Cordova (*core-DOH-vuh*)

People and Place

Location [1]

Cordova is located at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound (PWS) in the Gulf of Alaska. The community was built on Orca Inlet at the base of Eyak Mountain. It lies 52 mi southeast of Valdez and 150 mi southeast of Anchorage. The area encompasses 61.4 sq mi of land and 14.3 sq mi of water. Cordova is a Home Rule city and was first incorporated in 1909. It is located in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

Demographic Profile [2]

In 2010, there were 2,239 residents, ranking Cordova 42nd of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 6.1%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 13.4% with an average annual growth rate of -1.03%, which was less than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of a steady rate of decline in those years. In a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that 1,800 seasonal or transient workers lived in Cordova in 2010. On average, seasonal workers live in the city from April to September, and annual peaks in seasonal population is typically seen from May through August. Peaks in population are thought to be mostly driven by employment in fishing and construction sectors. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

Cordova is a racially diverse community. In 2010, 70.3% of residents identified themselves as White, 10.9% as Asian, 8.8% as American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.4% as Black or African American, and 0.5% as some other race. In addition, 9% identified themselves as two or more races. Residents identifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino made up 4.2% of the population that year. Between 2000 and 2010, there was very little change in the racial and ethnic composition of Cordova. The most significant change was in those identifying themselves as two or more races (2.3 percentage points). Information regarding trends in race and ethnicity can be found in Figure 1.

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

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

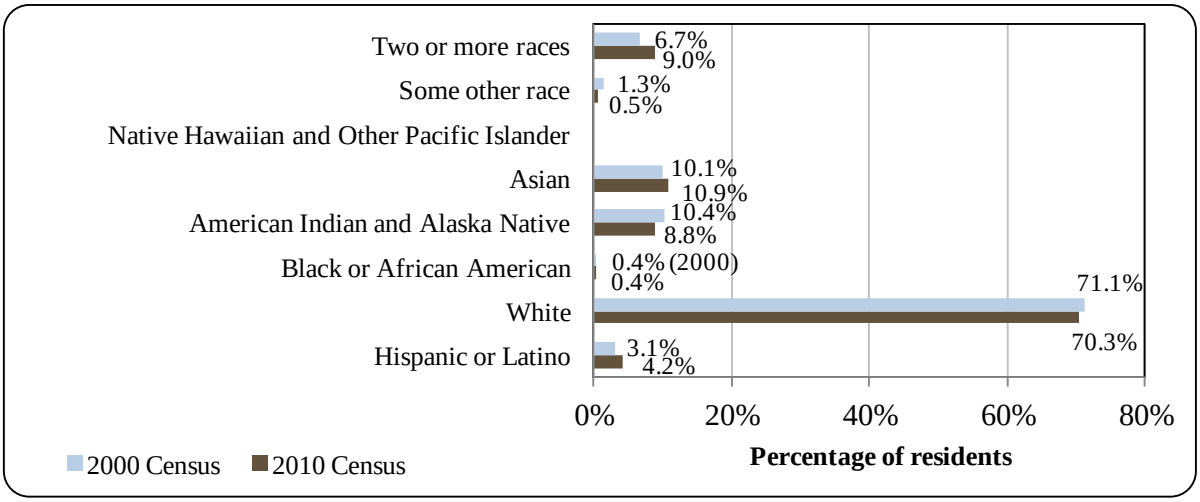
Table 1. Population in Cordova from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census[1]	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents[2]
1990	2,110	-
2000	2,454	-
2001	-	2,382
2002	-	2,302
2003	-	2,291
2004	-	2,300
2005	-	2,292
2006	-	2,236
2007	-	2,180
2008	-	2,155
2009	-	2,126
2010	2,239	-

[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, Cordova: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



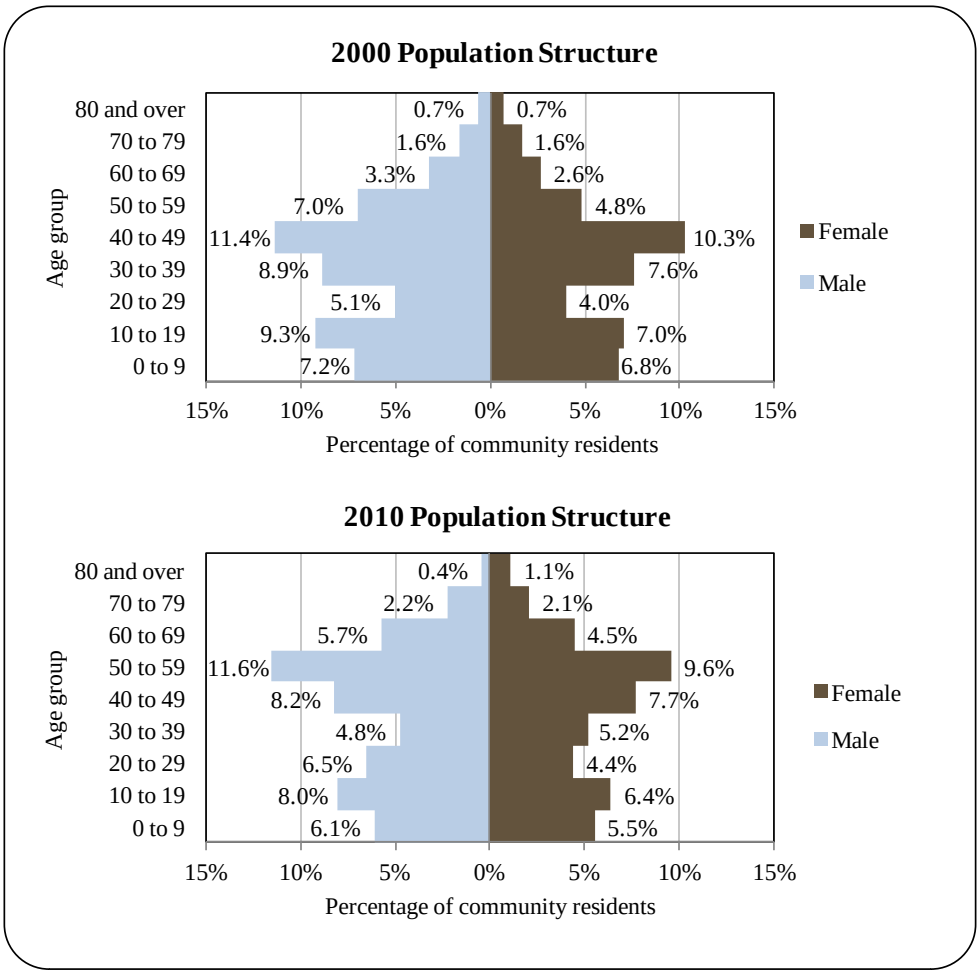
In 2010, the average household size was 2.41, compared to 2.6 in 1990 and 2.48 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 1,100 housing units, compared to 883 in 1990 and 1,099 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 52% were owner-occupied, compared to 52% in 2000; 32% were renter-occupied, compared to 35% in 2000; 10% were vacant, compared to 7% in 2000; and 7% were occupied seasonally, compared to 6% in 2000. There were a total of 18 residents living in group quarters in 2010, compared to 77 in 2000.

The gender distribution in 2010 was slightly skewed at 53.6% male and 46.4% female. This was similar to both the statewide distribution (52% male, 48% female) and 2000 distribution (54.4% male, 45.6% female). The median age that year was 42.2 years, which was somewhat older than both the statewide median of 33.8 years and 2000 median of 36.9 years.

