Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries –Alaska

by J. A. Sepez, B. D. Tilt, C. L. Package, H. M. Lazrus, and I. Vaccaro



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ABSTRACT

This document profiles 136 fishing communities in Alaska with basic information on social and economic characteristics. Various federal statutes, including the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act, among others, require agencies to examine the social and economic impacts of policies and regulations. These profiles can serve as a consolidated source of baseline information for assessing community impacts in Alaska.

The profiles are given in a narrative format that includes three sections: *People and Place, Infrastructure*, and *Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries*. *People and Place* includes information on location, demographics (including age and gender structure of the population, racial and ethnic make up), education, housing, and local history. *Community Infrastructure* covers current economic activity, governance (including city classification, taxation, Native organizations, and proximity to fisheries management and immigration offices) and facilities (transportation options and connectivity, water, waste, electricity, schools, police, and public accommodations). *Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries* details community activities in commercial fishing (processing, permit holdings, and aid receipts), recreational fishing, and subsistence fishing. To define communities, we relied on Census place-level geographies where possible, grouping communities only when constrained by fisheries data, yielding 128 individual profiles. Regional characteristics and issues are briefly described in regional introductions.

The communities were selected by a process which assessed involvement in commercial fisheries using quantitative data from the year 2000, in order to coordinate with 2000 Census data. The quantitative indicators looked at communities that have commercial fisheries landings (indicators: landings, number of processors, number of vessels delivering to a community), communities that are the registered homeports of vessels participating in the fisheries, and communities that are home to documented participants in the fisheries (indicators: crew license holders, state and federal permit holders, and vessel owners). Where appropriate, the indicators were assessed as a ratio to the community's population. Selection of a community was triggered by its surpassing a certain threshold in any one of the indicator categories, or in an aggregated category made up of the individual indicators.

The Alaska communities selected and profiled in this document are: Adak, Akhiok, Akiachak, Akutan, Aleknagik, Alitak Bay, Anchor Point, Anchorage/Chugiak/Eagle River/Girdwood, Angoon, Atka, Bethel, Chefornak, Chignik (Bay), Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Clam Gulch, Clark's Point, Cordova, Craig, Dillingham, Edna Bay, Eek, Egegik, Ekuk, Ekwok, Elfin Cove, Elim, Emmonak, Excursion Inlet, Fairbanks, False Pass, Fritz Creek, Galena, Goodnews Bay, Gustavus, Haines, Halibut Cove, Hobart Bay, Homer, Hoonah, Hooper Bay, Hydaburg, Igiugig, Iliamna, Ivanof Bay, Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay, Kake, Karluk, Kasilof, Kenai, Ketchikan/Ward Cove, King Cove, King Salmon, Kipnuk, Klawock, Kodiak, Kokhanok, Koliganek, Kongiganak, Kotlik, Kwillingok, Larsen Bay, Levelock, Manokotak, Marshall, Mekoryuk, Metlakatla, Meyers Chuck, Naknek, Napakiak, Nelson Lagoon, New Stuyahok, Newhalen, Newtok, Nightmute, Nikiski, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Nome, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Palmer, Pedro Bay, Pelican, Perryville, Petersburg, Pilot Point, Pilot Station, Platinum, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Port Alsworth, Port Graham, Port Heiden, Port Lions, Port Moller, Port Protection, Portage Creek, Prudhoe Bay, Quinhagak, Saint George, Saint Mary's, Saint Paul, Sand Point, Scammon Bay, Seldovia, Seward, Shaktoolik, Sitka, Skwentna, Soldotna, South Naknek, Sterling, Tenakee Springs, Thorne Bay, Togiak, Toksook Bay, Tuntutuliak, Tununak, Twin Hills, Ugashik, Unalakleet, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, Valdez, Wasilla, Whale Pass, Whittier, Willow, Wrangell, and Yakutat.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document profiles 136 Alaska communities significantly involved in commercial fisheries in Alaska, including state waters, and federal waters in the Bering Sea, the Aleutian Islands, and the Gulf of Alaska. For the purposes of this project, these areas are collectively referred to as the North Pacific. This volume will be followed by a document (in preparation) that profiles additional communities that are involved in North Pacific fisheries and are located in Washington, Oregon, California and other states.

Fishing Communities in Law and Policy

A variety of federal laws make clear the imperative for the National Marine Fisheries Service to consider the human communities that are involved in fisheries.

National Standard Eight of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) states:

Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

In addition, the National Environmental Policy Act requires that agencies assess the impacts of major federal actions on the environment, including the human environment. Typically, an Environmental Impact Statement will include a description of the social environment, and an assessment of the impacts of alternative policy choices on that environment.

Other laws and policies mandating attention to impacts on human communities include Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice, which directs agencies to assess impacts that may disproportionately affect low income and minority populations, Executive Order 12866 on Regulatory Planning and Review, which requires agencies to assess the costs and benefits of proposed regulations and alternatives, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), which requires agencies to assess impacts of proposed policies on regulated small entities, meaning small businesses, organizations, and governmental jurisdictions as defined in the RFA and the Small Business Act.¹

http://www.eeoc.gov/policy/regflexibilityact.html.

Commission Regulatory Flexibility Act Procedures posted at

¹ "'Small businesses' are defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. . 632, and in the SBA's regulations at 13 C.F.R. . 121.201 (2002). 5 U.S.C. . 601(3). 'Small organizations' are any not-for-profit enterprises that are independently owned and operated and not dominant in their fields (for example, private hospitals and educational institutions). 5 U.S.C. . 601(4). 'Small governmental jurisdictions' are governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with a population of less than 50,000. The size standard used by the Small Business Administration to define small businesses varies by industry; however, the SBA uses the "fewer than 500 employees" cut off when making an across-the-board classification.' Quoted from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity

In order to facilitate implementation of these laws, and improve available information on affected communities, the National Marine Fisheries Service is currently engaged in a nation-wide effort to profile fishing communities. Analysis of social impacts often uses a geographic scale larger than the community, such as county or region, to analyze the data because that is the geographic level at which much of the data is available, and because the resources are not available to conduct an analysis with finer geographical resolution. Detailed analysis at the community level usually focuses on those communities which are most likely to experience the most significant impacts -- an approach that is entirely appropriate given the limited time allotted to most impact assessments. Thus, there are dozens of communities which may be impacted by policy matters that cannot be analyzed on an individual basis. Because the North Pacific already has regional economic profiles,² and detailed community-level profiles of some places most heavily involved in federal fisheries,³ the profiles given here may be particularly useful in providing basic information on some of the fishing communities not included in these other reports.

Fishing Community Profiles

The profiles of Alaskan fishing communities in this document are part of this national endeavor, and form the first phase of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center's efforts. A second phase, in which communities outside of Alaska involved in North Pacific fisheries, will be undertaken in 2004-5 as described in Section 1.2. Selected information from these profiles will be entered into the national database, which will be updated on a regular basis.

The fisheries considered in these profiles include both state and federal fisheries in the commercial, recreational and subsistence sectors. From the perspective of a community dependent on or engaged in fishing, whether a particular fishery is under state or federal jurisdiction is of less importance to the health and resilience of the community than the strength and sustainability of the fishery itself. Furthermore, it can sometimes be challenging to identify from available databases whether a documented fish delivery was taken under a state or federal fishery, particularly where there are parallel seasons for the same species and gear types, and much of the available information concerning involvement in fisheries is not fishery-specific. Finally, this combined state and federal approach is the recommended method for the national profiling project, so the Alaska Fisheries Science Center profiles will be compliant with the larger effort.

The communities profiled in the document were selected by a quantitative assessment method described in detail below. Due to practicalities, this method was based entirely on commercial fisheries data. However, recognizing that in the life of a

² "Regional Profiles in the North Pacific Groundfish Fisheries" prepared for the National Marine Fisheries Service and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council by Northern Economics, Inc. and EDAW, Inc. posted at http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/misc_pub/NorthernEconomics/RegionalProfile.pdf

³ Community-level profiles are included in the Social Impact Assessment sections of various NMFS Environmental Impact Statements, e.g., Alaska Groundfish Fisheries Revised DRAFT Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, September 2003 posted at http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/seis/intro.htm.

community, recreational and subsistence fishing may be of great importance socially, culturally, and economically, these community profiles include information on recreational and subsistence fishing activities as part of the narrative. In future efforts, indicators of recreational and subsistence fisheries will be quantified and included in the selection process, as well as maintained in the narrative.

Faces of the Fisheries

Approximately ten years ago, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council published *Faces of the Fisheries*, a document which profiled communities in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon involved in commercial fisheries in the North Pacific. The present document may be considered a partial update of *Faces of the Fisheries*. As with that document, our purpose was to focus on communities involved with commercial fisheries. Because the selection and analysis of communities relies on population data from the U.S. Census, it is proposed that the narrative portion of this document be updated again when new population and demographic information becomes available following the 2010 Census. Fisheries information, which is available annually and will be updated annually, is being maintained in a separate database which is in preparation.

1.2 Related Projects

Many communities involved in fisheries in the North Pacific are not located in Alaska. In 2004, the AFSC and the NWFSC will undertake a joint project to profile communities in Washington, Oregon, California and other states that are involved in commercial fisheries. In addition to descriptions of the communities, the profiles will include descriptions of local involvement in both North Pacific and West Coast fisheries.

In addition, the Alaska Fisheries Science Center is involved in creating more indepth profiles of significant fishing communities, based on rapid assessment procedures and ethnographic fieldwork in a limited number of communities.

Other Regional Offices and Science Centers are also in the process of profiling communities involved in commercial fisheries. Eventually, NMFS will create a national database of fishing community information that will be updated on a regular basis.

The profiling of communities involved in fishing is related to, but is not necessarily the same as, the designation of Fishing Communities according to the definitions of the MSFCMA. The process for designating MSFCMA Fishing Communities is at present being discussed by NMFS social science staff. It will likely bear similarities to the process used in this project to decide which communities to profile, but it will also have significant differences. The results of the MSFCMA Fishing Communities designation process may have an effect on which communities are selected for profiling when this document is updated.

Finally, there are a number of projects that have been undertaken by Councils, Commissions, and other fisheries management and information groups which involve narrative profiling of fishing communities. These include the just-released *West Coast Marine Fishing Communities* by Jennifer Langdon-Pollock of the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (funded by NMFS and the Pacific Fisheries Management Council), the 2001 *New England's Fishing Communities* by Madeleine Hall-Arber et al.

at the MIT Sea Grant Program, funded by the Marine Fisheries Initiative (MARFIN) of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the 2004 *Mid-Atlantic Fishing Communities* by Bonnie McCay et al..

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2.0 METHODS

The task of preparing a document about the Alaskan communities involved in North Pacific fisheries, an area of vast scale and diversity, was a daunting one, and one whose complexity is reflected in the research methods we used. We were fortunate in that the fisheries of the North Pacific, large and lucrative as they are, have a wealth of information about them. Our task was to compile these disparate sources of information in order to produce a document that could serve as a baseline of data for policy analysts and decision-makers, and a starting point for social scientists conducting more complex analytical research. This section explains exactly what we did, how we did it, and what data sources we used. In many cases, online data sources accessible to any researcher were used, and these are cited in this section in the footnotes. In other cases, specific data requests were made to agencies in order to obtain the necessary information. This section

also discusses some of the methodological challenges our team encountered during the course of the project, and how we resolved them.

2.1 Selection of Communities for Profiling

There are hundreds of communities in Alaska involved in commercial fishing worthy of being profiled. We decided to use quantitative selection criteria in order to reduce the number of communities to be profiled to a manageable list consisting of those with the most involvement in commercial fisheries. We chose a wide array of quantitative indicators that measure a variety of types of involvement in fisheries, and selected those communities which rose above the designated threshold in any one of the indicators.

A MSFCMA Fishing Community is a place-based community that is "...substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew and United States fish processors..." While this definition includes commercial, recreational, and subsistence fishing, data on recreational and subsistence fishing were not available early enough in the selection process to be incorporated. The profiled communities were selected on the basis of their involvement with commercial fishing. Information on recreational and subsistence fisheries was added to the community narratives and will be accounted for in the selection of communities for Volume II, and for updates to this document.

The selection of Alaska communities to be profiled used eight different types of quantitative indicators about involvement in commercial fisheries (detailed below in Section 2.2). The indicators showed communities that have commercial fisheries landings (landings, number of processors, number of vessels delivering to a community), communities that are the registered homeports of vessels participating in the fisheries, and communities that are home to documented participants in the fisheries (crew license holders, state and federal permit holders, and vessel owners). Data from 2000 were used because they could be matched with Census 2000 population and demographics data.

The data sets used were those which were available to us and appeared to be informative about some aspect of community involvement in commercial fisheries. The thresholds were set at a level which would reasonably include communities that had a significant level of involvement in commercial fisheries. Many of the indicators were calculated as a ratio to the total population of the community as stated by the 2000 U.S. Census, with .15 per capita⁴ set as the threshold for profiling.⁵ Means for indicators

⁴ In some cases, this .15 threshold is a percent. In other cases (e.g., where the numerator is vessels and the denominator is population) the threshold is not properly a percent but rather a ratio or a per capita value.

⁵ We used SF 1 population counts of all persons. These counts sometimes differ from SF 3 population estimates, which come from the "population and housing long-form" collected by the US Bureau of the Census from a 1 in 6 sample and weighted to represent the total population.

(other than the aggregate indicator) varied between 0 and .13,⁶ so in every case the .15 threshold was selecting for above average communities. A community which met or exceeded the threshold for any single indicator was selected.

The selection procedure did not account for differences between dependence on and engagement in fishing, but future projects will. This was in part because NMFS guidance is still being revised on the meaning and application of these terms as contained in the MSFCMA, and in part because the fishery-specific information necessary for evaluating engagement separately had not been collected with the original dataset. Our expectation is that the procedure captured most Alaska communities that would qualify as engaged or dependent on the basis of commercial fisheries.

Census Place-Level Communities

An important aspect of this project is that it compiles data at the community level. However, it is not always clear what counts as a community, and what a community's boundaries are. For the purposes of generating a list of communities from which to select, we generally considered as communities those localities listed as such in the various other databases we used. For the purposes of profiling, we generally treated as a community any location that the U.S. Census 2000 treats as a "place," – either an incorporated community or a "census designated place" for unincorporated areas that are nonetheless recognized as place-level communities by the Census. Exceptions are noted below.

Of course, much of the data in the databases on which we relied is taken from forms filled out by persons who are not concerned with issues of place or community. Thus, every database includes both a creative array of spellings of community names, which needed to be standardized in order to correctly count the data by community, and a variety of communities which are not recognized as such by the Census. For spelling issues, the USGS Geographical Names Information System was the final arbiter for disagreements. Zip code information, where available in the data, was particularly helpful in determining whether two communities had similar names, or one community had multiple spellings. For the permit data, spelling corrections were carried out by AKFIN. For all other data, spelling adjustments were carried out by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center.

Communities listed in the fisheries information databases which were not considered as "places" by the Census -- and therefore did not have data for a place-level population -- were generally not included in the selection procedure. Some of these "communities," such as "Bristol Bay," arise in the data because a person recorded something other than a recognized community as their residence, or in the case of "Bristol Bay," listed it as the homeport of their vessel. In other cases, the community or

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⁶ Standard deviations varied from 1 to 22, with the standard deviation being higher than the mean in every case. Since the numbers used were full counts rather than the product of sampling procedures, the higher-than-the-mean standard deviations simply indicate a large amount of variation between communities.

⁷ "Place" refers to one of the geographies used by the US Census Bureau, which include geographies generally larger than place, such as state and county, and geographies generally smaller than place, such as tract and block group.

sub-community has been subsumed by a larger "place" in the U.S. Census. Where this latter situation was detected prior to the selection procedures, fisheries data for sub-communities were combined with fisheries data for the Census place-level community for the purpose of selection. More detailed information on these particular communities and situations is included in Appendix B.

2.2 Indicators and Selection Thresholds

The following procedures were used for each of the indicators to generate the list of communities. Together, these indicators produced data for 396 communities in Alaska, of which 249 had Census populations. Descriptive statistics for the indicators (i.e. ranges, means and standard deviations) showed a great deal of variation between communities, as illustrated in Table 2.1.1. Exceeding the threshold for any single indicator, including the aggregate indicator, was sufficient to trigger selection as a community to be profiled.

- 1. Landings, Processors, and Number of Vessels Delivering.
- A) Tons of Landings. We collected landings data for all species combined delivered to shore-based processors in the community, based on state fish tickets. Landings were indicated in tons, except for communities with fewer than four processors where the landings data is confidential. For these communities, a -1 in the data we received indicated that there was some amount of landings, but the specific amount is confidential, while a 0 indicated that there were actually no landings recorded.
- B) *Number of Processors*. We collected data on the number of shoreside processors in the community that filed fish tickets with the state in 2000.

Table 2.2 Descriptive Statistics for Indicators Across 396 Alaskan Communities

Indicator **Standard Deviation** Range Mean 1A. Tons of landings Descriptive statistics not valid because landings data for communities below the state confidentiality threshold of 4 processors was not collected. These communities were marked with a -1 to differentiate them from communities with 0 landings. 1B. Number of Processors 0-13 0.46 1.71 1C. Number of Vessels Delivering 0-946 33 128 0-1.47 .10 .19 2. % Vessels Homeported 3. % Vessel Owner Residences 0-1.69 .08 .16 4. % Crew Licenses 0 - .56.00 .11 5A. % Registered State Permits 0-1.80 .13 .22 5B. % Fished State Permits 0 - .97.07 .13 0-.23 .02 6. % State Setnet Permits .04 7. % Federal Vessel Permits 0 - .13.00. .01 0-6.38 .50 8. % Aggregated Indicators .76

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C). *Number of Vessels Delivering*. We collected data on the number of unique vessels that delivered to processors in the community, based on state fish ticket data.

In 2000 in Alaska, the three data sets, 1A, 1B, and 1C, apply to a co-extensive set of communities (i.e. each community which has landings also has a processor as well as some number of fishing vessels delivering, and no community had activity in just one or two of these indicators without the others), allowing the three to be treated as a single complex. We did not detect any communities with processors that did not also have landings, although it is possible that some fish were landed in one community, and then processed in another. Future assessments may include a separate indicator for processing based on data other than shoreside processor fish tickets. Communities with any activity in this complex of indicators were selected for profiling.

- 2. *Vessel Homeport Data*. We summed the number of vessels homeported in each community in 2000. This number was then divided by the community's population in 2000. Communities above the threshold ratio of .15 (i.e. greater than or equal to .15 vessels homeported per capita) were selected for profiling.¹⁰
- 3. Vessel Owner Residence Data. We summed the number of vessels registered to an owner residing in each community in 2000. The number of vessels with owners in each community was divided by the community's population in 2000. Communities above the threshold (i.e. greater than or equal to .15 vessels owned per capita) were selected for profiling.
- 4. Crew License Data. We summed crew licenses issued in 2000 for each community, according to ADF&G crew license records. The number of crew licenses in a community was divided by its population in 2000, according to the U.S. Census. Communities above the threshold of .15 (i.e. 15% of the population held a crew license) were selected for profiling.
 - 5. State Fishing Permit Data.

A) AKFIN provided us with a custom report summing by community the number of registered state-issued gear operator (i.e. commercial fishing) permits in 2000. ¹¹ The number of registered permits in each community was divided by its population in 2000 to obtain ratio of permits to population. Communities above the threshold of .15 (i.e.

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⁹ In some regions of the United States, landings may occur in communities which have no processing plants. The fish are then trucked to another community where they are processed. Thus, the list of communities with some activity in 1A might not be the same as the communities showing activity in indicator 1B. In theory, there should not be any communities which indicate landings, but do not have any vessels delivering those landings. However, due to the normal error found in an extremely large database, it could be theoretically possible to find such a situation in the data.

¹⁰ It should be noted that the designation of a home port is not necessarily linked to location or usage patterns of the vessel. It is simply any location designated by the owner at vessel registration. Future selection processes will not involve this indicator.

¹¹ Because unique gear operator permit numbers were used, the number of permits does not necessarily equal the number of permit holders.

greater than or equal to .15 registered state-issued fishing permits per capita) were selected for profiling.

- B) The report also summed by community the number of state-issued fishing permits that were actually fished in 2000, based on cross-referencing with fish ticket records of landings. The number of fished permits in each community was divided by its population to obtain a ratio of fished permits to population. Communities above the threshold of .15 (i.e. greater than or equal to .15 fished permits per capita) were selected for profiling.
- 6. State Setnet Permit Data. The AKFIN report also summed by community the number of state-issued setnet fishing permits in 2000. This data was treated separately from the gear operator permit data because it was provided that way by AKFIN, and because unlike other fisheries, setnet operations do not necessarily require a vessel. The number of setnet permits in each community was divided by its population in 2000 to obtain a ratio of permits to population. Communities above the threshold of .15 (i.e. greater than or equal to .15 setnet permits per capita) were selected for profiling. Data on active versus inactive setnet permits was not provided by AKFIN. 12
- 7. Federal Vessel Permit Data. The AKFIN report also summed the number of federal vessel permits registered to residents of the community. This number was then divided by the 2000 population to obtain the number of federal vessel permits per capita. It should be noted that no communities in Alaska had values above the .15 threshold. This does not mean that the .15 threshold is inappropriate for this indicator, but rather that concentrations of these permits are found in Washington and Oregon. The same procedure applied to Washington and Oregon community data does produce communities that rise above the threshold. This reflects the structure of these federal fisheries, compared to the state-permitted fisheries.
- 8. *Aggregated Indicators*. Aggregate indicators can help to select communities that are close to the threshold in a number of indicators, but never rise above the mark in any particular indicator. We created a formula which aggregated the six indicators that had applied the .15 threshold (numbers two through seven) as follows:

(Vessel Homeport Data [2] + Vessel Owner Residence Data [3] + Crew License Data [4] + State Fishing Permit Data [5A+5B] + State Setnet Permit Data [6] + Federal Vessel Permit Data [7]) ÷ Census 2000 population [SF1]

The mean of the aggregated indicator values, .50, was used as the selection threshold. Two communities which did not exceed the threshold for any single indicator were added as a result of applying the aggregate indicator (Napakiak at .57 and Pilot Station at .51)

¹² Using indicators 4, 5, and 6 as selection criteria likely resulted in some individuals being counted more than once, since it is possible for an individual to be both a licensed crew member and a state permit holder. At present, it is not possible to track unique individuals across these different databases.

2.3 Selected Communities

Communities which met or exceeded the threshold in any one of the indicators were selected for profiling. Whether a community met or exceeded the threshold for one, many, or all of the indicators did not affect the amount of attention devoted to profiling it in this project. All communities, once selected by the above procedures, were given the same treatment.

The selection procedures generated a list of 120 communities. By the time the final data was received and the final selection procedure implemented, the project team had already profiled 16 communities which met an earlier version of the selection criteria, but did not meet the final selection criteria. The earlier procedure was instituted before the profiling team had access to the permit and crew data, and was based solely on landings, processing plants, vessels delivering fish, vessels homeported, and vessel owner residences. This data was divided into different fisheries (crab, groundfish, sablefish, halibut, salmon, herring, scallops, and combined-federal), and communities were selected if they had a value of five or more for any one of the indicators in any one of the fisheries. The standard of selecting communities with a value of five or higher for any indicator was applied prior to our receiving the data and is a common method used at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center for reducing data.

This original procedure was superseded by the one described above when we acquired the crew license and permit data sets, and when it became questionable whether the data allowed for reliable or meaningful divisions by the fisheries selected, and whether using a threshold based on a data value, rather than a ratio to population, was a valid method for ascertaining which communities had the most significant involvement in commercial fisheries. With a threshold set by an absolute number (a direct count from the data), rather than by a relative number (a ratio derived as indicator/population), it is easier for large communities, such as Fairbanks, Palmer, and Wasilla, to qualify because of their comparatively large population bases. The final selection procedure, based on per capita values, does not contain this bias.¹³ Because the profiles for these communities were already written, they have been included in this document, for a total of 136 communities. All selected communities, along with a description of which selection criteria they met, are listed in Table 2.3.

¹³ This "bias" in favor of large communities may not be a bias at all when specifically measuring engagement. It would depend on the specific fishery. However, the consensus on the meaning and measure of engagement was reached after this project was essentially completed.

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Table 2.3 Communites and Selection Criteria

| COMMUNITY | INDICATOR 1 Landings Delivered (Yes/No) | INDICATOR 2 Processors (#) | INDICATOR 3 Vessels Delivering Landings (#) | INDICATOR 4 Vessels Home- ported (Per Capita) | INDICATOR 5 Vessel Owners Residing in Community (Per | INDICATOR 6 Crew Licenses (Per Capita) | INDICATOR 7 State-issued Gear Operator Permits (Per Capita) | INDICATOR 8 State-issued Gear Operator Permits Fished (Per Caoita) | INDICATOR 9 State-issued Setnet Permits (Per Capita) | INDICATOR 10 Federally Issued Vessel Permits (Per Capita) | INDICATOR 11 Aggregate Indicators | SELECTION CRITERIA MET (#) |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Threshold for Selection | Yes | ò, | 0 x | >.15 | Capita) >.15 | >.15 | | 2.15 | >.15 | >.15 | > mean (.50) | |
| ADAK | ×e× | 2 | 12 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | m |
| АКНІОК | ou ou | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.50 | ĸ |
| AKIACHAK | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.65 | ю |
| AKUTAN | yes | - | 112 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 8 |
| ALEKNAGIK | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.52 | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 1.31 | S |
| ALITAK BAY | yes | 1 | 132 | | | | | | | | | m |
| ANCHOR POINT + | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 90.0 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.31 | 0 |
| ANCHORAGE | yes | 7 | 46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | ю |
| ANGOON | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.04 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.58 | 2 |
| ATKA | yes | - | 10 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.64 | 9 |
| AUKE BAY * | : | | ou c | | 5 | 0 | 30 | 80 | 0 | o o | 210 | c |
| CHECOBNAK | yes | • • | 667 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.04 | 2.0 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 000 | 0.13 | n - |
| CHECONOCIO | 2 % | · ~ | 136 | 1.08 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 2.82 | - თ |
| CHIGNIK LAGOON | 2 | . 0 | 0 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.74 | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 2.49 | . 9 |
| CHIGNIK LAKE | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.26 | 0.07 | 90.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | - |
| CHUGIAK ** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLAM GULCH | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 1.13 | S |
| CLARKS POINT | yes | - | 87 | 0.57 | 0.16 | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 1.93 | 6 |
| CORDOVA | yes | 80 | 711 | 0.27 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.14 | 6 |
| CRAIG | yes | 4 | 45 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.31 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.92 | οο I |
| DILLINGHAM | yes | 2 | 144 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 00:00 | 0.82 | _ |
| EAGLE RIVER ** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDNA BAY | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.16 | 0.41 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 1.29 | 9 |
| EEK | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 00:00 | 0.86 | 4 |
| EGEGIK | yes | 2 | 613 | 1.14 | 0.33 | 0.41 | 99.0 | 0.38 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 3.03 | 6 |
| EKUK | yes | - | 122 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00:00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.00 | က |
| EKWOK | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 | - |
| ELFIN COVE | yes | 2 | & | 1.47 | 1.69 | 0.56 | 1.59 | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 6.38 | o · |
| ELIM | ou | 0 , | 0 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.46 | - ‹ |
| EMMONAK | yes | | - 3 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.61 | ۰ و |
| EXCURSION INLET | yes | - (| 524 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00:0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 4 (|
| FAIRBAINS EALSE DASS | 0 6 | o c | 0 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | . |
| EBITA CREEK + | 2 2 | o c | o c | 000 | 100 | 0.01 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 00.0 | 60.0 | 0.05 | » c |
| GALENA | S | - | | 0.00 | 0:00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | , m |
| GIRDWOOD ** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOODNEWS BAY | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 00:00 | 0.95 | 4 |
| GUSTAVUS | yes | 2 | 6 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.16 | 90.0 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.49 | 4 |
| HAINES | yes | n « | 169 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 80.0 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.44 | m L |
| HALIBUT COVE | 0 6 | o c | 0 0 | 0.99 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.3 | 0.00 | 00:00 | 0.03 | 1.51 | n m |
| HOMER | S | · • | 173 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.18 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 1.05 | , n |
| HOONAH | yes | | 357 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.27 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.84 | 9 |
| HOOPER BAY * | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0 |
| HYDABURG | ou | 0 | 0 | 60.0 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 09:0 | 2 |
| IGIUGIG | ou | 0 | 0 | 99.0 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 90.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.23 | 4 |
| ILIAMNA | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.58 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 9 |
| IVANOF BAY | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.73 | m |
| JUNEAU | yes | 13 | 393 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | m L |
| KAKE |) es | _ < | 9 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.10 | <u>n</u> 6 | 900 | 0.00 | 000 | 0.37 | n = |
| KASII DE | 01 \$ | > « | 84 | 0.07 | 0.0 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 1.83 | - 01 |
| KENAI | sex | ത | 651 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.22 | . w |
| KETCHIKAN | yes | 1. | 828 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 90.0 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.38 | ю |
| KING COVE | yes | 2 | 720 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.25 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.88 | 9 |

Table 2.3 Communites and Selection Criteria

| COMMUNITY | INDICATOR 1 Landings Delivered | INDICATOR 2 | INDICATOR 3 Vessels Delivering | INDICATOR 4 Vessels Home- | INDICATOR 5 Vessel Owners Residing in | INDICATOR 6 Crew Licenses (Per | INDICATOR 7 State-issued Gear | INDICATOR 8 State-issued Gear | INDICATOR 9 State-issued | INDICATOR 10 Federally Issued Vassal Parmite | INDICATOR 11 Aggregate | SELECTION |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| Threshold for Selection | (Yes/No) | Ş | Landings (#) | Capita) | Community (Per Capita) | Capita) | (Per Capita) | Fished (Per Capita) | (Per Capita) | (Per Capita) | Indicators | |
| | | ? | ? | 2 | į | : | : | : | ? | : | | |
| KING SALMON | yes | 2 | 12 | 0.26 | 0.38 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 1.11 | 80 |
| KIPNUK | OU. | 0 | 0 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.74 | 2 |
| KLAWOCK | yes | - | 2 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.27 | ю |
| KODIAK | yes | 2 . | 720 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.88 | ٠, ١ |
| KOKHANOK | 2 8 | 0 0 | > 0 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 00.00 | 0.33 | - 6 |
| KONGIGANAK * | 2 2 | o c |) C | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.42 | J 0 |
| KOTLIK | 2 2 | » o | . 0 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.66 |) m |
| KWIGILLINGOK | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.48 | - |
| LARSEN BAY | OL | 0 | 0 | 0.33 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 1.23 | ľ |
| LEVELOCK | e | 0 | 0 | 90.0 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.11 | 60.0 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.52 | 2 |
| MANOKOTAK | OU | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 1.17 | 'n |
| MARSHALL | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.57 | 2 |
| MEKORYUK | OL. | 0 | 0 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.54 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 00:00 | 1.61 | 9 |
| METLAKATLA | yes | - | 39 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 60.0 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.28 | m |
| MEYERS CHUCK | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.48 | 0.29 | 0.24 | 1.33 | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 3.10 | 9 |
| NAKNEK | yes | 6 | 946 | 0.48 | 0.10 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 1.35 | œ |
| NAPAKIAK | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.06 | 90.0 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.57 | |
| NELSON LAGOON | ٥ | 0 (| 0 0 | 0.55 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 2.05 | ۰ ، |
| NEW STUYAHOK | 0 | 0 (| o (| 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.52 | v (|
| NEWHALEN . | 0 | 0 (| 0 (| 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0 (|
| NEW IOR . | 2 8 | 0 0 | o c | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.44 | O 4 |
| NIGHT MOTE | 2 2 | 0 0 | > c | 5.0 | 2 00 | 200 | 20.0 | 100 | 0.00 | 0000 | 2000 | r c |
| NIKOI AEVSK + | 2 1 | o (| o c | 00.0 | 50.0 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.0 | - 000 | 80.0 | 0.07 | o c |
| NINICHIK | | - | - 6 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.0 | 0.51 | 0 4 |
| NOME | yes | . 2 | 17 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | m |
| OLD HARBOR | oc. | 0 | 0 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 1.11 | 9 |
| OUZINKIE | o. | 0 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.80 | e |
| PALMER + | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0 |
| PEDRO BAY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 90.0 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.64 | m |
| PELICAN | yes | - | 125 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.15 | 0.59 | 0.33 | 0.01 | 90:0 | 1.85 | o ' |
| PERRYVILLE | 02 | 0 6 | 0 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.85 | 4 σ |
| PILOT POINT | 200 | n C | 9 0 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.20 | 0.11 | 90:0 | 0.00 | 0.89 | n m |
| PILOT STATION | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.51 | - |
| PLATINUM | ou | 0 | 0 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.37 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 1.32 | 9 |
| POINT BAKER | ou. | 0 | 0 | 0.80 | 1.11 | 0.51 | 1.80 | 0.97 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 5.23 | 9 |
| PORT ALEXANDER | o | 0 (| 0 0 | 0.57 | 0.46 | 0.33 | 0.91 | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 2.93 | ω n |
| PORT CRAUMA | 2 2 | 0 0 | · c | 6.3 | 900 | 20:0 | t of | 20.0 | 00:0 | 6.00 | 030 | n c |
| PORT HEIDEN | 2 2 | o c | » o | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 00:0 | 16.0 |) in |
| PORT LIONS | . 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.74 | 4 |
| PORT MOLLER | yes | - | 215 | | | | | | | | | ю |
| PORT PROTECTION | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.29 | - |
| PORTAGE CREEK | ОП | 0 | 0 | 0.28 | 90.0 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.53 | 2 |
| PRUDHOE BAY | 0 | 0 (| 0 (| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | |
| QUINHAGAK | 2 | 0 (| o 0 | <u>.</u> | 01.0 | 0.10 | 0.63 | 300 | 21.0 | 00.0 | 6.69 | t o |
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| SEWARD | yes | ĸ | 407 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 90.0 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.29 | ю |
| SHAKTOOLIK | OL. | 0 | 0 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.73 | м |

Table 2.3 Communites and Selection Criteria

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2.4 Profile Structure and Sources

Each community profile contains three sections: *People and Place, Infrastructure*, and *Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries*. *People and Place* describes the location, history, and basic demographic structure of the community. *Infrastructure* offers a picture of the current economic situation, the structure of governance, and the facilities of the community. Finally, *Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries* details the nature and level of community involvement in commercial, sport, and subsistence fishing. Below, we outline how we compiled and used the data for each of these sections. We also discuss some of the methodological challenges we encountered along the way, and how we sought to resolve them.

People and Place. It was our intention to situate each community in time and space by providing information not only on the current condition of the community but also on its historical development. Each community is first described in terms of geographic location and demographics, followed by a brief account of local history. We used data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census¹⁴ and the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED),¹⁵ as well as scholarly and popular works, to provide a rounded picture of each community.

The depth of information available at the community level was highly variable from place to place. A wealth of information is available, for example, about urban centers such as Anchorage and Juneau, while information about smaller and more remote communities is less readily available. This is reflected in the level of detail with which we were able to portray the history and development of each community.

Infrastructure. The infrastructure section is an overview of the economic, governmental, and physical infrastructures that support the community. The description of the current economy is useful for understanding where fishing stands in relation to other economic opportunities in a community, and predicting how a community might be affected when faced with a change in fishing patterns. Physical infrastructure -- as the foundation of a logistical basis for supporting both economic and social activities -- is also indicative of how a community may respond to change. Governance structures can vary tremendously within Alaska, with city, borough, Native village, and state interests each represented by separate entities.

