

King Cove



People and Place

*Location*¹

King Cove is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula, on a sand spit fronting Deer Passage and Deer Island. It is 18 miles southeast of Cold Bay and 625 miles southwest of Anchorage. King Cove is in the Aleutians East Borough and the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The City's area encompasses 25.3 square miles of land and 4.5 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 938 residents in King Cove, making it the 70th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 108%. Between 2000 and 2010, there was an average annual growth rate of 18.4%, which was significantly above the statewide average of 0.75% (Table 1). It is important to note that, in a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that the 2010 Decennial Census population count may have been inflated, including approximately 400 individuals that do not reside in the community permanently. Community leaders estimated 450 permanent residents in 2010.

In 2010, the greatest number of King Cove residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (38.4% of the total population), along with 36.5% that identified as Asian, 16.2% identifying as White, 4.6% identifying with two or more races, 3.2% as 'some other race', and 1% identifying themselves as Black or African American (Figure 1). In addition, 11.2% of residents identified as Hispanic or Latino in 2010. The percentage of the population identifying as Asian increased by 36.2% between 2000 and 2010 although the most significant increase was with the percent of the population identifying as Hispanic or Latino which increased by over 50%. During this same time period, the percentage of the population identified as American Indian and Alaska Native declined by nearly 18%.

In 2010, the average household size in King Cove was 2.76, a slight decline from 2.9 persons per household in 1990 and 2000. The decline in household size may be related to the growth in number of households in King Cove over this period, increasing from 144 occupied housing units in 1990 to 170 in 2000, and 181 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 229 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 41.9% were owner-occupied households, 37.1% were renter-occupied households. In that same year, 48 housing units were vacant, compared to 37 in 2000. The number of King Cove residents living in group quarters increased over this period, from 189 in 1990 to 299 in 2000, and 438 in 2010.

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

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

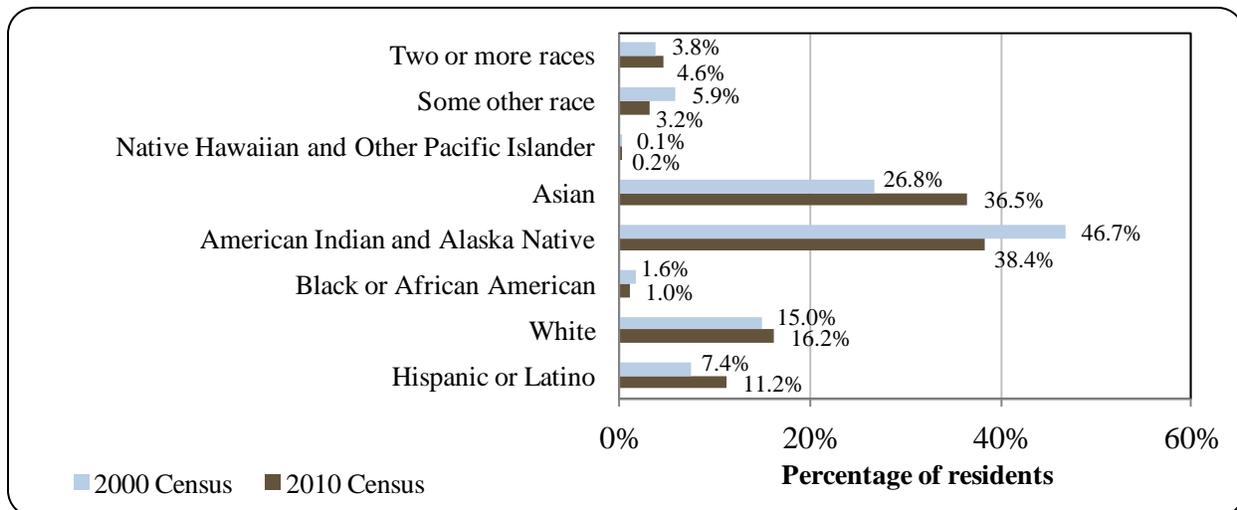
Table 1. Population in King Cove from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	451	-
2000	792	-
2001	-	694
2002	-	787
2003	-	728
2004	-	725
2005	-	724
2006	-	745
2007	-	754
2008	-	750
2009	-	744
2010	938	-

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

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

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



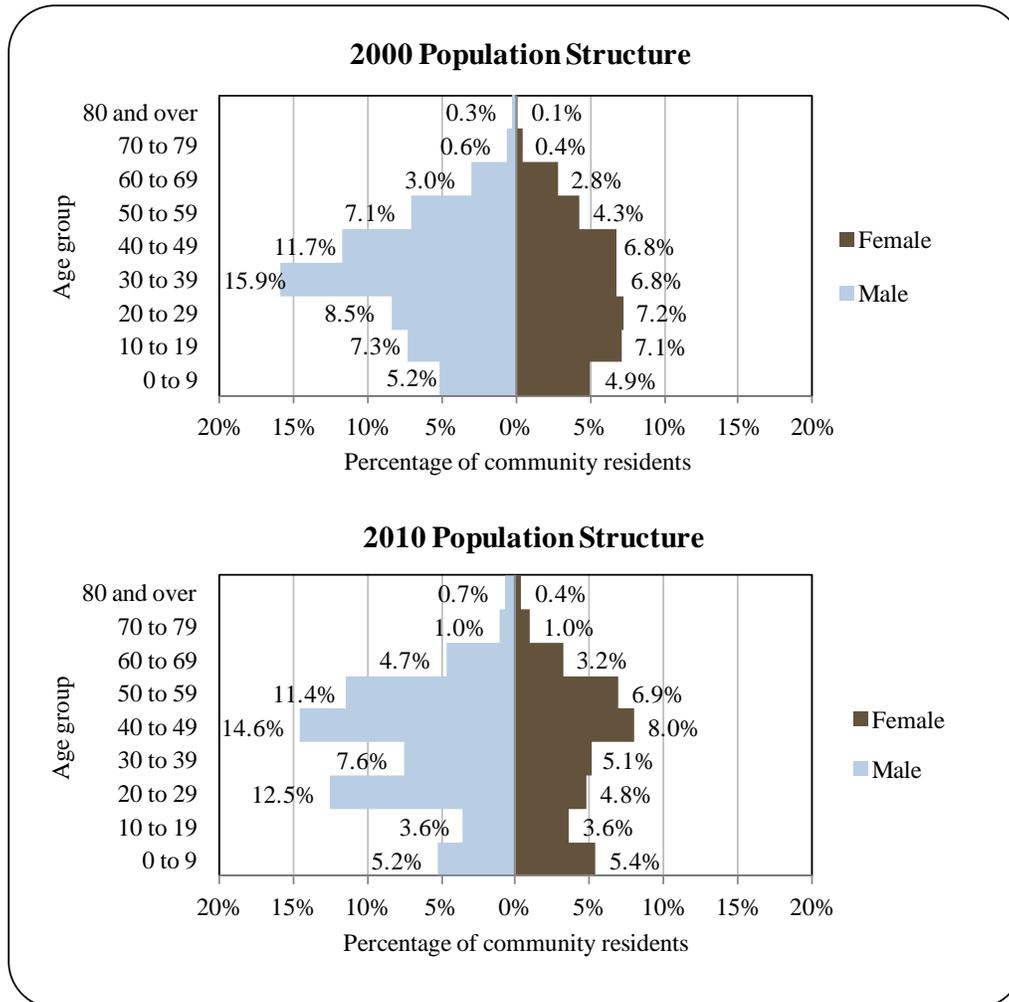
In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that King Cove's population reaches a yearly peak between June and August and peaks again between February and March. They indicated that these population fluctuations are entirely driven by employment in fishing sectors. Community leaders indicated that the 2010 Decennial Census count of 938 included approximately 450 year-round residents, while a seasonal workforce and transient population made up the remainder. In 2010, the gender makeup of King Cove's population (based on the U.S. Census) was 61.5% male and 38.4% female – substantially more weighted towards males than the gender distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female). It is of note that the population was much more balanced between males and females in 2000 (51.3% male, 48.7% female). The median age was estimated to be 41.2 years, higher than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska of 33.8 years.

