRA*)

Action: Make City land available for lease to facilitate development of a small tour ships/ferries/yachts dock; assist with permitting as appropriate. (*City of Pelican*)

Objective: While recognizing the rights of private land owners to develop and use their property, residents are “nervous” about use of the Pelican Seafoods bunkhouses to house tourists, rather than cannery workers. Communicate and work together to ensure that any use of bunkhouse facilities in Pelican for other than cannery purposes meets the tourism goals outlined in this plan and chapter to the maximum extent.

Action: Communicate with private businesses that plan to bring tour groups to Pelican so that these parties understand the interests and concerns of the Pelican community when planning and marketing their packages. (*City of Pelican, PVA, Pelican Seafoods, private individuals*)

Objective: Encourage actions to keep the City of Pelican attractive and litter free for both residents and visitors. Concentrate on "entry" points to the community.

Action: Get new dumpsters at the top of the boat harbor ramp to end problems with crows getting into trash. (*City of Pelican*)

8.0 Land Use

Background Information

The townsite of Pelican is bounded on the east by mountains rising abruptly to elevations of 3,000 feet. Development is concentrated along Pelican's waterfront due to the steep topography and poor soil conditions, and also because of a historical development pattern which located buildings and infrastructure close to the water to serve the fishing industry.

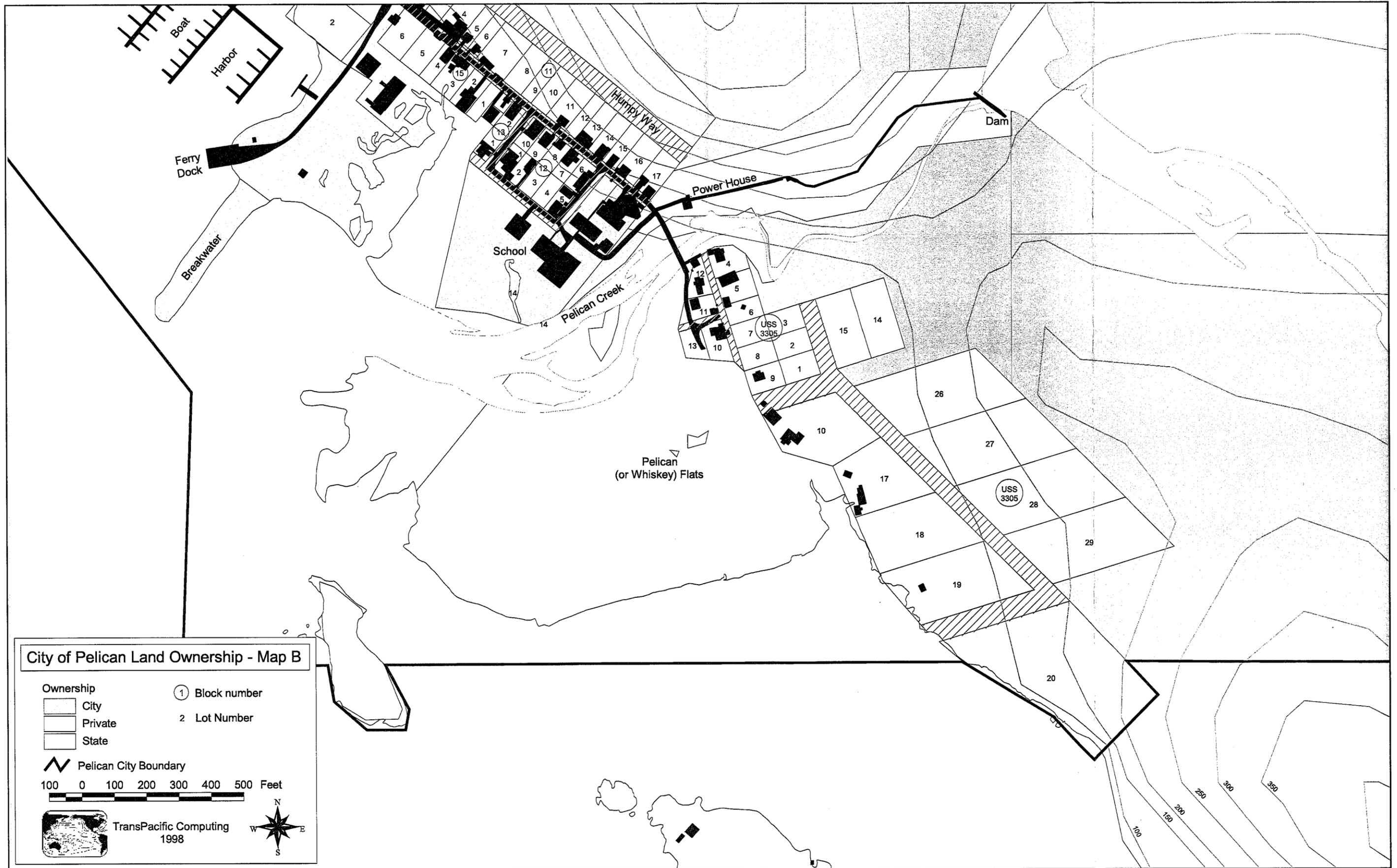
Most of the developed land in Pelican is private property.

Most of the undeveloped land in town is owned by the City of Pelican.

Land Ownership

Land within the Pelican Corporate boundary is owned by the City of Pelican, State of Alaska, and private parties. Most of the developed land within Pelican is private property. The largest single private landowner is Pelican Seafoods. Most of the undeveloped land in town, including the Pelican Heights subdivision, the hillside "behind" town, the land beneath the school campus, and the alpine area south of Pelican Creek, is owned by the City of Pelican. The State owns the right-of-way from the dam to the power house, the road from City Hall to the landfill, and the land out to and including Pelican Creek tideflats. Current land ownership is depicted on the *Land Ownership Map A and B* on the next two pages.

Land surrounding Pelican is primarily Tongass National Forest land, managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). Private and University of Alaska (State) in-holdings in the National Forest along Lisianski Inlet are found in the Sunnyside and Phonograph areas, and across the Inlet from Sunnyside. To the west is the West Chichagof-Yakobi Island Wilderness Area unit of the Tongass National Forest.



City of Pelican Land Ownership - Map B

- Ownership
-  City
 -  Private
 -  State
- ① Block number
2 Lot Number

 Pelican City Boundary

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet



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Current Land Use

Current land use in the City of Pelican is depicted on *City of Pelican Land Use Map A and B* found on the next two pages.

These maps do not show zoning, rather, they show how land in Pelican is actually being used. Inconsistencies between the actual land use and zoning can highlight areas where the zoning needs to be changed or new land use trends are emerging in town.

The current land use maps (next 2 pages) do not show zoning...they show how land in Pelican is actually being used.

Inconsistencies between the actual land use and zoning can highlight areas where the zoning needs to be changed or that new land use trends are emerging.

City of Pelican Land Use Map A and B show that the developed land base in Pelican is currently about:

- 30 % residential use
- 25% commercial use,
- 20% public and semi-public use,
- 15% mixed use (residential-commercial-industrial), and
- 10% industrial use

The two dominant building clusters in town are the Pelican Seafoods complex at the northwest end of the Boardwalk and the school campus at the southeast end of the Boardwalk.

Many of the residential dwellings in town are single-family homes located along the Salmon Way boardwalk. Other housing developments include a subdivision on pilings located in the salt marsh immediately north of the school campus; cannery owned housing north of the Pelican Seafoods facility; housing along the waterfront west of the seafood plant, scattered housing in parts of Mussel Heights, and the Pelican Flats (formerly Whiskey Flats) area annexed to the City in 1987.

Distinguishing developments along the waterfront include the boat harbor and the breakwater. The harbor provides moorage for commercial fishing vessels, pleasure craft, and float planes. The breakwater provides moorage for the Alaska Marine Highway ferry, a landing area for Coast Guard and private helicopters, a small boat launch, and a gridiron dock. The Community Hall, Fire Hall, private and public storage areas, and utility and communication structures are also located on the breakwater. The breakwater is also one of the most heavily used public recreation areas for residents, who use it for fishing, wildlife viewing and beach combing.



City of Pelican Current Land Use (Not Zoning) - Map A

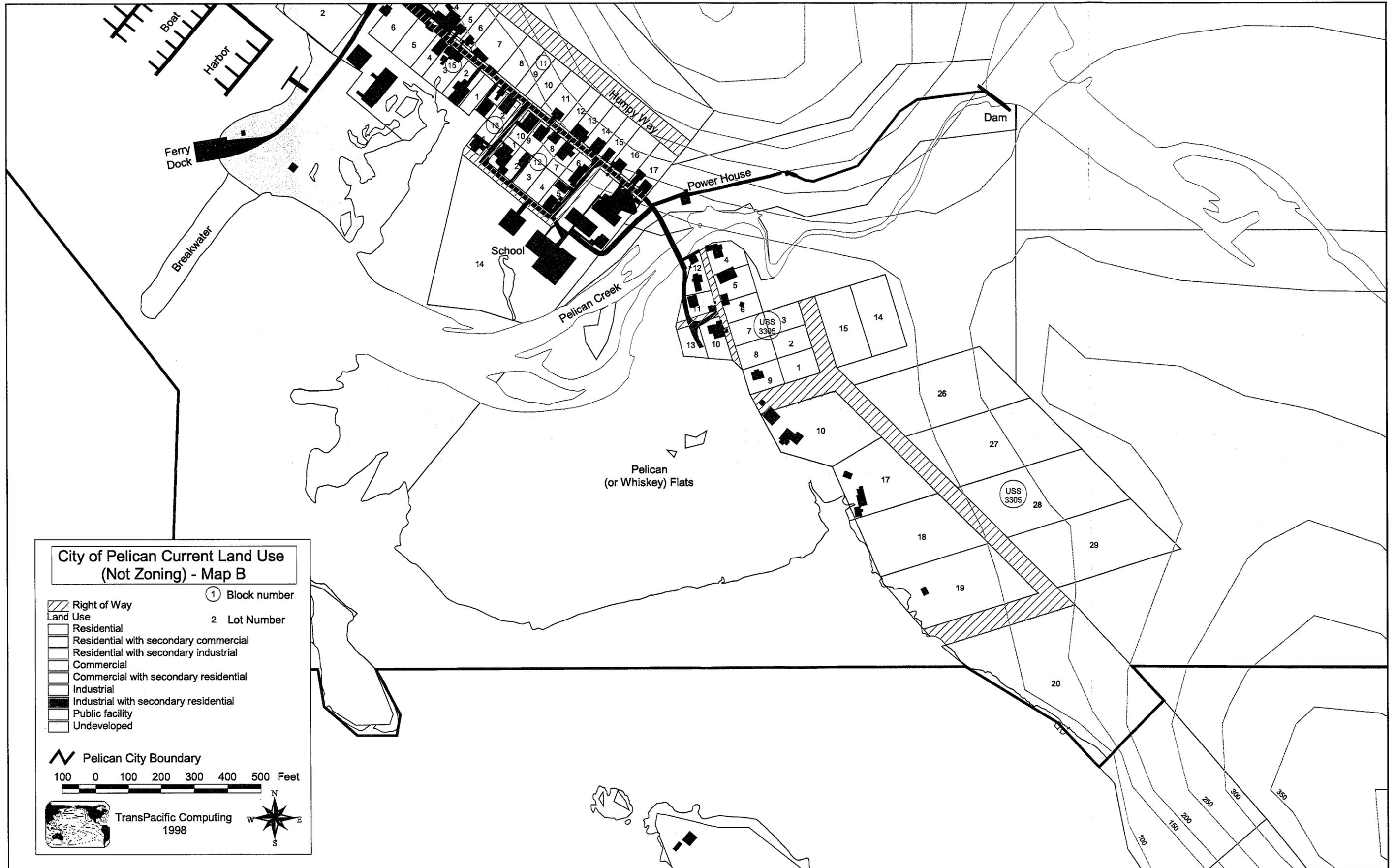
- Right of Way
- Boundary
- Land Use**
- Residential
- Residential with secondary commercial
- Residential with secondary industrial
- Commercial
- Commercial with secondary residential
- Industrial
- Industrial with secondary residential
- Public facility
- Undeveloped

- 1 Block number
- 2 Lot Number

Pelican City Boundary

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

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**City of Pelican Current Land Use
(Not Zoning) - Map B**

- ① Block number
- ② Lot Number
- Right of Way
- Land Use
- Residential
- Residential with secondary commercial
- Residential with secondary industrial
- Commercial
- Commercial with secondary residential
- Industrial
- Industrial with secondary residential
- Public facility
- Undeveloped

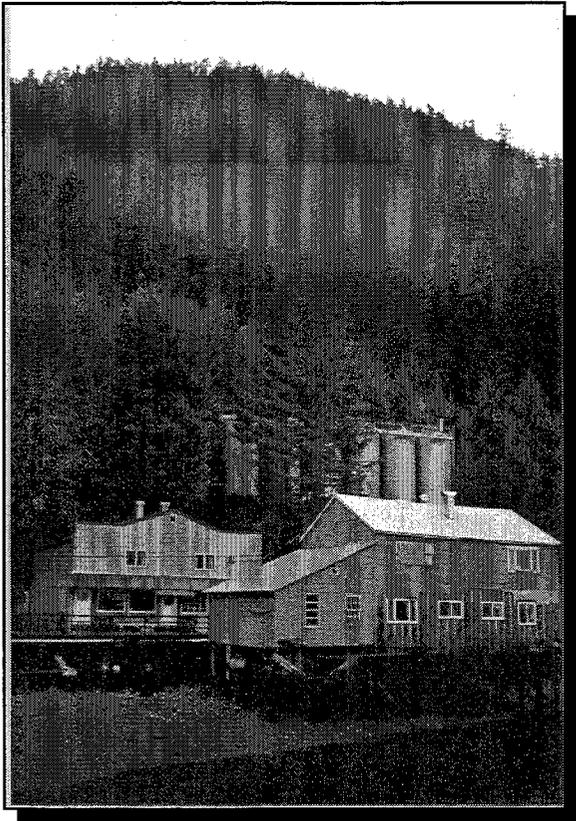
 Pelican City Boundary
 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet



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Commercial development in town is located along the boardwalk, in close proximity to the boat harbor, and in association with residences. Some of the commercial uses are operated as family businesses in or near private residences ("mixed use" development).

Industrial development occurs at the north end of the townsite and includes Pelican Seafoods' facilities and the City's landfill. One property across Pelican Creek has a combined industrial use (a small sawmill) and home.



Typical mixture of uses in Pelican off the Boardwalk --- a residential home faces the water, behind it & across the boardwalk is the Lisianski Cafe with housing on the top floor and a Gift Shop (commercial and residential uses) and behind this are the community's oil tanks (industrial use). The steep hillside behind town is also apparent.

Public uses in town are buildings scattered along the boardwalk and include: the U.S. Post Office, City Hall, Health Clinic, Library, Public Safety office, and school facilities. Other public use lands are the Pelican Flats where recreation activities take place, and the Tsunami and Pelican Creek hiking trails.

Mixed use development refers to two land use patterns in Pelican. First, there are about 20 properties in town where a building is being used primarily for either a residence or commercial purposes, but has a secondary commercial or industrial use. The other pattern is that along the boardwalk and in the primarily residential areas of town it is not uncommon to have residential, commercial and even industrial uses adjacent to each other.

This land use pattern is fairly common in small Southeast Alaska communities due to the steep terrain, the lack of an extensively developed infrastructure system, and a lack of dependence on automobiles when towns were founded. This land use pattern typically does not cause the kinds of concerns in small communities that it does in larger towns --- although in Pelican, as in many small towns, there is often a local review to ensure adequate buffers are in place and that noise and congestion conflicts will not arise.

Boardwalks provide access to most of the developed land in town and are generally maintained by the City. The Salmon Way boardwalk is a 2600-foot x 12-foot waterfront boardwalk that serves as “main street.” The two roads accessing the north upland areas (Coho Way and Mussel Street) are also maintained by the City.

In 1987 the City annexed approximately 262 acres of land located to the south of the townsite generally referred to as

Pelican Flats (sometimes called Whiskey Flats), Pelican Creek watershed, muskeg, and forest. In addition to its residential use, Pelican Flats is used intensively for recreational, aesthetic, and subsistence use. Access to the area is via the Pelican Creek Bridge.

The Pelican Creek watershed is a significant physical asset. The basin extends over 12.7

square miles and contains three unnamed lakes. Two of the lakes are sources of tributaries to the creek; the third lake lies at the headwaters of Pelican Creek. The Hydroelectric Power Plant is located on Pelican Creek and is comprised of a diversion dam, gate structure, flume complex, Penstock, and powerhouse. This is also the City’s drinking water source.

The muskeg and forest area has a history of recreational use. Hiking, picnicking, hunting, rifle practice, berry picking, bird watching, skiing, and sledding are popular uses. The trail that accesses the area is the School’s Tsunami Evacuation Route.

Exploring options to provide the City with gravel from this area has been suggested.



Residents discuss land use maps during February 1998 Town Meeting



**Eagle mask
carved by Jerry Moy**

The State Department of Transportation replaced the wooden bridge structure with a precast prestressed concrete bridge during the summer of 1992. In the mid 1990's a high water event caused major erosion along the north (school) side of Pelican Creek and threatened the school complex. Residents banded together, filled and placed sandbags to bolster the banks. Later stabilization work was accomplished on the stream bank.

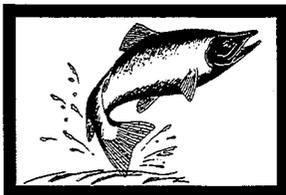
The residential areas of Sunnyside (north of Pelican) and Phonograph (south of Pelican) are outside of the City of Pelican's corporate limits (see Figure 1-2). These areas are accessible only by water and trail. Both areas are primarily occupied by seasonal (summer) residents, but each also has year-round residents. Sunnyside is also home to a visitor-oriented lodge and ecotourism business.



Pelican Land Use Plans and Zoning

The City of Pelican has land management plans and regulations that guide land use and development. These include:

1. **Comprehensive Plan:** Adopted in 1998, the Pelican Comprehensive Plan states the City's goals, objectives and actions regarding land use. It provides the legal basis for zoning and other land use regulation. There is a 1982 Land Use Plan for the City of Pelican which was never formally adopted by the City. The 1982 plan is superseded by the new Comprehensive Plan.
2. **Pelican Coastal Management Plan:** The 1994 Pelican Coastal Management Plan was adopted by the City in December 1993. The plan's policies regulate development in the City limits and address the following topics: coastal development, geophysical hazards, recreation, energy, transportation, fish and seafood processing, timber harvest and processing, mineral extraction and processing, subsistence, and air, land and water quality. The accompanying Map Atlas has a current zoning map and proposed future land use maps,



There are four zoning districts in the City of Pelican (see Zoning Map A and B on pages 8-12 and 13).

that are superceded by this Comprehensive Plan. These maps should be removed from the Coastal Plan because any changes to the Coastal Plan must be approved by the State and federal government, which should not be involved in approving local zoning and land use matters.

3. **Breakwater Management Plan:** The May 1994 Breakwater Management Plan discusses existing and future land uses on the breakwater. It also proposes goals, objectives and zoning changes to promote more effective and efficient use of the land to respond to community needs. This plan was never formally adopted by the City. Relevant recommendations have been incorporated into this Comprehensive Plan.
4. **Pelican Code of Ordinances, Section 17, Zoning:** There are four zoning districts in the City of Pelican (see *Zoning Map A and B* on next 2 pages). These zones regulate where certain types of land uses can locate in town and other aspects of land use (such as lot size, building height, and setbacks). The zoning districts are¹:

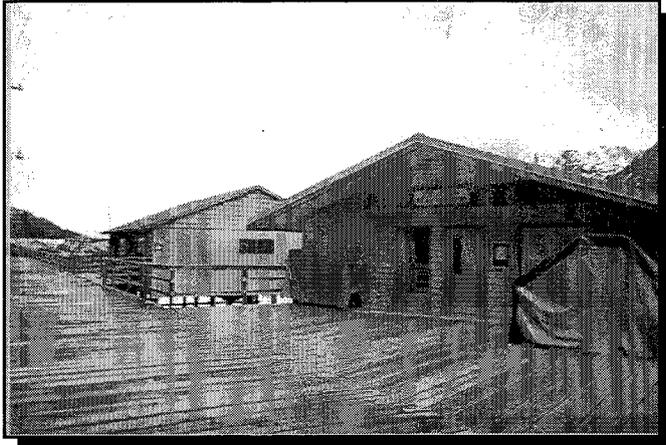
R-1 One and Two Family Residential District

This zone allows single family homes and duplexes, parks, schools, and public facilities serving the residential areas. No mobile homes are allowed in this zone. "Home occupations" (which are currently not defined in the Code), garages and storage sheds are allowed as accessory uses. Residential zoning is generally located north of Pelican Seafoods (Mussel Heights, Pelican Heights) and south from the salt marsh (Pelican Flats and beyond), and is also intermixed with Commercial zoning along the Salmon Way boardwalk.

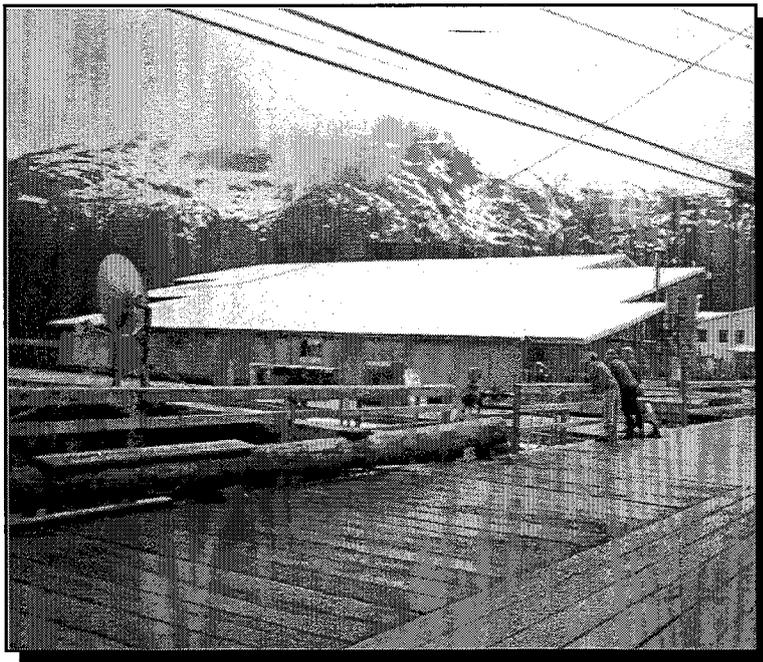
¹ A "R-1 MHP" zoning district for, "One and Two Family Residential District, Including Mobile Home Parks" is part of City code but should be deleted because no land is designated for this zoning type and the Planning Commission and City Council do not intend to use it.

C-1 General Commercial District

This zone allows a variety of commercial, residential and combined home/commercial uses. Commercial zoning is intermixed with Residential and Public Use lands along the Salmon Way boardwalk from the Pelican Seafoods facility south to the salt marsh.



**The Health Clinic and Library ---
two public facilities in town**



**“Hanging-out” in front of a Pelican Seafoods building,
one of the industrial land uses in town**

I-1 Industrial District

The Industrial zoning district allows all uses allowed in the Commercial zone, as well as manufacturing, processing, marine repair, warehouses and tank farms. Industrial zoning is confined to the Pelican Seafoods facility and the City landfill, both at the north end of the townsite. There is no land zoned Industrial in mid-town or the south end of town.

PU Public Use District

The Public Use zoning district is for City-owned lands, including lands in the townsite that are the sites of public facilities, City lands on the breakwater, and First Island. Permitted uses include parks, playgrounds, campgrounds or greenbelt reserves. Other uses can be allowed as “conditional uses” with the recommendation of the Planning Commission and approval by the City Council.

Other Zoning Considerations

There is currently no zoning district that is specifically dedicated for open space or public recreation uses. Areas within the City limits that have not been zoned include Pelican Flats, the hillside behind town, the alpine area behind town and across Pelican Creek, and the harbor.

