

## **Coffman Cove (KOFF-man)**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1</sup>

Coffman Cove is on the northeast coast of Prince of Wales Island (POW) in Southeast Alaska. It lies 73 mi northeast of Ketchikan and 42 mi southeast of Wrangell. The area encompasses 10.4 sq mi of land and 4.5 sq mi of water. Coffman Cove was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1989, is located in the Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, there were 176 residents ranking Coffman Cove 209<sup>th</sup> of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population fell by 5%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 23.6%, with an average annual growth rate of -1.8%, less than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of a slow rate of decline. However, the population recovered slightly in 2010, attributed to a 15.8% increase in population between 2009 and 2010. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

The racial composition of Coffman Cove is predominately White with 94.3% of residents indicating themselves as such in 2010, compared to 87.4% in 2000. Also in that year, 4.0% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 2.5% in 2000; and 1.7% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 4.0% in 2000. In addition, 1.1% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 1.0% in 2000. Information regarding racial and ethnic trends can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in Coffman Cove was 1.98, compared to 2.3 in 1990 and 2.56 in 2000. In that year, there were 168 household units total, compared to 81 in 1990 and 99 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 44% were owner-occupied, compared to 51% in 2000; 9% were renter-occupied, compared to 13% in 2000; 14% were vacant, compared to 25% in 2000; and 33% were occupied seasonally, compared to 11% in 2000. No residents lived in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

The gender distribution in 2010 was somewhat skewed at 59.7% male and 40.3% female. This was more skewed than the distribution statewide (52% male, 48% female), and less skewed than the distribution in 2000 (62.7% male, 37.3% female). The median age that year was 50.0 years, which was significantly higher than both the statewide median of 33.8 years and the 2000 median of 40.3 years.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

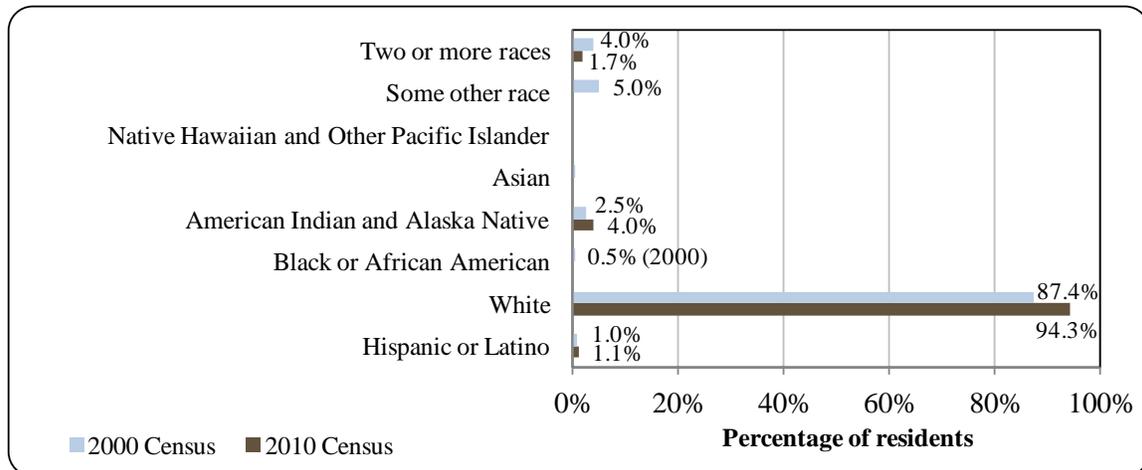
Table 1. Population in Coffman Cove from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	186	-
2000	199	-
2001	-	174
2002	-	160
2003	-	163
2004	-	176
2005	-	156
2006	-	162
2007	-	146
2008	-	141
2009	-	152
2010	176	-

<sup>1</sup> (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>.