For data on the current economic conditions in each community we consulted the U.S. Bureau of the Census, as well as the Alaska Department of Community and

http://www.dced.state.ak.us/cbd/commdb/CF COMDB.htm#.

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¹⁴ We used Census data for the year 2000. The data specific to Alaska has been organized geographically by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

See: http://labor.state.ak.us/research/cgin/cenmaps/statemap.htm. The original Census data is available at the US Census Bureau's American FactFinder site, http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html.

¹⁵ The Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development provides perhaps the most comprehensive information about the social and economic characteristics of Alaskan communities, boroughs, and census areas. The DCED home page is located at: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/home.htm. The community database online can be found at:

Economic Development. The DCED also provided detailed information on the physical facilities in each community, including marine, sea and land-based facilities. Facilities information includes data on basic support systems such as roads, airports, docks, water, and electricity, as well as institutions which support the community such as schools, clinics, and public safety offices. This information was supplemented by data from the Bering Sea Communities and Fisheries Organization, ¹⁶ a project conducted by the Tanadgusix Native Corporation, which often had information on non-profit organizations performing quasi-governmental tasks (social services, etc.). In addition, individual chambers of commerce, particularly for the larger communities, were consulted regarding local businesses and employment structures.

We faced several challenges during the process of combining data from these disparate sources. Information on unemployment from the DCED, for example, occasionally did not match the information reported by the U.S. Census. In these cases, we opted to use the U.S. Census information, since DCED reports were extrapolations of the original census data. We report both the percentage of unemployed workers and the percentage not in the labor force (not seeking work) in order to provide as complete a picture as possible of unemployment for each community.

Descriptions of physical and even social infrastructure may have a tendency to treat communities in isolation. However, the ways in which a community is connected to other places is a critical element of how it functions. Connectivity or isolation can affect language, culture, trade, tourism, health, opportunity, and quality of life – though it is not always possible to say in what manner, as individuals differ in what they consider desirable. Connectivity or isolation can also be difficult to measure, as actual travel is always more than a matter of mere distances. Cost, for example, may be more prohibitive of travel than distance. Weather patterns and landing/docking facilities may also affect connectivity/isolation. If a community's air strip is inaccessible due to visibility or storm conditions for days at a time, price and distance may have less effect on participation in out-of-town business than weather windows.

We provide estimates of distance between individual communities and Anchorage, the central economic hub in Alaska, with the assumption that access to urban power centers is an important part of participation in North Pacific Fisheries, and that Anchorage is the most consistent and influential locus (though not the only one) of fisheries governance. Juneau, the state capital, is also important in this respect, but is less of an economic center. Seattle is also very important, except that, from some Southeast locations, most air trips to Seattle probably go through Anchorage.

More important than distance, in many ways, is cost of travel. Travelocity¹⁷ and Expedia, ¹⁸ on-line travel planning services, provided information on the cost of air travel between each community and Anchorage; costs were based on travel during September, 2003. For communities that were selected for profiling later in the process, travel costs

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¹⁶ The Bering Sea Communities and Fisheries Organization promotes community development and provides resources and networking opportunities for Native communities throughout Alaska. Their home page is located at: http://www.beringsea.com.

¹⁷ Travelocity's home page is located at: http://www.travelocity.com.

¹⁸ Expedia's home page is located at: http://www.expedia.com.

were calculated based on travel during November and December, 2003. Although Anchorage is not the only place one might need to travel to participate in governance or other aspects of fisheries management, it is such a travel hub for the state that costs for continuing on to locations such as Seattle or Washington, DC may be assumed to be uniform.

In addition to distance and travel information to Anchorage, we provide the location of the nearest offices of three governmental organizations important to the fishing industry: NOAA Fisheries (National Marine Fisheries Service), ¹⁹ the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, ²⁰ and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, ²¹ formerly known as Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS). As the key bodies regulating fisheries, access to NOAA and ADF&G can help with the flow and clarification of information (from research reports to grounds closures), as well as influencing a community's enfranchisement in a regulatory system. In addition, the location of permanent or semi-permanent U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services can affect the labor practices of industry, particularly the seafood processing sector, through level and intensity of monitoring, and may also affect use of local services by undocumented residents.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries. In nearly every case, the section on involvement in North Pacific fisheries is the longest and most detailed for each community. It was our goal to provide the most comprehensive information possible on commercial, sport, and subsistence fishing practices for each community, based on available data. Characterization of fisheries is both in terms of the nature and degree of involvement. The commercial fishing section contains information on vessel owners, crew members, commercial licenses by species and gear type, as well as information on landings and processing activities. Much of this information was compiled from Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entries Commission (CFEC) database.²²

We also reported on two recent programs designed to provide assistance to distressed sectors of the fishing industry, as these were indicative to some extent of the relative importance of two major issues facing numerous Alaska communities: falling salmon prices and Steller sea lion protection measures. We disclosed amounts received

²¹ The U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, formerly Immigration and Naturalization Services, http://uscis.gov/graphics/aboutus/thisisimm/index.htm, although the website does not post a complete list of field offices. Our list of Alcan, Anchorage, Dutch Harbor, Eagle, Fairbanks, Haines, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Nome, and Skagway was obtained through a personal communication with the Dutch Harbor office, June 2003.

Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries - Alaska/ Introduction, Methods and Overview

¹⁹ NOAA Fisheries' Alaska Regional Office (http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/default.htm), provides a list of all branch offices in Alaska.

²⁰ The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, http://www.adfg.state.ak.us/.

²² The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is an agency responsible for promoting the sustained-yield management of Alaska's fishery resources by regulating entry into the fisheries. CFEC provides logs of all fishing permits issued by the State of Alaska. Such a permit is required to land fish at a shore-based processor, even if the fish were taken in a federally-regulated fishery. The CFEC Internet address is: http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/.

by communities through the salmon disaster/revitalization funds provided by the State of Alaska in July 2003, ²³ and Stellar Sea Lion Mitigation Funds provided by the U.S. Congress through the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference (SWAMC). ²⁴ It should be noted, however, that each of these programs gave larger amounts of money to entities that were not communities, such as boroughs, or in the case of SWAMC, individuals and firms. These amounts are not reported.

The sport fishing section outlines the major sport species in each community, as well as sport license sales and charter and guiding services. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) provided the data for this section. ²⁵ We used guide business data from 2002, since 2000 data was not available and 2003 data was incomplete at the time of writing.

The subsistence fishing section, based on data from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G, ²⁶ provides a breakdown of subsistence activities in each community, including per capita harvests, percentage of households using subsistence resources, and the composition of subsistence harvests. Data is also noted regarding community eligibility for the new halibut subsistence program administered by NOAA, ²⁷ and the number of subsistence salmon permits issued by the state. ²⁸

Our team encountered various challenges while compiling data for the fisheries section. Many of the difficulties arose from the volume and complexity of CFEC data. Crew member counts for each community, for example, were reported differently by CFEC and ADF&G. This is because the CFEC matches individual crew license applications with permit holder data, and eliminates crew license holders who are also permit holders. In other words, the CFEC data attempts to eliminate double counting of permit-holding licensed crew members. We began working with the CFEC data for the year 2000, but it was removed from online access during the course of the project and CFEC was not able to provide us with the original data. We were able to obtain the original ADF&G crew license database for 2000, and began working with this data – replacing all earlier entries in order to achieve uniformity. Thus, in our community

²³ Amounts are posted at http://www.intrafish.com/images/salmonrevit.jpg

²⁴ Information on the amounts disbursed to communities under the Stellar Sea Lion Mitigation Program was not posted on the web, but was provided by Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference in response to a request for the data.

²⁵ The ADF&G Division of Sport Fish Registered Sport Fishing Guide Business lists are posted at http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/sfguides/html/index.cfm. Data on Sport Fish Licenses for 2000 was obtained on CD by request to ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, RTS.

²⁶ The ADF&G Division of Subsistence Community Profile Database is available for download at http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/geninfo/publctns/cpdb.cfm.

²⁷ Federal Register Volume 68, No. 72, Tuesday, April 15, 2003, pp. 18157 - 18159

²⁸ ADF&G. 2001. Alaska Subsistence Fisheries 1999 Annual Report. Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Juneau, Alaska. Available for download at http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/geninfo/publctns/articles.cfm. Year 2000 report was not online at time of data collection, but is available now at same website.

profiles, an individual that held both a commercial gear operator (fishing) permit and a crew license was counted as both a permit holder and a licensed crew member.

In addition, the commercial fishing section of each profile contains an accounting of commercial gear operator permits in two different manners: those that are registered to community members (based on CFEC permit files) and those that were actually fished by community residents (based on fish ticket records). On occasion, the number of permits fished is greater than the number of permits issued. This is because "permit holders" are counted once by CFEC at the end of the season, while "permits fished" includes everyone who fished at any time during the course of the season. A higher number of fished permits than issued permits may be due to one of the following factors: 1) one or more permits were revoked during the course of the season, resulting in a lower count of permit holders at the season's end; or 2) one or more permits were used by multiple fishermen under a temporary permitting system or permit transfer system.

Another issue for the team was that certain types of fisheries-related data in Alaska are confidential under NOAA Administrative Order 216-100 and Alaska Statue 16.05.815. The agreement between NMFS and ADF&G regarding the release of data obtained from state fish tickets requires at least four individuals or firms for a given statistic in order for that statistic to be made public. Some of the communities profiled in this document therefore contain no data on fish landings. In such cases, the profile indicates that one or two or three processors are present but contains a statement such as, "In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community is unavailable."

The subsistence fishing section brought unique challenges of its own. First, a shifting policy environment due to conflict between the State and the Federal governments has made the accounting of subsistence practices difficult. Federal authority was extended over subsistence management on federal waters in Alaska in 1999 under Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). An interagency Federal Subsistence Board is managing most federal subsistence fishing, except for subsistence halibut, which, as a marine species, is now regulated by NMFS in conjunction with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Thus, subsistence fishing in a given community may be taking place under any of three jurisdictions: the State of Alaska, the Federal Subsistence Board, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

In addition, because separate management of subsistence on federal lands is relatively new, some of the programs and regulations are still being developed. For example, the NMFS registration for subsistence halibut permits was underway as this document was being composed, and so it would not have been accurate to report on the number of permits issued per community, as the number was changing on an almost daily basis. Also, several communities profiled in this document—including Adak and Ninilchik—are in the process of appealing federal decisions governing their access to subsistence resources.

Finally, we relied on the quantitative characterization of subsistence harvesting provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Subsistence electronic Community Profile Database (CPDB). The CPDB provided adequate data for most of our selected communities; however, the data was collected during different years for different communities. Where more than one year of data was available for a

community, we used the year designated as most representative of the community's practices by ADF&G. In addition, ADF&G subsistence data is often lacking for a given community – and this is particularly true for the communities selected in Western Alaska, where subsistence uses are known to be high. In some cases, additional data on wild food harvests were found in Wolfe (1997).²⁹ Finally, it should be noted that the subsistence database contains harvest information for resources taken under a variety of regulations, including subsistence regulations, commercial fishery removals, and in some cases, recreational regulations (e.g., as per Fall et al. 2000). There is legitimate scholarly and policy debate over whether such harvests may all be considered subsistence. Although the CPDB uses the terminology of subsistence, it is probably more accurate to say that it reports on "home use" (J. Fall, ADF&G Division of Subsistence, personal communication 2003). In some, but not all, communities, home use and subsistence use are essentially the same.

Combined Communities

It is important to note that many communities in this document are extremely intertwined socially and economically with neighboring communities. It is also the case that community boundaries are defined and recognized differently by different agencies, and in different situations. We found that two of our most important data sources, the U.S. Census and the Alaska CFEC did not always correspond in their treatment of intertwined communities. Thus, for some communities, the CFEC listed separate fisheries information for two nearby places, while the US Census gives place-level information that treats the two as one. In addition, we also encountered communities which were named in non-CFEC fisheries data (e.g. fish tickets or vessel registrations), but for which no Census information was available. We dealt with these cross-agency community designation disparities and other data gaps, on a case-by-case basis. More detailed information on each case is available in Appendix B.

2.5 Figures and Graphs

In addition to the narrative community profiles, each community has an associated set of figures that are graphical displays of demographic data. There are five per community, each displaying data that is also included in the narrative section, and a sixth graph for communities with group housing. The five graphs in each community are for the following social indicators: employment structure, population structure, race, ethnicity, and group housing. All of the data for the graphs comes from the 2000 U.S. Census. A brief description of the types of information conveyed in each graph follows, along with a graph with the information for Alaska and for the United States. These may be referred to later in order to provide context for the graphs for each community.

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²⁹ Available online at http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/download/nutri97.pdf.

 Employment Structure - A pie chart displays information about employment, including percentages for employed, unemployed, armed services personnel, and persons not seeking employment.

Figure 2.5-1Employment Structure Alaska

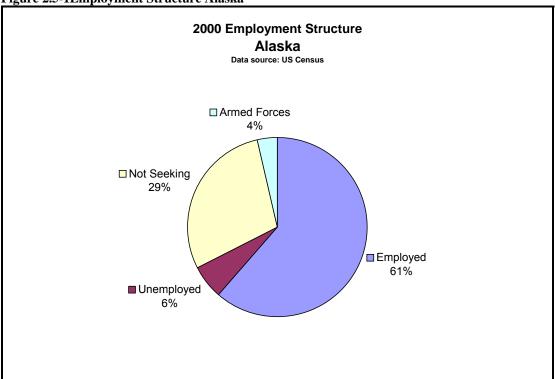
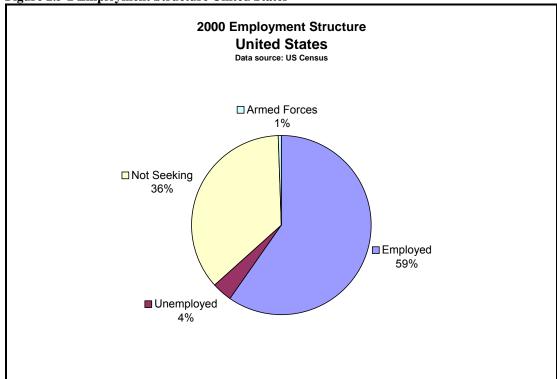


Figure 2.5-2 Employment Structure United States



O Population Structure – a bi-directional bar chart indicating both age (in 10 year intervals) and gender (male = left bars, female = right bars) of the population, known as a "population pyramid." Many of the population pyramids in fishing communities show a distinct bulge of working-age males that is unusual when compared to more typical population pyramids. For comparison of general shapes, the population pyramids for the State of Alaska, the United States, and the World are reproduced below. World population is included because it best exemplifies the theoretical population structure against which other structures can be compared. The State and national structures are included because they provide relevant geographical units against which a particular community may be compared. Because many Alaska villages had very small populations, we used 10 year intervals, which create smoother diagrams. The diagrams below, created from very large populations, use 5 year intervals.

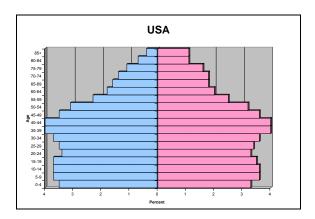
Figure 2.5-3 Population Structure Alaska

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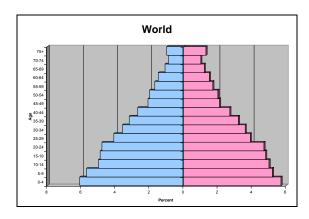
Data Source: Census 2000 as analyzed by the Social Science Analysis Network (SSDAN), CensusScope

Figure 2.5-4 Population Structure United States



Data Source: Census 2000 as analyzed by the Social Science Analysis Network (SSDAN), CensusScope

Figure 2.5-5 Population Structure World



Data Source: Oxford Concise Atlas of the World, 2001

o <u>Race</u> – taken from U.S. Census data, using their mandated minimum five categories: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. For space reasons in the graphs, we shorten three of the terms as follows: Native (for American Indian or Alaska Native), Black (for Black or African American), and Pacific Islander (for Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander).

Figure 2.5-6 Racial Structure Alaska

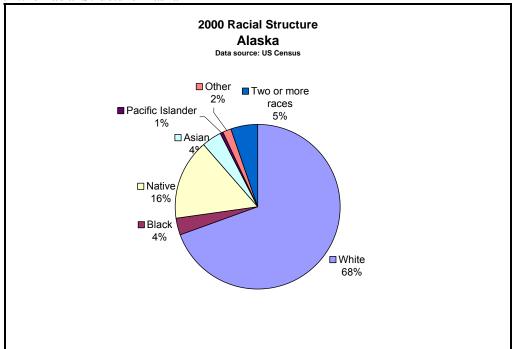
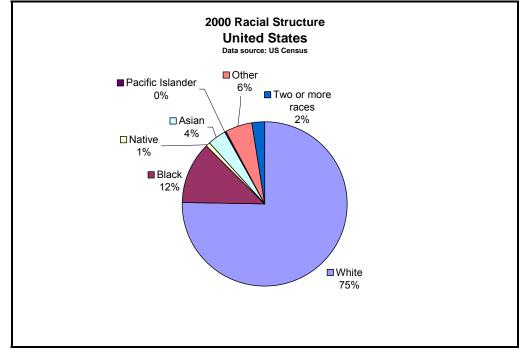


Figure 2.5-7 Racial Structure United States



<u>Ethnicity</u> – the U.S. Census Bureau has designated Hispanic or Latino identity as an ethnic rather than a racial category. Federal agencies are required to comply with Census standards in reporting this information.³⁰ Thus, the two possible ethnicities, shortened for space reasons in the charts to Hispanic and non-Hispanic, are reported in a pie-chart format separate from Race. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Figure 2.5-8 Ethnic Structure Alaska

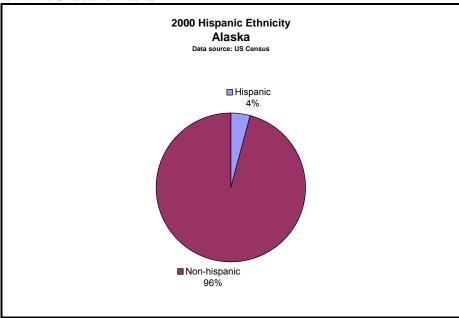
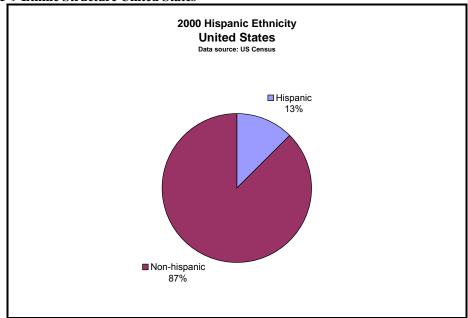


Figure 2.5-9 Ethnic Structure United States



³⁰ See http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/racefactcb.html for an explanation of the categories and standards.

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Group Housing – information on group housing is only reported for communities where group housing exists. Any community without a group housing chart may be assumed to consist of 100% non-group housing. Group housing is reported in a multi-parameter bar chart (% group housing and % non-group housing) for both the 1990 and 2000 Census. Since the vast majority of group housing indicated in these graphs is corporate-sponsored housing for seafood industry workers, change between 1990 and 2000 may indicate changes in the seafood processing industry. In these charts, "non-group housing" includes single and multi-family households, military housing, and institutional (schools, hospitals) housing.

Figure 2.5-10 Percentage Living in Group Quarters Alaska

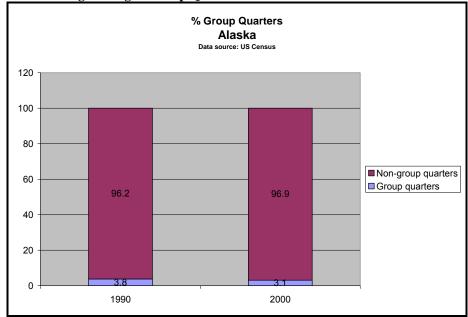
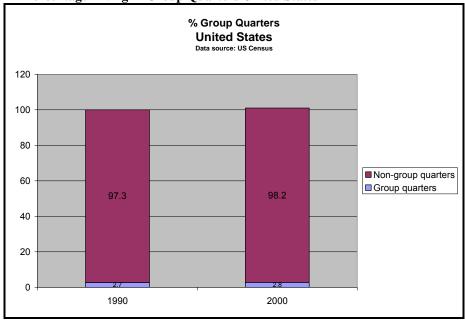


Figure 2.5-11 Percentage Living in Group Quarters United States



2.6 Community Comments

After drafting the Alaska community profiles, the profiling team made a substantial effort to solicit comments and suggestions for improvement to the draft from within NOAA and from representatives of the communities profiled. Initially, the draft introduction and methods section, along with a few example profiles, were circulated within NOAA for internal review. Comments were also sought from other social scientists. The introduction and methods section was then revised in response to these comments, and this second draft was mailed to a series of contacts within the communities profiled, along with the relevant community profile, asking for their comments, corrections, and other suggested changes.

The process of requesting comments from communities began with the formulation of a list of official contacts within the community, compiled from the State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development's Community Database Online, as well as from the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association Community Development Quota Website, and internet searches for additional information. We included governmental bodies, such as city governments and village councils, as well as quasi-governmental resource management bodies such as village Native corporations, regional Native corporations, and Community Development Quota (CDQ) groups. The goal was to involve a broad representation of any particular community, through official representative bodies, without creating an overwhelming task. The ability to locate contact information for the organizations was also a factor in compiling the list. Unfortunately, no contact information of any kind was located for 15 communities.³¹ A total of 296 separate organizations were contacted by mail for the remaining 121 communities included in the profiling effort.

In only 29 of the 136 communities was it possible to contact all five types of organizations. About two-thirds (68.4%) of the communities were not part of CDQ groups, about one-third (33.1%) of the communities were part of neither a village Native corporation nor a regional Native corporation, 27.9% of the communities did not have a village council active in the community, and 19.1% did not have a city government of any kind operating in the community.

An initial letter was sent out to the list of community contacts to inform them of the project and to alert them that the profiles would soon be mailed to their community for comments. The letter requested that if the recipient was not the correct person to review the profiles, that the correct person and contact information be indicated to the profiling team. Many contact people requested, by telephone, mail, email or fax, that the profiles be sent to someone else in the community. In response, we updated the contact list as appropriate. The letter had the additional effect of alerting other people in the communities to the project and the request for comments, and many of these people requested information or copies of the profiles.

Some weeks following, the profiles were mailed to the revised list of community contacts. The profiles were sent with their corresponding graphs, along with the introduction and methods section, a pre-addressed and pre-stamped return envelope, and

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³¹ Alitak Bay, Auke Bay (included in Juneau profile and mailed to Juneau contacts), Clam Gulch, Excursion Inlet, Fritz Creek, Girdwood (included in Anchorage profile and mailed to Anchorage contacts), Halibut Cove, Hobart Bay, Kasilof, Meyers Chuck, Nikolaevsk, Port Moller, Prudhoe Bay, Sterling, and Ward Cove (included in Ketchikan profile and mailed to Ketchikan contacts).

an accompanying cover letter. Comments received by February 2005 were incorporated into the document, at which time the final text was sent through the AFSC publications process.

Comments were received by mail, email, fax, and telephone from a total of 44 separate organizations representing 52 communities. Thus, of the 296 organizations from which we solicited comments, the response rate was 15%, and information was received about 43% of the 121 communities contacted.

Respondents included city governments, village councils, village corporations, two CDQ groups (one group commented on four communities and the other gave general comments) and one regional Native corporation (which commented on five communities), as well as an unsolicited regional non-profit Native organization and two other unsolicited regional non-profit organizations. As shown in Figure 1, the largest number of comments were received from city governments and from village councils; following were the village Native corporations, other organizations, CDQ groups, and the regional Native corporations. Some of the comments were returned to us without any form of identification and it is not known who responded. For the most part comments were only received from one organization in each community; however in some cases a few organizations in a community responded with comments (three communities had comments from two organizations and three communities had comments from three organizations).

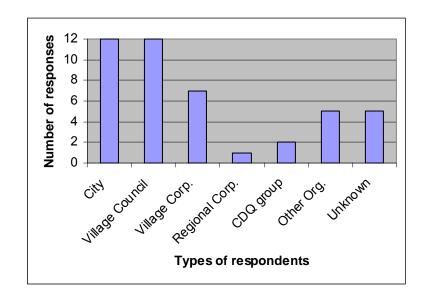


Figure 2.6 Responses to Request for Review by Type of Respondent.*

Review of the profiles was apparently taken on by community members in a variety of different ways: at least one community presented the profile at their City

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^{*} In several organizations multiple members in the same organization submitted their comments, which we considered one response by that organization. Comments were also in some cases received for multiple communities from one organization (i.e. for CDQ groups and Regional Corporations with interests in many communities) which was considered one response as well for the purposes of representation in a graphical form.

Council Meeting and addressed the needed corrections at that time; others, it appears, passed the profile around to a few people within the organization or community in general; and some provided their city's visitor's guide as an information source. However the communities chose to deal with the process of providing of comments, they were immensely helpful.

Overall, the reaction to the profiles project was positive and those community members who responded appeared to be enthusiastic about the profiling effort and appreciative of the opportunity to give suggestions. The content of the comments ranged from indicating that there were no corrections to be made, to providing a complex description of how subsistence in the village is affected by regulations, and providing whole sections to add to the profile from an already existing source. Some comments included a detailed review of the profile text, indicating such things as incorrect names, whereas others included few or no suggestions, and still others did not pertain directly to the text.

For the majority of comments, the corrections suggested were to the data elements included in the facilities and governance sections, specifically correcting such things as village school information, the type of garbage collection/disposal, barge service, harbor information, lodging, the borough the community is included in, number of city council members or type of government, heating method, health care center, taxes, plumbing, transportation, and so on. These comments were particularly welcomed by the profiling team, since our limited resources sometimes prevented us from gathering information in this level of detail. Corrections were also included for such things as misspellings, the year a particular event occurred, general history, sport fishing information (such as species and lodges), businesses located in the community, processor information, and changes to commercial fishing permit information.

Disagreements with the Census data (demographics and employment) were expressed somewhat frequently, as were problems with the aggregation of fishing data for multiple communities as presented by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In such cases, data from published sources were still relied upon, even if changes were suggested, in order to maintain the same standard for all profiles. These comments prompted us to check our sources, and numerical changes were made only if a recording error had been made; however in some cases the qualitative description was changed based on the comments received.

The comments provided were incorporated into the text using the editors' best judgment. Community members were considered experts on their own communities; however, in a few cases the suggested changes or additions could not be made for reasons of length or uniformity. For suggestions regarding facilities, governance, and history, community members' comments were in most cases directly incorporated. The types of comments that could not be incorporated tended to be general suggestions for the complete document which were not feasible given the scope, time frame, and resources of the project. A number of these general suggestions were constructive and will be noted for future profiling efforts.

3.0 OVERVIEW

Our goal in this project was to select communities for profiling from the whole of Alaskan communities. With the exception of three communities that had fish landings but no Census Place-level populations, selected communities had to first have some fishery data associated with them in the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) or ADF&G fish ticket database, and second be recognized as a "Place" by the Census in 2000. The 2000 Census reports a total of 349 "Places" in Alaska; these are cities, towns, and communities with populations. Of these, 248 had commercial fishery data associated with them.² This was the total pool of Alaskan communities involved in North Pacific commercial fisheries from which we selected communities for inclusion in the profile project. Applying the selection criteria described in the Methods section of this document, we selected 120 communities for profiling. In addition, we had already profiled 16 other communities as described in the Methods section, for a total of 136 community profiles. Of that 136, three were not recognized as Places by the Census. As a result, of the 349 Census-recognized Places in Alaska in 2000, 71% (248) were involved to some degree in commercial fishing, and just over half of these (133, or 38%) of Census-recognized Places) were profiled in this document.

These numbers say several things about the nature of community involvement in commercial fishing in Alaska. First, the breadth of commercial fishery involvement is significant. More than two-thirds of communities in the state were involved in commercial fishing-related activities with some CFEC or ADF&G data associated with them. Second, it is striking that more than one-third of Alaskan communities were involved enough in fishing to meet the selection criteria for this project. This substantial degree of participation points toward the significance of fishery-related activity to the overall economy and social organization of Alaska.

This section of the profile document is meant to serve as an overview of the communities selected for this project. It provides aggregate information for these communities as well as a context in which to interpret this information.

3.1 People and Place

3.1.1. Location

Vast in scale and diverse in latitude and topography, Alaska exhibits tremendous variation in its climate, from maritime climatic zones in the Gulf of Alaska to arctic zones in the far north. All regions, however, are influenced to some extent by storms from the North Pacific Ocean as they move eastward from Asia. There is also a great deal of variability in Alaska's weather from one year to the next, primarily due to the shifting path of the jet stream.

Climate, topography and latitude all have an influence on the ecology of Alaska's different regions, and these ecological differences in turn determine the species composition of fish and patterns of human use. Alaska's ecology produces a variety of fish, including 436 species: 52 freshwater or anadromous species and 384 saltwater species (Armstrong 1996). From pelagic species to estuarine species to freshwater fish

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¹ Alitak Bay, Ekuk, and Port Moller.

² An additional 147 communities had some fishery data associated with them but were not recognized as "Places" by the Census in 2000. Three of these communities (Port Moller, Ekuk, and Alitak Bay) were selected for inclusion in the profiles project because they had recorded fish landings.

living in inland lakes and streams, Alaska produces a huge volume of aquatic life. The people who live in Alaska—Native groups whose ancestral history in the region stretches back thousands of years, and newly arrived residents alike—have co-evolved with Alaska's marine life, and have come to depend on it for their livelihoods.

Figure 3.1.1 shows the location of the 136 Alaskan communities selected for profiling in this document. Their geographical dispersion reflects several phenomena. From an ecological perspective, these communities, with a few exceptions, are located on or near the coastline where dependence on marine resources might be expected to be high. Their locations also reflect historical patterns of settlement, first by Alaska Natives and, beginning in the 18th century, by Europeans.

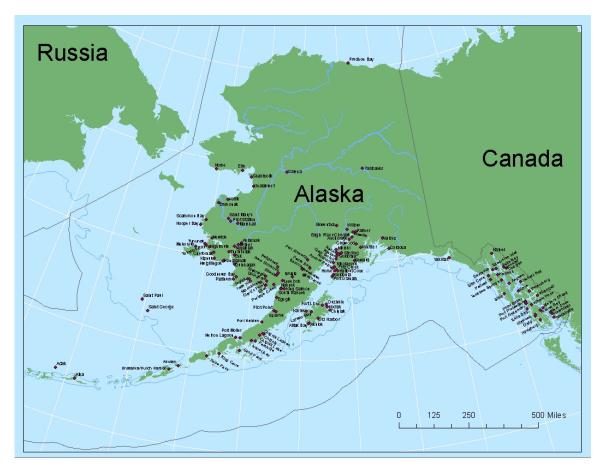


Figure 3.1.1 Selected Communities Involved in Fishing in Alaska

Map by Angie Grieg, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, NMFS

3.1.2 Demographic Profile

The communities we selected for profiling all share in common a reliance on fishery-related activities, but they represent a vast range of diverse demographic, socio-economic and historical conditions. In terms of size, some communities, like Anchorage, are large municipalities that serve as regional economic hubs, while other communities are relatively isolated and have only a few dozen inhabitants. There are 145 city

governments in Alaska³ and 16 organized boroughs (Bockhorst 2001). A First Class City, or Home Rule City, must have at least 400 permanent residents. A city may incorporate as Second Class if it has 25 voters. In the rest of the United States, the difference between a 400-person and a 25-person (voter) community would hardly be recognized, since both communities would be considered quite small. But in Alaska, 400 residents is relatively substantial. Of the 349 Census communities (Places) in Alaska, 63% (221 communities) have fewer than 400 residents, with 6% (21 communities) having fewer than 25 residents (see Table 3.1.2-1). Other States – California is given below as a comparative example – have a very small percentage of their populations living in communities of less than 400.

Table 3.1.2-1 Census Places in Alaska and California by population size, and cumulative percent.

| Population | Census Places in Alaska | Cumulative % | Census Places in California (for comparative purposes) | Cumulative % |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| ≤25 | 21 | 6% | 10 | 1% |
| 25-400 | 200 | 63% | 89 | 9% |
| 25 100 | | | | |
| 400-12,000 | 125 | 99% | 579 | 63% |

The 249 communities for which there is both a Census place-level population and a record of commercial fisheries data are distributed similarly to the Alaska Census places. Sixty percent (150 communities) have fewer than 400 residents with 4% (10 communities) having fewer than 25. Places with populations under 12,000 comprise 99% of the 249 Alaska communities involved in commercial fisheries. Of the 128 Census places profiled, 56.3% (72 communities) have fewer than 400 residents, and 5.5% (7 communities) have fewer than 25 residents. Places with populations under 12,000 comprise 96.9% of the 128 Census places profiled in this document.

One of the most important stories that emerges from these community profiles is how quickly many Alaskan communities have experienced demographic change. Population numbers in certain communities have swelled in recent years, a trend that is in large measure driven by fishery-related activities. Unalaska, for example, transformed itself from a community of less than 200 in 1970 into a booming small city of more than 4,000 residents in 2000. This dramatic transformation coincided with the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Management and Conservation Act's "Americanization" of the groundfish fleet in North Pacific waters and the subsequent growth of the fish processing industry, both onshore and at sea. Communities in Southeast Alaska underwent a similar transformation in response to the growth of the international market in salmon, which has been tempered in recent years by foreign competition. In general, communities that have experienced rapid population growth have also seen an influx of racial and ethnic minorities—particularly Asians and Latinos—as the fishing industry has become a global

³ Incorporated cities are automatically recognized by the Census as Places.

enterprise that draws labor from around the world. By contrast, many Native communities that participate in commercial fishing have lived in situ for centuries and have maintained relatively stable populations since the beginning of the U.S. Census data. Some communities have experienced population decline in recent years as local economic conditions (especially those recently influenced by global trends) make getting by more difficult and opportunities elsewhere draw residents away.

When considering a snapshot of the nation's population as provided by the decennial U.S. Census, the population is segmented into racial categories (White, Black, Alaska Native or American Indian, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races) as well as ethnic categories (Hispanic or Non-Hispanic). The profiles supply this snapshot for each selected Alaskan community, which is followed by a historical account of the community which helps explain and contextualize the contemporary composition of the specific communities' populations.

In 2000 about 75.1% of the United States was White, according to the U.S. Census. By comparison, about 69.3% of the population of Alaska was White. For the communities profiled in this document, the average percentage of White residents was approximately 39.2%, with a range from 0% to 100% (see Table 3.1.2-2). Approximately 38% of the profiled communities had a population that was more than 50% White in 2000. Many of the profiled communities with the highest percentages of White residents are located in Southeast Alaska or on the Kenai Peninsula, both areas which had a large boom of White settlers partly because of resource extraction—Southeast Alaska in the late 1800s and early 1900s, and the Kenai Peninsula in the 1950s. Today, both areas are also the densest sites of sport fishing in the state, providing sport lodges and a plethora of guiding services.