Compared with 2000, the 2010 population structure showed age transitions consistent with a stable population, meaning that cohorts aged while still mostly retaining their structural character. In 2010, 26% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 30.3% in 2000; 16% were over the age of 59, compared to 10.5% in 2000; 47.1% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 50% in 2000; and 10.9% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 9.1% in 2000. In 2010, the population aged 50 to 59 represented the largest (21.2%) proportion of the population; while those aged 30 to 39 represented the smallest proportion (10%).

Overall gender distribution by age cohort was similar in both 2000 and 2010. In 2010, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 20 to 29 range (6.5% male, 4.4% female), followed by the 50 to 59 (11.6% male, 9.6% female) and 10 to 19 (8.0% male, 6.4% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 20 to 29 range. Information regarding trends in Cordova's population structure can be found in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)[3] estimated that 87.9% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 6.2% had less than a ninth grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 5.9% had a ninth to twelfth grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 33.7% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 8.8% held an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 16.4% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 7% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture[4]

Historically, the area around Cordova was populated by Alutiiq and migrating Athabascan and Tlingit Natives who called themselves Eyaks. The most prominent Native group in the area was the Chugachigmuit, who occupied most of PWS to the west of Cordova. The Eyaks, while never numerous in recorded times, occupied the nearby village sites of Alakganik and Eyak, as well as a site on what is now Old Town in Cordova. Both Alakganik and the historic village of Eyak were abandoned by the end of the nineteenth century, and many moved to what would later become Cordova.

Kayak Island, southeast of the Copper River Delta, was the first point of Alaska sighted by Vitus Bering in 1741. Bering was followed in 1778 by Captain James Cook, who anchored in Snug Corner Cove northwest of Cordova. No major settlements were established by the Russians in the PWS area, although a fur gathering post was established west of Cordova, on Hinchinbrook Island in 1793. After the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. Government, oil was discovered in the Katalla area in 1902, which became Alaska's first producing well. By 1905, a port and facilities were needed to serve 5,000 oil workers, as well as developers of the nearby Bering River coal fields. An attempt to build a deep-water port at Katalla was unsuccessful, and the site of present day Cordova was chosen instead. At the same time, the Kennecott Copper Company was organized to develop new copper claims in the Chitina River valley. Before development could begin, a transportation link to the coast was needed and Cordova was selected as the coastal terminus of the Copper River and Northwestern railroads.

By 1908, the city of Cordova was incorporated and by the time of the 1910 Census, the city had a population of 1,152 people. At that time, Cordova was the fifth largest community in Alaska, exceeded in population only by Nome, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan. In the years between 1910 and 1938, Cordova primarily served as a transportation and service center for the Kennecott copper mines. However, as the city grew, its economy diversified. Although there had been canneries in the PWS area since 1889, it was after its establishment as a company town that fishing and fish processing gained in economic importance in Cordova. The 1907 establishment

[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.

[4] City of Cordova. (1995). *Cordova Comprehensive Development Plan.* Retrieved February 23, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Cordova-CP-1994.pdf.

of the Chugach National Forest also encouraged a local timber industry. The local Kennecott mines, arguably the largest economic contributor of its time, had produced approximately $175 million worth of copper by 1925. However, by 1927 production began to decline and by 1938 the mines closed. The Katalla oil fields also closed in the 1930s after their refinery burned in 1933. By 1940, Cordova's economy switched to fishing and fish processing to replace lost mining jobs. With the exception of a brief spike in construction during World War II, including the construction of the city's airport, fishing has remained a main economic driving force in Cordova to this day. The population of Cordova has steadily grown since 1940 as the commercial fishing industry has become more community-based. The Cordova post office and courthouse are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as significant properties.[5]

Natural Resources and Environment

Cordova has a maritime climate which is characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Winter temperatures average from 17 to 28 °F (-8 to -2 °C). Summer temperatures average from 49 to 63 °F (9 to 17 °C). Average annual precipitation is 167 inches, and average annual snowfall is 80 inches.[6]

Cordova is located in the Chugach National Forest and is backed by the Chugach Mountains, characterized by rugged peaks from 7,000 to 13,000 ft high and expansive icefields which feed valley and piedmont glaciers. Inundated glacial valleys create steep coastlines, and much of the level surfaces comprise of glacial outwash and alluvial plains. The 1964 "Good Friday" earthquake dramatically altered the physical landscape with tectonic uplifts ranging from 6.5 to 7.5 ft in areas around Cordova. Mudflats, beaches, and reefs that were formally only exposed during low tides became permanently exposed. Several canneries were forced to extend their docks and extensive dredging and harbor repairs were needed to make port facilities usable again. Essentially, Cordova lost its deep-water port capabilities following the earthquake.[7]

Vegetation surrounding Cordova is dominated by mixed Sitka spruce and western hemlock stands, with limited amounts of mountain hemlock, yellow cedar, and black cottonwood. Pure Sitka spruce stands occur along river banks and on glacier flats. The Copper River Delta flats consist of brackish marsh vegetation populated by a mix of grasses, willow, alder, and scattered Sitka spruce and cottonwood.[8]

The 700,000 acre Copper River Delta Game Management Area serves as important habitat for a wide range of wildlife. Local large terrestrial animals include black and brown bear, mountain goat, deer, and moose. Furbearers present in the area include wolf, wolverine, lynx, beaver, mink, muskrat, marten, land otter, and coyote. The waters of PWS support all five species of Pacific salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, herring, lamprey, lingcod, Atka mackerel, walleye pollock, and sablefish.[9] Marine mammals present in the area include harbor seal, Steller sea lion, porpoise, and whales.[10]

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[5] U.S. National Park Service. (n.d.). *National Register of Historic Places.* Retrieved February 28, 2012 from: http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/.
[6] Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[7] See footnote 4.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Species: Animals.* Retrieved February 23, 2012 from: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=animals.main.
[10] Ibid.

Economically important fish resources in the Cordova Coastal District include all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden char, rainbow trout, Pacific herring, halibut, Pacific cod, rockfish, sablefish, Tanner crab, Dungeness crab, king crab, shrimp, mussels, razor clams, and hardshell clams. While timber and mineral resources were of importance in Cordova's past, currently there are no large-scale developments for either. The Eyak Corporation holds timber interests in the area and may begin harvests once timber becomes profitable. In addition, Chugach Alaska Corporation and Eyak Corporation both hold mineral rights on lands they own in the area, and both have indicated an intention to continue exploration activities. Finally, coastal habitats provide a range of ecosystem services to Cordova and the region as a whole. Estuaries, barrier islands, wetlands, tidal flats, and coastlines throughout the Copper River Delta area provide important habitat for a wide range of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. The Copper River is one of the most productive salmon habitats in Alaska, producing salmon which have become a globally recognized brand. Deeper offshore areas provide important halibut rearing habitat while coastal estuaries, wetlands, and sea cliffs are important to seabird nesting.[11]

According to the City of Cordova's Hazard Mitigation Plan[12], potential natural hazards include severe weather, flooding, earthquake, tsunami, erosion, avalanches, and wildfires. Flood hazards can occur from storm surges, heavy rainfall, heavy snowmelt, and glacial outbursts. Flood events can in turn, contribute to local sediment deposition and erosion. Eyak Lake and River present the greatest flood risk to Cordova, as the River does not have the capacity to handle seasonal flows. In addition, outburst floods occasionally occur on the Scott Glacier, although these are not thought to contribute significantly to flooding. Major coastal flooding events in the Cordova Coastal District occur every 60 to 100 years. Severe weather comes in the form of heavy snowfall and high winds. Cordova gets an average of 80 inches of snow per year, and heavy and potentially damaging snowfall events are common. Cordova has a moderate probability of wildfire occurrence; however, the city is located in a critical protection area and wildfires can potentially threaten high-value properties, as well as natural and cultural resource sites. Cordova has a moderate vulnerability to tsunami damage, with the most serious threat coming from earthquakes occurring in the Gulf of Alaska. All coastal areas are less than 100 ft in elevation and should a tsunami occur, port and harbor facilities, public works facilities, transportation facilities, and public equipment would be affected. Finally, the area surrounding Cordova has a high probability of avalanche or landslide occurrence due to high relief topography, coupled with high levels of precipitation.

