

## **False Pass**



### **People and Place**

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

The community of False Pass is located on the eastern shore of the easternmost Aleutian Island, Unimak, on Isanotski Strait, midway between the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. Located 646 air mi southwest of Anchorage, False Pass encompasses 26.8 sq mi of land and 41.4 sq mi of water. False Pass was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1990, and is under the jurisdiction of the Aleutians East Borough. It is included in the Aleutian Islands Recording District.

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

In 2010, there were 35 residents, making False Pass the 311<sup>th</sup> largest community in Alaska out of 352 total communities. Between 1990 and 2010, the population declined by 48.5%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 35.9%, with an average annual growth rate of -4.2% indicating a steady rate of decline (Table 1).

False Pass is predominately Unangan. In 2010, 77.1% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 62.5% in 2000; 20.0% identified themselves as White, compared to 26.6% in 2000; and 2.9% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 0.0% in 2000. Further information regarding racial and ethnic trends within False Pass can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in False Pass was 2.33, compared to 2.90 in 1990 and 2.91 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 40 housing units, compared to 36 in 1990 and 40 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 20% were owner-occupied, compared to 28% in 2000; 18% were renter-occupied, compared to 28% in 2000; 58% were vacant, compared to 40% in 2000; and 5% were occupied seasonally, compared to 5% in 2000. No residents lived in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

In 2010, the gender makeup in False Pass was 54.3% male and 45.7% female, which was more uneven than both the statewide distribution (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and distribution in 2000 (50.0% male, 50.0% female). The median age that year was 32.8 years, which was lower than the statewide median of 33.8 years, but higher than the 2000 median of 31.5 years.

False Pass' population structure was irregular in both 2000 and 2010. While this may be attributed to a relatively small population size, it may also point towards a transient and variable population. This is supported by False Pass' role as an operating center for the Bristol Bay and Bering Sea fishing fleets.<sup>3</sup> Because of this, it is difficult to discern a trend in the community's

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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>.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

population structure. In 2010, 31.5% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 37.5% in 2000; 20.2% were over the age of 59, compared to 6.3% in 2000; 40.3% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 45.3% in 2000; and 8.7% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 11.0% in 2000.

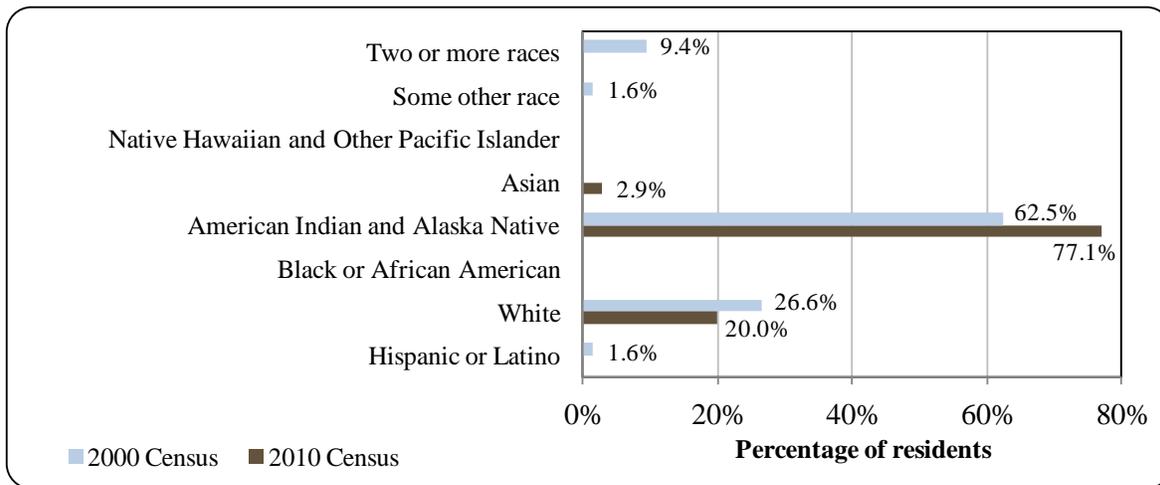
Table 1. Population in False Pass from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	68	-
2000	64	-
2001	-	69
2002	-	79
2003	-	69
2004	-	63
2005	-	63
2006	-	54
2007	-	45
2008	-	39
2009	-	41
2010	35	-

<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>.

