

Port Lions

People and Place

*Location*¹



Port Lions is located in Settler Cove, on the north coast of Kodiak Island, 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. Port Lions is located in the Kodiak Island Census Area and is under the jurisdiction of the Kodiak Island Borough. The community encompasses 6.3 square miles of land and 3.7 square miles of water. Port Lions is a Second-class city and was incorporated in 1966.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 194 residents in Port Lions, making it the 196th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased by 12.6%. According to Alaska Department of Labor population estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents fell by 21.88%. The average annual growth during this period was -1.82%, indicating a slow, steady decline. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

The majority of the residents of Port Lions in 2010 identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (58.8%), with the remaining racial composition as follows: White (36.1%), Asian (2.6%), two or more races (2.6%), and Hispanic or Latino (1.5%). The percentage of the population identifying themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native decreased by 8.8% from 2000 to 2010, with corresponding increases in the percentage of the population identifying themselves as White, Asian, and two or more races. The change in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 is provided in Figure 1 below.

In 2010, the average household size was estimated at 2.52, a decrease from 2.88 in 2000 and 3.0 in 1990. There was a decrease in the number of households present in 2000 (89), though the 2010 estimate number of households (77) is still larger than the number of households in 1990 (73). Of the 113 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 62 were owner-occupied, 15 were renter-occupied, and 36 were vacant. In 2010, no residents of Port Lions were reported to be living in group quarters.

In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimate that approximately 50 people come to Port Lions as seasonal workers each year between May and August.

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>.

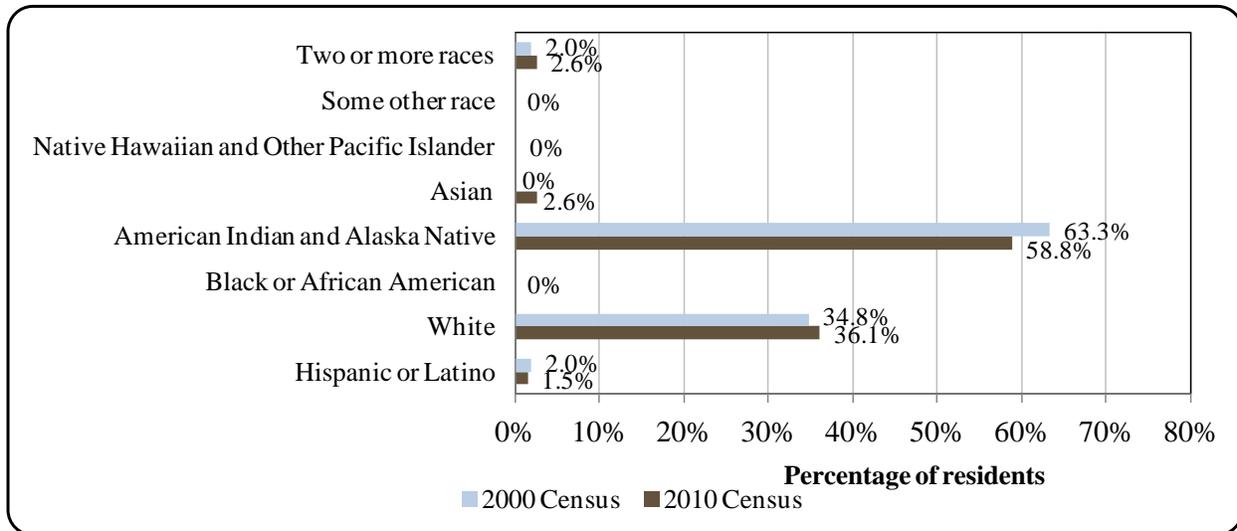
Table 1. Population in Port Lions from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	222	-
2000	256	-
2001	-	246
2002	-	227
2003	-	233
2004	-	240
2005	-	220
2006	-	196
2007	-	193
2008	-	191
2009	-	200
2010	194	-

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>.