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there were no significant environmental remediation sites active in 2010.[13]

[11] Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (2008). *Cordova Coastal District Management Plan.* Retrieved February 24, 2012 from: http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/Cordova/Final_Draft_Plan_February20.pdf.

[12] City of Cordova, WHPacific, and Bechtol Planning and Development. (2008). *City of Cordova Local Hazards Mitigation Plan.* Retrieved February 23, 2012 from: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Cordova_LHMP.pdf.

[13] Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program.* Retrieved June 27, 2012 from: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm.

Current Economy[14]

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Cordova's economy is dependent on commercial and recreational fishing, eco-tourism, and mineral exploration. Since the decline of the oil and mineral industries in the mid-twentieth Century, Cordova has strived to develop a diverse economy, supporting year-round employment. This has centered on commercial fishing, recreational fishing, tourism, and entrepreneurship. While the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989 contributed to a decline in PWS commercial fisheries, the salmon drift and gill net fisheries recovered quite well, and Copper River salmon are now in high demand. Robust growth has lead to strong construction, transportation, and materials service industries as well as growth in professional and retail services. Tourism has been growing at a heightened pace since focus was turned to developing tourism services and infrastructure in the late 1990s. These services included sportfishing charter operations, sightseeing businesses, visitor accommodations, and other visitor related industries. Finally, state and federal agencies are strong employers given Cordova's involvement in resource extraction, relatively high population size, and proximity to publically managed lands.[15] Top employers in 2010 included:[16] Trident Seafoods Corp., Cordova School District, City of Cordova, Native Village of Eyak, State of Alaska, Cordova Community Medical Center, AK Commercial Co., Reluctant Fisherman LLC., Ocean Beauty Seafoods LLC., and Cordova Electric Coop Inc.

In 2010,[17] the estimated per capita income was $30,630 and the estimated median household income was $72,125, compared to $25,256 and $50,114 in 2000, respectively. After accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,[18] the real per capita income ($33,211) and real median income ($65,899) indicate a slight decrease in individual earnings and moderate increase in household earnings. In 2010, Cordova ranked 58th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 41st of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Cordova's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.[19] Another way of 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 (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned $31.96 million in total wages in 2010.[20] When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals $14,275, which is

[14] Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.
[15] City of Cordova. (2008). *City of Cordova Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved February 24, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Cordova-CP-2008.pdf.
[16] Alaska Department of Labor (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Network.* Retrieved January 20, 2012 from: http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/.
[17] U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml.
[18] 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.gove/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm).
[19] 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.
[20] ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

significantly less than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.[21]

According to the 2006-10 ACS estimates,[22] 67.9% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 9.9%, compared to 5.9% estimated statewide; and an estimated 1.8% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 49.7% worked in the private sector, an estimated 35.6% worked in the public sector, an estimated 13.0% were self-employed, and an estimated 1.6% were unpaid family workers. If accurate, the high proportion of self-employed residents estimated by the 2010 ACS may have impacted the accuracy of ALARI estimates, which do not account for self-employed workers.

By industry, sector employment was relatively diverse in 2010. In that year, most (24.4%) employed residents were estimated to be working in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors; followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (14.2%); and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service sectors (10.8%). Compared with 2000, significant increases occurred in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors while significant decreases occurred in public administration and non-public administrative service sectors. By occupation type, most (29.7%) residents held management or professional positions in 2010; followed by natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (25.5%); service positions (18.3%); sales or office positions (15.9%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (10.7%). Compared with 2000, production, transportation, material moving, sales, and office positions declined, while all other occupation types increased in 2010. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (27.2%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities sectors (18.7%); and manufacturing sectors (15.1%).[23] Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

[21] See footnote 16.
[22] See footnote 19.
[23] See footnote 16.

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

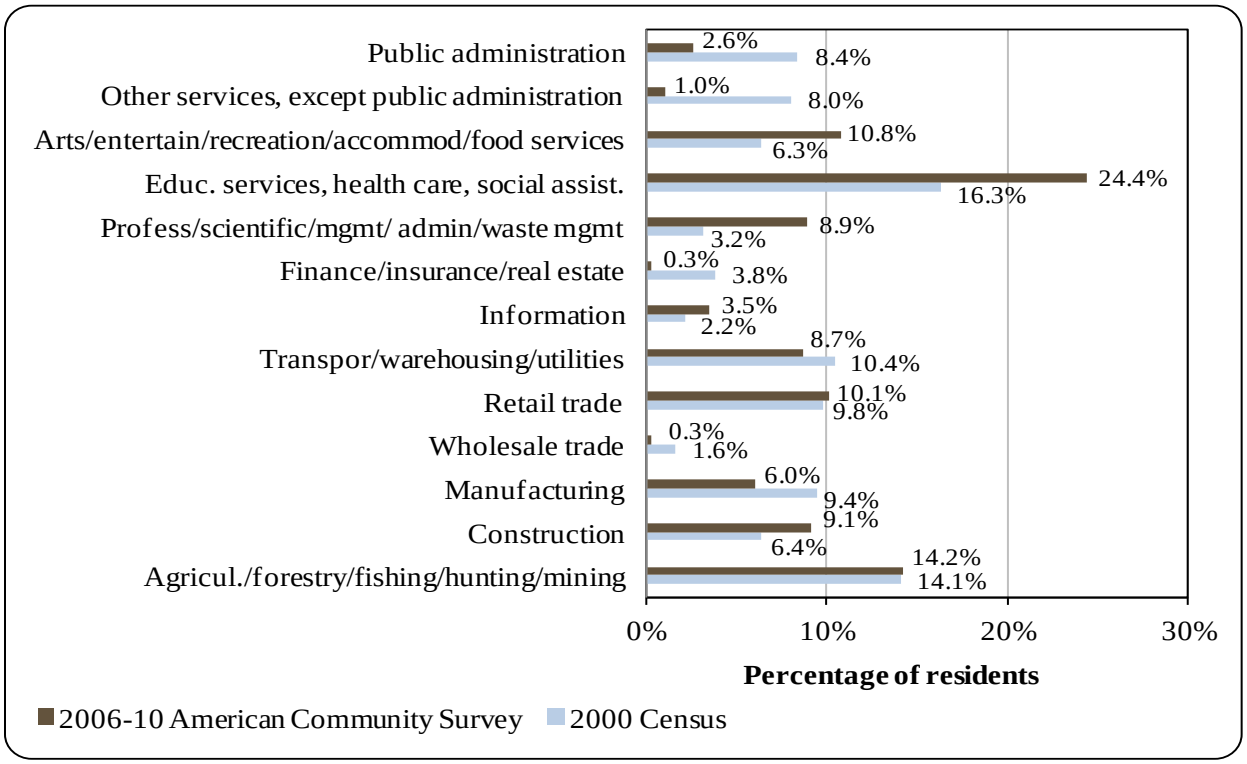
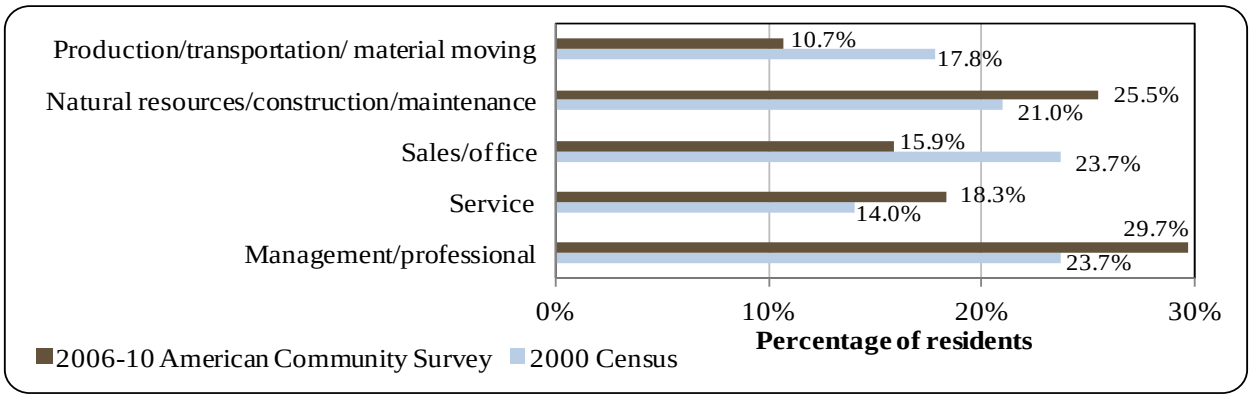