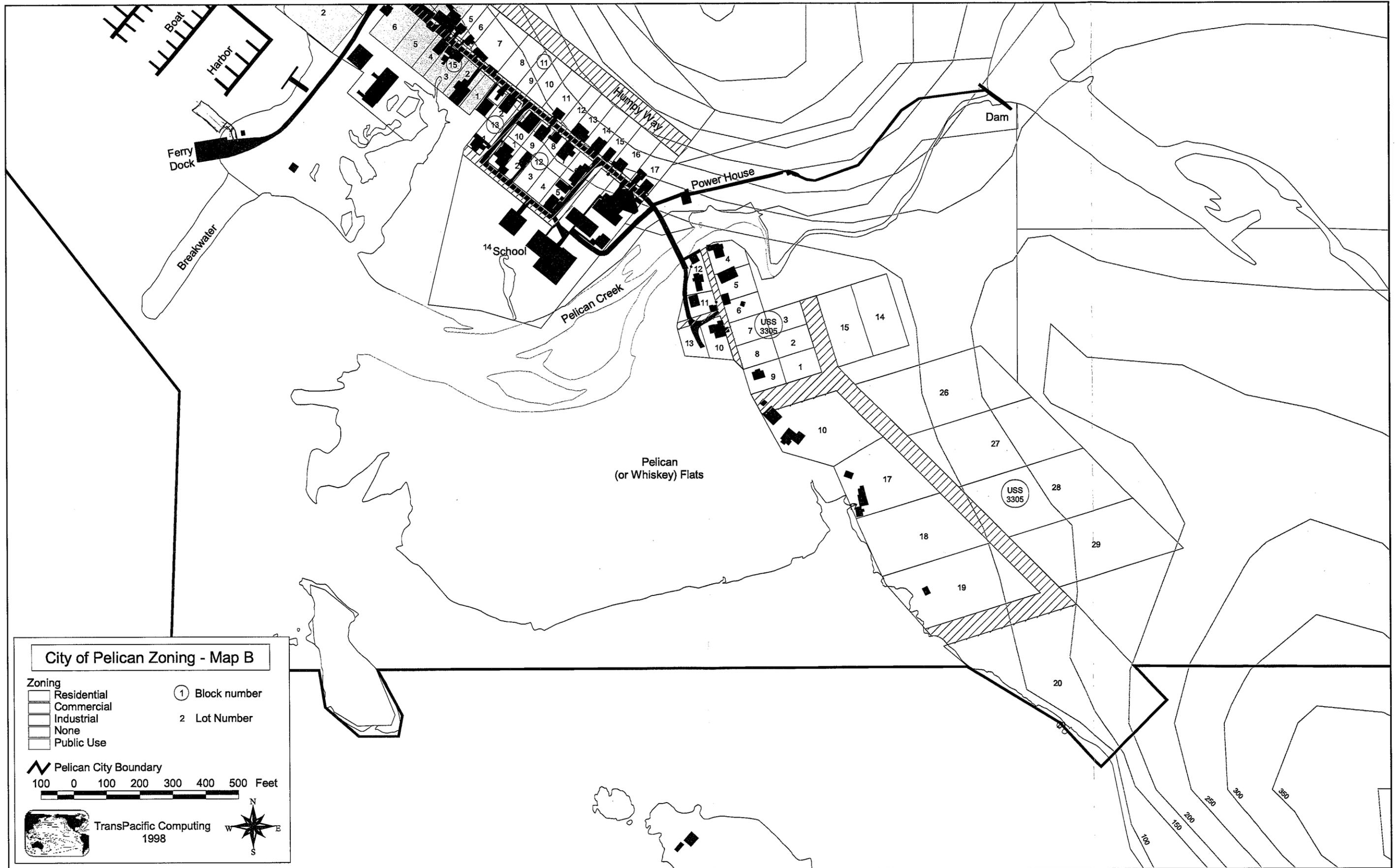


City of Pelican Zoning - Map A

- Zoning**
-  Residential
 -  Commercial
 -  Industrial
 -  None
 -  Public Use
 -  Pelican City Boundary
- ① Block number
2 Lot Number



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City of Pelican Zoning - Map B

- Zoning**
- Residential
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - None
 - Public Use
- ① Block number
2 Lot Number

Pelican City Boundary

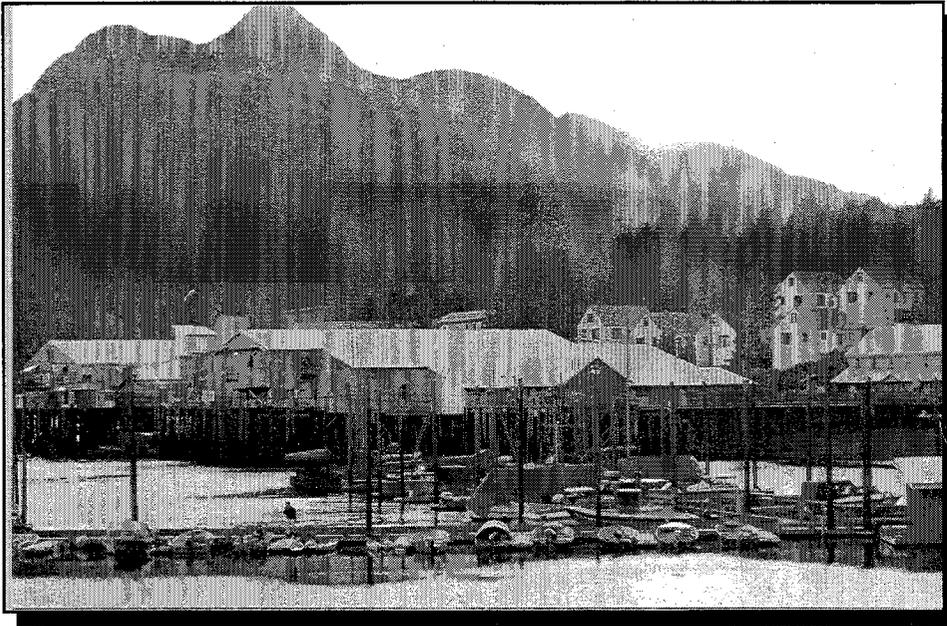
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Land Use Issues and Future Growth Plan

Planning for future land use in town is one of the major purposes of a Comprehensive Plan. How land is used is fundamental to the way a community grows and its character. Some of the key factors influencing this future growth plan are:

- The desire of the majority of residents to grow ---most people would like to see 250 to 400 residents in town 25 years from now (see *Population and The Economy* chapter).
- The desire to grow, but to retain the character of town, unique lifestyle, and high Quality of Life currently enjoyed by residents (see *Quality of Life* chapter).

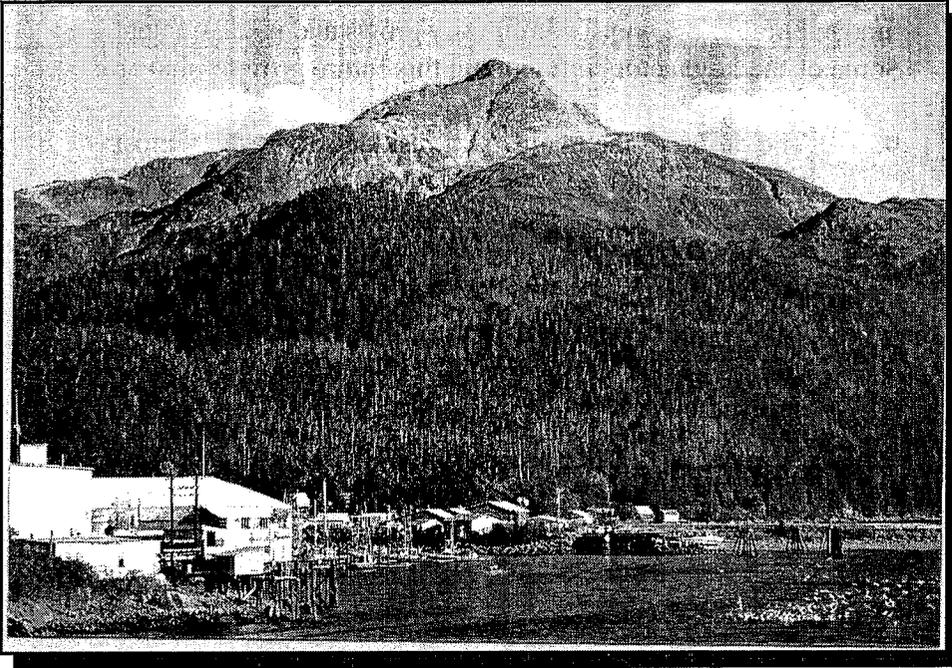


- To grow at a scale appropriate to town (see *Quality of Life and Population and The Economy* chapters).
- The need to maintain a balanced City budget (see *City Services and Facilities* chapter).

- The desire to remove barriers to small business growth in town.

This chapter of the Comprehensive Plan lays out the “big picture” or “vision” for the future land development. This is policy, not regulatory, in nature. The issues raised, recommendations in the narrative, and actions listed should be used, when appropriate, to revise the City’s Zoning Code, change the City’s zoning map, create future land use regulations if needed, and to review proposed development projects against to see if the project matches the land use desired for the area.

The *Future Growth Plan Maps A and B* are found on pages 8-16 and 17. Major recommendations shown on these maps and explained in the narrative in this chapter include:



- Allow for future residential development through infilling, at Pelican Heights, eventually as scattered housing across Pelican Creek and uphill (when access and utilities are extended).
 - Encourage more mixed use development in town.
-
- Encourage more and extend commercial use along the boardwalk.
 - Allow more industrial use on the west side (facing the harbor) of the Breakwater, particularly types that are water-dependent.
 - Designate the watershed “intake area” (above the dam) as a Resource Conservation/Watershed Protection Area.
 - Do not encourage development on the steep hillside “behind” town for public safety reasons.
 - When the landfill is closed out, use the area for a future park.
 - To ensure it is maintained, reserve a right-of-way for the trail which goes up to the alpine across Pelican Creek.
 - Revisit this Future Growth Plan over time as the town changes.

These issues and recommendations are explained in more detail in the remainder of this chapter.



City of Pelican Future Growth - Map A

Future Use

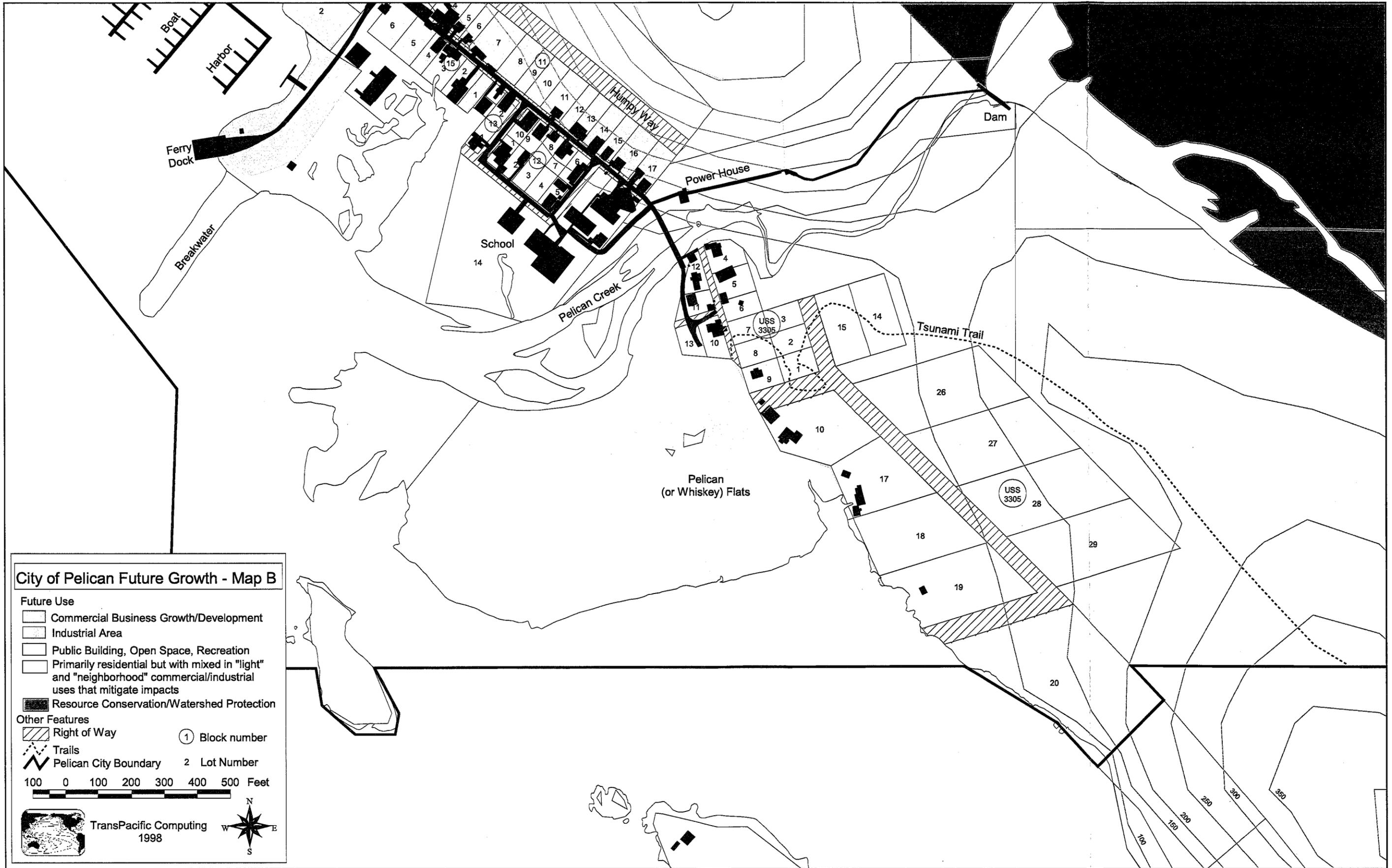
- Commercial Business Growth/Development
- Industrial Area
- Public Building, Open Space, Recreation
- Primarily residential but with mixed in "light" and "neighborhood" commercial/industrial uses that mitigate impacts
- Resource Conservation/Watershed Protection

Right of Way ① Block number

Pelican City Boundary ② Lot Number

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

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City of Pelican Future Growth - Map B

Future Use

- Commercial Business Growth/Development
- Industrial Area
- Public Building, Open Space, Recreation
- Primarily residential but with mixed in "light" and "neighborhood" commercial/industrial uses that mitigate impacts
- Resource Conservation/Watershed Protection

Other Features

- Right of Way
- Trails
- Pelican City Boundary
- 1 Block number
- 2 Lot Number

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

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Combined Uses on the Breakwater - Industrial and Public/Recreation

All the industrial land in town is currently owned by Pelican Seafoods. Making industrial land available to residents will make it clear that there is a place in town for a boat haul-out business, a boat repair shop, a new lightering dock, a small value-added seafood processing plant, and other marine and non-marine oriented industrial uses.

The Breakwater is a natural location for industrial growth because water, sewer and power is already available; Pelican Seafoods has two industrial lots on it so it is already being used

for industrial purposes; it is flat; and it is positioned to handle off/on-loading containers, CATS, parts etc. that are needed for industrial development. Drawbacks to industrial development in this area are that the noise, traffic and views that industrial growth would create in this area would be continually seen and heard by most of the town's residents. It would become a persistent feature of life from the boardwalk in town.



Storage of fishing gear on the two industrial-zoned lots on the Breakwater.

The only other place in town that seems logical for industrial development is across Pelican Creek, beyond Pelican Flats. One advantage of this area is the naturally occurring deep water draft, making it possible to easily bring in boats and barges. Another plus is that it is removed from town so industrial noise and views would not impact the general community.

The City Zoning Map should be amended to expand the industrial zoning on the west side of the Breakwater to facilitate industrial development. The City should make industrial lots available for lease.

Residents are interested in cleaning-up and orienting the east side of the Breakwater (facing Pelican Creek) towards pedestrian and public use.

The obvious disadvantage to this location is that there is no power, water or sewer here yet, limited access, and no dock infrastructure in place.

These considerations, as well as the pressing demand from residents and the City to take down barriers to business development, favor a more immediate solution to the need for industrial land. This points to designating the Breakwater for some industrial growth and to keeping land across Pelican Creek for residential and mixed use growth.

Right now the Breakwater is being used for a mix of public uses (the Fire Department, Community Hall, Sludge tanks, recycling building, communications facilities and ferry terminal) and commercial uses (the storage of commercial fishing gear, cars, and “junk”). The whole area is zoned for public use, except for the two lots where Pelican Seafoods gear is located, which are zoned for industrial use.

The City Zoning Map should be amended to expand the industrial zoning on the west side of the Breakwater to facilitate industrial development. The City should make industrial lots available for lease. In general, development along this area should be reserved for uses which are water dependent or related.

Residents are interested in cleaning-up and orienting the east side of the Breakwater (facing Pelican Creek) towards pedestrian and public use. A landscaped pedestrian path running the length of the Breakwater (on the Creek side) would make walking safer for all and provide beautiful area views. The path could start at a picnic bench or viewing platform at the end of the point, probably with some signage about the views, the community of Pelican and local history. The walking trail would go to the Community Hall --- a portion of which may be home in the future to the Pelican Museum, an Arts and Crafts Center, a nearby memorial, or some indoor youth activities --- and then out to the Boardwalk. A small dock catering to smaller ferries, day boats, smaller tour ships and yachts, has also been discussed for the south part of the Breakwater. Access to this and to the ferry terminal would be off this improved, landscaped trail.

Where will Residents Live In the Future?

Looking 20-25 years into the future, Pelican residents hope to have between 250 (the population in the mid-1990's) and 400 people living in the area. To accommodate this many people, at an average of 2.30 persons per household, about 85 new residential dwellings would be needed. Future residential development within the town limits is recommended in four areas:

To accommodate another 200 people, at an average of 2.30 persons per household, about 85 new residential dwellings would be needed.

- On the approximately 30 scattered parcels through town that are zoned for residential use but currently vacant, as “infilling” occurs and private landowners develop. Infilling is the most economical way to grow because no public spending is needed to provide utilities.
- On the 18 lots that are part of Pelican Heights subdivision on the north side of town when water, sewer and power is extended to the area and when the City offers these lots for sale.
- On the two lots in the Pelican Heights subdivision (Block 3, lots 3 and 6) which are platted for individual wastewater disposal systems and have no current obstacles preventing their sale by the City.
- In the longer term, when water, sewer, power and access are extended, the area of town south of Pelican Creek and uphill in the (alpine) could support scattered dwellings with beautiful views, easy access to hiking, and which are removed from the “hustle and bustle” of boardwalk life.

Commercial and Business Needs

Pelican's commercial activity is centered along the boardwalk. This is the most heavily trafficked and most accessible part of town. Most of the land along the Boardwalk has been developed for commercial and mixed uses.

Expansion of commercial and mixed commercial-residential

uses in this area makes sense because it fronts an easily accessible main thoroughfare, already has full utilities and infrastructure, and is already the center of commercial activity in town. Therefore this plan recommends expansion of commercial use along the Boardwalk. This is shown on the Future Growth Plan maps on pages 16 and 17. The Commission may consider amending the Zoning Map at some time to reflect this intent.



Pelican Bar and Grill (“Brown Bar”) one of the “mixed-use” commercial establishments on the Boardwalk - note the residential units on the second floor.

Removing Obstacles to Small Business Development --- “Mixed Use” Development

A great deal of concern during plan development focused on the need to remove obstacles to small business development.

Discussion centered on finding the right balance between making it easier for residents to use the land they own for their small business ideas, and keeping development rules tight enough so that when a “wealthy outsider” “discovers” Pelican,

***Most believe that
“mixed use”
development is
acceptable in
Pelican, and
favor allowing
more
“neighborhood”
businesses in
residential areas.***

rules are in place to make sure the Planning Commission can review the project and put conditions on it with regard to scale, buffering neighboring uses, timing of operation etc.

The majority of the Steering Committee guiding this plan’s development, as well as those in attendance at the February 1998 Town Meeting clearly believe that “mixed use” development is acceptable in Pelican,² and favor allowing more businesses in residential areas. To provide the right balance, a site-specific review of the project (by the Planning Commission) would often be needed to make sure the business minimizes impacts on neighbors.

Current land use in Pelican shows there is already a pattern of “mixed use” development --- both a mixing of residential-commercial-industrial uses on a single lot, and also having these types of uses on neighboring lots. Examples of current “mixed uses” in Pelican are the two bed and breakfasts combined with housing on the north side of town; the sawmill and home combination across Pelican Creek; housing in the same buildings as commercial businesses on the Boardwalk, such as the Pelican Bar & Grill (“Brown Bar”), the video rental shop, the store/rental apartment at Pelican Seafoods, Lisianski Inlet Cafe, Kim’s Korner, etcetera.

Encouraging more mixed use development can be accomplished by:

1) Making it clear, by adopting this Comprehensive Plan, that:

It is the goal of Pelican to generally encourage a mix of residential and “neighborhood” commercial/light industrial land use in Pelican’s residential areas. This will facilitate the ability of individual home owners in town to use their land to develop a small business to support themselves and diversify the economy.

² The Mixed Use development goal was the third highest vote-getter (19 “votes”) during the Town Meeting.

2) Amend the Zoning Code to:

a) Make a clear list for each zoning district of Permitted and Conditional Uses; b) Make sure the code is clear procedurally that “Permitted Uses” will be allowed with only a building permit, and “Conditional Uses” will be allowed (most of the time) after a site specific review by the Commission to make sure conditions are in place with to regard to scale, buffering neighboring uses, timing of operation etcetera to protect neighborhood and their property investments.

3) Amend the Zoning Code to add a definition for “home occupations.” A “starting point” for creating a definition that works for Pelican is:

“Home occupation” is a residential use conducted in a dwelling unit, provided that:

- a. The use of the dwelling unit for the home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to its use for the residential purposes by its occupants, have one employee, and have not more than fifty percent (50%) of the floor area of the dwelling used in the conduct of the home occupation;
- b. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building or premises, nor shall there be any visible evidence of the conduct of such home occupation other than one sign not exceeding three (3) square feet in area, non-illuminated, and mounted flat against the principal building;
- c. No traffic or parking needs shall be generated by such home occupation in greater volume than that which would normally be found in the neighborhood and shall be accommodated off street and on the premises;
- d. No equipment or process shall be used which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors or electrical interference detectable to the normal senses off the site of the home occupation;
- e. Day care of five (5) children or less shall be considered a home occupation.

Landfills and Quarries

During plan development residents debated the future use of the City landfill, after it is full and capped and closed. Most favor making the area into a City park and ballfield so that all residents can benefit from the easy access, location away from the busy boardwalk, and view.

During plan development residents debated the future use of the City landfill, after it is full, capped and closed. Most favor making the area into a City park and ballfield so that all residents can benefit from the easy access, location away from the busy boardwalk, and view.

Along the road to the landfill there are several City-owned properties that are suitable for commercial uses such as storage or for public storage buildings. The site of the former landfill is a flat area used to store mostly inoperable vehicles. This area is appropriate for continued commercial uses such as storage (covered or uncovered, boats, cars, mini-storage units etc) because it is flat, road accessible and out-of-sight. Uses that only have people on site temporarily are also probably appropriate because it is unclear to what extent the former landfill was properly "closed" after its use.

There are also two abandoned quarries on the hill. Former quarries provide relatively flat open ground with good access and solid foundations. In general, more intensive commercial uses are appropriate in former quarries. To accomplish this the zoning should be changed from public use to commercial.

The former quarry immediately to the left as one heads up the road to the landfill is currently being considered for a City storage building. However, this area was designated to become a public park in the 1982 Pelican Land Use Plan. Residents have noted that the view from the top of this parcel is quite good. It is recommended that either storage facilities be consolidated on the former landfill, or if this site is used, to position the building so that the remainder of the undeveloped land can still be used for a City park. Swings, a picnic and barbecue area, etcetera could be located on the higher portions of the site. The parcel is large enough that the park could become a neighborhood "pocket park" and a portion of the lot subdivided for residential use.

The community's water source should be protected from ground and surface water pollution.

The Watershed

The community's water source should be protected from ground and surface water pollution. The area that drains into Pelican Creek (the "watershed") above the water intake should be protected to maintain high water quality. To accomplish this the area is designated for Resource Conservation/Watershed Protection (see Future Growth Plan Map B). It should remain in public ownership.

