

King Salmon

People and Place

Location



King Salmon is a Census Designated Place (CDP) located on the north bank of the Naknek River, about 15 miles upriver from Naknek. It is 284 miles southwest of Anchorage. King Salmon CDP encompasses 168 square miles of land and 1.5 square miles of water. King Salmon is located in the Bristol Bay Borough, the Bristol Bay Borough Census Area, and the Kvichak Recording District.¹ King Salmon is also the seat of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, which provides services for communities from as far northeast as the Iliamna Lake region to as far southwest as Perryville and Ivanof Bay on the Alaska Peninsula.²

*Demographic Profile*³

In 2010, there were 374 residents in King Salmon, making it the 143rd largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased by 46.3%. Between 2000 and 2009, there was an average annual growth rate of -0.53%, which was significantly under the statewide average of 0.75%.

In 2010, the majority of King Salmon residents identified themselves as White (61.2%), along with 27.8% identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native, 8.8% identifying with two or more races, 1.3% identified as Asian, and less than 1% identified either as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander or of ‘some other race’. None of King Salmon’s population identified as Black or African American that year. In addition, 2.7% of King Salmon residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino in 2010. The most substantial shift from 2000 to 2010 appears to have been an increase in the percentage of the population identifying with two or more races, and a commensurate decrease in the percentage identifying as either White or as American Indian and Alaska Native. In addition, the Black or African American population that was present in 2000 appears not to be represented in 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

The number of households in King Salmon increased from 158 in 1990 to 196 in 2000, and then fell back to 157 occupied housing units by 2010. The average household size decreased from 2.7 persons per household in 1990 to 2.26 in 2000 and 2.28 in 2010. Of the 336 total housing units surveyed in 2010, 61 (18.2%) were owner-occupied households, 96 (28.6%) were renter-occupied, and 179 housing units (53.3%) were vacant or used only seasonally. In 1990,

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 Lake and Peninsula Borough website. (n.d.). *About the Lake & Peninsula Borough*. Retrieved September 19, 2012 from <http://www.lakeandpen.com/>.

³ 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>.

267 King Salmon residents lived in group quarters. This number fell to 0 by 2000, and then rose to 16 in 2010.

In 2010, the gender makeup in King Salmon was 56.1% male and 43.9% female, more heavily weighted toward males than the population of the state as a whole, which was 52.0% male and 48.0% female. The median age in 2010 was estimated to be 39.1 years, slightly higher than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska of 33.8 years.

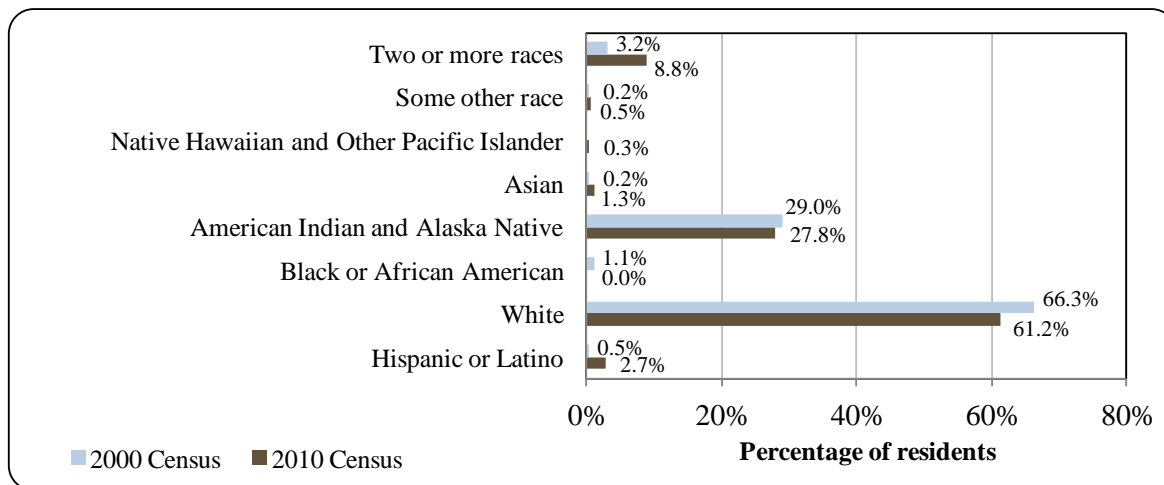
Table 1. Population in King Salmon from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	696	-
2000	442	-
2001	-	388
2002	-	397
2003	-	385
2004	-	396
2005	-	518
2006	-	400
2007	-	424
2008	-	410
2009	-	383
2010	374	-

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

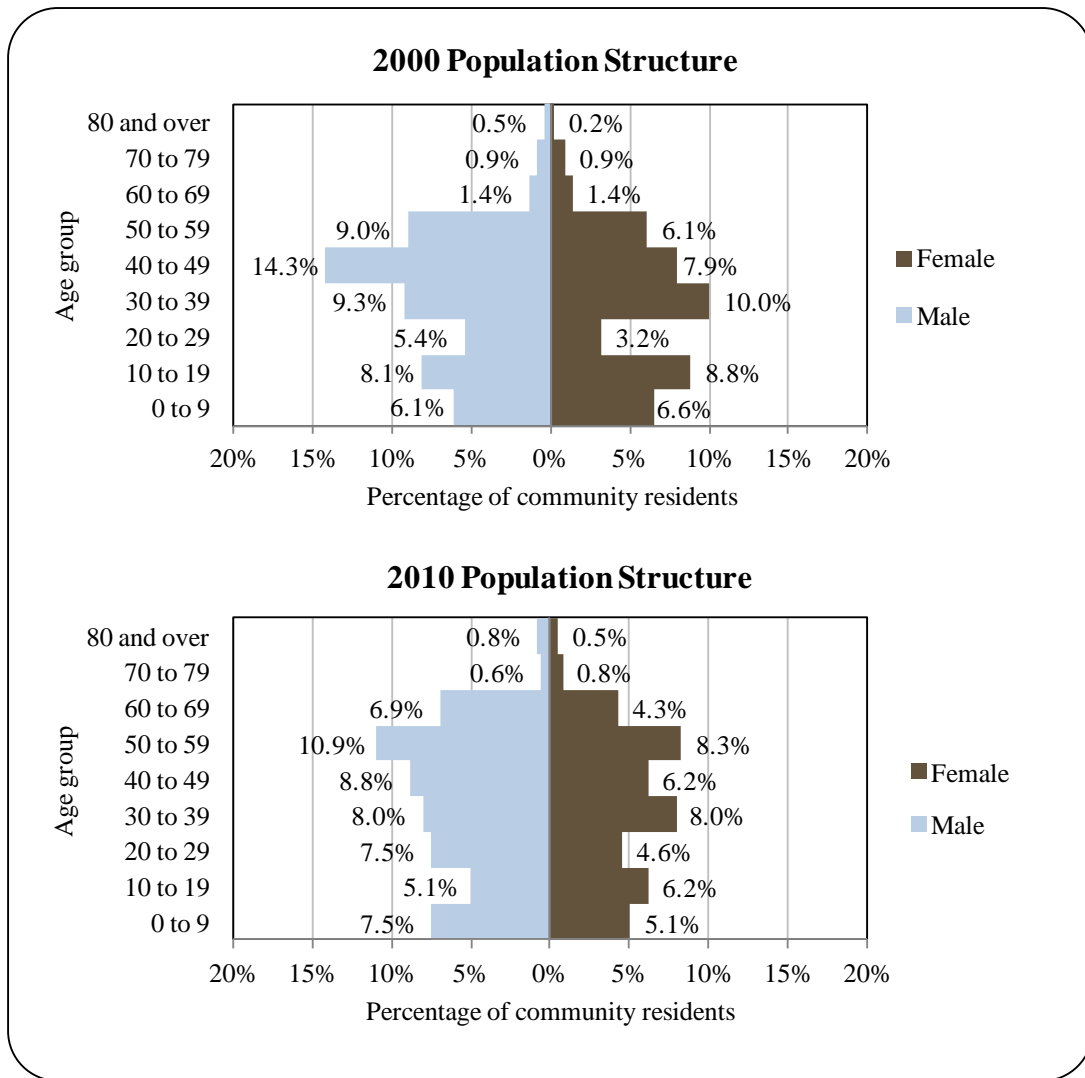
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