Compared with 2000, the population structure in 2010 was somewhat more constricted amongst the youngest and oldest age groups while becoming less constricted amongst the middle age group. In that year, 17.8% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 24.5% in 2000; 11.0% were over the age of 59, compared to 7.2% in 2000; 53.6% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 52.6% in 2000; and 17.3% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 15.7% in 2000. Age distribution by gender cohort continued to be skewed towards males in 2010, as it was in 2000. In 2010, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 20 to 29 age range (12.5% male, 4.8% female), followed by the 40 to 49 (14.6% male, 8.0% female) and 50 to 59 (11.4% male, 6.9% female) ranges. Two age groups – those 70 to 79 and 10 to 19 – had perfectly matched gender distributions in 2010. Further information regarding trends in King Cove's population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ estimated that 71.8% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, significantly less than the estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 9.9% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 18.3% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 17.3% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 12.1% of resident held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 1.6% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

³ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

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



History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Archaeological evidence suggests that Aleut (Unanga and Alutiiq) peoples have occupied the Alaska Peninsula for approximately 9,000 years.^{4,5} Excavation of a village site near the middle of King Cove suggests that Aleut people have been utilizing this site for at least 4,000 years.⁶ King Cove was named after the first recorded settler, a man named Robert King, who had settled there in the early 1800s. The site was originally called ‘King’s Cove’, and the name was

⁴ LaRoche and Associates. March 2011. *Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan, Revised Public Hearing Draft*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf.

⁵ WHPacific. 2010. *Aleutians East Multi-Jurisdictional/Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved December 7, 2011 from: <http://www.aleutianseast.org/>.

⁶ Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove. 2007. *Comprehensive Community Environmental Plan, Updated Version*. Retrieved September 14, 2012 from <http://www.anthc.org/chs/ces/hve/upload/KVC-Updated-Env-Plan-Recycling-Plan.pdf>.

eventually shortened to ‘King Cove’.⁷ The modern community of King Cove grew starting in 1911, the year that Pacific American Fisheries (PAF) built a salmon cannery. Early settlers were Unangan, Scandinavian, and other European fishermen. Of the first 10 founding families, 5 had a European father and an Aleut mother.⁸ Many of these early settlers were employed at the King Cove cannery, and Aleut people came from neighboring villages of Belkofski, Sanak, and False Pass to work in the cannery and purchase supplies.⁹ A Chinese workforce was also brought to King Cove to work in the cannery. In 1965, the major portion of PAF’s assets was sold to a consolidated firm of Peter Pan Seafoods and Taiyp Gyogyo KK.¹⁰ The cannery was partially destroyed by a fire in 1976.¹¹ Today, Peter Pan Seafoods continues to operate the King Cove facility, which currently has the largest salmon canning capacity of any plant in Alaska.¹² King Cove remains economically tied to commercial fishing and fish processing, as well as traditional subsistence practices.¹³

The City of King Cove first incorporated as a 2nd Class City in 1947, and gained 1st Class City status in 1974. Development in King Cove was initially concentrated near the head of the cove, and in recent years it has expanded into a small valley southeast of the cove.¹⁴ Scandinavians have historically influenced the cultural, economic, and social structures in the community, and today King Cove is a mixed non-Native and Unangan Aleut community.¹⁵

Natural Resources and Environment

King Cove lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures average 25 to 55 °F, with extremes from -9 to 76 °F. Annual snowfall averages 52 inches, and total annual precipitation averages 33 inches. Fog during summer and high winds during winter can limit accessibility.¹⁶ The landscape surrounding King Cove is dominated by a series of mostly glaciated volcanoes, and the coastline is characterized by rocky headlands and sandy beaches.¹⁷

King Cove is located at the southern boundary of the Pavlof Unit of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). Other protected areas in the vicinity of King Cove include the Alaska Maritime NWR, which includes islands off the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, and the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) to the north and west of the community. The Alaska Peninsula NWR and Alaska Maritime NWR were both established under the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. With a total area of 3.7 million acres, the Alaska Peninsula NWR extends as far west as False Pass and east beyond Chignik

⁷ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁸ City of King Cove. 1981. *Community Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved September 14, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/King%20Cove-CP-1981.pdf>.

⁹ See footnote 6.

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

¹¹ See footnote 6.

¹² Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. 2012. *Facilities: King Cove*. Retrieved September 17, 2012 from http://www.ppsf.com/facilities/index.aspx#king_cove.

¹³ See footnote 6.

¹⁴ See footnote 8.

¹⁵ See footnote 7.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

Bay, and includes a separate eastern unit south of Ugashik. It hosts a dramatic landscape of towering mountain peaks, including a number of active volcanoes, rolling tundra, and rugged coastlines. Salmon return to the rivers of the Alaska Peninsula NWR, supporting brown bear populations. Other land mammals include wolverine, the 7,000-animal Northern Alaska Peninsula caribou herd, wolves, and moose. It is of note that no black bears are found in the Alaska Peninsula NWR. Marine mammals living along the coastline include sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions, and migrating whales. The Alaska Peninsula NWR also provides important habitat for migrating birds.¹⁸

The Alaska Maritime NWR hosts a similar array of species in the Alaska Peninsula region. However, it contains a greater diversity overall, as it spans four time zones,¹⁹ stretching from the Aleutian Islands to the Southeast Alaska Panhandle. It was created in part to promote a program of scientific research on marine ecosystems. The Alaska Maritime NWR “protects breeding habitat for seabirds, marine mammals, and other wildlife on more than 2,500 islands, spires, rocks, and coastal headlands.”²⁰

The 417,533-acre Izembek NWR was established in 1960 as “a refuge, breeding ground, and management area for all forms of wildlife.” The Izembek NWR hosts the Pavlof and Shishaldin Volcanoes and Izembek Lagoon. The Lagoon provides habitat for an extraordinary abundance and diversity of waterfowl and shorebirds, and was the first site in the United States to be designated a Wetland of International Importance by the Ramsar Convention in 1986, and in 2001 was also designated a Globally Important Bird Area by the American Bird Conservancy. In addition to providing critical habitat for hundreds of thousands of migrating birds, the Izembek NWR supports a similar range of animal species as the Alaska Peninsula NWR.²¹

Deposits of gold and silver and copper are known to be present in the region between False Pass and Belkofski, but there are currently no active mining operations. There are no significant deposits of coal in the area, and land-based oil and gas potential is not well known.²² Reserves of oil and natural gas are thought to be present on the outer continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula. However, given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a number of protected areas, in March 2010, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007-2012 program.²³ On March 31,

¹⁸ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved March 23, 2012 from <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=74512>.

¹⁹ “Technically, the Alaska Maritime Refuge spans 4 time zones (Pacific, Yukon, Alaska, and Bering). In 1983 almost all the state was consolidated under Alaska Time (standard and daylight) - one hour behind Pacific Time of the West Coast. Only the central and western Aleutian Islands observe Hawaii-Aleutian Time, two hours behind Pacific Time.” Quote retrieved June 11, 2012 from <http://alaskamaritime.fws.gov/howbig.htm>.

²⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (n.d.). *Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://alaskamaritime.fws.gov/>.

²¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Izembek National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://izembek.fws.gov/>.

²² See footnote 17.

²³ Minerals Management Service. March 2010. *Preliminary Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/PRP2007-2012.pdf>.

2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, whether for exploratory or production purposes, through 2017.²⁴

Natural hazards with the potential to impact King Cove include earthquakes, volcanic activity, tsunami, severe weather, and erosion, with high probability of earthquake or volcanic eruption, moderate probability of tsunami or severe weather, and low probability of erosion. The possible damage from an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or tsunami is considered to be critical, with potential to result in complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week, or in which more than 10% of property would be severely damaged. Possible damage from severe weather or erosion is considered to be limited. Areas of King Cove that are most susceptible to erosion include one-half mile of road along Gould's Lagoon and the main road to the small boat harbor, which has been washed out by tidal activity in the past. The road along Gould's Lagoon is currently armored against coastal erosion.²⁵

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, no active environmental cleanup sites were located near King Cove as of August 2012.²⁶

Current Economy²⁷

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that 75% of economic activity in King Cove is based on direct and indirect fishing activity. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of commercial fishery permit holders, crew license holders, and vessel owners residing in King Cove all declined, but all of these numbers represented a large percentage of the population. On average over the 2000-2010 period, the number of state permit holders was equivalent to 7.8% of the local population, the number of vessel owners was equivalent to 10.2%, and the number of crew license holders was equivalent to 19.2%. Subsistence activities supplement local incomes. Primary subsistence resources harvested include salmon, caribou, geese, and ptarmigan.²⁸

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁹ in 2010, the per capita income in King Cove was estimated to be \$22,038 and the median household income was estimated to be \$50,500. This represents a decrease from the per capita reported in 2000 (\$17,791) and a slight increase from the median household income reported in 2000 (\$45,893). However, if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³⁰ both per capita and median household incomes appear to have decreased over the decade, from a real per capita income in 2000 of \$23,395 and a real median household income of \$60,349. In 2010,

²⁴ The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. March 31, 2010. *Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.doi.gov/whatwedo/energy/ocs/upload/2010alaska-mem-rel.pdf>.