Table 3.1.2-2 Top Ten Profiled Communities by White Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | % | Region |
|------|-----------------|------------|-------|----------------------|
| | | Population | White | |
| 1 | Ekuk | 2 | 100 | Western |
| 2 | Excursion Inlet | 10 | 100 | Southeast |
| 3 | Halibut Cove | 35 | 97.1 | Kenai |
| 4 | Whale Pass | 58 | 96.6 | Southeast |
| 5 | Edna Bay | 49 | 95.9 | Southeast |
| 6 | Elfin Cove | 32 | 93.8 | Southeast |
| 7 | Fritz Creek | 1,603 | 93 | Prince William Sound |
| 8 | Skwentna | 111 | 92.8 | Anchorage-Matsu |
| 9 | Sterling | 4,705 | 92.7 | Kenai |
| 10 | Clam Gulch | 173 | 92.5 | Kenai |

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

The United States consisted of about 12.3% Black or African American residents in 2000. By comparison, Alaska's population was about 3.5% Black. On average, those communities selected for profiling were only about 0.4% Black, with a range from 0% to 11.2% (see Table 3.1.2-3). About 35.9% of the profiled communities included residents who identified themselves as Black. The largest communities in the state contain higher percentages of Black or African American residents than other communities (Fairbanks

11.2%, Anchorage 5.8%, and Juneau 0.8%). The remaining communities with higher percentages of Black residents are located for the most part in on the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands.

Table 3.1.2-3 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Black Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | % | Region |
|------|----------------|------------|-------|---------------------|
| | | Population | Black | |
| 1 | Fairbanks | 30,224 | 11.2 | Interior |
| 2 | Anchorage | 260,283 | 5.8 | Anchorage-Matsu |
| 3 | Unalaska/Dutch | | | |
| 3 | Harbor | 4,283 | 3.7 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 4 | Seward | 2,830 | 2.4 | Kenai |
| 5 | Akutan | 713 | 2.1 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 6 | Napakiak | 353 | 1.7 | Western |
| 7 | King Cove | 792 | 1.6 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 8 | South Naknek | 137 | 1.5 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 9 | Sand Point | 952 | 1.5 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 10 | Adak | 316 | 1.3 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

In 2000 the U.S. was about 0.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, whereas Alaska was about 15.6%. Of the profiled communities, the average composition was about 52.4% Alaska Native or American Indian only. The communities ranged from 0% Alaska Native or American Indian to 98.9%, with over half of the profiled communities having more than 50% Alaska Native or American Indian residents. When the percent reporting Alaska Native or American Indian identity in combination with one or more race is added, the number is even higher; about 57.8% of the profiled communities were comprised of more than 50% Native residents (see Table 3.1.2-4). The profiled communities with the highest percentages of Native residents are predominantly located in Western Alaska and have populations ranging from 107 to 644 persons. Western Alaska is home to a predominantly Native population, in part because the region has a less extensive history of European colonization and natural resource extraction compared to other areas of the state.

Table 3.1.2-4 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Native Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | % | Region |
|------|--------------|------------|---------|---------------------|
| | | Population | Native* | |
| 1 | Tuntutuliak | 370 | 98.9 | Western |
| 2 | Perryville | 107 | 98.1 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 3 | Chefornak | 394 | 98 | Western |
| 4 | Kipnuk | 644 | 98 | Western |
| 5 | Kwigillingok | 338 | 97.9 | Western |
| 6 | Marshall | 349 | 97.7 | Western |
| 7 | Toksook Bay | 532 | 97.6 | Western |

| 8 | Pilot Station | 550 | 97.6 | Western |
|----|---------------|-----|------|---------|
| 9 | Scammon Bay | 465 | 97.4 | Western |
| 10 | Quinhagak | 555 | 97.3 | Western |

^{*}Percent reporting Alaska Native or American Indian alone or in combination with one or more race. Source: State of Alaska, Department of Commerce, Department of Community and Economic Development

In 2000 about 3.6% of the population of the United States was Asian; in Alaska about 4% of the population was Asian. Of the profiled communities, Asians accounted for 2% of the population on average, with a range from 0% to 38.6% (see Table 3.1.2-5). The communities with the largest percentages of Asian residents are primarily major fishing ports with large fish processing plants. Fish processing remains an under-studied sector of Alaska's fisheries; however, according to anecdotal evidence, Asian migrant workers, particularly from the Philippines and other areas of Southeast and East Asia, make up a large portion of fish processing workers in many communities. Unalaska, for example, has a particularly high percentage of Filipino processing workers. About 46.7% of the profiled communities did not include any Asian residents.

Table 3.1.2-5 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Asian Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | % | Region |
|------|-----------------------|------------|-------|---------------------|
| | | Population | Asian | |
| 1 | Akutan | 713 | 38.6 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 2 | Kodiak | 6,334 | 31.7 | Kodiak |
| 3 | Unalaska/Dutch Harbor | 4,283 | 30.6 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 4 | King Cove | 792 | 26.7 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 5 | Sand Point | 952 | 23.3 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 6 | Cordova | 2,454 | 10.1 | Prince William |
| 7 | Adak | 316 | 9.8 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 8 | Whittier | 182 | 7.1 | Prince William |
| 9 | Ketchikan | 7,922 | 6.9 | Southeast |
| 10 | Anchorage | 260,283 | 5.5 | Anchorage-Matsu |

Source: 2000 U. S. Census

About 0.1% of the population of the United States in 2000 was comprised of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders. By comparison, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders made up about 0.5% Alaska's population. The average percentage of the profiled communities was 0.2%, with a range from 0% to 3.1% (see Table 3.1.2-6). Only about 27.3% of the profiled communities included any Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. Many of the communities with the highest percentages of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders are small communities where one person or one family can have a large impact on the percentages.

Table 3.1.2-6 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 Population | % Native Hawaiian or | Region |
|------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Topulation | Other Pacific | |
| | | | Islander | |
| 1 | Elfin Cove | 32 | 3.1 | Southeast |
| 2 | Chignik Bay | 79 | 2.5 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 3 | Adak | 316 | 1.9 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 4 | Clark's Point | 75 | 1.3 | Western |
| 5 | Nikolaevsk | 345 | 1.2 | Kenai |
| 6 | Atka | 92 | 1.1 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 7 | Tenakee Springs | 104 | 1 | Southeast |
| 8 | Kodiak | 6,334 | 0.9 | Kodiak |
| 9 | Anchorage | 260,283 | 0.9 | Anchorage-Matsu |
| 10 | Yakutat | 680 | 0.9 | Southeast |

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

About 12.5% of the population of the United States was Hispanic in 2000; whereas Hispanics comprised only 4.1% of Alaska's population. On average, communities selected for profiling were only 1.8% Hispanic, with a range of 0% to 20.8% (see Table 3.1.2-7). Communities with the highest percentage of Hispanic residents tend to be heavily involved in fish processing, which provides job opportunities for seasonal workers. Many of these communities are located on the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands.

Table 3.1.2-7 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Hispanic Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | % | Region |
|------|-----------------------|------------|----------|---------------------|
| | | Population | Hispanic | |
| 1 | Akutan | 713 | 20.8 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 2 | Sand Point | 952 | 13.6 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 3 | Unalaska/Dutch Harbor | 4283 | 12.9 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 4 | Kodiak | 6334 | 8.5 | Kodiak |
| 5 | King Cove | 792 | 7.4 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 6 | Egegik | 116 | 6.9 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 7 | Whale Pass | 58 | 6.9 | Southeast |
| 8 | Fairbanks | 30224 | 6.1 | Interior |
| 9 | Anchorage | 260,283 | 5.7 | Anchorage-Matsu |
| 10 | Angoon | 572 | 5.4 | Southeast |

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

The ratio of men to women in many Alaskan communities tells the peculiar story of labor mobility in industries such as fishing and oil extraction. Most of the communities

profiled in this document have more men than women, but this is particularly true of communities that rely heavily on fishing and fish processing. When compared both to the World (50.4% male) and the United States (49.1% male), which are approximately equally distributed, and even when compared to the disproportionately male State of Alaska (51.7% male), a majority of the communities profiled in this document are predominantly male. Over 70% of the profiled communities had male percentage greater than the state average of 51.7%, according to the 2000 U.S. Census. A considerable number of those communities which have the highest ratio of men to women are located in Southwest Alaska (in the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands), and in Southeast Alaska (see Table 3.1.2-8). Both of these areas are heavily involved in commercial fishing and fish processing, labor sectors that tend to be male-dominated.

Table 3.1.2-8 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Male Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | % Male | Region |
|------|-----------------------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | Population | | |
| 1 | Excursion Inlet | 10 | 80 | Southeast |
| 2 | Akutan | 713 | 77 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 3 | Ivanof Bay | 22 | 72.7 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 4 | Hobart Bay | 3 | 66.7 | Southeast |
| 5 | Unalaska/Dutch Harbor | 4,283 | 66.1 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 6 | Adak | 316 | 64.9 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 7 | Sand Point | 952 | 62.3 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 8 | Skwentna | 111 | 62.2 | Anchorage-Matsu |
| 9 | Edna Bay | 49 | 61.2 | Southeast |
| 10 | Port Protection | 63 | 60.3 | Southeast |

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

By contrast, large communities, communities with less transient employment opportunities, and some traditional Native communities, tend to be much more balanced in terms of gender composition. Anchorage (50.6% male), Ketchikan (50.4% male), and Juneau (50.4% male) are all relatively balanced in terms of gender composition and all have large populations by Alaska standards. These communities also have a wider variety of employment opportunities such as tourism, finance, real estate, communications, government, mining, timber, and oil and gas industries. These more metropolitan communities follow the relatively balanced gender pattern of other major metropolitan areas in the United States. Some remote and largely Native communities, such as Newhalen (50% male) and Hooper Bay (49.7% male), have very balanced gender structures as well, in part because of the somewhat more limited commercial fishing opportunities; neither community had a fish processing plant. Atka, Ekuk, and False Pass all have exactly balanced gender structures; each of these communities has a population under 100 and lack commercial crew or processing employment.

Some communities selected for profiling have more females than males, but this is considerably less common, with only 12.5% of the communities included in this document having more than 50% women (see Table 3.1.2-9)

Table 3.1.2-9 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Female Percentage of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | % | Region |
|------|---------------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | population | Female | |
| 1 | Igiugig | 53 | 56.6 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 2 | Pilot Point | 100 | 56 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 3 | Pedro Bay | 50 | 56 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 4 | Twin Hills | 69 | 55.1 | Western |
| 5 | Ouzinkie | 225 | 54.2 | Kodiak |
| 6 | Port Alsworth | 104 | 53.8 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 7 | Soldotna | 3759 | 52.4 | Kenai |
| 8 | Saint George | 152 | 52 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 9 | Chignik Lake | 145 | 51.7 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 10 | Scammon Bay | 465 | 51.4 | Western |

The age structure in many of the communities in this document is also telling. The average age of communities selected for profiling is 32.7 years, significantly younger than the U.S. average of 35.3 years. Over 60% of the communities profiled in this document have a lower median age than the U.S. average (see Table 3.1.2-10). This is due in part to the physical demands of the work and the transient nature of employment in fishing and fish processing. It is also influenced by the relative absence of the elderly in the small coastal communities of Alaska, except in traditionally Native communities (see Table 3.1.2-11). This trend toward a young working-age population with few elderly residents holds true for the entire State of Alaska, which has a median age of 32.4 years, 2.9 years younger than that of the U.S. age median.

Table 3.1.2-10 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Lowest Age Median of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | Age | Region |
|------|---------------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | Population | Median | |
| 1 | Prudhoe Bay | 5 | 11.5 | Northern |
| 2 | Portage Creek | 36 | 14 | Western |
| 3 | Scammon Bay | 465 | 18.3 | Western |
| 4 | Hooper Bay | 1014 | 18.4 | Western |
| 5 | Kotlik | 591 | 18.5 | Western |
| 6 | Pilot Station | 550 | 19.5 | Western |
| 7 | Newhalen | 160 | 20.5 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 8 | Kipnuk | 644 | 20.6 | Western |
| 9 | Newtok | 321 | 20.7 | Western |
| 10 | Chefornak | 394 | 20.8 | Western |

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Table 3.1.2-11 Top Ten Profiled Communities by Highest Age Median of Population

| Rank | Community | 2000 | Age | Region |
|------|-----------------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | Population | Median | |
| 1 | Ekuk | 2 | 75 | Western |
| 2 | Excursion Inlet | 10 | 60 | Southeast |
| 3 | Ugashik | 11 | 50.5 | AK Pen/Aleutian Is. |
| 4 | Meyers Chuck | 21 | 50.3 | Southeast |
| 5 | Elfin Cove | 32 | 47.5 | Southeast |
| 6 | Halibut Cove | 35 | 47.3 | Kenai |
| 7 | Tenakee Springs | 104 | 46.6 | Southeast |
| 8 | Seldovia | 286 | 45.3 | Kenai |
| 9 | Skwentna | 111 | 44.6 | Anchorage-Matsu |
| 10 | Hobart Bay | 3 | 44.5 | Southeast |

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

3.1.3 History

Although the precise date of initial occupation of Alaska's coastline is still somewhat in dispute, it is widely confirmed that people from northeast Asia came to Alaska during the peak of the last glacial period more than 10,000 years ago (Ames and Maschner 1999: 57). These early arrivals spread across the coastal (and later interior) lands of Alaska, and gave rise to quite different material cultures, languages, subsistence patterns and cultural identities. There are twenty Alaska Native languages from four distinct language families: Eskimo-Aleut, Tsimshian, Haida, and Athabascan-Eyak-Tlingit. Migration, descent, and cultural diffusion over the millennia help to explain the complex cultural mosaic that is Native Alaska.

The history of contact between Europeans and Alaska Natives is turbulent and ever-changing. The first European to enter Alaskan territory was Vitus Bering, who, sent by Peter the Great of Russia in 1728, sailed into the strait that now bears his name. By the mid-18th century, the intensive resource extraction that would characterize Alaska's colonial history had begun: Russian expeditions began harvesting North Pacific sea otters and fur seals in great quantities for the international market. This early contact for primarily economic purposes resulted in a long and significant cultural exchange; many coastal communities throughout Alaska have residents with Russian surnames and maintain a faith in the Russian Orthodox Church.

In 1867, the United States government purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million. The deal, signed by Secretary of State William H. Seward, was widely referred to as "Seward's Folly," as most U.S. citizens could see no use or value in acquiring 586,000 square miles of northern land (Gislason no date). Throughout the mid- and late-19th century, gold was discovered in various locations, including near Sitka, Windham Bay, Gastineau, and, most famously, at the mouth of the Klondike River in 1897, beginning the great Klondike gold rush. Many North American towns and cities, including the metropolis of Seattle, owe their early population growth in part to the Alaskan gold rush, which brought supply-hungry miners, explorers and settlers to the area.

Military operations have long been an important part of Alaska's history. Early operations were in support of trading companies, targeting fractious Native groups, as with the shelling of Angoon in 1882. In 1942, during the height of World War II, the Japanese attacked Dutch Harbor where the U.S. had amassed a force 40,000, including civilian support personnel (Rourke 1997). The Japanese attacked and occupied the island of Attu, taking the Aleut residents back to Japan as prisoners (Mitchell 2000). The US responded by forcibly evacuating the entire Aleut population and holding them in internment camps in Southeast Alaska for the duration of the war (Kohlhoff 1995). The war also precipitated the Alaska-Canada highway, built through about 1500 miles of Canadian wilderness in just eight months as an overland supply route to the territory, and used today by thousands of adventurous tourists each summer. In the 1960's and 70's, the United States used the Aleutian Islands as a nuclear weapons testing ground, exploding three devices including the largest underground nuclear explosion ever conducted by the United States (Kohlhoff 2002). Although the end of the Cold War changed Alaska's immediate strategic position, it is still a critical part of U.S. presence in the Pacific. Most recently, Adak was selected as a key site for the new U.S. missile defense system.

Beginning in the early 1900s, and expanding in the 1950s, oil extraction has been a mainstay of the state economy. With the completion of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez in 1977, Alaskan oil began flowing in high volumes to the U.S. and international markets. In 1980, the Alaska Legislature established the Alaska Dividend Fund to distribute Permanent Fund earnings from oil extraction on the North Slope to Alaska residents. For all its benefits, the oil industry in Alaska also brings significant risks and liabilities. In what has become one of the most widely publicized environmental disasters and clean-up efforts in history, the *Exxon Valdez* oil tanker ran aground on March 24, 1989, spilling 11 million gallons, and fouling shoreline from Prince William Sound to the Alaska Peninsula.

Marine species were among the earliest and most important of Alaska's commercial resources, especially marine mammals. The fur trade, based on sea otter and fur seals, drove the economics of the Russian colonial empire. Commercial whaling was an important factor in the late 19th century. Some marine mammal populations have recovered from over-exploitation, while other populations remain low or are declining, affecting subsistence users and commercial fisheries.

Commercial fisheries began in the mid 1800s with salted cod, and later canned salmon. Lucrative offshore fisheries were conducted by fishing fleets from Russia, Japan and Korea, until the 1976 Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act claimed the area between 3 and 200 miles offshore as the exclusive economic zone of the United States (Rigby et al, 1995). Crab and other shellfish, herring, halibut, salmon and groundfish have all contributed to this important industry for the state, supporting a fishing economy that ranges from family fishing operations to multinational corporations, and transforming the social landscape by the immigration of workers from around the world.

Alaska's economic, social and cultural milieu continues to evolve. Major industries including oil, military, and commercial fishing remain tremendously important to the state's continued growth. At the same time, new sectors such as tourism have begun to contribute noticeably to Alaska's economy. Cruise ships, recreational fishing

excursions, cultural tourism and eco-tourism are on the rise as people from around the world discover Alaska's unique character.

3.2 Infrastructure

3.2.1 Current Economy

Important Economic Sectors

One way of analyzing the importance of a given economic sector to the state's economy and operations is to look at its share in state government operating revenues. The State of Alaska's total revenue intake in fiscal year 2000 amounted to \$6.9 billion. Of this sum, investment earnings (both restricted and unrestricted) provided 34.5%, followed closely by oil (both restricted and unrestricted) at 34.3%. Other restricted and non-restricted revenue sources (including taxes on alcohol and tobacco, general corporate taxes, licenses and permits, federal funds, etc.) amounted to 31.1% of total state revenues. Fish taxes, which will be described in greater detail in the next section on Alaska's governance structure, were considered "other unrestricted" and constituted just 0.3% of total state government revenues in fiscal year 2000 (Alaska Department of Revenue 2000).

Employment figures tell a slightly different story. There were 284,000 workers in Alaska in 2000. The government sector—including federal, state and local levels—was the largest in terms of employment figures, with 74,500 jobs, followed by services/miscellaneous (73,300), trade (57,000), transportation, communications and utilities (27,300), manufacturing (13,800, with seafood processing contributing the bulk of jobs at 8,300) and mining (10,300, with oil and gas extraction contributing the most jobs at 8,800) (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2001). Employment in commercial fishing has declined over the past decade but remains an important factor in the statewide employment picture (Carothers and Sepez 2005).

Throughout 2000, the service sector—especially health care and business services—showed the strongest growth in terms of job-creation in the state. Manufacturing, meanwhile, and particularly natural resource processing (timber and seafood processing) have experienced steady declines. This is in part due to lower salmon harvests because of falling prices and foreign competition. (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2001). Despite this decline, the commercial fishing and fish processing industries remain an important factor in Alaska's employment picture.

3.2.2 Governance

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The governance structure of Alaska differs from that of the other United States. The state is divided into 13 home-rule and second-class boroughs which are roughly analogous to counties in many other states, though certainly larger in terms of land and smaller in terms of population than a typical county (see Figure 3.2.2). In addition, there are three "unified municipalities" (Anchorage, Juneau and Sitka) that are borough-level jurisdictions. However; not every community is contained in an organized borough and in fact, much of the state's land mass is not included within the borders of the 16 organized boroughs³⁵, which comprise less than 30% of the state. In all other states in the Union,

³⁵ Aleutians East Borough, Municipality of Anchorage, Bristol Bay Borough, Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Haines Borough, City and Borough of Juneau, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Ketchikan

the standard composition includes all cities within counties, or in the case of the State of Louisiana, parishes; all communities thus have a resulting form of higher governance and the services which are provided normally by that county/parish level. County-level services include in many cases: court services, housing, emergency, solid waste, transportation and additional community services.

Of the Alaskan communities profiled in this document, only 46.3% of communities are part of an organized borough. When considering all communities in the state, the percentage is even less: only about 44.9% of communities reported on by the State of Alaska Department of Commerce Community and Economic Development were located within an organized borough.



Figure 3.2.2 Selected Communities Showing Boroughs

Map by Angie Grieg, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, NMFS

Although fewer than 50% of Alaskan communities are located within organized boroughs, boroughs play a vital part in the governance and support of communities that

Gateway Borough, Kodiak Island Borough, Lake & Peninsula Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, North Slope Borough, Northwest Arctic Borough, City and Borough of Sitka, and City and Borough of Yakutat.

are located within them. In the case of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, for example, the borough devotes a 2% consumer sales tax to the schools of the borough. Other typical responsibilities of borough-level government include: solid waste disposal, 911 communications, college funding, senior citizen funding, planning and zoning, solid waste disposal, education, and tax assessment and collection (Kenai Peninsula Borough 2005). Boroughs have the ability to institute taxes including such taxes as: sales and use tax and property tax.

In Alaska, an incorporated place falls into one of three municipal classifications: home rule cities, first class cities, and second class cities. City classification depends largely on population. Home-rule and first-class cities must each have at least 400 residents, while second-class cities must have at least 25 registered voters. The municipal classification scheme determines the powers that municipalities may exercise, including the passage of land use regulation and the assessment and collection of taxes. Many Alaskan communities are unincorporated, and so do not fall under the municipal system, although most of these are nonetheless designated as Places by the Census. The communities profiled in this document are divided between various types of incorporation, but are made up largely of second-class cities or unincorporated communities, although some first-class cities and unified home rule municipalities were selected for profiling (see Table 3.2.2-1). Approximately 57.4% of the communities profiled in this document have incorporated status of some form; by contrast, Alaskan communities as a whole have an incorporation rate of 39% (see Table 3.2.2-2).

Table 3.2.2-1 Profiled Communities by Type of Incorporation

| Type of Incorporation | Number | Percent of Communities |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| First Class City | 17 | 12.5% |
| Second Class City | 47 | 34.6% |
| Home Rule | 11 | 8.1% |
| Unified Home Rule | | |
| Municipalities* | 3 | 2.2% |
| Unincorporated | 58 | 42.6% |
| Total | 136 | |

^{*}Includes: Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka.

Source: State of Alaska, Department of Commerce, Department of Community and Economic Development

Table 3.2.2-2 Percent of Profiled Communities Compared to Percent of All Alaska Communities by Type of Incorporation

| Type of Incorporation | Percent of Profiled | Percent of Alaska Communities |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Communities | |
| First Class City | 12.5% | 5.2% |
| Second Class City | 34.6% | 29.7% |
| Home Rule | 8.1% | 3.4% |
| Unified Home Rule | | |
| Municipalities* | 2.2% | 0.8% |
| Unincorporated | 42.6% | 61.0% |

*Includes: Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka.

Source: State of Alaska, Department of Commerce, Department of Community and Economic Development

Communities generate revenue in a variety of ways, including the implementation of taxes, the sale of permits, involvement in enterprise, and through outside funding programs. Incorporated communities have two types of municipal revenues: local operating revenues (generated from taxes, licenses/permits, service charges, bingo, enterprise, and other sources) and outside operating revenues (generated from federal operating revenues, state revenue sharing, state safe communities, state fish tax sharing, other state revenue, and other inter-government sources), and state/federal education funds. For many communities, much of their local operating revenue (and much of their total revenue in general) is generated by locally administered taxes, which may include sales tax, property tax, accommodations tax, bed tax, rental car tax, raw fish tax (see Fish Taxes in Alaska section), alcohol tax, tobacco tax, and gaming tax. In Anchorage, for example, municipality-administered taxes, including property, bed, rental car, cigarettes, and other tobacco products tax, generated \$324,217,752 of revenue locally (out of a total \$535,756,277 in local operating revenue) for the year 2002.

Unincorporated communities and communities located outside of organized boroughs are eligible for the State Revenue Sharing (SRS) program (as are communities which are incorporated which are in either an organized or unorganized borough). This program helps to fund public services including education, water and sewer, police, road maintenance, health care, and fire protection (State of Alaska, Department of Community Advocacy 2002).

Alaska is the only state that does not collect state sales or income tax (sales tax in many cases is collected by cities and boroughs). However, other state taxes are in place including: alcoholic beverages, games of chance and contests of skill, conservation surcharge on oil, corporate net income, dive fishery management assessment, electric cooperative, estate (phased out in 2003), fisheries business, fishery resource landing, mining license, motor fuel, oil & gas property, oil & gas production, regulatory cost charge, salmon enhancement, salmon marketing (repealed 2005), telephone cooperative, tire fee, tobacco, and vehicle rental tax. The largest percentage of General Fund taxes collected in 2000 by the State was made-up of oil & gas severance (production tax and conservation surcharge) which was 53% of the \$1,334,388,911 in total tax collections. A large percentage as well of the total taxes were from other oil and gas taxes: oil & gas

property (20%) and oil & gas corporate (12%). The remaining pieces of the total tax collections were made-up of: other corporation (4%), fisheries business (3%), other fisheries (1%), motor fuel (3%), tobacco (1%), alcohol (1%), and other taxes (2%) (Alaska Department of Revenue, Tax Division 2000).

In addition to money provided at the higher levels of the State of Alaska, boroughs, and communities, all Alaskan residents³⁶ individually receive dividends by mail annually from the Alaska Permanent Fund. The Fund has distributed an average of \$1,040.42 per year (between \$331.29 in 1984 at the lowest amount and \$1,963.86 at the highest in 2000) to each resident since 1982 (State of Alaska, Permanent Fund Dividend Division 2005). The Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) "provides for equal distribution of the oil wealth" income earned by the State of Alaska through investments in capital markets (Kasson 1997). According to Fund Law in Article IX, Section 15 of the Alaska Constitution, it is required that "at least twenty-five percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue-sharing payments and bonuses received by the state shall be placed in a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be used only for those income producing investments." The realized earnings of the Fund supply residents with their dividends through a formula which considers the Fund's Statutory Net Income from the previous five years, in order to maintain a relatively constant amount awarded to citizens each year (Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation 2005).

Permanent Fund dividends are in many cases a significant source of income for state residents, particularly in lower income families, who receive dividend payments for each family member in the autumn of every year. This large lump sum can provide opportunities for a family who is not otherwise able to be granted a loan or have access in general to larger sums with which to make large purchases. The social impacts of the Permanent Fund have never been formally studied; however this is one of the generally recognized impacts of the annual Permanent Fund distribution (Goldsmith 2002). It manifests in, for example, advertisements from new and used car dealers timed to target permanent fund recipients.

Village councils are the politically representative bodies of federally recognized Alaskan Native groups. A village council is either an Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) council or a traditional council. There are over 226 Native village councils in the State of Alaska. Some communities which have village councils also have a municipal city government, and some do not. Of the profiled communities, about 71.3% contained a village council. Of all the communities in the State of Alaska (as enumerated in the State of Alaska Department of Commerce Department of Community and Economic Development database), about 59.3% had a village council.

Many communities have additional layers of tribal representation through Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act village and regional corporations that manage natural resources. There are 13 such Native regional corporations (12 for the state, and one to represent those living outside of Alaska), 168 village corporations, and four urban corporations. Government social services are frequently provided by regional non-profit associations. The resulting multi-faceted governance of each community is discussed in the profiles.

³⁶ Equal payments are made to all six-month residents of the state.

Fish Taxes in Alaska

Taxes generated by the fishing industry, particularly the fish processing sector, are a very important revenue source for communities, boroughs and the state. The Fisheries Business Tax, begun in 1913, is levied on businesses that process or export fisheries resources from Alaska. The tax is generally levied on the act of processing, but it is often referred to as a "raw fish tax," since it is based on the ex-vessel value paid to commercial fishers for their catch. Tax rates vary under the Fisheries Business Tax, depending on a variety of factors, including how well established the fishery is, and whether processing takes place on a shoreside or offshore processing facility. Although the Fisheries Business Tax is typically administered and collected by the individual boroughs, revenue from the tax is deposited in Alaska's General Fund. According to state statute, each year the state legislature appropriates half the revenue from the tax to the municipality where processing takes place or to the Department of Community and Economic Development. The Fisheries Business Tax contributed \$18.2 million in fiscal year 2000 to total Alaska state revenue (Alaska Department of Revenue 2000).

In addition to the Fisheries Business Tax, the state has collected the Fishery Resource Landing Tax since 1993. This tax is levied on processed fishery resources that were first landed in Alaska, whether they are destined for local consumption or shipment abroad. This tax is collected primarily from catcher-processor and at-sea processor vessels that process fishery resources outside of the state's three-mile management jurisdiction, but within the US Exclusive Economic Zone, and bring their products into Alaska for transshipment to other locales. Fishery Resource Landing Tax rates vary from 1% to 3%, depending on whether the resource is classified as "established" or "developing." According to state statute, all revenue from the Fishery Resource Landing Tax is deposited in the state's General Fund, but half of the revenue is available for sharing with municipalities (Alaska State Tax Sourcebook 2003). The Fishery Resource Landing Tax contributed \$2.2 million in fiscal year 2000 to total Alaska state revenue. Taken together, the Fisheries Business Tax and the Fishery Resource Landing Tax make up only a small portion of Alaska's budget, contributing only 0.3% of total state fiscal revenues in 2000 (Alaska Department of Revenue 2000).

3.2.3 Facilities

Because economic development tends to vary tremendously across different regions of Alaska, the communities profiled in this document are quite different from one another in terms of accessibility. While some communities such as Anchorage, Dutch Harbor/Unalaska, and Bethel have airport facilities capable of landing jet aircraft at them, others have only small airstrips; still others are accessible primarily by sea. Many small communities in the Bethel and Dillingham Census Areas of Western Alaska, for example, have no roads at all, relying primarily on marine and river transport, and in some places, winter ice landing strips; ground transportation in these areas is by ATVs in the summer and snow machines in the winter.

Similarly, there is a great deal of variation between the communities in terms of marine and other facilities, and this variation is underpinned by significant differences in economic development. Kodiak, for example, which serves as a major commercial fishing and seafood processing center, has two boat harbors with moorage for 600 vessels

and three commercial piers. Thirteen commercial seafood processors operate in Kodiak. By contrast, many of the smaller coastal communities, especially in Western and Northern Alaska, lack dock and harbor facilities. Many of these communities do not have stores, and residents rely on coastal supply shipments by barge from Seattle. Where there are no harbor facilities, residents must use small skiffs to offload the supplies and ferry them to shore. Although fishing activity occurs in these areas and provides a vital source of employment and income, the relative underdevelopment of infrastructure and facilities remains a significant barrier to economic development.

In addition to marine facilities, there is tremendous variation in access to other types of facilities, such as hospitals, hotels, and shopping centers. A few large metropolises and many smaller micropolises serve as regional hubs, providing an array of services to surrounding villages.

3.3 Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

3.3.1 Commercial Fishing

The profiles in this document examine Alaska communities and their involvement in North Pacific fisheries. Even with brief regional introductions however, analysis at the community level of geography does not allow for the larger picture of fisheries in Alaska to emerge. In view of that, the following section examines statewide fisheries data in order to provide a rough picture of the larger fisheries context in which the selected communities operate.

In particular, fisheries in Alaska have a high volume of landings compared to other areas of the country. The industry supplies the largest source of employment in the state through harvesting and processing jobs, and the economic activity of fishing produces important sources of both private and public (tax) income. Each of these topics will be discussed more below. Together, they indicate that Alaska is a very important contributor to US fisheries, and that the fishing industry is a very important aspect of Alaska's economy.

A notable characteristic of Alaska fisheries from a statewide perspective is that the types of fisheries conducted are fairly diverse. Groundfish, salmon, crab, and herring all make substantial contributions to the state's fishery profile, and except for herring, each of those resource groupings involves multiple species which can be very different from one another. These fisheries are engaged in by a diverse fishing fleet with vessels ranging in size from small skiffs to more than 300 feet. These vessels utilize many harvest methods, including pelagic trawl, bottom trawl, troll, longline, purse seine, drift gillnet, setnet, pot, jig, and other commercial gear types. Divided, as they are, by species, gear type, vessel size and management area, the state limited entry permit system issues harvest permits in 292 different categories (State of Alaska, Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission 2005). However, this diversity at the state level does not necessarily translate to communities. While a few communities, such as Kodiak, participate in the broadest range of fisheries, most communities are sustained largely by a single dominant fishery and/or gear type.

The North Pacific's commercial fisheries have changed through time with increased technology, man-power, demand, legislation, and the changing of hands of ownership from Russia to the United States. The 1860s brought the first considerable

commercial harvests by U.S fishermen, which were focused on Pacific cod. Salmon canning and salting operations developed after the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867, and the increased United States interest in Alaska fisheries. Halibut, herring, crab, other groundfish, as well as other species were added to the catch statistics lists over the next century, as they increased in the amount commercially harvested (Rigby et. al 1995). The groundfish fisheries have developed in recent years to exceed the amount of salmon harvested in terms of volume, and also in terms of landings. In the 1990s, crab rivaled the highly profitable salmon industry; however today both crab and salmon have declined immensely from their peaks in the 80s and groundfish is the leader of the North Pacific fisheries.

Salmon: For the year 2003, the Alaska Fisheries Information Network (AKFIN) estimated that about 286,003 metric tons of salmon were landed commercially in Alaska for a total value of approximately \$168 million. The majority of commercial salmon are caught using troll, gillnet, and purse seine gear; customarily on a large number of small boats. Five salmon species are commercially harvested: pink salmon, sockeye or red salmon, chum or dog salmon, coho or silver salmon, and king or Chinook salmon (in order of largest 2003 landings in metric tons of Alaska commercial catch). According to AKFIN, of the salmon species commercially harvested in 2003, sockeye had the highest exvessel value of about \$108.3 million, pink came in second at about \$24.3 million, chum at \$13.8 million, coho at \$12.4 million, and lastly king at \$9.3 million. The exvessel value paid to fishermen for their salmon has declined over the years from highs in 1988 at above \$700 million, to the utmost lows in 2002 at about \$162 million (Gilbertson 2003 and ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries 2005). Landings numbers have remained relatively stable in comparison, over that time.

The profitability of salmon for Alaskan fishermen has gone down greatly in the last two decades, brought about largely by the year round availability of farmed salmon to the world, mostly grown in Chile and British Columbia, Canada (farming salmon is not allowed by law in the State of Alaska). Correspondingly the value of fishermen's permits, vessels and gear, and the amount of money received for their catch have crashed, despite the fact that the commercial catches of wild Alaska salmon continue to be high. From the years of 1990 to 2000, the number of salmon fishermen declined by 37% which also resulted in a decline in the number of opportunities for crewmembers. Processors in many cases have dealt with this collapse in salmon prices with plant closings and the consolidation of operations, including the ceasing of salmon operations by the Wards Cove Packing Company in 2002 (Gilbertsen 2003), which has likely adversely affected many rural Alaskan communities included in this document. In July of 2003 checks were mailed from the Department of Community and Economic Development to 63 coastal communities and boroughs for a total of \$7 million in federal salmon disaster funds, ranging from \$500 at the minimum, up to \$1.7 million at the highest allocation. Amounts were allocated to those municipalities to which salmon processing was "an important economic activity" (State of Alaska 2003).