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Cordova (U.S. Census).



Governance

Cordova is a Home Rule city with a mayoral form of government. The city has a seven-member city council, five-member school board, seven member planning and zoning commission, and six municipal employees. Cordova was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and does not a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs recognized Tribal government. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has a field office located in Cordova. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are located in Anchorage, 150 mi northwest.

In 2010, Cordova administered a 6% sales tax, 13.9 mills property tax, 6% accomodations tax, and 6% car rental tax. Total municipal revenues for 2010 were $10.31 million, compared to $5.75 million in 2000; a 38.7% increase after accounting for inflation.[24] Total sales tax revenue that year accounted for 27.9% of total municipal revenues; compared to 37.5% in 2000. State allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 2.0% of total municipal revenues in 2010, compared to 2.2% in 2000 from State Revenue Sharing. Sales and use taxes accounted for most locally generated tax revenue, followed by property taxes and payments in lieu of taxes (federal). Outside revenues came primarily from forest service receipts and raw fish taxes. State and federal fisheries-related grants awarded to Cordova include $1.2 million for a breakwater expansion project, $9.75 million for harbor repair and renovation, $16 million for improvements to the old Coast Guard dock, $924,000 for a boat haulout facility, and $1 million for marine pollution abatement for the haul-out facility. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, and Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Cordova 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	$5,747,827	$2,157,441	$129,078	$9,176,000
2001	$5,683,228	$2,348,268	$109,686	$9,176,000
2002	$5,660,755	$2,320,200	$110,767	$4,300,000
2003	$5,035,346	$2,124,800	$106,714	$4,335,000
2004	$5,746,680	$2,033,859	-	n/a
2005	$6,437,229	$2,325,235	-	n/a
2006	$6,456,225	$2,469,977	-	n/a
2007	$6,666,635	$2,605,167	-	n/a
2008	$7,363,347	$2,745,924	-	n/a
2009	$9,508,883	$2,669,455	$206,242	$1,889,000
2010	$10,307,738	$2,875,479	$202,622	n/a

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

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

[3] Alaska Department of Revenue (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011from https://www.tax.state.ak.us.

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

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

[24] Inflation calculated using the 2010Anchorage CPI from the Alaska Department of Labor: http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation[25]

Cordova is accessible by plane and boat. It is linked directly to the North Pacific Ocean shipping lanes through the Gulf of Alaska. It receives year-round barge services and state ferry service. The Merle K. "Mudhole" Smith Airport is state-owned and -operated, with a 7,500-ft long by 150-ft wide asphalt runway and 1,899-ft long by 30-ft wide gravel crosswind runway. The state-owned and city-operated Cordova Municipal Airport has a 1,800 ft-long by 60-ft wide gravel runway. Daily scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available. Float planes land at the Lake Eyak seaplane base or the boat harbor. Harbor facilities include a breakwater, dock, small boat harbor with 850 berths, boat launch, boat haulout, ferry terminal, and marine repair services. A 48-mi gravel road provides access to the Copper River Delta to the east. The price of roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Cordova in June 2012 was $208.[26]

Facilities

Cordova utilizes water from Murcheson Falls, Heney Creek Dam, Meals Reservoir, Orca Reservoir, and Eyak Lake. The water is treated, but only the Eyak Lake water is filtered. Water storage capacity is 2.1 million gal. The city operates a piped water and sewer system. Sewage is treated before discharge. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed. Some homes use individual wells and septic systems. A class 2 landfill and sludge disposal is available. The community participates in recycling and a household hazardous waste program. Cordova Electric Cooperative operates the Humpback Creek Hydro Facility and two diesel-powered plants at Eyak and Orca.

Public safety is provided by the local police department, state troopers, and state fish and wildlife protection. Fire and rescue services are provided by the local volunteer fire department, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), and local search and rescue services. Broadband internet, cable, local television, and long distance telephone services are all available. Additional public infrastructure includes a youth center, local gym and pool, museum and cultural center, moose lodge, jail, several libraries, and numerous visitor accommodations and attractions.[27]

Cordova's existing port facilities include three docks for large vessels, two boat ramps, a three-tier dock, a small boat harbor, and a few piers associated with local canneries. All three docks are city-owned, as are the small boat harbor facilities. The Municipal Dock (Ocean Dock) is Cordova's main commercial port facility. The outside face of the dock is 408 ft long and the inside face is 325 ft long. The dock is equipped with water, gasoline, and diesel services. The dock is primarily used for cargo, freight, and ferry passengers. Next to the Ocean Dock is a staging and container storage area, as well as a 150-tn haulout and maintenance facility. The City Dock is used for the transfer of fishing gear and light cargo. The outside face is 280 ft long and is equipped with electricity and water utilities. The North Containment Dock is used primarily for Coast Guard moorage. The outside face is 213 ft long. The Cordova Small Boat Harbor has 727

[25] Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[26] Airfare was calculated using lowest fare available from www.travelocity.com. Retrieved November 22, 2011.
[27] See footnote 25.

slips available and covers approximately 30 acres. Electricity, telephone, and water are provided to all floats.[28]

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that infrastructure projects completed or in progress as of 2010 included a fish cleaning station, new dock space, dock improvements, dockside electrical and water utilities, sewage and water treatment facilities, a new landfill, a new community center, school improvements, and telephone improvements. As of 2010 there were plans to construct additional dock space, expand dockside utilities, construct new pilings and a breakwater, build more dry dock space, expand haulout facilities, and improve police and fire services by 2020. According to community leaders, there is 900 ft of dock space available for transient vessel moorage, and vessels up to 90 ft long can use moorage in Cordova. Coast Guard regulated vessels which Cordova is capable of handling include rescue vessels, cruise ships, ferries, fuel barges, and hazardous materials (HAZMAT). Fisheries support businesses and services located in Cordova include fish processing plants, fishing gear sales, boat repair (electrical, welding, mechanical services, machine shop, hydraulics), small vessel haulout (<60 tn), large vessel haulout (>60 tn), tidal grid for small vessels (<60 tn), tidal grid for large vessels (>60 tn), commercial fishing vessel moorage, recreational fishing vessel moorage, tackle sales, bait sales, commercial cold storage facilities, dry dock storage, marine refrigeration, fish lodges, fishing business attorneys, fishing related bookkeeping, boat fuel sales, fishing gear repair, fishing gear storage, ice sales, water taxi, seaplane service, and air taxi. Public services available include medical services, food bank, publicly subsidized housing, public library, and mental health services.