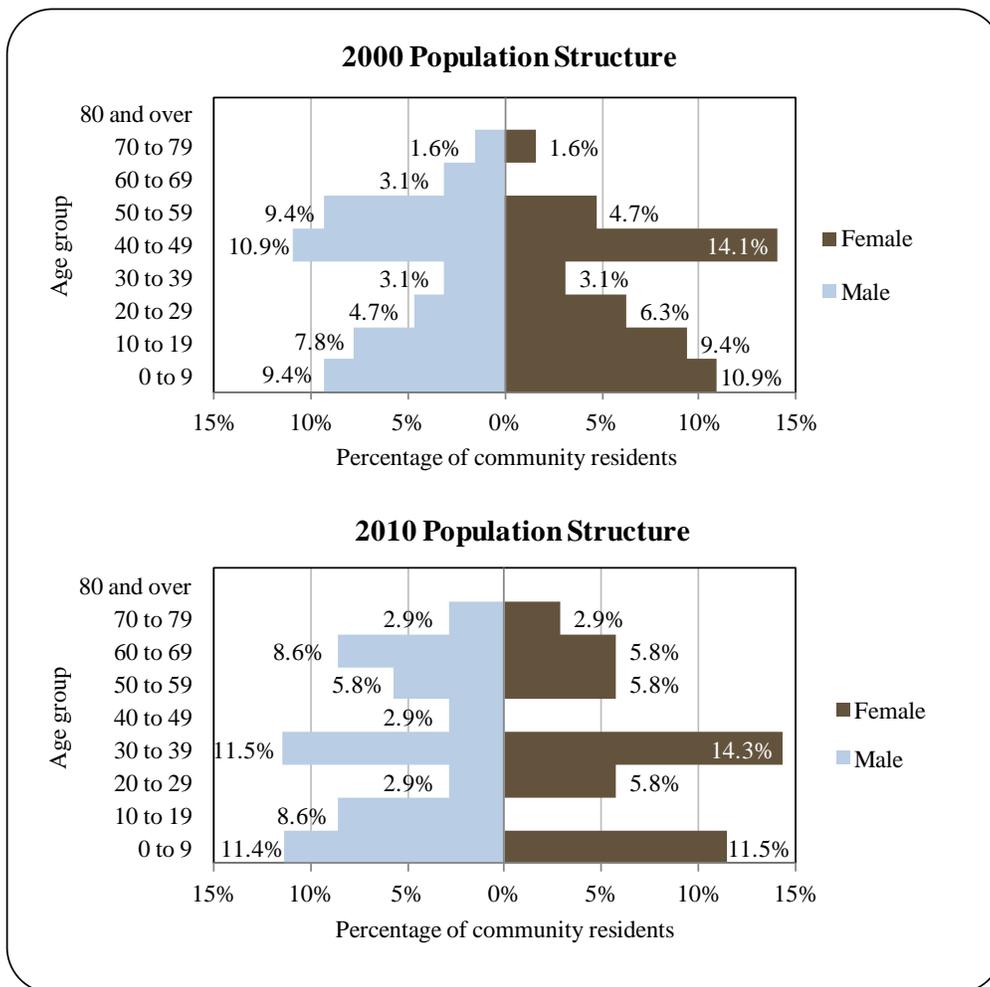
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, False Pass: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred within the 10 to 19 range (8.6% male, 0.0% female), followed by the 20 to 29 (5.8% female, 2.9% male) and 40 to 49 (2.9% male, 0.0% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred within the 10 to 19 range. Information regarding False Pass' population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, an estimated 100% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall, according to the 2006-10 American Community Survey (ACS).<sup>4</sup> Also in that year, an estimated 60.0% of residents had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall. No residents were estimated to hold a post-secondary degree in 2010.

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



<sup>4</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.

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*<sup>5</sup>

The False Pass area has been inhabited since prehistory by Aleuts or Unangan. At the time of Russian contact during the fur trade in the eighteenth Century, the area had the largest population of Aleuts anywhere in the Aleutian Islands, with twelve Aleut settlements on Unimak Island alone. Disease and war during the Russian fur trade destroyed most of the Aleut settlements in the area, and the Russians consolidated the remnants of the surviving villages into one newly created village on the tip of the Alaska Peninsula on Isanotski Strait, opposite the present community of False Pass. This village was called Morzhovoi.

The P.E. Harris Company from Seattle established a salmon cannery in False Pass in 1919, and the community grew with an increasingly large and diverse population. Alaska Natives immigrated from Akutan, Unalaska, Morzhovoi, Sanak Island, Ikatan and elsewhere, attracted to the opportunities provided by the cannery. A local post office was established at this time. After Alaska became a U.S. Territory, new immigrants, mostly of Scandinavian origin, began to settle in the area. They brought with them commercial fishing and fish preservation technologies, most importantly salting. The first commercial fisheries in the area were thus focused on salted cod and salmon. In addition, hunting and trapping has been an important means of subsistence for the people of False Pass. People from this area have often moved between nearby towns in the area in response to cannery and school closures. History, family ties and social networks continue to provide links between local Native communities in the area, and intra-community cohesion is strong.<sup>6</sup>

Isanotski Strait, accessible by vessels up to 200 ft in length, is the major pass between the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. For this reason, both Isanotski Strait and the community of False Pass have long been called “the Pass” by fishermen from all over southwestern Alaska. Despite its name, there is nothing “false” about the pass; because the north entrance to Isanotski Strait is shallow, it was historically very difficult for non-motorized sailing vessels to navigate the channel, so the sailing ship captains gave it the name “False Pass” and the name stuck. False Pass is situated in a volcanic region, but this is not considered to pose an immediate threat.

### **Natural Resources and Environment**

False Pass lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 11 to 55 °F (-12 to 13 °C). Annual snowfall averages 56 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches. Prevailing southeast winds are constant and often strong during winter. Fog is common during summer months.<sup>7</sup> Unimak Island’s maritime climate subjects it to frequent cyclonic storms

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<sup>5</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>6</sup> Black, Lydia T. et al. (1999). *The History and Ethnohistory of the Aleutians East Borough*. Richard Pierce, Katherine L. Arndt, and Sarah McGowan (eds.). Fairbanks, AK: Limestone. See also Reedy-Maschner, K. (2009). Entangled Livelihoods: Economic Integration and Diversity in the Western Arctic. *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* 7(2):135-146; and Reedy-Maschner, K. (2010). *Aleut Identities: Life and Society among Indigenous Commercial fishermen of the North Pacific*. McGill-Queen’s University Press.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 5.

which cross the Pacific Ocean into the Bering Sea. The warmer Japanese Current regulates what would otherwise be a more frigid climate.<sup>8</sup>