Crab: AKFIN estimated that about 25,834 metric tons of crab was landed commercially in Alaska in 2003 for value of approximately \$166 million. Crab is commercially harvested in the North Pacific using pot gear or ring nets. The baited pots range in different sizes to catch different target species, and target species are also caught at varying depths ranging from 20m for Dungeness, up to 200-1000m for golden king

crab. Seven species of crab are commercially caught in the Bering Sea: red king crab, blue king crab, golden king crab, Tanner crab (bairdi and opilio), snow crab, hair crab, and Dungeness crab (Rigby et. al 1995). The commercial crab catch rate today is a far cry from the crab heyday of 1980; however, recently with the elimination of the extremely dangerous derby style crab fisheries and the implementation of an IFQ system, the fishery will likely become much safer with a lower number of fatalities. The 2005 crab season was the last derby style crab fishery.

Initially, Bering Sea crab was targeted by Japanese trawlers starting in the late 1800s with a break during World War II, with Japanese fishers returning in the mid-1950s. In the 1920s American boats began fishing in Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and the Alaska Peninsula and the first crab cannery opened at that time. Crabbing was revolutionized with the freezing of catches which had never been done before. In 1959 tangle nets and trawlers were banned in the state of Alaska and it was necessary that crab fishermen find a new harvest method. Alaskan crabbers developed new pots based on those used by fishermen in the Lower 48, but immensely stronger – in the end weighing up to 800 pounds and reaching eight feet by three feet. In the 1960s the demand and price for crab increased and by the end of that decade the crab fisheries around the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak had decreased and fishermen's attention was focused on the eastern Bering Sea where "the average boat's catch quadrupled from 1968 to 1978" and prices rose immensely "from 38 cents a pound to \$1.23 in four years" (Gay 1997). Fortunes could be made overnight or at least in a short crabbing season for both boat owners and crewmembers and money flowed freely.

The peak of the Bristol Bay king crab fishery was in 1980, where 130 million pounds was landed by a fleet of 236 boats in fewer than six weeks, for an average amount landed per boat of \$500,000, and an average crew share of about \$10,000 per week. Suddenly the next year the fishery crashed to only 34 million pounds landed, and in 1982 only 3 million were landed (Gay 1997). It's still not totally clear as to why the fishery crashed so suddenly, but it still has never recovered to the extremely high levels of 1980. Recently, the total crab landings of all crab species according to AKFIN only reached about 57 million pounds in 2003, whereas snow crab had at one time been "among the most valuable of all Alaska commercial fisheries, behind only Pollock and salmon" (Loy 2005).

Herring: About 31,291 metric tons of herring is estimated by AKFIN to have been landed in 2003 for value of about \$9 million. Herring has been important as subsistence for Alaska Natives for a very long time. As subsistence, it is still commonly utilized by Bering Sea villages in the dried form or as eggs gathered on hemlock boughs by those in the Southeast. The commercial herring fishery began in the Northwest by European settlers who salted the herring as a method of preservation. After World War I, the production of both pickled and salted herring peaked. In Alaska around the 1920s plants sprung up from Kodiak to Craig to turn herring into meal and oil, or "reduce" the herring. As with other fisheries, the herring fishery hit a high in the 1920s and 30s and has declined since. Stocks may have been impacted by the high catches during those years, but also another cheaper alternate for herring meal and oil, Peruvian anchoveta became dominant in the 1950s. By 1966 all of the Alaskan herring reduction plants had closed. In the 1960s and 70s, a herring food products foreign fishery was in place, but this was extinguished by the MFCMA. Herring roe either as the sac roe fisheries (harvested using

purse seine or gillnet) for Japanese consumption, as spawn on kelp fisheries (collected by scuba, rake, or by hand – or gathered on fronds from impounded herring), or as a bait fishery are common today (Rigby et. al 1995).

Groundfish and halibut: For the year 2003, AKFIN estimated that about 2,015,119 metric tons of groundfish were landed for an approximate value of \$467 million. It is also estimated that about 34,753 metric tons of halibut was landed in 2003 for about \$166 million. The groundfish fishery began in the North Pacific as a Pacific cod fishery after the first schooner in 1865 conducted an initial expedition in the Bering Sea. The Pacific cod fishery had its peak at about 1916 to 1920 and then declined until approximately 1950; however the halibut and sablefish fisheries which still remain today, developed initially in the 1880s but at that time were limited by slow moving vessels and the absence of refrigeration methods. With diesel power came the expansion of these fisheries by hook and line ships. Halibut and sablefish were being caught by vessels in the thousands of tons by the 1920s in the Gulf of Alaska (Rigby et. al 1995).

The groundfish fisheries off of Alaska have been fished by a series of foreign nations; including Japan, Russia and Canada as major players. Canada was very active in the fishing of halibut in Alaska waters, but after 1980 the Canadian fishery in U.S. waters was phased out. Japan has been involved in flounder (yellowfin sole) and the Pollock fishery, as has Russia. The flounder fisheries by both Japan and Russia declined with the collapse of yellowfin sole, with the peak in the fishery having been in 1960 at about 500,000 metric tons. More heavily targeted by both the Russians and the Japanese was the Pollock fishery which started in the 1960s by Japanese trawlers. The peak of the Pollock catch was in 1972 with over 1.7 million metric tons harvested by the Japanese in the Bering Sea. Russian maximum harvests of Pollock were also during this time, but were on somewhat of a smaller scale of 300,000 metric tons per year. The Bering Sea was also fished during the 60s and 70s by a small Korean fleet. The maximum total foreign catch of Pollock, flatfish, rockfish, cod, and other groundfish was in 1972 at 2.2 million metric tons. The foreign fleets also moved into the Gulf of Alaska in 1960 and targeted additional species. Additional foreign nations became involved and added to this time of overexploitation including: Taiwan, Poland, West Germany, and Mexico (Rigby et. al 1995).

By the 1970s it was in Alaska's obvious interest to control foreign involvement. The groundfish fishery was Americanized with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA) in 1976, and by 1991 the foreign fishers had been transitioned out and the entire American groundfish fisheries were harvested by U.S. vessels. The fisheries changed with the introduction of the first independent factory trawler in 1980 and the subsequent over-harvest (Rigby et. al 1995). Sablefish and halibut IFQs were introduced as a management method in 1995. Other federally managed groundfish species have been organized into a License Limitation Program (LLP) permitting system. Halibut are caught currently on longliners. Longliners are about 50 to 100 feet in length. Groundfish are still caught in trawl nets and some of this is delivered to onshore processors or floating processors, but the majority are caught on large catcher/processors the size of a football field and frozen at sea (Gay 1997). Today the groundfish fisheries are the largest in terms of both weight and value out of all the North Pacific fisheries. Pollock is the largest species in terms of weight of landings and is the new focus of the North Pacific.

State-wide Landings

In comparison to other states, and even to other regions, the sheer volume of Alaska's fish landings dwarfs the competition. Over half of the nation's fishery resources are taken from waters off the coast of Alaska. Landings across the state for all species in 2000 totaled 2.25 million tons, or 4.5 billion pounds, with a total ex-vessel value of \$956 million. In fact, the next largest state in terms of landings was Louisiana, with 1.4 billion pounds and a total value of \$421 million. The port of Dutch Harbor-Unalaska alone, located in the middle of the Aleutian Island chain in the heart of the world's largest groundfish fishery, reported 699.8 million pounds in landings for 2000, the highest landings by pound of any port in the United States (NOAA Annual Commercial Landing Statistics 2000).

A glance at state-wide landings by species reveals several notable things about the nature of commercial fishing in Alaska (see Table 3.3.1-1 and Table 3.3.1-2). First, there is a dichotomy between weight and value. Walleye pollock, for example, makes up a huge share of total state-wide landings in terms of weight, with 57.9% of the state-wide total in 2000. Pollock constitute the core of the North Pacific groundfish fishery, with almost five times the volume of the landings of the next most-landed species, Pacific cod. In terms of monetary value, however, the contribution of pollock to total statewide landings is modest, accounting for only 16.8%. By contrast, sockeye salmon, with only one-tenth of the volume of pollock, contributes a nearly equal monetary value (16.3%). Another dramatic example of the weight-value dichotomy in Alaskan fisheries is the appearance of King crab and snow crab on the top ten list of landings by value. These two species are not landed in enough volume to make the top ten list of landings by weight, but nevertheless produce a significant monetary value because of their high perunit price.

Table 3.3.1-1 Top Ten Species by landings (weight) in the state

| Rank | Species | Landings (Million Pounds) | % of Total |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Landings |
| | | | (All Species) |
| 1 | Walleye pollock | 2,606.8 | 57.9% |
| 2 | Pacific Cod | 529.7 | 11.8% |
| 3 | Pink Salmon | 208.2 | 4.6% |
| 4 | Sockeye Salmon | 204.9 | 4.6% |
| 5 | Chum Salmon | 159.3 | 3.5% |
| 6 | Yellowfin Sole | 154.3 | 3.4% |
| 7 | Pacific Halibut | 71.7 | 1.6% |
| 8 | Pacific Herring | 68.0 | 1.5% |
| 9 | Rock Sole | 60.6 | 1.4% |
| 10 | Pacific Ocean Perch Rockfish | 39.3 | 0.9% |
| | Top Ten Species Combined | 4,402.8 | 97.8% |
| | Total Landings (All Species) | 4,500* | 100% |

Table 3.3.1-2 Top Ten Species by landings (value) in the state

| Rank | Species | Value (Million Dollars) | % of Total Value (All Landings, All Species) |
|------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Walleye pollock | \$160.5 | 16.8% |
| 2 | Sockeye Salmon | \$155.7 | 16.3% |
| 3 | Pacific Cod | \$141.9 | 14.8% |
| 4 | Pacific Halibut | \$134.8 | 14.1% |
| 5 | Sablefish | \$80.2 | 8.4% |
| 6 | King Crab | \$61.6 | 6.4% |
| 7 | Snow Crab | \$60.5 | 6.3% |
| 8 | Chum Salmon | \$38.0 | 4.0% |
| 9 | Pink Salmon | \$27.1 | 2.8% |
| 10 | Chinook Salmon | \$10.2 | 1.1% |
| | Top Ten Species Combined | \$870.5 | 91.1% |
| | Total Value of Landings (All Species) | \$956* | 100% |

^{*} Total value of all species landed at both inshore and offshore processors. And CPs? The value of landings of the top ten species listed here sum to \$870.5 million, or 91.1% of the value of all-species landings statewide. Source: NOAA Annual Commercial Landings Statistics 2000.

Fish Landings and Processing

One notable aspect of many Alaskan fisheries is the high volume of processing activity that occurs offshore on floating processors. Of the 2.25 million tons of fish landed and processed in Alaska in 2000, more than half was processed offshore. The remaining portion of landings, some 979,327 tons, was processed at inshore facilities. Because this document focuses on "fishing communities" as defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 USC 38 §1802 (16) and further specified in NMFS guidelines (NOAA 2001:13, NOAA 1998), we are primarily concerned with inshore processing activity. Offshore activities are relevant insofar as they affect local communities through purchase and loading of goods and services, employment, employee furloughs, and processed product offloading. Fish processed offshore and offloaded in Alaska communities as processed product is converted into a whole fish weight by NOAA for statewide tabulation (NOAA 2003), as in Table 1.13. Offshore product is not credited to specific communities, as below with Table 1.15.

The amount of fishery resource landings in each community depends on the community's proximity to productive fisheries, the size of the local fleet, and existing port facilities. For landings, Dutch Harbor tops the list in both weight and value. But the changing order of communities between volume and value underscores the difference in fishery resource value.

^{*} Total state-wide landings of all species at both inshore and offshore processors. Landings of the top ten species listed here sum to 4,402.8 million (4.4 billion) pounds, or 97.8% of all state-wide landings. Source: NOAA Annual Commercial Landings Statistics 2000.

Table 3.3.1-3 and Table 3.3.1-4, below, list the top ten communities by weight and value of landings. Not surprisingly, Dutch Harbor ranks highest both in terms of exvessel weight of landings and in terms of the monetary value of landings. But Akutan, ranked second in terms of weight, comes in behind Kodiak in terms of value. This is because Akutan is located along the Aleutian Island chain and processes primarily pollock and other groundfish species, a high volume, low per-unit value niche, while Kodiak processes salmon, halibut and other high-value species. Geographic location affects community access to particular species of fishery resources, and this access in turn exerts an important influence on the community's economic vitality.

Table 3.3.1-3 Top Ten Communities by landings (ex-vessel weight)

| Rank | Community | Processors in Community |
|------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Dutch Harbor | 11 |
| 2 | Akutan | 1 |
| 3 | Kodiak | 13 |
| 4 | Sand Point | 1 |
| 5 | King Cove | 2 |
| 6 | Ketchikan | 12 |
| 7 | Cordova | 7 |
| 8 | Petersburg | 8 |
| 9 | Naknek | 11 |
| 10 | Seward | 5 |
| | Top Ten Communities Total Processors | 71 |
| | Top Ten Communities Combined | 869,349 tons |
| | Landings (weight) | |
| | Total Statewide Landings (weight) | 979,327 tons* |

^{*} Total tons of fish landed at inshore processors statewide. Landings for the top ten communities listed here sum to 869,349 tons, or 88.8% of total inshore statewide landings. ³⁷ Source: Commercial Fishery Entries Commission (Fish Tickets 2000).

³⁷ Note that NOAA Annual Commercial Landings Statistics report total statewide landings at 2,250,000 tons. That's because at least 50% of statewide landings are made to offshore processors.

Table 3.3.1-4 Top 10 Communities by Landings (ex-vessel value)

| Rank | Community | Processors in Community |
|------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Dutch Harbor | 11 |
| 2 | Kodiak | 13 |
| 3 | Akutan | 1 |
| 4 | Seward | 5 |
| 5 | King Cove | 2 |
| 6 | Petersburg | 8 |
| 7 | Naknek | 11 |
| 8 | Ketchikan | 12 |
| 9 | Cordova | 7 |
| 10 | Sand Point | 1 |
| | Top Ten Communities Total Processors | 71 |
| | Top Ten Communities Combined | \$514.1 million |
| | Landings (value) | |
| | Statewide Total Landings (value) | \$703.9 million* |

^{*} Total value of all statewide landings. The value of landings for the top ten communities listed here sum to \$514.1 million, or 73% of the value of all statewide landings. Source: Commercial Fishery Entries Commission (Fish Tickets 2000).

The fish processing industry provides vital employment opportunities, income sources, and tax revenues for many Alaskan communities. In many cases, it is the most value-added point in the fishery process. Whether a community serves as a processing center, and whether fish processing is economically productive for a community, depend on a number of factors including location, population size, proximity to major fishing fleets, and the composition of species being processed. Consider again, for example, the two communities of Akutan and Kodiak. As they were for landings, the two are again listed as top ten communities for processing by both weight (Table 3.3.1-5) and value (Table 3.3.1-6). In addition to the value-per-unit factor affected by the types of fish processed, the structure of processing differs by community. Akutan, with only a single facility, processes a greater volume of fish than Kodiak with its 13 processors. This underscores the profitability of operating many small-scale specialty processors in a high per-unit value market such as Kodiak.

Table 3.3.1-5 Top Ten Communities by Processing (Tons)

| Rank | Community | Processors in Community |
|------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Dutch Harbor | 11 |
| 2 | Akutan | 1 |
| 3 | Kodiak | 13 |
| 4 | Ketchikan | 12 |
| 5 | Naknek | 11 |
| 6 | King Cove | 2 |
| 7 | Petersburg | 8 |
| 8 | Cordova | 7 |
| 9 | Seward | 5 |
| 10 | Valdez | 3 |
| | Top Ten Communities Total Processors | 73 |
| | Top Ten Communities Combined (weight) | 368,457 tons |
| | Statewide Total | 455,212 tons* |

^{*} Total tons of fish processed statewide at inshore facilities. Landings for the top ten communities listed here sum to 368,457, or 81% of total statewide landings at inshore facilities. This total is for processing at inshore facilities only; prior to 2002 offshore processors were not required to file the Commercial Operator's Annual Report. Source: Commercial Operator's Annual Report (Collected by ADF&G).

Table 3.3.1-6 Top Ten Communities by Processing (Value)

| Rank | Community | Processors in Community |
|------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Dutch Harbor | 11 |
| 2 | Kodiak | 13 |
| 3 | Akutan | 1 |
| 4 | Naknek | 11 |
| 5 | King Cove | 2 |
| 6 | Ketchikan | 12 |
| 7 | Seward | 5 |
| 8 | Petersburg | 8 |
| 9 | Cordova | 7 |
| 10 | Sitka | 9 |
| | Top Ten Communities Total Processors | 79 |
| | Top Ten Communities Combined (value) | \$1.2 billion |
| | Total Value of Fish Processed Statewide | \$1.5 billion* |

^{*} Total value of fish processed statewide at inshore facilities. The total value of fish processed in the ten communities listed here sums to \$1.16 billion, or 77.3% of the total value of processed fish statewide at inshore facilities. This total is for processing at inshore facilities only; prior to 2002 offshore processors were not required to file the Commercial Operator's Annual Report. Source: Commercial Operator's Annual Report (Collected by ADF&G).

As part of the selection procedure, all communities with an operating processor were selected for profiling. This data was taken from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission's fish tickets. The Intent to Operate listings were used to assign port codes to those processors that appeared in the fish tickets. Those processors which did not appear in fish tickets for the year were not included; therefore communities whose processors operated in other years but not in 2000 for a variety of reasons (i.e. low salmon prices for the year 2000) could theoretically have been excluded from being profiled may not have been selected for profiling, depending on their qualifications under the other criteria. Of the 136 communities which were profiled, 51 communities included processors which were in operation in 2000. Sixteen communities included more than three processors (see Table 3.3.1-7), 3 communities included 3 processors, 12 communities included 2 processors, 20 communities had 1 processor, and 79 communities did not have an operational processor.³⁸

Table 3.3.1-7 Profiled communities with more than three processors

| | Processors in |
|----------------|---------------|
| Community | Community |
| Juneau | 13 |
| Kodiak | 12 |
| Ketchikan | 11 |
| Unalaska/Dutch | |
| Harbor | 11 |
| Kenai | 9 |
| Naknek | 9 |
| Petersburg | 9 |
| Cordova | 8 |
| Sitka | 8 |
| Anchorage | 7 |
| Homer | 7 |
| Bethel | 6 |
| Haines | 5 |
| Seward | 5 |
| Craig | 4 |
| Wrangell | 4 |

-

³⁸ Six of the profiled communities did not appear in the commercial fishing data as separate communities with their own processor data: Auke Bay, Chugiak, Douglas, Eagle River, Girdwood, and Ward Cove and are not included in the total of 79 communities without an operational processor.

Labor in Alaska's Fishing Industry

The commercial fishing sector is the largest private employer in Alaska. The fishing industry provides a variety of employment opportunities, including fishing, processing, transport, and dock and harbor work. According to the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) there were 25,151 commercial permits sold for all fisheries in Alaska; 11,440 permits were actually fished.

The number of licensed crew members employed annually in Alaskan commercial fisheries has declined over the past decade, from more than 32,000 in 1993 to approximately 17,500 in 2003, an average decrease of 5.7% per year during that period (Carothers and Sepez 2005). The decline is likely due to a combination of declining salmon prices, fishery management policy changes, and other factors. Although the majority of licensed crewmembers are Alaska residents (59%), the labor pool also draws from Washington (22%), other U.S. states, and around the world. The industry remains male-dominated, with women accounting for just 14% of licensed crew over the past decade. In addition, personnel turnover is high; the average crew member holds a license for just 1.8 years (Carothers and Sepez 2005).

In addition to fishing, the fish processing industry in Alaska is a major source of employment, with some 18,675 employees statewide in 2002. Nonresident workers, most of whom come to Alaska for seasonal employment, make up 70.6% of total employment in the fish processing industry (Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2005). The number of jobs in this industry has declined markedly over the last decade, from 30,439 in 1991 (Hadland and Landry 2002), in part because of declining prices in high-value markets such as salmon and management changes improving economic efficiency. Nevertheless, fish processing remains an important employment sector in Alaska; wages earned in fish processing totaled \$235.9 million in 2000.

The employment data collected by the U.S. Census noticeably under-represents those involved in the fishing industry. Despite the heavy reliance on data supplied by the Census for the composition of the profiles contained in this document, the employment data given on fishing was not reported in the profiles because of its visible deficiencies. The figures originate from Census form questions which are phrased in a way that likely deters answers from self-employed persons (as most fishermen are). In the results of the Census; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting were combined together into one reported figure, which makes it difficult to discern which individuals were involved in the fishing portion of the category. Also, when examining the total figure for the category which includes fishing, the number is simply too small to be accurate even when compared to just the number of individuals in a community which fished their permits. The numbers of CFEC permits fished/not fished were given in the profiles however; as well as the number of community members which held a crew license. Processing sector employment data was not available to us at the community level and is not included in the profiles. Processing sector data is available at a higher aggregation level, such as at regional levels, but at this time is not available at the level of community. Employment information for the important offshore processing sector is also not discussed in the profiles because the effect on Alaska communities is indirect; however this sector is

brokered for the most part out of Seattle and information will be included in a document which profiles West Coast fishing communities.

3.3.2 Sport Fishing

Sport fishing continues to be an important part of Alaska's economy. In 2001 about 3,078,100 fish were caught in Alaska by sport fishermen (1,517,015 salmon and 1,561,085 were fish other than salmon). Also during 2001, residents of the U.S. spent \$537 million on fishing equipment and fishing trips in Alaska. For the same year, 11,064 people were employed by the sport fishing industry which accounted for \$238 million in salaries and wages (Vaccaro and Sepez 2003).

Opportunities for recreational fishing vary widely by region. Southeastern Alaska, Kodiak and the Kenai Peninsula are the most popular sport fishing destinations in the state; license sales and guide/charter businesses play a vital role in the local economies of these regions (see Table 3.3.2). In 2000 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game sold 440,636 sport licenses and of those 60% were sold to visitors from other states or countries. And in 2002, over 4000 licenses were issued to charter operations and fishing guides by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (Vaccaro and Sepez 2003). The five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, steelhead, trout and northern pike are the most commonly fished sport species. Most other areas of the state offer sport fishing opportunities to some extent, but do not see the high volume of fishermen that the southeast and central regions attract. These other areas tend to offer less productive stocks of sport species and have more remote locations.

Although revenues generated from sport fishing license sales and guide/charter businesses are important, they are by no means the only forms of community development that stem from the sport fishing industry. Communities that have a reputation as good fishing locations also tend to be linked to the tourism industry in general, with more tourism infrastructure such as lodging accommodations, restaurants and other amenities. Sport fishing, in many cases, is merely one component of a growing tourism industry throughout the state.

Table 3.3.2 Top Ten Communities by Sport Fishing License Sales

| Rank | Community | Region | Sport Licenses |
|------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | Sold (2000) |
| 1 | Anchorage | Anchorage-Matsu | 98,516 |
| 2 | Ketchikan | Southeast | 34,509 |
| 3 | Soldotna | Kenai Peninsula | 31,917 |
| 4 | Juneau | Southeast | 26,569 |
| 5 | Homer | Kenai Peninsula | 20,550 |
| 6 | Wasilla | Anchorage-Matsu | 19,949 |
| 7 | Sitka | Southeast | 18,400 |
| 8 | Fairbanks | Interior | 16,387 |
| 9 | Seward | Kenai Peninsula | 13,923 |
| 10 | Kodiak | Kodiak | 11,331 |

3.3.3. Subsistence Fishing

Many Alaskan communities participate in the harvesting of fish, wildlife and other wild resources to a degree unseen in other parts of the United States. This is in part because of the high reliance on subsistence resources that characterizes many Native Alaskan communities. In addition, other communities located in remote places or lacking full-time employment opportunities typically rely heavily on subsistence resources. Among several types of legally recognized uses of fish and wildlife (including subsistence, commercial and recreational), subsistence harvesting is accorded the highest priority in Alaska by both the state and federal government. Because of the sheer volume of fish harvested by commercial fishing operations, however, subsistence harvests account for only about 2% of total fish and wildlife harvests in Alaska (Subsistence Management in Alaska 2003: 5). Despite this seemingly small percentage of the total wildlife harvest, the wild food which was harvested in Alaska in 2000 had a replacement value of \$267,273,090 at \$5 per pound (Vaccaro and Sepez 2003).

The regulations governing the harvest of subsistence resources in Alaska are complex and changing. For many years, the federal government allowed the State of Alaska to manage subsistence harvesting on federal lands. Beginning in 1980 with the adoption of Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), "non-rural" area residents were prohibited from harvesting subsistence resources on federal lands and waters. A 1989 court case, McDowell v. State of Alaska, challenged this designation and a decade-long legal battle ensued. By 1999, the federal government had taken over subsistence management of its own lands and waters; residents of populated areas like the Matanuska-Susitna area and the Kenai Peninsula have been designated "non-rural" and are thus ineligible to harvest subsistence resources on federal lands and waters. Residents of non-rural areas are, however, eligible to harvest subsistence resources on lands and waters of the State of Alaska. This divided system of management between state and federal agencies, known as "dual management," creates a patchwork of differing regulations mapped to the different jurisdictions. For State lands, the Board of Game and the Board of Fisheries, whose members are appointed by the governor and approved by the legislature, create subsistence regulations. For federal lands, the Federal Subsistence Board, whose membership is comprised of leaders from five federal agencies in Alaska and an appointee of the Secretary of Interior, create subsistence regulations.

Both the state and federal government designate eligibility to harvest subsistence resources based on customary and traditional uses and availability of alterNative resources. In addition, the federal government considers residence when designating subsistence eligibility. Since 1992, in order to reduce resource pressure, the state government has designated several "non-subsistence areas" where subsistence fishing and hunting is not allowed. These areas include the Fairbanks area, the Anchorage-Mat-Su-Kenai area, Juneau and Ketchikan. The federal government limits access to certain subsistence resources; halibut, for example, may be harvested for subsistence only by residents of communities with customary and traditional uses of halibut who hold a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NOAA Fisheries. The state government issues permits for the subsistence harvest of salmon.

Unfortunately, detailed information on subsistence activities was available for only 95 (69.9%) of the communities profiled in this document, despite the fact that the

majority of Alaskan communities participate in subsistence harvesting to some degree. In a survey completed of 220 Alaskan communities, the urban communities had an average harvest of 22 pounds per person per year, and in rural communities they had an average of 375 pounds per person per year (Vaccaro and Sepez 2003). For those communities studied by the ADF&G Division of Subsistence, there are several measures of participation in subsistence fishing, and we have reported on these in the profiles. These include: the percentage of households using subsistence resources, the per capita yearly harvest of subsistence resources, and the composition by species of this harvest. Based on these measures, there is tremendous variation in the amount and type of subsistence resources harvested in Alaska. Table 3.3.3 lists the top ten communities, of all those studied by ADF&G, in terms of per capita yearly harvest of subsistence resources.

Table 3.3.3 Top ten list of communities by per capita yearly harvest of subsistence resources

| Rank | Community | Region | Year | Amount | Fish Species Commonly |
|------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Studied | (lbs) | Harvested |
| 1 | Akiachak | Western AK | 1998 | 1,328.3 | Salmon, blackfish, pike |
| 2 | Tununak | Western AK | 1986 | 1,092.6 | Salmon, herring, smelt, |
| | | | | | halibut, |
| 3 | Kokhanok | AK Penn. | 1992 | 1,013.3 | Salmon, dolly varden, |
| | | | | | trout, pike |
| 4 | Levelock | AK Penn. | 1992 | 884.0 | Salmon, herring, char, pike |
| 5 | Iliamna | AK Penn. | 1991 | 847.6 | Salmon, herring, flounder, |
| | | | | | halibut |
| 6 | Koliganek | Western AK | 1987 | 830.5 | Salmon, herring, char, pike |
| 7 | Ugashik | AK Penn. | 1987 | 814.4 | Salmon, herring, cod, |
| | | | | | halibut |
| 8 | Ekwok | Western AK | 1987 | 796.6 | Salmon, herring, blackfish, |
| | | | | | pike |
| 9 | Galena | Interior AK | 1985 | 787.1 | Salmon, blackfish, pike, |
| | | | | | trout |
| 10 | Quinhagak | Western AK | 1982 | 767.9 | Salmon, smelt, cod, char |

Source: ADF&G. Data is given for the "most representative year" according to ADF&G records.

A notable aspect of Table 3.3.3, aside from the huge volume of subsistence resources harvested on a per capita basis, is the regional breakdown of dependence on such resources. Out of the nine regions into which we group the communities contained in the profiles, only three (Western Alaska, Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands, and Interior Alaska) appear on the top ten list of communities by per capita subsistence harvest. Not surprisingly, these three regions are, in comparison to other areas of the state, more remote and further removed from the economic activities of urban centers. In addition, the communities exhibiting patterns of intense subsistence resource use are, as most of their names suggest, primarily Alaska Native communities. Reliance on subsistence resources is certainly not restricted to the Native population, but the average percentage of Alaska Native residents for these top ten communities is 83.4%, and many

of the communities have established patterns of resource use that date back long before European contact. Salmon comprises a key component of the subsistence diet in each of these communities, but other fish species common to northern waters are harvested as well. The composition of the statewide subsistence harvest is about 65% fish, 18.5% game, 9.7% marine mammals, and 6.4% other (Vaccaro and Sepez 2003). For most Native Alaskan communities, the harvesting and use of subsistence fish and game has both economic and cultural significance.

4.1 Southeast Alaska

4.1.1 Southeast Alaska

Communities

AngoonHydaburgPoint BakerCraigJuneau*Port AlexanderEdna BayKakePort Protection

Elfin Cove Ketchikan** Sitka

<u>Excursion Inlet</u> <u>Klawock</u> <u>Tenakee Springs</u>

GustavusMetlakatlaThorne BayHainesMeyers ChuckWhale PassHobart BayPelicanWrangellHoonahPetersburgYakutat

Geographic Location

Southeast Alaska includes five boroughs (Yakutat, Ketchikan, Haines, Sitka, and Juneau) and three census areas (Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, Wrangell-Petersburg, and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan). The region trails in a thin coastal strip ofland from Yakutat in the northwest (59.547° N Lat.) to Prince of Wales in the southeast (55.208° N Lat.), and borders the Canadian province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Weather

Spectacular amounts of precipitation are the hallmark of weather in Southeast Alaska. The region is in the maritime climate zone, which is characterized by mild, wet weather. With some exceptions, many communities receive well over 120 inches (10 feet) of rain annually. The northern portion of the region also receives heavy snowfall. In the summer, average temperatures range from 50 to 65°, and average winter temperatures range from 29 to 40°. Much of Southeast Alaska lies within the vast Tongass National Forest, a coastal rain forest characterized by spruce and hemlock.

General Characterization

Southeast Alaska, for much of human history, has been a meeting place for different cultures. Most of Southeast Alaska is Tlingit territory; the southern part of the region also is the territory of Tsimshian and Haida, other coastal Native groups. The population of the southeast boomed in the late 1800s and early 1900s, when White settlers followed the rise in

resource extraction and commercial fishing.

Today, Southeast Alaska has approximately 73,000 residents, most of whom are concentrated in the region's larger cities of Juneau, Sitka, and Ketchikan. Approximately 60% of the region's residents are White.

Juneau, the state capital, has a population of 30,000 and a good share of the economic activity of the region. The backbone of the regional economy is commercial fishing. Major commercial fleets are based in the large ports of Sitka, Yakutat, Wrangell, and Ketchikan, but even smaller communities have sizable fleets. In addition, many communities have commercial fish processing plants and storage facilities. The timber industry also constitutes an important part of the regional economy. A growing tourist industry, bolstered by increasing cruise ship stopovers, is becoming an important source of revenue; approximately half a million tourists visit Southeast Alaska by cruise ship annually.

In general, the economy of Southeast Alaska is well developed in comparison to other regions in Alaska, owing to its proximity to the lower 48 states and its history of commercial fishing and resource extraction. Per capita income is around \$23,000 and the average household income is around \$50,000. The unemployment rate is approximately 7%, and the poverty rate is approximately 9%.

Institutional Framework

Southeast Alaska includes five boroughs (Yakutat,

^{*} Includes Juneau City and Borough, plus Douglas and Auke Bay.

^{**} Includes Ward Cove.

Ketchikan, Haines, Sitka, and Juneau) and three census areas (Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, Wrangell-Petersburg, and Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan). As a result of this organizational structure, many communities located in census areas rather than boroughs are responsible for administrative tasks such as tax collection and the provision of services. A notable administrative anomaly in the region is Metlakatla, a Tsimshian Indian reservation located on the 86,000 acre Annette Island. This land is the only federal reservation for indigenous peoples in Alaska, since other groups acquired land entitlements through Native Corporations during the Alaska Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971.

Another unique aspect of Southeast Alaska's institutional framework is the Tongass National Forest, the largest in the Nation, which covers much of the region and comes with federally mandated regulations governing resource extraction and conservation.

Despite the low proportion of Alaska Natives in the southeast relative to other regions Native governing bodies are an important and powerful part of regional government. The Sealaska Corporation, a regional forprofit Native Corporation organized under ANCSA, is the largest private landowner in Southeast Alaska. Alaska Natives in many communities also belong to the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska, the regional non-profit Native Corporation. In addition, many communities also have Native village councils and village corporations.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

Fishing has long been the backbone of the regional economy in Southeast Alaska; in fact, the rise and fall of the region's population has been correlated with the economic cycles of commercial fishing. Commercial fishing, in particular, accounts for a good portion of the regional economy. Major commercial species include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, herring, groundfish, crab, and other shellfish.

The larger ports in Southeast Alaska—including Yakutat, Juneau, Sitka, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Ketchikan—serve as hubs in the regional commercial fishing sector. These ports account for thousands of registered crew members, thousands of commercial permit holders, and hundreds of vessels. In addition, they act as processing centers for the majority of fish caught in the region. Commercial fish landings at these ports amounted to over 100,000 tons in 2000,

and were comprised overwhelmingly of salmon. The dozens of smaller communities in Southeast Alaska are by no means left out of the commercial fishing picture. They account for a significant share of the region's registered crew members, vessel owners, and permit holders. In addition, many small communities have commercial fish processing plants or small-scale processing and storage facilities.

Sport fishing is also a vital part of the regional economy in Southeast Alaska, and one that is growing in importance. Fishermen come from all over Alaska, as well as Canada, the lower 48 states, and around the world to fish the productive waters in the area. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, Pacific halibut, trout, steelhead, and char. In 2000, more than 100,000 sport fishing licenses were sold in Southeast Alaska.

In addition, most communities in the region participate to some degree in subsistence fishing. Smaller communities, and those with a higher proportion of Alaska Native residents, tend to rely more heavily on subsistence resources. Actual subsistence harvests vary widely, from an average of 34 lbs per capita in Juneau to nearly 400 lbs per capita in Yakutat. Salmon, and particularly sockeye salmon, is the most widely used subsistence resource. Other resources commonly used for subsistence include Pacific halibut (for communities holding a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate), shellfish, rockfish, and marine mammals.

Regional Challenges

The particular challenges that face Southeast Alaska are, to a large extent, the result of the region's heavy reliance on natural resources. The first challenge is posed by changing patterns of timber harvesting and timber management. Most timber harvesting takes place on land held either by the Tongass National Forest or by Sealaska, the regional Native Corporation. In both places, the abundance of cheap timber from international markets has caused a decline in local harvesting and a loss of jobs.

The other major challenge, and perhaps a greater one, is the decline in salmon prices caused by foreign competition. Many communities and boroughs have received federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for the financial stress created by the declining salmon market.