Compared with 2000, the population structure in 2010 was somewhat more constricted in the younger and older age groups and expanding the middle age groups. In that year, 23.9% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 29.6% in 2000 and 50.2% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 56.6% in 2000. At the same time, 13.9% of the population of King Salmon was over the age of 59, compared to 5.3% in 2000, while 12.1% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 8.6% in 2000. Age distribution by gender cohort was slightly more even in 2010 than in 2000 (Figure 2). In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 20 to 29 age range (7.5% male, 5.1% female), closely followed by the 60 to 69 (6.9% male, 4.3% female) and 0 to 9 (7.5% male, 8.1% female) ranges. Females still continue to make up the smallest segment of the population.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in King Salmon 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)⁴ estimated that 90.7% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 5.3% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 4.1% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 31.3% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 13.4% of resident held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 2.8% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

As early as 8,500 years ago, there is evidence of seasonal camps along the Naknek and Kvichak Rivers by people of the Paleo-Arctic tradition. These people likely arrived following herds of caribou. By 6,000 years ago, ancestors of the Kodiak and Aleutian traditions made seasonal use of the King Salmon area, probably utilizing both caribou and marine resources. By 1,800 B.C., ancestors of historic Yup'ik populations settled in the area. They were fishermen and hunters of caribou and marine mammals. Evidence of permanent settlements and river salmon fishing in the King Salmon area starts around 400 B.C.^{5,6,7} By the time of European contact in the late 1700s, Yup'ik and Aleut residents of area villages used rivers to interact with each other and for transport in pursuit of seasonal subsistence resources.⁸

Many members of today's King Salmon Tribe are descended from inhabitants of "Old Savonoski", an Aleut village that was located at the eastern end of Naknek Lake, within the modern boundaries of Katmai National Park and Preserve. Old Savonoski was abandoned during the 1912 eruptions of Mt. Katmai and Mt. Novarupta. Villagers relocated to a site at the confluence of King Salmon Creek and the Naknek River, six miles east of today's South Naknek, which they called "New Savonoski". Today, many descendants of Old Savonoski live in the present-day villages of King Salmon and South Naknek.⁹

Soon after the purchase of Alaska by the United States, a commercial fishing industry began to develop in the region, and many canneries developed in Naknek and South Naknek, two communities located 15 miles down-river from King Salmon.¹⁰ Native Alaskan inhabitants of the

⁴ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

⁵ Morris, J. 1985. "The Use of Fish and Wildlife Resources by Residents of the Bristol Bay Borough, Alaska." *Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Technical Paper Number 123*. Retrieved December 22, 2011 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp123.pdf>.

⁶ Feldman, K.D. Ethnohistory and the IRA Tribal Status Application of King Salmon Natives, Alaska. *Alaska Journal of Anthropology*. 1(1):100-117. Retrieved October 18, 2013 from http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/anthropology/people/upload/King_Salmon.pdf.

⁷ King Salmon Tribal Council. 2006. *King Salmon Community Plan*. Retrieved September 19, 2012 from www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/KingSalmon-GCP-2006.pdf.

⁸ 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.

⁹ See footnotes 6 and 7.

¹⁰ Ibid.

area were joined by new residents who arrived to assist in the construction of canneries.¹¹ In the 1930s, an air navigation silo was built at King Salmon, and an Air Force Station was constructed in 1942. In 1949, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a road between King Salmon and Naknek, and the King Salmon post office was established.^{12,13} The Air Force Base provided many local jobs through much of the 1900s, serving as the engine for economic expansion. King Salmon also grew as a center for government offices, transportation, and the Bristol Bay salmon and recreational visitor industries. In 1993, the Air Force station went into a caretaker status. The Air Force is still one of the major tenants at the King Salmon airport. Other entities that utilize buildings at the old base include the Bristol Bay Borough, State of Alaska, the Bristol Bay Housing Authority (BBHA), and the Southwest Alaska Vocational and Education Center (SAVEC).^{14,15}

Today, King Salmon is a diverse community, with a majority of White residents, a mix of Aleut, Indian, and Eskimo people, as well as individuals of other racial and ethnic backgrounds. Although King Salmon's Native population was not included as a Native village under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the King Salmon Tribe became a federally recognized entity on December 29, 2000.^{16,17}

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate in King Salmon is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63 °F, and average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44 °F. Extreme temperatures have been recorded from -46 to 88 °F. Total precipitation averages 20 inches annually, with 45 inches of snowfall. Fog is common during summer months.¹⁸

King Salmon is located on the Alaska Peninsula, close to the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) to the south, Katmai National Park and Preserve to the east, and the Alagnak National Wild and Scenic River to the northeast. The Becharof NWR covers an area of 1,157,000 acres and contains Becharof Lake, the second largest lake in Alaska, and Mt. Peulik, a 4,800 foot volcano. Wildlife present in the NWR includes brown bears, caribou, moose, and over 200 species of migratory and resident birds. It also provides an important nursery for Pacific salmon.¹⁹ Katmai National Park and Preserve is a 7,383 square mile wilderness area known for its high concentration of brown bears, the volcanoes Mt. Katmai and Mt. Novarupta, and the Valley of 10,000 Smokes. The National Park and Preserve is also a popular sportfishing destination. A large number of visitors pass through King Salmon on their way to the National

¹¹ See footnote 5.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ See footnote 8.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Information about entities using buildings at the old base provided by a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough during community review of this profile in October 2013.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ See footnote 6.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Becharof National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://becharof.fws.gov/>.