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

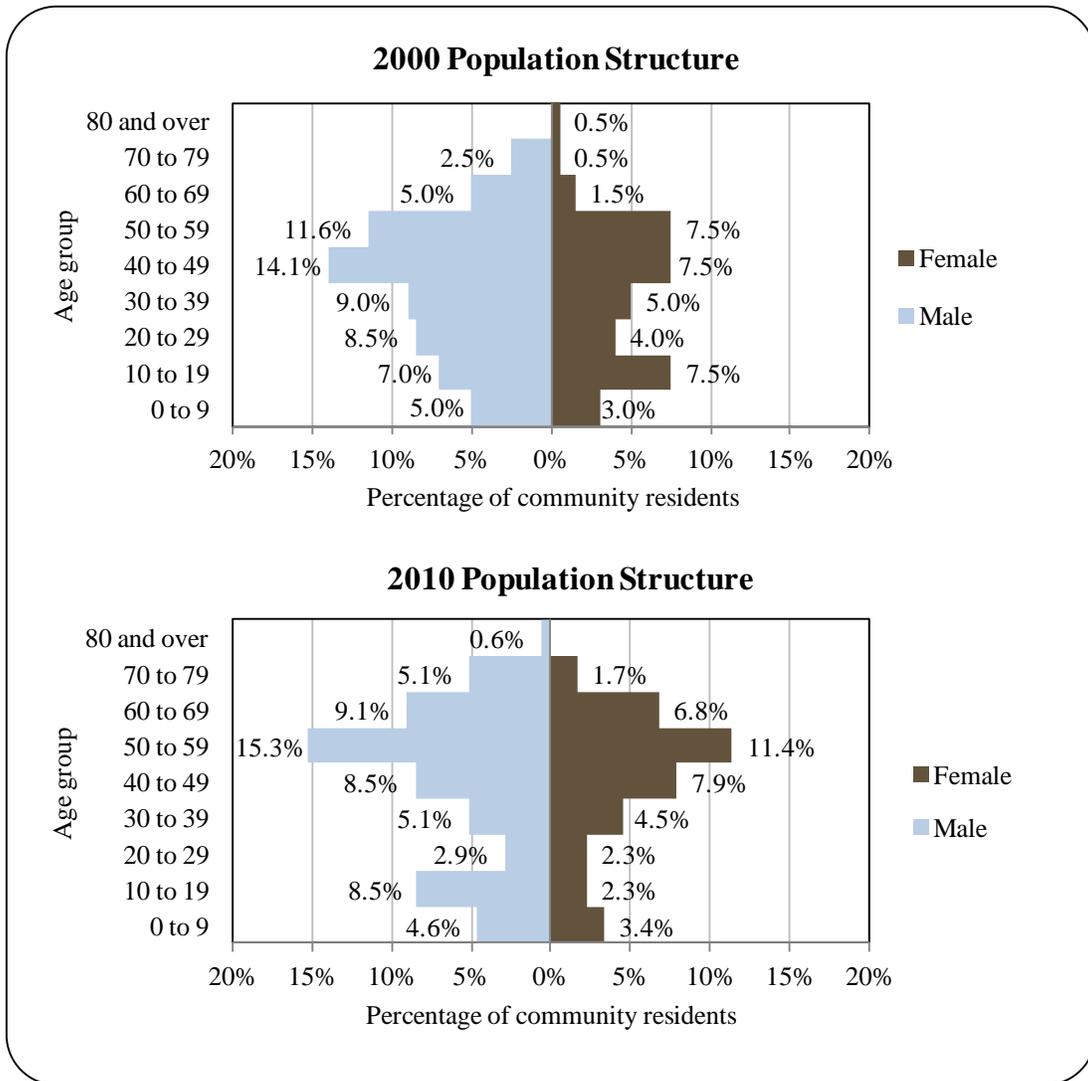
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Coffman Cove: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



The population structure was constricted in both 2000 and 2010. In 2010, 18.8% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 22.5% in 2000; 23.3% were over the age of 59, compared to 10.0% in 2000; 52.7% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 54.7% in 2000; and 5.2% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 12.5% in 2000. Overall, older cohorts showed age transitions consistent with a stable population, while younger cohorts—most notably the 10 to 19 range—showed some attrition between 2000 and 2010. This may indicate a lower incidence of youth retention in Coffman Cove.

Gender distribution by age cohort was more even in 2010 than in 2000, with male biases among each age range. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 10 to 19 range (8.5% male, 2.3% female), followed by the 50 to 59 (15.3% male, 11.4% female) and 70 to 79 (5.1% male, 1.7% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 10 to 19 range. Information regarding trends in Coffman Cove’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Coffman Cove 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)<sup>3</sup> estimated that 92.6% of residents aged 25 years and over held a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also during this time frame, an estimated 7.4% of residents had a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 35.2% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 3.7% had a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall. No residents were estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, an Associate's degree, or a Bachelor's degree in 2010.

#### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*<sup>4</sup>

The site was named in 1886 by Lt. Cdr. A.S. Snow of the U.S. Navy for Lt. Dewitt Coffman, a member of his party. Coffman Cove was first settled as a logging camp in the 1950s and was owned and operated by Mike and Leta Valentine. Land was made available for private ownership through selection under the Alaska Statehood Act. Coffman Cove's pioneer lifestyle and clean, safe environment were featured on ABC's "20/20" television program in 1984, prompting a deluge of mail from persons around the country wanting to relocate.