False Pass rests on a base of volcanic material which has been subsequently eroded by ice and water over time, even though the eastern end of Unimak Island, where False Pass is located, is the area of lowest volcanic activity on the island. Round Top volcano lies just west of False Pass and dominates the head of the broad glacial valley on which the community was built. Other volcanoes on eastern Unimak Island include Isanotski and Shishaldin peaks. Today, Isanotski is highly eroded and now represents just the core of the older mountain and is locally known as Ragged Jack.<sup>9</sup>

False Pass is largely surrounded by the Unimak Wilderness Area (designated in 1980) of the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, which was designated a Globally Important Bird Area in 2001.<sup>10</sup> The landscape of False Pass and Unimak Island is rugged and marked by a young geomorphology that is prone to earthquakes. In fact, the U.S. Geological Survey's Earthquake Hazards Program that has installed a continuously operating drum recorder seismograph in False Pass to monitor earthquake activity in the area. This seismograph is part of a large network of sensors that now make it possible to notify the public very quickly of potential destructive earthquake hazards.<sup>11</sup>

The Bering Sea lowland on the north side of the island consists of a gently sloping plain rising gradually from the sea. The hilly north side is characterized by a dense growth of vegetation and numerous lakes, streams, and marshes.<sup>12</sup> Lowland areas are commonly made up of volcanic ash, unconsolidated sands, silts, and gravel. Upland soils mostly consist of volcanic ash. Organic soils consist of sedge peat and moss.<sup>13</sup> Major vegetation community types found on Unimak Island are consistent with dry coastal and mesic meadows, alpine tundra, and bog environments. Plant species range from grasses and sedges, to herbaceous and deciduous shrub thickets. Willow and green alder populate shrub thickets.<sup>14</sup>

Terrestrial mammals found on Unimak Island include caribou, brown bear, wolf wolverine, river otter, red fox, mink, weasels, Arctic ground squirrel, dusky shrew, collared lemming, and root vole. Unimak Island is the only island within the Aleutian chain that supports an indigenous caribou herd. There are many species of birds which nest on Unimak Island; however, two Species of Conservation Concern are present, including the Aleutian Tern and Short-eared Owl. In addition, there is an endemic population of Tundra Swans living on the Island.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2010). *Management Alternatives for the Unimak Island Caribou Herd – Environmental Assessment*. Retrieved July 24, 2012 from: [http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/nepa/pdf/izembek\\_ea.pdf](http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/nepa/pdf/izembek_ea.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> Black, Lydia T. et al. (1999). *The History and Ethnohistory of the Aleutians East Borough*. Richard Pierce, Katherine L. Arndt, and Sarah McGowan (eds.). Fairbanks, AK: Limestone. See also Reedy-Maschner, K. (2009). Entangled Livelihoods: Economic Integration and Diversity in the Western Arctic. *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* 7(2):135-146; and Reedy-Maschner, K. (2010). *Aleut Identities: Life and Society among Indigenous Commercial fishermen of the North Pacific*. McGill-Queen's University Press.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Izembek National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved February 16, 2012 from: <http://izembek.fws.gov/wildland.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>13</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2010). *Izembek State Game Refuge Management Plan*. Retrieved February 16, 2012 from: [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/\\_management\\_plans/izembek\\_plan.pdf](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/_management_plans/izembek_plan.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

Fisheries resources in the vicinity include all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden, steelhead trout, herring, halibut, cod, sablefish, yellowfin sole, walleye pollock, sandlance, and several rockfish species. Shellfish include crab, bidarkis (chitons), octopus, shrimp, razor clam, and sea urchins. Marine mammals include Steller sea lion, walrus, whales, porpoise, sea otter, and seals.<sup>16</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there were no significant environmental remediation sites active within or around False Pass in 2010.<sup>17</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>18</sup>

False Pass' economy, like its neighbors, is reliant on salmon, herring, halibut, and crab fisheries. The local economy is mainly driven by commercial salmon fishing and fishing-related services, and is supplemented by subsistence practices and government. False Pass' central location at the end of the Alaskan Peninsula makes it an important refueling and supply stop for the Bristol Bay, Bering Sea and northern Gulf of Alaska fishing fleets. Top employers in 2010<sup>19</sup> included: the City of False Pass, Isanotski Corp., Bering Pacific Seafoods LLC, and Aleutians East Borough School District.

In 2010,<sup>20</sup> the estimated per capita income was \$25,147 and the estimated median household income was \$19,688, compared to \$21,465 and \$49,375 in 2000, respectively. However, after adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,<sup>21</sup> the real per capita income (\$28,226) and real median household income (\$64,927), indicating a decline in both individual and household earnings. In 2010, False Pass ranked 106<sup>th</sup> of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 278<sup>th</sup> of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

False Pass' small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey 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 aged 18 and over earned \$301,674 in total wages in 2010.<sup>23</sup> When matched with the total Decennial Census population for 2010, the

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<sup>16</sup> The Stadum Group. (1999). *Overall Economic Development Plan*. Retrieved July 24, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/FalsePass-EDP-1999.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved July 24, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm#Aleutians>.

<sup>18</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<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 Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>21</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

<sup>22</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>23</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

per capita income equals \$8,619, which is significantly less than the 2010 ACS estimate, suggesting that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Decennial Census figures.<sup>24</sup> However, it should be noted that False Pass was not recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission, which estimated that greater than 30% of residents earned more than \$16,120 in 2010.