Park and Preserve, as it is one of the primary departure points for charter flights.^{20,21} The Alagnak River, also known as the ‘Branch River,’ is a 79-mile long river with headwaters in Katmai National Park and Preserve that joins the Kvichak River at Levelock. Sixty-seven miles of the Alagnak River are designated as wild.²²

The Kvichak River system, including the Alagnak River and Iliamna Lake, is the single most important source of salmon in the Bristol Bay area, providing resources for commercial, subsistence and recreational fisheries. The Alagnak River attracts a large number of anglers each year for salmon, Arctic grayling, Arctic char, and lake trout fisheries. The Alagnak River’s rainbow trout fishery has a world-class reputation.²³

Significant mineral resources are present in the Bristol Bay region. Among the many mining claims that have been staked in the area is the Pebble copper-gold-molybdenum deposit. The Pebble Mine site is located northwest of King Salmon near Nondalton, at the divide between the Kaktuli River and Upper Talarik Creek, north of Iliamna Lake.²⁴ Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited calls the Pebble deposit, “one of the greatest stores of mineral wealth ever discovered,” and estimates that the deposit includes 80.6 billion pounds of copper, 107.3 ounces of gold, and 5.6 billion pounds of molybdenum, including both indicated (high confidence) and inferred (low confidence) deposits.²⁵ Concern has been raised about the possible effects of acid mine drainage from development of the Pebble deposit on salmon. Iliamna Lake is the source of the Kvichak River System, the single most important salmon-producing watershed in the Bristol Bay area.²⁶ According to the Pebble Partnership, 95% of the metal that would be produced by the Pebble Mine is copper. Dissolved copper is known to be toxic to fish.²⁷ If the Pebble Mine is developed, Bristol Bay salmon fisheries could be affected.²⁸

The immediate King Salmon area has no known mineral occurrences, but local potential exists for subsurface oil and gas resources. Reserves of oil and natural gas are also thought to be present on the outer continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin, which runs along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula.²⁹ The State of Alaska offers oil and gas lease sales on state land and offshore to the 3-mile limit of state waters, although no bids have been received in recent years.³⁰ In federal waters, no leases are currently being offered. Given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a

²⁰ National Park Service. 2011. *Katmai National Park & Preserve*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/katm/>.

²¹ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

²² Lake Clark-Katmai Studies Center, National Park Service. *Alagnak Wild River: An Illustrated Guide to the Cultural History of the Alagnak Wild River*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/alag/historyculture>.

²³ See footnote 21.

²⁴ Parker, Geoffrey Y., Francis M. Raskin, Carol Ann Woody, and Lance Trasky. 2008. “Pebble Mine: Fish, Minerals, and Testing the Limits of Alaska’s Large Mine Permitting Process.” *Alaska Law Review* 25:1.

²⁵ Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited website. 2012. *The Pebble Deposit*. Retrieved January 13, 2012 from <http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/Pebble.asp>.

²⁶ See footnote 21.

²⁷ See footnote 24.

²⁸ Pg. 36 in Duffield, John., Christopher Neher, David A. Patterson, and Oliver S. Goldsmith. 2007. *Economics of Wild Salmon Ecosystems: Bristol Bay, Alaska*. USDA Forest Service Proceedings RMRS-P-49. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p049/rmrs_p049_035_044.pdf.

²⁹ See footnote 21.

³⁰ Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas. (2013). *Lease Sale Results*. Retrieved November 8, 2013 from <http://dog.dnr.alaska.gov/Leasing/SaleResults.htm>.

number of protected areas, in March 2010 Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007-2012 program.³¹ On March 31, 2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, whether for exploratory or production purposes, through 2017.³²

According to the Bristol Bay Coastal Management Plan, the King Salmon area is at risk of earthquakes and volcanic activity, landslides and avalanches, flooding and erosion, storm surges and sea ice. A majority of earthquake activity takes place to the south of the Alaska Peninsula, in the Aleutian trench. As a result, communities located on the south side of the Peninsula are more vulnerable to tsunamis than communities inside the Bay. Soils in Bristol Bay are made up largely of glacial till left behind in moraines, and depending on slope, saturation, loading, or earthquake activity, these soils have a potential to slide. Floods are a potential hazard on almost every river in the Bristol Bay region. They can be caused by spring snowmelt and breakup, river ice jams, and heavy rainfall. Coastal flooding and erosion is affected by wind, site exposure and sea ice conditions. The Management Plan notes the potential for climate change to augment erosion, as coastal areas of Alaska are freezing later in the season, leaving coastal areas more vulnerable to fall storms and storm surges. Changing temperatures also have the potential to shift distribution of fish and wildlife, with possible consequences for commercial and subsistence activities.³³

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), one active environmental cleanup site is located in King Salmon. The King Salmon airport was originally constructed by the U.S. Army Air Forces at the beginning of World War II, and was purchased by the State of Alaska for use as a commercial airport in 1959. The U.S. Air Force continues to use the facility as well. Over the years, soil and groundwater surrounding the base became contaminated with petroleum and trichloroethene, some of which leached into the surrounding wetlands and water bodies. Response actions so far have included soil removal and remediation, capping, maintenance, and monitoring. Human health concerns include exposure through vapor inhalation, direct contact with skin, or ingestion of contaminated soil or water. The DEC notes that no private or public drinking water wells have been impacted by soil or groundwater contamination in King Salmon.³⁴ However, during community review of this profile in October 2013, a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough commented that many residents choose not to drink this water.

Current Economy³⁵

³¹ Minerals Management Service. 2010. *Preliminary Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/PRP2007-2012.pdf>.

³² The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. March 31, 2010. *Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.doi.gov/whatwedo/energy/ocs/upload/2010alaska-mem-rel.pdf>.

³³ Glenn Gray and Associates. 2008. *Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/BBCRSA/BB_Final_Plan_Amendment.pdf.

³⁴ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved September 19, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

³⁵ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

As the seat of the Lake and Peninsula Borough and a transportation hub for eastern Bristol Bay, government and transportation jobs dominate King Salmon's economy. In addition to the Lake and Peninsula Borough offices, government agencies that provide employment in King Salmon include the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Federal Aviation Administration, NOAA Weather Service, Alaska State Troopers, the Bristol Bay Borough Police, and the U.S. Postal Service.³⁶ Commercial fishing and fishing support services are also important economic drivers. The sockeye salmon harvest brings thousands of fishermen and processing employees through King Salmon each year, and herring and halibut are secondary fish species harvested in the region. King Salmon has also developed a great degree of tourism infrastructure. Sportfishing is popular in and near King Salmon, and there are many fishing lodges in the area, and the community serves as a departure point for access to Katmai National Park and Preserve, which includes attractions such as the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, Brooks Camp, and the Valley of 10,000 Smokes.^{37,38}

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,³⁹ in 2010, per capita income in King Salmon was estimated to be \$36,510 and the median household income was estimated to be \$90,417, compared to \$26,755 and \$54,375 reported in 2000, respectively. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,⁴⁰ the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$35,182 and the real 2000 median household income was \$71,502. This shows that per capita income stayed stable over the period, while there was a real increase in median per capita income. In 2010, King Salmon ranked 24th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 13th out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, King Salmon's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.⁴¹ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for King Salmon in 2010 is \$22,676.^{42,43} This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported

³⁶ Information about government employment in King Salmon provided by a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough during community review of this profile in October 2013.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference. (n.d.). *Bristol Bay Borough*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://www.swamc.org/html/southwest-alaska/bristol-bay-borough-raquo.php>.

³⁹ 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>.

⁴⁰ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

⁴¹ While 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.

⁴² See footnote 39.