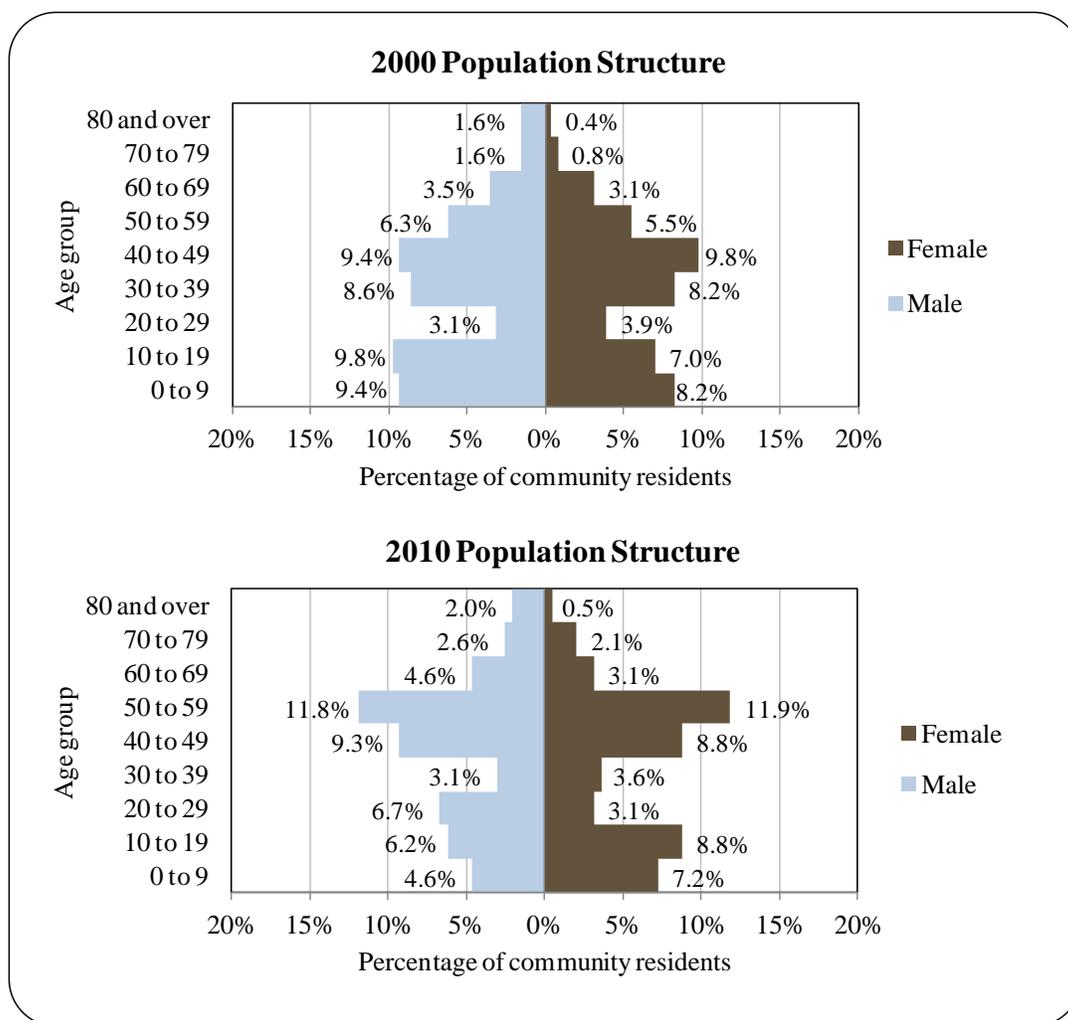
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Port Lions: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the gender makeup was fairly even, at 51% male and 49% female, similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age in Port Lions was 44.3, higher than the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. The greatest percentage of residents fell within the age category 40-59 years old, with the next largest percentage for the age category 0-29 years old. Relatively few people were 30-39 years old or 60 or older. The overall population structure of Port Lions in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ an estimated 86.6% of residents aged 25 and older had a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to 90.7% of Alaskans overall. Also in 2010, an estimated 3.2% of residents had less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 10.2% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 32.5% had a high school diploma, compared with 27.4% of Alaskan residents overall; 29.9% had some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 7.6% had an Associate’s degree, compared with 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 2.5% had a Bachelor’s degree, compared with 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 14% had a graduate or professional degree, compared with 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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



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

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

The majority of the population of Port Lions is Alutiiq, and the residents lead a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The town was founded in 1964 by the displaced inhabitants of Afognak, which was destroyed by a tsunami after the Good Friday Earthquake. The community was named in honor of the Lions Club for their support in rebuilding and relocating the village. The city government was incorporated in 1966. For many years, Port Lions was the site of the large Wakefield Cannery on Peregrebni Point. The cannery burned down in March 1975. Soon thereafter, the village corporation purchased a 149-foot floating processor, the *Smokwa*. Although sold in 1978, the *Smokwa* processed crab in the area intermittently between 1975 and 1980. A small sawmill, located south of town, operated until 1976.

Natural Resources and Environment⁵

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation averages 54 inches, with 75 inches of snowfall. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 20 to 60 °F (-6.7 to 15.6 °C).

The economy of Port Lions depends on the area's natural resources, especially fish. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders report local reliance on commercial fishing, recreational/sportfishing, and charter fishing.

Port Lions is located near the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge). The Refuge covers the southwestern two-thirds of Kodiak Island. It was established in 1941 with the purpose of wildlife conservation, in particular the Kodiak brown bear unique to the island, as well as fulfillment of treaty obligations, providing for continued subsistence use, and to ensure water quality and quantity.⁶ There are also a number of state parks, state historical parks and state recreation sites located on the northeast corner of Kodiak Island.⁷

Kodiak Island is located in a highly active volcanic and tectonic zone along the Pacific "Ring of Fire". The earthquake belt along the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula and Kenai Peninsula is known as the Alaska-Aleutian subduction zone, where strong earthquakes occur as a result of slipping along the contact zone between the Pacific and Alaska plates. Earthquakes can cause tsunamis, landslides, snow avalanches, and submarine slumps.⁸ The 1912 eruption of the volcano Novarupta, located 100 miles northwest of Kodiak Island on the Alaska Peninsula,

⁴ 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.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. *Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge website*. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from <http://kodiak.fws.gov>.

⁷ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (n.d.) *Alaska State Parks website*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/>.