#### **Natural Resources and Environment**

The area is dominated by a cool maritime climate. Summer temperatures range from 46 to 70 °F (8 to 21 °C). Winter temperatures range from 32 to 42 °F (0 to 6 °C).<sup>5</sup>

Coffman Cove is located in the Tongass National Forest, which covers 16.8 million acres of rainforest in southeast Alaska. Like all of southeast Alaska, POW's topography was sculpted by immense glaciation during the last ice age. Thousands of years of post-glacial ecological succession created one of the most biologically productive rainforests in the world. Vegetation is dominated by mixed spruce-hemlock stands with areas of red alder and cedar.<sup>6</sup> Muskegs are found in depressions and shallow slopes where drainage is poor. The rainforests of southeast Alaska are habitat to a wide range of wildlife. Local terrestrial wildlife include shrews, voles, marmots, ground squirrels, beaver, black bears, porcupine, Sitka black tail deer, marten, fishers, and river otter.<sup>7</sup> Local fish species include Pacific halibut, all five species of Pacific salmon, herring, Pacific lamprey, lingcod, Atka mackerel, Walleye pollock, black and yelloweye rockfish, sablefish, salmon sharks, smelt, cutthroat trout, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden char.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *Tongass National Forest*. Retrieved February 13, 2012 from: [http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/districts/pow/projects\\_plans/watershed/ws\\_explore.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/districts/pow/projects_plans/watershed/ws_explore.shtml)

<sup>7</sup> MacDonald, S.O. and Cook, J. A. (1996). The Land Mammal Fauna of Southeast Alaska. *The Canadian Field-Naturalist*, 110(4), 571-597.

<sup>8</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=animals.listfish>.

Marine mammals present include porpoise, Steller sea lion, harbor seals, and several species of whale.<sup>9</sup>

Timber and minerals make up the majority of natural resources present on POW. Although the timber industry has been decline, the regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Native corporation, Sealaska, has active timber developments on the Island.<sup>10</sup> In addition, Viking Lumber acquired 3,422 acres of commercial timber from the U.S. Forest Service in 2009. Mineral developments in the area include the Niblack and Bokan Mountain mineral projects. The Niblack project is a copper-zinc-silver prospect which was in the final stages of exploration as of 2011.<sup>11</sup> Bokan Mountain mineral area is a source of uranium and rare earths on the southern portion of POW. Formally the site of the Ross-Adams mine, this site produced an estimated 94,500 tons of uranium ore from 1957 to 1971. Exploration for additional minerals in the area began again in 2007.<sup>12</sup> A final natural resource is Coffman Cove's plentiful environmental services and scenic beauty. These ecosystem services range from providing essential habitat for many forms of plants and animals, to providing recreational opportunities for residents and non-residents alike.<sup>13</sup>

Coffman Cove's protected location reduces the impact of most natural hazards. Still, tsunami's caused by earthquakes or landslides remain a potential hazard.<sup>14</sup> Earthquakes have been classified as a moderate risk by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and it is projected that an earthquake could cause major regional damage.<sup>15</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no significant environmental remediation projects active locally in 2010.<sup>16</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>17</sup>

During the timber industry's peak, Coffman Cove served as a principal supplier for the Ketchikan Pulp Company's pulp mill. However, the industry's influence on the regional economy began to decline with the shuttering of sawmills in Haines, Sitka, and Wrangell in the 1990s, and finally ending with the closure of Ketchikan's pulp mill in 1997. As of 2010, the southeast timber industry was significantly reduced leaving Coffman Cove's economy in a state of transition. A community once heavily influenced by corporate and governmental policy surrounding the timber industry, now found itself in the unique position of re-inventing its economy around commercial fishing, tourism, and entrepreneurship. This was characterized by emerging niche fisheries including geoduck and sea urchin harvesting, as well as oyster

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Sealaska Corporation. Sealaska (n.d.). *Timber Corporation*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.sealaskatimber.com/page/about-us>.

<sup>11</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/largemine/niblack/>.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Forest Service.(n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: [http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\\_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5252645.pdf](http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5252645.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> City of Coffman Cove. (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://ccalaska.com/>.

<sup>14</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: [http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/ACMPGrants/EGS\\_05/pdfs/CoastalHazards.pdf](http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/ACMPGrants/EGS_05/pdfs/CoastalHazards.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> City of Craig. (2000). *City of Craig Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Craig-CP-2000.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved July 30, 2013 from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/list.htm#Southeast>.

<sup>17</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

farming.<sup>18</sup> Top employers for 2010<sup>19</sup> included City of Coffman Cove, Southeast Island School District, Southeast Road Builders Inc., Papac Alaska Logging Inc., Douglas Home Builders, Carter & Carter Enterprises Inc., Alaska Power & Telephone Co., Venture Travel LLC, Colaska Inc., and State of Alaska.

In 2010,<sup>20</sup> the estimated per capita income in Coffman Cove was \$22,943 and the estimated median household income was \$22,045, compared to \$23,249 and \$43,750 in 2000, respectively. After accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>21</sup> the real per capita income (\$30,572) and real median household income (\$57,531) indicate significant declines in both individual and household earnings. In 2010, Coffman Cove ranked 119<sup>th</sup> of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 257<sup>th</sup> of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Coffman Cove's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>22</sup> Another 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 \$2.02 million in total wages in 2010.<sup>23</sup> When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$11,450, which was significantly less than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.<sup>24</sup> In addition, the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.<sup>25</sup> However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

According to 2006 to 2010 estimates,<sup>26</sup> 44.4% of the population aged 16 and over was part of the civilian labor force. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 0.0%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 17.2% 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 66.7% worked in the private sector, with an estimated 33.3% in the public sector.