⁴³ 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/>.

in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in King Salmon between 2000 and 2010. King Salmon did not meet the Denali Commission's criteria for a 'distressed community' in 2011.⁴⁴ It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, 66.4% of the King Salmon population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, just under the statewide rate of 68.8%. That year, approximately 1.9% of local residents were living below the poverty line, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 7.2%, slightly higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in King Salmon in 2010 was 16.4%, slightly higher than the ALARI statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.⁴⁵

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest percentage of the King Salmon workforce was estimated to be employed in the private sector (64.6%), along with 34.8% in the public sector, and 0.6% estimated to be self-employed. Out of 164 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest number worked in educational services, health care and social services (28.7%), transportation, warehousing and utilities (20.1%), and public administration industries (19.5%). None of the workforce was estimated to be working in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries in 2010. The number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries is probably underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. Compared to employment statistics in 2000, the distribution of employment by industry appears to have remained relatively stable in King Salmon. One notable shift was a 65% increase in the percentage of the King Salmon workforce employed in educational, health care and social assistance services, and greater than 50% reduction in the percentage of the workforce employed in either construction or professional, scientific, administrative, and waste management services. This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3.

Viewing employment from the perspective of occupation, 2006-2010 ACS estimates indicate that the greatest percentage of the King Salmon workforce was employed in service occupations (36%) and management, business, science and art occupations (32.3%), as well as 14.6% in service occupations, 14.6% working in natural resources, construction, and maintenance activities, and 2.4% in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of the workforce employed in sales and office occupations increased substantially, while the percentage employed in production, transportation, and material moving positions decreased. This information about employment by occupation is presented in Figure 4.

The 2010 ALARI estimate of employment by industry mirrors ACS estimates. Economic data compiled in the ALARI database indicate that there were 207 employed residents in King Salmon in 2010, of which 35.7% were employed in trade, transportation, and utilities, 22.7% in local government, 10.6% in professional and business services, 6.8% in state government, 5.3% in education and health services, 5.3% in leisure and hospitality, 4.8% in information, 4.8% in financial activities, 2.4% in construction, 0.5% in natural resources and mining, 0.5% in

⁴⁴ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

⁴⁵ See footnote 43.

manufacturing, and 0.5% in unknown industries.⁴⁶ The ACS estimates conflict with economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which shows the greatest number of King Salmon residents employed in transportation and trade occupations, and the next greatest number employed in service occupations, construction, and maintenance activities, and administration. As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

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

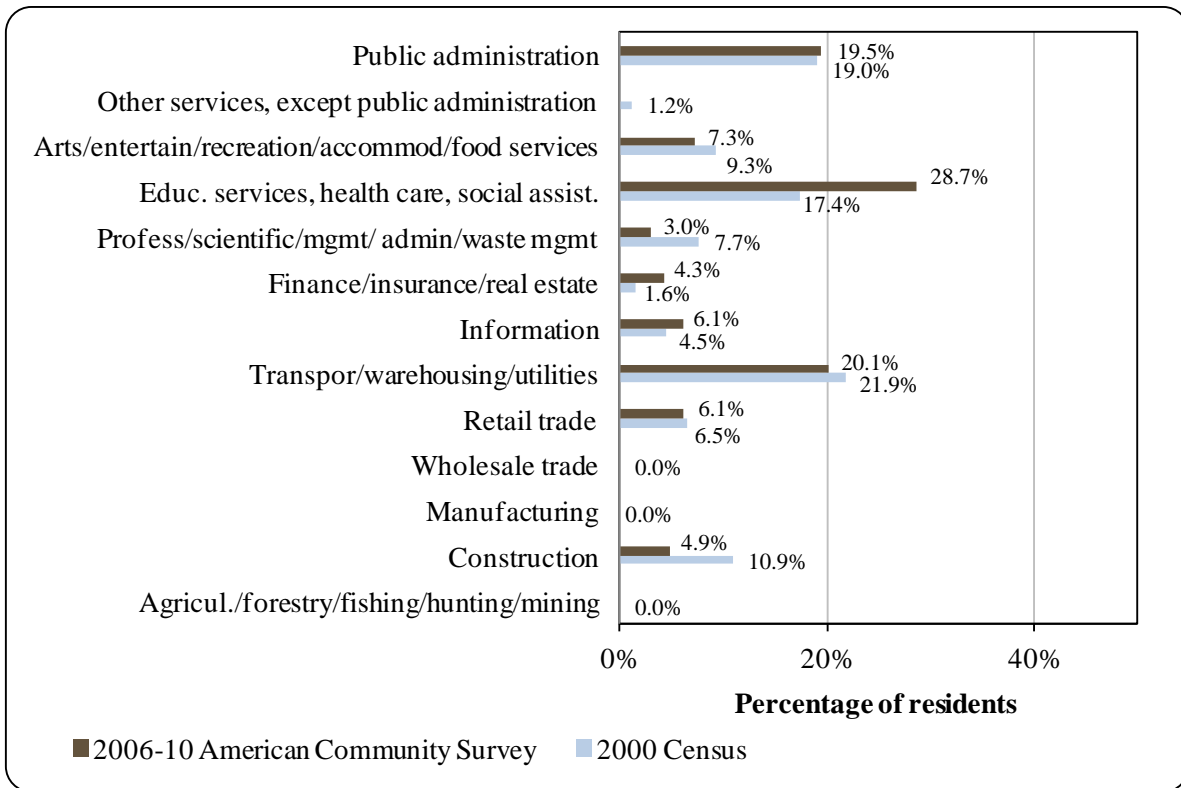
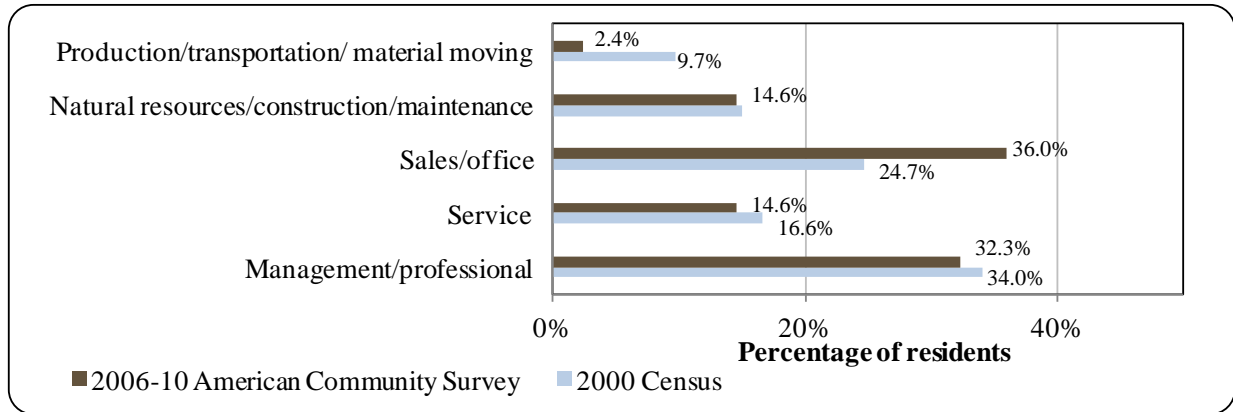


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, King Salmon (U.S. Census).