The Hillside "Behind" Town

The steep hillside "behind" town is considered a landslide and erosion risk. Excessive removal of vegetation or disturbance of soils will hasten erosion. The relative risk of landslides and mass wasting events should be assessed. The majority of the land is owned by the City of Pelican and U.S. Forest Service, and should remain in public ownership. The City owned portions of this land should be zoned as "Public Use."

Recreation Needs

Recreation opportunities, hiking trails, ball fields, parks and open space are important to the quality of life in all towns. These amenities often raise property values of adjacent property and are focuses of community life.

Several ideas to enhance these opportunities in town have been suggested during Comprehensive Plan development. They include: cleaning-



Much recreation and subsistence activity takes place on "Pelican Flats" when the tide is out. The Community Hall is to the right, overlooking the area.

up and orienting the east side of the Breakwater (facing Pelican Creek) for pedestrian and public use; developing more recreational opportunities for youth, including a facility or use of portion of a City facility; upgrading the tsunami trail; designating a 50' wide buffer corridor around the Pelican Creek

trail and protecting it as the area develops; locating and develop a public picnic area, such as a mini-park at Pelican Creek; and developing a public campground, restroom, shower and laundry facility.

The Pelican Creek tideflats are often used for recreation and subsistence activities by residents. This area should be zoned for public use.



Johanna Sudau and Martha Hewlett enjoy White Sulfur Hot Springs

Land Use - Goals, Objectives and Actions

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to generally encourage a mix of residential and “neighborhood” commercial/light industrial land use. This will facilitate the ability of individual home owners in town to use their land to develop a small business to support themselves and diversify the economy.

Objective: Recognize the desired future growth pattern is to allow a mix of low impact businesses in the residential areas of town, make sure to protect residential areas from industrial use.

Action: Revise the current Land Use Code to encourage more “mixed use” development in town. (*Pelican Planning Commission/City Council*)

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to plan for land use development within Pelican to:

- (1) ensure that there is an adequate mix of land for commercial, industrial, residential, public use, and open space/recreational uses;
- (2) protect the quality of life, unique character, historical integrity and environmental health of Pelican; and
- (3) encourage appropriate economic development and diversification.

Objective: Ensure that Pelican’s land use and zoning regulations allow for increased economic activity and diversification, while protecting the greater public interests of the community.

Action: Review the City’s zoning code, and update if necessary to ensure that the code is not preventing small businesses from starting or thriving in Pelican (*Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee; Planning Commission*)

Action: Review the City’s zoning code, and update if necessary to ensure that that new businesses or economic ventures do not impact existing uses (*Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee; Planning Commission*)

Action: Review proposed development proposals against the Future Growth Plan map and narrative in the Comprehensive Plan to ensure that the “vision” for Pelican’s future is realized. (*City of Pelican Planning Commission and City Council*)

- Action: Review the Future Growth Plan every 5 years to see if any changes are appropriate. *(City of Pelican Planning Commission and City Council)*
- Action: Publish a pamphlet with the Future Growth Plan map and narrative about how certain parts of town should develop to help “get the word out” *(City of Pelican)*
- Action: Dispose of City owned residential land. Lease (do not sell) City owned land on the Breakwater. *(City of Pelican)*
- Action: Develop a definition for “home occupations” for the zoning code. Make a list of “conditional uses” for each zoning district. Create a form for staff to use (and give to the commission) for people who want a conditional use permit. Review and update the criteria for approving conditional use requests and the conditions which the Planning Commission (or Council) may assign. *(City of Pelican Planning Commission)*
- Action: Rezone the breakwater to match the land use intent in the Comprehensive Plan. *(City of Pelican Planning Commission)*

Objective: Ensure that land use decisions or actions do not jeopardize future mariculture opportunities.

Action: Maintain high water quality in prospective mariculture locations. *(City of Pelican)*

Objective: As water, sewer, power and access is extended south of Pelican Creek, consider rezoning some of this area for industrial use. This area has good water access, is remote from “downtown,” and has deep water draft. Retain a buffer between the waterfront properties and those uphill to buffer future uphill residences from visual impacts.

Objective: Provide more direction on lodge development. The 1997 community opinion survey showed that 70% felt there should be some type of limit on either the number of rooms or location of lodges. Of the 70% that felt this, 73% felt there should be limits everywhere, 24% felt there should be limits set just within the city boundaries, and 8% felt there should be limits on the Boardwalk only.

Action: Revise the zoning code to better regulate lodges. Consider establishing density limits as a mechanism to control the size of lodges. (*City of Pelican Planning Commission*)

Objective: Protect life and property from natural hazards through investigation of potential geophysical hazards and appropriate steps to avoid, prevent or mitigate impacts.

Action: Work with state DNR and ADES to investigate geophysical hazards in lands behind the townsite and assess the risk to the community and existing structures. (*City of Pelican/Pelican LEPC*)

Objective: Involve the public in City discussions and decisions regarding land use planning. Keep citizens informed and educated on these issues and the ways in which they can become involved in decision-making.

Action: Publish and post a reader-friendly City newsletter/bulletin re: upcoming Council discussions of land use planning (e.g., zoning changes, etc). (*City of Pelican*)

Goal: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to provide recreation opportunities in town.

Action: Develop more recreational opportunities for youth, including a facility or use of portion of a city facility. (*City of Pelican, Pelican School District, private sector*)

Action: Upgrade the tsunami trail. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Designate a 50' wide buffer corridor around the Pelican Creek trail. Upgrade the trail. As the alpine area is developed, ensure that the corridor around the trail is protected to provide a walking/hiking amenity for residents. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Develop a pedestrian walking path along the east side of the breakwater to the community hall and boardwalk, and along the breakwater to its endpoint. Develop a viewing platform at the point with signage about the view and history of Pelican. (*City of Pelican, PVA*)

Action: Support trail development in and around Pelican. (*USFS, State, City of Pelican*)

Action: Winterize the Community Hall to allow year-round, all-weather use. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Identify and develop a public picnic area, such as a mini-park at Pelican Creek. (*City of Pelican*)

Action: Develop and improve recreational trails (Tsunami, to Sunnyside, to Phonograph). (*City of Pelican, private sector*)

Action: Develop a public campground. (*City of Pelican, State*)

Action: Develop a public restroom, shower and laundry facility. (*City of Pelican, State*)

Goal: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to identify an area for gravel source and complete the permitting process necessary to obtain it.

9.0 Housing

Background Information

Due to the steep topography of the shoreline in Pelican, the majority of homes are built on pilings above the tideflats. Typical housing and commercial building designs, which along with the Boardwalk give Pelican some of its unique design character, are seen in Figure 9-1. Figure 9-2 shows some 1993 sketches with hypothetical new development that highlights these same unique Pelican design and character features.



Figure 9-1

The 1990 U.S. Census counted 80 housing units in Pelican. The 1997 housing survey (part of this plan development) also counted about 80 dwellings being used either exclusively for residential purposes or for mixed use.

A three unit motel, two bed and breakfasts, and nine apartment rentals currently offer temporary housing in Pelican. The majority of the housing in town is single-family (51 units), with eight more single-family attached or duplex units, eleven 3-4 plex units, three 10-19 plex units, and 23 “other” units that are a mix of residential-commercial and industrial uses (see chart at right).

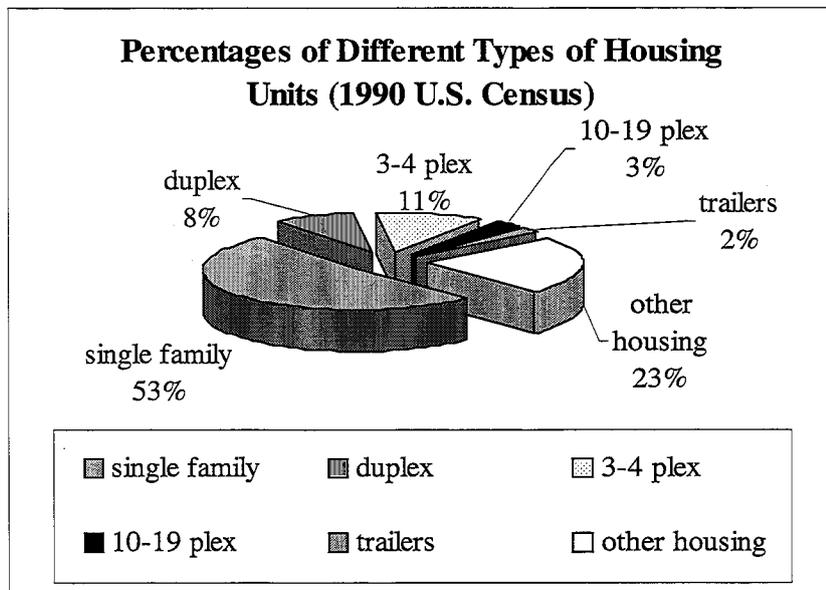
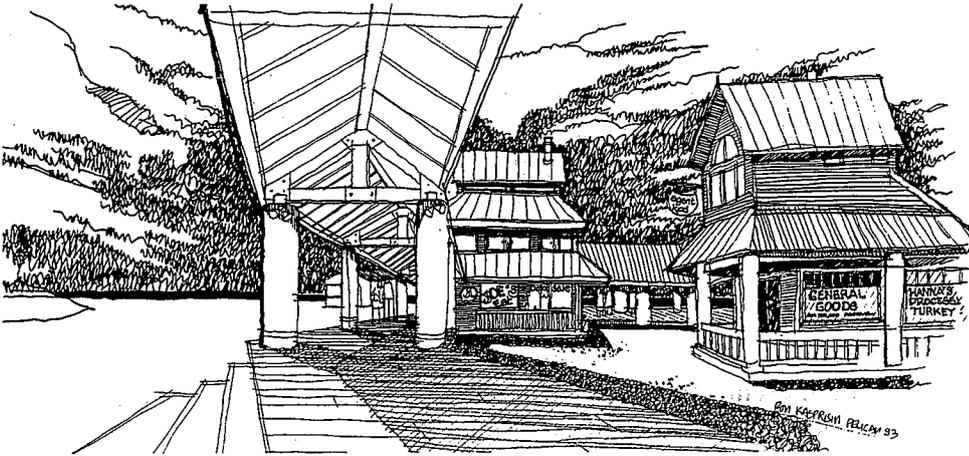
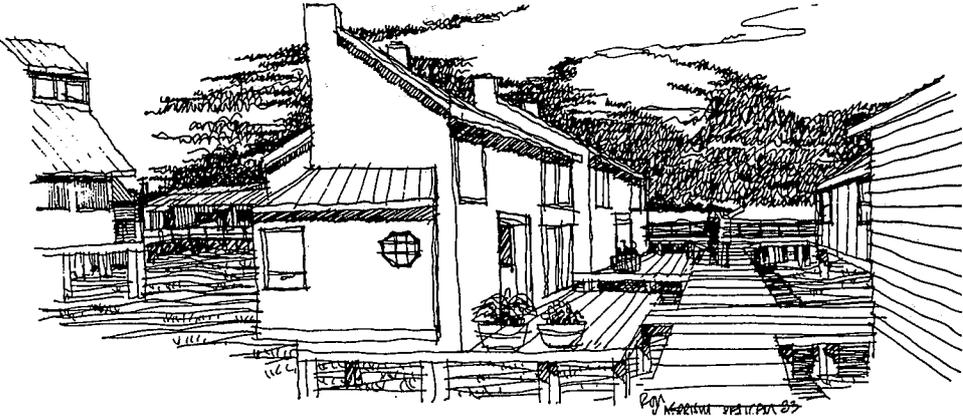
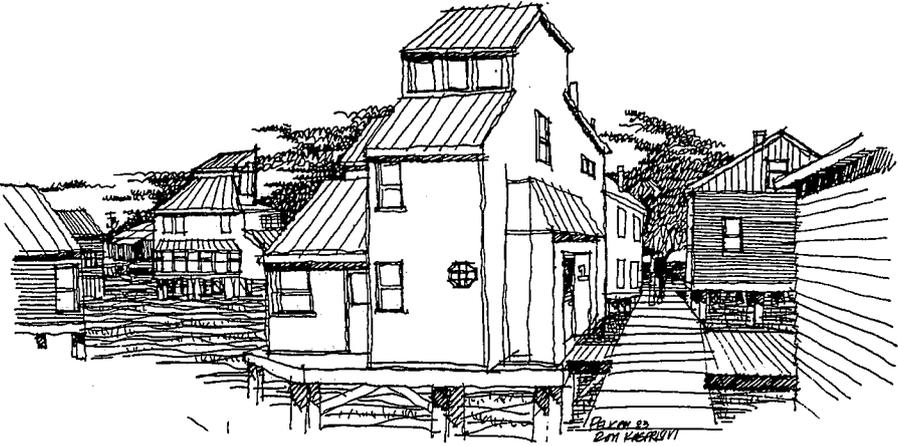


Figure 9-2

**Pelican
Community
Design**



*original sketches by Ron
Kasprisin, from Pelican
Coastal Management
Program Plan*

Recent population declines have relieved housing pressures and lowered rents. However, from the early 1980's through the early 1990's there was tremendous housing strain, particularly during the summer.

These conditions could easily return again.

With a few exceptions, housing in Pelican is generally in good shape. In 1997, the condition of 77 units used for residential and mixed use (that includes residential) were surveyed. Of these, four (5 %) are in “dilapidated” condition, 7(9%) are “marginally sound,” and 66 (86%) are in “sound” condition.

Traditionally, lack of available housing has been attributed to a combination of the limited amount of land available for building and the difficulties encountered with financing housing construction. While there is certainly truth to the concern about lack of buildable land due to the steep topography and proximity of the town to the water’s edge, other factors may be more important.

A close look at the housing and land situation in Pelican today shows that there are 122 lots in town zoned for residential use, and others zoned for commercial use that have homes upon them. Of those zoned for residential use, two are being used for commercial purposes, six are being used for a combination of residential-commercial-industrial use, approximately 45 have some type of residential dwelling (single family to multi-family, and 71 are vacant. Of the 71 undeveloped lots, about a dozen will be difficult to build on due to steep terrain. Of the

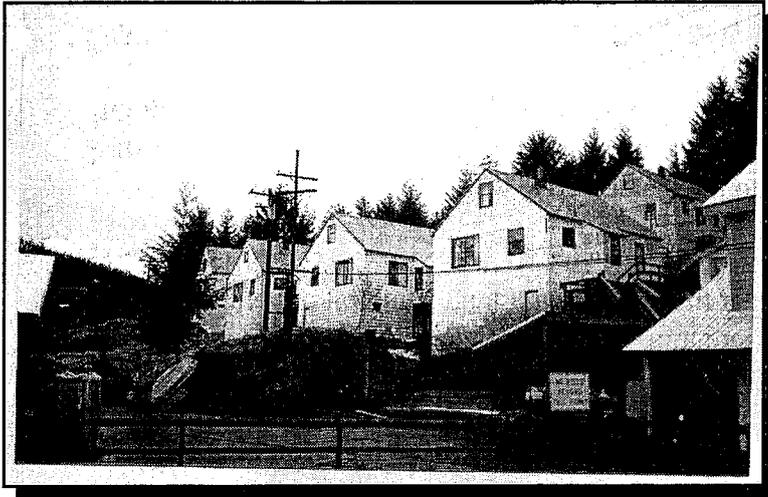
approximately 60 remaining developable, vacant lots, about 25 are owned by the City, 30 are privately owned, 9 and are owned by the State.

If half the private owners of undeveloped, residentially-zoned land put their lots on the market or built dwellings, and the City of Pelican extended utilities and sold half of its 20 lots in Pelican Heights, another 25 dwelling units (housing for approximately 75 people) could be on the market in town.



Single Family Housing in the School area

Lack of financing and high construction costs probably have much to do with the lack of new housing. Financing terms offered by some lending institutions require a licensed contractor to build the home. In addition, high construction costs, including the transportation of materials, make it difficult to finance the construction of a house in Pelican.



Single family housing owned by Pelican Seafoods

A 1997 housing inventory shows there are over 20 properties in town being used for a mix of residential, commercial and industrial purposes, including the Pelican Seafoods Bunkhouses.¹ Community discussion during preparation of this Comprehensive Plan indicates there is broad support for such “mixed-use” development as long “being a good neighbor” is considered and noise, traffic, hours of operation, and aesthetic concerns are taken into account.

Future residential growth will occur:

A 1997 housing inventory shows there are over 20 properties in town being used for a mix of residential, commercial and industrial purposes.

- In about 30 scattered parcels through town that are zoned for residential use but currently vacant, as “infilling” occurs and private land owners develop.
- In the 18 lots that are part of Pelican Heights subdivision on the north side of town when water, sewer and power is extended to the area and when the City offers these lots for sale.
- On two lots in the Pelican Heights subdivision (Block 3, lots 3 and 6) which are platted for on-site wastewater disposal now and have no current obstacles preventing their sale by the City.
- In the longer term, when water, sewer, power and access are extended, the area of town south of Pelican Creek and uphill (alpine) could support scattered dwellings.

¹ Two more were a mix of residential and industrial uses.

Housing: Goals, Objectives and Actions

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to lower construction costs for residential and other development.

Action: Investigate ways to make financing easier to obtain. *(Private sector/Research with Juneau Economic Development Commission/CBJ Housing staff/State DCRA/conversations with Gustavus Community Association and Tenakee Springs City Council)*

Action: Investigate cost sharing of a spring barge with construction materials as well as possibility of bulk purchasing with other Northern Southeast communities, businesses, and individuals. *(Private sector/Pelican Grocery store/conversations with Gusto Hardware/Don Able/Valley Lumber/Costco and others)*

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to develop more housing for residents, consistent with population and land use goals.

Action: Extend water and sewer infrastructure to Pelican Heights Subdivision. *(City of Pelican/PUD)*

Action: Evaluate feasibility and financial implications of tax incentives to encourage residential construction. *(City of Pelican)*

Action: Extend water, sewer and access south of Pelican Creek to City boundary and “uphill.” *(City of Pelican/PUD)*

GOAL: It is the goal of the City of Pelican to generally encourage a mix of residential and “neighborhood” commercial/light industrial land use. This will facilitate the ability of individual home owners in town to use their land to develop a small business to support themselves and diversify the economy.

Action: Revise the current Land Use Code to encourage more “mixed use” development in town. *(Pelican Planning Commission/City Council)*

10.0 Implementation

This Comprehensive Plan has been adopted by the Pelican City Council as a "policy document."

This Plan is the first comprehensive plan prepared for the City of Pelican. It is based upon the most current assessment of Pelican's economic condition, community character, demographics, land status and use, and capital infrastructure. Developed through the hard work of a diverse, volunteer steering committee -- with public involvement through a survey, town meetings and student project -- this Plan hopes to capture residents' aspirations for Pelican's future, in times that are bringing change to the community.

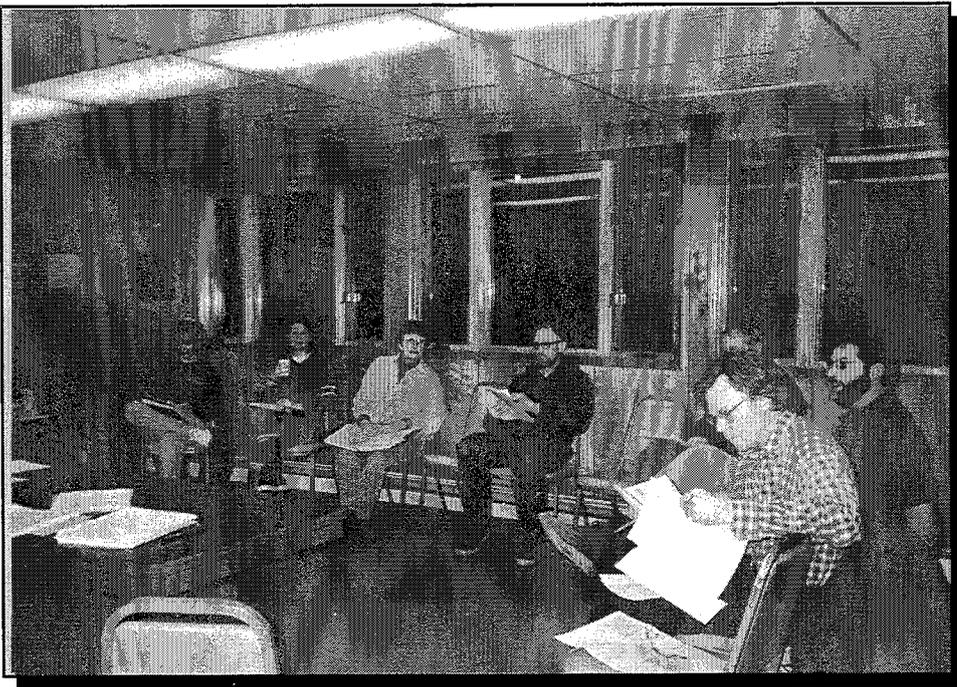
This Comprehensive Plan has been adopted by the Pelican City Council as a "policy document." The Plan is not "law" in and of itself, but will be implemented through a variety of legal, regulatory measures, such as the zoning code. However, steps that the City can take will not be enough to achieve the Plan's goals for Pelican. Many of the goals and actions outlined in the Plan can only be achieved through volunteer efforts on the part

of individuals, community groups and businesses in Pelican.

The Pelican Comprehensive Plan can be implemented by the City, and by Pelican residents, through use of a number of different "tools," which are described below.

Set a Course of Action and Accomplish Pelican's Priorities

The City Council, with public involvement, should develop a "Priority Action List" of the ten top priority short- and long-



Pelican residents Kim Andrews, Lindy Dickson, Gail Corbin, Tom Whitmarsh, (unidentified person), Carl Carlson and Glen Woods review plan during a Steering Committee meeting.

Steps that the City can take will not be enough to achieve the Plan's goals for Pelican. Many of the goals and actions outlined in the Plan can only be achieved through volunteer efforts on the part of individuals, community groups and businesses in Pelican.

term actions from the Plan that the community would like to achieve. A "work plan" should be developed for each action, that describes: (1) whether that action must be accomplished by government or the private sector, or a combined effort; (2) who will be involved in the project (find willing parties and set up a "team"); (3) a schedule for accomplishing the action; (4) what "tools" would be used to accomplish the action, such as City code changes, a State budget request, or private initiative; and (4) any financial implications for the City or other parties.

The Priority Action List should be reviewed by the Council every six months to evaluate progress on achieving the actions. Actions that have been accomplished should be deleted, and new actions added.

Use the Capital Improvements Program to Meet Pelican's Needs

The City's Capital Improvements Program (CIP) is a planning and budgeting program that outlines the timing, location, cost and financing for public facilities and improvements. The City should use the "Priority Action List," and the Goals, Objectives and Actions of the Comprehensive Plan to develop a multi-year CIP for Pelican. This multi-year list should be updated annually, as CIP projects are completed and the City's needs change. The multi-year CIP list should be shared with State Legislators representing the area as it is updated annually, and used as documentation for State funding, grants, and other financing tools.

Make Necessary Revisions to City Code and Zoning

Zoning and municipal land use regulations are the most common tools used to guide and control land use. Changes to the City of Pelican's zoning code, zoning map, and other regulations should be made to follow the preference and direction outlined in this Comprehensive Plan. The Land Use chapter of this Plan (Chapter 8) and the Future Growth Plan map include a number of recommendations that could be implemented by the City Council through zoning and regulation changes, including: encouraging more mixed use development in town, including home occupations; rezoning the breakwater

to allow additional industrial use; and providing clearer regulation of lodge development.

Use the Comprehensive Plan as Policy Guidance for City Actions and Approvals

The City Council and Planning Commission should review proposed development projects against the Plan's vision, goals and Future Growth Plan map to see that the project supports desired community growth and land use patterns. If the Council determines that projects are in compliance with City codes, yet do not meet the intent of the Comprehensive Plan, then changes to Municipal Code should be made to ensure that the Code is accurately implementing the Plan.