⁸ City of Ouzinkie. 2000. *Community Emergency Response Plan. Annex E to the Kodiak Emergency Operations Plan*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from <http://www.city.kodiak.ak.us/Emergency/Documents/Annex%20E%20-%20Ouzinkie.pdf>.

covered the island in ash and gasses and disrupted the local salmon fishery, especially between 1915 to 1919 due to starvation and failure of many adult fish to spawn in ash-choked streams.⁹

Kodiak Island was directly impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill in March of 1989, in which 11 million gallons of crude oil spilled into Prince William Sound and spread to surrounding areas.¹⁰ Oil was carried by currents throughout the area of the Alutiiq people, and hit the beaches of Kodiak Island in mid-April.¹¹ The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council was formed following the spill, and has overseen large-scale habitat restoration, protection and acquisition. On Kodiak Island, the Trustee Council has protected over 260,000 acres, much of it now included with Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.¹²

Current Economy¹³

The economy of Port Lions is based primarily on commercial fishing, fish processing, and tourism. In addition, the residents depend to some extent on subsistence food sources such as salmon, crab, halibut, shrimp, clams, duck, seal, deer, and rabbit.¹⁴

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS,¹⁵ the per capita income in Port Lions in 2010 was estimated to be \$24,555, and the median household income in 2010 was estimated to be \$64,167, compared to \$17,492 and \$39,107 in 2000, respectively. However, after accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁶ the real per capita income (\$23,002) and the real median household income (\$51,425) in 2000 indicate an increase in both per capita and household income between 2000 and 2010. However, the small population size of Port Lions may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁷ A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. According to the ALARI database, the per capita income in Port Lions in 2010 was \$9,243, which indicates an overall decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.¹⁸ In 2011, Port Lions was recognized as a distressed community (using a plus/minus 3% formula) by the Denali Commission, prioritizing it for economic assistance.¹⁹ In 2010, Port Lions ranked 113th of 305

⁹ U.S. Geological Survey. 1998. "Can Another Great Volcanic Eruption Happen in Alaska?" Retrieved December 5, 2011 from <http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/about/publications/factsheets.php>.

¹⁰ United States Environmental Protection Agency. "*Exxon Valdez*." Retrieved December 2, 2011 from <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/learning/exxon.htm>.

¹¹ Mason, Rachel. 1995. *The Alutiiq Ethnographic Bibliography*. Project sponsored by the Kodiak Area Native Association. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from <http://ankn.uaf.edu>.

¹² Restoration Notebook. January 2009. "Habitat Protection – A Successful Restoration Strategy." *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. Retrieved December 1, 2011 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/commis/opmp/evos/pdfs/restoration_notebook.pdf.

¹³ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁴ See footnote 4.

¹⁵ See footnote 3.

¹⁶ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

¹⁷ See footnote 3.

¹⁸ 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/>.

¹⁹ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 65th out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, 54.8% of the population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 4.6%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 6% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; figures reported for Port Lions are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Port Lions. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 15.2%.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest number of workers was employed in the public sector (47.1%), while 24% were employed in the public sector and 28.8% were self-employed. Out of 104 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest percentage worked in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (23.8%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services (17.9%), retail trade (14.3%), public administration (13.1%), and wholesale trade (10.7%). Only 7.1% of the workforce was estimated to be employed in education services, health care, and social assistance, with 7.1% employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining, and 6% employed in construction. The number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries is probably underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

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

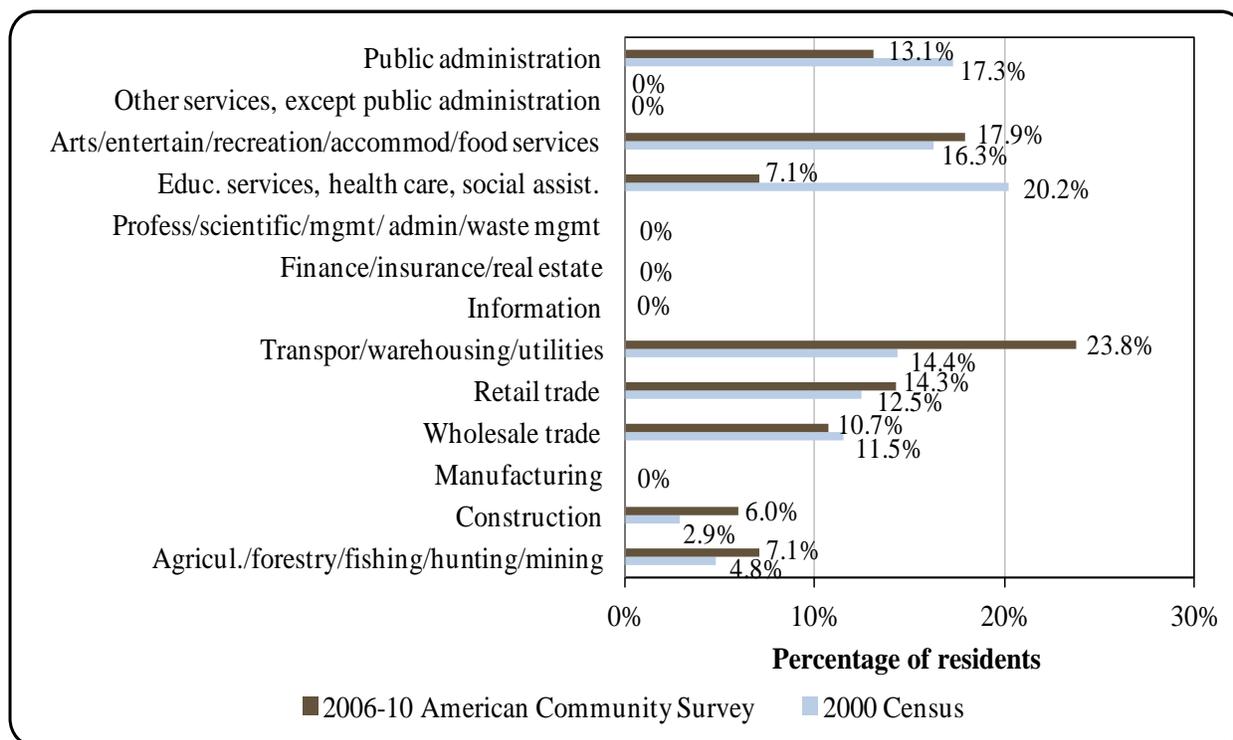
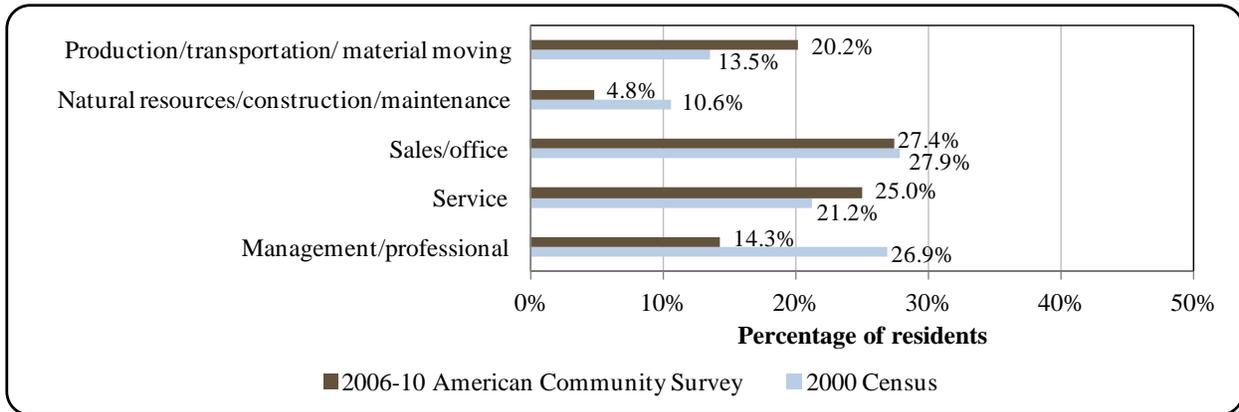