²⁵ WHPacific. 2010. *Aleutians East Multi-Jurisdictional/Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved December 7, 2011 from: <http://www.aleutianseast.org/>.

²⁶ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved August 24, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²⁷ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²⁸ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁹ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

³⁰ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

King Cove ranked 135th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 130th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

Although King Cove's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,³¹ additional evidence for a decrease in per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for King Cove in 2010 is \$5,900.^{32,33} However, despite this evidence for a decline in income between 2000 and 2010, King Cove did not meet the Denali Commission's criteria as a "distressed community" in 2010. It is important to note that community leaders indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that the 2010 Decennial Census population count may have been inflated, including approximately 400 individuals that do not reside in the community permanently. If this is the case, this ALARI per capita income estimate may be low. However, if community leaders' estimate of 2010 population (450 permanent residents) is used instead to calculate per capita income, the figure still remains much lower than the ACS estimate for 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a greater percentage of King Cove residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (87%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 10% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 0.2%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment, based on the ALARI database, indicates that the unemployment rate in King Cove was much higher in 2010 (19.3%), almost twice the statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁴ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the King Cove workforce was estimated to be employed in the private sector (89.5%), along with 7.9% in the public sector, and 2.4% estimated to be self-employed. Of the 506 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number was estimated to be working in manufacturing (83%), and some were also estimated to be working in educational services, health care, and social assistance (5.7%), public administration (3.2%), retail trade (2.6%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (2.4%), along with very small numbers in other industries (Figure 3). The number of individuals employed in fishing industry is probably underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. Between 2000 and 2010, local employment by industry became more heavily concentrated, with 24.3% more of the employed workforce estimated to be employed in

³¹ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

³² Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

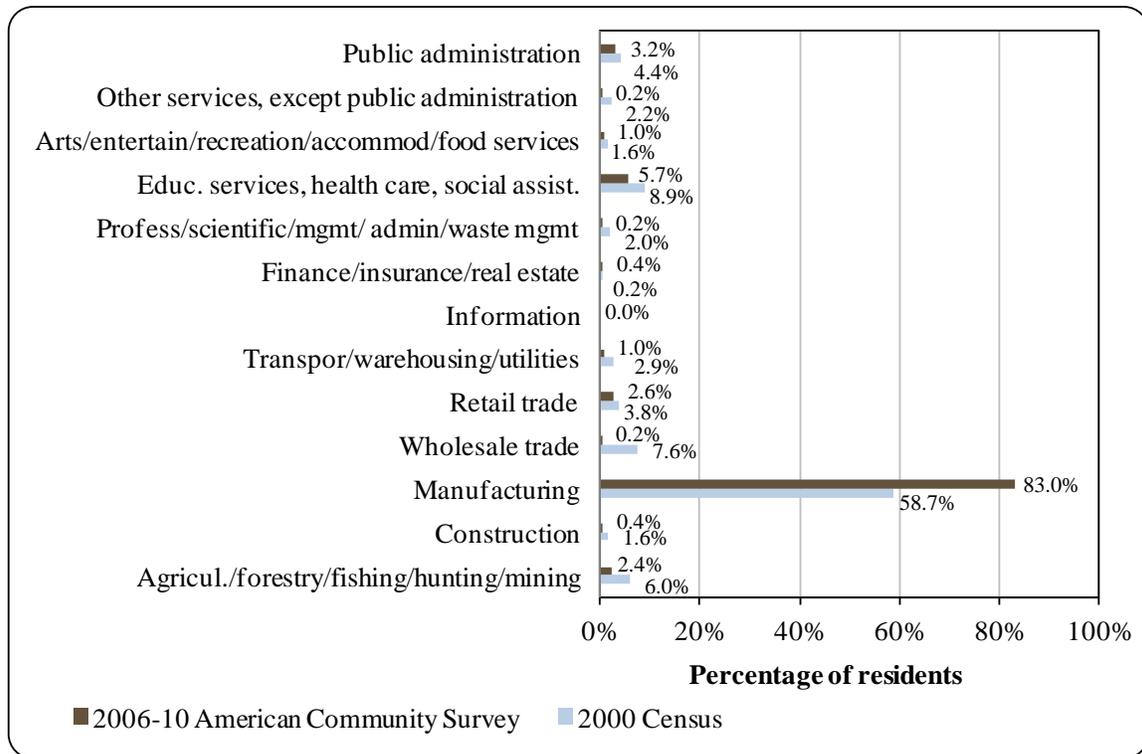
³³ See footnote 29.

³⁴ See footnote 32.

manufacturing in 2010. At the same time, the percentage of the local workforce estimated to be employed declined.

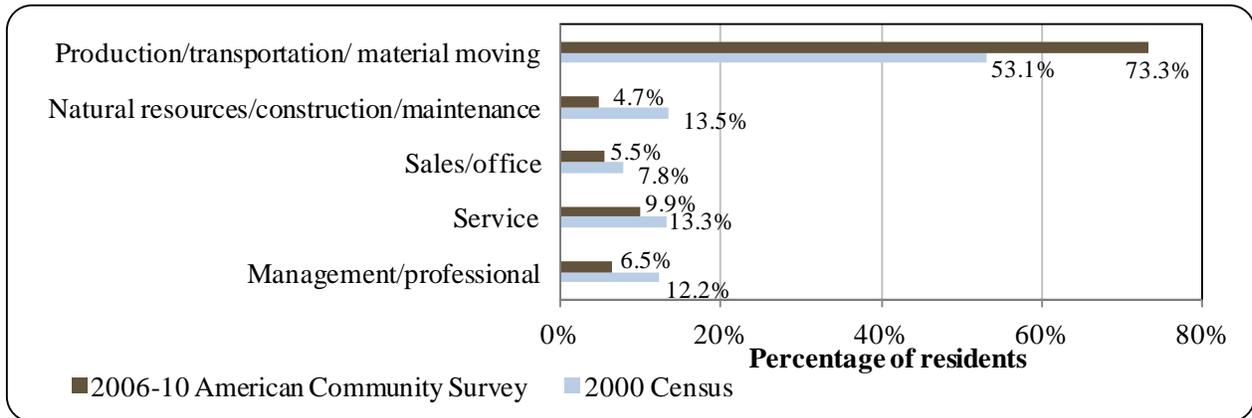
By occupation type, 2006-2010 ACS estimates indicate that a majority (73.3%) of employed residents hold production, transportation, or material moving positions, along with 9.9% holding service occupation positions, 6.5% with management or professional positions, 5.5% with sales and office positions, and 4.7% with natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (Figure 4). As with employment by industry sector, employment by occupation type became more concentrated between 2000 and 2010, with 20% more of the labor force employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations in 2010 compared to 2000, and a commensurate decrease in the percentage employed in all other occupation categories. Data reported in the ALARI database supports ACS estimates, suggesting that the most common occupations in King Cove were production, transportation, or material moving positions, meat processors, and fish workers. Other common occupations in King Cove in 2010 included educational, housekeeping, health, or administrative services, and mechanical and maintenance workers.³⁵ It is important to note that ALARI statistics shows the highest percentage of the workforce involved in local government, while the ACS estimates that the vast majority of the workforce is employed in manufacturing. As noted earlier in this section, in the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that the 2010 Decennial Census population figure may have been overestimated by almost 400 individuals. This could account for conflicts in labor force and industry employment figures between the 2006-2010 ACS and the 2010 ALARI database.

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



³⁵ Ibid.

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



Governance

King Cove is a 1st Class City located in the Aleutians East Borough. Incorporated in 1947, King Cove has “Strong Mayor” form of government, which includes a mayor, a seven-person city council, seven-person school board, five-person planning commission, and a number of municipal employees. The City administers a 4% sales tax and a 2% fish tax, and the Borough also collects a 2% fish tax. In addition, the City collects a \$100,000 Fisheries Business Impact Tax.³⁶ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that the Fisheries Business Impact Tax is collected from Peter Pan Seafoods, and is used to support the City’s General Fund, providing police, emergency response, and public works funding.