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates, 90% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 20%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide, and no residents were estimated to live below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Again, it should be noted that it is possible that the 2006-2010 ACS misrepresented employment figures. According to ALARI estimates, the unemployment in 2010 was 11.8% based on unemployment insurance claimants.<sup>25</sup>

By industry, most (28.6%) employed residents were estimated to work in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management sectors; followed by retail trade sectors (28.6%); manufacturing sectors (28.6%); and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (14.3%) (Figure 3). By occupation type, most (28.6%) employed residents were estimated to hold production, transportation, or material moving positions; followed by sales or office positions (28.6%); service positions (28.6%); and natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (14.4%) (Figure 4). Employment by industry sector varied significantly between 2000 and 2010 (Figure 3); displaying a homogenization of industry employment in 2010, compared to 2000. Again, this may likely be attributed to False Pass’ small population preventing the 2006-2010 ACS from accurately capturing economic conditions. Employment by occupation type may have been affected as well. There were significant proportional declines in the number of management, professional, natural resources, construction, and maintenance positions, while there were significant proportional increases in production, transportation, material moving, and service positions. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (41.2%) of those employed worked in local government sectors; followed by financial service sectors (17.6%); manufacturing sectors (11.8%); trade transportation, and utilities sectors (11.8%); and educational and health service sectors (11.8%).

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

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2005-2009, False Pass (U.S. Census).

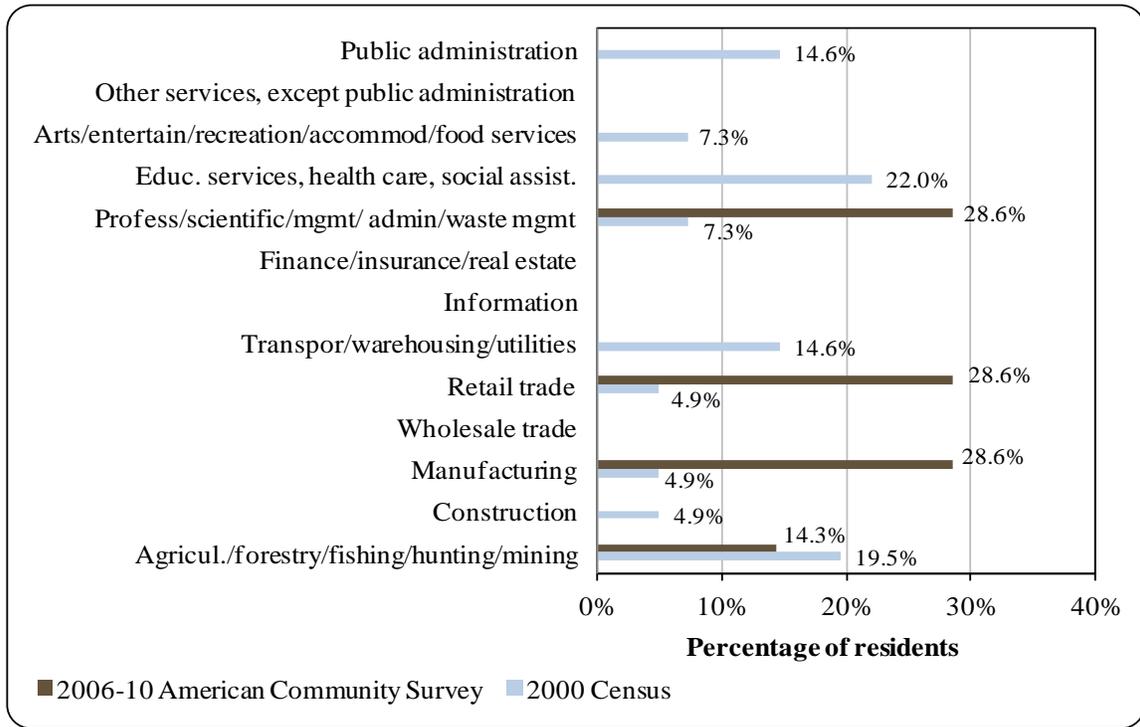
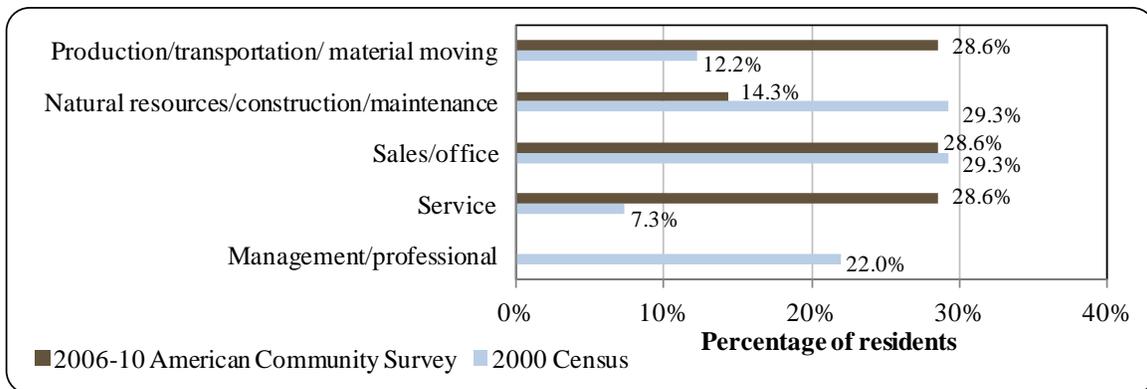


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2005-2009, False Pass (U.S. Census).



## Governance

False Pass is a Second-class city and was incorporated in 1990. It is governed locally by a mayor and seven-member city council that meets monthly. Taxes in False Pass include a 6% bed tax and a 2% fish tax implemented by the city on local commercial landings and a 3% Sales and Use Tax on goods and services. There is also a 2% raw fish tax from the borough based on all landings in the borough. The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc., a federally recognized non-profit tribal organization of the Aleut people in Alaska which contracts with federal, state and local governments, also provides services in False Pass including public safety (Village

Public Safety Officers) and health programs (emergency, elders, behavioral, outreach and advocacy oriented programs).