Encourage the Public to Get Involved in Achieving Pelican's Goals

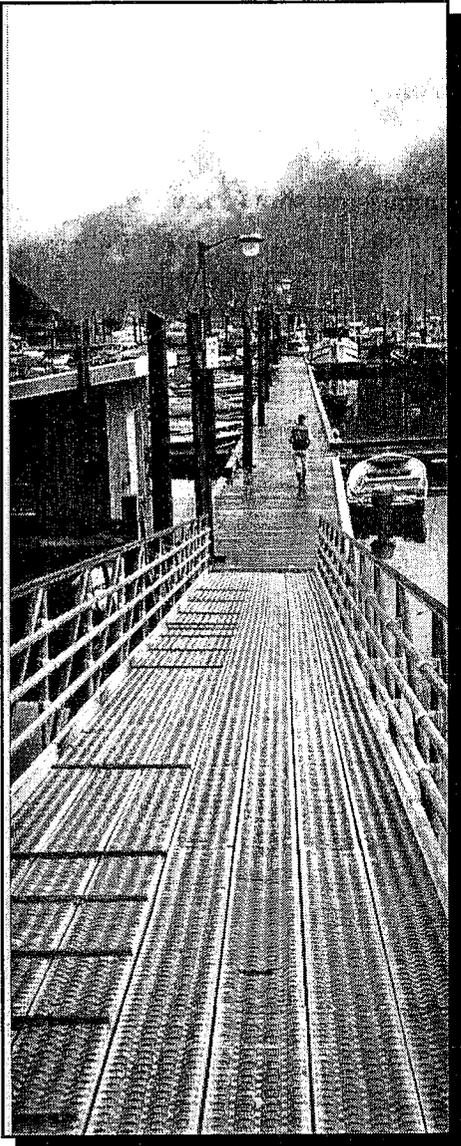
A town of Pelican's size and character relies on community involvement, volunteerism and enthusiasm to get things done. Many of the goals and actions included in this Plan can't be accomplished by City government alone. Members of the community will need to work with the City, or accomplish things as individuals or groups of citizens, to make the

strides that the community wants to make. To encourage people to get involved and help, the City needs to "get the word out" about the City's Plan, and what can be done to improve things for everyone in Pelican.



Pelican, Alaska, sits in Lisianski Inlet on Northwest Chichagof Is.

To do this, the City could:



- Invite the public to a town pot-luck to discuss the community's ten top-priority actions (the "Priority Action List") and how individuals and groups can help accomplish these priorities. Post posters promoting the Priority Action List and asking people to become involved.
- Publish user-friendly pamphlets laying out community goals for different topic areas to encourage non-regulatory compliance with community desires.
- Involve school students in achieving some of the community's goals.

Review and Revise the Comprehensive Plan Each Five to Ten Years

This Plan is based on economic trends, demographics, environmental conditions, and community attitudes and desires in the City of Pelican in 1997-98. These trends, conditions and community opinions will change with time, and the Plan will need to be reviewed and revised to reflect those changes. The Plan should be reviewed each five years. If major changes have not taken place in the City's economy, population, environment and community opinion regarding land use in that time, then a complete revision of the Plan may not be necessary. If major changes are noted in five years, a complete Plan revision would be warranted. In any event, the Plan should be reviewed and revised at least once every ten years.

Pelican Comprehensive Plan Appendices

- A Results of February 1998 Town Meeting “Vote” for Most Important Goals and Actions
- B Results of Student Survey, Graphs Prepared by Students
- C Results of Community Opinion Survey, summer 1997
- D Tables summarizing 1997 Community Opinions on the Economy and Development Projects
- E Raw data from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission on Pelican Commercial Catch

27

1891

1892

1893

1894

Appendix A

**Results of February 1998 Town Meeting
"Vote" for Most Important Goals and Actions**

Results of the February 1998 Town Meeting on draft Goals and Actions for the Pelican Comprehensive Plan

The Top 11 Vote-Getters

- 1) GOAL: Protect the area's subsistence economy: the resources harvested and the ability to harvest them. 4* + 20=24
- 2) GOAL: Diversify the economy so that Pelican's survival is not dependent on one industry or one employer. 6* + 14=20
- 3) GOAL: Generally encourage a mix of residential and "neighborhood" commercial/light industrial land use. This will facilitate the ability of individual home owners in town to use their land to develop a small business to support themselves and diversify the economy. 19
- 4) Action: Design the sludge disposal program pursued to handle the increased accumulation from additional 20-40 residential users and 1-5 new commercial/industrial users. (*City of Pelican*) 19
- 5) Action: To prepare for the end of the current landfill's life, identify and evaluate sites for a new community landfill. (*City of Pelican*) 18
- 6) GOAL: Pelican residents choose to live in Pelican primarily because they value the high quality of life. The attributes of Pelican that residents say contribute to the high quality of life include: the beauty of the pristine surroundings, the sense of freedom, time for family, lack of crime, a location that is "closest to the fish," lack of roads and cars, abundant outdoor recreation, and overall lifestyle. It is the goal of the City of Pelican and the community to help direct Pelican's future in a manner that:
 - retains and enhances the characteristics of Pelican that contribute to a high quality of life and its unique character;
 - preserves and protects the beauty and environmental health of the Pelican area;
 - protects and enhances the health, safety and well-being of all residents;
 - promotes and encourages a healthy economy that makes it possible for residents to live securely and comfortably in Pelican;
 - provides for continued commercial and subsistence use of fish and wildlife by Pelican residents; and
 - recognizes Pelican's unique history and culture as a fishing community 2* + 15=17

- 7) Action: Clean up, beautify and develop a pedestrian walkway on the east side of the Breakwater (facing Pelican Creek) for visitors to walk from the ferry (and small tour ship dock when built) into town. *(City of Pelican)* 17
- 8) GOAL: Maintain and improve the Pelican Creek hydroelectric source so that power can be obtained from this source rather than the more expensive and less environmentally sound diesel generation. 16
- 9) GOAL: Expand marine and air transportation opportunities. 8* + 7=15
- 10) GOAL: Sustain and improve the health, safety, education and well-being of Pelican residents by providing public services which improve the quality of life for all age groups, while maintaining a fiscally responsible City budget. 13
- 11) Action: Support efforts to keep Glacier Bay National Park open to subsistence and commercial fishing. *(City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood, individual fisherman)* .. 13

Pelican Comprehensive Plan February 22, 1998 Town Meeting Results

Priority Goals, Objectives and Actions (those that got at least 3 “votes”)

At the February 22, 1998, Town Meeting over 50 people “voted” for the Goals, Objectives and Actions steps they believe are most important.

The voting was done by giving each person 5 orange stickers to place next to their top 5 goals, 10 stickers to place next to their top 10 objective or action statements, and 1 “gold” sticker that could be placed on anything to indicate this was the single most important statement to that individual.

There were 28 goals, 27 objectives, and 130 actions, for a total of 185 statements, for individuals to choose among. They were grouped by 7 topic areas:

- The Economy ●Land Use ●City Services and Facilities
- Quality of Life ●Transportation ●Housing ●Utilities

The following 9 pages show the 55 goal, objective or action statements that got at least 3 “votes.”

The purpose of this exercise and report, is not to suggest that the goals, objective, or action statements that got 0 to 2 votes, should be dropped, but rather to emphasize the points that are most important to the residents that attended the Town Meeting.

After each goal, objective or action, the number of “votes” or stickers it got is shown. The asterisks(*) show how many of those votes were special “gold” sticker votes, indicating that to someone attending the meeting, this was the single most important statement of the 185 possible selections.

1.0 THE ECONOMY

A. TOP GOALS(with number of votes):

- GOAL: Protect the area's subsistence economy: the resources harvested and the ability to harvest them. 4* + 20=24
- GOAL: Diversify the economy so that Pelican's survival is not dependent on one industry or one employer. 6* + 14=20
- GOAL: Respect the importance of fishing to the local economy and preferred lifestyle. Maintain and expand fish-related sectors of the economy by enhancing the ability of residents to participate in local fisheries, ensuring fishing opportunities are maintained (commercial, subsistence, sport), and expanding both fish processing opportunities and businesses that support fishing. 12
- GOAL: Promote sustainable growth that will meet the community's current economic, social and environmental needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. 1* + 8=9
- GOAL: Ensure City revenues are sufficient to maintain and enhance basic services including emergency medical services, fire protection, the health clinic, harbor-boardwalk-road maintenance, and solid waste/sewage collection and disposal services for residents. 6
- GOAL: Support for tourism development in Pelican is mixed due to concerns that it could be out-of-scale (too large) for Pelican, and disrupt the social fabric and aesthetics of town. Pelican resident's define "appropriate tourism", and encourage visitor industry-related job growth, that involves/is:
- of a small scale, suitable to Pelican,
 - employs local residents,
 - involves/sells locally-made goods and products,
 - "gives something back" to the community in exchange for using local resources,
 - does not interfere with commercial or subsistence fishing activities,
 - focuses on the authentic (promotes thoughtful and probing questions about Pelican's history, daily living and surroundings),
 - makes interpretation and education a primary focus of the tourism product, ensures that any support facilities are architecturally and environmentally compatible with their surroundings, and
 - pays its own way for use of City services and infrastructure. 5

B. TOP OBJECTIVES(with number of votes):

- Objective: Encourage tourism-related development that emphasizes Pelican’s small-town character and qualities as the tourist attraction, rather than imposing a new type of character on the town (as has happened in other southeast Alaska communities). Encourage tourism businesses and programs designed for visitors who are interested in experiencing Pelican’s character, attributes and lifestyle (such as Elder Hostel, arts programs, natural history tours, visits living with “host families,” visitors who want to harvest resources with residents and participate in daily activities, tours related to the history of fishing in Pelican, etc.) 5

- Objective: Develop a Pelican Museum, Arts and Crafts Center, and other facilities that highlight the area’s natural and human history, the fishing and fish processing industries, local arts and crafts, and local culture. 4

C. TOP ACTIONS (with number of votes):

- Action: Clean up, beautify and develop a pedestrian walkway on the east side of the Breakwater (facing Pelican Creek) for visitors to walk from the ferry (and small tour ship dock when built) into town. (*City of Pelican*) 17

- Action: Support efforts to keep Glacier Bay National Park open to subsistence and commercial fishing.(*City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood, individual fisherman*) .. 13

- Action: Review the Land Use Code to determine if it or its implementation are creating obstacles to small business growth. (*City of Pelican*) 11

- Action: Look for “value-added” processing opportunities that don’t need a large market. These are opportunities that could be economic for individual fisherman (or a coop) to pursue but not for a plant like Pelican Seafoods. (*individual fisherman, assistance of ASMI/Juneau Economic Development Committee/state DCED-DCRA-ADF&G/Alaska Technology Foundation Grants*) 11

- Action: Do not spend the City’s \$400,000 Economic Disaster Relief fund until there is a clear plan so it’s use will not be perceived as frivolous or driven by special interests. Also hold onto it for the short term for a “safety net” while the City endures the large revenue decreases on the late 1990’s. (*City of Pelican*) 11

- Action: Make City land available for lease to facilitate development of a marine haul out facility; assist with permitting as appropriate. (*City of Pelican*) 1* + 5=6

The Economy continued....

- Action: Consider forming a fishing cooperative in Pelican (*individual fisherman*) 6
- Action: Support Pelican Seafood operations. (*individual fisherman, City of Pelican*) . . 5
- Action: Identify barriers to installing and using freezer vans locally. Look for creative solutions. (*individual fisherman, City of Pelican, Pelican Seafood*) 5
- Action: Evaluate the feasibility, costs and financing options for building and maintaining a dock in Pelican that caters to small tour ships, ferries, yachts etcetera (75-150 foot boats). Preferred location is off the Breakwater, just above or below the ferry dock. (*City of Pelican, assistance of state DCED/DCRA*) 4
- Action: Develop the infrastructure to take advantage of the structural changes that IFQs have created in the market. For example, improve the ability to handle and ship live products like shrimp, crab and rockfish on barges, fishing boats and shore-based plants by installing tanks with air circulation. (*individual fisherman, Pelican Seafood, assistance of ASMI/Juneau Economic Development Committee/state DCED-DCRA-ADF&G/ Alaska Technology Foundation Grants*) 3
- Action: Establish a Community Development Quota (CDQ) fish allocation in Southeast Alaska and obtain a CDQ for Pelican. (*City of Pelican/Pelican Seafoods/individual fisherman work with state legislators and state DCRA, DCED, DF&G*) 1* + 2=3
- Action: Focus on attracting “independent” visitors to Pelican, rather than those on cruise ship and other large “package” tours. (*PVA, Pelican Seafoods, private sector*) . . 3

2.0 LAND USE

A. TOP GOALS(with number of votes):

- GOAL: Generally encourage a mix of residential and “neighborhood” commercial/light industrial land use. This will facilitate the ability of individual home owners in town to use their land to develop a small business to support themselves and diversify the economy. 19
- GOAL: Provide recreation opportunities in town. 9
- GOAL: Plan for land use development within the City of Pelican to:
- (1) ensure that there is an adequate mix of land for commercial, industrial, residential, public use, and open space/recreational uses;
 - (2) protect the quality of life, unique character, historical integrity and environmental health of Pelican; and
 - (3) encourage appropriate economic development and diversification. 1* + 2=3

B. TOP OBJECTIVES(with number of votes):

- Objective: Involve the public in City discussions and decisions regarding land use planning. Keep citizens informed and educated on these issues and the ways in which they can become involved in decision-making. 4

C. TOP ACTIONS (with number of votes):

- Action: Review the City’s zoning code, and update if necessary to ensure that the code is not preventing small businesses from starting or thriving in Pelican
(*Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee; Planning Commission*) 11
- Action: Develop more recreational opportunities for youth, including a facility or use of portion of a city facility. (*City of Pelican, Pelican School District, private sector*) 10
- Action: Develop a pedestrian walking path along the east side of the breakwater to the community hall and boardwalk, and along the breakwater to its endpoint. Develop a viewing platform at the point with signage about the view and history of Pelican. (*City of Pelican, PVA*) 10

Land Use continued...

Action: Develop and improve recreational trails (Tsunami, to Sunnyside, to Phonograph).
(City of Pelican, private sector) 8

Action: Develop a public restroom, shower and laundry facility.
(City of Pelican, State) 5

Action: Review the City’s zoning code, and update if necessary to ensure that that new
businesses or economic ventures do not impact existing uses *(Comprehensive
Planning Steering Committee; Planning Commission)* 3* + 1=4

Action: Revise the current Land Use Code to encourage more “mixed use” development
in town. *(Pelican Planning Commission/City Council)* 4

3.0 CITY SERVICES & FACILITIES

A. TOP GOALS(with number of votes):

GOAL: Sustain and improve the health, safety, education and well-being of Pelican
residents by providing public services which improve the quality of life for all age
groups, while maintaining a fiscally responsible City budget. 13

B. TOP OBJECTIVES(with number of votes):

Objective: Provide basic public services to the community through a cost-effective and
efficient delivery system, including: fire protection, the health clinic, emergency
medical services, garbage service, harbor and boardwalk maintenance, a library,
recreational opportunities, a quality education, and necessary
City administration. 8

C. TOP ACTIONS (with number of votes):

Action: Develop a Fire Protection Plan that lists equipment needs. Obtain needed
equipment and maintain existing equipment. *(City of Pelican Fire Department,
LEPC)* 6

City Services & Facilities continued...

Action: Obtain a fire boat to allow response to boat and dock fires, and fires in Phonograph or Sunnyside. (*City of Pelican Fire Department, LEPC*) 5

4.0 QUALITY OF LIFE

A. TOP GOALS(with number of votes):

GOAL: Pelican residents choose to live in Pelican primarily because they value the high quality of life. The attributes of Pelican that residents say contribute to the high quality of life include: the beauty of the pristine surroundings, the sense of freedom, time for family, lack of crime, a location that is “closest to the fish,” lack of roads and cars, abundant outdoor recreation, and overall lifestyle.

It is the goal of the City of Pelican and the community to help direct Pelican’s future in a manner that:

- retains and enhances the characteristics of Pelican that contribute to a high quality of life and its unique character;
- preserves and protects the beauty and environmental health of the Pelican area;
- protects and enhances the health, safety and well-being of all residents;
- promotes and encourages a healthy economy that makes it possible for residents to live securely and comfortably in Pelican;
- provides for continued commercial and subsistence use of fish and wildlife by Pelican residents; and
- recognizes Pelican’s unique history and culture as a fishing community. 2* + 15=17

5.0 TRANSPORTATION

A. TOP GOALS(with number of votes):

GOAL: Expand marine and air transportation opportunities. 8* + 7=15

B. TOP ACTIONS (with number of votes):

Action: Support the concept of regular state or private sector “feeder” ferries which serve a regular “mainline” service. *(City of Pelican)* 11

Action: Build a separate airplane float in Pelican because the current float is too small and too heavily trafficked. Talk with Pilots when evaluating new sites. Many believe behind the islands would be a better location due to better wind and wave protection.*(City of Pelican, State DOTPF, FAA)* 9

6.0 HOUSING

A. TOP ACTIONS (with number of votes):

Action: Investigate ways to make financing easier to obtain. *(Private sector/research with Juneau Economic Development Commission/CBJ Housing staff/State DCRA/conversations with Gustavus Community Association and Tenakee Springs City Council)* 3

Action: Investigate cost sharing of a spring barge with construction materials as well as possibility of bulk purchasing with other Northern Southeast communities, businesses, and individuals. *(Private sector/Pelican Grocery store/conversations with Gusto Hardware/Don Abel/Valley Lumber/Costco and others)* 3

7.0 UTILITIES

A. TOP GOALS(with number of votes):

- GOAL: Maintain and improve the Pelican Creek hydroelectric source so that power can be obtained from this source rather than the more expensive and less environmentally sound diesel generation. 16
- GOAL: Implement an environmentally sound sludge disposal program designed to handle current volume and future growth. 2* + 6=8
- GOAL: Continue to operate and maintain the landfill in the current “exemplary” and clean manner. 2* + 5=7
- GOAL: Keep drinking water rates low. 1* + 2=3

B. TOP ACTIONS (with number of votes):

- Action: Design the sludge disposal program pursued to handle the increased accumulation from additional 20-40 residential users and 1-5 new commercial/industrial users. (*City of Pelican*) 19
- Action: To prepare for the end of the current landfill’s life, identify and evaluate sites for a new community landfill. (*City of Pelican*) 18
- Action: Fix the drinking water distribution and treatment system to provide a stable, long-term drinking water source that can meet SWTR rules. (*PUD/City of Pelican/ADEC/EPA*) 9
- Action: Identify a mechanism to dispose of sludge on a long-term basis. (*City of Pelican*) 7
- Action: Separate the drinking water stream from the non-drinking water stream to reduce the water volume that must be treated; upgrade the drinking water distribution system. (*PUD/City of Pelican*) 6
- Action: Investigate alternatives to increase the supply of electrical power including raising the level of the dam, wind power, and photo-voltaics. (*PUD/City of Pelican/others*) 4

- Action: Contact the Tenakee Fire Dept, which runs the Tenakee recycling program; SAGA , which runs the Juneau program, to investigate how they are running an affordable programs. Contact the City of Haines and Juneau's Friends of Recycling to investigate use of crushed glass products. Contact ADEC for recycling information, programs and economics. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)* 4

- Action: Investigate teaming up with other small communities to share costs on a recycling run for a barge. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)* 4

- Action: Begin regular collection of glass, aluminum cans, tin, and #1 plastic bottles. *(City of Pelican Public Works/Recycling Committee)* 3

Appendix B

Results of Student Survey



Pelican Youth- Confidential Opinion Survey

Results

INFORMAL SURVEY RESULTS:

“Rate your quality of life in Pelican, with 0 being the lowest and 10 the highest.”

Adults are more satisfied with their Quality of Life in Pelican than are High School and Middle School students.

Adults rated quality of life in Pelican highest, with 64% saying it was very high (8-10) and 33% saying it was high (5-7). High school students were less favorable, with 66% rating Pelican’s quality of life high (5-7) and 33% low (3-4). Middle school students had a big range of responses, from very high (14%), to high (43%), low (28%) and very low (14%).

DATA:

Quality of Life Rating	Adults (% of respondents)	High school (% of respondents)	Middle school (% of respondents)
8-10 (highest)	64	0	14
5-7**	33	66	43
3-4	3	33	28
0-2 (lowest)	0	0	14

*** note that students were concerned with the “lumping” of responses of “5” into the category “5-7”, because they stated that a “5” was just average, and lumping it in with “5-7” made it seem rosier than their true picture.*

WRITTEN SURVEY RESULTS:

1. **When you think about your future, would you like to stay in or return to (after some time away) Pelican to work, live, or raise a family? AND**
2. **Why would you, or would you not, stay or return to Pelican?**

Four of the 15 students who responded to the survey (26%) would probably like to stay in or return to Pelican to work, live or raise a family. These students were uncertain about whether there would be job opportunities in Pelican, but wanted to stay (or return) because they loved the community, the “peace,” the lack of crime and pollution, and the family and friends in town.

Four students (27%) would probably, or definitely, live in another city as an adult. These students said there would be no opportunities to have the career that they want in Pelican; no opportunities but fishing.

The largest number of students (46%) were uncertain about what their future would bring. No students were certain that they would stay in Pelican as an adult.

DATA:	Yes	0	
	Probably Yes	4	(26%)
	Probably Not	3	(20%)
	Definitely Not	1	(7%)
	I Don't Know	5	(33%)
	No Answer	2	(13%)

3. **If your wishes and desires come true, how will you be earning money to support yourself when you are in your mid-20's?**

Middle School students were more likely than High School students to have an idea about what career or job they would like to do in the future.

About half of all students (7 of 15, or 47%) had no idea what job they would have in their mid-20's. Of these 7 students, 5 were High School students and 2 were Middle School students.

The other 8 students (53%) had a variety of different career ideas. Of these 8 students, 6 were Middle School students, 1 was a High School student, and 1 didn't say which grade they were in. Three students (20% of all who responded) mentioned an interest in careers involving computer software development, especially games and software that appeals to youth. Other career ideas involved animal care, modeling, football and teaching.

4. What are one or two things about Pelican that you wish were different?

Students wish there were more things for kids to do in their free time (44%), and that there were more different people to meet in town (22%).

DATA:

There were 18 responses, including:

Better recreation opportunities for kids (pool, teen center, auto shop, mall)	8	(44%)
More kids, more people in town	4	(22%)
More job opportunities	2	(11%)
Less attention from other people	2	(11%)
Better school	1	(6%)
Cheaper Internet access	1	(6%)

5. What are the one or two things you like most about Pelican?

Students like that Pelican is a close community where everybody knows each other (35%), and they like the natural environment (35%).

DATA:

There were 17 responses, including:

Close community, people know each other	6	(35%)
Natural environment	6	(35%)
Recreation opportunities	2	(12%)
Safe town	2	(12%)
Close to fishing	1	(6%)

6. If you received a big grant of money to build or do something for the community of Pelican, what would you do or build, and why?

Most students suggest building recreational facilities for kids (83%), with greatest interest in a teen center or a swimming pool. Other suggestions included ways to make Pelican less isolated (11%), or increasing Pelican's population (6%).