By industry, most (50.0%) employed residents were estimated to work in retail trade sectors in 2010; followed by transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (25.0%); manufacturing sectors (16.7%); and public administration sectors (8.3%). By occupation type, most (41.7%) employed residents were estimated to hold service positions that year; followed by natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (25.0%); production, transportation, or material moving positions (16.7%); and sales or office positions (16.7%). Overall, there was a

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<sup>18</sup> City of Coffman Cove. (2002). *Economic Recovery Action Plan*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/CoffmanCove-EDP-2002.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> 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/>.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Census. American Community Survey 2006-10 Estimates.

<sup>21</sup> 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>).

<sup>22</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>23</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>24</sup> See footnote 19.

<sup>25</sup> Denali Commission. (2011). Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

<sup>26</sup> See footnote 3.

significant shift in employment both by industry sector and occupation type between 2000 and 2010. Those employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors dropped from 50.5% in 2000, to 0% in 2010. Those reductions may reflect the decline of the local timber economy, since residents employed in commercial fishing sectors often are not captured by the U.S. Census as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. In addition, the surge in retail sector employment and service positions may reflect efforts to diversify the local economy in the wake of the timber industry collapse. Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

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

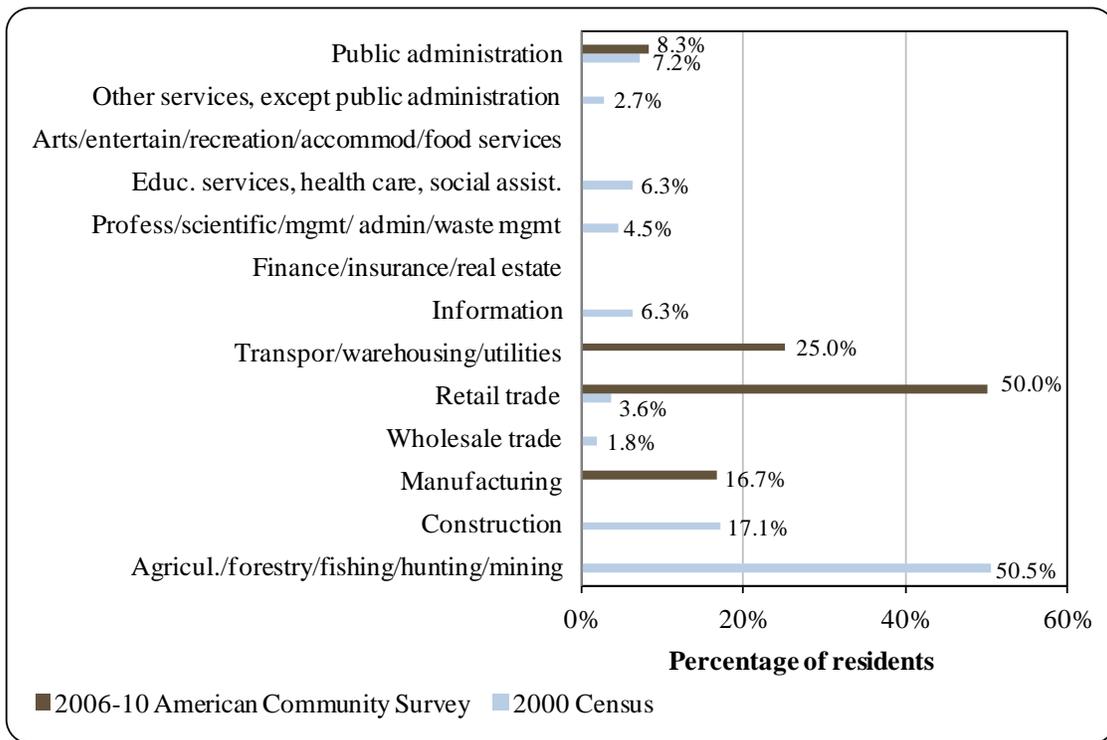
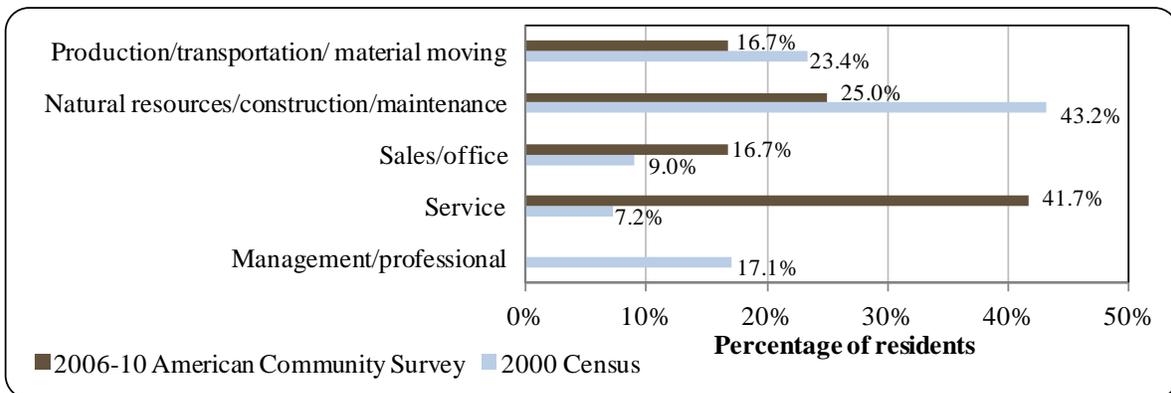