Angoon (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Angoon, a Tlingit community, is the only permanent settlement on Admiralty Island and is located on the southwest coast at Kootznahoo Inlet surrounded by landmasses on all sides. Chatham Strait and the mountains of Baranof Island form a scenic backdrop to the west of the island, and to the east lay the tidal waters and intricate channels of Mitchell Bay. The area encompasses 22.5 square miles of land and 16.1 square miles of water.

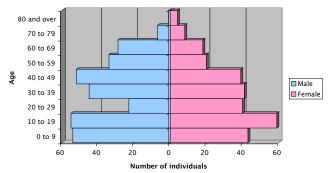
Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Angoon was 572. Population numbers have risen steadily since the early decades of the 1900s, reaching a peak of well over 600 residents in the 1990s. There were slightly more males (52.4%) than females (47.6%) in 2000 according to U.S. Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly American Indian and Alaska Native, 82.0%, 11.4% White, only 0.5% Black or African American and only 0.2% Asian. About 1.4% of the population classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 4.5% identified with two or more races. A total of 86.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number, 5.4%, of the population identified themselves as Hispanic. The median age was 32.2 years, which is somewhat lower than the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to the Census data, 36.9% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 15.6% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

There were 221 housing units in Angoon, 37 of which were designated vacant in 2000, and of these, 25 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 77.0% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 Census data while 10.9% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

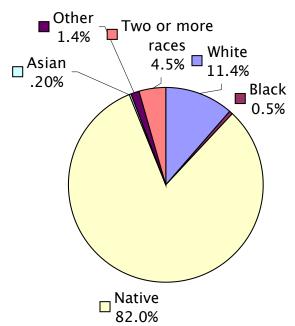
2000 Population Structure Angoon

Data source: US Census

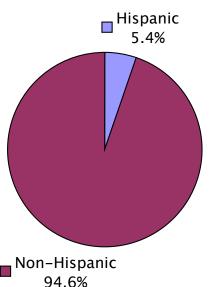


2000 Racial Structure Angoon

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Angoon



History

Admiralty Island has long been the home of the Kootznoowoo Tlingit tribe. Kootznoowoo means "fortress of bears." Fur trading was an important source of income in the early 19th century, and by 1878 a whaling station, herring processing plant and trading post had been established on nearby Killisnoo Island which were significant sources of employment. The establishment of a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school and a Russian Orthodox Church around that time attracted many Tlingits to Killisnoo; however, after a fire destroyed many facilities in 1928, many Tlingits returned to Angoon. The same year, a post office was established and Angoon became an incorporated city 35 years later, in 1963.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

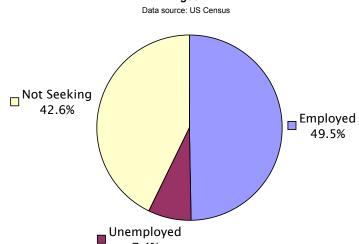
The economy of Angoon is highly seasonal and depends strongly on fishing activities and other forms of recreational tourism; however, low salmon prices have adversely affected income. A total of 88 commercial fishing permits were held by 56 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. A shellfish farm was recently funded by state and federal grants. The Chatham School District is the primary employer. Logging operations on Prince of Wales Island provide occasional jobs and subsistence remains an important part of the lifestyle.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 49.5% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 7.4% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 42.6% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 27.9% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$29,861 and the per capita income was \$11,357.

Governance

The City of Angoon was incorporated in 1963 as a second-class city. The city is governed by a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials. Angoon is not located within an organized borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The City of Angoon implements a 3% sales tax and a 3% accommodations

2000 Employment Structure Angoon



tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native Corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska. Kootznoowoo, Inc. is the local village corporation and Angoon Community Association is the village council. The total land to which Angoon is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office as well as an Alaska Department of Fish and Game office located in Angoon. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Angoon is accessible only by seaplane or boat. Scheduled and charter seaplane services are available from the State-owned seaplane base on Kootznahoo Inlet. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau where possible. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around \$170 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately \$200. Angoon's facilities also include a deep draft dock, a small boat harbor with 45 berths, and a State ferry terminal. Freight arrives by barge and ferry.

Water is derived from Tillinghast Lake reservoir; it is treated and piped throughout the community. Funds have been allocated to provide additional water treatment at Favorite Bay Creek. Over 95% of residences receive piped water. Piped sewage is processed at a secondary treatment plant which flows to an ocean outfall. The City collects refuse and hauls

it to the landfill, located approximately two miles from Angoon.

Electricity is supplied by the Tlingit-Haida Electric Company, a non-profit subdivision of the State which operates three diesel-fueled generators. Health services are provided by the Angoon Health Clinic which is owned by the city and operated by Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC). Public safety is provided by city-backed police. Angoon is within the Chatham School District and there is one school in Angoon itself. At Angoon School 125 students are instructed by 11 teachers. Angoon is a fairly isolated community relative to other tourist destinations in southeast Alaska and does not have a major tourism industry. At least three businesses operate to provide visitor accommodations.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Angoon. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 88 permits were held by 56 permit holders but only 46 permits were actually fished in Angoon in 2000. There were 18 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, another 28 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 23 crew members claiming residence in Angoon in 2000. There are no fish processing facilities in Angoon, so no fish landings were made in the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type and fishing area. Permits issued in Angoon for 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 25 permits issued for halibut in Angoon in 2000, 23 of which were actually fished. Permits for halibut pertained to 24 longline vessels under 60 feet (22 permits were actually fished) and one longline vessel over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: There were two sablefish permits issued in 2000 in Angoon, one of which was fished. One permit pertained to a longline vessel under 60 feet and the other to a mechanical jig (not fished). Both were for statewide waters.

Other groundfish: A total of eight permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Angoon, only

one of which was actually fished. Permits pertained to one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel (one permit fished), one demersal shelf rockfish hand troll in southeast waters (not fished), and three demersal shelf rockfish logline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (no permits fished).

Crab: Two permits were issued in Angoon for crab in 2000, all of which were actually fished. One permit pertained to 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters and one ring net for Tanner crab in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: The one permit issued in Angoon in 2000 was fished. This permit pertained to an octopi/squid pot gear vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters.

Salmon: A total of 50 permits were issued in Angoon in 2000 for the salmon fishery, 19 of which were actually fished. Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine restricted to southeast waters, one set gillnet in Yakutat, 40 hand trolls in statewide waters (13 permits fished), and eight power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (four permits fished).

It was announced in July 2003 that Angoon would receive \$500 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services when fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were seven saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Angoon in 2002 and four businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 976 sport fishing licenses sold in Angoon in 2000, 156 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the Division of Subsistence of the ADF&G provides useful

information about subsistence practices in Angoon. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 97.3% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 79.7% used salmon and 82.4% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, char, grayling, and trout). Many fewer households, 32.4%, used marine mammals and a high percentage, 89.2%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for 1996 was 224.45 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 36.5% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 21.20%, land mammals 22.86%, marine mammals 4.02%, birds and eggs accounted for only 0.08% of

the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 13.41% and vegetation made up 1.94%. The wild food harvest in Angoon made up 144% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 grams of protein per day or 0.424 lbs. of wild food per day) (Wolfe 2000).

A total of 54 permits were held by households in Angoon for subsistence fishing of salmon according to Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest. Residents of Angoon and members of Angoon Community Association, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Craig (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Craig is located on the west side of Prince of Wales Island. It is connected to Prince of Wales Island by a causeway. It lies 56 air miles northwest of Ketchikan and 220 miles south of Juneau. The area encompasses 6.7 square miles of land and 2.7 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Craig's demographic characteristics have changed along with the commercial fishing industry, which has brought a steady influx of new people. Growth has been particularly swift in recent years; in the two decades between 1980 and 2000, Craig's population more than doubled.

In 2000, Craig had a total population of 1,397 and 523 households. A small segment of the population (1.6%) lived in group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (67.1%), American Indian and Alaska Native (21.7%), Black (0.1%), Asian (0.6%), two or more races (10%) and other (0.6%). A total of 30.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 2.8% of residents were Hispanic. The gender makeup was significantly skewed, at 54.5% male and 45.5% female, due to the heavy presence of commercial fishing operations that employ mostly men. The median age of Craig was 33.8 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 87.3% of residents aged 25 or older held a high school diploma or higher degree.

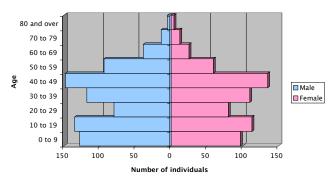
History

Since prehistory, Prince of Wales Island has been occupied by Tlingit Indians. Starting in the 1700s, however, Haida Indians moved onto the island from Haida Gwaii (British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands). On Prince of Wales Island they established multiple settlements, taking advantage of the island's rich resources, including abundant sea otters. Diseases such as smallpox took a heavy toll on the island, however; by the time missionaries arrived in 1878, the Haida's numbers had dwindled from nearly 10,000 to just 800 (Halliday 1998: 25).

A fish saltery was built on nearby Fish Egg

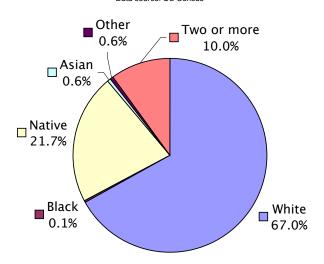
2000 Population Structure Craig

Data source: US Census

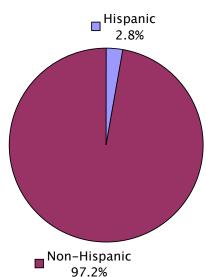


2000 Racial Structure Craig

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Craig



Island in 1907 by Craig Miller, with the help of local Haidas. He also constructed a packing company and cold storage plant at the present site of Craig. A city government was established in 1922. The commercial fishing industry is responsible for Craig's large population; record pink salmon runs during the 1930s brought many new settlers. However, by the 1950s, the fishing industry had collapsed due to depleted salmon runs. A large sawmill was established in 1972 near Craig, providing a steady source of year-round employment. Today, Craig is a community that relies heavily on commercial fishing and fish processing, as well as the timber industry.

% Group Quarters Craig Data source: US Census 100 90 70 60 ■ Non-group quarters 98.4 50 Group quarters 40 30 20 10 1990 2000 Year

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing comprises the largest portion of Craig's economy. In addition, sawmill operations, a fish buying station, and a cold storage facility are all major local employers. The use of subsistence resources provides a supplement to the formal economy for most residents.

In 2000, the mean per capita income of Craig was \$20,176 and the mean household income was \$45,298. The unemployment rate was 6.9%, and 22.8% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 9.8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

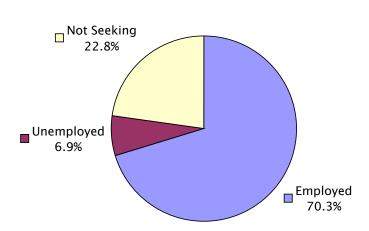
Craig is an incorporated city and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough. All tax revenues are administered by the city, including a 5% sales tax, a 0.6% (6.0 mills) property tax, and a 6% liquor tax. The Craig Community Association, a federally recognized Native organization, is located in the community. In addition, there is a village corporation, Shaan-Seet, Inc. There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game office located in Craig. The nearest office of the National Marine Fisheries Service is in Petersburg. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Citizenship Services is located in Skagway.

Facilities

Craig is accessible by air and sea. The nearby Klawock airport offers scheduled air transportation as well as charters. Most air travel to Craig is done by seaplane. The seaplane base is currently owned by

2000 Employment Structure Craig

Data source: US Census



the state, but the City of Craig is in the final stages of negotiating a transfer of ownership to the city. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Ketchikan, is approximately \$397. There is also a U.S. Coast Guard heliport located in the area. A small causeway connects Craig to Prince of Wales Island.

All houses are connected to a piped water and sewer system. Water for domestic use is supplied by a dam on North Fork Lake. Electricity is provided by the Alaska Power Company, which uses both hydroelectric and diesel power. There is a health clinic located in the community, the Craig Clinic, which is owned by the city. The city also provides police and emergency services. There are four schools located in Craig, with a total of 35 teachers and 860 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon and halibut fisheries, is the backbone of Craig's economy. In 2000 there were 42 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 84 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. There were 149 registered crew members. In addition, 199 local residents held a total of 437 commercial fishing permits. The following section contains a detailed description of permits issued to Craig residents in 2000.

Crab: Seven local residents held nine permits in the crab fishery. These permits included the following: two Dungeness crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none was actually fished); one Dungeness crab permit for 150 pots or 50% of maximum in the southeast region (one was actually fished); three Dungeness crab permits for 75 pots or 25% of maximum in the southeast region (two were actually fished); and three Tanner crab ring net permits for the southeast region (one was actually fished).

Other Shellfish: Fifty-six local residents held a total of 100 commercial permits for other shellfish. These permits included the following: 11 geoduck clam diving gear permits for the southeast region (10 were fished); two shrimp beam trawl permits for the southeast region (one was fished); 28 shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast (17 were fished); 34 sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (30 were fished); and 24 sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (11 were fished).

Halibut: Fifty-five local residents held a total of 56 commercial permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included the following: two halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (one was fished); 40 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (37 were fished); one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none was fished); and 13 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (12 were actually fished).

Herring: Seventy-three local residents held a total of 83 commercial permits in the herring fishery. These included the following: one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one was fished); one purse seine permit for food/bait herring in the southeast region (none was actually fished); seven permits to harvest herring roe spawn on kelp in the northern part of the

southeast region (five were fished); and 73permits to harvest herring roe spawn on kelp in the southern part of the southeast region (no permits were fished).

Sablefish: Ten local residents held a total of 10 commercial permits in the sablefish fishery. These permits included the following: seven sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (four were fished); and three sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (three were fished).

Other Groundfish: Twenty-seven local residents held a total of 49 commercial permits in the groundfish fishery. These permits included the following: one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none was fished); two demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permits for the southeast region (none was actually fished); 13 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (seven were fished); two demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permits for the southeast region (one was fished); four demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (none was fished); six ling cod dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (none was fished); two ling cod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one was fished); one miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permit for statewide waters (none was fished); 11 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none was fished); three miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (none was actually fished); and four miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (none was fished).

Salmon: One hundred nineteen local residents held a total of 130 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: eight salmon purse seine permits for the southeast region (three were fished); five salmon drift gillnet permits for the southeast region (three were fished); three salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (three were fished); one salmon set gillnet permit for Kodiak (one was fished); 53 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (22 were fished); 60 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (53 were fished).

In 2000 there were two commercial fish processors located in Craig. Detailed information about landings, however, is unavailable in accordance with confidentiality laws. In 2003 the city of Craig received

\$31,887 in federal funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. The City of Craig was the first coastal Gulf of Alaska community to organize a Community Quota Entity (CQE) that is eligible to purchase halibut and sablefish quota share under a new Community Quota Purchase Program (50 CFR 679). The City of Craig has expressed enthusiasm for this program and intends to purchase community-held quota in the near future.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, sport fishing license sales in Craig totaled 3,405; the majority of these (2,590 licenses) were sold to non-residents of Alaska. In 2002 there were 36 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 15 registered freshwater fishing guides. In addition, peripheral business such as airplane charter services and hotels rely on the presence of sport fishermen. Major sport species in the area include all five Pacific salmon, steelhead, trout, and halibut.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important supplement to the formal economy in Craig. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence reports that in 1997 98.8% of households in Craig used subsistence resources. Approximately 88.4% of households used subsistence salmon, and 90.8% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially halibut, rockfish, and herring roe). Approximately 8.7% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals) for subsistence and 80.3% of households used marine invertebrates (especially crabs, clams, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Craig in 1997 was 230.7 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (28.0%), non-salmon fish (27.1%), land mammals (20.2%), marine mammals (4.4%), birds and bird eggs (0.4%), marine invertebrates (12.4%), and vegetation (8.1%).

Residents of Craig who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Edna Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Edna Bay lies near the southern end of Kosciusko Island, northwest of Prince of Wales Island, in Southeast Alaska. It lies 90 miles northwest of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 56.0 square miles of land and 2.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the village had 49 inhabitants. Edna Bay was not showing signs of growth and the present population may even be in decline. The community was predominantly White (95.9%), and the remaining 4.1% of its residents identified themselves as more than one racial group. A total of 4.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The whole community lived in households, nobody was living in group quarters, and there were some vacant houses that were used seasonally.

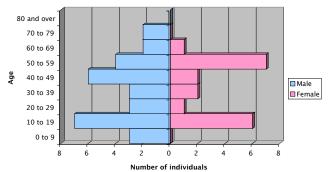
The gender ratio in the community was extremely unbalanced with the male population at 61.1% and the female population at 38.8%. The median age (36.8 years) was similar to the national median (35.3 years). The bulk of its population, 32.7%, was between 45 and 54 years of age and 18.4% between 10 and 14 year of age. Of the adult population age 25 and over, 100% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 36.4% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2000.

History

Although Edna Bay does not appear in any census until the 1950s, there are previous historical accounts. Edna Bay was named by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1904. Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. Historically, these two Native American groups have occupied the island. The Haida, who were the most numerous at the time, were connected fairly early to the 18th century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries who arrived to the area at the end of the 19th century encountered an almost unpopulated island with remnant Native communities devastated by smallpox and measles. Haida and Tlingit populations are still present in many communities on the Island. A small fishing community emerged from a State-

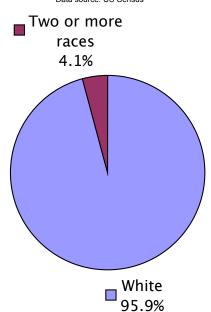
2000 Population Structure Edna Bay

Data source: US Census

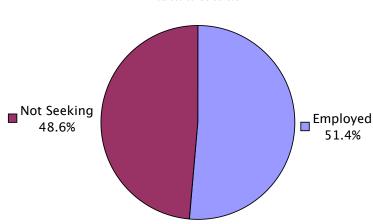


2000 Racial Structure Edna Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Edna Bay



owned land disposal sale. The original post office was established in 1943, but was transferred to Ketchikan in 1960.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

As in many other cases around Prince of Wales Island, the economy of this very small community revolves around logging and fishing. Edna Bay has a local sawmill but the community's reliance on the fishing industry is strong. In 2000, 13 residents held 49 commercial fishing permits and there was a seasonal fish buyer post located in the bay during the summer months.

The employment structure of the community shows that 51.4% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of 2000 census. Surprisingly, none of the potential labor force was unemployed and 48.6% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment in 2000. In 2000, the average per capita income in Edna Bay was \$58,967 and the median household income was \$44,583. In this community 23.1% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Edna Bay is an unincorporated community not organized under any borough. Instead, the village has organized the Edna Bay Community Association, a non-profit community association devoted to local development. The regional Native corporation of the area, with its headquarters in Juneau, is the SeaAlaska Native Corporation. The closest Alaska Department of Fish andGame (ADF&G) offices are in Craig, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Ketchikan. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Ketchikan and the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Petersburg.

Facilities

Edna Bay can be reached by both air and sea. The community is connected to Craig, Ketchikan, and Petersburg by floatplane. These planes provide transportation and cargo to the community. Edna Bay is not connected to Prince of Wales Island's road system. A dock and harbor with breakwater are available. Basic health care is provided by the Edna Bay Health Clinic. Alternative medical attention is provided by the Edna

Bay Emergency Medical Service (EMS) and Prince of Wales Island EMS/Ambulance. The town does not have centralized water and sewer systems. Edna Bay has neither its own school nor a police department. The town offers a few lodges as accommodation for visitors.

Involvement with North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Edna Bay is a very small community, it is significantly involved in the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 13 members of the community were holding 28 commercial fishing permits, 13 of which were fished that year. The village also had six owners of vessels engaged in federal fisheries and five owners of salmon fishing boats. In addition, there were eight residents registered as crewmen.

Halibut: Seven permits to catch halibut were issued in 2000, five of which were used that year. Four of these permits were for longliners under 60 feet (three fished) and three permits issued for longliners over 60 feet (two fished). All the halibut permits had statewide range.

Salmon: The bulk of Edna Bay's permits were devoted to the salmon fisheries. The village had 14 permits in 2000 with five fished. Eight statewide permits were issued for hand trollers (one fished) and six statewide permits for power gurdy troll (four fished).

Other Groundfish: Three statewide permits were issued for other groundfish: two for miscellaneous saltwater finfish (one fished) and one permit for a longliner over 60 feet (not fished).

Other Shellfish: Three permits were issued to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (one fished). Sablefish: One issued and fished permit for a long-liner over 60 feet in southern Southeast Alaska. In Edna Bay there are no processing facilities. No landings were recorded because the fleet delivers to other harbors in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, Edna Bay sold 11 sport fishing licenses of which 8 were bought by Alaskan residents. This small number of licenses does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by numerous non-residents getting their licenses there or elsewhere.

Local residents mostly rely on subsistence fisheries for consumption. In 2002 the village had no sport fishing guide businesses.

Subsistence Fishing

In 1987, the ADF&G conducted a survey to demonstrate the significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaskan communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to marine resources, 100% of households used subsistence salmon, 100% used other types fish (herring, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sable fish, char, and trout), 0% used marine mammals, and 50% used marine invertebrates. The results reflected that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting 383.5 lbs per person per year. The per capita daily harvest of wild foods was 1.3 lbs. These statistics emphasize the importance of subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering for these communities.

In order to understand the relative importance of each resource we broke down the composition of the harvest: salmon 14.25%, other fish 48.5%, land mammals 23.39%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs 0.1%, marine invertebrates 4.3%, and vegetation 9.46%.

In 1999, Edna Bay had two salmon household subsistence permits that accounted only for a handful of sockeye salmon. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Elfin Cove (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Elfin Cove lies on the northern shore of Chichagof Island near the entrance of the Inside Passage. To the north across Icy Strait are Glacier Bay National Park, Brady Glacier, and the Fairweather Mountain Range which forms one of the most spectacular scenes in Southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 10.7 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Elfin Cove was 32. Population numbers have fluctuated between 30 and 60 over the past four decades since Census records began for the area; however, summers tend to increase the population to well over 200. There were more males (59.4% of the population) than females (40.6% of the population) in Elfin Cove according to data from the 2000 U.S Census. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (93.8%) and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (3.1%). Overall, 3.1% of the population identified with two or more races. None of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian and none of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 47.5 years, which is considerably higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the 2000 U.S. Census only 18.8% of the population was under 19 years of age while 34.5% of the population was over 55 years of age.

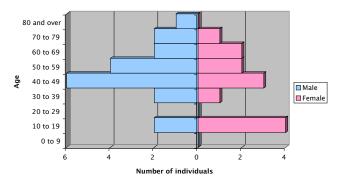
There were 35 housing units in Elfin Cove, 20 of which were designated vacant in 2000 and of these, 10 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. All 100% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 U.S. Census data while 43.5% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Elfin Cove was named after the boat of one of its regular fishermen. Originally referred to within the industry and locally as "Gunkhole" by fishermen anchoring here, its safe anchorage and proximity to the Fairweather fishing grounds made this a natural spot for fish buyers and supplies and a post office was

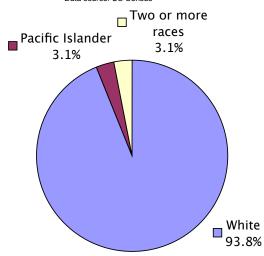
2000 Population Structure Elfin Cove

Data source: US Census

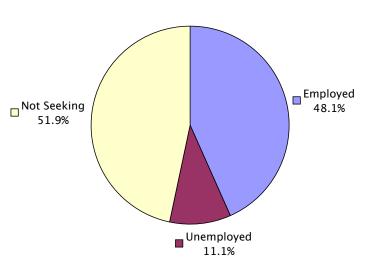


2000 Racial Structure Elfin Cove

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Elfin Cove



established there in 1935. A second dock, a warehouse, store, and restaurant were built in the 1940s and now a boardwalk runs through the town. Little information is available about the Tlingit occupation of the area; however, according to local residents, the Tlingits who visited the harbor would not remain throughout the winter because of the "evil spirits" there.

The troll fishery on which the community relies has long been on the decline, and Elfin Cove has suffered as a result. In 1997 the population was reported as 54, but the Census-takers in 2000 recorded only 32 residents. In December of 2002 the Wards Cove packaging plant which comprised the majority of the economy was shut down and now only 11 residents currently live in the community.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Elfin Cove pivots around fish-buying and selling of fishing supplies. The economy is intimately linked to the local and national commercial fishing industries and sport fishing is also significant. These factors make the economy highly seasonal, including the employment provided by lodges and retail businesses in the summer. A total of 48 commercial fishing permits were held by 25 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 48.1% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 11.1% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 51.9% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing industry, and 5.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$33,750 and the per capita income was \$15,089.

Governance

Elfin Cove is an unincorporated city which does not lie within an organized Alaskan borough. For official purposes, Elfin Cove is located in the Sitka recording district. Because of Elfin Cove's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials in the city nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community. Elfin Cove is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). It therefore has no land allotment under the

Act, and is not a federally recognized Native village, nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Skagway.

Facilities

Elfin Cove is accessible by air and by sea; the Alaska State Ferry stops at nearby Pelican. A roundtrip flight from Juneau on the daily mail plane costs about \$200. From Juneau a roundtrip flight to Anchorage costs approximately \$200. A State-owned seaplane base is available. Moorage for 25 marine vessels is available. Skiffs are the primary means of local transportation. Freight and supplies are delivered by plane or boat.

Water in Elfin Cove is individually collected from surface supplies, although the available sources contain high levels of bacteria and giardia and a treated water source is badly needed. Funding is also needed to replace individual septic tanks and leachfields with a community sewage collection system. About half the residences are fully plumbed. No landfill is currently available and residents use an unregulated refuse burn area on the tidelands. The community has expressed interest in an incinerator. A hydroelectric project has been engineered by Elfin Cove Electric Utility which also uses diesel for some of the energy supply. There are neither local health nor public safety services, although Elfin does have a fire department. Elfin Cove is within the Chatham Schools District, although there are no schools located directly in the community. Services include a post office, store, laundromat (operated by Pelican Seafoods), and several inns.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, like sport fishing, is important to the economy of Elfin Cove. According to the Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission 48 permits were held by 25 permit holders but only 31 permits were fished in Elfin Cove in 2000. There were 8 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 18 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 18 crew members claiming residence in Elfin Cove in 2000. The

commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Elfin Cove consisted of eight vessels in the salmon industry (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type and fishing area. Permits issued in Elfin Cove for 2000 were for halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 12 permits issued for halibut in Elfin Cove in 2000, nine of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to one hand troll, eight longline vessels under 60 feet (six permits were fished) and three longline vessels over 60 feet (two permits were fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: Three permits were issued in Elfin Cove for the sablefish fishery in 2000, all of which were fished). These permits pertained to three longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters.

Other groundfish: Three permits were issued in Elfin Cove for other groundfish, none of which were fished. Permits pertained to two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (neither were fished) and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel over 60 feet in Southeast waters.

Crab: Three permits were issued in Elfin Cove for crab in 2000, none of which were fished. One permit pertained to Dungeness crab ring nets in Southeast waters (not fished), one Dungeness crab permit for 150 pots or 50% of the maximum in Southeast waters (not fished), and one permit for Tanner crab ring nets in Southeast waters (not fished).

Salmon: A total of 27 permits were issued in Elfin Cove in 2000 for the salmon fishery, 17 of which were fished. Salmon permits pertained to seven hand trolls in statewide waters (two permits were fished) and 20 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (17 permits were fished).

In 2000 a small processor was in operation as well as a larger Wards Cove Packing Company facility. With the withdrawal of Wards Cove Packing Company from many places in Southeast Alaska, it remains to be seen what the long term impact will be on the processor facilities at Elfin Cove. Elfin Cove did not receive federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish

taxes.

Sport Fishing

There were 15 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Elfin Cove in 2002 and 13 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. There were a total of 1,025 sport fishing licenses sold in Elfin Cove in 2000, 51 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game provides useful information about subsistence practices in Elfin Cove. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 100% of the households that participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 100% used salmon and 92.3% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char); no households used marine mammals and a high percentage, 92.3%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1987 was 262.53 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 30.67% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 22.34%, land mammals 27.53%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs 0%, marine invertebrates for 8.99% and vegetation made up 10.46%. The wild food harvest in Elfin Cove made up 170% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game).

No permits were held by households in Elfin Cove for subsistence fishing of salmon according to Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Residents of Elfin Cove and members of the Seldovia Village Tribe, an Alaska Native Tribe, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Excursion Inlet (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Excursion Inlet lies on the west coast of Lynn Canal. It is just east of the mouth of Glacier Bay National Park and is surrounded by the 3-4,000 ft mountains and spectacular glaciers of the park. The area encompasses 56.8 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

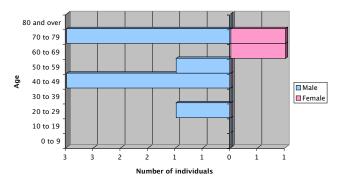
According to the 2000 U. S. Census, the population of Excursion Inlet was 10; however, the Census does not provide historical population numbers. The area has never been heavily populated and it is unlikely that the population ever reached far into the hundreds. It is important to note, however, that this Census data likely does not reflect transient and seasonal workers at the Excursion Inlet fish processing plant. The population was mostly male, with only two females recorded on the 2000 Census, and entirely White. The median age was 60 and no one was recorded by the Census below the age of 25-43 years. There were 85 housing units in Excursion Inlet, of which a large portion, 77, were designated as vacant in 2000.

History

The area around Excursion Inlet was once populated by the Woosh-Kee-Tawn clan of Tlingit Indians. However, due to a devastating flood, the Woosh-Kee-Tawn clan moved away from the inlet. Recent archeological investigations have unearthed burial grounds pre-dating the flood. In 1909 the Inlet was chosen as the site of a cannery which was in operation until 1931. During World War II, the Inlet was used both for cargo storage and for internment of Native Alaskans in the cannery buildings. Subsequent land issues created by this military activity are still in the process of being resolved. For the rest of the 20th century the area was characterized by logging efforts and another cannery. The closure of the Wards Cove cannery in December of 2002 spelled economic ruin for the community, but it is widely hoped that government endeavors to keep the facility running will continue to make the community viable.

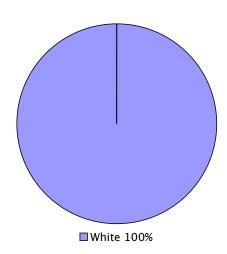
2000 Population Structure Excursion Inlet

Data source: US Census

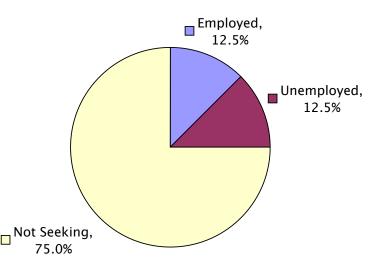


2000 Racial Structure Excursion Inlet

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Excursion Inlet



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The Wards Cove Packing Company located in Excursion Inlet closed in December 2002. The processor had been one of the largest in the United States, employing over 300 people and producing 550,000 cases of canned salmon and 10 million lbs of frozen fish in 2002, and was the mainstay of the community, providing facilities and transport to employees and local residents. Moreover, the closure of the plant at Excursion Inlet also could have left fishing supply and fuel businesses in Juneau and Haines with significantly fewer customers and therefore affect many sectors of northern Southeast's economy. Seattle-based Ocean Beauty Seafoods purchased the Wards Cove facilities in April 2003 and conducted a nearly seamless transfer of the enterprise.

Only two fishing permits were held in Excursion Inlet in 2000, both for the crabbing industry. Few jobs exist in the community outside of the processing industry, which is highly seasonal and employs transient workers. In addition, 50% of the labor force, which is only 25% of the population, is unemployed while 25% of the population is in poverty. The median household income is \$16,250 while the per capita income is \$18,888, according to the 2000 U.S. Census figures.

Governance

Excursion Inlet is an unincorporated area within the Haines Borough of Southeast Alaska. Because of Excursion Inlet's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials in the city nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community. Excursion Inlet is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). It therefore has no land allotment under the Act, and is not a federally recognized Native village, nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Department of Fish and Game. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Haines.

Facilities

There is no road access to Excursion Inlet. The community is served by the Excursion Inlet seaplane

base which is owned by the State of Alaska. A distance of 1000 feet is provided for seaplanes to land and it is within a mile of the residential area.

All homes lack complete plumbing and no water or sewage facilities are provided to residences. There is no public safety or health provider serving the community and only one business associated with Excursion Inlet catering to tourists.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

According to the Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, two permits were held by two permit holders in Excursion Inlet in 2000, neither of which were fished that year. The permits both pertained to Dungeness crab: 75 pots or 25% of the maximum in Southeast waters. The Ocean Beauty processing plant processes pink and chum salmon, as well as salmon roe, salmon caviar, halibut and sablefish.

Sport Fishing

One business offers accommodations and chartered sport fishing as well as other hunting expeditions and outdoor activities.

Subsistence Fishing

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has no information on subsistence practices in Excursion Inlet.

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data given here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Excursion Inlet and Funter Bay combined

Gustavus (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Gustavus lies on the north shore of Icy Passage at the mouth of the Salmon River in the St. Elias Mountains. The community is surrounded by Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve on three sides and the waters of Icy Passage to the south on the fourth side. The area encompasses 37.7 square miles of land but no water area.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Gustavus was 429. The initial community population was just over 100 in the 1960s. Total population numbers are currently at a maximum, having risen from 258 in the 1990s. There were more males (56.2% of the population) than females (43.8% of the population) in Gustavus according to data from the 2000 Census. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (89.3%) with Alaska Native or American Indian (4.2%), Asian (0.2%), Hawaiian Native or other Pacific Islander (0.2%), and 'other' (1.6%). Overall, 4.4% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 8.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.4% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 40.3 years which is somewhat higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the 2000 U.S. Census 27.3% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 15.7% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

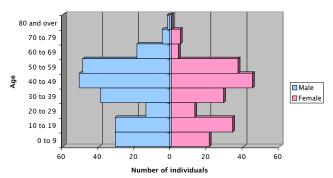
There were 345 housing units in Gustavus, 146 of which were vacant in 2000 and of these, 60 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 91.8% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 Census data while 40.4% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Gustavus began as an agricultural homestead in 1914. Previously, and as recently as 1794 when Captain George Vancouver sailed through Icy Strait, Glacier Bay had been completely covered by the Grand Pacific Glacier. By 1916, it had retreated 65 miles from the

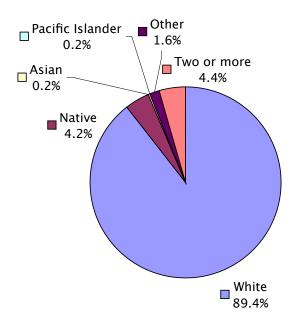
2000 Population Structure Gustavus

Data source: US Census

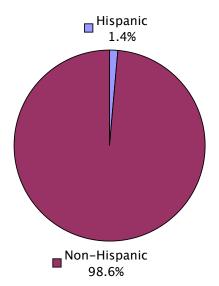


2000 Racial Structure Gustavus

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity



position observed by Vancouver in 1794. The current name was derived from Point Gustavus, which lies 7 miles to the southwest.