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Port Lions (U.S. Census).



Governance

Port Lions is a Second-class City, governed by a mayor and city council. Port Lions is part of the Kodiak Island Borough, and is also a member of a regional Native corporation called Koniag, Incorporated. The Native village corporation is Afognak Native Corporation, which manages 98,208 acres of land granted under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and Alaska Department of Natural Resources offices are located in Kodiak. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is located in Anchorage.

As of 2010, neither the Kodiak Island Borough nor the City of Port Lions administered a sales tax. However, the Borough administered a 1.05% severance tax and the City administered a 10.5 mills property tax and a 5% bed tax.²⁰ Municipal revenues were taken from Certified Financial Statements. When adjusted for inflation,²¹ total revenues increased 26.1% between 2000 and 2010 from \$252,856, to \$412,368. Municipal revenues peaked in 2006 at \$470,565, and were at their lowest in 2007 at \$192,238. In 2010, most (25.6%) municipal revenues were collected from state allocated Community Revenue Sharing, followed by water and sewer charges (19.0%) and outside grants (13.0%).

Also in 2010, Port Lions received \$1,690,421 in fisheries-related grants, including a harbor feasibility grant, a grant for Port Lions city dock and ferry terminal repair, design, and construction, and a grant for harbor improvements. Refer to Table 2 for details on community finances from 2000 to 2010. While the amount received from fisheries-related grants varies from year to year, the total grants received in 2010 is the second-largest amount during the period.

The Native Village of Port Lions, a federally recognized Tribe, was established in August 1978 with a base roll of 225 members. Membership has grown steadily and is currently over 300. The Port Lions Traditional Tribal Council is the traditional governing body of the village.²²

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

²² Native Village of Port Lions (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from <http://portlions.net/> on December 2, 2011.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Port Lions 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	\$252,856	n/a	\$21,706	\$24,000
2001	\$327,265	n/a	\$20,890	\$24,000
2002	\$302,660	n/a	\$20,890	\$895,005
2003	\$285,519	n/a	\$21,032	\$5,024,000
2004	\$256,424	n/a	-	\$4,699
2005	\$257,927	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$470,565	n/a	-	n/a
2007	\$192,238	n/a	-	n/a
2008	\$430,697	n/a	-	\$125,000
2009	\$337,905	n/a	\$105,693	\$846,878
2010	\$412,368	n/a	\$106,030	\$1,690,421

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

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/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Port Lions is accessible by air and water, but not by road. There is a state-owned 2,200 ft long by 75 ft wide gravel airstrip, and the city dock may be used by seaplanes. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. The boat harbor with breakwater and dock provide 82 boat slips. The state ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October. Barge service is available from Seattle.²³ After a short flight to Kodiak (\$110²⁴), round-trip airfare to Anchorage was \$360.²⁵

²³ See footnote 20.

²⁴ Regular air service from Port Lions to Kodiak is provided by Island Air. One-way fares are \$55. Retrieved on December 1, 2011 from <http://www.kodiakislandair.com>.

²⁵ Airfare was obtained from the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

*Facilities*²⁶

The community system was built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service in 1965. Over 100 residences are connected to the City's piped water and sewer systems, and 95% of these have complete plumbing. The Branchwater Creek Reservoir provides water, which is treated and stored in a 125,000-gallon tank.

Local law enforcement is provided by a local Village Public Safety Officer and state troopers stationed in the City of Kodiak. Fire and rescue services provided by Port Lions Public Safety/Emergency Medical Services. The Village Council operates a youth center, senior services, and bingo. There are both public and school libraries. The city of Port Lions provides sewage collection through a piped sewer system and a community septic tank, and also operates a Class 3 landfill. Electricity is powered by diesel fuel and is provided by the Kodiak Electric Association.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders report that a fish cleaning station and new dock space with electricity, water, and pilings are currently in progress. In the same survey, community leaders report that plans for additional new dock space and a breakwater will be completed in the future.