Figure 4. Local employment by occupation in 2000-2010, Coffman Cove (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Coffman Cove is a Second-class city with a mayoral form of government. The city does not possess a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Native village council or an ANCSA chartered Native village council. The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Craig, 38 mi southeast. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Petersburg 55 mi north. The closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Ketchikan, 73 mi southwest.

When adjusted for inflation,<sup>27</sup> total municipal revenues increased 267% between 2000 and 2010, from \$700,329 to \$3.32 million. It should be noted that 2010 was somewhat anomalous in that Coffman Cove received several sizable capital grants including \$1.6 million awarded from the Denali Commission, and \$750,000 from the Alaska Economic Development Administration. Most locally generated revenues that year were collected from gravel and land sales. No municipal taxes were administered that year. In terms of outside revenues, Coffman Cove received state revenues from Community Revenue Sharing and raw fish tax refunds. Federal revenues came from National Forest receipts, payments in lieu of taxes, and fish enhancement grants. Community Revenue Sharing comprised 3.1% of total municipal revenue in 2010, compared to 4.7% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000.

Fisheries-related state and federal grants received by Coffman Cove between 2000 and 2010 included \$1.6 million for construction of a harbor, \$156,236 for city float dock construction, \$1.09 million for construction of a dock, \$25,000 for a vessel storage design project, \$775,000 for dock utilities construction, and \$140,000 for harbor dock expansions. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*<sup>28</sup>

The state ferry landing at Hollis provides access to the POW road system. The Inter-Island Ferry Port Authority built a ferry terminal in Coffman Cove, but the ferry no longer runs to and from the community. A state-owned seaplane base is available with scheduled air service from Ketchikan three times a week. The nearest landing strip is in Klawock, 32 mi south. A boat launch and dock are available. Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, and ship and by road from Craig. The price of roundtrip airfare between Ketchikan and Craig via Taquan Air was \$250 as of November 2011.<sup>29</sup> There is a local ferry planned for completion in 2013 which will connect Wrangell, Petersburg, and Coffman Cove.

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<sup>27</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

<sup>28</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>29</sup> Taquan Air. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from <http://www.taquanair.com/>.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	\$700,329	n/a	\$33,000	\$140,000
2001	\$635,104	n/a	\$27,540	\$31,236
2002	\$485,645	n/a	\$27,117	n/a
2003	\$458,777	n/a	\$27,000	n/a
2004	\$328,469	n/a	-	n/a
2005	\$369,828	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$623,819	n/a	-	\$27,000
2007	\$612,417	n/a	-	\$725,000
2008	\$1,068,215	n/a	-	\$1,087,201
2009	\$687,055	n/a	\$103,576	\$125,000
2010	\$3,323,911	n/a	\$103,193	\$1,600,000

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Community 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

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

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

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

### Facilities

Coffman Cove uses a piped sewage system, surface water source, a water treatment system, and a storage tank supply the piped water system. A total of 107 homes now have complete plumbing. The city has refuse pickup service and hauls the garbage to Klawock. Local accommodations include Misty Sea Charters & Lodging, Coffman Cove Adventures, and Bearbuck Bed and Breakfast. Police services are provided by State Troopers based in Klawock. Internet services, local and long distance telecommunications, and television services are available locally.<sup>30</sup> Additional local businesses and services include an RV park, laundry and shower services, grocer, gift shops, take-out restaurant, liquor store, bar, cabin and boat rentals, vehicle rentals, and welding services.

As part of its community revitalization goals, Coffman Cove has been under a period of rapid development since 2000. Current or completed infrastructure projects outlined in the city's 2002 *Economic Recovery Action Plan*<sup>31</sup> include small boat harbor upgrades and expansion, boat launch ramp, harbormaster office, retail marine fuel facility, marine industrial park, boat haul out facility and grid, boat storage and repair, commercial welding and machine shop, marine

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 28.