Glacier Bay National Monument (including Gustavus) was established by President Calvin Coolidge in 1925. After many appeals the homesteaders were able to keep their land and the Gustavus area was excluded from the monument. It became a National Park in 1980 with the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Gustavus is highly seasonal and depends strongly on fishing activities and other forms of recreational tourism; Glacier Bay National Park attracts a large number of tourists and recreation enthusiasts during the summer months. Over half of the labor force is employed by the National Park Service. Several adventure sports businesses are in operation and there is a nine-hole golf course. Approximately 60,000 tourists visit or pass through this small community annually. The lodge, airport, school, and small businesses also offer employment. A total of 65 commercial fishing permits were held by 32 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

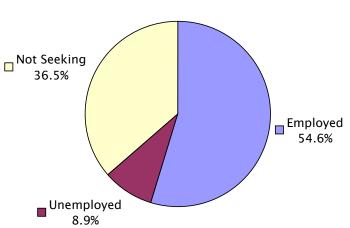
At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 54.6% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 8.9% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 36.5% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 14.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$34,786 and the per capita income was \$21,089.

Governance

Gustavus is an unincorporated city which does not lie within an organized Alaskan borough. For official purposes, Gustavus is located in the Sitka recording district. Because of Gustavus's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials in the city nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community. Gustavus is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). It therefore has no land allotment under the Act, and is not a federally recognized Native village,

2000 Employment Structure Gustavus

Data source: US Census



nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Skagway.

Facilities

The community of Gustavus is accessible by sea and air. Gustavus has a State-owned airport which can accommodate jets. The airport has two asphalt runways of 6,700 feet and 3,000 feet. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau where possible. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around \$160 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately \$200. There is a 10-mile local road connecting Bartlett Cove with the airport. Freight arrives by barge. Small boats and small ferry boats regularly use the Gustavus Dock in the summer. Regulations limit the number of boats entering Glacier Bay to protect humpback whale habitat and National Park Service permits are required for boaters between June 1 and August 31. Because of the large number of tourists who arrive by boat or plane in the area, Gustavus is considered the gateway to Glacier Bay National Park.

Half of all year-round homes have individual water wells and septic tank systems and full plumbing. A community well with water treatment is available. Concerns have been raised about water safety due to shallow wells and individual septic systems. The school currently purchases water from the National

Park Service. The community has a permitted landfill and uses a balefill system. A study is underway to examine sewage disposal alternatives.

The Gustavus Electric Company supplies electricity to the community. There is no police force, but both Gustavus Emergency Response and Glacier Bay National Park ensure public safety. Health services are provided by the Gustavus Community Clinic which is owned and operated by the Gustavus Community Association. Gustavus is within the Chatham School District and there is one school in Gustavus itself. At Gustavus School four teachers instruct 45 students. In addition, approximately 15 students are homeschooled. There are numerous facilities available for tourists, including several options for accommodation, guided tours, and transportation.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Gustavus. According to the Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 65 permits were held by 32 permit holders but only 27 permits were actually fished in Gustavus in 2000. There were nine vessel owners in the federal fisheries, nine vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 17 crew members claiming residence in Gustavus in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to

Gustavus was involved in halibut (nine vessels), sablefish (one vessel), and salmon (14 vessels) fisheries in 2000 (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community is unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Gustavus for the year 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 10 permits issued for halibut in Gustavus in 2000, 8 of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to six longline vessels under 60 feet (four permits were fished) and four longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: A total of five sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Gustavus, four of which were fished. Permits pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet

in statewide waters, one longline vessel over 60 feet in northern Southeast waters, and three longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 11 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Gustavus, only one of which was fished. Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one ling cod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod mechanical jig (not fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig in statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit was fished), one demersal shelf rock longline vessel under 60 feet in Southeast waters (not fished), demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig (not fished) and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel over 60 feet in Southeast waters (not fished).

Crab: A total of 14 permits were issued in Gustavus for crab in 2000, four of which were actually fished. Three permits pertained to 300 pots or 100% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters (none fished). Two permits pertained to 225 pots or 75% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters (none fished). One permit pertained to 150 pots or 50% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters (none fished). One permit pertained to 75 pots or 25% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in Southeast waters. One permit pertained to red, blue, and brown King crab pot gear in Southeast waters and seven permits pertained to Tanner crab ring nets in Southeast waters (two permits were fished).

Other shellfish: Five permits for other shellfish were issued in Gustavus in 2000, two of which were actually fished. Permits were for one goeduck clam diving gear permit in Southeast waters (not fished), two sea cucumber diving gear permits in Southeast waters, and two sea urchin diving gear permits in Southeast waters (neither fished).

Salmon: A total of 20 permits were issued in Gustavus in 2000 for the salmon fishery, 8 of which were actually fished. Salmon permits pertained to 14 handtroll in statewide waters (five permits were fished), and six power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (three permits were fished).

Adolphus Seafoods processing plant was in operation in 2000 and had the capability of processing

halibut, salmon, and sablefish. Another small plant, Pep's Packing had an 'intent to operate' in 2003. Gustavus did not receive federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes.

Sport Fishing

There were 14 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Gustavus in 2002 and 12 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. There was a total of 1,877 sport fishing licenses sold in Gustavus in 2000, 297 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Gustavus. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 100% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming of resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 91.8% used salmon and 95.9% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char); many fewer households, only 5.9%, used

marine mammals and a high percentage, 90.0%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1987 was 240.80 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 22.92% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 33.85%, land mammals 26.62%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs accounted for only 0.69% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 11.82% and vegetation made up 4.10%. The wild food harvest in Gustavus made up 156% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs. of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game).

A total of six permits were held by households in Gustavus for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye salmon made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest, followed by pink salmon. Residents of Gustavus who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Haines (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Haines lies on the shores of the Lynn Canal on the Chilkat Peninsula between the Chilkoot and Chilkat Rivers. The town is bordered by the spectacular Chilkat Mountain Range to the west and the Coast Range to the east. The historic routes to the Klondike gold fields, the Chilkat, Chilkoot and White Pass, are to the north of the community. The area encompasses 13.5 square miles of land and 8.0 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Haines was 1,811. Total population numbers increased rapidly since the 1980s, jumping from 463 in the 1970s to 993 the following decade. Since the turn of the century, the population remains relatively stable, in the vicinity of 400 people. Unlike many fishing communities, the genders are in fairly equal balance in Haines according to Census data, with males making up 49.9% of the population and females 50.1%. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (79.6%), 13.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 0.2% Black or African American, 0.7% Asian, and 0.1% Hawaiian Native. About 0.4% of the population classified themselves as 'other.' Overall, 5.1% identified with two or more races. A total of 18.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.5% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic. The median age was 40.2 years which is somewhat higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the Census data, 28.4% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 21.9% of the population was over 55 years of age.

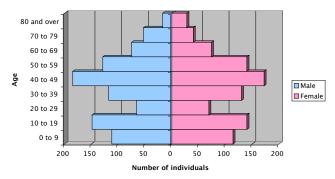
There were 895 housing units in Haines, 143 of which were vacant in 2000. Of those, only 47 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, only 0.2% of the population lived in group quarters. About 87.8% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, while 20% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The Tlingit Indians were the original inhabitants of the Chilkat Valley, a major conjunction of trade routes between the coast and the interior. In fact, the

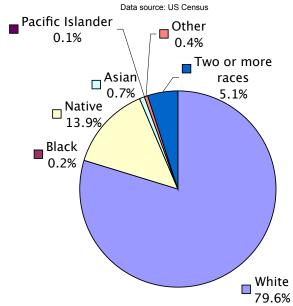
2000 Population Structure Haines

Data source: US Census

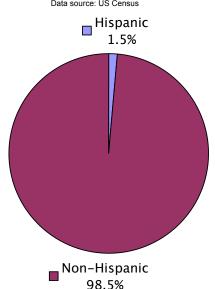


2000 Racial Structure





2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Haines



Haines area was called "Dtehshuh" meaning "end of the trail." The village of Klukwan, 22 miles from Haines, is still the crucial village for the Tlingit nation. Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian missionary in Sitka, built mission schools for each of the local villages and in 1879, Missionary S. Hall Young and Naturalist John Muir traveled to Yendustucky, selected as the site for the mission. In 1881, the Chilkat Mission was finally established by Eugene and Caroline Willard. The community was later renamed Haines in honor of the Secretary of the Presbyterian Women's Executive Society of Home Missions, Mrs. F.E. Haines, who had raised funds for the mission.

The town again became an established departure point for a freight trail to the gold fields of the interior during the mid-1890s. The Dalton Trail, as it became known, reached over the Chilkat Pass and followed the same general route one now drives on the Haines Highway. At the beginning of the Klondike Gold Rush in the late 1890's, Haines grew as a mining supply center. As the U.S.-Canada boundary dispute heated during the Klondike Gold Rush, Ft. William H. Seward was commissioned in 1898 as a U.S. military presence. Garrisoned in 1903, the army post became a major component of Haines economy, until it was deactivated after WWII. Commercial fishing in the area began before the turn of the century, and there were several canneries by the early 1900s. Fires were not infrequent among the fish processing plants, but the robustness of the industry made it very resilient to these disasters.

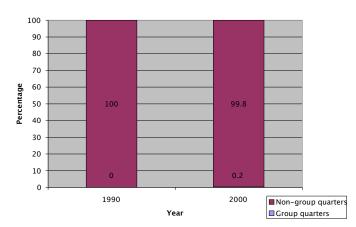
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Haines is highly seasonal due to its dependence on the fishing and tourism industries. The economy is based on commercial fishing, timber, government work, tourism, and construction. Tourism is a growing industry in the area, as many independent travelers use the Alaska Marine Highway Ferry System and the Haines Highway to and from the interior of Alaska and the lower 48 states. Scenic beauty and supreme sport fishing grounds attract visitors to the area. The Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve draws visitors from around the world. Today, around 45,000 cruise ship passengers visit each year. Employment in Haines is provided mainly by tourism, timber, and fishing.

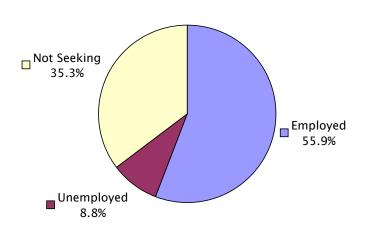
% Group Quarters Haines

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Haines

Data source: US Census



There is no fish processing plant in Haines. The government, and particularly the school system, employs a number of people, and the tourism and service sectors are growing. A total of 244 commercial fishing permits were held by 128 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 55.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 8.8% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 35.3% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 7.9% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$39,926 and the per capita income was \$22,505.

Governance

The City of Haines was incorporated in 1910 as a first-class city with a mayor/council form of government. Haines is included in the third-class Haines Borough which was formed subsequent to the incorporation of the city in 1968. The City has full powers of taxation, police and fire protection, road maintenance, waters and harbors, planning and zoning, coastal zone management, and water and sewer service. The Borough has the power to tax for educational purposes. It has planning and zoning and fire protection on a service area basis. The Chilkoot Indian Association of Haines is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)-recognized Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) village council. Haines is a member of the forprofit regional Native corporation Sealaska Corporation to which many of the communities of Southeast Alaska belong. Haines is also a member community of the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Tribes, a regional Native non-profit organization. Haines is not allocated land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

The most easily accessible National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is located in Juneau, while there are both a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) regional office located in Haines itself.

Facilities

The community of Haines is accessible by road, air, and sea. It is connected by road to the interior of Alaska and the lower 48 states by the Alaska Canada (Alcan) Highway via the Haines "Cut-Off" Road which connects the Alaska Highway at Haines Junction with the Alaskan seaport of Haines. Because of this and Haines's ice-free deepwater port and dock, it is the northern terminus of the Alaska Marine Highway System. Haines has a State-owned 4,600 foot paved runway with daily scheduled flights to Juneau by small aircraft. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around \$165 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately \$200. There is also a State-owned seaplane base, two small boat harbors with a total of 240 moorage slips, a State Ferry terminal, and a cruise ship dock. Freight arrives by ship, barge, plane, and truck.

Water is derived from Lilly Lake and Piedad

Springs, is treated and stored in a 500,000-gallon tank, and then distributed throughout Haines. Sewage is collected by a piped system and receives primary treatment before discharge through two ocean outfalls. Nearly all homes are fully plumbed. Haines Sanitation Inc., a private firm, collects refuse and owns the permitted landfill. The City participates in recycling and hazardous waste disposal programs.

Electricity is supplied by the Alaska Power Company from a diesel power source. Health services are provided by the Haines Medical Clinic which is owned by the borough. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Haines is within the Haines Borough School District and there are three schools in Haines itself. Twelve students attended Haines Correspondence School in 2000. At Haines Elementary and Junior High School, 15 teachers instruct 192 students, 9 teachers instruct 115 students at Haines High School. Haines has a well-developed tourism industry and there are several businesses that provide accommodations and guided tours catering to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The seafood industry has been historically and is currently the most important industry in Haines. The Chilkoot and Chilkat watersheds are renowned for their productive wild salmon habitat. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 244 permits were held by 128 permit holders with only 152 permits fished in Haines in 2000. There were 29 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 69 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 156 crew members claiming residence in Haines in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Haines was involved in halibut (10 vessels) and salmon (165 vessels) fisheries in 2000. Landings in Haines for 2000 included 4,550.25 tons of salmon (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Haines for 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 51 permits issued

for halibut in Seward in 2000 (38 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to one hand troll (not fished), 34 longline vessels under 60 feet (24 fished) and 16 longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of eight permits issued for the herring fishery in Seward in 2000 (two fished). Permits for herring roe pertained to one gillnet in Bristol Bay (not fished), one gillnet in Norton Sound (not fished), four permits for herring spawn on kelp in northern southeast waters (two fished) and two permits for herring spawn on kelp in southern southeast waters (not fished).

Sablefish: A total of 10 sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Haines (7 fished). Permits pertained to nine longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (five fished), one longline vessel over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters and one longline vessel over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 40 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Haines (13 fished). Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (not fished), 28 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (9 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig in statewide waters (not fished), 6 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (2 fished), and 2 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters.

Crab: A total of 14 permits were issued in Haines for crab in 2000 (5 fished). One permit pertained to 300 pots or 100% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (none fished). One permit pertained to 150 pots or 50% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (none fished). Seven permits pertained to 75 pots or 25% of the maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (four fished). One permit pertained to red and blue king crab pot gear in southeast waters and two permits pertained to red, blue, and brown king and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters (neither permit was fished). Two permits pertained to Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (neither permit was fished).

Other shellfish: A total of 23 permits were issued for other shellfish in Haines in 2000 (9 fished). Permits pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet

in southeast waters (one fished), one shrimp beam trawl in southeast waters (not fished), 17 shrimp pot gear vessels in southeast waters (7 fished), 2 permits for sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (one permit fished), and two permits for sea urchin diving gear in southeast waters (neither permit fished).

Salmon: A total of 98 permits were issued in Haines in 2000 for the salmon fishery (78 fished). Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine restricted to Kodiak (not fished), 63 drift gillnets limited to southeast waters (61 fished), 6 drift gillnets limited to Bristol Bay, one set gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula (not fished), one set gillnet limited to Bristol Bay, 13 hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished) and 13 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (9 fished).

Five seafood processing plants had operations in Haines in 2000 including a Wards Cove packaging facility; however, only two of these filed 'Intents to Operate' in 2003. The facilities were equipped to process both halibut and salmon.

It was announced in July 2003 that the Haines Borough would receive \$2,878 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 8 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Haines in 2002 and 10 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. There was a total of 3,556 sport fishing licenses sold in Haines in 2000, 853 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Although all five species of Pacific salmon run up the Chilkat River each year, the Chilkoot River supports four species of salmon only, as chinook salmon do not run up the Chilkoot. Chinook or king salmon arrive in the spring soon after the eulachon.

A limited saltwater sport fishing season is allowed for these prized salmon depending on Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) estimated

number of fish returning each year. Sockeye and pink salmon arrive next, and both can be fished by sport fishermen in both freshwater and saltwater. Dolly Varden, char and halibut are also prevalent in the vicinity of Haines and are popular for sport fishing.

Subsistence Fishing

Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Haines. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 97.8% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 89.2% used salmon and 86.0% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish sculpin, sole, char, grayling, and trout), only 9.7% of all households used marine mammals and a high percentage, 77.4%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1996 was 195.81 lbs. The composition of total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the

resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 29.81% salmon, 41.28% non-salmon fish, 14.90% mammals, 0% marine mammals, 0.71% birds and eggs, 5.36% marine invertebrates, and 7.43% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Haines made up 126% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 221 permits were held by households in Haines for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye salmon made up the largest proportion of the salmon harvest by a wide margin, followed by chum salmon. Residents of Haines who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Hobart Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Hobart Bay is on the southeast mainland on the east shore of Stephens Passage. The area encompasses 117.4 square miles of land and 12.4 square miles of water. The community receives much less precipitation than is typical of Southeast Alaska.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Hobart Bay was three, although according to the State Demographer's estimate in 2002, the community is no longer inhabited. In 1990 the recorded population was 187. The 2000 population were all adults, two males and one female, and two people classified themselves as white and one as Alaska Native or American Indian. The median age was 44.5. There were 17 housing units in Hobart Bay, only 2 of which were occupied in 2000. All residents had completed a high school education and one had also achieved a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Hobart Bay was given its contemporary name in 1889 by Lt. Cmdr. Mansfield of the U.S. Navy. At that time the site was a logging camp. Hobart Bay continued as a logging camp operated by Goldbelt, Inc. until it was recently closed. Goldbelt, Inc. is an industrial Juneau-based Native Corporation owning nearly 23,000 acres in the area and is involved in logging operations. At the operation's peak, 90% of the logging was done by helicopter. The work force has been scaled back considerably since 1990. The school was closed for the 1998-99 school year.

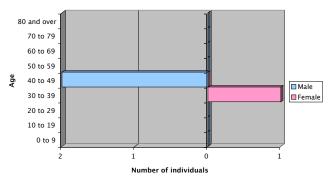
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Hobart Bay was based on logging until the local industry was scaled back and the Goldbelt, Inc. logging camp closed in the late 1990s. Employment is currently limited to the caretaking of the facilities. A total of six commercial fishing permits were held by four permit holders in 2000 according to the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, and one resident was a licensed crew member.

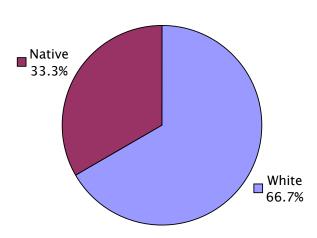
2000 Population Structure Hobart Bay

Data source: US Census

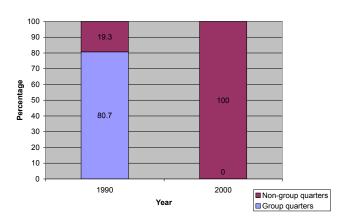


2000 Racial Structure Hobart Bay

Data source: US Census



% Group Quarters Hobart Bay



At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, all residents were employed in the civil labor force. The per capita income was \$34,900 with the median household income having been \$68,750.

Governance

The City of Hobart Bay is unincorporated and therefore there are no city or borough officials in the community. There are no local organizations in Hobart Bay and the community does not belong to any regional organizations, although Goldbelt, Inc., is a Native-owned corporation which owns approximately 23,000 acres in the area.

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Juneau as is the closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office. The nearest office of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Ketchikan which is a satellite interviewing and processing office.

Facilities

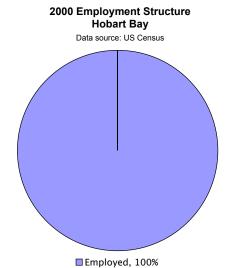
The community of Hobart Bay is primarily accessible only by floatplane or boat, for which a public dock is available. No information was available regarding the prices of flights to Hobart Bay from Anchorage or from Juneau; however, the approximate cost to fly roundtrip to Juneau from Anchorage according to Travelocity and Expedia is \$250 and an additional fare would be added on for the trip from Juneau to Hobart Bay. All homes are plumbed and a central distribution system provides water to homes. Both a community septic tank and outhouses are used. All heating comes from burning wood. Individual generators are available for electricity. No schools are in operation in Hobart Bay. There is no clinic in the community nor are there any police services.

Hobart Bay is a fairly isolated community relative to other tourist destinations in southeast Alaska, and does not have the industry to support tourism.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing was not the most important economic endeavor in Hobart Bay when the logging company was in operation, but as logging operations were downscaled over the course of the 1990s, fishing became increasingly important to the viability of the



community. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, six permits were held by four permit holders but only four permits were fished in Hobart Bay in 2000. There were no vessel owners, and only one crew member registered in the community. There are no fish processing facilities in Hobart Bay, therefore no fish landings were made.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Hobart Bay for 2000 related to one halibut longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters, one herring roe gillnet in southeast waters, one permit for herring harvests on kelp in northern southeast waters (not fished), two salmon drift gillnets in southeast waters, and one salmon hand troll in statewide waters (not fished).

Sport Fishing

No sport fishing businesses were in operation in Hobart Bay in 2002 and no sport fishing licenses were sold in the community in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. However, no data is available in this respect from the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence.

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Hobart Bay, Idaho Inlet, and Skagway combined.

Hoonah (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Hoonah is a Tlingit community which lies on the northeast shore of Chichagof Island in southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 6.6 square miles of land and 2.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Hoonah was 860. Population numbers have risen steadily since the late 1800s, falling somewhat in the 1980s, but recovering the following decade and peaking in 2000. There were somewhat more males (53.0%) then females (47.0%) in 2000 according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly American Indian and Alaska Native (60.6%), 28.7% White, 0.2% Black or African American, and 0.1% Asian. About 0.8% of the population classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 9.5% identified with two or more races. A total of 69.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number (3.6%) of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 35.6 years which is slightly lower than the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 32.9% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 18.5% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

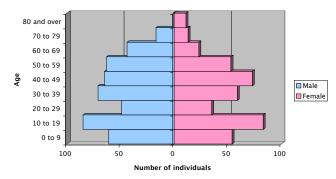
There were 348 housing units in Hoonah, 48 of which were designated vacant in 2000, and of these, 10 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of 2000 U.S. Census, only 1.2% of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 80.5% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to Census data while 15.4% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Hoonah, meaning 'village by the cliff,' is the principal village for the Huna, a Tlingit tribe which has occupied the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait areas since prehistory. Local legend tells of an original ancestral home in Glacier Bay that was destroyed by a glacial advance. The Northwest Trading Co. built the first store in Hoonah in 1880. In 1881, the Presbyterian Home Mission and school were built. A post office

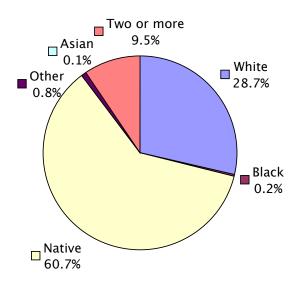
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

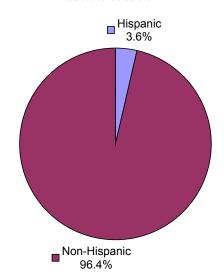


2000 Racial Structure Hoonah

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Hoonah



was established in 1901. In 1912, the Hoonah Packing Co. built a large cannery one mile north of town. The Thompson Fish Company still operates today as Hoonah Cold Storage. In 1944, a fire destroyed much of the city as well as many cultural artifacts. The federal government assisted in rebuilding the community.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Hoonah is dependent on the fishing industry and government employment opportunities. Some employment occurs at the Hoonah Cold Storage plant. Whitestone Logging Inc. and Southeast Stevedoring (a sort-yard and timber transfer facility) are the two major private employers. The city and the school district are the main public sector employers. Subsistence activities are an important component of the lifestyle. A total of 208 commercial fishing permits were held by 116 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

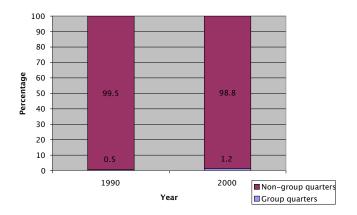
At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 48.3% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 12.5% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 39.2% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 16.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$39,028 and the per capita income was \$16,097.

Governance

The City of Hoonah was incorporated in 1946 as a first-class city. The city is governed by a Councilmayor form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials. Hoonah is not located within an organized borough, therefore the city is responsible for many services. The City of Hoonah implements a 5% sales tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native nonprofit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska. Huna Totem Corporation is the local village corporation and Hoonah Indian Association is the village council which is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. The total land to which Angoon is

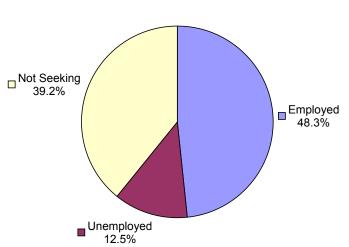
% Group Quarters Hoonah

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Hoonah

Data source: US Census



entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office as well as an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in the nearby state capital, Juneau. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Haines. Facilities

The community of Hoonah is accessible by and is dependent on air transportation for movement of small freight and passengers. Hoonah has a state-owned and operated 3,000 foot paved runway and a seaplane base. Both are served by scheduled small chartered aircraft from Juneau. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around \$170 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately \$200. A State Ferry Terminal, as well as a harbor and dock area, are

available. Freight arrives by barge or plane. There is an extensive logging road system on northwest Chichagof Island.

Water is derived from Shotter, Dalton, and Spud Creeks, and is treated and piped to all homes and facilities. A new water treatment facility was completed in October 1998. Piped sewage is processed in a sewage treatment plant. Ninety-eight percent of homes are fully plumbed. The City provides garbage collection services twice weekly. Electricity is supplied by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority, a non-profit subdivision of the State, operates three diesel-fueled generators in Hoonah. Health services are provided by the Hoonah Medical Clinic which is owned and operated by the Hoonah Indian association. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Hoonah schools are within the Hoonah City School District, with two schools located in Hoonah itself. At Hoonah Elementary School 71 students are instructed by seven teachers and at Hoonah Junior and Senior High School, 121 students are instructed by nine teachers. Hoonah is developing a tourism industry and there are several enterprises including at least eight businesses providing accommodations and guided tours to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Hoonah. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 208 permits were held by 116 permit holders but only 106 permits were actually fished in Angoon in 2000. There were 20 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 52 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and overall 120 crew members claiming residence in Hoonah in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Hoonah was involved in halibut (20 vessels), sablefish (4 vessels), other groundfish (11 vessels), and salmon (52 vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Seward for the year 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 33 permits issued for halibut in Hoonah in 2000, 26 of which were actually fished. Permits for halibut pertained to three hand trolls (one permit fished), 26 longline vessels under 60 feet (22 permits fished) and four longline vessels over 60 feet (3 permits fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were two permits issued for herring in Hoonah in 2000, both of which were fished. One permit pertained to herring roe gill nets in Security Cove and in Bristol Bay.

Sablefish: A total of 11 sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Hoonah (9 permits fished). Permits pertained to six longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (5 permits fished), 3 longline vessels over 60 feet long in statewide waters (2 permits fished), and 2 longline vessels over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 36 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Hoonah (9 permits fished). Permits pertained to 2 lingcod longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 27 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (8 permits fished), six demersal shelf rock fish under 60 feet (one permit fished), and one demersal shelf rock fish (not fished).

Crab: Seven permits were issued in Hoonah for crab in 2000, all of which were fished. One permit pertained to 150 pots or 50% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, 2 permits pertained to pot gear for red, blue, and brown king and Tanner crab in southeast waters, and 4 permits for Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Only one permit that had been issued in Hoonah in 2000 was fished. This permit pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters.

Salmon: A total of 118 permits were issued in Hoonah in 2000 for the salmon fishery (52 permits fished). Salmon permits pertained to six purse seine restricted to southeast waters (4 permits fished), one permit for a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay, 83 permits for hand trolls in statewide waters (23 permits fished), and 29 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (24 permits fished).

Hoonah's only processing plant, Hoonah Cold Storage, has the capability to process salmon, including high-seas salmon, halibut, sablefish, and other groundfish.

It was announced in July 2003 that Hoonah would receive \$40,739 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for allocating the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were eight saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Hoonah in 2002 and six businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 877 sport fishing licenses sold in Hoonah in 2000, 530 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Hoonah. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 97.4% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming, illustrating the importance

of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 85.7% used salmon, 83.1% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, char, and trout), 55.8% used marine mammals, and a high percentage, 77.9%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1996 was 3,723.04 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resource categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 30.41% salmon, 17.97% non-salmon fish, 21.67% land mammals, 6.06% marine mammals, 0.19% birds and eggs, 15.68% marine invertebrates, and 8.03% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Hoonah made up 239% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 50 permits were held by households in Hoonah for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Chum made up the vast majority of the salmon harvest. Residents of Hoonah and members of Hoonah Community Association who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Hydaburg (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Hydaburg is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island, 45 air miles northwest of Ketchikan and approximately 200 miles southeast of Juneau. The area encompasses 0.3 square miles of land.

Demographic Profile

Hydaburg is a predominantly Haida Indian village. In 2000, there were 382 residents in 133 households. All relatives lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial composition was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (85.1%), White (9.4%), Black (0.5%), Asian (0.5%), and two or more races (4.5%). A total of 89.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender makeup of the community was somewhat skewed, at 52.9% male and 47.1% female. The median age was 31.8 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 76.8% of residents aged 25 years or older held a high school diploma.

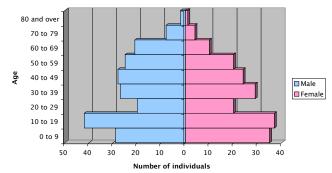
History

Since prehistory, Prince of Wales Island has been occupied by Tlingit Indians. Starting in the 1700s, however, Haida Indians moved onto the island from Haida Gwaii (British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands). On Prince of Wales Island they established multiple settlements, taking advantage of the island's rich resources, including abundant sea otters. Diseases such as smallpox took a heavy toll on the island. By the time missionaries arrived in 1878, the Haida's numbers had dwindled from nearly 10,000 to just 800 (Halliday 1998: 25).

Hydaburg, an Anglicization of "Haida," was established in 1911, when three Haida villages combined in order for their children to attend school. The village became the Hydaburg Indian Reservation in 1912. At the villagers' request, however, the land was restored to its former status as part of the Tongass National Forest and the reservation was disbanded in 1926. When the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was amended in 1936 to include Alaska Natives, Hydaburg became the first village in Alaska to form an IRA-recognized village council. Today, Hydaburg is a

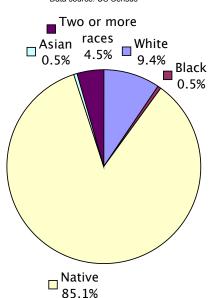
2000 Population Structure Hydaburg

Data source: US Census

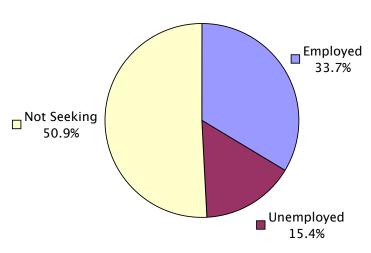


2000 Racial Structure Hydaburg

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Hydaburg



predominantly Haida village with an economy based on commercial and subsistence fishing.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Hydaburg's economy is based on commercial and subsistence fishing, as well as the timber industry. Many residents hold commercial fishing permits. There is a timber storage facility in Hydaburg, where many residents work, shipping and loading lumber. The city government, school, and Native corporation are other important employers.

In 2000 the median per capita income was \$11,401 and the median household income was \$31,625. The unemployment rate was 15.4%, and 50.9% of residents aged 16 and over were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 24.1% of local residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

Hydaburg is a first-class city, but is not located within an organized borough. It was incorporated in 1927. It has a strong mayor form of government. The city administers a 4% sales tax. The Hydaburg Cooperative Association, the local village council, is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). In addition, Hydaburg has a Native village corporation, the Haida Corporation, which was granted a land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Craig. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Ketchikan. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Petersburg.

Facilities

Hydaburg is accessible by air, sea, and land. There is a state-owned seaplane base, with scheduled flights to Ketchikan, as well as an emergency heliport. Roundtrip airfare from the Klawock airport, on the western side of Prince of Wales Island, to Anchorage is approximately \$397. There is also a city-owned small boat harbor; the community has plans to construct a breakwater and boat launch. A road leads to Craig, Klawock, and Hollis, where there is a state ferry dock.

Most homes in Hydaburg have plumbing, with a piped water and sewer system owned by the city. The Alaska Power Company, a private utility operator, provides diesel-generated electricity to the community. There is a health clinic owned by the city and operated in conjunction with the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC). The state provides a village public safety officer. There is one elementary school and one junior/senior high school with a combined total of 10 teachers and 94 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fishery, is a major part of the economy of Hydaburg. There were 5 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 13 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. In addition, there were 42 registered crew members. There were 38 local residents who held a total of 68 commercial fishing permits, primarily in the salmon, herring, and halibut fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Hydaburg residents in 2000.

Halibut: Nine local residents held a total of nine permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included: 8 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (5 permits fished); and one halibut longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished).

Herring: Seventeen local residents held a total of 17 commercial permits in the herring fishery. All 17 were to collect herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the southern southeast region (none fished).

Other (Non-Crab) Shellfish: Eleven residents held a total of 15 commercial permits for other shellfish. The permits included the following: eight shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (seven permits fished); three sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (three permits fished); and three sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Twenty-six residents held a total of 27 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These included the following: three salmon purse seine permits for the southeast region (2 permits fished), one salmon drift gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (none

fished), 15 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (5 permits fished), and 8 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (7 permits fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors in Hydaburg and therefore no landings. In 2003 Hydaburg received \$7,210 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate the community for falling salmon prices.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing opportunities in Hydaburg are limited in comparison to larger communities in southeast Alaska. A total of 11 sport fishing licenses were sold in Hydaburg in 2000 - 8 to Alaska residents and 3 to non-residents. In 2002 there were two registered saltwater sport fishing guides in Hydaburg. The major sport species in the area include halibut and all five species of Pacific salmon.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important supplement to the formal economy in Hydaburg. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1997, 100% of households in Hydaburg used subsistence resources. Approximately 96.1% of households used subsistence

salmon, and 100% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially halibut, herring roe, and rockfish). Approximately 15.7% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals and sea otters) for subsistence and 96.1% of households used marine invertebrates (especially crabs, clams, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Hydaburg in 1997 was 384.1 lbs and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (30.4%), non-salmon fish (28.4%), land mammals (9.0%), marine mammals (0.8%), birds and bird eggs (0.2%), marine invertebrates (26.3%), and vegetation (4.9%).

The residents of Hydaburg who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003. The ADF&G reports that, in 1999, 28 households held subsistence salmon permits, and a total of 1,354 salmon (mostly sockeye) were harvested.

City and Borough of Juneau (includes Douglas and Auke Bay)

(return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The city of Juneau is situated in northern Southeast Alaska, at the center of the Inside Passage along the Gastineau Channel, on the mainland shore and facing Douglas Island. It is 900 air miles northwest of Seattle, WA and 577 air miles southeast of Anchorage. The area encompasses 2,716.7 square miles of land and 538.3 square miles of water.

Douglas is built in the northern shore of Douglas Island, facing Juneau and the mainland. Auke Bay is a small place also situated in the continental shoreline, still inside the borough limits, but 12 miles north of Juneau.

Demographic Profile

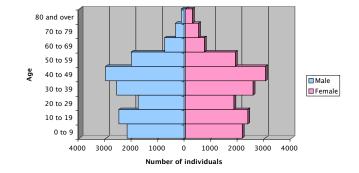
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Juneau's municipality had 30,711 inhabitants (5,314 of whom live in Douglas). About 11.4% of the recorded inhabitants were Alaska Native, 74.8% White, 4.7% Asian, 0.8% Black, 0.4% Hawaiian Native, 1.1% belonged to other groups, while 6.9% belonged to two racial groups or more. A total of 16.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. At the same time 3.4% of the population identified themselves as having Hispanic origin.