Annual municipal revenue appears to have stayed relatively stable from 2000 to 2005, averaging almost \$1.5 million per year, with an almost 50% increase from 2005 to 2006, followed by an average of almost \$2.5 million between 2006 and 2010. Total sales tax revenues varied between \$434,863 in 2004 and \$1,775,000 in 2009. King Cove also received approximately \$25,000 per year in State Revenue Sharing contributions from 2000 to 2003, and Community Revenue Sharing contributions of \$16,994 in 2008 and just over \$130,000 per year in 2009 and 2010.

In addition, King Cove received a variety of fisheries-related grants between 2000 and 2010. In 2000 and 2001, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development’s Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) granted the community \$25,000 per year for construction of a harbor house and warehouse. Funds were also received in 2000 and 2001 for development of an access road to Lenard Harbor; \$26,663 were supplied by the Denali Commission in 2001, and a private funding source granted \$34,500 in 2001. Funds for upgrades to the north boat harbor were received from various sources from 2007 to 2009, including \$440,000 in 2007 and \$400,000 in 2008 from the DCRA, \$93,500 in 2007 and \$59,000 in 2008 from the State of Alaska, \$1.5 million from the Denali Commission in 2009, and \$3 million from the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) in 2009.

³⁶ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

For information on selected municipal, state, and federal revenue streams between 2000 and 2010, see Table 2.

King Cove was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove. The Native village corporation is the King Cove Corporation, which manages 128,646 acres of land.³⁷ King Cove belongs to the Aleut Corporation, the regional Native corporation of the eastern Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands.³⁸

King Cove is also a member of the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIAI), one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁹ APIAI provides services including cultural heritage, health, education, social, psychological, employment, vocational training, environment, natural resources, and public safety services.⁴⁰

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$1,477,300	\$1,011,597	\$26,857	\$51,633
2001	\$1,539,000	\$1,165,613	\$25,885	\$59,500
2002	\$1,270,500	\$636,720	\$25,881	n/a
2003	\$1,055,000	\$926,188	\$26,020	n/a
2004	\$1,464,500	\$434,863	n/a	n/a
2005	\$1,760,616	\$1,370,134	n/a	n/a
2006	\$2,585,615	\$1,636,507	n/a	n/a
2007	\$2,163,000	\$1,506,588	n/a	n/a
2008	\$2,364,500	\$1,820,357	\$16,994	\$533,500
2009	\$2,565,500	\$1,775,000	\$134,260	\$459,000
2010	\$2,585,850	\$1,615,925	\$133,312	\$4,500,000

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

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

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

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

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

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Aleut Corporation website. 2008. *Corporation*. Retrieved February 9, 2012 from <http://www.aleutcorp.com>.

³⁹ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association. (n.d.) Retrieved January 3, 2012 from <http://www.apiai.com/>.

The closest regional office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Sand Point. Kodiak has the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office, including a NOAA Fisheries Sustainable Fisheries Division and Enforcement Office, as well as the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. The nearest Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development office is in Dillingham, and the closest offices of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Unalaska and Kodiak. However, the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be more accessible to people from the Alaska Peninsula region.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

King Cove is accessible by air and sea only. A state-owned 3,500 feet long by 100 feet wide gravel runway is available. Gale force crosswinds are common, as the airport lies in a valley between two volcanic peaks. Currently a hovercraft provides regular service to nearby Cold Bay, which enjoys more stable flying conditions. Cold Bay Airport also has a longer runway allowing the airport to handle larger planes.⁴¹ Scheduled air service is available to King Cove with Peninsula Airways, connecting through Cold Bay. As of September, 2012, roundtrip airfare between King Cove and Anchorage was \$1,226.⁴² However, flights from King Cove to Cold Bay are canceled about 50% of the time due to thick fog or high winds.

A high priority for local transportation has long been construction of an access road between King Cove and Cold Bay to provide a more reliable link to the outside world during emergencies. In 2004, construction began on a combined road and hovercraft system to provide better access between King Cove and Cold Bay via a temporary hovercraft terminal north of King Cove at Lenard Harbor. Completion of this initial phase of the project was expected by September, 2012.^{43,44} As of the Fall of 2012, the City of King Cove awaited a final decision on a proposed land transfer that would allow the access road to be extended directly to Cold Bay. The land transfer would increase the size of the Izembek and Alaska Peninsula NWRs in exchange for the 206 acres needed to construct a single-lane road corridor.⁴⁵ A final decision from the U.S. Secretary of the Interior was expected sometime between November 2012 and January 2013.⁴⁶ The City of King Cove currently maintains approximately 5.65 miles of local roads and 4.5 miles

⁴¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁴² The price was calculated September 17, 2012 using <http://www.penair.com/>.

⁴³ Aleutians East Borough. 2002. *King Cove Access Project and KCAP – Road to the Northeast Corner*. Retrieved September 17, 2012 from <http://www.aleutianseast.org/>.

⁴⁴ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

⁴⁵ See footnote 43.

⁴⁶ City of King Cove, Office of the Mayor. August 8, 2012. *Mayor Newsletter*. Retrieved September 17, 2012 from <http://www.cityofkingcove.com/August%202012%20newsletter.pdf>.

of state road between the City and the airport. The airport road was paved in 2004, and there are plans for primary local roads to be paved.⁴⁷

In addition to air travel and limited road access, the state ferry provides bi-monthly service to King Cove between May and October. As of summer 2012, a roundtrip fare from Homer to King Cove on the Alaska state ferry was \$512, and roundtrip between King Cove and Dutch Harbor was \$214.⁴⁸ Peter Pan Seafoods allows the ferry and marine cargo services to use one of its three docks for a fee. One of the other two docks owned by Peter Pan is used for off-loading fish and transferring supplies to tenders and the fishing fleet, and the final dock is used as a fuel dock. In addition, one public deep-water dock is available in King Cove. The dock can be used by fuel and cargo barges, the state ferry, and large fishing vessels. In addition, a new harbor south of the city dock was constructed in 2000.⁴⁹ The new harbor is operated by the City and provides additional moorage for larger vessels ranging between 60 and 150 feet in length.⁵⁰

Facilities

Water in King Cove is derived from Ram Creek using a sheet pile dam that stores about 980,000 gallons of unfiltered water. The City of King Cove operates water and sewage systems. A piped sewage collection system connects all homes and facilities to central septic tanks. Two lift stations and tanks provide primary (20,000 gallons) and secondary treatment (84,000 gallons) of waste, with discharge through an outfall line. All residents are connected to the piped water system, and all homes are fully plumbed.⁵¹ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that King Cove has made substantial investment in utilities in the last two to three decades, including water and sewer pipelines, water and sewage treatment, roads and airport infrastructure, police, fire and emergency response, landfill, the school, community center, telephone service, and alternative energy sources.

Since initial construction in 1995, a hydroelectric facility on Delta Creek has provided a majority of electricity to the community of King Cove, along with three backup diesel generators.⁵² Upgrades to the Delta Creek hydroelectric plant were completed in 2008,⁵³ and as of August 2012, construction had begun on an additional hydroelectric facility at Waterfall Creek, with an expected completion date of late 2013.⁵⁴ The Peter Pan Seafoods facility operates its own power source and is not connected to the city electrical grid. The City collects garbage twice a week before depositing it in an unpermitted, Class 3 landfill.⁵⁵ The City of King Cove actively promotes waste reduction and recycling in the community to help alleviate pressure on

⁴⁷ Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove. 2007. *Comprehensive Community Environmental Plan, Updated Version*. Retrieved September 14, 2012 from <http://www.anthc.org/chs/ces/hve/upload/KVC-Updated-Env-Plan-Recycling-Plan.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Alaska Marine Highway System. 2011. *Fare Tables*. Retrieved September 17, 2012 from <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/amhs/fares.shtml>.

⁴⁹ City of King Cove. 2006. *Draft Comprehensive Community Plan*. Retrieved September 14, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/KingCove-CP-2006.pdf>.

⁵⁰ See footnote 41.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² See footnote 49.

⁵³ Renewable Energy Alaska Project. October 17, 2009. "King Cove hydro project keeps costs down, provides heat for school district." Retrieved September 17, 2012 from <http://alaskarenewableenergy.org/2009/10/king-cove-hydro-project-keeps-costs-down-provides-heat-for-school-district/>.

⁵⁴ See footnote 46.