<sup>31</sup> City of Coffman Cove. (2002). *Economic Recovery Action Plan*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/CoffmanCove-EDP-2002.pdf>.

bulkhead with barge ramp, highway and road access improvements, improvements to ferry and seaplane facilities, water/sewer extensions, telecommunication and electrical grid improvements, a new school and medical clinic, recreation facilities, and an updated community center.

### *Medical Services*<sup>32</sup>

Currently there are no medical facilities located in Coffman Cove, although limited emergency care is provided by Coffman Cove Fire and Emergency Management Services. However, the Seaview Medical Center in Craig is a qualified Emergency Care Center.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>33</sup>

Howard Valentine School offers Preschool through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 12 students in enrolled and 2 teachers employed.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870.<sup>34</sup> In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska, with sablefish targeted as a secondary fishery.<sup>35</sup> Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gillnet, troll, and set gillnet gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine gear, although the species harvested are typically pink and chum, the salmon species with lowest ex-vessel value. Other salmon fisheries target the higher value species (e.g., sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska's proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty which was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.<sup>36</sup>

State-managed sablefish fisheries currently take place in the inside waters of Chatham and Clarence Straits, north of Meyers Chuck. Pacific halibut fisheries in Southeast Alaska are managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species. Halibut and Pacific cod fisheries utilize longline gear, while the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery uses dinglebar troll gear, a salmon power troll gear modified with a heavy metal bar to fish for groundfish. Management of the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery includes a winter

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<sup>32</sup> See footnote 28.

<sup>33</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>34</sup> 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>.

<sup>35</sup> Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 34.

closure for all users (except longliners) to protect nest-guarding males. Demersal rockfish are caught as bycatch in the halibut longline and trawl fisheries. A small directed fishery for flatfish (other than halibut) has also taken place in Southeast inside waters in recent decades, but effort has declined since 1999.

Shrimp trawl fisheries in Southeast Alaska primarily target northern shrimp and sidestripe shrimp, although the market for northern shrimp has declined in recent years with the closure of the primary processing facility in Petersburg in 2006.<sup>37</sup> A pot fishery for spot shrimp has also grown in Southeast Alaska since the 1990s. Commercial dive fisheries for red sea cucumber and sea urchin began near Ketchikan in the early 1980s. A dive fishery for geoduck clams began around the same time, and all three fisheries are now managed by ADF&G according to Fishery Management Plans. Sea cucumbers and sea urchin are hand-picked by divers, while geoduck divers use handheld water jets to remove substrate from around the clams.

While traditionally a logging town, Coffman Cove has been rapidly developing its commercial and recreational fisheries economy in recent years. The salmon gillnet fishery is perhaps the most important local commercial fishery, with many vessels from Seattle using the community as a base of operations during seasons. Other fisheries active in the Coffman Cove area include shrimp, sea cucumber, sea urchin, and halibut.<sup>38</sup> The community is located in Federal Reporting Area 659, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IHPC) Regulatory Area 2C, and the Eastern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Sablefish Regulatory District.

Coffman Cove is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program and is represented by the Coffman Cove Community Quota Entity, its local non-profit. The impetus for the CQE program followed the implementation of the halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program in 1995. The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share program which issued transferable quota shares that allocated and apportionment of the annual Total Allowable Catch to eligible vessels and processors. Although the IFQ program resulted in many benefits to fishermen, processors, and support businesses, and unintended consequence was that many quota holders in smaller Alaskan communities either transferred quota outside the community or moved out themselves. In addition, as quota became increasingly valuable, entry into halibut or sablefish fisheries became difficult. In many cases, it was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors lead decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries. To address this issue, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council implemented the CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit corporation to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf.<sup>39</sup>

As of Fall 2013, the Coffman Cove Community Quota Entity had not yet purchased any commercial halibut IFQ or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits. However, the non-profit had acquired four halibut charter permits for lease to community members.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (2012). *Northern Shrimp Species Description*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=northernshrimp.printerfriendly>.

<sup>38</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>39</sup> North Pacific Fishery Management Council (2010). *Review of the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program under the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/CQEREport210.pdf>.