DATA:

There were 18 suggestions, including:

Recreation facilities for kids	15	(83%)
Teen center	(6)	
Pool	(5)	
Theater	(1)	
Trails	(1)	
Rentals	(1)	
(boats, jet skis, etc)		
Better access	2	(11%)
Internet	(1)	
Road	(1)	
Build something to bring more people to town	1	(6%)

7. What is your grade?

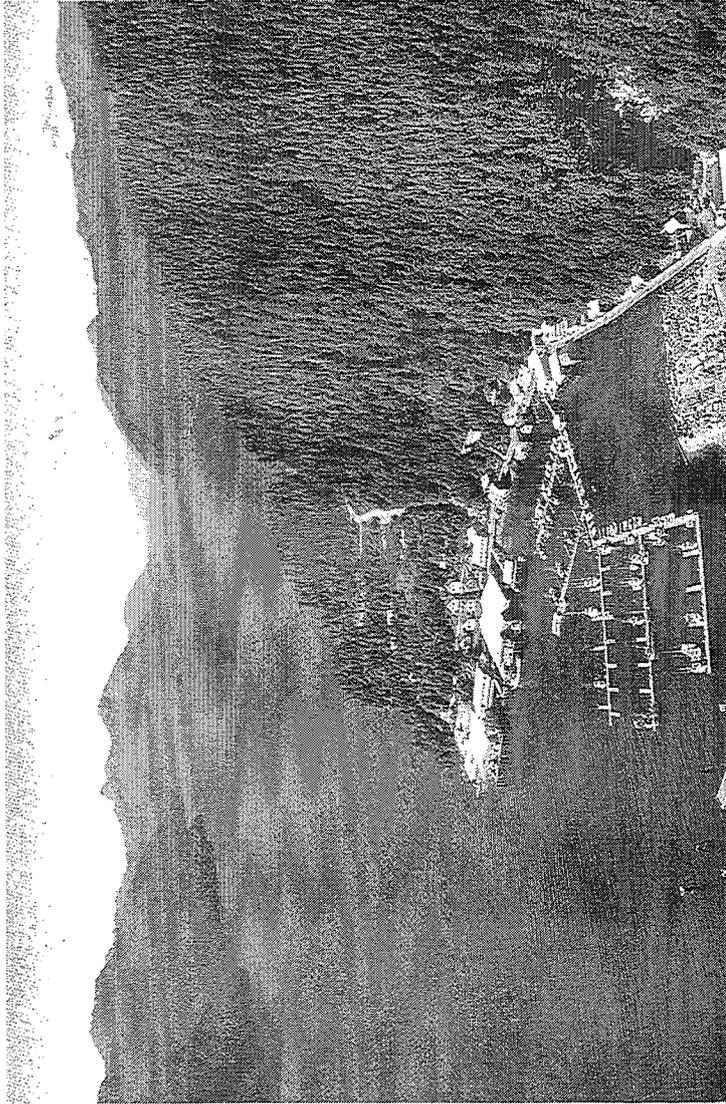
Middle School	8	(53%)
High School	6	(40%)
No Answer	1	(7%)

Appendix C

**Results of Community Opinion Survey
summer 1997**

City of Pelican

Public Opinion Survey



McDowell Group, Inc.
P. O. Box 21009
416 Harris, Suite #301
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-6126

and

Sheinberg Associates
204 No. Franklin Street, Suite #1
Juneau, Alaska 99801
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September 1997

City of Pelican

Public Opinion Survey



P. O. Box 21009
416 Harris, Suite #301
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and



204 No. Franklin Street, Suite #1
Juneau, Alaska 99801
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September 1997

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Section I, Introduction and Executive Summary

Introduction

The City of Pelican contracted with Sheinberg Associates to conduct a household survey as part of the program to develop a Comprehensive Plan. The household survey gave all residents, both full year and part year, the opportunity to voice opinions pertaining to economic, social and environmental issues affecting Pelican. Further, the survey was designed to generate information about city services, taxation and the possible annexation of Sunnyside and Phonograph.

For the survey portion of the project Sheinberg Associates contracted with the McDowell Group, a Juneau marketing, economic, and survey research firm in Juneau, to review methodology and survey design and to report survey results. The McDowell Group has operated in Southeast Alaska for over 25 years and has conducted over 60 major survey projects statewide for various State and local government cities and agencies, private businesses and ANCSA corporations.

Executive Summary

The majority of surveys were returned by long term residents of the Pelican who own property in the area. Two-thirds (67%) of the surveys were completed by residents who have resided in the Pelican area for six or more years. In addition to long-term residency, most indicate they live at least three-quarters of the year in the Pelican area. Most plan to stay for at least another ten years.

Compared to a year ago, just over one-quarter of those who responded say Pelican's overall well-being is better, over half say it is the same, and less than one-quarter say it is worse than it was a year ago.

The Pelican economy is fueled by seasonal and part time jobs. Only about one-quarter of those responding to the survey work one full time job all year round. A little less than half of Pelican's residents work one or more part-time jobs - some work part-time jobs for all of the year, others for only part of the year. Five percent don't work at all while nine percent are homemakers. Just under half of those interviewed call a commercial-fishing related job (fishing or processing) their primary occupation.

Employment in the retail sale of goods or services makes up the next largest group employed (12%) while those employed in government (including education) account for 10% of the Pelican area employment. The average annual household income in 1996 for Pelican area residents was \$45,100. For those who own property, the average household income was \$53,600.

Subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering are important to Pelican area households. More than one in four households relies upon subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for over half of their family's food. Another quarter rely upon subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for at least one-quarter to half of their household food.

Residents of the Pelican area rate their Quality of Life very high. On a scale of 1 = low to 10 = high, two-thirds (64%) of those interviewed rate their quality of life in Pelican as "high - 8, 9 or 10," while another quarter (26%) of the population rate it "moderately high - 6 or 7". Conditions which are rated highest and add most to the quality of life for Pelican residents are the natural beauty and surroundings of the area.

Half of the community would like to see increases in Pelican's population during all or part of the year. Over two-thirds (65%) of the area's residents agree or strongly agree that "Pelican needs sustainable growth to meet current community needs (economic, social and environmental) without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs". A majority also agree that, "a community priority must be to stabilize the local economy". About one-quarter of respondents disagree with these statements.

Area residents give their highest support to development projects which strengthen the fishing fleet and related business. Three-quarter of those responding to the survey would like to see the current level of commercial fishing and fish processing activity increase, while one-quarter say it should remain the same. Expanding businesses to service the fishing fleet (such as marine repair, carpentry and electronics) receives the most support of any economic diversification project from area residents. Development of value-added fish processing in Pelican also generates area wide support as do other fishing-related development projects such as construction of a hoist for off/on-loading commercial fishing gear and a boat haul-out. However, paying additional taxes or user fees to fund these fishing-related development projects is not supported by most residents. Only one in six (15%) indicate they would be willing to pay additional taxes or user fees for these projects.

Other economic diversification projects favored by Pelican residents include expanding ferry service, developing and marketing an arts and crafts collective, and developing a museum, and hosting education/art/music events that bring visitors to town. Extending the water and sewer service to the 20 lots at Pelican Heights and developing a short walking trail by Pelican Creek are other development issues rated favorably by area residents are. Again though, only about one in ten are willing to pay taxes or user fees to pursue any of these projects.

Tourism-related activity/development geared to support locally-owned businesses and resident employment also has favorable community support. Tourism-related activity/development options that those surveyed do not support are marketing Pelican as a destination for large (1,200 - 2,000 passenger) cruise ships, establishing a fund to pay for tourism planning and marketing, growth in the sport/charter hunting business, and development of an RV campground. Again, as with other development options for the Pelican area, those surveyed do not support additional taxes or user fees to fund tourism-related activities or development.

As far as City services are concerned, Pelican area residents feel it is most important for the City of Pelican to support the fire department, health clinic, garbage pick-up, harbor maintenance, and boardwalk maintenance. About one-quarter of residents favor increased taxes and user fees to continue or improve a health clinic (28%) and garbage pick up service (25%). In addition, if it will not be a financial burden on the City, the majority support annexing Sunnyside and Phonograph.

The community is fairly split with regard to how flexible area zoning is and needs to be. Over half of those responding indicate they believe there is no need for more flexibility in Pelican area zoning while just under half believe there should be more flexibility in zoning. Detailed reasons are listed in Part Three of this report. About half of those surveyed feel Bed and Breakfast businesses should be allowed in residential areas, but only after a site-specific planning commission review specifying conditions to reduce impacts on neighbors. Residents overwhelmingly feel RVs and travel trailers (mobile units not sitting on a foundation and having skirting) should not be allowed in residential areas of Pelican. People are split about whether lots in Pelican Heights should be made available now or after water and sewer are extended.

The majority of respondents support developing and enforcing "junk" laws in town.

Four in ten residents expressed concern that Pelican is not a good place to do business, while one-quarter believe it is. Concerns and ideas regarding encouraging business in Pelican are listed in Section IV of this report.

The majority feel communication patterns among parties in town has room for improvement.

One-third of the respondents believe that the level of City support for business and economic development is not enough and one-quarter think it is about right. Interestingly, one-quarter of respondents chose not to give an opinion on this issue.

Section II discusses survey methodology and distribution of response. Survey responses are summarized in Section III of this report by major community issue. In Section IV, detailed survey responses are listed for each of the 46 survey questions.

Section II, Summary of Methodology and Survey Distribution

Methodology

In order to obtain a reliable data base of community opinion for the numerous issues facing the City of Pelican, a methodology was designed to provide statistically reliable survey information which would be representative of area residents. Specific points pertaining to this methodology are described below.

Survey Design

Sheinberg Associates worked with the Pelican City Council and Planning Commission to design the household survey questions. Several versions of draft survey questions were reviewed and considered prior to developing the final questionnaire. At one review meeting participants included representation from the Pelican School Board, local business owners and other residents. The McDowell Group reviewed the final questions to ensure the wording and format would be clear to all survey respondents.

Survey Distribution

Surveys were distributed to all households in the Pelican area, including residents out to and including Sunnyside and Phonograph. Surveys were also available for pick-up at the City Hall. All property owners who reside outside the Pelican area received surveys by mail. With both mail-out and over-the-counter surveys available, property owners and residents alike had the opportunity to participate in the survey (or to replace lost surveys).

Administering the Survey

All surveys were completed individually by respondents, though the survey supervisor (Ms. Billie Morgan), in Pelican was prepared to conduct surveys face-to-face or over the telephone. Of course, respondents could refuse to answer any question in the survey, or series of questions. Residents who did not return surveys were canvassed door-to-door by the survey supervisor.

Survey Check-In Procedures

In order to provide for the valid accounting of surveys, a detailed check-in procedure and "check-in" list were developed which prohibited any survey respondent from completing multiple surveys. The "check-in" list was completed by either the survey supervisor the Pelican City Clerk or Sheinberg Associates. The survey check-in list included columns to list the date, name of respondent, address (both mailing and physical), a contact telephone number, and a map to locate and "tag" the property/household that the respondent owned or rented. Upon completing the check-in list, a code number was assigned to each survey corresponding to the respondent's name on the check-in list. All surveys were reviewed for completeness and blank question responses were coded with a "9" in red ink at that time indicating non-response.

It is important to note that each returned survey remains completely anonymous. No individual identifiers (name, address, phone, etc.) were recorded on the surveys. The code number handwritten on each survey after it was returned is used only to identify who completed the survey (so follow-up calls could be made) and again to insure that no one returned more than one survey.

Survey Data Processing

All completed surveys were reviewed and forwarded to the McDowell Group for final coding instructions and forwarding to the data processing firm of MR DATA in Seattle. Data processing generated very detailed results including the subgroup analysis and cross-tabulation reported in the following section.

Community Distribution of Sample

Upon completion of the survey gathering, an analysis of the estimated number of dwelling units in the area was compared to the number of surveys returned. The table below shows the percent of surveys completed in each area of town:

Area	Survey Return Percent
Pelican City	79%
Sunnyside	90%
Phonograph to town boundary	38%
Areawide Average	73%

The survey instrument, although lengthy in design did not appear to discourage participation.

Note: The Pelican community survey obtained a 73% return rate. This high return rate is excellent and should provide accurate indicators for purposes of determining community opinion on all issues presented in the survey.

The majority of surveys were returned by long term residents of Pelican who own property in the area. Two-thirds (67%) of the surveys were completed by respondents who have resided in the Pelican area for six or more years. Further, six of every ten (62%) surveys were completed by persons who own property in the Pelican area.

Section III, Survey Summary

Profile of Residents

The majority of survey respondents are long term residents of the "Pelican Area" - this includes Phonograph and Sunnyside. In addition to long-term residency, most indicate they live three-quarters of the year in the Pelican area and the majority are property owners.

- Over two-thirds (67%) have lived in the Pelican area for five years or longer. Of this group half (51%) have resided in the Pelican area for over 10 years. Another one in six (16%) say they have lived in the area for over five years.
- Of those who indicate they have lived in the Pelican area for more than 10 years, 77% reside in the community more than three-quarters of the year.
- Nearly two-thirds (62%) of survey respondents own property in the Pelican area. Of those who own property in the Pelican area, 68% reside in the community more than three-quarters of the year.

Most residents plan to stay for another ten years.

- Three-quarters (76%) of those surveyed indicate they plan to stay in the Pelican area another 10 years. Others (8%) say they will stay in the community for at least 6 to 10 years. Based upon survey results, 15% of the area population could move within the next five years. One in three (35%) residents say they lived in Pelican, then left the area, and chose later to return.
- The primary reasons people return to Pelican are for the scenery and beauty of the community, the lifestyle, the (non-commercial) hunting and fishing opportunities and the fact that it is home.

Subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering are important to Pelican area households.

- More than one in four households (27%) rely upon subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for over half of their family's food. Another quarter of Pelican households (28%) say they rely upon subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for at least one-quarter to half of their household food.

Housing and Lifestyle

- Those surveyed typically live in a single family home that they own. Three-quarters (75%) of Pelican area residents say they reside in a single family stick-built home. Another one in eleven (9%) live in the building which also houses their business.
- The majority of survey respondents own their homes. Nearly two-thirds (60%) own or are buying their homes, while another one in five (22%) rent or lease.

Conditions which are rated highest and add most to the quality of life for Pelican residents are the natural beauty and surroundings of the area.

- Residents of the Pelican area rate their overall Quality of Life very high. On a scale of 1 = low to 10 = high, two-thirds (64%) of those surveyed rate their quality of life in Pelican as "high - 8, 9 or 10," while another quarter (26%) of the population rate it "moderately high - 6 or 7."
- Having time for family, the lack of crime, and the overall lifestyle afforded residents are also very important. These qualities were given a rating of 4.6 for importance to quality of life.

- The surroundings, nature and landscape around Pelican rates highest among residents as they define their quality of life. These qualities were given a 4.7 (on a scale of 1 = not at all important to 5 = very important).

Community Attitudes - Growth and Community Development

Half (51%) of the community would like to see increases in Pelican's population during all or part of the year.

- Community-wide, over one-third (36%) of survey respondents would like to see additional year round residents move to the Pelican area. There are 8% who would like to see more summer residents and another 7% say more winter residents are needed.
- Community-wide, keeping the Pelican area population the same is the desire of more than one-third (39%) of those surveyed.
- Looking only at the responses of those that live within the Pelican city limits, there is more support for increases in area population - 60% would like more residents for all or part of the year. This includes 10% desiring more summer only residents and 8% that would like to see more winter residents.
- Over two-thirds (65%) of area residents agree or strongly agree that Pelican needs sustainable growth to meet current community needs (economic, social and environmental) without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. One-quarter (23%) disagree or strongly disagree that sustainable growth is needed.

- A majority (67%) also agree or strongly agree that "a community priority must be to stabilize the local economy." About one-quarter (22%) of those surveyed disagree or strongly disagree with this statement.

Economic Development/Diversification

Area residents support development projects which strengthen the fishing fleet and related business. Expanding ferry service, developing and marketing an arts and crafts collective and a museum also receive support. However, only about one in ten are willing to pay taxes or user fees to pursue these projects.

- On a scale of 1 = Strongly Oppose, 3 = Neutral and 5 = Strongly Favor, expanding businesses to service the fishing fleet (such as marine repair, carpentry and electronics) receives the most support from area residents (3.9).
- Development of value-added fish processing in Pelican also generates area wide support (3.8) as do other fishing-related development projects such as construction of a hoist for off/on-loading commercial fishing gear and a boat haul-out (both at 3.4).
- Payment of additional taxes or user fees to fund these economic development options is not a favorable alternative for most residents. Only one in six (15%) indicate they would pay additional taxes or user fees for commercial fisheries related projects.
- Three-quarters (74%) of those responding to the survey would like to see the current level of commercial fishing and fish processing activity increase, another quarter (24%) say it should remain the same.

- On the scale of 1 = Strongly Oppose, 3 = Neutral, and 5 = Strongly Favor, survey respondents are most likely to favor diversifying the economy by expanding ferry service (3.7), developing and marketing an arts and crafts collective (3.6), developing a Pelican Museum that highlights the fishing industry and community history (3.6), and hosting education/art/music events that bring visitors to town (3.6).
- Other development issues rated favorably by area residents are: extending the water and sewer service to the 20 lots at Pelican Heights and developing a short walking trail by Pelican Creek (both at 3.4).
- However, when asked which economic diversification should receive support from the community through taxes or user fees, only slightly more than one in ten of those surveyed indicate they will favor increased taxes or user fees to fund any of these projects. Extending sewer and water to the 20 lots at Pelican Heights gets approval for tax or user fee support from 12%. Some 11% indicate they'd support increased taxes or user fees to develop an airstrip, expand ferry services, or develop a museum.

The majority of Pelican area residents favor tourism development which does not impair the commercial fishing fleet activities and also benefits local businesses and local employment.

- On a scale of 1 = Strongly Oppose, 3 = Neutral, and 5 = Strongly Favor, those surveyed favor tourism-related activity which does not exclude access of the commercial fishing fleet to the harbor, boat stalls and other infrastructure it needs (4.2).
- Tourism-related activity/development geared to support locally-owned businesses and resident employment also has favorable community support (3.9).

Tourism-related activity/development options not supported by the community are: marketing Pelican as a destination for large (1,200 - 2,000 passenger) cruise ships (1.8), establishing a fund to pay for tourism planning and marketing (2.6), sport/charter hunting business growth (2.2), and development of an RV campground (2.1).

- Again, as with other development options for the Pelican area, those surveyed do not support additional taxes or user fees to fund tourism-related activities or development.
- Nearly three-quarter (70%) of residents indicate they would like to see a limit on the number of rooms or the size of lodges in the Pelican area.
- Of those who feel there should be limitations imposed on lodges, three-quarter (73%) indicate these restrictions should apply everywhere in the community. Another quarter (24%) believe limits should be placed only on those lodges located within the Pelican City limits.

City Services

Pelican area residents feel it is most important for the City of Pelican to support the fire department, health clinic, garbage pick-up, harbor maintenance, and boardwalk maintenance.

- On a scale of 1 = Not at all Important, 3 = Neutral, and 5 = Very Important, the city services rating highest in importance are: fire department (4.5), which equates to nine in ten residents indicating it is important for the city to support this service. Other services which also rate important at 4.4 are: health clinic, garbage pick-up, harbor maintenance, and boardwalk maintenance.

- Other services receiving high community support are: EMS (emergency medical services) (4.1), library (4.0), and Search and Rescue (3.8). These ratings are the equivalent of eight in ten residents indicating it is important for the city to support these services.
- Over one-quarter (28%) of survey respondents favor increased taxes and user fees to continue or improve a health clinic and garbage pick up service (25%).
- One in five (at least 20%) would support taxes or user fees for city services associated with the fire department, boardwalk and harbor maintenance, library and EMS.

Boundaries, Land Use and Zoning Issues

If it will not be a financial burden on the City, the majority support annexing Sunnyside and Phonograph

- Nearly two-thirds (61%) of survey respondents support enlarging the city boundary out to (and including) Sunnyside and Phonograph if the financial implications are not negative. Long time residents and those who plan to stay in Pelican for more than six years are more likely to support annexation.
- Of those who responded and live in Sunnyside and Phonograph, 57% oppose being included within the Pelican City Limits.
- About four in ten (39%) of those surveyed feel the City should designate more land for residential use. One-third (35%) respond negatively, while one in four (26%) indicate they are undecided whether the City should designate additional land for residential use.
- Similarly, four in ten (40%) support designating more land for commercial use. Nearly one-third (31%) oppose this and another 29% are undecided.

- About half of the community (48%) say they are in favor of the City designating more land for industrial use. Just over one quarter (28%) say no and another quarter (24%) are undecided about designating more land for industrial use.
- Phonograph/Sunnyside respondents are twice as likely to oppose the city designating more land for commercial or industrial use.
- Six of ten (59%) respondents indicate they believe there is no need for more flexibility in Pelican zoning. Four in ten (41%) believe there should be more flexibility in zoning. (The reasons why people believe there should or should not be more flexibility in zoning are listed in the next section of this report, under question 32A.)
- About half (48%) of those surveyed feel Bed and Breakfast (B&B) businesses should be allowed in residential areas, but only after a site-specific planning commission review specifying conditions to reduce impacts on neighbors. Another (44%) say B&Bs should be allowed everywhere and 5% of residents indicate B&Bs should only be allowed in commercial areas only.
- Survey respondents overwhelmingly feel RVs and travel trailers (mobile units not sitting on a foundation and having skirting) should not be allowed in residential areas of Pelican. Eight in ten (83%) residents oppose this type of housing.

Other Community Issues

There is concern about the threat from landslides. People are split about whether lots in Pelican Heights should be made available now or after water and sewer are extended. The majority support developing and enforcing "junk" laws.

- Three-quarter (75%) of those responding to the survey perceive a hazard exists from landslides and falling trees off the mountain behind town.
- Just over one-third (37%) of area residents want the City to make lots available now in the Pelican Heights area and another one-third (36%) favor holding off availability until water and sewer are extended. One in four (27%) are undecided about this issue.
- More than half (56%) of those surveyed support developing and enforcing a local ordinance to prohibit junked equipment and machinery on lots. Over one-quarter (28%) would oppose this ordinance.
- Consumption of alcohol in public places should not be prohibited according to 56% of survey respondents. Over one quarter (27%) feel public consumption of alcohol should be prohibited.

Community Well Being, Business and Communication Issues

- Four in ten survey respondents express concern that Pelican is not a good place to do business while one-quarter believe it is. The majority feel communication patterns among parties in town has room for improvement. One-third believe that the City gives too little support to business and economic development, while one-quarter think city support is about right and another one-quarter chose not to give an opinion.*
- Four of ten (40%) respondents do not feel Pelican is a good place to do business. One quarter (27%) say "yes it is." (The reasons why people believe Pelican is or is not a good place to do business are listed in the next section of this report, under question 41A.)

- About one-third (35%) of those surveyed believe the level of support by the City of Pelican for business and economic development programs is "too little," while just over a quarter (27%) feel it is "just about right" and 12% think it is "too much." Interestingly, one-quarter (26%) of survey respondents chose not to give an opinion. Looking at the results from those that live within the Pelican City limits only, 44% find the level of support as "too little".
- In terms of general community well-being, most of those surveyed (55%) believe that compared to a year ago, Pelican is doing "about the same". Slightly more than one quarter (26%) of those surveyed feel Pelican is doing "better" compared to a year ago. One in five (19%) of those responding indicate they feel Pelican is doing "worse" than a year ago. Property owners and those who have lived in the area for more than six years were more likely to feel Pelican is doing "worse" (26% and 23% respectively saying "worse").
- The majority (68%) of Pelican area residents agree the City, Pelican City Schools and Pelican Seafoods need to communicate more and work together better. One quarter (24%) on residents indicate they "think things are fine now".
- Over half (57%) of the community believes residents need to have more respect for differences of opinion. Others, (18%) say differences of opinion are handled well in Pelican.
- The average annual household income in 1996 for Pelican area residents was \$45,100. For those who own property, the average household income was \$53,600.

Section IV, Survey Results

How to Read and Interpret Survey Results

This section summarizes the responses to each of the 46 questions in the community public opinion survey. Survey responses are given for all survey respondents (column one), and are also reported as three separate sub-groups in order to provide more detailed information for analysis of community opinions and trends.

Responses for "All Survey Respondents"

The responses to all 131 returned surveys are provided in the following format: adjacent to each question the first column reports responses from "All Survey Respondents" who completed surveys. For example, the information regarding the gender of survey respondents in question #1 indicates that 54% of "all survey respondents" are male and 46% are female.

Responses for "Sub-Groups"

Survey responses are also presented for three separate "sub-groups" of respondents:

- Sub-group 1.** Area of residence (Pelican, Phonograph/Sunnyside, or other).
- Sub-group 2.** Property owners vs. Non-property owners.
- Sub-group 3.** Respondents with varying perceptions regarding community well-being - those who considered Pelican to be "better", "the same" or worse" than one year ago.

To interpret subgroup information, the charts should be read as follows; "Area of Residence" sub-group, question #1 - gender of survey respondents:

OF THOSE survey respondents who reside in Pelican, 57% are male and 43% are female.

Similarly, the results to question #1 regarding gender, for the "Perception of Community Well-Being" subgroup should be read:

OF THOSE who believe that compared to a year ago the Pelican area is "better", 62% are male and 38% are female.

All data are reported as percentages of the total number of responses for the group or subgroup being analyzed. Unless noted, adding up the percentages in each column will sum to 100%. All percentage totals are read from top to bottom of each column (not across).