*Medical Services*²⁷

Medical services are provided by the Port Lions Health Clinic, which is operated by the Kodiak Area Native Association. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Alternate health care is provided by the Port Lions Department of Public Safety. Emergency services have marine and air access and are provided by 911 telephone service volunteers and a health aide.

*Educational Opportunities*²⁸

The Port Lions School provides instruction to students from kindergarten through 12th grade and, in 2011 had 36 students and 4 teachers.

²⁶ See footnote 20.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ 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

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, subsistence hunting and fishing was the basis of the economy for people living on Kodiak Island and surrounding areas. The Koniags historically migrated between permanent winter villages and temporary summer fish camps. Salmon was an important staple, and they also harvested other fish, intertidal resources and marine mammals, including whales, sea lions, seals, and sea otters. With the arrival of Russian colonists to Kodiak Island in the late 1700s, the Alutiiq people were forced to hunt for sea otters to fuel the trade of their valuable pelts.²⁹

After the U.S. purchase of Alaska, American entrepreneurs arrived to continue hunting sea otter and to develop other industries. The salmon fishery was the primary focus of local commercial fishing activity, although by the 1920s halibut fisherman began stopping in Kodiak, and herring and cod fishermen also worked in the area. After the 1964 earthquake, the City of Kodiak became the focal point of seafood processing for the region. The king crab fishery emerged as a new focus for the Kodiak fishing fleet in the years following the tsunami. Most Alutiiq fishermen continued to focus on salmon fishing into the late 1900s, but some also diversified into herring, cod, and crab fisheries.³⁰ Today all of these commercial fisheries continue to be important to fishermen living in Port Lions, as well as continued subsistence fishing and hunting.³¹

Between 2000 and 2010, Port Lions fishermen were most engaged in commercial fisheries for salmon, groundfish, halibut, and herring, and were also involved to a lesser degree in fisheries for crab, sablefish, and ‘other shellfish’. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the Pacific cod jig fishery takes place during the first half of January each year, the snow crab fishery takes place in the second half of January, and the Pacific halibut longline fishery runs between mid-March and mid-November.

The ADF&G manages the Kodiak salmon and herring fisheries in waters surrounding the Kodiak archipelago.³² The salmon fishery is divided into seven fishing districts (Afognak District, Northeast Kodiak District, Eastside Kodiak District, Alitak Bay District, Southwest Kodiak District, Northwest Kodiak District, and Mainland Districts). Gear types in use currently include purse seine, set gillnets and beach seine.³³ Kodiak herring fisheries include a roe fishery (using both purse seine and gillnet gear) and a food/bait fishery. Herring sac roe fisheries take place in the spring when individual spawning biomasses are aggregated. In contrast, food/bait fisheries take place in the summer, fall, and winter when herring from several stocks may be mixed together. A Kodiak food/bait herring fishery has historically taken place in Shelikof Strait, but has been closed in recent years because the Kamishak Bay spawning biomass (Cook Inlet)

²⁹ Mason, Rachel. 1995. *The Alutiiq Ethnographic Bibliography*. Project sponsored by the Kodiak Area Native Association. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from <http://ankn.uaf.edu>.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ 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.

³² Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Kodiak Management Area*. Retrieved June 25, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareakodiak.main>.

³³ 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>.

has been below threshold since 1998. The Alaska Board of Fish (BOF) closes food/bait fisheries if any of the individual spawning populations is below threshold.³⁴

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within 3 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 3 nmi in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction. In the Gulf of Alaska (GOA), federally-managed groundfish fisheries target Pacific cod, walleye pollock, pelagic shelf rockfish, sablefish, and flatfish. Parallel fisheries for Pacific cod and walleye pollock also take place in state waters surrounding Kodiak Island. Parallel fisheries occur at the same time as the federal fisheries. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) set by NMFS in each fishery applies to both federal and parallel harvest. In addition to federally-managed groundfish fisheries, beginning in 1997, a ‘state-waters fishery’ for Pacific cod was initiated in the Kodiak area. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the 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.³⁵

Kodiak Island is one historical center of the red king crab fishery, and Tanner crabs are also distributed through the GOA. The ADF&G manages red king crab and Tanner crab stocks in the GOA. From 2000 to 2002, Port Lions residents held permits in the Kodiak king crab and Bristol Bay Dungeness crab fisheries. However, from 2003 to 2010, only Tanner crab permits were held.^{36,37} The Kodiak red king crab fishery has been closed in recent years due to low abundance. Parts of the Kodiak district have been open for Tanner crab harvest in recent years. Kodiak area Tanner crab harvest is managed using 8 separate management areas, each with its own GHL.³⁸ Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

Port Lions is located in the Gulf of Alaska Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, the Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory area 3A, and the Central Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory Area. The community is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program. However, Port Lions is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program.

The impetus for the CQE program followed the implementation of the halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program in 1995. The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share program which issued transferable quota shares that allocated and apportionment of the annual Total Allowable Catch to eligible vessels. Although the IFQ program resulted in many benefits to fishermen, processors, and support businesses, and unintended consequence was that many quota holders in smaller Alaskan communities either transferred quota outside the community or moved out themselves. In

³⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Commercial Herring Fisheries*. Retrieved June 25, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=CommercialByFisheryHerring.main>.

³⁵ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee 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>.

³⁶ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Red King Crab Species Profile*. Retrieved June 20, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=redkingcrab.main>.

³⁷ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Tanner Crab Species Profile*. Retrieved June 25, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=tannercrab.management>.