Medical Services

Cordova Community Medical Center provides acute care, emergency care, laboratory and radiology services, physical therapy, mental health services, crisis support, long-term care, and a wide range of specialized services.[29] Ilanka Community Health Center provides elder care, alcohol and substance abuse, youth, and wellness programs.[30]

Educational Opportunities[31]

Mount Eccles Elementary provides preschool through 6th grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 173 students enrolled and 13 teachers employed. Cordova Junior and Senior. High School provides 7th through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011 there were 173 students enrolled and 15 teachers employed. An extension of PWS Community College is located in Cordova, offering opportunities for Associate's and Bachelor's degrees.

[28] City of Cordova. (2008). *City of Cordova Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved February 24, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Cordova-CP-2008.pdf.
[29] Cordova Community Medical Center. (n.d.). Retrieved June 27, 2012 from: http://www.cdvcmc.com/.
[30] Native Village of Eyak. (n.d.). *Ilanka Community Health Center.* Retrieved June 27, 2012 from: http://www.nveyak.com/pages/ilankahealthclinic.html.
[31] 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

Commercial fishing started at the mouth of the Copper River in 1887 when the region's first cannery was built by the Pacific Packing Company near the village of Eyak. Early fishing at the mouth of the Copper River was done by essentially barricading the mouth, which although very efficient, did not allow enough salmon through to spawn. Soon after Alaska became a territory in 1912, measures were taken to regulate gear types in the Cooper River area due to a proliferation of many different catch methods, and subsequent concerns of local Native groups regarding decreased subsistence harvests. Between 1914 and 1923, 14 new canneries were established in the PWS area. In the 1930s, the Alaska Fish Cannery Workers Union was formed, representing cannery workers, clam diggers, and fishermen in Cordova. That organization eventually evolved into present day Cordova District Fishermen United. Herring, which had been fished in the PWS since 1914, peaked in 1936 at over 56,000 tn landed.

By the 1940s, over 40 fish traps were built in the PWS area which operated 6 days a week for 24 hours a day during seasons. Canneries processed not only salmon, but also crab, clams, and shrimp. Fish stocks began to crash in the late 1940s and early 1950s because of the overuse of fishtraps. Upon gaining statehood, Alaska was given the authority to manage its fisheries, including gear types used in prosecuting them, which lead to the abolishment of commercial traps in the Copper River Delta.

The 1964 "Good Friday" earthquake radically changed the landscape of Cordova, causing coastal uplift of 6.5 to 7.5 ft in some areas. This event, coupled with over-exploitation and an expanding sea otter population, essentially ended the commercial clamming industry in Cordova which had previously been renowned for its razor clams. The 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Spill had lasting impacts on PWS, particularly on the herring fishery. The perception of tainted fish by consumers along with a flood of cheap farm raised fish resulted in steep declines in local incomes, boat values, and permit values. Since then, salmon, halibut, and sablefish have lead in the recovery of the local commercial fishing economy.[32]

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Cordova currently participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through representatives that participate in North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC) committees or advisory groups, ADF&G regional fisheries advisory groups or working groups, and Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council processes. In addition, Cordova relies on regional organizations including the Cordova District Fishermen United and other industry related organizations. Current challenges for the portion of Cordova's economy based on fishing include current state management of fisheries, resource allocation, other user groups on the Copper River, fish farming, and international competition.

Cordova is located in Federal Reporting Area 649, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Sablefish Regulatory District.

[32] Cordova District Fishermen United. (n.d). *A Historical Narrative of Fishing in the PWS/Copper River Area.* Retrieved February 24, 2012 from: http://www.cdfu.org.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, a number of processing plants are operating in Cordova.

Copper River Seafoods was formed in 1996 by three Alaska fishermen with three formerly competing companies. Beginning in May, the facility in Cordova processes Copper River king and sockeye salmon. The plant shuts down for the year after the Copper River coho salmon season comes to an end in late September. Copper River Seafood has 10 year-round employees who work at their two offices in Cordova and Anchorage and the Cordova plant employs a maximum of 120 seasonal workers (including foreign students with J-1 visas) during the salmon season.[33] The plant relies on public docks, water services, power/electricity, and waste management services.[34]

Ocean Beauty's Cordova production facility is located on the waterfront in Orca Inlet, and began operations in 1978. The plant operates from February to September and is one of the largest producers and shippers of Copper River king and sockeye salmon. In addition to Copper River king and sockeye salmon, the facility also processes pink, chum and coho salmon, as well as halibut, black cod, Pacific cod and herring. Ocean Beauty's Cordova facility provides free laundry machines and work-related clothing to its fish processing workers, as well as room and board at a nominal fee if workers fulfill their contractual obligations. [35]

The Prime Select Seafoods facility in Cordova opened in 2011 and is a small family company that processes various fish species from the Copper River, PWS and the Gulf of Alaska. Beginning in early May, Prime Select Seafoods begins processing Copper River king salmon. Throughout the summer and into early fall the facility processes Copper River king, sockeye and coho as well as pink and chum salmon caught in PWS. During this time halibut is also processed at the facility. During the winter the plant receives deliveries of lingcod, rockfish, Pacific cod, and Pollock from boats fishing in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska.[36]The plant mostly smokes fish and purchases from fisherman that have IFQs. The pant relies on public docks, water services, power/electricity, and waste management services. There are between 3 and 15 employees each year.[37]

Trident Seafoods Corporation has two processing facilities in Cordova. Trident was founded in 1973, and by the year 2000 was employing 4,000 people annually throughout Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. The Cordova plants combined employ a maximum of 560 workers during the summer months.[38] According to its website, throughout Alaska Trident processes cod, pollock and crab in the winter and herring and salmon in the summer. Both Cordova facilities provides room and board at a nominal cost, as well as air transportation to Cordova from Seattle

[33] Copper River Seafoods. (n.d.). *Homepage.* Retrieved from: http://www.copperriverseafood.com.
[34] This information is based on the results of a processing plant survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.
[35] Ocean Beauty Seafoods. (n.d.). *About: Production Locations – Cordova, Alaska.* Retrieved from: http://www.oceanbeauty.com/about/cordova.htm.
[36] Prime Select Seafoods. (n.d.). *Wholesale: Fishermen specializing in Copper River wild salmon.* Retrieved from: http://www.pssifish.com/wholesale.html.
[37] This information is based on the results of a processing plant survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.
[38] Ibid.

and back, to its seafood processors.[39] Both plants also rely on public water services, power/electricity, gas (only the Cordova North facility), and waste management services.[40]

Wild by Nature is a seafood processing plant in Cordova which is owned and operated by two husband and wife teams. Between mid-May and October they catch and process fresh, frozen and smoked Copper River salmon (Chinook, sockeye and coho) that they sell on the Internet.[41]

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, Cordova raised fisheries-related revenue through raw fish taxes, Shared Fisheries Business Taxes, Fisheries Resource Landing Taxes, harbor usage fees, and port/dock usage fees. In 2010, $1.81 million was collected in fisheries-related revenue, compared to $1.59 million in 2000, representing an approximate 12% decline in revenues after accounting for inflation.[42] Fisheries-related income peaked in 2009 at $4.68 million. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that there are not any fishing-related fee programs charged to the fishing industry that specifically support public services or infrastructure. Information regarding fisheries-related income trends can be found in Table 3.