1. Gender	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence Phonography			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
Male	54%	57%	45%	60%	49%	62%	62%	53%	48%
Female	46%	43%	55%	40%	51%	38%	38%	47%	52%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Demographic Information

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Phonography/Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
1. Gender									
Male	54%	57%	45%	60%	49%	62%	53%	48%	
Female	46%	43%	55%	40%	51%	38%	47%	52%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
2. What is your age?									
18-24	10%	8%	10%	30%	4%	12%	10%	8%	
25-34	15	17	16	-	9	12	17	16	
35-44	28	31	23	10	30	24	28	32	
45-54	27	26	32	20	33	35	23	28	
55-64	12	9	13	30	14	11	11	12	
65 and over (Average age of respondents is 44.3 years.)	8	9	6	10	11	6	11	4	
3. Please describe your employment in Pelican:									
work one job all year	26%	31%	16%	10%	29%	32%	20%	35%	
work several jobs part year	16	15	19	20	13	15	18	13	
work one job part year	16	16	19	-	9	18	18	4	
work several jobs all year	13	14	10	10	13	12	14	9	
homemaker	9	9	10	-	13	12	7	9	
do not work	5	2	6	30	6	6	6	4	
Other	20	16	26	40	24	12	20	35	

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Property Owner?
Yes No

Area of Residence
Pelican Sunnyside Other

All Survey
Respondents

4. *What is your primary employment in Pelican?*

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
commercial fishing	35%	32%	41%	44%	37%	31%	36%	31%	42%
other employment status	14	14	11	22	13	14	9	16	13
fish processing	11	14	7	-	8	16	15	10	8
homemaker	6	7	7	-	9	2	12	4	4
retail sales/store (food-fuel-supplies)	6	8	-	-	5	6	9	3	8
not employed/retired	6	3	4	33	5	6	6	6	4
school district	5	6	4	-	5	4	3	4	8
repair/building/construction	4	5	4	-	1	8	-	7	-
local government	3	3	4	-	4	2	3	3	4
subsistence	3	1	11	-	5	-	-	6	-
charters	3	3	4	-	1	6	6	3	-
restaurant business	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	-
lodging	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	4
federal government	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
state government	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
One person	23%	23%	23%	20%	13%	40%	33%	19%	20%
Two People	33	33	32	40	40	21	24	38	32
Three People	19	19	16	30	16	23	33	19	-
Four People	15	14	19	10	16	13	9	14	24
Five People	4	6	-	-	5	2	-	3	12
Six or more people	6	6	10	-	10	-	-	7	12

5. *Including yourself, how many people live in your household now?*

(Average # of persons per household in the Pelican area is 2.7 people.)

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Better Same Worse

Property Owner?
Yes No

Area of Residence
Pelican Sunnyside Other

All Survey
Respondents

Question	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being		
	Pelican	Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
6. Which area do you live in?								
Pelican	100%	—%	—%	62%	80%	74%	65%	72%
Sunnyside or Phonograph	—	100	—	31	12	18	28	20
Other	—	—	100	7	8	9	7	8
7. Do you own property in the Pelican area?								
Yes	56%	81%	60%	100%	—%	59%	58%	76%
No	44	19	40	—	100	41	42	24
7A. If YES, where do you own property?								
Pelican	96%	8%	67%	67%	—%	75%	57%	79%
Sunnyside or Phonograph	10	100	—	37	—	30	45	26
Other	6	12	11	11	—	15	12	5
Note: Totals greater than 100% as a respondent may own property in more than one area.								
8. How many years have you lived in Pelican?								
1 year or less	15%	23%	20%	10%	29%	6%	27%	4%
2-5 years	19	13	—	11	24	21	14	16
6-9 years	17	16	10	19	12	12	17	20
10 years or more	49	48	70	60	35	62	42	60
9. Since June of 1996, what percent of the year have you lived in Pelican?								
0-25%	20%	38%	70%	25%	33%	25%	34%	16%
26-50%	4	—	10	—	10	6	4	—
51-75%	1	24	—	6	6	3	6	12
76-100%	74	38	20	68	51	66	56	72

**Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:**

Property Owner?

Area of Residence

**All Survey
Respondents**

	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
	Pelican	Phonography/ Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
10. From June 1996 until now, did you live in Pelican:								
all year	73%	32%	20%	66%	49%	63%	54%	71%
summer only	15	18	10	16	14	22	13	13
winter only	3	7	-	-	10	3	6	-
not at all	-	4	40	6	-	3	3	8
other	9	39	30	12	27	9	24	8
11. In the last 5 years, what percent of the time have you lived in Pelican?								
0-25%	24%	43%	67%	25%	42%	31%	39%	8%
26-50%	5	11	11	5	8	3	9	4
51-75%	9	21	-	9	15	19	7	13
76-100%	63	25	22	61	35	47	45	75
12. If you live in Pelican only part of the year, what is the main reason you come here?								
Does not apply (lives year around)	64%	16%	11%	48%	45%	54%	42%	53%
Work	23	24	33	10	43	18	33	6
Enjoy the area	15	40	22	26	17	18	25	18
Family/friends	11	12	67	14	19	11	16	24
Property	8	32	22	26	-	18	15	12
Non-commercial hunting/fishing	5	12	22	9	7	4	11	6
Other	3	32	-	16	2	11	9	12
13. To the best of your know- ledge, how long do you plan to stay in Pelican?								
1 year or less	8%	3%	-%	3%	13%	-%	9%	8%
1-2 years	2	7	-	-	8	-	6	-
3-5 years	8	3	-	4	10	6	9	-
6-10 years	6	3	40	3	17	9	10	-
10 years or more	76	83	60	91	52	85	67	92

**Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:**

Property Owner?

**Area of Residence
Photography/
Sunnyside Other**

**All Survey
Respondents**

	Property Owner?		Area of Residence			All Survey Respondents	Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
	Yes	No	Pelican	Photography/ Sunnyside	Other		Better	Same	Worse
14. Have you lived in Pelican before, moved away, and then chosen to return?									
Yes	41%	26%	41%	29%	10%	35%	41%	31%	40%
No	59	74	59	71	90	65	59	69	60
14A. If yes, why did you return? Note: Multiple responses allowed & tallied.									
Scenery/beauty	62%	67%	58%	86%	100%	63%	58%	68%	60%
Lifestyle	62	58	58	71	100	61	58	63	60
Hunting/fishing	59	58	58	57	100	59	67	63	40
It is home	55	59	58	43	100	56	58	37	90
Family/friends	45	50	55	14	-	46	42	53	40
Wildlife	45	42	39	57	100	44	58	37	40
Employment	21	58	39	-	-	32	50	32	20
Work Opportunities	10	58	27	-	100	24	25	32	10
Cost of living	10	-	6	14	-	7	-	16	-
Other	10	1	3	29	100	10	1	11	10
15. What percentage of your household's food is obtained from subsistence fishing, hunting, or gathering? (please estimate)									
0-25%	52%	53%	49%	39%	30%	45%	38%	54%	30%
26-50%	40	26	29	29	20	28	26	27	35
51-75%	15	17	15	13	30	16	26	11	13
76-100%	15	4	7	18	20	11	9	8	22
16. What type of housing do you live in most of the time?									
single-family (stick-built)	85%	59%	70%	93%	67%	75%	73%	73%	83%
other (boat house/boat/afloat)	8	14	11	3	22	10	9	11	8
live in building with my business	10	8	7	20	-	9	13	9	10
apartment building	3	6	6	-	-	4	3	4	4
bunkhouse or work camp	-	10	6	-	-	4	6	4	-
duplex	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
single-family mobile or manufactured	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-
temporary shelter (tent, cabin, RV etc.)	1	-	-	-	11	1	-	1	-

Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Phonograph/Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
17. In regard to your housing in Pelican, do you:									
own/buying your home	60%	55%	80%	40%	94%	8%	64%	55%	72%
rent/lease	22	29	10	-	1	56	24	24	16
other	9	7	10	30	4	18	6	13	4
live with someone else who is financially responsible for your housing	8	8	-	30	1	18	6	8	8

Community Opinions

18. With regard to Population size, what would you like to see?									
stay the same size	39%	31%	65%	25%	37%	43%	46%	45%	32%
more residents year round	36	42	19	38	37	34	30	39	36
other (fewer lodges/floats)	10	8	13	13	9	11	3	12	12
more summer residents	8	10	-	13	8	9	12	4	12
more winter residents	7	8	-	25	8	6	3	9	8
fewer summer residents	4	5	3	-	5	2	-	4	8
fewer residents year round	2	2	-	-	3	-	6	-	-
19. On a scale of 1 to 10 (1= low, 10=high), how would you rate the quality of life in Pelican?									
10 Highest	1%	-	3%	-	1%	-	-	1%	-
9 Highest	32	35	33	-	35	27	35	29	35
8 High	31	29	37	30	32	29	38	29	26
7 Moderately High	13	13	10	30	16	10	15	13	13
6 Moderately High	13	14	10	20	8	22	9	19	4
5 Moderately Low	7	7	7	10	8	6	3	6	17
4 Moderately Low	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	4
3 Low	1	-	-	10	-	2	-	1	-
2 Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Better Same Worse

Property Owner?
Yes No

Area of Residence
Phonography
Pelican Sunnyside Other

All Survey
Respondents

20. How important are the following to your quality of life in Pelican?

Reported as Means on a scale of 1 to 5 : Not at all Important = 1, Not Important = 2, Neutral = 3, Important = 4, Very Important = 5

	Pelican	Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
Landscape/Nature/Surroundings	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7
Time for family, close-knit families	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
Lack of Crime	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Lifestyle	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4
Peace and Tranquility	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5
Availability of outdoor recreation	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6
Close to the fish	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.6
Rural Character	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5
Interaction between youth & Elders	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5
Community Spirit	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1
Cost of Living	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
Work Opportunities	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1
Lack of Cars	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.8
Other	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.3

21. Indicate how you feel about the following statement:

Pelican needs sustainable growth - we must meet current community needs (economic, social and the environment) without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs

	35%	38%	30%	22%	37%	32%	30%	34%	45%
Strongly Agree	35%	38%	30%	22%	37%	32%	30%	34%	45%
Agree	30	28	37	33	27	36	27	39	9
Neutral	12	12	11	11	14	18	18	11	5
Disagree	9	7	7	5	14	5	9	7	14
Strongly Disagree	14	15	15	-	20	4	15	9	27

Area of Residence
Phonograph/
Pelican
Summerville
Other

All Survey
Respondents

Property Owner?
Yes
No

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:
Better
Same
Worse

22. Indicate how you feel about the following statement:
A community priority must be stabilizing the local economy.

	All Survey Respondents	Pelican	Phonograph/ Summerville	Other	Property Owner? Yes	Property Owner? No	Better	Same	Worse
Strongly Agree	38%	43%	23%	40%	41%	32%	27%	39%	48%
Agree	29	33	26	-	23	38	30	26	36
Neutral	12	10	16	10	8	18	18	13	-
Disagree	15	5	32	50	19	8	12	21	-
Strongly Disagree	7	9	3	-	9	4	12	1	16

23. Indicate how you feel about each of the following economic diversification projects.
Reported as means on a scale of 1 to 5 : Strongly Oppose = 1, Oppose = 2, Neutral = 3, Favor = 4, Strongly Favor = 5

Expand businesses to service the fishing fleet such as marine repair, carpentry, electronics.)	3.9	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.1
Develop value-added fish processing here (fertilizer, pet food, etc.)	3.8	3.8	4.2	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8
Construct a hoist at ferry dock for off/on-loading commercial fishing gear	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
Install a boat haul out	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Build a second access ramp, handicap accessible, to the harbor	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Install a freezer/refrigerator van hook-up for private sector use	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.1	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3

23-A Would you be willing to raise taxes or pay user fees to help develop/support the project?

Expand businesses to service the fishing fleet such as marine repair, carpentry, electronics.)	15%	18%	10%	-%	11%	20%	21%	11%	16%
Develop value-added fish processing here (fertilizer, pet food, etc.)	11	12	13	-	7	18	15	10	12
Construct a hoist at ferry dock for off/on-loading commercial fishing gear	15	13	19	20	14	18	21	13	16
Install a boat haul out	14	16	13	-	15	12	18	10	20
Build a second access ramp, handicap accessible, to the harbor	14	18	6	-	12	16	24	8	16
Install a freezer/refrigerator van hook-up for private sector use	15	13	16	20	11	20	18	13	16

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Better
Same
Worse

Area of Residence
Phonograph/
Sunnyside
Pelican
Other

All Survey
Respondents

Property Owner?
Yes
No

Question	Area of Residence				Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being		
	Pelican	Phonograph/ Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse	
24. Given the current level of commercial fishing and fish processing activity in Pelican, do you believe it should?	76%	65%	89%	71%	80%	71%	70%	92%	
	3	-	-	4	-	3	-	8	
	21	35	11	26	20	26	30	-	
25. Should the City place a limit on either the number of rooms or size of lodges in our community?	67%	93%	30%	77%	58%	70%	70%	72%	
	33	7	70	23	42	30	30	28	
25A. If yes, should limits on lodges be in place: (Multiple responses reported)	67%	81%	100%	72%	75%	73%	65%	94%	
	24	26	-	27	18	27	29	6	
	9	7	-	8	7	9	10	-	
	-	7	-	3	-	5	2	-	
	73%	24	8	2	2	73%	65%	94%	

Area of Residence
All Survey Respondents

Phonograph/
Sunnyside

Pelican

Other

Perception of Community Well Being
Property Owner?
Yes No

Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:
Better Same Worse

26. State how you feel about each of the following economic diversification projects.
Reported as means on a scale of 1 to 5: Strongly Oppose = 1, Oppose = 2, Neutral = 3, Favor = 4, Strongly Favor = 5

Expand ferry service (either State or private owner)	3.7	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.1
Develop and market an arts & crafts collective	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
Host a few education/art/music "events" 3. each year to bring SE Alaskans & other visitors to town for long weekend or week.	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.7
Develop a Pelican Museum highlighting our fishing and community history	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8
Extend sewer to the 20 lots at Pelican heights	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2
Extend water to the 20 lots at Pelican heights	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2
Develop a short walking trail on the west side of Pelican Creek	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2
Develop a mini-park with picnic facilities	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2
Build a dock catering to small tour-ships (125-150' long boats)	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.8
Work with parties like Goldbelt, Kake Tribal, Allen Marine, to get small visitor boats (125-150') to Pelican on a weekly basis	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
Develop an airstrip in Pelican	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0
Develop a dock for large cruise ships (800' long, 1,200-2,000 passengers)	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.6
Other (not specified)	3.7	4.0	4.0	1.0	3.9	3.5	2.3	4.1	5.0

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Property Owner?
Yes No

Area of Residence
Photography/
Pelican Sunnyside Other

All Survey
Respondents

26A Would you be willing to raise taxes or pay user fees to help develop/support the project?

(Percent who indicate YES)

	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being		
	Pelican	Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
Expand ferry service (either State or private owner)	11%	10%	10%	11%	10%	18%	6%	16%
Develop and market an arts & crafts collective	11	1	-	11	8	18	6	12
Host a few education/art/music "events" each year to bring SE Alaskans & other visitors to town for long weekend or week.	11	6	-	9	10	18	6	8
Develop a Pelican museum highlighting our fishing and community history	11	13	-	12	8	24	3	16
Extend sewer to the 20 lots at Pelican heights	14	6	10	12	12	24	4	20
Extend water to the 20 lots at Pelican heights	14	6	10	12	12	21	6	20
Develop a short walking trail on the west side of Pelican Creek	9	6	-	5	12	18	3	8
Develop a mini-park with picnic facilities	11	6	-	9	10	15	4	16
Build a dock catering to small tour-ships (125-150' long boats)	10	10	-	11	6	18	3	16
Work with parties like Goldbelt, Kake Tribal, Allen Marine, to get small visitor boats (125-150') to Pelican on a weekly basis	8	6	-	7	6	18	3	4
Develop an airstrip in Pelican	13	10	-	12	10	18	7	16
Develop a dock for large cruise ships (800' long, 1,200-2,000 passengers)	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	4
Other (not specified)	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-

Area of Residence
Phonograph/
Sunnyside Other

All Survey Respondents

Property Owner?
Yes No

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:
Better Same Worse

27. Indicate how you feel about each of the following statements.

Reported as means on a scale of 1 to 5: Strongly Oppose = 1, Oppose = 2, Neutral = 3, Favor = 4, Strongly Favor = 5

Tourism-related activity/ development must not exclude access of the commercial fishing fleet to the harbor, boat stalls and other infrastructure it needs	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.5
Tourism-related activity/ development should be geared to support locally-owned business and resident employment.	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.1
Work with other communities and the private sector to develop a Northern Southeast Tour for those who want to get off the beaten tourist track. Each community would offer a unique niche and opportunity.	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2
It is important to promote charter fishing for species other than salmon.	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.2
There is room for growth in the sport/charter fishing business here.	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.9
Establish a funding source to pay for tourism planning and marketing (alcohol tax, room tax, airport tax, landing fee etc.).	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8
There is room for growth in the sport/charter hunting business here.	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.9
Develop an RV camping facility in Pelican.	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3
Market/develop Pelican as a destination for large cruise ships (800' long, 1,200-2,000 passenger). Develop the infrastructure to support this.	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.7

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Property Owner?
Yes No

Area of Residence
Phonography
Pelican Sunnyside Other

All Survey
Respondents

Better
Same
Worse

All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being		
	Pelican	Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
<p>27A. Would you be willing to raise taxes or pay user fees to help develop/support the project?</p> <p>(Percent who indicate YES)</p> <p>Tourism-related activity/development must not exclude access of the commercial fishing fleet to the harbor, boat stalls and other infrastructure it needs</p> <p>5 %</p>	8 %	-- %	-- %	2 %	10 %	9 %	4 %	8 %
<p>Tourism-related activity/ development should be geared to support locally-owned business and resident employment.</p> <p>5</p>	8	-	-	5	6	9	3	8
<p>Work with other communities and the private sector to develop a Northern Southeast Tour for those who want to get off the beaten tourist track. Each community would offer a unique niche and opportunity.</p> <p>7</p>	9	3	-	9	4	12	3	12
<p>It is important to promote charter fishing for species other than salmon.</p> <p>2</p>	3	-	-	1	4	3	-	8
<p>There is room for growth in the sport/charter fishing business here.</p> <p>3</p>	4	-	-	2	4	3	1	8
<p>Establish a funding source to pay for tourism planning and marketing (alcohol tax, room tax, airport tax, landing fee etc.).</p> <p>6</p>	8	3	-	6	6	15	1	8
<p>There is room for growth in the sport/charter hunting business here.</p> <p>1</p>	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
<p>Develop an RV camping facility in Pelican.</p> <p>5</p>	6	3	10	6	4	3	3	16
<p>Market/develop Pelican as a destination for large cruise ships (800' long, 1,200-2,000 passenger). Develop the infrastructure to support this.</p> <p>1</p>	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4

City Services

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence				Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Phonograph/ Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse	
28. With declining revenues to the City some difficult choices must be made about city services. How important do you believe City support is for each existing or possible service listed below. Reported as means on a scale of 1 to 5 : Not at all Important = 1, Not Important = 2, Neutral = 3, Important = 4, Very Important = 5										
Fire department	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	
Health clinic	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	
Garbage pick-up	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	
Harbor maintenance	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	
Boardwalk maintenance	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7	
EMS (emergency medical service)	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	
Library	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.2	
Search and rescue	3.8	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.7	
Community hall	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.0	
Beautification and cleanup	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	
VPSO	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	
Drug/alcohol abuse services	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	
Economic development program	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0	
Pedestrian amenities	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	
Expand the boat harbor	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	
Develop and maintain hiking or walking trails	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	
Develop and maintain a campground	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	

**Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:**

Property Owner?

Area of Residence

**All Survey
Respondents**

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Phonography/Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
28A. Would you be willing to raise taxes or pay user fees to help develop/support the project?									
Fire department	22%	23%	23%	10%	21%	24%	29%	19%	20%
Health clinic	28	30	29	10	27	30	38	25	24
Garbage pick-up	25	24	32	10	28	20	35	19	28
Harbor maintenance	21	22	23	-	22	18	26	18	20
Boardwalk maintenance	21	23	19	10	22	20	29	18	20
EMS (emergency medical service)	20	20	23	10	20	20	32	13	24
Library	20	21	23	-	20	20	32	14	20
Search and rescue	15	16	13	10	12	18	26	6	24
Community hall	13	13	16	-	12	14	24	7	16
Beautification and cleanup	11	13	10	-	11	12	18	8	12
VPSO	10	10	13	-	10	10	12	8	12
Drug/alcohol abuse services	11	12	10	10	14	8	18	6	20
Economic development program	8	9	10	-	10	6	12	6	12
Pedestrian amenities	4	2	10	-	6	-	6	1	8
Expand the boat harbor	11	13	10	-	9	16	24	6	12
Develop and maintain hiking or walking trails	7	7	10	-	7	6	18	-	12
Develop and maintain a campground	5	4	10	-	7	2	9	1	12

Land and Zoning

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Phonograph/Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
29. Should the city designate more land for residential land use?									
Yes	39%	47%	19%	30%	38%	40%	32%	43%	36%
No	35	26	55	60	42	24	35	33	40
Undecided	26	28	26	10	20	36	32	24	24
30. Should the city designate more land for commercial land use?									
Yes	40%	52%	-	63%	38%	43%	34%	41%	44%
No	31	20	71	-	39	18	38	31	24
Undecided	29	28	29	38	23	39	28	28	32
31. Should the city designate more land for industrial land use?									
Yes	48%	53%	28%	53%	45%	53%	45%	45%	61%
No	28	21	55	-	36	14	27	30	22
Undecided	24	26	17	38	19	33	27	25	17
32. Do you believe there should be more flexibility in Pelican zoning?									
Yes	41%	45%	21%	67%	42%	39%	37%	39%	53%
No	59	55	79	33	58	61	63	61	47

32A. For those who believed there should be more flexibility in Pelican zoning:

Responses from Pelican Residents

- I don't want to discourage anybody from starting a business due to zoning.
- I believe in personal freedom-to do what you want with your own property.
- Don't try to put limits on what people do with their own property.
- An open mind to changes that will benefit the lifestyle of those that live here.
- Waive requirements for permit when remodeling existing structure, as long as building meets 10 ft set back. Allow commercial use in residential as long as no public hazards exist.
- Start over on the zoning and let Pelican work.
- Open it all up and let Pelican work as a team.
- I have no problem with First 3 zones being intermixed (don't much like the idea of "blocks" of single zone designation - except industrial).
- Combine first three zones.
- Change zones on waterfront to commercial and/or industrial. Allow more business in R-1 - maybe change all zones to at least commercial.
- More commercial.
- Change commercial-residential zoning.
- For family to open businesses in home.
- More Mom and Pop places (unreadable).
- I think a limited number of rooming houses would be good, however no mobile home or trailer parks (except for RV park). I don't really understand the zoning.
- More C-1 and I-1.
- More C-1 and I-1.
- More C-1, more I-1.
- More fish related business.
- Allow small (2-4 person) B&B in R-1.

C-1 general commercial uses.

Expand C-1 and I-1; clarification and possible relaxation of permitting process concerning smokehouses, accessory buildings and uses, satellite dishes, repairs and remodeling fencing, etc.; review setbacks and possibly change; make use and development of private property less onerous; encourage and facilitate development of private property and industry through zoning.

Someone starting an environmentally correct cottage industry from their home should be allowed to.

Responses from Sunnyside/Phonograph Residents

Because of how Pelican is built - businesses in residential areas ad vice versa; I think what is available to one person should apply to all.

In such a small community flexibility is needed in many cases.

Specific limits on size of lodges (small only) and no floating units.

No floating units and specific limits on sizes.

Specific limits on size of lodgings and no floating units.

If you allow too much zoning you'll never get any economic growth of new business. There is very little land available for use as the tide comes under most buildings and only what is on pilings can be used.

Limit the size of fish lodges to 2/3 bedrooms - 6 people.

Limit size of "lodges" to a maximum of 4 beds - 2 bedrooms per lot.

Limit minimum lot size in Phonograph and Sunnyside to one acre; do not allow subdividing existing lots to less than one acre in size.

Responses from those Residing in Other Areas

If you expect economic growth with new businesses you better not zone making it impossible.

No zoning at all. Need to provide for hotels and Bed & Breakfasts. There should be no zoning at all. The town is too small to limit what is done anywhere. People cannot afford to own a separate building for their small businesses.

There should be no zoning in Pelican. Pelican is too small to have zoning laws which tend to restrict and/or impede private economic development.