³⁸ See footnote 35.

addition, as quota became increasingly valuable, entry into halibut or sablefish fisheries became difficult. In many cases, it was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors lead to decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries. To address this issue, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council implemented the CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit corporation to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf. As of 2013, 45 communities were considered eligible for the CQE program. Only two CQE non-profits had purchased commercial halibut IFQ and were actively leasing it to eligible community residents. Both of these CQE non-profits were located in the Kodiak area: Cape Barnabas, Inc. in Old Harbor and the Ouzinkie Company Holding Corporation in Ouzinkie.³⁹

Port Lions Fisheries, Inc. is the CQE non-profit entity which represents Port Lions. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, Port Lions community leaders reported that the CQE non-profit was developed with the intention of also purchasing and managing commercial quota shares in eligible fisheries as well as charter halibut permits for the community. As of October 2013, Port Lions Fisheries, Inc. had not purchased any commercial IFQ. However, the non-profit did have seven halibut charter permits available for lease to community members.⁴⁰

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders also said in the survey that the community's annual population peak is "entirely" driven by employment in the fishing sectors, particularly commercial fishing, recreational/sportfishing, and charter fishing. Community leaders also reported that Port Lions has seen an increase in charter/party boats and in commercial fishing boats over the past five years.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Port Lions does not have a registered processing plant. The nearest processing plant is located in Kodiak.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Overall, in 2010, Port Lions received \$63,459 from fisheries-related taxes and fees (Table 3).⁴¹ These revenue sources include the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, and harbor usage fees. Table 3 shows the historical annual revenue for each of these categories.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that roads, social services, and water and wastewater systems are supported at least partially by funds obtained through fisheries-related revenue sources.

³⁹ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). *Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities*. Retrieved October 24, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ 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.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 16 residents of Port Lions held a total of 38 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). Salmon permits made up 37% of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, a percentage which remained generally the same between 2000 and 2010. The majority (10) of the salmon CFEC permits issued in 2010 were for the Kodiak purse seine fishery, with the remainder issued for the Kodiak beach seine fishery, the Peninsula-Aleutians drift gill net fishery, and the Kodiak set gill net fishery. Halibut CFEC permits were issued for the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 ft. Also in 2010, herring CFEC permits were issued for the Kodiak purse seine and gill net roe herring fisheries, the Cook Inlet purse seine fishery (roe and food/bait), and the Kodiak purse seine food/bait fishery using vessels under 60 ft. Permits were also issued in 2010 for the following “other shellfish” fisheries: statewide octopi/squid longline fishery using vessels under 60 ft and pot gear fishery using vessels under 60 ft, the Kodiak sea cucumber diving gear fishery, and the Kodiak Tanner bairdi crab pot fishery using vessels under 60 ft. There were also other finfish CFEC permits issued for the statewide and Gulf of Alaska miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig fisheries. In addition, one Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP) was issued to a Port Lions resident in 2010 (Table 4). Overall, just over half the permits issued to residents of Port Lions in 2010 were actually fished, although this varies by fishery, with 71% of salmon CFEC permits fished to 100% of halibut CFEC permits fished to 20% of crab CFEC permits fished. There was a large decline in the total quota shares held by residents of Port Lions for both halibut and sablefish between 2000 and 2010. Note that no residents of Port Lions held quota shares in any of the Alaskan crab fisheries regulated by catch share programs.

Between 2000 and 2010, there were an average of 25 crew license holders, 28 vessels owned primarily by Port Lions residents and 31 vessels homeported in Port Lions. There were no fish buyers, shore-side processing facilities, or vessels landing catch in Port Lions between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5). The number of halibut quota share account holders decreased between 2000 and 2010, as did the number of halibut quota shares held by Port Lions residents and the annual IFQ allotment (Table 6). There was one Port Lions resident holding sablefish quota shares between 2000 and 2009, though there were no Port Lions residents holding sablefish quota shares in 2010 (Table 7). There were no Port Lions residents holding crab quota shares between 2005 and 2010 (Table 8). Since there were no vessels landing catch in Port Lions between 2000 and 2010, there are no landings or ex-vessel revenue data to report during this period (Table 9). Landings by Port Lions residents were considered confidential due to a small number of participants for all species in all years with the exception of halibut (2000, 2002, 2006-2008, and 2010), Pacific cod (2004), and salmon (2000-2010). Landings and ex-vessel revenue reported by Port Lions residents for halibut decreased during the period for years in which data were available, while landings and ex-vessel revenue for salmon varied considerably during the period (Table 10).

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that gear types used by commercial fishing vessels based in Port Lions include gill nets, pots, and purse seines. Community leaders also reported that Port Lions is home to more commercial fishing boats than there were five years ago. In addition, community leaders reported that, while not directly involved in the fisheries management process in Alaska, Port Lions relies on regional organizations, such as the Gulf of Alaska Regional Communities Coalition, to provide information on fisheries management issues to the community.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Port Lions: 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	\$9,979	\$12,640	\$15,044	\$10,953	\$8,961	\$20,818	\$25,646	\$29,328	\$13,714	\$16,588	\$15,573
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	\$41	\$308	\$206	\$567	\$212	\$262	\$74	\$135	\$138	\$87	\$86
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	\$31,000	\$34,300	\$32,600	\$34,200	\$32,000	\$34,100	n/a	\$37,858	\$43,891	\$27,500	\$47,800
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$41,020	\$47,248	\$47,850	\$45,720	\$41,173	\$55,180	\$25,720	\$67,320	\$57,743	\$44,175	\$63,459
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$252,856	\$327,265	\$302,660	\$285,519	\$256,424	\$257,927	\$470,565	\$192,238	\$430,697	\$337,905	\$412,368