It should be noted that 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 a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that on average, Pacific cod season starts in February, salmon season runs from May through September, and halibut and sablefish seasons run from March through November. Gear types used by locals in Cordova include purse seines, pots, long lines, and gill nets.

In 2010, 392 residents, or 15.5% of the population, held 654 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC); which represented 3.1% of statewide CFEC permit holders and 3.7% of total CFEC permits issued that year. In 2000, 406 residents held 692 CFEC permits, which represented 3% of statewide CFEC permit holders and 3.3% of CFEC permits issued that year. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 60% were for salmon, compared to 62% in 2000; 13% were for herring, compared to 18% in 2000; 9% were for "other" shellfish, compared to less than 1% in 2000; 8% were for halibut, compared to 9% in 2000; 4% were for groundfish, compared to 8% in 2000; 3% were for sablefish, compared to 2% in 2000; and 1% were for crab, compared to less than 1% in 2000. Also in 2010, 34 residents held 37 License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits, of which 35% were actively fished; and 4 residents held 4 LLP crab permits, of which none were actively fished. In addition, 25 residents held 27 Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), of which 70% were actively fished. In 2000, 34 residents held 35 LLP groundfish permits, of which 37% were actively fished; 6 residents held 6 LLP crab permits, of which 16% were actively fished; and 23 residents held 24

[39] Trident Seafoods. (n.d.). *Homepage.* Retrieved from: http://tridentseafoods.com/.
[40] See footnote 37.
[41] Wild By Nature. (n.d.). Retrieved from: http://www.wild-by-nature.com/WhoAreWe.htm.
[42] Inflation calculated using the 2010 Anchorage CPI from the Alaska Department of Labor: http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm.

FFP, of which none were active. In 2010, 63 halibut quota share accounts held 7.88 million shares or 3.8% of total halibut quota statewide. Also in that year, 10 sablefish quota share accounts held 3.39 million shares or 2.6% of total sablefish quota statewide, and one crab quota share account held 382,422 shares or 1% of state crab quota statewide.

There were 320 residents who held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 409 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 448 vessels that year, compared to 520 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 72% were actively fished, compared to 67% in 2000. This varied by fishery ranging from 100% of sablefish permits to 3% of herring permits. Fisheries prosecuted by residents of Cordova in 2010 include Bristol Bay pot king crab, Bering Sea pot Tanner crab, Kodiak pot Tanner crab, statewide longline halibut, Kodiak purse seine herring roe, statewide longline ling cod, statewide and GOA longline miscellaneous finfish, GOA pot miscellaneous. finfish, southeast Alaska dive geoduck, PWS pot shrimp, southeast Alaska dive sea cucumber, statewide longline sablefish, PWS fixed gear sablefish, statewide pot sablefish, southeast Alaska purse seine salmon, PWS purse seine salmon, Kodiak purse seine salmon, southeast Alaska drift gillnet salmon, Bristol Bay drift gillnet salmon, PWS set gillnet salmon, Cook Inlet set gillnet salmon, and Bristol Bay set gillnet salmon.[43]

In 2010, at total of 162.1 million pounds of fish were landed in Cordova with an ex-vessel value of $92 million, compared to 160.1 million pounds landed in 2000, which was valued at $46.8 million ex-vessel. This represented a 43% increase in total ex-vessel revenues between 2000 and 2010, after accounting for inflation.[44] In that year, Cordova ranked 4th of 67 communities in terms of total pounds landed, and 3rd of 67 communities in terms of ex-vessel revenue derived from landings. By fishery, salmon was the most profitable species landed in Cordova in 2010, with 157.7 million pounds landed valued at $82.8 million ex-vessel, compared to 151.3 million pounds valued at $39.8 million in 2000. After accounting for inflation,[45] this represented an increase of approximately $0.16 per overall pound landed.[46] Halibut landings in Cordova totaled slightly over 1.0 million pounds in 2010, and were valued at $4.7 million, compared to 1.1 million pounds valued at $2.8 million in 2000; which represented an approximate increase of $1.01 per pound landed after accounting for inflation.[47] Sablefish landings totaled 862,622 lb valued at $3.6 million ex-vessel, compared to 739,402 lb valued at $2.8 million in 2000; representing a decrease of $1.07 per pound landed after accounting for inflation.[48] Finally, 1.9 million pounds of Pacific cod was landed in 2010, valued at $684,639, compared to 640,455 lb valued at $242,481 in 2000; which represented a decrease of $0.17 per pound landed after accounting for inflation.[49] Other groundfish landings in 2010 totaled 549,991 and were valued at $211,545 total, compared to 71,547 lb valued at $47,441 in 2000. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

[43] 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.]
[44] Inflation calculated using the 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retrieved March 15, 2011 from http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data.
[45] Ibid.
[46] Does not account for individual species composition.
[47] See footnote 44.
[48] Ibid.
[49] Ibid.

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

Revenue Source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax[1]	$516,438	$549,830	$437,955	$386,605	$448,958	$591,749	$610,916	$631,642	$750,000	$900,000	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax[1]	$510,169	$525,236	$570,167	$462,409	$409,256	$487,516	$617,209	$658,137	$654,039	$954,629	$1.11 M
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$78	$61	$46	n/a
Fuel transfer tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage[2]	$549,429	$540,856	$587,202	$620,618	$699,455	$766,673	$843,614	$800,000	$830,000	$2.82 M	$700,000*
Port/dock usage[2]	$13,565	$14,000	$14,000	n/a	n/a	$45	$620	$420	$600	$600	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total fisheries-related revenue[4]	*$1.59 M*	*$1.63 M*	*$1.61 M*	*$1.47 M*	*$1.56 M*	*$1.85 M*	*$2.07 M*	*$2.09 M*	*$2.23 M*	*$1.86 M*	*$1.81 M*
Total municipal revenue[5]	*$5.75 M*	*$5.68 M*	*$5.66 M*	*$5.04 M*	*$5.75 M*	*$6.44 M*	*$6.46 M*	*$6.67 M*	*$7.36 M*	*$9.51 M*	*$10.31 M*

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

**Source: AFSC 2011 Community Survey*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) [1]	Total permits	35	33	33	33	35	34	35	36	36	36	37
	Active permits	13	12	11	9	11	10	9	9	12	10	13
	% of permits fished	37%	36%	33%	27%	31%	29%	25%	25%	33%	27%	35%
	Total permit holders	34	31	31	31	32	30	31	32	33	32	34
Crab (LLP) [1]	Total permits	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Active permits	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	16%	16%	16%	20%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Federal Fisheries Permits [1]	Total permits	24	28	28	31	37	38	29	30	32	24	27
	Fished permits	0	0	0	14	16	15	16	18	17	15	19
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	45%	43%	39%	55%	60%	53%	63%	70%
	Total permit holders	23	25	25	27	33	34	27	28	29	22	25
Crab (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	2	7	8	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	7
	Fished permits	0	4	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	3
	% of permits fished	0%	57%	50%	100%	60%	25%	60%	50%	50%	20%	43%
	Total permit holders	2	6	6	2	4	4	5	4	4	5	6
Other shellfish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	3	2	2	6	7	4	5	4	4	4	62
	Fished permits	0	0	1	2	4	3	2	1	2	3	34
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	50%	33%	57%	75%	40%	25%	50%	75%	54%
	Total permit holders	3	2	2	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	58
Halibut (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	65	67	66	69	67	64	65	61	62	54	54
	Fished permits	51	55	56	58	59	59	58	58	55	48	47
	% of permits fished	78%	82%	85%	84%	88%	92%	89%	95%	89%	89%	87%
	Total permit holders	63	65	65	68	65	64	64	61	62	54	54
Herring (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	127	117	98	99	95	91	90	88	88	82	88
	Fished permits	14	14	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	% of permits fished	11%	12%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
	Total permit holders	96	90	85	86	84	80	81	77	78	74	78