⁵⁵ See footnote 49.

the landfill, which is nearing capacity.⁵⁶ Recycling is currently provided for aluminum only, and expansion of the recycling program to include plastics, glass, paper, and cardboard is desired.⁵⁷

Community facilities in King Cove include a community center, public library, recreation center, and a teen center. Safety services are provided by the city police department, a Village Public Safety Officer in King Cove and state troopers posted in Dillingham. The City also maintains its own volunteer fire and rescue squad. Visitor accommodations are provided by B-N-W Bed and Breakfast.⁵⁸ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that King Cove also has a post office and that telephone and broadband internet service are both in place. Cable service is also available locally.⁵⁹

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that 3,700 feet of dock space is available for permanent vessels to moor at in King Cove. An additional 4,000 feet of dock space is available to transient vessels for mooring. Community leaders reported that vessels up to 150 feet long can use moorage, and that the community can handle rescue vessels (e.g., Coast Guard), cruise ships, ferries, and fuels barges. According to community leaders, new dock space has been constructed within the last 10 years, along with upgrades to existing dock structures, including addition of water and electricity serving the dock. Also within the last 10 years, a barge landing area and breakwater were completed, and fuel tanks were also made available at the dock. Community leaders also noted substantial investments in fisheries-related infrastructure prior to the last 10 years, including construction of a jetty, dry dock space, haul out facilities, and roads serving dock space. Today, community leaders also noted the presence of multiple fishing support businesses in King Cove, including fishing gear sales and repairs, tackle and bait sales, bookkeeping, boat fuel sales, dry dock storage, and boat repair services. The extent and availability of these services vary with the season. Community leaders indicate that residents typically travel to the cities of Homer, Kodiak, and Unalaska (Dutch Harbor) to access fisheries-related businesses and services not found in King Cove.

Medical Services

The King Cove Medical Clinic provides basic medical services in King Cove. The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center and a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have limited marine and air access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service volunteers and the local health aide.⁶⁰ The nearest hospitals are located in Dillingham and Kodiak.

Educational Opportunities

One school is located in King Cove. As of 2011, the King Cove School had 108 students and 12 teachers.⁶¹

⁵⁶ See footnote 46.

⁵⁷ See footnote 47.

⁵⁸ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the King Cove area for thousands of years. Villages and fish camps were often located at mouths of streams for access to both fresh water and abundant salmon runs.⁶² During Alaska's Russian period, salmon remained a subsistence resource, but soon after the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, commercial exploitation of salmon was initiated.⁶³ Herring was one of the earliest commercial fisheries, along with salmon, during the period when the product was salted for storing and shipment to be used for human consumption. Commercial harvest of herring for bait began around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s.⁶⁴ Halibut and groundfish fisheries began to develop in the Alaska Peninsula region by the 1920s with the development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.^{65,66}

The first salmon saltery was built in Alaska in 1868, and the first cannery was established in 1869.⁶⁷ The modern community of King Cove grew around a PAF cannery that began operations there in 1911. Fishing and processing jobs attracted a mixed population of Unangan Aleut from the surrounding region, Scandinavians and other European fishermen. A Chinese workforce was also brought in to operate the cannery in its early years. In 1965, the major portion of PAF's assets was sold to a consolidated firm of Peter Pan Seafoods and Taiyp Gyogyo KK.⁶⁸ The facility operated continuously until 1976, when it was partially destroyed by fire. Today, Peter Pan Seafoods continues to operate the King Cove facility, which is currently the largest salmon cannery in North America.^{69,70} Peter Pan Seafoods added crab processing as a strong secondary species at the King Cove facility, as well as halibut, cod, and pollock.⁷¹ In addition to fisheries for these species, the King Cove fishing fleet has participated in fisheries for a variety of groundfish species, herring, octopi/squid, and sablefish in recent years.

⁶² Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d) *The Unangax & Alutiiq (Supiaq) People - Who We Are*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/unangax/.

⁶³ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska." *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁶⁴ Woodby, D., D. Carlile, S. Siddeek, F. Funk, J. H. Clark, and L. Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁶⁵ See footnote 63.

⁶⁶ Thompson, W. F. and N. L. Freeman. 1930. *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Report of the International Fisheries Commission. Number 5. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://ww.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

⁶⁷ See footnote 63.

⁶⁸ Radke, A.. C. 2002. *Pacific American Fisheries, Inc: History of a Washington State Salmon Packing Company, 1890-1966*. Ed. Barbara S. Radke. McFarland and Company, Inc., Publishers. North Carolina.

⁶⁹ Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove. 2007. *Comprehensive Community Environmental Plan, Updated Version*. Retrieved September 14, 2012 from <http://www.anthc.org/chs/ces/hve/upload/KVC-Updated-Env-Plan-Recycling-Plan.pdf>.

⁷⁰ Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. 2012. *Facilities: King Cove*. Retrieved September 17, 2012 from http://www.ppsf.com/facilities/index.aspx#king_cove.

⁷¹ City of King Cove. 2006. *Draft Comprehensive Community Plan*. Retrieved September 14, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/KingCove-CP-2006.pdf>.

Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission. In 1995, management of Alaskan halibut and sablefish fisheries shifted from limited entry to a system of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ). Motivations for the shift included overcapitalization, short seasons, and the derby-style fishery that led to loss of product quality and safety concerns. As a result of program implementation, the number of shareholders and total vessels participating in the halibut and sablefish fisheries declined substantially, and product quality has improved. This shift to catch shares has been controversial, raising concerns about equity of catch share allocation, reduced crew employment needs, and loss of quota from coastal communities to outside investors.⁷²

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within three nautical miles (nmi) of the coast or in inland waters are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and fisheries that take place beyond three nm in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction.⁷³ In the Gulf of Alaska (GOA), federally-managed groundfish fisheries target Pacific cod, walleye pollock, pelagic shelf rockfish, sablefish, and flatfish. Major state groundfish fisheries in the Alaska Peninsula region include a jig fishery for black rockfish out of Unalaska and a Pacific cod fishery, in addition to a statewide lingcod fishery, and a sablefish fishery in state waters for non-federal sablefish quota share holders. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), and guideline harvest limits (GHL) are set by the ADF&G. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition, the ADF&G manages lingcod fisheries in both state and EEZ waters off Alaska, and beginning in 1998, management of black rockfish and blue rockfish in the GOA was transferred from NMFS to ADF&G.⁷⁴

Both Bristol Bay and the Kodiak area were historical centers of the red king crab fishery. Tanner crabs are also distributed through the GOA. The range of Dungeness crabs includes the Alaska Peninsula, eastern Aleutians, and Kodiak Island. Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands crab stocks are jointly managed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) and ADF&G, while GOA stocks are solely managed by the State of Alaska.^{75,76} The Kodiak red king crab fishery has been closed in recent years due to low abundance. However, parts of the Kodiak district have been open for Tanner crab harvest in recent years. The largest aggregation of herring in Alaska spawns along the northern shore of Bristol Bay, near the village of Togiak. Herring are harvested for bait in the vicinity of Unalaska when Togiak-spawning herring are in residence during the summer feeding period. On occasion, a herring sac roe fishery occurs near Port Moller when aerial surveys determine that a sufficient quantity of herring is present, and if processing capacity is available.⁷⁷

King Cove is located in Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3B, Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 610, and the Western Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory Area. Because King Cove is not located on the Bristol Bay side of the Alaska Peninsula, the community is not

⁷² Fina, M.. 2011. "Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific." *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf.

⁷³ See footnote 64.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Red King Crab Species Profile*. Retrieved June 20, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFGredkingcrab.main>.

⁷⁶ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Tanner Crab Species Profile*. Retrieved June 25, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFGtannercrab.management>.

⁷⁷ See footnote 64.

eligible for the Community Development Quota program. The community is eligible for the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. Aleutia, Inc. is a CQE with headquarters in Sand Point that also serves King Cove. In 2008, Aleutia Inc. reached an agreement with Peter Pan Seafoods to purchase processor quota shares on behalf of King Cove, Sand Point, Nelson Lagoon, False Pass, Cold Bay, and Akutan. Peter Pan Seafood in King Cove will process the product and assist with marketing.^{78,79}

A local advisory committee for the BOF is located in King Cove. The activities of the advisory committee include developing regulatory proposals; evaluating regulatory proposals and making recommendations to the BOF; providing a local forum for fish and wildlife conservation and use, including matters relating to habitat; advising the appropriate regional council on resources; and consulting with individuals, organizations, and agencies.⁸⁰ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that King Cove actively participates in fisheries management processes in Alaska through a variety of other avenues, including sending a paid staff member to NPFMC meetings. They also indicated that King Cove has a representative that sits on NPFMC committees or advisory groups, a representative that sits on regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G, and a representative that participates in the Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council process.