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5
	Active permits	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	1
	% of permits fished	12%	25%	25%	12%	25%	25%	12%	12%	25%	-	20%
	Total permit holders	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	5
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	50%	33%	33%	-	33%	33%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
	Fished permits	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
	% of permits fished	50%	75%	75%	25%	75%	75%	50%	25%	50%	25%	20%
	Total permit holders	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
	Fished permits	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	33%	-
	Total permit holders	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	11	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	7
	Fished permits	8	7	8	6	6	5	6	7	7	4	7
	% of permits fished	73%	70%	89%	67%	75%	63%	86%	100%	100%	67%	100%
	Total permit holders	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	6	6	6	6
	Fished permits	1	2	3	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	2
	% of permits fished	14%	29%	43%	38%	43%	50%	14%	33%	17%	17%	33%
	Total permit holders	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
	Fished permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	13	9	10	8	6	6	3	6	7	6	3
	Fished permits	6	2	2	4	3	2	1	2	4	2	1
	% of permits fished	46%	22%	20%	50%	50%	33%	33%	33%	57%	33%	33%
	Total permit holders	10	6	7	7	5	5	3	5	5	5	3
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	15	14	13	14	14	13	12	13	13	12	14
	Fished permits	10	9	7	9	9	9	7	9	7	8	10
	% of permits fished	67%	64%	54%	64%	64%	69%	58%	69%	54%	67%	71%
	Total permit holders	16	15	14	14	14	13	12	13	14	12	14
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>38</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>21</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>55%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>16</i>

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Port Lions: 2000-2010.

Year	¹	Count of All Fish Buyers ²	Count of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ⁴	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁵	Vessels Homeported ⁵	Vessels Landing Catch in Port Lions ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Port Lions ^{2,3}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Port Lions ^{2,3}
2000	28	0	0	35	37	0	0	\$0
2001	27	0	0	33	36	0	0	\$0
2002	27	0	0	30	33	0	0	\$0
2003	26	0	0	32	35	0	0	\$0
2004	25	0	0	33	36	0	0	\$0
2005	22	0	0	27	29	0	0	\$0
2006	21	0	0	24	27	0	0	\$0
2007	21	0	0	24	28	0	0	\$0
2008	25	0	0	22	25	0	0	\$0
2009	27	0	0	21	27	0	0	\$0
2010	23	0	0	25	28	0	0	\$0

¹ (ADF&G) 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 (ADF&G) 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 Totals only represent non-confidential data.

⁴ 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.]

⁵ 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 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Port Lions: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	15	234,732	28,635
2001	15	234,732	33,436
2002	15	287,638	52,722
2003	14	196,783	41,441
2004	14	196,783	36,650
2005	14	190,122	34,514
2006	14	203,219	34,297
2007	13	174,159	27,662
2008	13	174,159	27,125
2009	10	155,973	21,343
2010	10	155,973	19,592

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 Port Lions: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	1	283,840	25,609
2001	1	283,840	26,728
2002	1	283,840	28,926
2003	1	193,739	24,325
2004	1	193,739	27,731
2005	1	191,739	23,839
2006	1	234,755	30,752
2007	1	277,260	35,143
2008	1	277,260	29,217
2009	1	191,739	15,392
2010	0	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: (ADF&G) 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 Port Lions Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	60,832	--	30,922	--	--	--	21,341	27,717	21,895	--	17,116
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	118,851	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	1,528,906	2,435,323	3,667,375	2,925,854	3,760,603	4,597,767	2,875,396	2,978,450	1,276,042	3,013,703	1,748,979
<i>Total²</i>	<i>1,589,738</i>	<i>2,435,323</i>	<i>3,698,297</i>	<i>2,925,854</i>	<i>3,879,454</i>	<i>4,597,767</i>	<i>2,896,737</i>	<i>3,006,167</i>	<i>1,297,937</i>	<i>3,013,703</i>	<i>1,766,095</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$149,634	--	\$66,435	--	--	--	\$80,495	\$117,899	\$88,559	--	\$81,105
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	\$38,298	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$527,766	\$494,701	\$460,539	\$511,840	\$730,241	\$965,779	\$652,490	\$774,712	\$678,089	\$957,254	\$843,246
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$677,400</i>	<i>\$494,701</i>	<i>\$526,974</i>	<i>\$511,840</i>	<i>\$768,539</i>	<i>\$965,779</i>	<i>\$732,985</i>	<i>\$892,611</i>	<i>\$766,648</i>	<i>\$957,254</i>	<i>\$924,351</i>

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

Source: (ADF&G) 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

According to the ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, Pacific cod, razor clams, and hardshell clams are caught by private anglers in Port Lions. In addition, charter logbook data indicate that Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, other salmon, halibut, lingcod, pelagic rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, other rockfish, and sharks have been targeted by the charter industry in Port Lions.⁴² According to the ADF&G Charter Logbook data, Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, halibut, lingcod, other rockfish, other salmon, pink salmon, pelagic rockfish, sablefish, shark, sockeye, and yelloweye rockfish are caught by anglers aboard charter vessels operating out of Port Lions.⁴³ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the following saltwater species are targeted by recreational fishermen that use boats based in Port Lions: pink salmon, chum salmon, Chinook/king salmon, sockeye/red salmon, halibut, rockfish, crab, and clams.