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Phonograph/Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
33. Should bed and breakfast businesses (either in the persons home or in an adjacent building on the same property) and small home-based businesses be:									
allowed in residential areas, but only after a site-specific planning commission review specifying conditions to reduce impacts on neighbors	48%	49%	52%	30%	48%	49%	47%	57%	28%
allowed everywhere	44	42	41	70	42	47	38	38	68
allowed in commercial areas only	5	4	7	-	5	4	3	6	4
not allowed in residential areas	3	4	-	-	5	-	13	-	-
34. Do you think travel trailers and RVs should be allowed in residential areas of Pelican?									
Yes	7%	3%	-	60%	8%	6%	12%	6%	4%
No	83	83	97	40	84	82	74	85	92
Undecided	10	13	3	-	9	12	15	10	4
35. Do you perceive a hazard from landslides and falling trees off the mountain behind town?									
Yes	75%	73%	77%	90%	76%	74%	67%	72%	96%
No	12	15	6	-	11	12	24	10	-
Undecided	13	12	16	10	13	14	9	18	4
36. Should the land at Pelican Heights be available now or development held off until water/sewer infrastructure is extended?									
Make it available now	37%	43%	10%	60%	35%	39%	36%	34%	44%
Wait until water/sewer is extended	36	36	43	10	41	29	45	31	36
Undecided	27	20	47	30	13	22	8	34	20
37. Would you support developing and enforcing a local ordinance to prohibit junked machinery or parts on lots?									
Support	56%	54%	68%	40%	61%	48%	45%	64%	48%
Do Not Support	28	25	26	60	25	32	27	19	52
Undecided	16	21	6	-	14	20	27	19	52

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Better Same Worse

Area of Residence
Phonograph/
Sunnyside Other

Property Owner?
Yes No

All Survey
Respondents

38. Should Pelican prohibit alcohol consumption in public places?	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being		
	Pelican	Phonograph/ Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
Yes	29%	23%	22%	29%	24%	26%	23%	42%
No	58	53	44	51	64	62	57	46
Undecided	12	23	33	19	12	12	20	13

City Expansion

39. If the economic impact to the city is neutral or favorable, would you support enlarging the City boundary out to (and including) Sunnyside and Phonograph

Support	61%	75%	17%	40%	63%	56%	50%	62%	71%
Do Not Support	28	15	57	60	32	23	34	25	29
Undecided	11	10	17	-	5	21	16	13	-

General Opinions

40. Compared to a year ago, how would you assess Pelican's general well being?

Better	26%	28%	19%	30%	25%	28%	100%	-	-
Same	55	52	65	50	52	60	-	100%	-
Worse	19	20	16	20	23	12	-	-	100%

41. Is Pelican a good place to do business (shop/sell/variety)?

Yes	27%	27%	39%	-%	32%	21%	44%	26%	8%
No	40	42	21	80	42	38	25	40	63
Undecided	32	31	39	20	26	42	31	34	29

**For those who believe Pelican IS a good place to do business
- reasons stated are:**

Most needed services are available.
Because we can do as we please.
Yes because (doing business) has been good for me.
Things have stabilized at least for the short term (1-5 years).
Good place to sell things because you can mark up prices on novelty items.
In some aspects Pelican is an excellent place to do business.
However, I feel that shopping for food in this town is ridiculous.
Prices must go down. This will greatly lower the cost of living.
Convenience, community support.
Have to do something to keep town going.
For a small town the store has a great variety of goods.
Everyone has the potential to be self employed sometimes they just need a kick in the butt. There is a lot of hidden potential in our community.
Local people want the goods available here to buy - tourists want goods to buy here are unique to Pelican.
It has beauty and fish and is a great place to share with others.
There is more diversity and some good choices being made.
More charter boats are coming here and I think Kake Tribal is here to stay.
The general store offers little variety.
Fish business closets to the fish - no big hassles of needing to rent a car, etc. like in Sitka and Juneau.
Yes, for fish business.
No need to grow.
For the size of the town it has a reasonable selection and prices. I do believe the Kake Tribal has some unreasonable rates when it comes to local patrons, i.e. "Wharfage & handling" locker rental, forklift fees. At the same time I believe Kake Tribal is big improvement over prior owners.
I thought Pelican was not going to open for Business last year. Thought I would have to more somewhere else.

A year ago Pelican Seafoods was still closed. I think once Kake Tribal management decides how to operate this plant as a production unit things will get better, but only if fisherman support it.

For the size and type of community that Pelican is, doing business is just fine. If I wanted more commercial activity I'd move to a larger city where business was of a greater emphasis.

I think Pelican is a good place to do business considering it is very small. I don't want Pelican to have a lot of commercial activity anyway if I did I would live elsewhere.

For those who believe Pelican IS NOT a good place to do business - reasons stated are:

Not enough clientele base. Because of float plane monopoly, freight rates will not decrease.

Very poor selection generally - exorbitantly high prices (over what is reasonable).

What variety? No competition. Not selling the things I buy. Prices too high.

We need more tourism.

Not enough people come through.

Most goods are shipped in privately for better prices.

Expensive.

Too remote and very expensive to get to and shipping is expensive. Some public opinion/pressure against anyone who wants to do something new - big resistance to change.

Prices are too high. No one can afford to buy. Prices are high to get stuff in so mark up is large consequently people can't buy.

City has punitive sales tax ordinance (quarterly filing regardless of \$\$ activity, sales tax on utilities). utilities too high; PSI has too low fish prices; PSI owns too much (virtually all) commercials and industrial property and they have their own agenda; too few customers for profitable retail sales.

Costs too much money fish prices are low - fuel is high: for example, it pays to run a boat to Juneau or Sitka to buy fuel and fish prices are higher i.e.: no incentive.

The shops need more income revenue. Need what other towns have to offer.

Pelican is for fishermen.

Depends on what business.

Not enough commercial district; utility costs too high, quarterly sales tax reporting burdensome to small or seasonal business; city taxes on utility, high fuel prices, low fish prices, no competition.

No variety, the general store is high on hardware and not on groceries - not enough businesses.

Limited market, lack of growth and need more diversification.

Pelican general store sells many outdated food items. Does not have or restock many common and much need hardware items, and even give our rural location prices on many items are ridiculously overpriced. Gift stores are doing their best and have improved the local shopping situation.

Because the town has fallen apart.

Because Kake is screwing us.

General public bias towards commercial fishing and against expansion of tourism related businesses.

Most people seem to be biased towards commercial fishing and against any expansion of tourism related businesses, possibly due to the fact that for so long there was only commercial fishing and people don't like changes or trying new things.

The cannery management's here for the betterment of Kake Tribal and not for Pelican.

Given the fact the it's a one store town, I feel that prices are over inflated, thereby reflecting the lack of competition.

Prices are too high at the present time and the fish prices keep going down.

The town is run and owned by a closed door policy. The prices are set by the people that own the businesses here and will charge as much as they can to increase the profits.

As a consumer the costs are too high. As a business, tourists just don't spend any real amount of money here to support tourist based enterprises. The commercial fisherman have always been the main support of this town and will continue if PSI will get its rear in gear.

It would be if there were more visitors.

Not enough population, town cannot support enough businesses that competes for the same market.

No for everything else - (homes) are screwy-too expensive.

No, way too expensive.

The store has become erratic in stocking materials (example - springtime arrive and few painting supplies available. Prices have gone up. Fishing gear supply is poor - produce is terrible.

The cold storage is the driving force behind the economy of Pelican. The cold storage is not aggressively purchasing fish.

You can't expect to have businesses in Pelican like you do in Juneau - they would go bankrupt from lack of volume sales.

Because Pelican is too small and can't afford the amenities of a large city. Most rural areas have this problem. Business grows where money can be made.

Population base is too small to have large businesses except for natural resource oriented businesses.

I moved here to get away from businesses so Pelican has just the right amount.

The town is too small to support business customarily used by individuals at reasonable prices.

There are not enough people here for any major business. This is the nature of small towns. we deal primarily with resources not with people.

Limited market results in prices that are higher than extra freight would dictate.

One store is not enough and very unhealthy since it is a "company store". Total lack of "good" competition.

Food is overpriced. Freight is expensive, part's and variety of goods are marginal. Convenient for commercial fishing however!

For those who are undecided as to whether Pelican is or is not a good place to do business - reasons stated are:

Nothing has changed that much.
 As a single person I do not have to provide for a family so I can afford the store prices. I have nothing to sell. As far as variety goes the bigger the city the bigger the variety.
 City not supportive to small businesses.
 Come on now - it is fairly good but except for --- shop. The same as the last 40 years.
 For the most part it supports community, but some businesses (store) -the consumer for the sake of personal profit rather than selling at fair prices to make money and support the community.
 Though it (Pelican) does have small variety its uniqueness makes it acceptable to me.
 It really hasn't changed too much - in the last few years.

I believe that Pelican could be a good place for business but at this time Pelican is too slow to be good.
 I like the quiet here and the fact that I go out of town to shop for luxuries-most staple goods are attainable in Pelican or by mail order. The lack of consumer goods keeps Pelican unique and authentically Alaskan.

The current prices and costs are not realistic to the, reality of what people can afford to pay.
 Too many public drunkards and dog piles to watch out for.
 Haven't been here long enough.
 Shopping is very limited. I don't know about selling because I do not have anything I'm trying to sell.
 Only shopping I do is at the general store and that is limited.
 Shopping is very limited and selling and "variety" are non-events in my life style here.

	All Survey Respondents	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:		
		Pelican	Phonography/Summyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
42. Do you agree or disagree with the following: the City, Pelican City School, and Pelican Seafoods Inc., need to communicate more and work together better.									
Agree	68%	70%	77%	40%	67%	70%	59%	71%	74%
Disagree	8	10	5	-	10	4	7	5	17
Think things are fine now	24	21	18	60	22	26	34	24	9
43. How do you believe differences of opinion are handled in Pelican?									
Differences are handled well	57%	55%	72%	22%	64%	46%	50%	60%	57%
Need to have more respect for differences of opinion	18	15	14	56	15	22	25	16	13
No opinion	15	20	3	11	9	24	16	20	-
Other	10	10	10	11	12	8	9	4	30

44. What do you think is the most important need/issue for Pelican in the next 10 years?

Responses from Year Around Pelican Residents

- Fishing in Glacier Bay National Park waters to three (3) miles out.
- Tourism is on up swing and some ground rules need to be established to keep Pelican the unique little place it is. Need to think about the Museum - just maybe there is a building already available. It seems we have lots to maintain already.
- People that do drugs and alcohol got too many of them. And people with skills and ambition have to move in then we have no future here in Pelican.
- Education - Local Hire - Support of small businesses. Leave if you don't like it the way it is.
- Developing an economic base that will let the city maintain it's basic services i.e. fire department, street and harbor maintenance, schools.
- Expansion of our local industries - tourism, fishing and commercialization of both is what we need. The most important issue should be annexation.
- Economic development.
- Economic Growth, I think that a lot of these question are loaded. I don't want Pelican resident to pay more taxes.
- Substance Forest Service related issues Federal take over of fish and wild life.
- Increase population especially school age children.
- To remain independent and be able to become more independent without the Cold Storage.
- Crating jobs for those who want to live here.
- Keep the services and businesses going that we already have.
- Collect money owed- put lien on property if unpaid according to law Hire Alaskans - residents- if possible.
- Economy - Pelican must find a new source of income or regression is inevitable!
- 1. Annexation, 2. Economic Diversification.
- Keep the cold storage running.

More jobs and businesses with careful planning for expansion. More fisheries.

Diversification of the economy. Develop new products and markets. Stable economy. Keep the cold storage open and viable.

NO tourism development before thorough analysis of costs vs. benefits; Dealing with federal government over loss of fishing rights (Glacier Bay Park issue); federal takeover of fisheries; Pelican needs to reduce its tax burden by becoming 2nd Class; Pursue CDQ's for Pelican; Fishermen built this town and its harbor and have provided the commerce that has maintained it - Now that they are facing economic stress is no time to expect them (through taxes and fees) to pay for someone else's business costs (i.e. tourism and sports charters); Develop mines and have Pelican as hub; Aquaculture development; Need to annex; Government should keep taxes low and maintain basic infrastructure then get out of the way of business enterprises developing if they are commercially viable; Pelican School should no longer be viewed as sacred cow and have its budget (and financial burden to town) substantially reduced; Government employees (i.e. clinic and school) should be encouraged to become contributors to community by not allowing living in public building or boats. They are some of the few year-round salaries and should buy or rent to support infrastructure. No more public assistance! Towns population is aging and vehicle use (4 wheeler & golf cart) is way up - used to be only bicycles. City needs to decide if motorized vehicles are allowed if so, provide parking along boardwalk. Right now they congest top of ramp and in from of post office.

Limiting size and costs of government. the economic reason for Pelican's existence is evaporating. None of the "projects" suggested in this survey can replace the loss of the wealth supplied by the commercial fishermen. Only mining or logging could compare as an economic base. Pelican should annex the outlying areas and become a 2nd class city. This would do more to extend Pelican's existence than anything. The assumptions underlying this survey are ludicrous. It is difficult to see any shred of common sense. If the agenda this survey suggests is pursued, Pelican's demise is assured. If the suggested "projects" are financially viable, they will generate revenue for the city rather than deplete it.

To carefully control the rapid tourism business that will be the financial future of Pelican.

Annexing outside areas. Better transportation especially in winter. Garbage dump. Sewer extension. Too many people resistant to change.

Cooperation, cohabitation, unity, life, liberty, and the pursuit of personal freedom (happiness).

The issue of tourism-if it will be encouraged or discouraged by the city. I think tourism should be completely discouraged by the city.

I think Pelican needs to get away from the "company town" mentality. Economic growth needs to be strongly supported while still encouraging and helping commercial fishing because it is commercial fishing that has given Pelican its rough and rustic charm. This must not be lost. However, Pelican must become self-sustaining and not completely dependent on the economic whims of outsiders, e they a Japanese Corporation or a Native Corporation.

Support commercial fishing industry - it built this town. Recognize any tourism will change town - count the cost and loss! Develop mining and other resource based industry. Provide high-paying jobs (as opposed to service-oriented tourism minimum wages). Annex Inlet and become 2nd class city.

Glacier National Park waters (to 3 miles)

Land fill. Boardwalk. Keeping Pelican a fishing port for commercial fisherman (primary).

Diversify economy and modest controlled growth.

Liquor laws, more funding for fire department and emergency services.

Think small.

Taxes. I don't believe we should raise taxes for tourism or for school.

1. Tourism is a private business. I see in other towns where they (unreadable) of help tourism and the big money always goes back to the one person that lives only in Alaska for part-time. That causes a big mess for the town because all people work around them. 2. School gets too much money from the state for so little per student.

Encouraging families to live in or move to Pelican-making Pelican a great place for families.

1. Dependable economic base (probably fishing). 2. Develop economic variety.

A stable fishing and fish processing industry.

More local control of city/area in issues and decisions.

More local input on city issues.

To work together to make the economy stable from year to year.

Part time summer charter fleet over use of resources.

Year-round employment.

To keep the cold storage going. Support it or the town will die.

To break away from Pelican Seafoods. Not to be under their thumb.

To make a town that is not so dependent of Pelican Seafoods.

Build on the available local assets. Prioritize top assets and focus on them until needs are met. 1. Shipwright/Engine Repair similar to Sitka Shipwright Cooperative and Port Townsend Cooperative. It is a partnership of public and private resources. 2. Locals are expanding into charter sport fishing and wildlife viewing. Increase public awareness through world wide web (Internet Access). 3. Encourage the use of small scale timber use. Recognize the potential to the economy of the local saw mills to provide lumber locally rather than imported.

Promote tourism. Clean-up (all around).

Diversification.

Fishing industry.

Everyone needs to work together with what is already in existence and not keep trying to change everything until you have really sat and reviewed whether the change is needed.

Need to benefit from the surrounding resources. IFQ's have greatly impacted our ability to share in the harvest of a multi-million dollar fishery. How do we stay tied to the benefit of our local resources? We fought to preserve this area. How will we continue to benefit from the sacrifice of our conservation? The existence of Pelican depends upon our ability to benefit from the riches that surround us-without exploiting or destroying the surrounding area.

If Pelican is to thrive it must create a family atmosphere and expand its economy to include tourism. Families will only remain if the community makes family values a priority. First and foremost is to do away with the consumption of alcohol in public. The city must support the VPSO in cracking down on drug and alcohol use. Currently they just give lip service, but very little support.

A more open acceptance of new people coming in who want to try new things/businesses. The "old guard" of Pelican needs to realize that the drug and alcohol problem that is rampant and accepted in Pelican needs to be confronted and worked with. No one will want to invest in Pelican if they think the towns people aren't willing or competent to help them and support them.

Better transportation and communication without the outside world. Increasing ferry service and/or developing a private ferry service that is less costly than air service. More air service. More frequent and less expensive shipping. Getting a local, inexpensive internet access. Larger year around population.

Somehow get Kake Tribal/Cold Storage to become competitive. on fish markets through value added products and unique marketing of frozen fish.

Make Pelican a desirable location for step-offs and for independent travelers, sailors, FIV's while not allowing organized tour operator in and making it an unrecognizable zoo like Sitka, Haines, Skagway, or Juneau.

Responses from Part-Year Pelican Residents

Economic stability - tourism at a controlled level - pass and enforce a law that defines the area of making a profit vs. price gouging. More communication, more commercial fishermen.

Pelican Seafoods is not progressively buying longline fish which is hurting the city's economy. We need to figure out how to supplement the economy lost from not collecting the raw fish tax on a good longline season.

Deal with the large drug abuse problem and drug dealers in the town. Encourage positive, legal businesses to use Pelican. Everyone benefits- the town and the tourists. Proverbs 11:11 "The

good influence of godly citizens causes a city to prosper, but the moral decay of the wicked drives it downhill".
Clean up the drugs. Open up property to bring in good, caring, responsible citizens and businesses (more diversity).

The real need is to have a town that is able to take care of all the people that live there. That means to have services that cost money. What will we have to do to make that happen? The need for those people in power here to make the right choices for us to economically move forward, not to stay put, but to grow with the times.

The boroughization bill (which the legislature will pass) and the abolition of single site school districts. These will have sharp impacts on Pelican. This town and its councils and boards needs to ready itself for the inevitable...the loss of first class city status (which would be a smart move) and the absorption into another larger school district. Both the district and the city cost far too much money to operate as is.

Securing that the fishing industry survives in Pelican. Providing quality tourist options that impact the lifestyle of Pelican minimally. Tourism should enhance Pelican's lifestyle, not bury it. Go slowly with numbers of tourists. Invite/provide options for both young and old to live year round in Pelican. Insure that the quality of education in Pelican will be maintained and continue to grow.

The continuing profitability of Pelican Seafoods.

Public drunkards, too many bars and liquor licenses. Too much ATV and four wheeler traffic. Close all bars at midnight.

Work to stabilize economy. Adult role models for youth. Guidance for youth to be able to see and plan beyond today-instill positive attitudes about life/living-there is a future.

Stable economy. Futuristic attitude for youth. More positive adult role models. More family stability-alternative to alcohol and drugs.

A population increase would put such a strain on what is here now. Pelican's uniqueness would suffer. It is the same concern with the world in general. Over population will eventually destroy it if not brought into check. It seems unlikely though, that people are willing to do something about population.

Clean up the area first. Nobody wants to see Alaska dirty if they traveled far and are paying good money for a trip. Then give people incentives to start businesses here. Then simultaneously have visitors coming in while slowly adding more to do in town for them, and increasing both business and visitors to match needs. The unloading dock for the ferry leads visitors past the unsightly storage yard. It looks like a slum in the midst of a work of natural art. At least plant trees around it to block its view or ideally move it away from the center of town closer toward the plant somewhere. Maybe up the hill toward the dump.

Keep the fishing going, but don't expand into tourism. It would change Pelican for the worse. Trust me, I've seen it happen over and over again to small towns all over the world.

Population. Employment.

To remain the same.

Retaining the remote, rural lifestyle when faced with youth. Keeping an active commercial fishing fleet and processing plant thriving. Diversity economic base; encourage mariculture development of algae and invertebrate farming.

Get rid of all the people who wrote this survey for starters and leave those of us who were born and raised here and love it alone. If you can't make a living here without trying to change things - get out. You don't belong.

To stay the same and not pollute the wilderness and keep a viable fishing community.

Responses from Year Around Sunnyside/Phonograph Residents

Lets continue to focus on the fish! If we cater to the fishing fleet more boats will come here and make it easier and more comfortable for turn a rounds.

Garbage disposal: what to do with what we don't want. There is no room for another land fill. Need full recycling.

Sustainable economy that permits the town keeping it's identity and doesn't become over run by volume tourism that is harmful to our quality of life: i.e. subsistence life styles, commercial fishing, guarding against large corporate takeover from "outside". Maintaining a clean environment.

Going to 2nd class city school ---costs \$ -- poor education for student/teacher ratio.

Keeping it's uniqueness without being overrun by tourists/outsideers. It used to be rare that locals ---fisherman shared with everyone. Now locals see so many outsiders taking, taking, taking, so they feel they need to go get their share, we're being hit twice as hard. Outsiders go home and don't contribute then town people say that about full-time outlying residents really ---me hard. All these tourist threats, need to realize they take, take, take, and don't contribute anything but garbage, develop other ways, tourism is not an answer.

Protecting the traditional lifestyle of Pelican. Fish and animal numbers are down and will continue to be depleted because of their commercial values. Wildlife stocks should be for local subsistence. The environment must be protected if this is to happen.

Keeping it from being overrun by tourist and the threat to commercial fisherman.

Where is the question on 2nd class city???

For the city to think of ways to make money instead of depending on taxes to run the city and pay their bills. Trailer park and marina taken care of better so they can make money - build a city run trailer park to stop the negative attitude in city hall.

Expand the damn boundaries! If we are going to encourage some tourism - if we are going to se more B&B's and small lodge situations to support the tourism; the Inlet needs some protection. We all use the City - but we all use the Inlet as well.

After the Pelican Seafood closing fiasco of a year ago, I would think there would be no question that the city needs to diversify and stabilize the economy, Don't get the cart before the horse - 1. expand boundaries, 2. promote the tourist industry - but have safeguards in place to protect the surrounding area.

To control spending on stupid things like this survey! To severely control tourism and excess spending on stupid projects that have no place in a town like this. (Like R.V. parks and camp trailers, what do you think yachts and stuff are?) this is so stupid. You people have no idea what you're asking. No idea of the consequences if some of these things are passed! All you see are dollar signs. You don't care about the place.

It must not allow itself turn into Elfin Cove or it will be controlled by outside opportunistic entities that will make the place uninhabitable in the summer and even more vacant in the winter. Few fish and deer will remain for the locals who will become increasingly dependent on an under stocked, overpriced store. It will lose it's commercial fish revenue (raw fish tax and sales. The visitor industry will not make up for this as evidenced in other parts of the state The rural character will become a facade.

Responses from Part-Year Sunnyside/Phonograph Residents

Commercial fishing is alive and well here as it has been in the past. Most people here do not want any of their hunting and fishing and gathering rights encroached upon by bureaucrats, tourists, hunters or anyone. I think the Tribal Corporation should focus on the Fishing Fleet - Pelican is still "closer to the fish" Lodge owners should know the difference between a neighborhood and the wilderness.

Change: Discuss tourism pros/cons - either you're in it or you're not! More year around employment.

Promote wellness of it residents. Alcohol abuse is rampant here. This is a difficult issue for a community to take on but a necessary one in the long run.

Substantial growth.

Government should tighten its belt and live within its means. Families should find time to be together and work towards maintaining a quality of life that we all came out here for. Small businesses should be attainable.

For the residents of Pelican, small business, maintaining quality of life in the area. Also packaging value added fish products.

Advance economic opportunities for the existing residents while maintaining the unique quality of life in this area, i.e.; development of value added fish products and controlling/constraining population growth. Explore alternative educational systems.

(Address:) Alcohol consumption in public. Consumption on public board walk or roads should be prohibited. It is OK on the floats, boat harbor or on your boat, Get rid of the "boardwalk parties".

Economic (sustainability) without compromising quality of life. Local government identity. Maintaining and developing transportation, i.e. boardwalk roads, ferry service, air service. Developing relations with nearest communities sharing similar economics, lifestyle, heritage, culture - Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Teneskee. Conservation of Yakobi Island and all of Lisianski Inlet. Everyone has to work together and make things happen but all work together is the final straw.