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	13	18	20	20	22	21	19	21	19	20	19
	Fished permits	11	16	19	20	22	19	17	20	18	19	19
	% of permits fished	85%	89%	95%	100%	100%	90%	89%	95%	95%	95%	100%
	Total permit holders	15	17	20	21	23	20	18	21	18	19	18
Groundfish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	55	49	32	28	30	27	29	26	36	31	29
	Fished permits	19	7	5	8	10	11	11	15	13	12	14
	% of permits fished	35%	14%	16%	29%	33%	41%	38%	58%	36%	39%	48%
	Total permit holders	42	38	26	25	27	26	24	22	27	26	25
Other Finfish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	1	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	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	426	412	401	412	408	401	407	410	404	390	395
	Fished permits	368	353	325	321	329	319	327	338	344	332	351
	% of permits fished	86%	86%	81%	78%	81%	80%	80%	82%	85%	85%	89%
	Total permit holders	364	348	334	343	339	344	346	346	348	340	350
Total CFEC Permits[2]	*Permits*	*692*	*672*	*627*	*636*	*634*	*612*	*620*	*614*	*617*	*586*	*654*
	Fished permits	*463*	*449*	*412*	*414*	*429*	*414*	*420*	*436*	*436*	*417*	*471*
	% of permits fished	*67%*	*67%*	*66%*	*65%*	*68%*	*68%*	*68%*	*71%*	*71%*	*71%*	*72%*
	Permit holders	*406*	*394*	*377*	*387*	*387*	*388*	*386*	*387*	*388*	*375*	*392*

[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 Cordova: 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 Cordova[2]	Total Net Pounds Landed in Cordova[2,5]	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Cordova[2,5]
2000	409	50	9	520	656	729	160,147,624	$46,809,522
2001	406	28	6	528	655	682	51,874,135	$26,457,165
2002	328	30	9	492	632	658	44,584,549	$23,415,751
2003	347	34	7	471	611	608	48,174,542	$27,082,150
2004	298	33	7	464	602	607	28,869,503	$26,365,226
2005	299	44	6	438	597	610	84,467,984	$37,500,795
2006	317	38	6	428	592	586	46,411,757	$38,945,950
2007	300	39	7	438	610	610	157,340,858	$67,065,004
2008	299	29	7	453	628	659	117,520,444	$71,121,072
2009	294	34	8	435	636	685	61,472,264	$45,703,878
2010	320	33	7	448	645	704	162,097,746	$92,042,916

[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 Cordova: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	80	5,623,735	557,379
2001	80	6,087,501	721,176
2002	80	7,342,002	1,048,053
2003	82	7,518,562	1,085,642
2004	83	8,034,178	1,192,368
2005	78	7,929,008	1,169,054
2006	75	7,594,327	1,087,058
2007	69	7,373,086	1,067,573
2008	64	7,586,522	1,043,332
2009	60	7,681,844	949,051
2010	63	7,881,097	898,079

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 Cordova: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	5	1,326,901	109,319
2001	6	1,427,724	110,049
2002	7	3,275,765	282,077
2003	8	3,916,780	414,401
2004	11	4,016,274	451,458
2005	11	3,410,553	352,649
2006	11	3,581,073	344,849
2007	10	3,384,441	325,799
2008	10	3,403,025	301,292
2009	10	3,415,732	267,305
2010	10	3,386,595	249,802

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 Cordova: 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	1	382,422	16,512
2008	1	382,422	15,351
2009	1	382,422	12,493
2010	1	382,422	13,502

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 Cordova: 2000-2010.

	Total Net Pounds[1]										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	1,056,499	1,384,370	1,386,819	1,506,774	1,521,775	1,559,652	1,421,806	1,423,412	1,317,887	1,074,648	1,024,207
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	71,547	250,384	121,324	774,059	431,624	571,616	95,833	96,015	221,360	638,792	549,991
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,337
Pacific Cod	640,455	20,125	6,261	19,282	49,673	--	73,673	135,939	609,139	--	1,941,890
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	739,402	--	921,463	1,165,656	1,256,076	1,631,763	920,719	796,531	838,224	1,043,699	862,622
Salmon	151,319,856	45,217,421	38,577,807	41,873,232	25,600,347	80,600,506	43,899,726	154,888,961	114,532,272	56,986,019	157,717,461
Total[2]	*153,827,759*	*46,872,300*	*41,013,674*	*45,339,003*	*28,859,495*	*84,363,537*	*46,411,757*	*157,340,858*	*117,518,882*	*59,743,158*	*162,097,508*
	Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	$2,767,688	$2,796,373	$3,165,427	$4,230,817	$4,542,426	$4,725,364	$5,062,496	$6,106,469	$5,769,152	$3,529,300	$4,720,658
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	$47,441	$45,139	$38,930	$92,132	$97,508	$132,313	$60,981	$52,035	$117,300	$279,586	$211,545
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$6,193
Pacific Cod	$242,481	$4,113	$1,022	$4,965	$13,798	--	$28,059	$72,202	$391,971	--	$684,639
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	$2,831,533	--	$2,942,234	$4,332,028	$4,034,664	$4,532,524	$2,885,472	$2,527,437	$2,760,678	$4,021,245	$3,620,401
Salmon	$39,839,520	$19,650,950	$16,874,081	$18,212,285	$17,670,155	$27,815,915	$30,908,942	$58,306,861	$62,073,991	$37,257,972	$82,799,478
Total[2]	*$45,728,661*	*$22,496,576*	*$23,021,693*	*$26,872,226*	*$26,358,551*	*$37,206,116*	*$38,945,950*	*$67,065,004*	*$71,113,092*	*$45,088,103*	*$92,042,914*

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

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

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

[2] Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	Total Net Pounds[1]										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	--	122,994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	565,235	926,224	1,038,636	1,150,133	1,140,947	1,015,823	996,844	1,115,460	1,048,164	911,938	844,830
Herring	1,969,308	2,276,120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	674,696	-
Other Groundfish	33,786	33,362	49,674	95,863	179,066	97,709	50,049	72,711	142,390	106,643	87,426
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	42,882	--	--	--	--	14,005	34,192
Pacific Cod	979,010	40,212	8,443	149,646	625,314	543,882	41,607	63,097	480,533	508,525	751,426
Pollock	3,860	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	898
Sablefish	133,184	191,982	302,817	437,949	421,487	329,704	306,461	416,516	499,532	401,287	347,967
Salmon	58,690,739	47,591,133	31,152,859	41,240,800	29,700,792	68,897,205	27,883,608	78,113,796	55,489,635	26,532,977	86,814,305
Total[2]	*62,375,122*	*51,182,027*	*32,552,429*	*43,074,391*	*32,110,488*	*70,884,323*	*29,278,569*	*79,781,580*	*57,660,254*	*29,150,071*	*88,881,044*
	Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	--	$317,763	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	$1,482,991	$1,847,227	$2,361,924	$3,261,898	$3,406,680	$3,071,916	$3,575,754	$4,781,383	$4,565,577	$2,899,675	$3,900,495
Herring	$194,524	$218,415	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$187,433	-
Other Groundfish	$22,503	$18,344	$29,294	$49,133	$46,257	$39,337	$36,040	$47,464	$81,668	$58,704	$43,355
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	$82,420	--	--	--	--	$28,931	$102,556
Pacific Cod	$357,229	$13,849	$1,289	$45,115	$166,675	$168,688	$12,424	$30,308	$301,518	$174,530	$201,964
Pollock	$283	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$77
Sablefish	$510,494	$607,488	$968,614	$1,565,101	$1,215,838	$760,465	$972,175	$1,179,881	$1,547,865	$1,394,254	$1,392,832
Salmon	$18,168,465	$16,340,140	$12,247,396	$15,909,820	$14,278,794	$18,894,602	$17,966,454	$30,406,059	$32,212,101	$19,123,615	$45,392,516
Total[2]	*$20,736,490*	*$19,363,226*	*$15,608,517*	*$20,831,067*	*$19,196,664*	*$22,935,008*	*$22,562,847*	*$36,445,095*	*$38,708,729*	*$23,867,142*	*$51,033,796*