When asked to comment about current challenges to King Cove's fishing economy, community leaders responded that approximately 75% of the local economy is based on direct and indirect fishing activities, and given this, changes in quota, regulations, processor ownership, fluctuations in processing capacity, and limitations in access to King Cove between fishing seasons are the community's primary challenges. When asked to describe effects of management actions or policies on King Cove, community leaders indicated that crab rationalization significantly reduced the fleet, thereby reducing demand for moorage and moorage revenue in King Cove. In addition, approximately 15-20 local crab crew jobs were eliminated. In addition, the CDQ program has been a controversial issue for King Cove fishermen.

Processing Plants

Peter Pan Seafood's King Cove facility primarily processes salmon, and has the largest salmon canning capacity of any Alaska's processing facilities. The cannery also processes king, Tanner and snow crab, pollock, cod, salmon, halibut, and sablefish. Although the plant operates year-round, its peak seasons are in the winter and summer, when it employs up to 500 people.⁸¹ The King Cove cannery was originally built by Bellingham-based PAF in 1911, and was sold to Peter Pan Seafoods in 1965.⁸²

⁷⁸ Aleutia.org website. 2012. Our Story. Retrieved September 18, 2012 from <http://www.aleutia.org/our-story>.

⁷⁹ Bauman, Margaret. August 10, 2008. "Sand Point's Aleutia buys Bristol Bay crab processor shares." *Alaska Journal of Commerce*. Retrieved September 18, 2012 from <http://www.alaskajournal.com/Alaska-Journal-of-Commerce/August-2008/Sand-Points-Aleutia-buys-Bristol-Bay-crab-processor-shares/>.

⁸⁰ Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference. May 2010. *Southeast Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Association. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://www.swamc.org/>.

⁸¹ Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. 2012. *Facilities: King Cove*. Retrieved September 17, 2012 from http://www.ppsf.com/facilities/index.aspx#king_cove.

⁸² Radke, A. C. 2002. *Pacific American Fisheries, Inc: History of a Washington State Salmon Packing Company, 1890-1966*. Ed. Barbara S. Radke. McFarland and Company, Inc., Publishers. North Carolina.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

In 2010, King Cove received a total of \$2,585,850 in known fisheries-related revenue. A majority of this revenue was generated from harbor usage fees and the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. Overall, from 2000 to 2010, there was a 106.6% increase in known fisheries-related revenues. For more information on known fisheries-related revenues for King Cove between 2000 and 2010, see Table 3.⁸³

It is important to note that, while no detailed information was reported regarding annual revenue from the raw fish tax between 2000 and 2010, community leaders indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that, in 2010, combined revenues from local and state raw fish tax and the extraterritorial fish tax contributed \$2,000,000 to King Cove's Annual General Fund. Community leaders also reported that a variety of public services are at least partially funded by fisheries-related taxes and fees, including harbor maintenance, the health clinic, roads, the police force and fire protection, the recreation center, social services such as libraries, and general city administration. King Cove has local fishing-related fee programs that charge the fishing industry specifically to support public services and infrastructure.

Commercial Fishing

King Cove is one of the leading processing communities in Alaska, ranking 7th in landings and 11th in ex-vessel revenue out of 67 Alaskan ports that received landings in 2010. That year, seven fish buyers were present locally, and one shore-side processing facility was in operation. The total net poundage of landings in 2010 was 79,853,218, with total ex-vessel value of \$41,650,304 (Table 5). Between 2000 and 2010, King Cove residents were also highly engaged in commercial fisheries as state and federal permit holders, quota share account holders, crew members, and vessel owners.

Although the population of permanent residents increased in King Cove during the 2000-2010 period, the total number of King Cove residents engaged in commercial fishing declined. In 2000, there were 66 state permit holders and 201 crew license holders, and 94 fishing vessels were primarily owned by King Cove residents. By 2010, total state permits holders had fallen to 53, crew license holders to 132 and vessel owners to 70. There were also decreases in homeported vessels and total vessels landing catch in King Cove between 2000 and 2010. Information about the commercial fishing sector in King Cove is presented in Table 5.

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that vessels homeporting in King Cove range in size from 35 feet to over 125 feet in length, and utilize gear types including trawl, pots, longline, gillnet, purse seine, and troll gear. They also indicated that most of the decline in fishing vessels in recent years has been a loss of the larger fleet – those vessels ranging from 60 to more than 125 feet in length. Specifically, they reported that one source of this decline is fewer Bering Sea crab boats coming to King Cove as a result of crab rationalization.

In 2010, the 53 King Cove state permit holders held a total of 116 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. Of these 116 CFEC permits, 51 (44%) were held in salmon fisheries, 35 (30.2%) were held in fisheries for groundfish, 17 (14.7%) were held in crab fisheries, 11 (9.5%) for halibut, and 2 (1.7%) in 'other shellfish' fisheries. CFEC permit statistics are presented in Table 4, and further details about permits are presented below.

⁸³ A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

A majority of the 51 salmon CFEC permits held by King Cove residents in 2010 were held in Peninsula-Aleutians area fisheries, including 20 in the Peninsula-Aleutians purse seine fishery, 15 in the drift gillnet fishery, and 13 in the set gillnet fishery. In addition, one permit was held in the Bristol Bay drift gillnet fishery that year, and two permits were held in the Bristol Bay set gillnet fishery. Overall, 78% of salmon permits held were actively fished in 2010. Both the total number of salmon CFEC permit holders and total permits held in King Cove declined slightly over the 2000-2010 period, while the percentage of permit actively fished remained relatively stable. It is important to note that, from 2000-2002, one King Cove resident also held a permit in the Kodiak purse seine fishery, but the permit was not actively fished in these three years.

Groundfish CFEC permits were held in 2010 in miscellaneous saltwater finfish fisheries using a variety of gear types, including longline, pot gear, mechanical jig, and otter trawl. The number of groundfish state permit holders decreased slightly from 2000 to 2010, as did the total number of groundfish CFEC permits held and the percentage of permits that were actively fished.

A majority of crab permits held in 2010 were for the Peninsula-Aleutians Tanner crab fishery. From 2000 to 2009, king crab CFEC permits were also held by King Cove residents in Bristol Bay and Dutch Harbor management areas. Prior to 2010, several Tanner crab permits were also held in the Bering Sea and Dutch Harbor management areas. In addition to king and Tanner crab, one Dungeness crab permit was held per year in 2001 and 2002, and again from 2005 to 2010. Until 2009, the permit was held in the Alaska Peninsula management area, while it was held for the Westward region in 2010. The total number of crab permits held in King Cove was variable from year-to-year, with spikes in permit ownership in 2001, 2005-2006, and 2010 reflecting increases in permit holders in the Peninsula-Aleutian Tanner crab pot gear fishery in those years.

The number of halibut CFEC permit holders and total halibut permits held in King Cove both decreased from 14 in 2000 to 11 in 2010. All halibut permits were associated with longline gear, and a majority of permits were for use on vessels under 60 feet in length. The number of herring CFEC permits held in King Cove declined from 12 in 2000 to 0 by 2010. Early in the 2000-2010 period, herring permits were held in the Bristol Bay and Peninsula-Aleutians roe herring fisheries, the Peninsula-Aleutians bait/food purse seine fishery, and the Alaska Peninsula food/bait gillnet fishery. From 2003 to 2009, the only remaining herring permits were held for the Bristol Bay roe herring purse seine fishery. Several sablefish and ‘other shellfish’ permits were held in some years during the 2000-2010 period. Sablefish permits were either held in the statewide mechanical jig fishery or the longline fishery excluding Southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound. All ‘other shellfish’ permits were held in the statewide octopi/squid pot gear fishery.

In addition to CFEC permits, King Cove residents held federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits in groundfish and crab fisheries and also held a number of Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) during the 2000-2010 period. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of King Cove residents holding LLPs stayed relatively stable, while the number of LLPs held declined slightly. From 2003 to 2010, the number of FFPs that were actively fished varied between 13 and 17, while 0 were actively fished from 2000 to 2002. Information about federal permits is presented in Table 4, along with CFEC permit statistics.