This community has a relatively balanced gender ratio: 50.4% of the population was male and 49.6% female. In 2000, 678 individuals of the community lived in group quarters. The rest of the population (97.8%) lived in households.

The median age of this community is almost identical to the national median: 35.2 years compared to 35.3 years. Historical Census data show significant increases since the 1970s. In 2000 most of the population, 50.8%, fell between 25 and 54 years of age, and a significant 30% under 19 years of age. Of the population age 25 and over 93.2% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 36.0% of the population had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

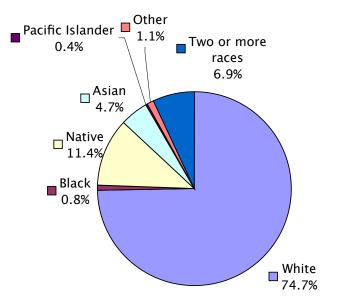
2000 Population Structure City and Borough of Juneau

Data source: US Census

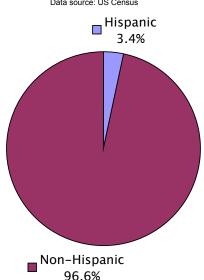


2000 Racial Structure City and Borough of Juneau

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity City and Borough of Juneau



History

The widely accepted story about the origins of Juneau tells how a Tlingit Indian Chief from the Auk Tribe, Kowee, showed prospectors Richard Harris and Joseph Juneau where to find gold in Gold Creek in August of 1880. By October a town site near a beach at the Gastineau Channel was ready for the rush that ensued. Juneau became the first Alaskan city to emerge from the gold rush, although it was initially called Harrisburg. In 1882 the name was changed to Juneau City. The city was incorporated in 1900. The State government was moved to Juneau from Sitka in 1906.

The area had been previously inhabited by Tlingit groups. They had developed an ecologically adapted system of life based on hunting, fishing, and gathering practices combined with complex trading networks. The Gastineau Channel was one of their main fishing grounds.

Juneau quickly developed into a large-scale hardrock mining town when the loose gold in the stream beds ran out. Fishing, mills, canneries, transportation, and trading services contributed to the emergence of Juneau as an important city in the early 20th century. On Douglas Island, the Treadwell Gold Mining Company and Ready Bullion became a world-scale mining company. The 'golden age' of Juneau's mining history peaked between 1915 and 1920. From 1921 to 1944 most of the operations stopped their production. During the last half of the 20th century tourism took over as a major economic sector of metropolitan Juneau. Fishing remained an important economic activity. Juneau and Douglas were unified in 1970 as the City and Borough of Juneau. The Greater Juneau Borough was incorporated in 1963.

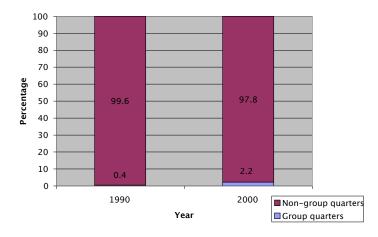
Currently, Juneau is the third largest city in Alaska. One third of its inhabitants are concentrated in the city and on Douglas Island, while the rest are spread across the borough, mainly along the roaded areas.

Douglas, previously known as Edwardsville, was incorporated in 1902. It was founded to service mining activities. Douglas was historically the site of an important Tlingit settlement that was destroyed in the 1950s during the construction of Douglas Harbor. It became a home-rule city in 1966. Auke Bay, on the other hand, was one of the most important Tlingit settlements of the area. The Tlingits abandoned the camp in 1900s and joined the growing city.

Although today Juneau is an important center

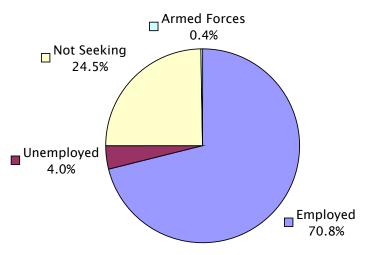
% Group Quarters City and Borough of Juneau

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure City and Borough of Juneau

Data source: US Census



of Native life, official discrimination against Native Alaskans was not legally abolished until 1945.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

To understand Juneau's economy, it is necessary to understand two fundamental factors. First, aside from being a big city, it is the capital of Alaska, so a large amount of its workforce is employed in public administration (45% of the employment of the community). Second, it is situated in a privileged location with a dramatic landscape and abundant fisheries.

Juneau's economic structure can be briefly summarized as encompassing public administration, a very large, seasonal, tourism industry, and a very complex fishing sector where commercial, subsistence and sport practices are equally important.

During the first half of the year many State Legislators and staff join the population. The summer months are a particularly busy tourism season. The area is visited by some 800,000 travelers that sustain around 2,000 jobs that generate benefits in the millions. Fishing, with 519 commercial permit holders and 400 subsistence permits is also a permanent source of productivity and economic dynamism. The fishing industry includes a hatchery and six processors. Logging and mining (Kennecott Green's Creek Mine produces gold, silver, lead, and zinc, and is the largest silver mine in North America) are also part of Juneau's specific economic system.

Juneau's employment structure according to the 2000 U.S. Census shows that 70.8% of the total workforce was employed, a very low 4% was unemployed, 0.4% worked with the armed forces and 24.5% of the adults were not seeking a job. In the year 2000, 6% of the population lived below the line of poverty. The community presented a per capita income of \$26,719 and a median household income of \$62,034.

Governance

The governance structure of Juneau is very complex. It needs to be understood at four different levels. First, it is a city with its own local government. Second, it is the center of a borough with corresponding administrative organization. Third, it is the capital of Alaska, harboring a large amount of the state political and administrative structures. Fourth, as a consequence of this centrality at several levels, a myriad of local and regional institutions from the southeast and the rest of Alaska have offices and representatives in the city.

Juneau was incorporated in 1900, the same year that it became the capital of Alaska. Douglas was incorporated in 1902. Both cities and the rest of the area were unified in 1970 becoming the City and Borough of Juneau, a unified Home Rule municipality. The local government uses a manager form of government supported by a nine-member local council (mayor included). The city imposes a 5% sales tax, a 0.1147% property tax, a 7% accommodation tax, a 3% tax on liquor sales, a 6% tax on tobacco sales, and a \$5/person Marine passenger tax.

Native Alaskan institutions of the area include regional and local corporations as well as village councils: Aukquan Traditional Council (a village council not recognized by ANCSA), the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (BIA-recognized traditional council, considered also a non-profit organization providing economic development, employment, training, Head Start and family services), Goldbelt Incorporated (local urban Native corporation managing 23,000 acres under ANCSA), the Sealaska Corporation (regional Native corporation), the Douglas Indian Association (recognized by the BIA but not included in the ANCSA negotiations), Yak-Tat Kwaan Inc., Kootznoowoo Inc. and Klukwan, Inc (village corporation for the village of Klukwan, located near Haines, managing 23,000 acres under ANCSA).

Other local or regional institutions of the area that are headquartered in Juneau are the Juneau Chamber of Commerce, the Juneau Economic Development Council, the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (Regional health corporation serving Sealaska region Native villages, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corp.), the Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority (Housing authority Southeast Region), the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority, the Southeast Alaska Tourism Council, and the Southeast Conference Resource Conservation and Development.

As previously mentioned Juneau is the site of the state legislature and borough headquarters. This centrality has attracted the Alaska Municipal League, the main Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of Aleutian/Pribilof Island Community Development Association (CDQ Group) among many others.

The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office to Juneau is located in Ketchikan. It is a satellite interviewing and processing office. The closest offices of both the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located within the city of Juneau. The ADF&G office is the site of the organization's headquarters.

Facilities

The City of Juneau is not accessible by land. Juneau's municipally owned international airport, which includes a paved 8,456 foot runway and a seaplane landing area, is serviced by scheduled jet flights and air taxis (Alaska Airlines, Air North, Alaska

Coastal, Loken Aviation, Haines Airways, L.A.B. Flying Service, AirOne, Era Helicopters, Skagway Air Service, Temsco Helicopters, Ward Air, Wings of Alaska, Alaska Fly 'n' Fish Charters, Glacier Bay Airways). The approximate cost to fly to Anchorage from Juneau roundtrip according to Expedia and Travelocity is \$250. The infrastructure of Juneau's harbor includes a seaplane landing area at Juneau Harbor, two deep draft docks, five small boat harbors, and a state-owned ferry terminal. This community is a main node of the Alaska Marine Highway System. The state ferry, as well as numerous cargo barges, provides year-round services. The city has a municipal bus system, local cab companies, car rental services and innumerable accommodation facilities. Douglas and Juneau are connected by a bridge.

Juneau has 13 schools that, ranging from kindergarten to high school, have 5,506 students and 326 teachers. Health care is provided by the Bartlett Regional Hospital, SEARCH Medical and Dental Clinic, private clinics, the Northwest Air Ambulance, Greens Creek EMS, and the US Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center. The city has the headquarters of the Borough Police Department as well as a State Trooper Post.

The city and borough of Juneau manage the water and sewage systems. Power is provided by the privately owned Alaska Electric Light & Power Company.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

According to the official records of 2000, Juneau had 552 commercial permit holders with 962 permits for all fisheries, 521 of which were fished. The data produced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offers a consolidated category for all information pertaining to the separate entities of Juneau, Douglas, Auke Bay and Taku Harbor.

According to data provided by the ADF&G, 466 of Juneau's residents were registered as crewmen. There were 81 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 144 owners of salmon vessels. Juneau's fleet fished most of Alaska's significant fisheries: crab, halibut, herring, other types of groundfish, sablefish, other shellfish, and salmon.

Crab: In 2000, 68 permits were issued to fish all types of crab, although only 47 of them were fished.

The caught species were Dungeness crab, red, blue and brown king crab and Tanner crab. There were 31 permits issued to catch Dungeness crab: 8 permits were issued to catch with 300 pots or 100% of the maximum capacity (4 permits fished), 5 permits were for 225 pots or 75% (none fished), 8 permits issued for 150 pots or 50% (6 fished), and 10 were for 75 pots or a 25% capacity (6 fished). The records also show that red, blue and brown crab were fished by Juneau's fleet. There was one permit to catch the three varieties with pot gear (none fished). There was one permit to catch blue king crab with pot gear. A total of 18 permits to harvest Tanner crab were issued: 15 permits to catch crab with ring net (9 fished), and 3 permits issued for pot gear. Nine permits were issued to catch red and blue king crab as well as Tanner crab individually with pot gear, and eight permits to catch all types with pot gear. All permits issued for crab were restricted to southeast waters.

Salmon: A total of 451 permits were issued (201 permits fished) in this important industry. There were 17 permits for purse seine: one non-fished permit for Prince William Sound, 13 permits to fish in southeast waters (10 fished), and 3 for the Kodiak area (one fished). A total of 110 permits were issued to fish salmon with drift gillnet: 18 in the Bristol Bay area (16 fished), 2 in the Cook Inlet (one fished), one nonfished permit for Prince William Sound, one fished permit to work in Alaska Peninsula waters and, finally, there were 87 permits for the southeast (77 fished). A total of 27 permits to fish with set gillnet were issued: one issued and fished permit for the Cook Inlet, 4 for Bristol Bay (2 fished), 3 non-fished permits for the Lower Yukon, one non-fished permit for Kotzebue, 4 for Kodiak waters (3 fished), one fished permit for Prince William Sound, and 13 for Yakutat (7 fished). A further 199 hand troll permits were issued for statewide waters (19 fished), and 94 permits for power gurdy troll, also statewide (60 fished).

Halibut: In 2000 Juneau had 169 permits to fish halibut (143 permits fished). There were 137 permits for longliners under 60 feet (118 permits fished). Twenty-eight permits were issued for longline vessels over 60 feet (23 fished). One non-fished permit for

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Auke Bay, Douglas, Juneau, and Taku Harbor

hand troll and three permits for mechanical jig were issued (two fished). All of the halibut permits were issued with statewide range.

Sablefish: A total of 69 permits were issued for sablefish (68 fished): 42 longliners under 60 feet (40 fished), 9 longliners over 60 feet (8 fished). Of these permits, 51 were issued with statewide range. A total of 18 permits were issued for longliners over 60 feet in southeast waters.

Herring: There were 50 permits issued for the halibut fishery in 2000 (17 fished). Ten permits for herring roe fished with purse seine (five fished), two for the southeast (both fished), three for Prince William Sound (none fished), and five for Bristol Bay (three fished). There were eight issued permits to catch herring roe with gillnet: three for the Bristol Bay area (one fished), three for Norton Sound (none fished), one non-fished permit for Security Cove, and a non-fished permit for Kodiak. There were 14 permits issued for herring roe for food and bait: 12 permits for gillnet in the southeast (three fished), and two permits for purse seine in the southeast as well (one fished). Finally, there were 17 permits for herring spawn on kelp: 11 for the Southeast (6 fished), 5 for the southern southeast (none fished), and one not fished for Prince William Sound.

Other Groundfish: The groundfish fleet held 133 permits (only 37 fished). The bulk of these permits were for miscellaneous saltwater finfish: 93 for longliners in vessels under 60 feet (31 fished), 4 for mechanical jig (one fished), and 7 for longline in vessels over 60 feet (one fished permit). All 93 permits had a statewide range. There were 27 permits for demersal shelf rockfish: 25 for longliners under 60 feet (3 fished), one for a hand troller, and one for dinglebar troll (neither fished). All permits were issued for the southeast. Two statewide permit to fish lingcod were issued: one non-fished permit for a longliner under 60 feet, and one fished permit using dinglebar troll.

Other shellfish: There were 17 permits to catch shrimp: 14 permits to use pot gear in the southeast (6 fished), one fished permit for Yakutat with pot gear, and 2 permits to use beam troll in the southeast (one fished). Finally, there were four permits to harvest sea cucumber with diving gear in the southeast (one fished).

Juneau had eight processing plants of variable size capable of dealing with all commercial species: Alaska Glacier Seafoods Inc., Alaska Seafood Co.

Inc., Superbear, Horst's Seafood Inc., Jon K Seafoods, Jerrys Meats and Seafood, Taku Fisheries and Smokeries, and Juneau Alaskan and P. The available data on landings for 2000 reflect that Juneau's harbor received 1,397.97 tons of different fish species that are federally managed, and 1,057.17 tons of salmon. Data on herring landings are not available due to issues of confidentiality. Juneau's processing industry is a very important sector of the city's economy because of the profit that it generates and because of the jobs that it sustains. At the same time, Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC), a non-profit organization, owns and manages a salmon hatchery.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued 26,569 sport fishing licenses: 9,160 were bought by Alaska residents. Similar ratios held in Auke Bay with 6,805 licenses issued to 1,735 resident holders. Douglas issued 54 sport fishing licenses, 27 of which were bought by Alaska residents. Because Juneau is the administrative capital of the state it attracts most of the out-of-state license buyers. Also, the southeast region is deeply involved in sport fishing in general.

In 2002, Juneau had 20 freshwater guide business licenses, Auke Bay had 7 and Douglas had 3. These communities also had 63, 16 and 6 saltwater guide businesses, respectively. These enormous numbers testify to the economic and social significance of sport fishing as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have information on subsistence practices in Juneau's municipality. These practices, however, are fundamental to understanding the economy and social structure of these communities. An estimate of the ADF&G situates Juneau's annual wild food harvest at 34 lbs per person. This is evidence of the importance of such practices for the local economy (the entire community, on average, harvests 1,043,800 lbs per year).

One element that helps in speculating the importance of subsistence activities in the Juneau area was the existence of 353 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 4,000 fish, mainly sockeye (Douglas had 46 permits accounting for roughly 500 fish, and Auke Bay had 11 permits that, at the end of the year, fished around 140 fish). Residents of Juneau who are Alaska Natives living in the area (if they are part of, or under the jurisdiction of,

the Auquan Traditional Council, the Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes, or the Douglas Indian Association) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Kake (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kake lies on the northwest coast of Kupreanof Island along Keku Strait in southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 8.2 square miles of land and 6.0 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

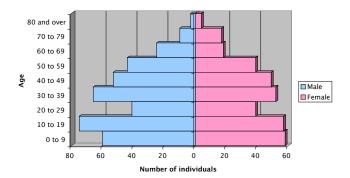
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Kake was 710. Population numbers have increased steadily since the early 1900s. There were significantly more males (53.1%) then females (46.9%) in 2000 according Census data. The racial composition of the population was predominantly American Indian and Alaska Native (66.8%), 24.1% White, only 0.3% Black or African American, 0.3% Asian, and 0.6% classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 8.0% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 74.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number, 1.5%, of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 32.2 years, somewhat lower than the national median of 35.3 years. According to Census data, 35.2% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 15.5% of the population was over 55 years of age. There were 288 housing units in Kake, 42 of which were designated vacant in 2000, 12 vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 85.0% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, while 10.8% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Historically, the Kake tribe of the Tlingits controlled the trade routes around Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands, defending their territory against other tribal groups in the region. Ventures into the region by early European explorers and traders resulted in occasional skirmishes with the Tlingit people. Tension between locals and outsiders had been escalating when, in 1869, a non-Native sentry at the settlement in Sitka shot and killed a Kake Native. In accordance with their traditional custom, the Kakes then killed two prospectors as retribution. In reprisal, the U.S. Navy sent the USS Saginaw to punish the Kakes by shelling

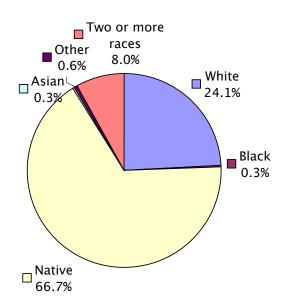
2000 Population Structure Kake

Data source: US Census

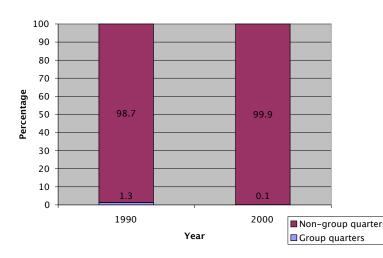


2000 Racial Structure Kake

Data source: US Census



% Group Quarters Kake



their villages, causing widespread destruction. The community subsequently dispersed, but over the following 20 years, the Kakes regrouped at the current village site. In 1891, a government school and store were built. A Society of Friends mission was established. A post office was built in 1904. In the early part of this century, Kake became the first Alaska Native village to organize under federal law, resulting in U.S. citizenship for community residents. In 1912, the first cannery was built near Kake. After WWII, timber harvesting and processing became a major local industry. The world's largest totem pole was commissioned by Kake and carved by Chilkats in 1967 for Alaska's Centennial celebration.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Government employment and opportunities in the fishing industry are the mainstays of Kake's economy. Logging operations, like Turn Mountain Timber (a joint venture between Whitestone Logging and Kake Tribal Corporation) also employs residents in logging tribal corporation lands. The City, school district, and Kake Tribal Corporation are the largest employers. A total of 111 commercial fishing permits were held by 67 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. The non-profit Gunnuk Creek Hatchery has assisted in sustaining the salmon fishery. Kake Foods produces smoked and dried salmon and halibut. Subsistence remains an important part of the lifestyle.

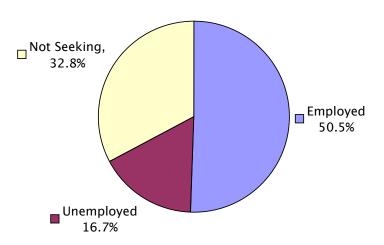
At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 50.5% of the potential labor force was employed with a 16.7% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 32.8% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force (this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries), and 14.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$39,643, and the per capita income was \$17,411.

Governance

The City of Kake was incorporated in 1952 as a first-class city. The city is governed by a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials. Kake is not located within an organized borough, so the city is responsible for many services. The City of Kake implements a 5%

2000 Employment Structure Kake

Data source: US Census



sales tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska. Kake Tribal Corporation is the local village corporation and the Organized Village of Kake is the village council which is federally recognized

and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. The total land to which Kake is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office in the nearby state capital, Juneau, and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located on Kupreanof. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Kake is accessible by air and sea. There are scheduled floatplane and air taxi flights from Petersburg, Juneau, Sitka, and Wrangell. Kake has a state-owned 4,000 foot paved runway west of town, and a seaplane base at the city dock. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around \$215 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately \$200. State ferry and barge services are available. Facilities also include a small boat harbor, boat launch, deep water dock and State ferry terminal. A breakwater is currently under construction. There are about 120 miles of logging roads in the Kake area,

but no overland connections to other communities on Kupreanof Island.

Water is derived from a dam on Gunnuck Creek before it is treated, stored and distributed to residents. A new dam on Alpine Lake is currently being built. The City also operates a piped sewer system and primary treatment plant, and almost all households are fully plumbed. Kake provides refuse collection, recycling, and hazardous waste disposal.

Electricity is supplied by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority, a non-profit subdivision of the State, which operates three diesel-fueled generators in Kake. Health services are provided by the Kake Health Center which is owned and operated by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC). Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department. Kake schools are within the Kake City School District, with two schools located in Kake itself. At Kake Elementary School, 65 students are instructed by 9 teachers, and at Kake High School, 88 students are instructed by 7 teachers. Kake does not have a highly developed tourism industry, but a few businesses, including four accommodations providers, operate in the community.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Kake. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 111 permits were held by 67 permit holders (45 permits fished) in Kake in 2000. There were 14 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 18 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and overall 73 crew members claiming residence in Kake in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Kake was involved in halibut (13 vessels), sablefish (one vessel), other groundfish (five vessels), and salmon (18 vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Kake for 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 19 permits issued

for halibut in Kake in 2000 (17 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to two hand trolls (one permit fished), 15 longline vessels under 60 feet (14 permits fished), and two longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: Of a total of three permits issued for the herring fishery in Kake in 2000 (none fished). These pertained to two permits for harvesting herring food/bait by pound in southeast waters (not fished), and one permit for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by pound in Prince William Sound (not fished).

Sablefish: Only two permits were issued in 2000 in Kake for sablefish, both of which were fished. Permits pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters, and one longline vessel over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of eight permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Kake, only one of which was actually fished. Permits pertained to two lingcod longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), four miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished), one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel over 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished).

Crab: A total of nine permits were issued in Kake for crab in 2000, (six fished). One permit pertained to 300 pots or 100% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, two permits for 150 pots or 50% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (one permit fished), two for 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (one permit fished), three Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (two permits fished), and one permit for a Tanner crab pot gear vessel in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Two permits were issued in Kake in 2000; both for shrimp pot gear in southeast waters, and both were fished.

Salmon: A total of 68 permits were issued in Kake in 2000 for the salmon fishery (18 fished). Salmon permits pertained to seven purse seine restricted to southeast waters (6 permits fished), 51 hand trolls in statewide waters (6 permits fished), and 10 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (6 permits fished).

Kake's one seafood processing plant, Kake Foods, can process salmon, halibut, sablefish, and groundfish.

Sport Fishing

There were five saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Kake in 2002, and two businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 299 sport fishing licenses sold in Kake in 2000, 177 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Kake. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 98.6% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, all 98.6% used salmon and non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, shark, char, and trout). A fewer number, 47.9%, used marine mammals, and a high percentage, 86.3%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1996 was 179.10 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resource categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 24.37% salmon, 23.24% non-salmon fish, 29.05% land mammals, 5.76% marine mammals, 0.37% birds and eggs, 12.24% marine invertebrates, and vegetation made up 4.96%. The wild food harvest in Kake made up 116% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 134 permits were held by households in Kake for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up vast majority of the salmon harvest. Residents of Kake and members of the organized village of Kake who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Ketchikan (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ketchikan is located on the southwestern coast of Revillagigedo Island, near the southern boundary of Alaska. It is 235 miles south of Juneau. The area encompasses 3.4 square miles of land and 0.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

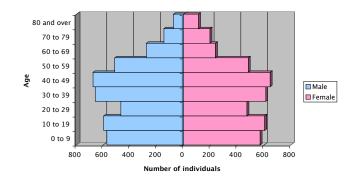
In 2000, there were 7,922 residents in 3,197 households. A small segment of the population (2.3%) lived in group quarters. The racial composition was as follows: White (67.4%), American Indian and Alaska Native (17.6%), Asian (6.9%), Black (0.7%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.2%), two or more races (6.7%), and other (0.5%). A total of 22.7%of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 3.4% of residents were Hispanic. The gender makeup was relatively equal, at 50.4% male and 49.6% female. The median age of Ketchikan was 35.8 years, very similar to the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 88.6% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree.

History

The area of Ketchikan is traditional Tlingit Indian territory. Tongass and Cape Fox Tlingits historically used Ketchikan Creek as a fish camp, which they called "kitschk-hin," meaning creek of the "thundering wings of an eagle." Permanent White settlement of Ketchikan began in 1885, when Mike Martin bought 160 acres from Chief Kyan of the Tlingits; this land later became the township. The growth of Ketchikan's population has always depended on the area's rich natural resources, including fish, timber, and minerals. Throughout the 20th Century, fish canneries and sawmills went through boom and bust cycles. Today, Ketchikan is a racially diverse community and a major fishing hub for southeast Alaska.

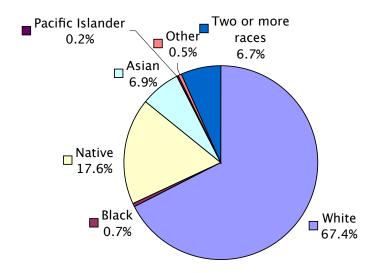
2000 Population Structure . Ketchikan

Data source: US Census

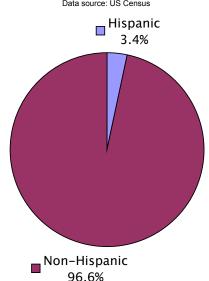


2000 Racial Structure Ketchikan

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Ketchikan



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The largest economic driving force in Ketchikan is the commercial fishing industry. Many residents hold commercial fishing permits, or work in commercial fish processing plants and supporting industries. In addition, several small timber companies operate in Ketchikan. The tourism industry is growing in importance. The city has become a major port-of-call for Alaska-bound cruise ships, and an estimated 500,000 cruise passengers visit Ketchikan each year.

In 2000, the median per capita income in Ketchikan was \$22,484 and the median household income was \$45,802. The unemployment rate was 5.7%, and 29.1% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 7.6% of local residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

Ketchikan is a Home Rule City and was incorporated in 1900. It is located within its own borough, the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. The city administers a 3.5% sales tax and a 0.5% (5.35 mills) property tax. The borough administers a 2% sales tax and a 0.8% (7.85 mills) property tax. There is also a federally recognized Native village council in the community, the Ketchikan Indian Corporation. There are 9 schools in Ketchikan, with a total of 142 teachers and 2,334 students. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) both have offices in Ketchikan. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Petersburg.

Facilities

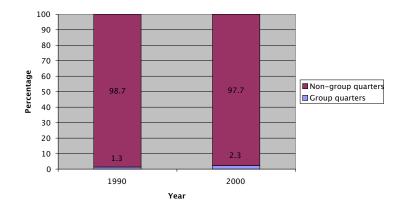
Ketchikan is the major port of entry for southeast Alaska. There is a state-owned 7,500 foot runway on Gravina Island, a short ferry ride away from the Ketchikan waterfront. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage is approximately \$247. There are four floatplane landing facilities.

Harbor facilities include a breakwater, a deep draft dock, five small-boat harbors, a dry dock, a ship repair yard, a boat launch, and a state ferry terminal. Ketchikan is the first port of call for Alaska-bound cruise ships, and cruises bring in 500,000 visitors per year.

The city and borough operate a piped water and

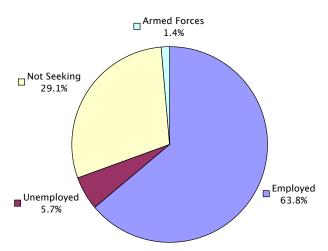
% Group Quarters Ketchikan

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Ketchikan

Data source: US Census



sewer system in the city. Ketchikan Public Utilities, a city-owned entity, provides hydroelectric power to the community. There is also a diesel backup generator. There is one large hospital, the Ketchikan General Hospital, and several smaller clinics. The city provides fire, police, and emergency services.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial*

Ketchikan is a major commercial fishing hub for the southeast region, and fishing makes up the lion's share of economic activity within the city. In 2000

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Ketchikan, Ketchikan East, and Ward Cove combined.

there were 59 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 140 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries residing in the community. There were 485 registered crew members in the community. That same year, 396 local residents held a total of 787 commercial fishing permits. The following section contains a detailed description of these permits.

Crab: Twenty-six residents held a total of 30 commercial permits in the crab fishery. These permits included the following: 2 Dungeness crab ring net permits for the southeast region (one fished), 2 Dungeness crab diving gear permits for the southeast region (none fished), one Dungeness crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none fished), 4 Dungeness crab permits for 25 pots or 75% of maximum in the southeast region (4 fished); 2 Dungeness crab permits for 150 pots or 50% of maximum in the southeast region (2 fished), 8 Dungeness crab permits for 75 pots or 25% of maximum in the southeast region (3 fished), 2 permits for red and blue king and Tanner crab for vessels using pot gear in the southeast region (one fished), 7 Tanner crab ring net permits for the southeast region (5 fished), and 2 Tanner crab pot gear permit for the southeast region (2 fished).

Other Shellfish: One hundred twenty-six local residents held a total of 195 commercial permits for other shellfish. These permits included the following: 26 geoduck clam diving gear permits for the southeast region (18 fished), 54 shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (27 fished), 70 sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (61 fished), one clam shovel permit for statewide waters (one fished), 41 sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (22 fished), and one octopus/squid pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished).

Halibut: Ninety-five local residents held a total of 97 permits for the halibut fishery. These included the following: one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters (one fished), 61 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (49 fished), four halibut mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one fished), 31 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (25 fished).

Herring: Sixty-four local residents held a total of 105 commercial permits in the herring fishery. These permits included the following: seven herring roe purse seine permits for the southeast region (seven

fished), one herring roe purse seine permit for Cook Inlet (not fished), 16 gillnet permits for food/bait herring roe in the southeast region (six fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Kodiak (none fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (not fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Norton Sound (none fished), three purse seine permits for food/bait herring in the southeast region (one fished), 31 permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the northern part of the southeast region (24 fished), and 41 permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the southern part of the southeast (none fished).

Sablefish: Twenty-four local residents held a total of 29 permits in the sablefish fishery. These permits included the following: 10 sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (10 fished), 5 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the northern part of the southeast region (5 fished), 5 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (4 fished), 8 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southern portion of the southeast region (8 fished), and one sablefish pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southern portion of the southeast region (one fished).

Other Groundfish: Forty-six local residents held a total of 74 commercial permits for other groundfish. These permits included the following: one lingcod hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished), four lingcod dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), one lingcod mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), 24 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (7 fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll permit for statewide waters (not fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), four demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permits for the southeast region (none fished), 25 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (4 fished), one demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll permit for the southeast region (none fished), one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permit for the southeast region (one fished), and three demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished).

Other Finfish: Five residents held a total of five freshwater fish beach seine permits for statewide waters (none fished).

Salmon: Two hundred thirty-nine residents held a total of 252 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These included the following: 33 salmon purse seine permits for the southeast region (32 fished), 35 salmon drift gillnet permits for the southeast region (32 fished), 6 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (6 fished), 115 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (12 fished, and 66 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (46 fished).

In addition to its role as a hub for commercial fishermen, Ketchikan is also a center for fish processing and storage. In 2000, there were four commercial fish processors. Landings for federally managed species (including halibut, sablefish, and groundfish) totaled 413 tons. Salmon landings totaled 26,093 tons. A total of 631 vessels made deliveries of state-managed species to processors in Ketchikan, and a total of 281 vessels made deliveries of federally managed species.

In 2003, the city of Ketchikan received \$40,578 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices; the Ketchikan Gateway Borough as a whole received \$29,365.

Sport Fishing

Ketchikan is the largest sport fishing hub in

southeast Alaska. Fishermen come from all over Alaska, Canada, the lower 48 states, and around the world to fish the productive waters in the area.

In 2000, there were 117 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 70 freshwater sport fishing guides. Sport fishing license sales in Ketchikan for 2000 totaled 34,509; the majority of these (27,829) were to non-Alaska residents. This constituted the highest number of licenses sold in any Alaskan community except Anchorage. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, trout, steelhead, and char.

Subsistence Fishing

Many residents in Ketchikan supplement their incomes with subsistence resources. However, the ADF&G does not have detailed information on subsistence harvests and amounts for Ketchikan. In 1999, a total of 329 households held permits to harvest subsistence salmon. A total of 9,267 salmon - primarily sockeye - were harvested. Residents of Ward Cove who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Additional Information

The largest collection of totem poles in the world is found in Ketchikan at Totem Bight State Historical Park, Saxman Native Village, and the Totem Heritage Center Museum.

Klawock (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Klawock is located on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island and on the deepest end of the Klawock Inlet, across from Klawock Island. It is 7 road miles north of Craig, 24 road miles from Hollis, and 56 air miles west of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Klawock had 854 inhabitants that year. The majority of the community was Native: 50.9% were Alaska Native, 41% were White, 0.5% were Asian, 0.1% were Native Hawaiian, 0.1% identified themselves with other racial groups, and the remaining 7.4% of residents identified with more than one racial group. A total of 58.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.4% of the population claimed Hispanic origin. The whole community lived in households. No one lived in group quarters, although there were some vacant houses for seasonal use.

The gender ratio in the community is extremely unbalanced: 55.4% male and 44.6% female. The median age of 34.5 years is slightly younger than the national median of 35.3 years. Of those 25 years or age and over in Klawock, 80.8% had graduated from high school and went on to further schooling, 8.5% obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 19.2% of the population never graduated from high school.

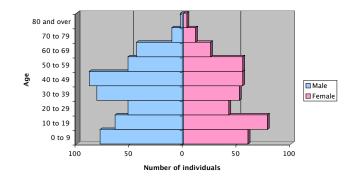
History

Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two Native American groups have historically occupied the island, sustaining themselves with a very elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting and harvesting practices as well as intricate trading networks.

The first settlers and missionaries to arrive in the area at the end of the 19th century encountered an almost completely depopulated island, though there was evidence of once blossoming Indian communities devastated by smallpox and measles. Haida and Tlingit populations are still present in many communities on the Island, including Klawock.

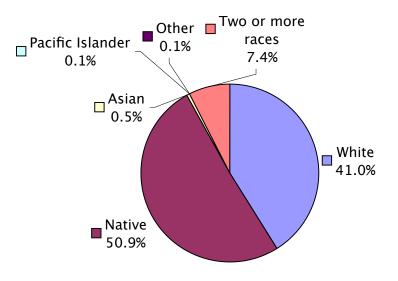
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

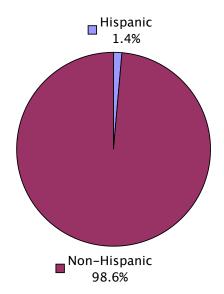


2000 Racial Structure Klawock

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Klawock



Originally Klawock was a summer fishing camp of Tuxekan, a Tlingit village. Its location facilitated the installation of a trading post and a salmon saltery in 1868, and some of the earliest canneries of Alaska a decade later. Many of these canneries were operated under contract with Chinese laborers. A hatchery was also functioning in Klawock Lake between 1897 and 1917. Residents from nearby towns and beyond were attracted to the economic opportunities Klawock presented, building up the population of the town. The town was officially incorporated in 1929. In 1971 the Alaska Timber Corporation built a local sawmill. Soon after, the Klawock-Heenya Village Corporation, the Shaan Seet Corporation of Craig, and Sealaska Timber Corporation expanded area facilities with a log sort-yard outside of Klawock and a deep-water dock on Klawock Island. The State constructed a salmon hatchery on Klawock Lake in 1978, very near the former hatchery site. Logging activities continue to have great importance in the area.