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

Although not connected to a highway system, Cordova's developed tourism infrastructure and location make it very appealing to recreational fishermen. Recreational fishing based from Cordova fish by charter boats, private boats owned by local residents, private boats owned by non-residents, and by shore and dock. In 2010, there were a total of 3 active sportfishing businesses registered in Cordova, and 13 residents had sport fish guide licenses; a decrease from 9 and 32 in 2000, respectively. Also in that year, 2,966 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to 2,275 in 2000; and 1,010 sportfishing licenses were issued to residents, compared to 1,199 in 2000.

Cordova is located in North Gulf Coast/PWS Statewide Harvest Survey Area which includes all drainages from east of Cape Suckling, through PWS to Gore Point. In 2010, there were a total of 212,793 saltwater angler days fished in the region, compared to 122,459 in 2000, representing a 74% increase. Non-residents made up 30.4% of total saltwater angler days fished in 2010 in the region, compared to 32.3% in 2000. Regional saltwater angler days fished peaked at 300,205 in 2007. Total freshwater angler days fished was 22,979 in 2010, compared to 12,108 in 2000; an increase of 90%. Non-residents made up 57% of freshwater angler days fished in 2010 in the region, compared to 26% in 2000. Total freshwater angler days fished in the region peaked in 2010. Information regarding these sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

According to harvest survey data,[50] local private anglers target all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, shark, smelt, Dungeness crab, Tabber crab, razor clams, hardshell clams, and other finfish. According to 2010 harvest survey records, charter boats kept 3 king salmon, 66 coho salmon, 304 halibut, 47 lingcod, and 410 rockfish. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that recreational fishermen based in Cordova target all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, rockfish, shrimp, and clams.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Cordova: 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 Cordova[2]
2000	9	32	1,199	2,275
2001	10	37	1,187	2,870
2002	9	57	1,227	3,901
2003	8	44	1,147	3,611
2004	7	44	1,158	3,629
2005	8	21	1,143	3,607
2006	7	19	1,083	3,470
2007	7	19	1,088	3,182
2008	4	15	965	3,012
2009	3	10	990	2,674
2010	3	13	1,010	2,966

[50] 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).

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Cordova: 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	39,551	82,908	3,168	8,940
2001	66,450	135,248	8,587	8,610
2002	67,698	133,508	5,132	8,126
2003	70,549	150,086	10,657	10,235
2004	76,173	184,492	9,199	10,349
2005	87,033	165,559	6,894	6,187
2006	79,313	157,194	8,886	5,655
2007	90,002	210,203	8,446	9,944
2008	67,410	181,381	8,056	5,489
2009	59,505	189,563	8,730	10,938
2010	64,776	148,017	13,118	9,861

[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

Although Cordova's economy and culture are not dependent on subsistence activities like many other rural communities, subsistence harvesting is still widely practiced by residents. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the three most important marine subsistence resources to residents in Cordova are sockeye, coho, and king salmon. In a 2003 survey by ADF&G measuring household subsistence participation, 74% of households surveyed were found to be harvesting salmon, 74% were harvesting halibut, 9% were harvesting marine mammals, 17% were harvesting marine invertebrates, and 17% were harvesting non-salmon fish. In that year, surveyed residents were harvesting 112.89 lbs of those resources per capita. Of the species listed by ADF&G, sockeye salmon was harvested the most often between 2000 and 2008, followed by king and coho salmon (Table 12). According to ADF&G's *Community Subsistence Information System,*[51] species which Cordova residents harvest or use include: chitons, butter clams, Dungeness crab, limpets, octopus, littleneck clams,

[51] 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).

pinkneck clams, razor clams, shrimp, cockles, king crab, mussels, Tanner crab, harbor seal, Steller sea lion, black rockfish, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, eulachon, grayling, herring, lake trout, lingcod, Pacific cod, Pacific tom cod, rainbow trout, red rockfish, sablefish, sea bass, skates, starry flounder, steelhead, greenling, Irish lord, smelt, sole, sturgeon, and wolf fish.

In 2003, residents reported that 35,047 lbs of non-salmon fish were harvested, which exceeded harvests for all salmon species combined between 2000 and 2008. However, information is only available for that year and it is unknown whether other years result in similar harvest sizes. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 3,799 salmon total, a significant increase from 94 in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2007 at 5,959 fish. In 2010, 557 residents were issued Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) by NMFS, compared to 358 residents in 2003. In that year, and estimated 28,339 lbs of halibut was harvested on 167 SHARC, compared to 15,498 lbs on 102 SHARC in 2003. Halibut subsistence harvests peaked in 2005 at 45,751 lbs harvested on 281 SHARC.

In 2010, 134 sea otters were reported harvested, compared to 213 in 2000. In that decade, an estimated total of 1,747 sea otters were harvested. Reported sea otter harvests peaked in 2004 at 298. Finally, an estimated 602 harbor seals and 15 Steller sea lions were harvested between 2000 and 2008. Estimated harbor seal harvests peaked in 2001 and 2002 at 103 seals each year. Estimated Steller sea lion harvests peaked in 2001 and 2002 at four sea lions each year (Table 15).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation By Household And Species, Cordova: 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	74%	74%	9%	17%	17%	112.89
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, Cordova: 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	3	2	32	n/a	n/a	n/a	62	n/a	n/a
2001	5	6	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	443	n/a	n/a
2002	4	7	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	403	n/a	n/a
2003	323	315	583	n/a	37	n/a	1,502	3,596	35,047
2004	426	407	989	5	48	3	1,797	n/a	n/a
2005	216	205	222	n/a	15	1	805	n/a	n/a
2006	349	332	668	10	1	n/a	3,549	n/a	n/a
2007	390	368	1,005	2	11	6	4,935	n/a	n/a
2008	406	388	378	n/a	49	21	3,318	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, Cordova: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	358	102	15,498
2004	526	262	54,186
2005	602	281	45,751
2006	607	248	29,027
2007	615	282	28,716
2008	587	254	27,547
2009	599	234	23,364
2010	557	167	28,339

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, Cordova: 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	213	n/a	n/a	n/a	88	n/a
2001	n/a	108	n/a	n/a	4	103	n/a
2002	n/a	171	n/a	n/a	4	103	n/a
2003	n/a	96	n/a	n/a	3	78	n/a
2004	n/a	298	n/a	n/a	3	78	n/a
2005	n/a	294	n/a	n/a	n/a	57	n/a
2006	n/a	174	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	n/a
2007	n/a	68	n/a	n/a	1	32	n/a
2008	n/a	173	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	n/a
2009	n/a	138	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	134	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.