In addition to state and federal permits, between 2000 and 2010, King Cove residents held quota share accounts and quota shares in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish,

and crab. The number of halibut quota share account holders in King Cove ranged from 19 to 13 during the 2000-2010 period, with a generally decreasing trend over time. The total number of quota shares held varied between a high of 1,026,276 held in 2001 to a low of 849,123 held in 2004. The overall halibut IFQ allotment for account holders in King Cove initially increased to 14% higher than 2000 levels in 2002, before decreasing to 30-40% below 2000 levels during the 2006-2010 period. Information about federal halibut catch share participation is presented in Table 6. There were fewer sablefish quota share account holders in King Cove, with four in 2000 decreasing to one by 2010. The number of sablefish quota shares held also decreased, from 209,677 in 2000 to 456 in 2010. The overall sablefish IFQ allotment increased to almost 60% above 2000 levels in 2003 and 2004, before decreasing to just over 5% below 2000 levels in 2010. Information about federal sablefish catch share participation is presented in Table 7. The number of crab quota share account holders decreased from seven in 2005 (the first year quota share accounts were available) to four by 2010, with a similar decrease in quota shares held from 2,973,739 in 2005 to 1,216,882 in 2010. The overall crab IFQ allotment increased to almost 40% above 2005 levels in 2007, and then declined to over 15% below 2005 levels in 2009 and 2010. Information about federal crab catch share participation is presented in Table 8.

A majority of landings in King Cove were considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of fish buyers and/or participants in fisheries for each species. Salmon landings can be reported for four years during the period, averaging 18,765,378 net pounds valued at \$8,015,837 on average during these years. In addition, Pacific cod landings can be reported in 2001 only, when 19,092,707 net pounds were landed, valued at \$4,510,130 in ex-vessel revenue. Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue in King Cove is presented in Table 9.

More information can be reported regarding landings delivered by King Cove vessel owners in all locations. Salmon, Pacific cod, and halibut information can be reported for all years during the 2000-2010 period. On average, King Cove vessel owners landed 10,129,430 net pounds of salmon per year, valued at an average of \$2,761,334. Salmon landings and revenue generally increased over the 2000-2010 period, although they declined slightly in 2009 and 2010 following a 2008 peak. Pacific cod landings averaged 7,357,816 net pounds per year, valued at \$2,288,681 in ex-vessel revenue on average. Cod landings were relatively stable between 2000 and 2010. There appears to have been a peak in cod prices in 2007 and 2008, when ex-vessel revenue was higher than average relative to total landings. Halibut landings averaged 22,945 between 2000 and 2010, with an average of \$675,237 in ex-vessel revenues per year. Halibut landings appear to have been relatively stable from 2000 to 2005 before beginning to decline slightly, while the average price per pound appears to have increased over the decade. Landings and revenue for crab, herring, 'other groundfish', 'other shellfish', and pollock can be reported in some years during the 2000-2010, while sablefish details are considered confidential in all years due to the small number of participants. Information about landings made by King Cove vessel owners is presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$313,467	\$465,413	\$341,628	\$207,683	\$235,982	\$356,845	\$399,568	\$501,496	\$472,234	\$536,625	\$625,475
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$48	\$116	\$1,287	\$4,745	\$3,216	\$8,945	\$6,048	\$9,231
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	\$32,781	\$33,001	\$23,400	\$23,700	\$29,006	\$31,680	\$38,675	\$41,700	\$42,456	\$45,000	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	\$350,000	\$332,000	\$325,000	\$325,000	\$325,000	\$336,550	\$340,500	\$345,500	\$434,000	\$497,500	\$539,250
Port/dock usage ²	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$22,000	\$25,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	\$25,000									
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	\$250,000									
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>\$701,248</i>	<i>\$855,414</i>	<i>\$720,028</i>	<i>\$578,431</i>	<i>\$615,104</i>	<i>\$726,363</i>	<i>\$783,488</i>	<i>\$891,912</i>	<i>\$957,634</i>	<i>\$1,085,173</i>	<i>\$1,448,956</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$1,477,300</i>	<i>\$1,539,000</i>	<i>\$1,270,500</i>	<i>\$1,055,000</i>	<i>\$1,464,500</i>	<i>\$1,760,616</i>	<i>\$2,585,615</i>	<i>\$2,163,000</i>	<i>\$2,364,500</i>	<i>\$2,565,500</i>	<i>\$2,585,850</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	43	43	41	41	39	38	39	38	36	36	36
	Active permits	16	18	17	16	16	16	17	17	19	14	15
	% of permits fished	37%	41%	41%	39%	41%	42%	43%	44%	52%	38%	41%
	Total permit holders	33	33	32	32	31	31	33	33	32	32	32
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	13	13	13	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Active permits	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Total permit holders	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	19	19	19	19	19	21	21	21	21	16	16
	Fished permits	0	0	0	15	14	14	17	15	14	13	14
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	79%	74%	67%	81%	71%	67%	81%	88%
	Total permit holders	17	17	17	17	17	19	21	21	21	15	15
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	12	35	9	8	9	23	18	8	11	12	17
	Fished permits	10	27	6	7	7	19	13	3	7	9	14
	% of permits fished	83%	77%	67%	88%	78%	83%	72%	38%	64%	75%	82%
	Total permit holders	7	28	4	5	6	19	15	8	11	12	17
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	% of permits fished	0%	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%
	Total permit holders	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	14	15	12	12	11	10	12	12	12	12	11
	Fished permits	12	13	10	11	11	9	11	12	11	11	11
	% of permits fished	86%	87%	83%	92%	100%	90%	92%	100%	92%	92%	100%
	Total permit holders	14	14	12	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	11
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	12	9	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0
	Fished permits	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	42%	22%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	-
	Total permit holders	7	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	-	-	0%	100%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	45	53	40	41	33	31	34	28	34	32	35
	Fished permits	34	36	27	27	20	23	28	20	27	22	22
	% of permits fished	76%	68%	68%	66%	61%	74%	82%	71%	79%	69%	63%
	Total permit holders	30	33	24	24	21	19	24	19	26	23	25
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	60	57	56	59	55	56	55	57	57	51	51
	Fished permits	48	42	35	43	39	39	41	42	45	39	40
	% of permits fished	80%	74%	63%	73%	71%	70%	75%	74%	79%	76%	78%
	Total permit holders	56	51	47	49	48	56	50	49	48	45	46
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>116</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>89</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>72%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>77%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>53</i>

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

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch in King Cove ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in King Cove ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in King Cove ^{2,5}
2000	201	9	2	94	105	710	72,282,637	\$34,738,413
2001	160	5	2	92	100	552	82,828,353	\$21,522,169
2002	134	3	2	81	91	165	-	-
2003	138	3	1	87	92	214	-	-
2004	141	6	1	73	86	286	106,215,695	\$35,545,464
2005	137	3	1	75	84	344	-	-
2006	144	4	1	72	89	329	114,246,357	\$43,293,750
2007	136	1	1	67	83	164	-	-
2008	136	7	1	69	88	172	73,753,680	\$51,574,088
2009	137	3	1	66	83	150	-	-
2010	132	7	1	70	89	287	79,853,218	\$41,650,304

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	18	984,525	273,412
2001	19	1,026,276	313,503
2002	14	941,654	297,990
2003	14	856,246	269,378
2004	14	849,123	243,263
2005	14	873,131	210,500
2006	13	870,625	174,179
2007	14	861,070	145,808
2008	15	942,576	188,766
2009	14	861,070	172,376
2010	15	956,543	173,999

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of King Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	4	209,677	17,961
2001	3	46,206	3,423
2002	3	46,206	4,186
2003	3	46,206	6,204
2004	3	46,206	6,242
2005	3	46,206	5,275
2006	2	812	105
2007	1	456	55
2008	2	68,465	9,170
2009	1	456	36
2010	1	456	37

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of King Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2005	7	2,973,739	85,871
2006	6	2,574,278	69,493
2007	6	2,574,278	102,221
2008	5	1,647,123	55,758
2009	5	1,469,628	35,518
2010	4	1,216,882	29,278