False Pass is a member of the regional for-profit Aleut Corporation under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Isanotski Corporation is the local Native village corporation. The total land entitlement under ANCSA is almost 80,000 acres. The False Pass Tribal Council is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). False Pass belongs to the Aleutians East Borough, which is responsible for many services.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office is in Unalaska, as is the nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is seasonally located in Cold Bay (between May and October), while the nearest permanent office is located in Unalaska.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for False Pass Municipal Government 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	\$572,853	\$20,299	\$25,946	n/a
2001	\$626,668	\$9,350	\$24,978	n/a
2002	\$579,441	\$6,485	\$24,979	\$2,500,000
2003	\$1,183,061	\$15,970	\$25,507	\$4,000,000
2004	\$1,165,020	\$20,280	n/a	\$10,000,000
2005	\$624,844	\$15,433	n/a	n/a
2006	\$471,281	\$15,804	n/a	n/a
2007	\$476,253	\$12,008	n/a	\$1,020,000
2008	\$974,058	\$30,541	n/a	n/a
2009	\$547,977	\$54,797	\$97,989	n/a
2010	\$464,111	\$30,541	\$98,056	n/a

*Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.*

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

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

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Department of Revenue (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Accessed at [www.tax.state.ak.us](http://www.tax.state.ak.us). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<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 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

When adjusted for inflation,<sup>26</sup> total municipal revenues declined by 37.4% between 2000 and 2010, from \$571,853 to \$464,111. Total revenues peaked in both 2003 (\$1.18 million) and 2004 (\$1.17 million) thanks to sizable capital grants and contributions. In 2010, most locally generated revenues was collected from utility rents, marine service fees, sales taxes, raw fish taxes, and clinic fees. Most outside revenues were generated from state revenue sharing and Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (APICDA) contributions.

In 2010, sales tax accounted for 6.6% of the total municipal budget, compared to 3.5% in 2000. Also in that year, state allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 21.1% of total municipal revenues, compared to 4.5% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. Sales tax revenue peaked in 2009 at \$54,797. Fisheries-related federal and state grants awarded between 2000 and 2010 included: \$1.02 million for boat harbor rehabilitation, \$10.5 million for harbor construction, and \$1.5 million for small boat harbor construction. Further information regarding municipal revenues can be found in Table 2.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

False Pass is accessible only by air and sea. Its location offers protection from ocean swells, and coves within the pass itself provide safe anchorages during severe weather. The pass is almost always free of sea ice. Unimak Pass, at the western end of Unimak Island, is used only by the largest oceangoing ships; the north channel of Isanotski Strait into the Bering Sea has navigation buoys so that passage is routine and safe. The price for roundtrip airfare between Cold Bay (the closest large airport) and Anchorage in June 2012 was \$831.<sup>27</sup> Peninsula Airways provides service to False Pass via Cold Bay. Reeve Aleutian Airways ceased scheduled service to False Pass in 2000.<sup>28</sup>

### *Facilities*

There are no hotels in False Pass, but short-term accommodations are available at the Isanotski Bed and Breakfast, which opened in 1974. Water is derived from a nearby spring and reservoir and is treated and stored in a 60,000-gal tank. Most homes are connected to the piped water system. Residents use individual septic tanks for sewage disposal; the city operates a septic sludge tanker and sludge disposal site. All homes are fully plumbed. Wastewater from seafood processing flows directly into an outfall line. The City collects refuse twice a week. There is a public library and a local post office was established around 1919.<sup>29</sup>

The City Dock accommodates the Alaska State Ferry and is also used for general cargo. At the base of the dock are the Isanotski Grocery Store and Tribal Warehouse. Farther north is a recently constructed small boat harbor. Next to the small boat harbor is the Bering Pacific

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<sup>26</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

<sup>27</sup> Airfare was calculated using lowest fare from [www.orbitz.com](http://www.orbitz.com). (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

<sup>28</sup> The Stadum Group. (1999). *Overall Economic Development Plan*. Retrieved July 24, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/FalsePass-EDP-1999.pdf>.

<sup>29</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).

Seafoods plant (see *Processing Plants* section below). To the north of the processing plant is a gear (crab pot) storage area.<sup>30</sup>

### *Medical Services*

Local healthcare is provided by the King Cove Medical Clinic, which is operated by the Eastern Aleutian Tribes Inc. Public safety is provided by city police and Village Public Safety Officers associated with the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. Because of its isolated location, False Pass is part of the Southern Emergency Medical Services Region. Emergency Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers and health aides. The closest emergency care center is located in Unalaska. The closest major hospital is located in Anchorage.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>31</sup>

False Pass is within the Aleutians East School District and in 2011, two teachers instructed 12 students in levels kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade at the False Pass School.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*<sup>32,33</sup>

The residents of False Pass have long been engaged in North Pacific fisheries, beginning with Aleuts or Unangan peoples who fished and continue to fish in the waters surrounding False Pass. Scandinavians, Scots, and other northern Europeans moved into the Eastern Aleutians around the late nineteenth century. Around that time, Sand Point, King Cove, False Pass, and Nelson Lagoon were established around newly formed commercial fisheries. As mentioned earlier, the P.E. Harris & Co. from Seattle established a salmon cannery in False Pass in 1919. That event invoked the growth and diversity of the community. Alaska Natives immigrated from Akutan, Unalaska, Morzhovoi, Sanak Island, Ikaton and elsewhere, attracted to the opportunities provided by the cannery. After Alaska became a U.S. Territory, new immigrants, mostly of Scandinavian origin, began to settle in the area. They brought with them commercial fishing and fish preservation technologies, most importantly salting. The first commercial fisheries in the area were thus focused on salted cod and salmon.