<sup>40</sup> NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

### *Processing Plants*

Canoe Lagoon Oyster Co. processes Alaska Sterling oysters at its Coffman Cove processing plant.<sup>41</sup> No other processing plants are located within the community. The nearest fish processing plant is located in Wrangell, 37 mi northeast.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

The bulk of fisheries-related revenue being collected in Coffman Cove comes from harbor usage fees. The amount collected by such fees increased steadily between 2000 and 2010, with \$22,000 collected in 2009. In addition to harbor fees, the city received funds from Shared Fisheries Business Taxes, and Fisheries Resource Landing Taxes. Data on harbor usage fees for 2010 is unavailable. Information regarding fisheries-related revenues can be found in Table 3.<sup>42</sup>

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2010, 6 residents, or 3.4% of the population, held a total of 8 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), which was unchanged from 2000. Of the CFEC permits held that year, 50% were for salmon, compared to 75% in 2000; 13% were for halibut, compared to 0% in 2000; 25% were for “other” shellfish, compared to 13% in 2000; and 13% were for crab, compared to 13% in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, no residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish or crab permits. Residents last held halibut quota shares in 2003, when 1 account held 584 shares. No residents held sablefish or crab quota between 2010 and when the programs began.

Four residents held crew licenses, compared to 9 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 4 commercial vessels in that year, compared to 9 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 38% were actively fished, which was the same as in 2000. This varied by fishery from 100% of halibut permits, to 50% of “other” shellfish, 25% of salmon, and 0% of crab permits. Fisheries prosecuted in 2010 include southeast drift gillnet salmon and dive sea cucumber, and statewide longline halibut.<sup>43</sup>

No landings were reported in the community between 2000 and 2010, although landings were made by residents during that time. In 2006, residents landed a total of 153,347 lbs of salmon valued at \$117,812 ex-vessel, compared to 196,173 lbs valued at \$119,449 ex-vessel in 2003. This represented an approximate \$0.03 increase in price per pound ex-vessel after adjusting for inflation<sup>44</sup> and without taking into account the species composition of landings. All other landings are considered confidential. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

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<sup>41</sup> Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. (2011). *Directory of Alaska Seafood Suppliers*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/index.cfm>.

<sup>42</sup> 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.

<sup>43</sup> 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.]

<sup>44</sup> Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$6,095	\$5,331	\$2,445	\$4,427	\$5,594	\$11,173	\$8,305	\$6,674	\$6,187	\$7,678	\$5,710
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$15	n/a	\$15	\$75	\$47	\$125	\$83
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	\$10,900	\$11,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$19,500	\$17,500	\$22,000	n/a
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
<b>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$16,995</b>	<b>\$16,331</b>	<b>\$14,445</b>	<b>\$14,427</b>	<b>\$17,609</b>	<b>\$26,173</b>	<b>\$23,320</b>	<b>\$26,249</b>	<b>\$23,734</b>	<b>\$29,804</b>	<b>\$5,794</b>
<b>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$700,329</b>	<b>\$635,104</b>	<b>\$485,645</b>	<b>\$458,777</b>	<b>\$328,469</b>	<b>\$369,828</b>	<b>\$623,819</b>	<b>\$612,417</b>	<b>\$1.07 M</b>	<b>\$687,055</b>	<b>\$3.32 M</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	5	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
	Fished permits	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	100%	40%	50%	50%	50%	66%	66%	66%	50%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	% of permits fished	n/a	100%									
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	7	6	4	4
	Fished permits	2	2	2	4	3	4	5	2	2	1	1
	% of permits fished	33%	33%	33%	50%	38%	50%	63%	29%	33%	25%	25%
	Total permit holders	5	5	5	7	7	7	8	7	7	4	4
<i>Total CFEC Permits</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>Permits</i>	8	12	9	11	11	12	12	11	9	7	8
	<i>Fished permits</i>	3	4	3	5	4	6	7	4	3	2	3
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	38%	33%	33%	45%	36%	50%	58%	36%	33%	29%	38%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	6	8	7	9	9	10	11	10	9	6	6

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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 Coffman Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count Of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch In Coffman Cove <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Coffman Cove <sup>2</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Coffman Cove <sup>2</sup>
2000	9	0	1	9	13	0	0	\$0
2001	7	0	1	11	17	0	0	\$0
2002	5	0	1	10	14	0	0	\$0
2003	8	0	1	11	15	0	0	\$0
2004	6	0	1	13	16	0	0	\$0
2005	9	0	1	7	7	0	0	\$0
2006	5	0	2	9	10	0	0	\$0
2007	6	0	1	8	11	0	0	\$0
2008	5	0	1	7	9	0	0	\$0
2009	6	0	1	4	6	0	0	\$0
2010	4	0	1	4	7	0	0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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.]

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

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Coffman Cove: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
2000	1	584	82
2001	1	584	85
2002	1	584	83
2003	1	584	83
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 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Coffman Cove: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Sablefish Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 by Residents of Coffman Cove: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Crab Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Coffman Cove: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	196,173	--	160,045	153,347	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	--	<i>196,173</i>	--	<i>160,045</i>	<i>153,347</i>	--	--	--	--
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	\$119,449	--	\$133,722	\$117,812	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	--	<i>\$119,449</i>	--	<i>\$133,722</i>	<i>\$117,812</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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

*Recreational Fishing*

Sportfishing is a growing industry in Coffman Cove. The city’s close proximity to Ketchikan makes it a popular and accessible destination for non-resident anglers. Private pleasure boats continue to increase in numbers within the Inside Passage. As Coffman Cove continues to develop its tourism infrastructure, it is expected that this trend will continue.<sup>45</sup> In 2010, Coffman Cove had 4 active sport fish guide businesses registered in the community, compared to 2 in 2000. In addition, residents held five sport fish guide licenses that year, compared to one in 2000. Residents held 109 sportfishing licenses in 2010, compared to 130 in 2000, and 19 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to 387 in 2000. It should be noted that 2010 experienced a significant drop in sportfishing licenses sold in the community compared to previous years.