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	19,092,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	30,053,150	-	-	-	24,033,674	-	-	-	9,278,249	-	11,696,440
<i>Total²</i>	<i>30,053,150</i>	<i>19,092,707</i>	-	-	<i>24,033,674</i>	-	<i>0</i>	-	<i>9,278,249</i>	-	<i>11,696,440</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	\$4,510,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$14,249,031	-	-	-	\$7,089,389	-	-	-	\$2,889,662	-	\$7,835,266
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$14,249,031</i>	<i>\$4,510,130</i>	-	-	<i>\$7,089,389</i>	-	<i>\$0</i>	-	<i>\$2,889,662</i>	-	<i>\$7,835,266</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	213,864	237,857	-	-	-	159,859	317,118	270,771	187,735	141,755	188,234
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	207,870	224,654	200,836	310,367	293,657	259,937	208,235	173,321	199,845	219,870	153,805
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	439,007	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	2,101	8,532	1,621	2,852	5,117	1,959	1,324	165,759
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	33	44,556	8,468	2,756	23,069	572	86	108,402
Pacific Cod	7,881,692	7,353,900	6,876,941	7,669,809	8,351,151	7,349,665	7,881,292	8,246,364	6,041,838	4,496,899	8,786,423
Pollock	-	30,855	-	-	400	176	1,532	1,391	1,089	3,041	3,149,387
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	5,357,488	7,395,961	5,107,369	11,326,572	11,587,245	14,891,475	8,660,259	14,111,291	16,966,365	12,807,917	3,211,783
<i>Total²</i>	<i>13660914</i>	<i>15243227</i>	<i>12185146</i>	<i>19308882</i>	<i>20285541</i>	<i>23110208</i>	<i>17074044</i>	<i>22831324</i>	<i>23399403</i>	<i>17670892</i>	<i>15763793</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$568,266	\$504,566	-	-	-	\$374,600	\$491,660	\$606,209	\$438,787	\$220,989	\$276,197
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$479,806	\$419,156	\$440,615	\$848,233	\$852,824	\$765,776	\$760,260	\$726,962	\$854,937	\$590,571	\$688,463
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,925	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	\$914	\$1,055	\$464	\$499	\$454	\$533	\$446	\$2,487
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	\$1	\$22,140	\$4,042	\$1,250	\$11,219	\$75	\$1	\$70,731
Pacific Cod	\$2,421,639	\$1,759,939	\$1,470,418	\$1,998,855	\$2,002,132	\$1,918,036	\$2,870,205	\$3,855,505	\$3,414,109	\$1,208,791	\$2,255,867
Pollock	-	\$3,416	-	-	\$6	\$4	\$23	\$40	\$44	\$509	\$403,346
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$1,706,491	\$1,107,291	\$1,002,144	\$1,702,621	\$2,229,185	\$3,416,369	\$2,668,357	\$3,931,361	\$6,138,886	\$4,441,961	\$2,030,003
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$5,176,201</i>	<i>\$3,794,368</i>	<i>\$2,913,177</i>	<i>\$4,550,625</i>	<i>\$5,107,342</i>	<i>\$6,512,216</i>	<i>\$6,792,254</i>	<i>\$9,131,750</i>	<i>\$10,847,371</i>	<i>\$6,463,268</i>	<i>\$5,727,094</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that a majority of sportfishing activity in King Cove is local residents using private boats or fishing from shore. In addition, they noted that a significant number of non-residents fish from shore, made up mostly of transient workers who come to King Cove to work in the processing facility. This information is supported by the fact that few sport fish guides were present in King Cove between 2000-2010. Based on data reported by the ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, licensed sport fish guides were registered in King Cove in only a few years during the 2000-2010 period, and an active sport fish guide business was only present in one year. Sportfishing license statistics also support community leaders' description, showing that a similar number of licenses were sold to residents as the total number sold per year in King Cove. This indicates that only a small number of non-local anglers come to King Cove for sportfishing purposes. This information about the sportfishing sector in King Cove is presented in Table 11.

King Cove is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area R – Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, sportfishing activity varied considerably. For saltwater sportfishing, non-Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 1,603 and 4,126 during this period, while Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 3,261 and 12,721 days. Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more saltwater days than non-Alaska resident anglers during this period. In contrast, non-Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days in freshwater in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands region on average (18,462 per year on average) than Alaska resident anglers (15,290 per year on average). This information about the sportfishing sector in and near King Cove is also displayed in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, King Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in King Cove²
2000	0	0	75	84
2001	0	1	71	74
2002	1	6	72	91
2003	0	3	67	89
2004	0	3	76	86
2005	0	0	78	77
2006	0	0	88	84
2007	0	0	86	81
2008	0	1	83	79
2009	0	0	74	57
2010	0	0	55	45

Table 11 Cont. Sport Fishing Trends, King Cove: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

Community leaders also reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that the primary targets of local sportfishing activity are coho and sockeye salmon, halibut, and crab. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁸⁴ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, indicates that freshwater sportfishing in the King Cove area targets coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, as well as Dolly Varden char, and saltwater fishing targets Pacific halibut, Pacific cod, Dungeness and Tanner crab, and hardshell clams. No kept/release log book data were reported for sportfishing charters out of King Cove between 2000 and 2010.⁸⁵

⁸⁴ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

⁸⁵ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence harvest activities remain an important aspect of King Cove's economy, supplementing wage income.⁸⁶ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that the most important marine and aquatic resources utilized for subsistence purposes by King Cove residents include salmon, halibut, and crab.

No information is available from ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, a survey of 1992 subsistence activity conducted by ADF&G provides species-level information about harvest of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals at the household level. That year, the following species of marine invertebrates were harvested by the greatest number of King Cove households: black chitons (44% of households reported harvest), octopus (40% of households), sea urchin (23%), butter clams (21%), king crab (16%), Tanner crab (12%), Dungeness crab (11%), Pacific littleneck clams (5%), shrimp (3%), snails (3%), scallops (3%), hair crab (3%), cockles (1%), mussels (1%), pinkneck clams (1%), razor clams (1%), and sea cucumber (1%). Species of non-salmon fish reported as harvested by the greatest number of households included Dolly Varden (43% of households), Pacific cod (24%), red rockfish (12%), black rockfish (11%), herring (9%), greenling (5%), sculpin (5%), sablefish (4%), flounder (3%), pollock (3%), pike (1%), rainbow trout (1%), skates (1%), and steelhead (1%). In addition, 3% of households reported harvest of herring roe (spawn on kelp). The ADF&G survey also found that 11% of King Cove households participated in a harvest of harbor seal.⁸⁷ In most cases, a greater number of households reported using these resources than the number involved in harvest, indicating the presence of sharing networks within the community, and possibly between communities.

For the 2000-2010 period, data are available from various management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of salmon, halibut, and marine mammals by King Cove residents. Between 2000 and 2008, the last year for which salmon data were available, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to King Cove households varied from 52 to 69 per year. Sockeye and coho were the most targeted and harvested salmon species for subsistence in all years during this period (Table 13).

In 2010, a total of 87 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to King Cove residents, compared to 44 in 2003. In 2010, 27 SHARC cards were actively fished, and 6,004 pounds of halibut were harvested for subsistence purposes. This represents a decline in the average pounds harvested per active SHARC card. In 2004, when only 26 SHARC cards were actively fished, twice the volume was harvested compared to 2010 (Table 14).

Data were also available regarding harvest of some marine mammal species in King Cove. According to data reported by NMFS, subsistence harvest of sea otters ranged from 1 to 13 animals per year between 2000 and 2010. ADF&G reported that harbor seal subsistence harvest varied between 4 and 32 per year and Steller sea lion harvest varied between 1 and 12 per year, for those years in which data were reported. Information about subsistence harvest of marine mammals by King Cove residents is presented in Table 15.

⁸⁶ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁸⁷ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)*. ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	53	45	33	592	3,726	202	2,505	n/a	n/a
2001	52	46	21	235	2,413	123	4,228	n/a	n/a
2002	63	54	35	415	2,424	77	4,395	n/a	n/a
2003	69	54	19	780	3,260	141	5,063	n/a	n/a
2004	62	54	19	448	2,965	175	4,748	n/a	n/a
2005	63	54	39	140	2,472	233	5,033	n/a	n/a
2006	53	46	14	480	2,042	361	4,087	n/a	n/a
2007	53	47	1	251	2,217	164	3,179	n/a	n/a
2008	56	44	8	457	2,739	291	3,052	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	44	23	7,857
2004	48	26	12,029
2005	61	31	8,942
2006	70	38	8,017
2007	78	27	5,978
2008	82	43	7,319
2009	86	50	5,995
2010	87	27	6,004

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

Source: Fall, J.A. and D. Koster. 2011. Subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 357, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

Table 15. Subsistence Harvests of Marine Mammal Resources, King Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	4	19	n/a
2001	n/a	12	n/a	n/a	3	22	n/a
2002	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a
2003	n/a	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	n/a
2004	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	2	32	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	22	n/a
2006	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	12	14	n/a
2007	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1	4	n/a
2008	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	1	4	n/a
2009	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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