Sockeye salmon caught by fish trap was supplied to the P.E. Harris cannery for many years until traps were outlawed following statehood in 1959. Salmon was also purchased from independent seiners and gillnetters. In 1962, P.E. Harris & Co. changed its name to Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. The company's regional influence grew in 1965 when it purchased the western operations of Pacific American Fisheries, which included canneries in King Cove and Port Moller.

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<sup>30</sup> City of False Pass. (n.d.). Community Page. Retrieved July 24, 2012 from: [http://unimak.us/city\\_false\\_pass.shtml](http://unimak.us/city_false_pass.shtml).

<sup>31</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>32</sup> Martinson, C. (n.d.). Unimak Area Website. Retrieved July 25, 2012 from: <http://unimak.us/contact.shtml>.

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 30.

In 1981, the Peter Pan cannery burned, putting an end to salmon processing in False Pass. Following the fire, local salmon fishermen delivered catch to the processing plant in King Cove. Facilities that survived the fire provided support for the salmon fleet until Peter Pan Seafoods closed the property in 2004. In 2008, Bering Pacific Seafoods, LLC began processing salmon in a plant owned by its parent company, APICDA.

Commercial cod fishing began in the late nineteenth century and continued until the middle 1930s when declining cod stocks made it unprofitable to fish commercially. Cod stocks became so depressed that local fishermen could not even catch enough for subsistence purposes. By 1972, cod numbers began to increase, with the most abundant populations near Sanak Island, 15 mi from False Pass. The modern cod fishery developed in 1997, when the state took over cod management in Gulf of Alaska (GOA) waters. The state Board of Fisheries allocates a percentage of GOA cod to smaller pot or jig gear vessels, which along with reducing bycatch, allows smaller entrants more access to the fishery. Important cod fishing areas include the Ikatán-Sanak area outside of False Pass, and Shumagin Island area outside of Sandpoint.

Halibut has been an important subsistence fish in the Eastern Aleutians for thousands of years. However, a commercial halibut fishery did not develop in False Pass until after World War II, when a market for halibut finally developed. Commercial halibut fishing in the North Pacific began in 1888 off the coast of Washington state. Following its inception, the fishery expanded up the Pacific coast through British Columbia, Canada, and Southeast Alaska. Fishing effort was initially conducted by two-person dories that delivered catch to small sailing vessels, where the fish was processed and stored. During the 1920s, the commercial halibut fishery extended to Unimak Pass as schooners began to be outfitted with diesel engines and mechanical gear. The initial False Pass area halibut fishery was conducted by Washington based schooners that would transport their catch directly back to the Seattle area. Halibut stocks were becoming depressed as early as 1915 due to over-fishing. Negotiations by both the United States and Canada led to the signing of the *Halibut Convention of 1923*. However, halibut stocks remained low in years following its signing. The Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 helped to quasi-nationalize the fishery; however, derby-style fishing effort was still stressing halibut stocks. An effort to limit access to the fishery in 1982 was met with opposition until 1995 when a halibut quota share system was introduced.

Crab fisheries, like groundfish, are managed by the state within a 3 nautical mile (nmi) zone extending from the coast. Fisheries within the remainder of the 200 mi Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are federally managed. Golden king crab populate areas of high relief along the continental shelf surrounding the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. Red king crab is found in abundance within Bristol Bay, as well as along the northern Aleutian Islands region.

ADF&G manages commercial salmon fisheries in the False Pass regions, and local fishermen typically conduct fishing effort within the Northwestern, Southwestern, and Unimak districts. The Limited Entry Salmon Fishing Permit designation for the area is “Area M”. False Pass is involved in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program under APICDA, which provides mechanisms for the distribution of money from a fishing quota in the Bering Sea to community development initiatives. The CDQ program was implemented to help alleviate economic distress in rural communities in western Alaska by allocating a percentage of halibut, crab, and groundfish to six CDQ non-profit organizations representing 65 communities in the

Bering Strait and Aleutian Islands region.<sup>34</sup> Managers of CDQ organizations authorize individual fishermen and fishing vessels to harvest a certain portion of the allocated CDQ.

False Pass is located between Federal Reporting Area 610 and 518, and next to International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 3B. In addition, it is located adjacent to Western Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Districts.

### *Processing Plants*

Bering Pacific Seafoods is operated by APICDA in False Pass. APICDA's Bering Sea sablefish quota and its Bristol Bay Red King crab quota are processed at the facility, as are sockeye salmon and halibut. APICDA funded a project to extend power and water to the local dock due to the absence of a small boat harbor. It also secured money to construct a boat harbor in False Pass in 2006, which is the location of the present Bering Pacific Seafoods facility. APICDA's other infrastructure projects have included: a gear storage warehouse (owned by the False Pass Tribal Council); improvements to the airport and runway; and development of the False Pass Store, Fuel Farm, and Ship Supply.<sup>35</sup>

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

False Pass received fisheries-related revenue from several sources between 2000 and 2010 included raw fish taxes, Shared Fisheries Business Taxes, Fisheries Resource Landings Taxes, and port/dock usage fees. In 2010, the community received a total of \$75,777 in known fisheries-related revenue, mostly from raw fish taxes. This represented a decline in revenues from 2000, when \$277,609 was raised. Known fisheries-related revenue dropped to its lowest level in 2006 before recovering somewhat between 2007 and 2010. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3. It should be noted that a direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget. However, municipal revenue is provided in Table 3 as a reference point.