⁴⁶ 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/>.



Governance

King Salmon is an unincorporated community. The Bristol Bay Borough serves as the governing body for King Salmon. The Borough was incorporated in 1962, making it the first borough in Alaska. It is also one of the smallest boroughs in the State. It contains three CDPs – King Salmon, Naknek, and South Naknek. The seat of the Bristol Bay Borough is located in Naknek.⁴⁷ It is important to note that, although King Salmon is located in the Bristol Bay Borough, the community is also the seat of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, which provides services for communities from as far northeast as the Iliamna Lake region to as far southwest as Perryville and Ivanof Bay.⁴⁸

As of 2012, the Bristol Bay Borough did not administer a sales tax, but did levy a 12 mills property tax, 3% raw fish tax, and 10% bed tax (transient occupancy tax).^{49,50} In addition to tax revenues, other locally-generated income sources received by the Bristol Bay Borough between 2000 and 2010 included building and equipment rental income, charges for services provided by the Borough such as water and sewer, ambulance fees, and pool fees, land sales, building permit fees, and investment income. Outside revenue sources included state and federal grants and revenue sharing programs, as well as some state contracts including jail and special services contracts. State of Alaska sources of shared revenue during the 2000-2010 period included the State Revenue Sharing program from 2000 to 2003, the Community Revenue Sharing program in 2009 and 2010, municipal energy assistance, and state fish tax refunds (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section of this profile for more information). Federal shared revenue sources included funds from the Payment In Lieu of Taxes program. A variety of special project and capital project grants were also received from the state and federal governments

⁴⁷ Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference. (n.d.) *Bristol Bay Borough*. Retrieved October 21, 2013 from <http://www.swamc.org/html/southwest-alaska/bristol-bay-borough-raquo/bristol-bay-borough.php>.

⁴⁸ Lake and Peninsula Borough website. (n.d.). *About the Lake & Peninsula Borough*. Retrieved September 19, 2012 from <http://www.lakeandpen.com/>.

⁴⁹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. 2013. *Alaska Taxable 2012*. Retrieved October 18, 2013 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/dnn/Portals/4/pub/OSA%20TAXABLE%202012%20-%20FINAL%202013-02-05.pdf>.

⁵⁰ Tax information updated by a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough during community review of this profile in October 2013.

during this period.⁵¹ Fisheries-related grants included a \$30,000 grant from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development’s (DCCED’s) Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) in 2003. The \$30,000 grant was received by the ADF&G to replace a retaining wall and dock along the Naknek River near King Salmon. In 2008, the DCRA awarded \$70,671 to the Bristol Bay Borough for purchase of land for and development of a Fisherman’s Dock and Industrial Park. Information regarding selected community revenue sources is reported in Table 2.

In addition to the Bristol Bay Borough, the King Salmon Tribe serves as a governing body for its members in the community. The King Salmon Tribe was formally recognized as a Tribal Council by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on December 29, 2000.⁵² The Tribe was not included under the ANCSA of 1971. Despite this, King Salmon is included as a member of the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.⁵³ The BBNA is headquartered in Dillingham, and provides social, economic, cultural, and educational opportunities and initiatives for the benefit of the Tribes and the Native people of Bristol Bay.⁵⁴

King Salmon hosts an office of the ADF&G, as well as offices of the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources office is a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation office in Homer, and the nearest DCCED office is a DCRA office located in Dillingham. Kodiak and Homer have the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices, although Anchorage is also a potentially accessible office for the people of this area. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services also have offices in Anchorage.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Bristol Bay Borough, including King Salmon, from 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Borough Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{1,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$7,175,572	n/a	\$29,923	n/a
2001	\$6,318,332	n/a	\$27,975	n/a
2002	\$4,801,219	n/a	\$27,960	n/a
2003	\$4,163,996	n/a	\$28,013	\$30,000
2004	\$6,098,710	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	\$4,213,625	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$5,475,184	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$6,248,803	n/a	n/a	n/a

⁵¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dkra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

⁵² Feldman, K.D. Ethnohistory and the IRA Tribal Status Application of King Salmon Natives, Alaska. *Alaska Journal of Anthropology*. 1(1):100-117. Retrieved October 18, 2013 from http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/anthropology/people/upload/King_Salmon.pdf.

⁵³ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Bristol Bay Native Association. (n.d.). *BBNA homepage*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from www.bbna.com.

2008	\$8,374,133	n/a	n/a	\$70,671
2009	\$8,489,105	n/a	\$498,484	n/a
2010	\$8,839,652	n/a	\$497,231	n/a

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

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

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

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

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

King Salmon is a transportation hub for Bristol Bay. Formerly an Air Force base, the state-owned airport has an 8,901 feet long by 150 feet wide paved, lighted runway, and a 4,018 feet long by 100 feet wide asphalt/gravel crosswind runway. Scheduled Alaska Airlines and Peninsula Air commercial flights serve the King Salmon airport, including summer jet service.^{55,56} As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to King Salmon costs \$452.⁵⁷

A 4,000-foot stretch of the Naknek River is designated for float plane use. A seaplane base is also located at Brooks Camp on Naknek Lake, east of King Salmon within the Katmai National Park and Preserve. Four docks are available on the Naknek River, owned by the U.S. Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska State Troopers, and the Bristol Bay Borough. Many fishing lodges also have private docks. Cargo goods are delivered to Naknek by barge and trucked upriver to King Salmon via a 15-mile connecting road. During winter, an ice road provides access to South Naknek. Vehicles are the primary means of local transportation, and during the summer residents use small fishing boats or skiffs for river travel.^{58,59}

Facilities

Water in King Salmon is primarily sourced from individual wells, and 80% of households are fully plumbed. Federal Aviation Administration housing on the east side of the community has its own well and water treatment system. The Bristol Bay Borough operates a piped sewer system that serves 60% of King Salmon residents. The community also utilizes a separate piped sewage system left by the former Air Force base. A sewage lagoon is operated by the Bristol Bay Borough. Some septic tanks are also in use in the community, and the Borough is available to

⁵⁵ Information about summer jet service updated by a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough during community review of this profile in October 2013.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

⁵⁸ See footnote 56.

⁵⁹ Information updated by a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough during community review of this profile in October, 2013.

provide septic pumping services. Electricity is provided by a diesel plant owned by Naknek Electric. The Borough also operates a permitted Class 2 landfill, incinerator, and balefill, located at mile 5 between King Salmon and Naknek for use by both communities. Private garbage collection services are available from Peterson Sanitation Company. Most residents haul their own garbage to the landfill.⁶⁰

Public safety services are provided by the Bristol Bay Borough Police Department and a the Alaska State Troopers. Fire and rescue services are provided by Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services. Visitor accommodations are available at the Ponderosa Inn, Rainbow Bend Cabin & Boat Rental, King Ko Inn, Antlers Inn, Alaska Enchanted Lake Lodge, and No See Um Lodge, among others. Local telephone and cable services are offered by Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative (BBTC), and internet service is provided by GCI. Cellular service is available via BBTC or GCI.⁶¹

Medical Services

Local health care is provided at the Camai Community Health Center in Naknek and the King Salmon Clinic. The King Salmon Clinic is located in the King Salmon Village Council Building. It is operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC), primarily on behalf of tribal members. The King Salmon clinic is staffed by a community health aide with the support of BBAHC doctors.⁶² Emergency Services have coastal, river, floatplane, and air access, as well as limited highway access. Ambulance and EMT services are provided by the Bristol Bay Borough Fire Department, which is supported by volunteers as well as paid staff. Emergency service is provided through a 911 Telephone System.⁶³ The nearest hospital is located in Dillingham.