Coffman Cove is located in the Prince of Wales ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all marine waters and drainages from Cape Chacon to Sumner Strait; and from Clarence Island westward. In 2010 there was a total of 51,312 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 49,074 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 74.4% of angler days fished, compared to 67.3% in 2000. In regards to freshwater, there were a total of 15,138 angler days fished in 2010, compared to 19,654 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 70.4% of angler days fished, compared to 45.9% in 2000. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data, species targeted by private anglers in Coffman Cove include Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, cutthroat trout, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, other finfish, Dungeness crab, hardshell clams, and shrimp. Charter log data collected by ADF&G<sup>46</sup> showed that in 2010, 34 Chinook salmon were kept, 656 coho salmon were kept, 523 halibut were kept, 11 lingcod were kept, 216 rockfish were kept, and 4 sablefish were kept. Information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Coffman Cove <sup>2</sup>
2000	2	1	130	387
2001	2	3	119	428
2002	3	3	106	403
2003	3	3	126	438
2004	4	4	124	471
2005	4	4	99	522
2006	3	3	96	305
2007	4	5	64	176
2008	4	4	88	118
2009	4	5	86	129
2010	4	5	109	19

<sup>45</sup> City of Coffman Cove. (2002). *Economic Recovery Action Plan*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/CoffmanCove-EDP-2002.pdf>.

<sup>46</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Alaska Sportfishing 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. Sport Fishing Trends, Coffman Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	33,043	16,031	9,024	10,630
2001	38,248	14,090	7,299	5,922
2002	36,736	12,590	9,957	8,981
2003	37,341	16,346	10,627	11,506
2004	40,803	16,770	11,518	3,969
2005	52,135	16,333	10,100	3,527
2006	46,207	11,828	11,073	5,161
2007	49,280	13,327	11,132	6,463
2008	46,717	17,930	11,302	7,185
2009	38,164	10,829	9,918	4,124
2010	37,416	13,896	10,660	4,478

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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

Subsistence fishing information is limited, and data on household participation in subsistence activities are unavailable. However, according to ADF&G reports, halibut is harvested the most often by residents, followed by sockeye salmon (Tables 13 & 14). According to ADF&G's *Community Subsistence Information System*,<sup>47</sup> species which residents of Coffman Cove harvests or use include abalone, cockles, chitons, king crab, box crab, butter clams, Dungeness crab, geoducks, sea urchin, horse clams, limpets, octopus, oysters, littleneck clams, razor clams, scallops, shrimp, squid, Tanner crab, mussels, sea cucumber, fur seal, harbor seal, Steller sea lion, black rockfish, brook trout, buffalo sculpin, cutthroat trout, dogfish, Dolly Varden, eulachon, grayling, herring, lingcod, Pacific cod, Pacific tom cod, rainbow trout, Irish lord, red rockfish, rock greenling, sablefish, sea perch, silver smelt, skates, steelhead, flounder, shark, sole, and pollock.

In 2010, 46 residents held Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 39 in 2003. In that year, an estimated 2,678 lbs of halibut were harvested on 19

<sup>47</sup> 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).

SHARC cards, compared to an estimated 5,197 lbs on 39 SHARC cards in 2003. This represented a significant decline from previous years in the number of SHARC fished and pounds harvested. Estimated halibut harvests peaked in 2004 at 6,194 lbs. In terms of salmon harvests, residents reported that 32 sockeye salmon were harvested in 2008, compared to 287 reported in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2001 at 560 fish. There was a significant decline in the number of subsistence salmon permits held between 2004 and 2008, when compared with 2000 through 2003. Data on subsistence marine mammal harvests between 2000 and 2010 is unavailable. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	70	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	287	n/a	n/a
2001	62	50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	560	n/a	n/a
2002	62	58	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	282	n/a	n/a
2003	59	55	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	367	n/a	n/a
2004	12	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	7	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	14	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Coffman Cove: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	39	30	5,197
2004	43	24	6,914
2005	46	25	4,851
2006	44	22	3,438
2007	46	24	3,588
2008	44	30	4,509
2009	50	32	4,299
2010	46	19	2,678

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, Coffman Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	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	n/a
2002	n/a	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	n/a
2004	n/a	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	n/a
2006	n/a	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	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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