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2010, 6 residents, or 17.1% of the total population, held 13 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 12 residents held 25 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 54% were for salmon, compared to 40% in 2000; 15% were for groundfish, compared to 24% in 2000; 8% were for herring, compared to 29% in 200; 15% were for halibut, compared to 12% in 200; and 8% were for crab, compared to 0% in 2000. In addition, one resident held one License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permit, and two residents held two Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP). Residents held 246,444 shares of halibut quota on three accounts in 2010, compared to 309,631 shares held on three accounts in 2000. In addition, residents held 190,306 shares of sablefish quota in 2001 and

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<sup>34</sup> Fina, M. (2011). Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific. *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from [http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch\\_shares/Fina\\_CatchShare\\_411.pdf](http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association. (n.d.). *Company Website*. Retrieved September 16, 2011 from: <http://www.apicda.com/>.

70,805 shares in 2000. No residents held crab quota between 2010 and when the program began in 2005.

Residents held 7 commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 13 in 2000. Also in that year, residents held majority ownership of 13 vessels, compared to 15 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 77% were actively fished, compared to 76% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 100% of halibut and crab permits, to 86% of salmon permits, 50% of groundfish permits, and 0% of herring permits. Fisheries prosecuted by False Pass residents in 2010 included: Alaska Peninsula pot Tanner crab, statewide longline halibut, GOA miscellaneous saltwater finfish, and Alaska Peninsula purse seine, drift gillnet, and set gillnet salmon.<sup>36</sup> Landings made in False Pass between 2000 and 2010 are considered confidential; however, 31 vessels made landings in the community, compared to 8 in 2000. No landings were made in 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. In 2010, False Pass ranked 46<sup>th</sup> out of 67 communities that received landings that year and 45<sup>th</sup> overall in terms of total ex-vessel revenue earned.

Landings by False Pass residents in were considered confidential in 2010, with the exception of salmon landings. In that year, residents landed 992,925 lb of salmon valued at \$523,854 ex-vessel; compared to 1.11 million pounds valued at \$507,312 ex-vessel in 2000; a decline of \$0.10 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation<sup>37</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. In addition, residents landed 986,694 lb of Pacific cod valued at \$234,049 in 2004. Further information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

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<sup>36</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>37</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 False Pass: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$225,354	\$208,419	\$200,000	\$160,000	\$85,000	\$167,000	\$6,380	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$35,832
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$38,827	\$95,546	\$68,371	\$13,866	\$13,195	\$8,725	\$9,500	\$10,883	\$8,407	\$10,705	\$11,828
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$13	\$33	\$369	\$1,328	\$910	\$2,244	\$1,566	\$2,317
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	\$13,428	\$25,270	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$9,100	\$6,300	\$12,710	\$5,920	\$17,800	\$18,500	\$25,800
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>\$277,609</i>	<i>\$329,235</i>	<i>\$308,371</i>	<i>\$203,866</i>	<i>\$128,208</i>	<i>\$182,394</i>	<i>\$29,918</i>	<i>\$23,713</i>	<i>\$38,451</i>	<i>\$40,771</i>	<i>\$75,777</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>\$572,853</i>	<i>\$626,668</i>	<i>\$579,441</i>	<i>\$1.18 M</i>	<i>\$1.17 M</i>	<i>\$624,844</i>	<i>\$471,218</i>	<i>\$476,253</i>	<i>\$974,058</i>	<i>\$547,977</i>	<i>\$464,111</i>

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).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	2	1	0	0	5	2	2	2	1	1
	Fished permits	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1
	% of permits fished	n/a	50%	100%	n/a	n/a	40%	n/a	50%	50%	0%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	2	2	1	1
Other shellfish (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
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	67%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	5	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	60%	67%	0%	0%	0%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Fished permits	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	6	11	12	9	9	10	5	2	3	3	2
	Fished permits	4	7	11	3	4	4	2	2	3	2	1
	% of permits fished	67%	64%	92%	33%	44%	40%	40%	100%	100%	67%	50%
	Total permit holders	4	7	8	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	2
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	10	9	10	10	10	8	8	6	6	6	7
	Fished permits	9	7	8	7	8	7	6	4	5	5	6
	% of permits fished	90%	78%	80%	70%	80%	88%	75%	67%	83%	83%	86%
	Total permit holders	10	9	10	9	8	7	7	5	6	6	6
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>77%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>77%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>

<sup>1</sup>National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on Limited Liability Permits, 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 False Pass: 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 False Pass <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Lb Landed In False Pass <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In False Pass <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	13	2	0	15	13	8	--	--
2001	12	2	0	14	12	25	--	--
2002	15	2	0	16	10	33	--	--
2003	5	0	0	12	9	0	0	\$0
2004	12	1	0	12	10	2	--	--
2005	5	0	0	11	9	0	0	\$0
2006	6	0	0	12	9	0	0	\$0
2007	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	\$0
2008	8	0	1	13	14	0	0	\$0
2009	9	1	1	13	15	9	--	--
2010	7	1	1	13	17	31	--	--

Cells showing "--" indicate that the data are considered confidential.

<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.]