Educational Opportunities

King Salmon students travel to school at the Bristol Bay Borough School in Naknek, 15 miles away on the Peninsula Highway.⁶⁴ The Bristol Bay Borough School has an Elementary School wing and a Middle/High School wing. As of 2011, the Elementary School (grades preschool through 6th) was attended by 93 students and had 7 teachers. That same year, the Middle/High School had 85 students and 8 teachers.⁶⁵ During community review of this profile, a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough noted that enrollment numbers have been steadily decreasing in the Bristol Bay School District system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

⁶⁰ See footnote 56.

⁶¹ See footnotes 56 and 59.

⁶² See footnote 59.

⁶³ See footnotes 56 and 59.

⁶⁴ See footnote 56.

⁶⁵ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

History and Evolution of Fisheries

For as far back as 6,000 B.C., there is evidence of Ocean Bay peoples, ancestors of the Kodiak and Aleutian traditions, living in the Bristol Bay region. These people likely made use of marine resources along the coast. By 400 B.C., there is archaeological evidence of fishing activity by people of the Norton tradition in the King Salmon area. Notched pebbles used as sinkers allowed access to fishing sites along the Naknek River where deep, swift water made wading impossible.⁶⁶

The commercial salmon fishery began to develop in Bristol Bay in the 1890s, and today is one of the most important commercial salmon fisheries in the world. Harvest primarily consists of sockeye salmon returning to spawn in the many lakes of the Bristol Bay region, although several other species are harvested in lower volumes.⁶⁷ The present community of King Salmon grew alongside the development of the commercial salmon fishing industry in Bristol Bay. An influx of workers arrived from outside Alaska to help in the construction of canneries and to provide a sufficient labor force for fishing and cannery jobs.⁶⁸ The lack of fishermen and cannery labor led to a practice of importing cannery crews and fishermen from outside Alaska. Historically this led to a lack of participation by local Native residents as fishermen in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, although the start of World War II created a labor shortage in the U.S. and provided an opportunity for local residents to enter the fishery.^{69,70} Today, over 80% of the workforce in a majority of processing facilities in nearby Naknek consists of non-residents,⁷¹ and includes many foreign workers.⁷²

Herring and halibut are important secondary commercial species in the Bristol Bay region.⁷³ The largest aggregation of herring in Alaska spawns along the northern shore of Bristol Bay, southwest of Nushagak River near the village of Togiak. Commercial herring fisheries were initiated soon after salmon fisheries, with original production oriented toward herring oil and herring meal. Catch of herring for bait began around 1900, and sac roe fisheries developed in the 1970s.⁷⁴ Commercial exploitation of halibut and groundfish first extended into the Bering Sea

⁶⁶ Morris, J. 1985. "The Use of Fish and Wildlife Resources by Residents of the Bristol Bay Borough, Alaska." *Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Technical Paper Number 123*. Retrieved December 22, 2011 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp123.pdf>.

⁶⁷ 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>.

⁶⁸ See footnote 66.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. March 2003. *An Analysis of Options to Restructure the Bristol Bay Salmon Fishery*. Retrieved December 22, 2011 from <http://www.bbsalmon.com/FinalReport.pdf>.

⁷¹ Alaska Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development. January 2011. *Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2009*. Prepared by J. Hadland, Economist. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/plook/>.

⁷² Public Radio International's The World. August 15, 2011. *Why Foreign Students are Hired for Alaskan Fish Processing*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://www.theworld.org/>.

⁷³ Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference website. (n.d.). *Bristol Bay Borough*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://www.swamc.org/html/southwest-alaska/bristol-bay-borough-raquo.php>.

⁷⁴ Woodby, D, D. Carlile, S. Siddeek, F. Funk, J. H. Clark, and L. Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

region in 1928 after development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.⁷⁵

King Salmon is located along the Naknek River, which empties into Bristol Bay. The area is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. King Salmon participates in the Community Development Quota program as a member of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The community is not eligible for the Community Quota Entity program. A local advisory committee for the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) is located in Naknek/Kvichak. The activities of the advisory committee include developing regulatory proposals; evaluating regulatory proposals and making recommendations to the BOF; providing a local forum for fish and wildlife conservation and use, including matters relating to habitat; advising the appropriate regional council on resources; and consulting with individuals, organizations, and agencies.⁷⁶

Processing Plants

King Salmon is located within 15 to 20 miles of a large number of seafood processing facilities that line the shores of the Naknek River at both Naknek and South Naknek. ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list any processors with location codes in King Salmon, although one company – Wild Alaska Salmon and Seafood – has a business address in King Salmon. Wild Alaska Salmon and Seafood is a wholesaler fisherman/direct marketing company with a King Salmon address.⁷⁷ The company was founded in 2000 and specializes in processing sockeye salmon.⁷⁸

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, the primary sources of revenue to the Bristol Bay Borough that were directly tied to fisheries included income from both a borough and a state raw fish tax, as well as revenue sharing from the state Fisheries Business Tax. Based on information reported in the Bristol Bay Borough's yearly audits, the local raw fish tax remained a more stable source of revenue than the state raw fish tax through the decade, and the shared Fisheries Business Tax increased in importance over time, rising to \$1.5 million per year in several later years of the period. Information about fisheries-related revenue sources is presented in Table 3.

In addition, it is important to note that the BBEDC uses fisheries revenue from the CDQ program to provide grants for infrastructure, fuel, and electrical assistance to member

⁷⁵ Thompson, W. F. and N. L. Freeman. 1930. *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Report of the International Fisheries Commission. Number 5. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

⁷⁶ Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference. 2010. *Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Association. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://www.swamc.org/>.

⁷⁷ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. 2011. *Suppliers Directory*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from <http://www.alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/index.cfm>.

⁷⁸ Wild Alaska Salmon and Seafood. 2012. *History and About Us*. Retrieved September 24, 2012 from <http://wildalaskasalmonandseafood.com/>.

communities. The BBEDC also offers educational scholarships, vocational training, and fishing permit acquisition and financing assistance to residents of its member communities.⁷⁹

Commercial Fishing

During the 2000-2010 period, King Salmon residents were involved in commercial fisheries as permit and quota share account holders, crew license holders, and vessel owners. Commercial fishing participation statistics declined over the period, with the number of crew license holders falling from 70 in 2000 to 36 in 2010, the number of vessels primarily owned by residents falling from 166 to 28, and the number of vessels homeported in King Salmon decreasing from 114 to 32. No fish buyers were present in King Salmon between 2000 and 2010, and no vessels were reported to deliver landings. These statistics about the commercial fishing sector in King Salmon are presented in Table 5.