People have to realize there is a strong need for quality frozen products the plant is here we just have to use it. Also, one industry alone won't do it we need diversification - charter fishing, tourism guided tours, etc. if we continue as a prosperous town - also some timber here in Lisianski should be used but only if it's beneficial to everyone.

Every time a decision is made to allocate revenues to community production, these resources are taken away from the subsistence sector of the economy. That which has formerly been obtained directly from the land (subsistence) must then be purchased at great expense through the market place. Pelican needs to protect the environment and out right to subsistence. The city government should not be in the "business" of subsidizing activity in the market place. If a business can't survive without government subsidy, then it is not viable. Leave the people alone and do not tax us to support powerful business interest.

I think subsistence is very important and should be protected.

The number one issue in Pelican is obviously Tourism and its impact on our lifestyles. I see our most important issue being slowing and controlling (not promoting) the raping and pillaging of our life style and our community. We all know what happens when tourism sinks its claws into a community. People in Pelican just get greedy. they need to shake the dollar signs from their eyes and look at Elfin Cove, Sitka, Skagway, etc. . . .

Pelican needs to live within its means and that includes the school system. Why this survey never even suggested Pelican become a second class city surprises me. Commercial fishing raw fish tax supports almost one half of the city's budget so you better cater to the fishermen and not the tourists. Too bad mining never became a viable local industry.

Protection of natural resources and the environment.

Responses from Year Around Residents who live Elsewhere in the Area

That it (Pelican) live within its means and become a second class city. Pelican is the smallest first class city in Alaska just so it can "govern its school system and keep the wages of its employees higher than other school districts, yet the population of our school system continues to decrease (especially in middle and high school) as parents of students prefer attendance at larger systems with exposure to more and better classes more students and social and sports activities. The highest salaries and wages in this town go to employees in the school system which has a higher budget than even our city government.

That the city learn to live within its means and that it become a 2nd class city. The city needs to tighten its belt.

Maintain the life style while attempting to get an economic base to support it.

Responses from Part-Year Residents who live Elsewhere in the Area

For Pelican to become a second class city. To quit building so many buildings that have to be maintained and to live under a decent budget that doesn't tax and user fee local residents in lower paying jobs into poverty.

I believe that the only thing that can keep this town alive is commercial fishing. Fishing provides everything in this town. The fact that fish prices at PSI are some of the lowest on the coast means that town is short on money. If this continues I do not believe that Pelican will have the resources to remain a first class city.

(need) A stable economy that is not based on the concept of the company store.

People are fed up with the crime in Juneau so this will mean more people looking for good communities to raise their families. But the community of Pelican first needs to develop a better image by starting more home based (Pelican owned) businesses. Do something with the two dilapidated taverns, rebuild or improve the sites. They are the first buildings visitors see.

Continuation of profitable and active sighing community.

Perception of Community Well Being
Compared to a year ago the Pelican area is:

Better
Same
Worse

Area of Residence
Phonograph/
Sunnyside
Other

All Survey
Respondents

Property Owner?
Yes
No

45. Please provide your opinion regarding the level of support for business and economic development programs provided by the City of Pelican, do you believe it is:

Too much 12%
Just about right 27
Too little 35
No opinion 26

46. Which category best describes your total annual household income in 1996?

less than \$10,000 8%
\$10,000-\$25,000 21
\$25,000-\$50,000 35
\$50,000-\$75,000 18
over \$75,000 19

	Area of Residence			Property Owner?		Perception of Community Well Being		
	Pelican	Phonograph/ Sunnyside	Other	Yes	No	Better	Same	Worse
45. Please provide your opinion regarding the level of support for business and economic development programs provided by the City of Pelican, do you believe it is:								
Too much	5%	41%	-%	18%	2%	7%	16%	8%
Just about right	28	15	50	26	27	27	21	42
Too little	44	22	-	36	35	33	36	38
No opinion	24	22	50	20	35	33	27	13
46. Which category best describes your total annual household income in 1996?								
less than \$10,000	9%	8%	-%	-%	20%	8%	11%	-%
\$10,000-\$25,000	22	17	17	14	30	20	20	22
\$25,000-\$50,000	36	21	67	40	27	32	36	33
\$50,000-\$75,000	18	21	-	19	16	16	16	28
over \$75,000	14	33	17	27	7	24	17	17

Appendix D

**Tables summarizing 1997
Community Opinions on the Economy
and Development Projects**

Economic Growth

Over two-thirds (65%) of the area's residents agree or strongly agree that "Pelican needs sustainable growth to meet current community needs (economic, social and environmental) without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs."

A majority also agree that, "A community priority must be to stabilize the local economy."

About one-quarter of respondents disagree with these statements.

Fishing Industry

Results reported for any answer that had a mean score of 3.0 - "neutral" or higher.

Note that for all fishing questions, the support for each project by residents who live within Pelican City limits only, was either the same or higher, compared to "all responses."

☛ The level of commercial fishing and processing should:	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
Stay the Same	24%	
Increase	74%	
Decrease	2%	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about expanding businesses to service the fishing fleet such as marine repair, carpentry, electronics?		15%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	75%	
no opinion (3)	13%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	13%	
mean score	3.9	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing value-added fish processing here?		11%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	73%	
no opinion (3)	10%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	16%	
mean score	3.8	

.....Fishing questions continued.....	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
☉ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about constructing a hoist at the ferry dock for off/on-loading commercial fishing gear?		15%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	51%	
no opinion (3)	29%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	19%	
mean score	3.4	
☉ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about installing a boat haul-out?		14%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	51%	
no opinion (3)	24%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	25%	
mean score	3.4	
☉ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about building a second access ramp, handicap accessible, to the harbor?		14%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	42%	
no opinion (3)	21%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	36%	
mean score	3.1	
☉ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about installing a freezer/refrigerator van hook-up for private sector use?		15%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	38%	
no opinion (3)	30%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	32%	
mean score	3.0	

Tourism

	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about tourism-related activities/developments not excluding access of the commercial fishing fleet to the harbor, boat stalls and other infrastructure it needs.		5%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	85%	
no opinion (3)	5%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	11%	
mean score	4.2	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel tourism-related activities/developments should be geared to support locally-owned businesses and resident employment.		5%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	79%	
no opinion (3)	6%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	15%	
mean score	3.9	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel the city of Pelican should work with other communities and the private sector to develop a Northern Southeast Tour for those who want to get off the beaten tourist track.		7%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	53%	
no opinion (3)	17%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	31%	
mean score	3.2	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel that it is important to promote charter fishing for species other than salmon.		2%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	48%	
no opinion (3)	19%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	33%	
mean score	3.1	

....Tourism questions continued....	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel that there is room for growth in the sport/charter fishing business here.		3%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	44%	
no opinion (3)	15%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	41%	
mean score	2.9	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel that Pelican should establish a funding source to pay for tourism planning and marketing (alcohol tax, room tax, airport tax, landing fee etc.).		6%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	32%	
no opinion (3)	20%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	48%	
mean score	2.6	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel that there is room for growth in the sport/charter hunting business here.		1%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	18%	
no opinion (3)	15%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	66%	
mean score	2.2	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel that an RV camping facility should be developed in Pelican.		5%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	21%	
no opinion (3)	11%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	69%	
mean score	2.1	

....Tourism questions continued....	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
☉ On a scale of 1 to 5, do you feel that Pelican should be marketed and developed as a destination for large cruise ships (800' long, 1,200-2,000 passenger). Develop the infrastructure to support this.		1%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	9%	
no opinion (3)	12%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	79%	
mean score	1.8	
Other Economic Diversification Projects		
	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
☉ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about expanding ferry service (either State or private owned).		11%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	71%	
no opinion (3)	12%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	17%	
mean score	3.7	
☉ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about Pelican developing an arts and crafts collective.		10%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	61%	
no opinion (3)	26%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	13%	
mean score	3.6	

....Other Economic Diversification questions continued....	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about Pelican hosting a few education/art/music “events” each year to bring SE Alaskans and other visitors to town for a long weekend or week.		9%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	61%	
no opinion (3)	24%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	15%	
mean score	3.6	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing a Pelican Museum highlighting our fishing and community history.		11%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	58%	
no opinion (3)	32%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	11%	
mean score	3.6	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about extending sewer and water to the 20 lots at Pelican Heights.		12%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	47% sewer 46% water	
no opinion (3)	39%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	14%	
mean score	3.4	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing a short walking trail on the west side of Pelican Creek.		8%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	54%	
no opinion (3)	26%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	19%	
mean score	3.4	

....Other Economic Diversification questions continued....	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about working with parties like Goldbelt, Kake Tribal, Allen Marine, to get small visitor boats (125-150') to Pelican on a weekly basis.		7%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	49%	
no opinion (3)	15%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	35%	
mean score	3.1	
☛ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing an airstrip?		11%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	30%	
no opinion (3)	21%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	49%	
mean score	2.6	

....other economic diversification projects continued....	All Responses	Those willing to pay taxes or fees to support?
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing a dock for large cruise ships (800' long, 1,200-2,000 passengers).		2%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	11%	
no opinion (3)	9%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	81%	
mean score	1.9	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about developing a mini-park with picnic facilities.		9%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	44%	
no opinion (3)	24%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	32%	
mean score	3.1	
⊕ On a scale of 1 to 5, how do you feel about building a dock catering to small tour-ships (125'-150').		9%
strongly favor or favor (5 or 4)	49%	
no opinion (3)	16%	
oppose or strongly oppose (2 or 1)	36%	
mean score	3.1	

Appendix E

**Raw data from
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
on Pelican Commercial Catch**

COMMERCIAL * FISHERIES * ENTRY * COMMISSION

GXGH0170-R01 Commercial Fishing Catch Data
Aggregated by Alaska Census Division and City

Introduction

Persons are assigned to a census division and a city based on their claimed residency and mailing address at the time they renewed their permit for the fishery listed. Please note that prior to 1978 we did not require the applicants to state their residency status; therefore, for 1975-77 the individuals were assigned by address alone.

In addition to the census divisions, three other categories were used to account for all fishing activity. The Unknown Address category is comprised of fishing data for which we could not assign a census division because the permit used in the landing, and therefore the permit holder, could not be identified. Due to this the Number of Permits Fished and Number of SSN's columns for this category contain asterisks. The second category, Non-Alaskan Residents, is for non-residents. The final category, Alaskan Residency Claimed, Non-Alaska City is comprised of fishing activity for those persons who claim to be an Alaskan resident and who gave us a non-Alaskan address.

The report contains the following information for each city within census division.

- Permit Fishery: This is the fishery code from the permit used in the landing. Attached is a permit fishery translation sheet to aid you in deciphering the codes.

- Fish Ticket Fishery: This is a fishery code of the species landed, the gear used in the landing, and the area in which the landing was made. All three codes come from information provided on the fish ticket. This field shows both targeted and incidental catch landed on the permits. (Targeted catch is catch consistent with the species on the permit, such as salmon on a salmon permit. Incidental catch is comprised of other species that were caught along with the targeted catch. The rules governing which and how much of a species can be caught incidentally differ from fishery to fishery.)

- Number of SSN's: This is a count of the number of people. The number of people fishing in a particular fishery may be higher than

the number of permits fished. This is due to more than one person, at different times, having fished the same permit through an emergency or permanent transfer of the permit.

- Number of
Permits Fished:

This a count of the number of permits fished. It is not the number of permits issued, which can be much higher. The number of permits fished in a particular fishery may be lower than the number of people fishing. This is due to more than one person, at different times, having fished the same permit through an emergency or permanent transfer of the permit.

- Pounds:

Total pounds of fish landed in the fishery, as reflected by the fish tickets. Note: In some fisheries incidental catch of species other than the targeted species occur. The pounds figure represents targeted and non-targeted catch on permits for the subject fishery.

- Estimated
Gross Earnings:

Estimated gross earnings from the fish landed on the subject fishery permits. The CFEC uses Processor Annual Reports and fish tickets to derive a weighted average price per pound for each species, gear, and area of landing combination. This price is multiplied by the pounds to come up with estimated gross earnings for the species-gear-area of landing.

The last line for each permit fishery is the total line said fishery. The total number of people on this line is not a sum of number of people by fish ticket fishery, as an individual may land different types of fish on the same permit.

The last line for each city is the total line for the city. The total number of people on this line is not a sum of number of people by permit fishery, as individuals may hold permits in multiple fisheries. In some cases the number of people on the total line is higher than the total number of permits, and in other cases it is lower. This depends on how many transfers occurred and how many people owned permits in more than one fishery.

The last line for each census division is the total line for the division. The total number of people on this line is not a sum of number of people by permit fishery, as individuals may hold

permits in multiple fisheries. In some cases the number of people on the total line is higher than the total number of permits, and in other cases it is lower. This depends on how many transfers occurred and how many people owned permits in more than one fishery.

This report includes all "commercial" catch. It does not include "non-commercial" catch such as derby catch, confiscated catch, and deadloss. Catch is reported regardless of whether the permit used was valid at the time of landing.

On the public version of these reports, pounds and earnings figures are replaced by asterisks when reporting the figures would breach confidentiality standards (AS 16.05.815 and 20 AAC 05.930).

04/88 LLK

Commercial fishing catch data aggregated by Alaska Census Division and City
 Asterisks are used in total lines to maintain confidentiality

Census Division Name: SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON Year: 1992

City: PELICAN

Permit Fishery	Fish Ticket Fishery	Number of People	Number of Permits Fished	Pounds	Gross Estimated Earnings (Dollars)
B06B	B06A	8	8	12,057	12,189
	B06D	2	2	***	***
	C06A	1	1	***	***
	M06A	5	5	2,022	518
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		8	8	***	***
B26B	B26A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
B61B	B06A	22	22	124,541	126,767
	B06D	16	16	153,781	152,390
	B06K	1	1	***	***
	B06O	2	2	***	***
	C06A	8	8	3,125	3,811
	C06Q	1	1	***	***
	C10A	1	1	***	***
	M06A	24	24	26,499	8,752
	M06Q	1	1	***	***
	M10A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		32	32	338,603	319,804
C06B	C06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
C61A	C06A	3	3	***	***
	M06A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		3	3	***	***
C61B	C06A	13	13	115,177	138,378
	C06K	1	1	***	***
	C06M	2	2	***	***
	C06O	2	2	***	***
	C06R	1	1	***	***
	M06A	5	5	5,553	2,260
	M06M	2	2	***	***
	M06O	2	2	***	***
	M06R	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		15	15	292,914	351,145
D09A	D09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
D91D	D09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
M61B	C06A	2	2	***	***
	M06A	9	9	12,425	3,945
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		9	9	***	***
P17B	P17A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
S04D	S04D	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
S05B	M05A	7	7	457	150
	S05A	10	10	102,522	152,624
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		10	10	102,979	152,774
S15B	B15A	1	1	***	***
	F15A	1	1	***	***
	M15A	9	9	407	???
	S15A	33	33	642,224	1,012,644
	S15D	6	6	65,400	110,184
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		33	33	***	***
Y61A	M06A	3	3	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		3	3	***	***
CITY TOTALS:		57	121	1,681,277	2,192,135

Commercial fishing catch data aggregated by Alaska Census Division and City
 Asterisks are used in total lines to maintain confidentiality

Census Division Name: SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON

Year: 1993

City: PELICAN

Permit Fishery	Fish Ticket Fishery	Number of People	Number of Permits Fished	Pounds	Estimated Gross Earnings (Dollars)
A12B	A12A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
B06B	B06A	6	6	3,878	4,833
	B06D	1	1	***	***
	M06A	4	4	576	110
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		6	6	***	***
B26B	B26A	2	2	***	***
	M26A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
B61B	B06A	20	20	193,718	248,772
	B06D	13	13	172,766	211,252
	B06H	1	1	***	***
	B06K	1	1	***	***
	B06M	1	1	***	***
	B06O	1	1	***	***
	B06R	1	1	***	***
	C06A	10	10	7,299	7,873
	C06M	1	1	***	***
	M06A	15	15	22,275	5,330
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		30	30	496,381	597,982
C61A	C06A	5	5	239,930	262,865
	M06A	4	4	4,483	861
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	244,413	263,726
C61B	C06A	20	20	663,495	721,485
	C06O	1	1	***	***
	C06Q	1	1	***	***
	C06R	1	1	***	***
	M06A	16	16	16,492	5,746
	M06O	1	1	***	***
	M06Q	1	1	***	***
	M06R	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		21	21	710,658	756,321
D09A	D09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
M61B	C06Q	1	1	***	***
	M06A	4	4	5,325	1,450
	M06Q	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	***	***
P09B	P09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
S04D	S04D	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
S05B	M05A	4	4	284	82
	S05A	13	13	99,558	116,285
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		13	13	99,842	116,367
S15B	M15A	13	13	1,566	467
	S15A	37	37	714,685	901,605
	S15D	7	7	90,447	126,620
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		37	37	806,698	1,028,692
Y06A	M06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
Y61A	M06A	2	2	***	***
	M10A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
CITY TOTALS:		56	126	2,440,497	2,839,316

Commercial fishing catch data aggregated by Alaska Census Division and City
 Asterisks are used in total lines to maintain confidentiality

Census Division Name: SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON Year: 1994

City: PELICAN

Permit Fishery	Fish Ticket Fishery	Number of People	Number of Permits Fished	Pounds	Estimated Gross Earnings (Dollars)
B06B	B06A	4	4	2,607	5,233
	B06D	2	2	***	***
	M06A	4	4	1,183	241
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	***	***
B26B	B26A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
B61B	B06A	17	17	118,687	238,303
	B06D	8	8	119,839	236,634
	B06Q	1	1	***	***
	B06R	1	1	***	***
	C06A	7	7	12,369	20,434
	C06D	1	1	***	***
	M06A	10	10	15,088	3,248
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		23	23	***	***
C61A	C06A	5	5	194,436	319,432
	M06A	3	3	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	***	***
C61B	C06A	14	14	533,193	879,880
	C06O	1	1	***	***
	C06R	1	1	***	***
	M06A	10	10	5,643	2,760
	M06O	1	1	***	***
	M06R	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		15	15	544,177	889,085
D09A	D09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
M61B	M06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
P09B	P09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
S04D	F04D	1	1	***	***
	S04D	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
S05B	M05A	4	4	223	67
	S05A	12	12	149,080	185,912
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		12	12	149,303	185,979
S15B	F15A	1	1	***	***
	M15A	8	8	6,237	???
	S15A	35	35	1,029,449	1,345,154
	S15D	10	10	151,688	194,241
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		35	35	***	***
Y61A	M06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
CITY TOTALS:		54	102	2,455,638	3,612,546

Census Division Name: SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON

Year: 1994

City: PELICAN

Permit Fishery	Fish Ticket Fishery	Number of People	Number of Permits Fished	Pounds	Estimated Gross Earnings (Dollars)
B06B	B06A	4	4	2,607	5,233
	B06D	2	2	***	***
	M06A	4	4	1,183	241
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	***	***
B26B	B26A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
B61B	B06A	17	17	118,687	238,303
	B06D	8	8	119,839	236,634
	B060	1	1	***	***
	B06R	1	1	***	***
	C06A	7	7	12,369	20,434
	C06D	1	1	***	***
	M06A	10	10	15,088	3,248
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		23	23	***	***
C61A	C06A	5	5	194,436	319,432
	M06A	3	3	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	***	***
C61B	C06A	14	14	533,193	879,880
	C060	1	1	***	***
	C06R	1	1	***	***
	M06A	10	10	5,643	2,760
	M060	1	1	***	***
	M06R	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		15	15	544,177	889,085
D09A	D09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
M61B	M06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
P09B	P09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
S04D	F04D	1	1	***	***
	S04D	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
S05B	M05A	4	4	223	67
	S05A	12	12	149,080	185,912
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		12	12	149,303	185,979
S15B	F15A	1	1	***	***
	M15A	8	8	6,237	???
	S15A	35	35	1,029,449	1,345,154
	S15D	10	10	151,688	194,241
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		35	35	***	***
Y61A	M06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
CITY TOTALS:		54	102	2,455,638	3,612,546

The City Council should decide if they want these tables in the final plan, or if it is too much data

Commercial fishing catch data aggregated by Alaska Census Division and City
 Asterisks are used in total lines to maintain confidentiality

Census Division Name: SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON Year: 1995

City: PELICAN

Permit Fishery	Fish Ticket Fishery	Number of People	Number of Permits Fished	Pounds	Estimated Gross Earnings (Dollars)
B06B	B06A	6	6	10,031	20,331
	B06D	1	1	***	***
	M06A	2	2	***	***
	M06D	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		7	7	11,966	22,213
B26B	B26A	3	3	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		3	3	***	***
B61B	B06A	21	21	114,408	231,899
	B06D	17	17	155,081	314,339
	B06E	2	2	***	***
	B06H	2	2	***	***
	B06M	3	3	***	***
	B06O	2	2	***	***
	B06R	1	1	***	***
	M06A	18	18	12,027	4,306
	M06M	1	1	***	***
	M06O	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		24	24	333,771	651,878
C61A	C06A	5	5	189,796	384,021
	M06A	4	4	10,673	8,525
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	200,469	392,546
C61B	C06A	15	15	490,129	997,470
	C06E	4	4	78,399	162,305
	C06K	1	1	***	***
	C06M	3	3	***	***
	C06O	3	3	***	***
	C06R	2	2	***	***
	M06A	10	10	14,838	6,897
	M06E	3	3	***	***
	M06K	1	1	***	***
	M06M	2	2	***	***
	M06O	2	2	***	***
	M06R	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		15	15	692,016	1,388,698
D09A	D09A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
M61B	M06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
P09B	P09A	3	3	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		3	3	***	***
S04D	S04D	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
S05B	M05A	3	3	***	***
	S05A	8	8	47,824	42,066
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		8	8	***	***
S15B	B15A	2	2	***	***
	B15D	1	1	***	***
	F15D	1	1	***	***
	M15A	11	11	858	385
	S15A	28	27	418,996	374,179
	S15D	10	10	70,545	62,647
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		28	27	490,780	437,974
T91D	T09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
CITY TOTALS:		49	97	1,816,171	3,001,496

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Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Commercial fishing catch data aggregated by Alaska Census Division and City
Asterisks are used in total lines to maintain confidentiality

Census Division Name: SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON

Year: 1996

City: PELICAN

Permit Fishery	Fish Ticket Fishery	Number of People	Number of Permits Fished	Pounds	Gross Estimated Earnings (Dollars)
B 06B	B 06A	9	9	98,022	220,250
	B 06D	6	6	15,086	33,895
	M 06A	6	6	4,068	1,578
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		10	10	117,174	255,723
B 26B	B 26A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
B 61B	B 06A	13	13	142,940	321,180
	B 06D	10	10	52,605	118,199
	B 06M	1	1	***	***
	B 06R	1	1	***	***
	C 06R	1	1	***	***
	M 06A	7	7	6,855	3,110
	M 06R	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		14	14	227,320	495,584
C 06B	C 06A	4	4	157,686	350,830
	C 06E	1	1	***	***
	M 06A	4	4	6,052	2,797
	M 06E	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		4	4	***	***
C 61A	C 06A	5	5	193,343	423,383
	M 06A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		5	5	***	***
C 61B	C 06A	10	10	252,558	538,432
	C 06E	1	1	***	***
	C 06K	1	1	***	***
	C 06M	1	1	***	***
	C 06O	1	1	***	***
	C 06Q	1	1	***	***
	M 06A	9	9	4,784	2,994
	M 06E	1	1	***	***
	M 06K	1	1	***	***
	M 06M	1	1	***	***
	M 06O	1	1	***	***
	M 06Q	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		10	10	381,538	677,898
D 09A	D 09A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
M 06B	M 06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
M 26B	M 26A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
M 61B	C 06M	1	1	***	***
	M 06A	2	2	***	***
	M 06M	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		3	3	***	***
P 09A	P 09A	2	2	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		2	2	***	***
S 04D	F 04D	1	1	***	***
	S 04D	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
S 05B	M 05A	1	1	***	***
	S 05A	4	4	22,762	19,164
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		4	4	***	***
S 15B	M 15A	5	6	614	232
	S 15A	23	23	350,314	330,651
	S 15D	4	4	37,388	34,055
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		23	23	388,324	364,938
Y 06A	M 06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
Y 61A	M 06A	1	1	***	***
PERMIT FISHERY TOTALS:		1	1	***	***
CITY TOTALS:		39	83	1,543,967	2,708,568

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