<sup>5</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of False Pass: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (lb)</b>
2000	3	309,631	91,813
2001	3	246,170	77,757
2002	2	134,856	42,852
2003	3	206,887	65,383
2004	3	206,887	59,542
2005	3	206,887	50,137
2006	4	335,698	68,521
2007	3	206,887	35,191
2008	3	206,887	41,603
2009	3	206,887	41,603
2010	3	246,444	45,011

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 AFSC, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of False Pass: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Sablefish Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Sablefish IFQ Allotment (lb)</b>
2000	1	70,805	6,296
2001	1	190,306	18,628
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	1	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. 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 AFSC, 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 False Pass: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Crab Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Crab IFQ Allotment (lb)</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

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. 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 AFSC, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in False Pass: 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	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
	<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	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	--	\$0	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--

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 lb 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 False Pass 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	--	812,342	801,996	--	986,694	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	1,114,426	1,067,956	675,722	558,684	774,511	1,351,552	747,157	1,281,952	2,945,079	2,313,150	992,925
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,114,426</i>	<i>1,880,298</i>	<i>1,477,718</i>	<i>558,684</i>	<i>1,761,205</i>	<i>1,351,552</i>	<i>747,157</i>	<i>1,281,952</i>	<i>2,945,079</i>	<i>2,313,150</i>	<i>992,925</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	--	\$203,211	\$172,196	--	\$234,049	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$507,312	\$218,192	\$251,928	\$255,261	\$384,429	\$672,596	\$303,109	\$391,827	\$1,050,735	\$744,340	\$523,854
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$507,312</i>	<i>\$421,403</i>	<i>\$424,124</i>	<i>\$255,261</i>	<i>\$618,478</i>	<i>\$672,596</i>	<i>\$303,109</i>	<i>\$391,827</i>	<i>\$1,050,735</i>	<i>\$744,340</i>	<i>\$523,854</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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

### *Recreational Fishing*

Early in the 2000-2010 period, one sport fish guide business was reported to be active in False Pass. However, beginning in 2002, no active sport fish guide businesses were registered in the community. No sportfishing licenses were sold locally between 2000 and 2010. The number of sportfishing licenses purchased by False Pass residents, irrespective of the location of the point of sale, declined from 13 in 2000 to 1 in 2010. The minimal recreational fishing activity reported in False Pass may be due in part to the remoteness of the community and the infrequency of transportation from larger population centers. Additionally, the community does not have the facilities to support a significant tourism industry.

False Pass is located within the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands Recreational Harvest Survey Area which includes all Alaskan waters, including drainages, between Cape Douglas and the community of Naknek. Although there is no sportfishing in False Pass itself, there is data showing the presence of sportfishing in this region. In 2010, there were a total of 5,297 saltwater and 33,635 freshwater angler days fished in the region, compared to 10,534 and 44,976 in 2000, respectively. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 38.4% of saltwater and 58.4% of freshwater angler days fished in the region, compared to 15.8% and 39.5% in 2000, respectively. Further, information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Many residents of False Pass supplement their incomes and diet with subsistence resources. Unimak Island host a diverse range of terrestrial and aquatic fauna (*see Natural Resources*) available for subsistence use. Local subsistence flora includes cow parsnip, purple orchid, wild rye grass, and monks hood.<sup>38</sup> According to data reported by (ADF&G), there has been considerable subsistence harvest of chum, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon species. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 228 salmon, compared to 1,437 in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2003 at 2,582 fish. Reported salmon harvests varied greatly between 2000 and 2008; however, 2007 and 2008 marked years of significant decline in harvests compared to previous years. Between 2003 and 2010, residents of False Pass also relied on Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued by NMFS. In 2010, one SHARC was issued and fished, a decline compared to 13 issued and 9 fished in 2003. In that year, an estimated 200 lb of halibut were harvested, compared to 1,752 in 2003. Estimated halibut harvests peaked in 2004 at 2,337 lb harvested on 10 SHARC. In terms of subsistence marine mammal harvests, an estimate of 21 total harbor seals were harvested between 2000 and 2005, with an average of 3.5 harbor seals harvested each year.

According to ADF&G *Community Subsistence Information System* data,<sup>39</sup> residents of False Pass have historically harvested or used butter clams, chitons, cockles, Dungeness crab, hair crab, king crab, limpets, mussels, Pacific littleneck clams, razor clams, scallops, sea urchin, shrimp, snails, softshell clams, Tanner crab, fur seal, gray whale, Steller sea lion, burbot, capelin, Dolly Varden, flounder, greenling, herring, herring spawn on kelp, Pacific cod, Pacific tom cod,

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<sup>38</sup> Martinson, C. (n.d.). Unimak Area Website. Retrieved July 25, 2012 from: <http://unimak.us/contact.shtml>.

<sup>39</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).

rainbow trout, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, sole, steelhead trout, and suckers. Further information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Figures 12 through 15.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, False Pass 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 False Pass <sup>2</sup>
2000	1	0	13	0
2001	1	1	13	0
2002	0	0	8	0
2003	0	0	6	0
2004	0	0	8	0
2005	0	0	5	0
2006	0	0	8	0
2007	0	0	5	0
2008	0	0	3	0
2009	0	0	1	0
2010	0	0	1	0

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	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

<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).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, False Pass: 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, False Pass: 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>	Lb of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lb of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	6	5	6	104	605	32	690	n/a	n/a
2001	4	3	11	111	172	125	248	n/a	n/a
2002	14	10	32	78	269	41	662	n/a	n/a
2003	18	9	6	310	588	236	1,472	n/a	n/a
2004	8	6	5	32	424	39	445	n/a	n/a
2005	7	4	37	200	268	317	1,054	n/a	n/a
2006	5	3	3	80	117	100	150	n/a	n/a
2007	3	2	n/a	8	90	32	74	n/a	n/a
2008	3	3	6	50	55	64	53	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, False Pass: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lb Harvested
2003	13	9	1,753
2004	13	10	2,337
2005	10	8	1,495
2006	11	12	963
2007	8	5	175
2008	3	n/a	n/a
2009	3	n/a	n/a
2010	1	1	200

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, False Pass: 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	3	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	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.