In 2010, a total of 41 King Salmon residents held 52 state-issued Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. A majority of these permits (43) were held for Bristol Bay salmon drift and set gillnet fisheries, while 4 were held for herring fisheries, 2 for halibut fisheries, and 1 permit each in fisheries for crab, sablefish, and groundfish. More details regarding these permits is presented below, and CFEC permit numbers are displayed in Table 4.

The number of salmon CFEC permit holders and total salmon permits remained stable over the 2000-2010 period, with an increase between 2000 and 2006 followed by a decrease to levels close to 2000 numbers by 2010. Of the 43 salmon CFEC permits held in 2010, 24 were held in the Bristol Bay set gillnet fishery, and 19 in the Bristol Bay drift gillnet fishery. Overall, 35 (81%) were actively fished that year. All salmon permits held between 2000 and 2010 were held in Bristol Bay gillnet fisheries, and the percentage of salmon permits that were actively fished did not change substantially over this period.

Four herring CFEC permits were held in 2010 by two individuals, including two permits in the Bristol Bay roe herring fishery and two in the Security Cove roe herring fishery. None of these herring permits were actively fished in 2010. Herring permit numbers showed a substantial decrease over the 2000-2010 period, from 17 total herring permits held by 10 King Salmon residents in 2000. At least one herring permit was actively fished in all years during the 2000-2010 period, with the exception of 2010. The number of halibut CFEC permits and permit holders also declined over the period, from eight permit holders and eight total permits held in 2000 to two in 2010. During the 2000-2010 period, all halibut permits were held in the statewide longline fishery, and with the exception of one permit held for a larger vessel in 2000, all halibut permits were associated with vessels under 60 feet in length.

In addition to salmon, herring, and halibut permits, in 2010, King Salmon residents held one permit in the statewide sablefish longline fishery (not for use in Southeast Alaska or Prince William Sound), one permit in the Cook Inlet Dungeness crab fishery, and one statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish (groundfish) permit associated with longline gear. The sablefish permit was held in 2004 and 2005 and from 2008 to 2010, and was actively fished in all of these years except 2008. Groundfish permits were held in all years of the 2000-2010 period except 2003 and 2006-2007, and at least one was actively fished in 2004-2005 and 2008-2009. Most of these permits were associated with longline gear, but it is important to note that at least one permit was associated with mechanical jig gear from 2000-2002 and in 2005. The Dungeness

⁷⁹ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. *Annual Report 2010*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from <http://www.bbdc.com>.

crab permit was held from 2004 to 2010, and was not actively fished in any of these years. One King Salmon resident also held a permit in the Dutch Harbor Tanner crab fishery in 2005 and 2008. The Tanner crab permit was actively fished in 2005 only. It is also important to note that, in 2008, one King Salmon resident also held a CFEC permit in the statewide pot gear fishery for octopi/squid. CFEC permit information is presented in Table 4.

In addition to CFEC permits, one King Salmon resident held a Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP) from 2000 to 2005, and again from 2008 to 2010. The FFP was not actively fished in any year during the 2000-2010 period. No federal License Limitation Permits (LLP) were held by King Salmon residents from 2000 to 2010 (Table 4).

King Salmon residents participated in the federal catch share fishery for halibut, with two quota share account holders residing in the community from 2000 to 2008, and one account holder in 2009 and 2010. During the period when two individuals held quota share accounts, the total number of quota shares held declined from 5,446 to 2,638. This number declined to 798 shares in the final 2 years of the 2000-2010 period, when only one quota share account holder remained. This information about halibut catch share participation is presented in Table 6. Between 2000 and 2010, no King Salmon residents participated in federal catch share fisheries for sablefish or crab (Tables 7 and 8).

While no landings or ex-vessel revenue was generated in King Salmon during the 2000-2010 period (Table 9), landings were delivered by vessel owners from King Salmon to many other delivery locations. Landings and revenue information for salmon landed by King Salmon vessel owners can be reported for all years during the 2000-2010 period. Herring landings may only be reported in 2000 and 2001. Landings and revenue data are considered confidential for other years for herring, and for all years for other species, due to the small number of participants in those fisheries in those years. Over the decade, King Salmon vessel owners landed an average of 1,179,195 net pounds of salmon per year, valued on average at \$769,247 in ex-vessel revenue. The value of salmon (\$ per pound) showed an increasing trend, which could reflect changes in species composition of the catch and/or changes in market prices over the decade. For the two years in which herring landings information can be reported, King Salmon vessel owners landed an average of 423,349 net pounds, for an average ex-vessel revenue of \$38,568. This information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by King Salmon residents is presented in Table 10.

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Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Bristol Bay Borough: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Borough raw fish tax ¹	\$1,376,536	\$529,759	\$337,112	\$131,111	\$311,369	\$464,884	\$729,623	\$838,199	\$1,143,108	\$1,587,484	\$1,170,907
State raw fish tax ¹	\$789,759	\$1,439,586	\$918,305	\$504,399	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
State Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$8,232	\$14,275	\$12,108	n/a	\$393,836	\$460,752	\$834,661	\$1,178,357	\$29,353	\$1,581,617	\$1,559,831
State Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel transfer tax ¹	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 ¹	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 ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue received by the Bristol Bay Borough⁴</i>	<i>\$2,174,527</i>	<i>\$1,983,620</i>	<i>\$1,267,525</i>	<i>\$635,510</i>	<i>\$705,205</i>	<i>\$925,636</i>	<i>\$1,564,284</i>	<i>\$2,016,556</i>	<i>\$1,172,461</i>	<i>\$3,169,101</i>	<i>\$2,730,738</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue reported by the Bristol Bay Borough⁵</i>	<i>\$7,175,572</i>	<i>\$6,318,332</i>	<i>\$4,801,219</i>	<i>\$4,163,996</i>	<i>\$6,098,710</i>	<i>\$4,213,625</i>	<i>\$5,475,184</i>	<i>\$6,248,803</i>	<i>\$8,374,133</i>	<i>\$8,489,105</i>	<i>\$8,839,652</i>

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

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

² Alaska Department of Commerce, 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 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 Bristol Bay Borough reports each year in its audit. Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	8	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2
	Fished permits	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	% of permits fished	38%	0%	50%	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	8	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	17	11	6	6	4	6	4	1	1	4	4
	Fished permits	11	7	2	4	3	5	1	1	1	2	0
	% of permits fished	65%	64%	33%	67%	75%	83%	25%	100%	100%	50%	0%
	Total permit holders	10	6	4	5	3	4	3	1	1	2	2

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	0%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
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	41	40	45	47	47	44	48	46	44	43	43
	Fished permits	39	32	33	41	41	40	44	38	36	36	35
	% of permits fished	95%	80%	73%	87%	87%	91%	92%	83%	82%	84%	81%
	Total permit holders	41	41	43	45	44	43	47	46	43	42	39
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>52</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>37</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>81%</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>71%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>41</i>