In 2010, there were nine registered sport fish businesses active and twelve registered sport fish guides. The number of active sport fish guide businesses fluctuated at any given year between 2000 and 2010, but ranged between 6 and 10. In addition, there was a yearly average of 12 registered sport fish guides located in the community during that time. A total of 77 sportfishing licenses were sold to residents of Port Lions in 2010 (irrespective of the location of the point of sale). In comparison, a total of 84 sportfishing licenses were sold in Port Lions, indicating the potential that visitors to Port Lions are participating in recreational fishing activities.

Port Lions is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area Q – Kodiak. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. On average, Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days per year than non-Alaska residents in both saltwater and freshwater sport fisheries, and more angler days were fished per year in freshwater than in saltwater in the Kodiak region between 2000 and 2010. However, sportfishing activity in by both Alaska resident and non-Alaska resident anglers, and in both saltwater and freshwater, was extremely high. Information about the sportfishing sector in and near Port Lions is displayed in Table 11.

⁴² 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).

⁴³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Port Lions: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Port Lions ²
2000	7	15	60	0
2001	6	16	80	86
2002	7	11	68	43
2003	6	13	81	89
2004	7	14	87	111
2005	9	11	80	104
2006	7	11	71	116
2007	7	9	70	130
2008	10	14	62	137
2009	8	11	70	126
2010	9	12	77	84

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	16,767	38,809	18,542	47,307
2001	14,761	24,604	18,299	19,757
2002	18,356	19,737	15,018	35,113
2003	17,715	23,726	13,362	34,034
2004	18,896	22,787	21,331	31,124
2005	21,269	33,917	23,789	36,753
2006	23,511	21,991	23,483	26,239
2007	21,668	31,554	26,916	31,072
2008	20,275	31,944	24,944	24,876
2009	20,813	26,520	16,654	32,965
2010	20,012	20,365	18,871	22,211

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Residents of Port Lions supplement their incomes and diet with subsistence resources such as salmon, crab, halibut, shrimp, clams, duck, seal, deer, and rabbit.⁴⁴

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that salmon, halibut, cod, clams, and sea ducks are the most important subsistence marine resources for the residents of Port Lions. There has been considerable harvest of halibut for subsistence by residents of Port Lions that hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS (Table 14). The ADF&G Division of Subsistence estimated subsistence participation between 2003 and 2004 by household and species, showing a high percentage of households participating in salmon and halibut subsistence, as well as lower participation levels in marine mammal, marine invertebrate, and non-salmon fish subsistence (Table 12).

Between 2000 and 2010, for years in which data are available, the estimated total subsistence harvest of salmon appears to be somewhat variable from year to year (Table 13). From 2003 to 2010, while somewhat variable, the total subsistence harvest of halibut decreased overall by nearly half. During this same time period, the number of SHARC card holders and the number of SHARC cards fished has also decreased (Table 14). In 2004, there was a significant spike in subsistence halibut harvests. In that year, an estimated 18,914 pounds were harvested on 44 SHARC despite permit activity remaining relatively unchanged in the shouldering years. In years for which data were reported by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, an estimated total of 97 sea otters, 16 Steller sea lions, and 301 harbor seals were harvested. Sea otter harvests peaked in 2010 at an estimated 32 otters, while harbor seal harvests peaked in 2005 through 2007 at an estimated 77 seal in each of those years. However, it should be noted that years which reflect consecutive estimates may represent estimates which were carried over from the original year. This was done in the event that there was a gap in the data. This should be considered when calculating total Steller sea lion and harbor seal harvests (Table 15).

The ADF&G Division of Subsistence reported that the following species of marine invertebrates were used for subsistence in Port Graham during this period: black (small) chitons, butter clams, Dungeness crab, king crab, limpets, octopus, Pacific littleneck clams (steamers), razor clams, sea urchin, snails, Tanner crab, unknown king crab, unknown mussels, and unknown Tanner crab. Marine mammals reported as harvested for subsistence use included harbor seal and Steller sea lion. Non-salmon fish reported as harvested for subsistence use included: black rockfish, Dolly Varden, herring, lake trout, lingcod, Pacific cod, rainbow trout, red rockfish, sablefish (black cod), starry flounder, steelhead, unknown rockfish, unknown shark, unknown sole, unknown trout, and walleye pollock.⁴⁵

Additional Information

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ 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).

A long, wooden footbridge links the two sides of Port Lions across Settlers Cove. The bridge is commonly known as “The Causeway.”⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Go Kodiak Alaska (n.d.). *Port Lions*. Retrieved December 1, 2011 from <http://www.gokodiakalaska.com/html/locations/port-lions.php>.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Port Lions: 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	85%	93%	13%	31%	31%	221
2004	78%	n/a	n/a	n/a	13%	n/a
2005	72%	n/a	n/a	n/a	17%	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.ADF&G.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	n/a	41	2	1	431	11	2,041	n/a	n/a
2001	1	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	47	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	51	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,262	3,130
2004	49	49	43	3	612	65	1,519	n/a	229
2005	43	43	28	1	466	85	1,313	n/a	1,134
2006	39	39	25	1	560	165	531	n/a	n/a
2007	39	39	25	1	560	165	531	n/a	n/a
2008	38	38	3	0	313	85	1,161	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

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

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

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Port Lions: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	68	42	6,786
2004	83	44	18,914
2005	84	41	8,709
2006	77	44	7,465
2007	66	30	4,826
2008	45	24	3,465
2009	49	28	3,754
2010	39	19	3,986

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, 2010. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 357, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

Table 15. Subsistence Harvests of Marine Mammal Resources, Port Lions: 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	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a
2002	n/a	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a
2003	n/a	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	21	n/a
2005	n/a	24	n/a	n/a	4	77	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	77	n/a
2007	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	4	77	n/a
2008	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	3	20	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	32	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.