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

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch in King Salmon ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in King Salmon ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in King Salmon ^{2,5}
2000	70	0	1	166	114	0	0	\$0
2001	52	0	2	163	117	0	0	\$0
2002	51	0	1	164	100	0	0	\$0
2003	49	0	2	116	108	0	0	\$0
2004	49	0	1	128	122	0	0	\$0
2005	56	0	0	26	30	0	0	\$0
2006	45	0	1	31	33	0	0	\$0
2007	40	0	1	29	29	0	0	\$0
2008	35	0	1	30	27	0	0	\$0
2009	28	0	0	27	27	0	0	\$0
2010	36	0	0	28	32	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in King Salmon: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	2	5,446	583
2001	2	5,446	674
2002	2	5,446	693
2003	2	5,446	692
2004	2	4,234	577
2005	2	2,763	352
2006	2	2,763	335
2007	2	2,638	333
2008	2	2,638	324
2009	1	798	80
2010	1	798	73

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation in King Salmon: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation in King Salmon: 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 King Salmon: 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: 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 King Salmon Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	379,247	467,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	1,134,045	817,217	457,332	693,917	1,279,830	1,303,691	1,471,440	1,865,511	1,201,613	1,340,890	1,405,660
<i>Total²</i>	<i>1,513,292</i>	<i>1,284,667</i>	<i>457,332</i>	<i>693,917</i>	<i>1,279,830</i>	<i>1,303,691</i>	<i>1,471,440</i>	<i>1,865,511</i>	<i>1,201,613</i>	<i>1,340,890</i>	<i>1,405,660</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (Nominal U.S. Dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	\$40,256	\$36,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$734,347	\$337,164	\$220,354	\$344,633	\$649,648	\$801,553	\$928,027	\$1,219,346	\$876,470	\$1,060,976	\$1,289,196
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$774,603</i>	<i>\$374,043</i>	<i>\$220,354</i>	<i>\$344,633</i>	<i>\$649,648</i>	<i>\$801,553</i>	<i>\$928,027</i>	<i>\$1,219,346</i>	<i>\$876,470</i>	<i>\$1,060,976</i>	<i>\$1,289,196</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Sportfishing for salmon and rainbow trout is one of the King Salmon area's top visitor attractions.⁸⁰ The number of licensed sport fish guides present in King Salmon increased between 2000 and 2010, from 33 in 2000 to a high of 68 in 2008. In contrast, few “active” sport fish guide businesses were present in the community.⁸¹ In general, the number of sportfishing licenses sold in King Salmon vastly outweighed the number of licenses sold to residents (irrespective of point of sale), providing additional evidence that sportfishing attracts a large number of visitors to King Salmon and the surrounding region. Further information is presented in Table 11.

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

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁸² conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted species targeted by private anglers in King Salmon. In fresh water, sport fishermen caught all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, Arctic grayling, northern pike, and smelt. In saltwater, they targeted Pacific halibut and Pacific cod. The survey also noted sport harvest of razor clams by King Salmon residents. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of King Salmon between 2000 and 2010.⁸³

⁸⁰ King Salmon Tribal Council. 2006. *King Salmon Community Plan*. Retrieved September 19, 2012 from www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/KingSalmon-GCP-2006.pdf.

⁸¹ A charter business is considered “active” if ADF&G received at least one logbook data page that reported targeted effort. (See Sigurdsson D. and Powers B. (2011). Participation, Fishing Effort, and Harvest in the Sport Fish Business/Guide Licensing and Logbook Programs, 2010. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport and Commercial Fisheries. Retrieved November 8, 2013 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FDS11-31>).

⁸² 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).

⁸³ 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, King Salmon: 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 King Salmon ²
2000	0	33	340	0
2001	0	31	325	100
2002	1	33	328	640
2003	0	29	295	2,101
2004	0	31	303	2,265
2005	0	40	304	2,192
2006	0	47	293	2,176
2007	0	64	266	2,249
2008	1	68	281	2,266
2009	1	56	273	1,992
2010	0	55	258	1,967

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

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Traditional activities including subsistence harvest and food preparation remain an important part of community identity in King Salmon. Local people utilize marine and land-based resources, including salmon, halibut, waterfowl, moose, and caribou.^{84,85} Statistics presented in this section relate to marine subsistence resource harvest only.

In 2007, the only year that a subsistence survey was conducted by ADF&G in the community of King Salmon between 2000 and 2010, 51% of households were recorded as participating in salmon subsistence activities, 12% in halibut subsistence, 22% in non-salmon fish subsistence (other than halibut), 4% in marine mammal subsistence, and 13% in marine invertebrate subsistence. Per capita, residents of King Salmon harvested 85 pounds of land and sea-based subsistence resources that year (Table 12). These levels of participation in subsistence activities are lower than in nearby Naknek for all categories.

Individual species harvest data is also available from the 2007 ADF&G subsistence survey for non-salmon fish (other than halibut), marine invertebrates, and marine mammals. That year, the non-salmon fish species harvested by the greatest percentage of King Salmon households included rainbow trout, smelt, Dolly Varden char, lake trout, and northern pike; the marine invertebrate species harvested by the greatest percentage of households included softshell and razor clams and red king crab; and a small percentage of King Salmon households also reported involvement in harvest of harbor seals.⁸⁶ It is important to note that in many cases, the number of households reporting use of these subsistence resources was greater than the number involved in harvest, suggesting the presence of sharing networks between households in King Salmon households, and also between communities.

Data are available between 2000 and 2010 regarding subsistence salmon and halibut permits, as well as additional information regarding harvest numbers of some marine mammal species. In years for which data were reported between 2000 and 2010, an average of 77 subsistence salmon permits was issued to King Salmon households. Sockeye salmon was the primary species harvested using subsistence permits (an average of 4,743 sockeye per year), along with several hundred Chinook, chum, coho, and pink salmon each year. In addition, in 2007, total harvest of marine invertebrates was 970 pounds, and total harvest of non-salmon fish was 864 pounds in King Salmon. Information about total subsistence harvest of salmon, marine invertebrates, and non-salmon fish (not including halibut) is presented in Table 13.

Between 2003 and 2010, an average of three Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to King Salmon residents. No information was reported regarding the number of SHARC cards returned or total pounds harvested during these years (Table 14).

Based on information reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, between one and five walrus were harvested per year by King Salmon residents for subsistence purposes from 2001 to 2004. In addition, ADF&G reported harbor seal harvests varying from one to nine animals per year during the 2000-2010 period. No information was reported by management

⁸⁴ 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.

⁸⁵ Information about species utilized updated during community review of this profile in October 2013.

⁸⁶ 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).

agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, sea otter, Steller sea lion, or spotted seal between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

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

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	51%	12%	4%	13%	22%	85
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, King Salmon: 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	116	109	228	170	332	274	7,122	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	n/a	n/a
2004	88	67	197	78	135	126	4,588	n/a	n/a
2005	86	76	189	58	246	46	6,141	n/a	n/a
2006	79	67	176	153	233	177	4,904	n/a	n/a
2007	93	81	131	91	270	42	5,182	970	864
2008	76	68	124	55	118	51	5,251	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	3	n/a	n/a
2004	4	n/a	n/a
2005	4	n/a	n/a
2006	2	n/a	n/a
2007	2	n/a	n/a
2008	2	n/a	n/a
2009	2	n/a	n/a
2010	2	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	9	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	7	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	5	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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