Infrastructures

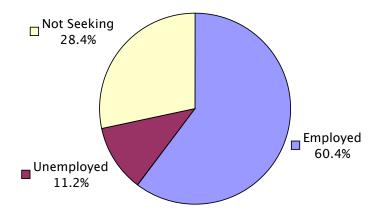
Current Economy

Klawock's economy depends predominantly on two major sectors: the fishing industry and logging. The former, although still currently present in the village with a state-owned hatchery and 47 residents holding commercial fishing permits, has somewhat diminished in scale. In the past, Klawock had several canneries important to the industry and most of the population depended exclusively on the fishing industry. Presently, the town has only a few small processing operations. These canneries closed down in the late 1980s. The Native corporations of the area have identified logging as the local development incentive. The timber industry provides employment in logging and ship loading activities. Subsistence activities are very important to the local economy. Harvested foods include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the employment structure of the community shows that 60.4% of the total potential labor force was employed that year. About 11.2% of the total potential labor force was unemployed and 28.4% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment. In 2000 the average per capita income in Klawock was \$14,621 and the median household income was \$35,000. A total of 14.2% of the population lived below poverty levels.

2000 Employment Structure Klawock

Data source: US Census



Governance

Klawock was incorporated in 1929 as a first-class city with a "strong mayor" form of government, including a six-member council. The city, located in an unorganized area, has 5.5% taxes on sales. Klawock Heenya Native Corporation is the local Native corporation that manages approximately 23,040 acres of land under ANCSA. The regional Native for-profit corporation, with its headquarters in Juneau, is the SeaAlaska Native Corporation. The closest ADF&G office is nearby in Craig. The nearest BCIS office is in Ketchikan. NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Klawock, as with many of the communities of the area, is heavily dependent on Ketchikan as the economic center of the area. Klawock has the only paved airstrip on Prince of Wales Island (5000 feet in length). A seaplane base is operated by the State on the Klawock River. The cost of a roundtrip flight to Anchorage, with a connection in Ketchikan, is approximately \$526.

To reach the community by sea it is necessary to have access to private transport as the closest ferry stop is Hollis, 23 miles away. The communities are connected by the Prince of Wales Island road system. Klawock has a small boat harbor and boat launch ramp. A deep draft dock is located at Klawock Island, which is primarily used for loading timber. Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, and truck.

Health care is provided by the Alicia Roberts Medical Center. Alternative health care is provided by Klawock's EMS and Prince of Wales Island EMS. A local police department and state trooper post provide public security. The town has centralized water and sewer systems managed by the city. Most houses of Klawock (90%) are connected to the water and sewage systems operated by the city. Power is provided by the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority (THREA) which purchases electricity from Alaska Power & Telephone. THREA also owns four standby diesel generators in Klawock. The Klawock City School has 157 students and 13 teachers.

Involvement with North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In the context of Prince of Wales Island, Klawock is a mid-sized community. Relative to the area, it has a significant involvement with the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 47 residents of the community held 65 commercial fishing permits (47 permits fished that year). The village also had 3 owners of vessels involved in federal fisheries, 10 owners of salmon fishing boats and one owner of a vessel dedicated to herring. In addition, the community had 26 residents registered as crewmen.

Salmon: The bulk of Klawock's fished permits were devoted to salmon. The village had 21 permits (12 fished). Ten were statewide permits for hand trollers (four fished), six statewide permits for power gurdy troll (four fished), four fished permits to use purse seine in the southeast, and one non-fished permit to use set gillnet in Cook Inlet.

Herring: The residents of Klawock held 26 permits to catch herring (3 fished). There were 25 permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp/pound: 24 for southern southeast waters (none fished), and one for northern southeast waters. There was also one fished permit to catch herring roe with purse seine in southeast waters.

Other Groundfish: The community was issued nine permits for groundfish other than halibut (six fished): two permits to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet, and one permit to catch finfish with a hand troller (not fished). There were also two permits to catch demersal shell rockfish: one permit for a hand troller (not fished) and one permit for a longliner under 60 feet, both in southeast waters.

Other Shellfish: There were five permits to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (two fished). There were four fished permits to harvest sea cucumbers with diving gear in the southeast.

Sablefish: Two fished permits to use pot gear in southern southeast waters.

Halibut: There were two issued and fished statewide permits to catch halibut in 2000, both for longliners, one under 60 feet, and the other over 60 feet.

Although there are no records of landings in Klawock, the town has three local processing facilities: Jody's Seafood Specialties, Wildfish Company, and Sea Fresh Seafoods.

The municipality received a direct allocation of \$1,705.22 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for losses due to prices plummeting in the international salmon market.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 this community issued 1,742 sport fishing licenses: 529 of them were bought by Alaska residents. In 2002, the village had 13 licensed fishing guide businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity: 2 of them focused on freshwater activities while 11 worked in saltwater fisheries. The high number of outside visitors combined with the existence of so many businesses dedicated to sport fishing is evidence of the importance of this economic sector for the community.

Subsistence Fishing

A survey of subsistence practices in Klawock conducted in 1997 demonstrated the significance of such practices for traditional Alaskan communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 87.7% used subsistence salmon, 94.3% used other types fish (herring, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, char, and trout), 19.8% marine mammals, and 76.4% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community harvested 320.36 lbs per person that year. The daily per capita harvest of wild food was 0.7 lbs.

The relative importance of each resource is illustrated by a break-down of the composition of the harvest: salmon (32.74%), other fish (24.32%), land mammals (16.71%), marine mammals (6.67%), birds

and eggs (0.36%), marine invertebrates (11.65%), and vegetation (7.57%).

In 1999, Klawock held 84 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits; the catch was mainly sockeye (2,600 fishes). In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Metlakatla (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Metlakatla is located on the west coast of Annette Island, 15 miles south of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 130.2 square miles of land and 83.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

As a federal Indian reservation, Metlakatla is a predominantly Tsimshian Indian community. In 2000 there were 1,375 residents in 469 households. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. In 2000 the racial composition of Metlakatla was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (81.8%), White (9.5%), two or more races (7.9%), Black (0.2%), Asian (0.1%), and other (0.5%). A total of 89.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1.8% of residents were Hispanic. The gender makeup of the community was slightly skewed, at 52.0% male and 48.0% female. The median age was 31 years, somewhat younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 80.3% of residents aged 25 years or older held a high school diploma or higher degree.

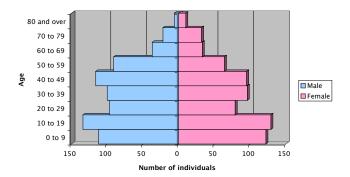
History

This area of southeast Alaska was the traditional territory of Tlingit Indians. Reverend William Duncan, a Scottish lay priest in the Anglican Church, undertook missionary work in British Columbia and Southeast Alaska among the Tsimshian Indians, beginning in 1857. Eventually, a group of Tsimshian left their homes near British Columbia's port of Prince Rupert, settling on Annette Island and founding Metlakatla, which means "saltwater channel passage," in the Tsimshian language. Duncan personally lobbied U.S. President Cleveland to grant the Indians a land claim, and a reservation was set aside by Congress on Annette Island, in 1887 (Mahler). Residents built a church, a school, a sawmill, and a cannery, removing old totem poles left behind by Tlingit Indians and shipping them to a museum in Sitka (Halliday 1998: 21).

During WWII, the U.S. Army constructed a large air base near Metlakatla. The U.S. Coast Guard also had a base on Annette Island until 1976. The Annette Island Reserve is today the only federal reservation for

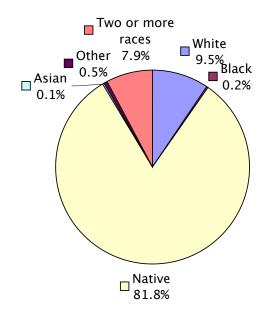
2000 Population Structure Metlakatla

Data source: US Census

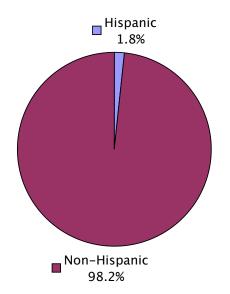


2000 Racial Structure Metlakatla

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Metlakatla



indigenous peoples in Alaska. The 86,000 acre island reservation and surrounding 3,000 feet of coastal waters are under local control and not subject to state jurisdiction.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The largest employer is the Metlakatla Indian Community, which operates the hatchery, the tribal court, and all local services. The Annette Island Packing Company is a cold storage facility owned by the community. In addition, commercial fishing and timber harvesting play important roles in the local economy. Tourism is also a growing source of revenue; many cruise ships now stop in Metlakatla, patronizing local businesses and services, and many visitors make the short trip from Ketchikan to get a taste of Tsimshian culture.

In 2000, the median per capita income was \$16,140 and the median household income was \$43,516. The unemployment rate was 13.4%, and 35.5% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 8% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

Metlakatla was incorporated as a city in 1944. As the only federal Indian reservation in Alaska, the community is governed by a tribal council. The community is not located within an organized borough. The community was not part of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, since the tribal reservation was already in existence at that time.

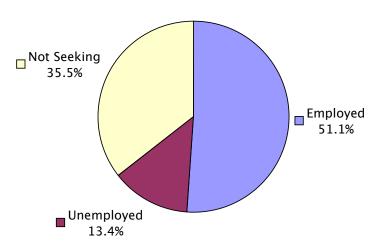
There is an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and an office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) located nearby in Ketchikan. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service office is located in Petersburg.

Facilities

Metlakatla is accessible by air and water. The community owns and operates a local airport with two runways. In addition, there are two seaplane bases—one owned by the state and one owned by the community. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Ketchikan, is approximately \$317. There is a deepwater

2000 Employment Structure Metlakatla

Data source: US Census



port on the island with a dock and barge ramp, two small boat harbors, and two marineways. A state ferry serves Metlakatla from Ketchikan between spring and fall; capital improvements to the ferry facilities are currently underway. In addition, a 14.7 mile roadway connecting Annette Island to Ketchikan is currently under construction and scheduled for completion in 2007.

All homes in Metlakatla are connected to a piped water and sewer system. Water is provided by a dam on Chester Lake. Metlakatla Power and Light, a community-owned company, provides electricity using both hydroelectric and diesel power. The Annette Island Family Medical Center is owned and operated by the community. The community also provides police services.

There are three schools located in Metlakatla: one elementary school, one middle school, and one high school. There are a total of 31 teachers and 287 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fishery, is an important part of Metlakatla's economy. In 2000 there were 16 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 27 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. There were 99 registered crew members in Metlakatla. In 2000, 48 local residents held a total of 86 commercial fishing permits, with the salmon fishery comprising the bulk of these permits. The following section contains

a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Metlakatla residents in 2000.

Crab: One resident held one Dungeness crab permit. The permit was for 75 pots or 25% maximum capacity in the southeast region. The permit was not fished.

Halibut: Nine residents held a total of nine permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included the following: five halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (five fished), and four halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (three fished).

Herring: Ten local residents held a total of 12 permits in the herring fishery. These permits included the following: one herring roe purse seine permit for the southeast region (one fished), eight herring roe gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (seven fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (one fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), and one purse seine permit for food/bait herring in the southeast region (not fished).

Other Finfish: Seven local residents held seven freshwater fish beach seine permits for statewide waters (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Eight local residents held a total of 11 permits in the groundfish fishery. These permits included the following: four miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), three demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permits in the southeast region (one fished), one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permit for the southeast region (not fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (not fished).

Other Shellfish: Nine local residents held a total of 14 commercial permits for other shellfish. These permits included the following: one geoduck clam permit for diving gear in the southeast region (not fished), four shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (three fished), six sea cucumber permits for diving gear in the southeast region (two fished), and two sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Twenty-nine local residents held a total of 32 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: seven salmon purse

seine permits for the southeast region (nine fished), three salmon drift gillnet permits for the southeast region (three fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for the Kodiak fishery (one fished), 19 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), and two salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (one fished).

In 2000 there was one commercial fish processing plant located in Metlakatla. In accordance with privacy requirements, no detailed information on landings is available.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, sport fishing license sales totaled 101, and 82 of these were issued to Alaska residents. There were three registered saltwater sport fishing guides and one freshwater fishing guide in the community. Major sport species in the area include all five Pacific salmon species and halibut.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important part of the local economy and cultural identity of Metlakatla. As a sovereign Native tribal community, Metlakatla's subsistence resources are governed locally and are not subject to state or federal control. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1987 that 100% of households in Metlakatla used subsistence resources. Approximately 82.1% of households used subsistence salmon, and 81.8% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially herring, halibut, rockfish, and char). Approximately 4.0% of households used marine mammals for subsistence and 82.7% of households used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Metlakatla in 1987 was 70.1 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (29.0%), non-salmon fish (24.8%), land mammals (15.4%), marine mammals (1.2%), birds and bird eggs (1.7%), marine invertebrates (21.0%), and vegetation (7.0%).

Residents of Metlakatla who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Meyers Chuck (return to communities)

Place and People

Location

Meyers Chuck is located at the confluence of Clarence Strait and Ernest Sound, on the northwest tip of Cleveland Peninsula. It lies 40 miles northwest of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Meyers Chuck had only 21 inhabitants. The community was 90.5% White, and the remaining 9.5% of its residents identified with more than one racial group. A total of 9.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender ratio in the community was skewed with 52.41% male and 47.6% female. The median age, 50.3 years, was much older than the national average, 36.5 years; 66.7% of the population is over the age of 45 and there were no community member between the ages of 10 and 24 years.

All community members lived in households and there was no group housing. The community has a large amount of vacant housing; 81.5 % of housing units were unoccupied or used seasonally. Of those 25 years of age and over in Meyers Chuck, 100% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 38.5% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

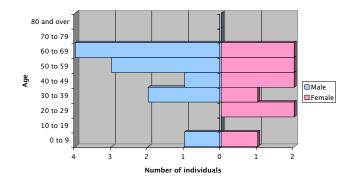
The natural conditions of Meyers Chuck, with a well-protected harbor that makes a natural shelter for boats, attracted Russian and European settlers. White settlers began living year-round at Meyers Chuck by the late 1800s. "Chuck" is a Chinook jargon word meaning "water" and applied to lake areas which fill with saltwater at high tide.

Prince of Wales Island and Cleveland Peninsula are in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two Native American groups had historically occupied the island, engaging in very elaborate economic systems including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices, and intricate trading networks.

In 1916, the in-shore fishing industry was introduced to the area. A cannery was founded at Union Bay. This facility, mainly selling to Japan,

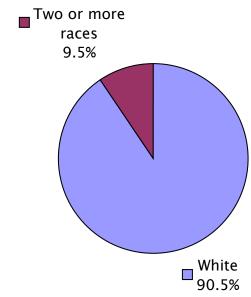
2000 Population Structure Meyers Chuck

Data source: US Census

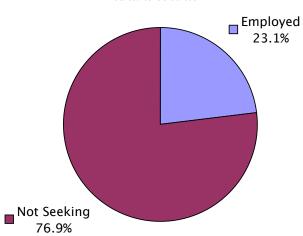


2000 Racial Structure Mevers Chuck

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Meyers Chuck



received the fish caught by local fleets until 1945. In addition, a floating clam cannery and a herring reduction plant were also present in the area during this time. The town developed around these economic activities. The positive economic cycle related to salmon runs started to decline in the 1940s and with it the community's demographic expansion started to stagnate and even recede. The cannery burned down in 1947 and was never reopened. In 1977, in an attempt to revive the fishing industry, five residents donated funds to establish a fish hatchery. A State land disposal sale was offered in 1986.

In the last 15 years the community has recovered its seasonal character, though nowadays it is related not to the fishing industry, but to tourism.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Meyers Chuck is a very small community without many options for a cash-based economy. Fishing is the fundamental productive activity of Meyers Chuck's population. In 2000, eight residents held commercial fishing permits. Subsistence activities, hunting, and fishing are a fundamental component of the local economy and diet. Deer and fish provide the majority of meat.

The employment structure of the community shows that 23.1% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 US Census. In this small community no one declared themselves to be unemployed and 76.9% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment. In 2000, the average per capita income in Meyers Chuck was \$31,660 and the median household income was \$64,365. In this community no one lived below poverty levels.

Governance

Meyers Chuck is an unincorporated village, not organized under a borough. Although it is a predominantly White community, Meyers Chuck belongs to the regional Native corporation, SeaAlaska Native Corporation, which is headquartered in Juneau. The closest ADF&G and BCIS offices are nearby in Ketchikan. NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Meyers Chuck is a very small community with little or no facilities. It does not have a school or police

department. Very basic health care is provided by the local EMS. Although there is a centralized system of water distribution, there is no equivalent sewage system available. Power is provided by individual generators.

The only regular plane visiting Meyers Chuck is the mail plane. The few planes that go to Meyers Chuck use a state-owned seaplane base. Ketchikan, as the micro-regional center of the area, provides most of the needed commodities. There are charter services and barge transport services connecting Meyers Chuck with Ketchikan. A boat dock provides 650 feet of moorage, and the site is a natural sheltered harbor.

Involvement with North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although this is a very small community, it has relatively significant involvement with the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 8 members of the community held 27 commercial fishing permits (16 permits fished). The village also had two owners of vessels working on federal fisheries, five owners of salmon fishing boats, and five residents registered as crewmen.

Halibut: There were three statewide permits issued to catch halibut in 2000 (three fished). Two of them were for longliners under 60 feet, and one permit for a vessel over 60 feet with longline gear.

Salmon: The bulk of Meyers Chuck's permits were devoted to the salmon fisheries. The village had ten permits issued in 2000 (six fished): three statewide permits for hand trollers (none fished), six statewide permits for power gurdy troll (five fished), and one fished permit to use dinglebar in the southeast.

Other Groundfish: The community had six permits pertaining to groundfish (three fished): two to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet (one fished), and two non-fished permits for mechanical jig. There was also one statewide permit to catch lingcod with dinglebar troll and one to catch demersal shell rockfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet in the southeast (both fished).

Other Shellfish: There were two permits to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (one fished), and one permit to use beam trawl in the southeast (not fished). There were also two permits to harvest geoduck clam (not fished) and sea cucumbers with diving gear in the southeast.

Sablefish: Two issued and fished permits for longliners: one for vessels under 60 feet, and one for vessels over 60 feet, the former with a statewide range, and the latter limited to the northern southeast.

Crab: There was one permit issued to harvest Dungeness crab in the southeast with 75 pots or 25% of maximum capacity (not fished).

In Meyers Chuck there are no processing facilities. Its small fleet delivers to other harbors in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued 27 sport fishing licenses, 13 of them purchased by Alaska residents. This small number of permits does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by numerous outsiders getting their permits here or elsewhere. In 2002 the village had no business licenses for fishing guide services.

Subsistence Fishing

In a survey conducted on behalf of ADF&G in Meyers Chuck, the community demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaska communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 100% of residents used subsistence

salmon, 80% used other types fish (herring, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), 0% marine mammals and 90% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting 413.87 lbs per person per year. The daily per capita harvest of wild food was 1.13 lbs (1987 report). These statistics emphasize the importance of subsistence for these communities. Compositional breakdown of subsistence harvest illustrates the relative importance of each resource: salmon 25.33%, other fish 41.96, land mammals 11.60%, marine mammals 0%, birds and eggs 2.23%, marine invertebrates 15.42%, and vegetation 3.46%.

In 1999, Meyers Chuck had only one Alaska salmon household subsistence permit, and the catch was mainly sockeye. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Pelican (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Pelican lies on the northwest coast of Chichagof Island in Lisianski Inlet. Most of the community is built on pilings over the tidelands. The Island is part of the world's largest coastal temperate rainforest, the Tongass National Forest. The area encompasses 0.6 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Pelican was 163. The initial community population was just over 100 in the 1960s. Total population numbers for Pelican were at a maximum in the 1990s when there were over 200 residents, a steady increase since the early 1900s. There were more males (58.9%) than females (41.1%) in Pelican according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was 72.4% White, 21.5% Alaska Native or American Indian, 1.2% Asian, and 0.6% classified themselves as 'other.' Overall, 4.3% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 25.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 0.6% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 42.5 years, considerably higher than the national median age of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 25.8% of the population was under 19 years of age while 20.3% of the population was over 55 years of age.

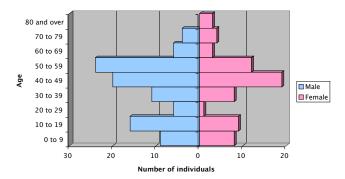
There were 94 housing units in Pelican—48 permanent dwellings, 13 dwellings used seasonally, and 33 vacant dwellings. At the time of the 2000 Census, only 1.2% of the population lived in group quarters. About 87.1% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, while 21.6% held a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Previously a Russian settlement and then a gold mining community, the town of 'Pelican' was named after the vessel that transported fish from the area to Sitka when a cold storage plant was developed in 1938. A store, office, sawmill, post office, and sauna had been erected by 1939. A school and cannery were developed in the 1940s. A boardwalk serves as the town's main thoroughfare, due to the lack of flat land.

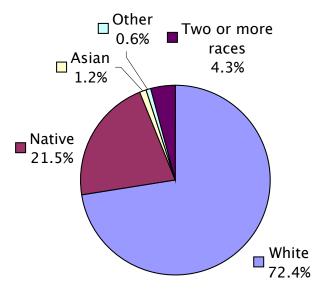
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

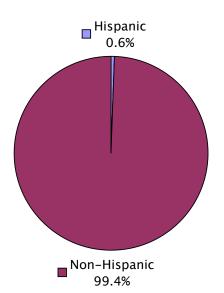


2000 Racial Structure Pelican

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Pelican



After having been on the increase for a couple decades, the population has declined since 1995. This can again be attributed to changes in the commercial fishing industry and the impact on fisherman and processing plant operations. In addition, during late 1995, the Pelican Seafoods plant shut down and ownership changed, causing several months of great uncertainty over the plant and town's future.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing, including crabbing and seafood processing, are the mainstays of Pelican's economy. Fishing vessels deliver fish to be sold at Pelican Seafoods, the local fish processing and cold storage plant. Most employment is at Pelican Seafoods, which also owns the electric utility, a fuel company, and the store. The plant processes black cod, halibut, lingcod, rockfish, and salmon. The City and school provide some employment. A total of 100 commercial fishing permits were held by 41 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

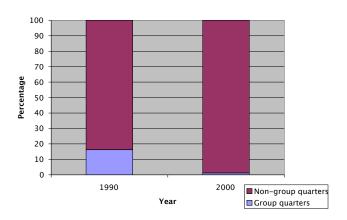
At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 70.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an unemployment rate of 5.5%. A seemingly high 29.1% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries -4.7% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$57,083 and the per capita income was \$29,347.

Governance

The City of Pelican was incorporated as a secondclass city in 1943 but was reclassified by the State Local Boundary Commission as a first-class city in 1974. The City of Pelican has a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials. Pelican is not located within an organized borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The City of Pelican implements a 4% sales tax and a 6.0 mills property tax. Pelican Traditional council is the village council. Pelican belongs to the regional Native non-profit organization Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska. The community was not included in the Alaska Native

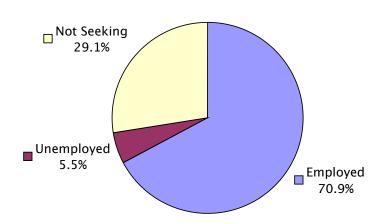
% Group Quarters Pelican

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Pelican

Data source: US Census



Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is therefore not federally recognized as a Native village. Consequently it is not allotted land under ANCSA.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Juneau, as is the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

Pelican is accessible only by sea and air and is essentially dependent on floatplanes and the Alaska State Ferry for transportation. Daily scheduled air taxi services are available from Juneau and Sitka. Facilities include a State-owned seaplane base, a small boat harbor, dock, and State ferry terminal. Pelican is on the route of the Alaska Marine Highway ferry system. The ferry provides two monthly departures during summer months, and one monthly departure during winter.

Cargo barges deliver goods on a similar schedule.

The City of Pelican owns and operates a piped water system in the community. Water is derived from a dam and reservoir on Pelican Creek, and is treated. The City has obtained funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to replace the disinfectant system and transmission lines for the water system. About two-thirds of area residents are connected to the piped system. The City completed a piped sewage system with ocean outfall in 1989. Four large septic tanks are used in Pelican and the City hires a disposal truck from Juneau to pump sludge about four times a year. The City provides garbage collection services, recycling, and incinerates the refuse at the landfill.

Pelican Utility Company supplies the community with hydro- and diesel-powered electricity. Health services are provided by the Pelican Health Clinic owned by the city. There is no local police force, but a volunteer fire department provides emergency services. Pelican is within the Pelican City School District and there is one school with 2.5 full-time teachers and 11 students. Pelican is developing its tourism industry and there are already many businesses including at least five accommodation providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Pelican. According to the ADF&G and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 100 permits were held by 41 permit holders in Pelican in 2000 (59 fished). There were 16 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 21 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 25 crew members claiming residence in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Pelican was involved in halibut (29 vessels), sablefish (19 vessels), other groundfish (26 vessels), and salmon (95 vessels) fisheries in 2000 (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Pelican in 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 20 permits issued for halibut in Pelican in 2000 (15 fished). Permits for

halibut pertained to three mechanical jigs (one fished), 12 longline vessels under 60 feet (9 permits fished), and 5 longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There was one permit issued for the herring fishery in Pelican for a purse seine in southeast waters (not fished).

Sablefish: A total of 12 sablefish permits were issued in 2000, all of which were fished. Permits pertained to 8 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters, 2 longline vessels over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters, 2 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters, and 2 longline vessels over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other Groundfish: A total of 24 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish (7 fished). Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod mechanical jig in statewide waters, 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (none fished), 8 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (one permit fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters, one demersal shelf rockfish hand troll in southeast waters (not fished), 2 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished), one demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll in southeast waters (not fished), one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig in southeast waters (not fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters (not fished).

Crab: One permit was issued for crab in 2000, which was fished and pertained to Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Five permits were issued for other shellfish in Pelican in 2000 (one fished). Permits pertained to 3 octopi/squid pot gear vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (no permits fished), one shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (not fished), and one sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters.

Salmon: A total of 37 permits were issued for the salmon fishery (22 fished). Salmon permits pertained to 15 hand trolls in statewide waters (6 fished) and 22 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters.

Two seafood processing plants were in operation in Pelican in 2000 and filed 'Intent to Operate' for 2003. Pelican Seafoods has the capability to process groundfish, halibut, high-seas salmon, salmon, and sablefish. The plant also has harbor facilities used by the community.

It was announced in July 2003 that Pelican would receive \$92,641 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services when fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were nine saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Pelican in 2002 and seven businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 249 sport fishing licenses sold in Pelican in 2000, 53 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Pelican. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 100% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing,

and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 94.8% used salmon, 100% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), 27.1% used marine mammals and a high percentage, 92.3%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1987 was 355.13 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 16.99% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 33.51%, 31.24% land mammals, 2.11% marine mammals, 0.4% birds and eggs, 13.12% marine invertebrates, and 2.64% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Pelican made up 229% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 13 permits were held by households in Pelican for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye was the main component of the salmon harvest. Residents of Pelican who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Petersburg (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Petersburg lies along the northwest end of Mitkof Island, where the Wrangell Narrows meet Frederick Sound. It is located about midway between Juneau and Ketchikan. The area encompasses 43.9 square miles of land and 2.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Petersburg was 3,224. Population numbers have risen steadily since the early decades of the 1900s and are now at a maximum. There were slightly more males (52.1%) than females (47.9%) in 2000 according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (81.6%), followed by American Indian and Alaska Native (7.2%), Asian (2.8%), Black or African American (0.3%), Pacific Islander (0.2%), and 1.9% classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 6.0% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 12% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small number (2.9%) of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 36.2, similar to the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to Census data, 31.7% of the population was under 19 years of age while 17.1% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

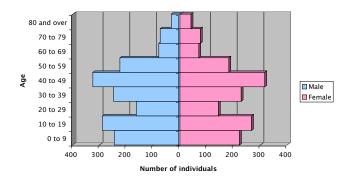
There were 1,367 housing units in Petersburg, 127 of which were designated vacant in 2000 and of these, 25 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, 1.4% of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 87.8% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher while 17.7% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Tlingit Indians from Kake used the north end of Mitkof Island as a summer fish camp, although some reportedly began living year-round at the site. Petersburg was eventually named after Peter Buschmann, a Norwegian immigrant and a pioneer in the cannery business, who arrived in the late 1890s. He built the Icy Strait Packing Company cannery, a sawmill, and a dock by 1900. His family's homesteads grew into this community, populated largely by people

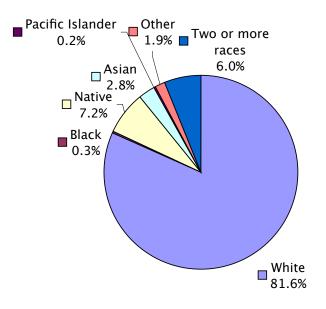
2000 Population Structure Petersburg

Data source: US Census

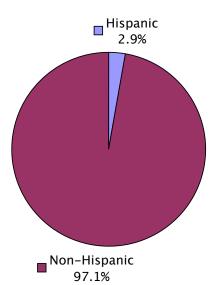


2000 Racial Structure Petersburg

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Petersburg



of Scandinavian origin. The town is still known as 'Little Norway.' In 1910, a city was formed, and by 1920, 600 people lived in Petersburg year-round. During this time, fresh salmon and halibut were packed in glacier ice for shipment. Alaska's first shrimp processor, Alaska Glacier Seafoods, was founded in 1916. A cold storage plant was built in 1926. The cannery has operated continuously, and is now known as Petersburg Fisheries, a subsidiary of Icicle Seafoods, Inc. Across the narrows is the town of Kupreanof, which was once busy with fur farms, a boat repair yard, and a sawmill. Petersburg has developed into one of Alaska's major fishing communities.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Petersburg is based on commercial fishing and timber harvests and is therefore highly seasonal. A total of 1,226 commercial fishing permits were held by 648 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). Several processors operate cold storage, canneries, and custom packing services. The state runs the Crystal Lake Hatchery which contributes to the local salmon resource. Petersburg is the supply and service center for many area logging camps. Independent sportsmen and tourists utilize the local charter boats and lodges, but there is no deep water dock suitable for cruise ships.

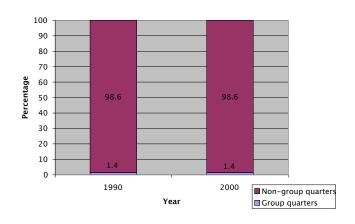
At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 63.6% of the potential labor force was employed with a 7.3% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 29.2% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force (though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries), and 5% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$40,028 and the per capita income was \$25,827.

Governance

The City of Petersburg was incorporated in 1910 with a Home Rule charter. The city is governed by a manager form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials. Petersburg is not located within an organized borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The City of Petersburg implements a 6% sales tax and a 4% accommodations tax. There is a 10.17 mills (1.017%)

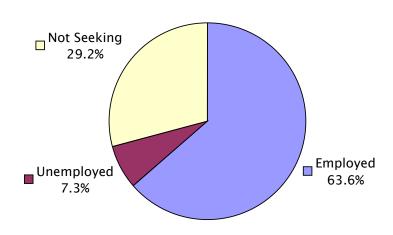
% Group Quarters Petersburg

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Petersburg

Data source: US Census



property tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska

The Petersburg Indian Association is the federally recognized tribe located in the community. Although the community of Petersburg is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as an 'Alaska Native Village' entity, it was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and, consequently, has not received ANCSA land allocations.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office located in Kupeanof and an ADF&G office located in Petersburg. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Petersburg is accessible only by air or sea. It is on the mainline Alaska State ferry route. The state-owned James A. Johnson Airport, with a 6,000 foot paved runway, and Lloyd R. Roundtree Seaplane Base allow for scheduled jet and floatplane services. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Juneau cost around \$120 and a roundtrip flight between Juneau and Anchorage costs approximately \$200. Harbor facilities include three docks, two petroleum wharves, two barge terminals, three boat harbors with moorage for 700 boats, a boat launch, and boat haulout. Freight arrives by barge, ferry, or cargo plane. There is no deep water dock for cruise ships.

Water is supplied by a dam at Cabin Creek and is treated, stored and distributed to 80% of homes. Some residents use individual wells or water delivery. Almost all homes are fully plumbed and piped sewage receives primary treatment. The City currently ships baled refuse to Washington State.

Electricity is supplied by Petersburg Municipal Power and Light which purchases electricity from the Tyee Lake Hydro Facility, and also owns the Crystal Lake Hydro Facility and three diesel-fueled generators. Health services are provided by the Petersburg Medical Center which is owned and operated by the City. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department. There are three schools in the Petersburg City School District. Mitkof Middle School has 154 students instructed by 10 teachers, 217 students are instructed by 15 teachers at Petersburg High School, and 18 teachers instruct 252 students at Rae C. Stedman Elementary School.

Petersburg has a well developed tourism industry with numerous businesses catering to visitor services, including over a dozen accommodations providers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Petersburg. According to the ADF&G and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 1,226 permits were held by 468 permit holders in 2000 (831 fished). There were 160 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, another 217 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 530 crew members claiming residence in Petersburg in 2000.

The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Petersburg was involved in herring (44 vessels), halibut (180 vessels), sablefish (64 vessels), other groundfish (158 vessels), and salmon (414 vessels) fisheries in 2000. Landings in Petersburg included 930.97 tons of federally managed fish species, including 766.47 tons of halibut, and 164.5 tons of other groundfish, and 21,660.18 tons of salmon (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for other species in the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Petersburg related to halibut, herring, other finfish, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 221 permits issued for halibut in Petersburg in 2000, 203 of which were actually fished. Permits for halibut pertained to 145 longline vessels under 60 feet (130 fished), one mechanical jig (not fished), and 75 longline vessels over 60 feet (73 fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of 115 permits issued for the herring fishery in Petersburg in 2000 making it one of the major fisheries for the community (58 fished). Permits for herring pertained to 11 purse seine limited to southeast waters (10 permits fished), 6 purse seines limited to Prince William Sound (5 fished), 2 permits for harvesting herring roe with a beach seine in Norton Sound (none fished), 30 food/bait with gillnet in southeast waters (21 fished), 3 gillnets in Security Cove (one fished), 4 gillnets in Bristol Bay (3 fished), 2 gillnets off Nunivak Island (none fished), 2 gillnets in Norton Sound (none fished), 6 permits for harvesting herring food/bait with purse seine in southeast waters (2 fished), 2 permits for harvesting herring food/bait by the pound in southeast waters (none fished), 21 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in northern southeast (16 fished), 17 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in southern southeast (none fished), and 2 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in Prince William Sound (none fished).

Other Finfish: Two permits were issued in Petersburg in 2000 for freshwater fish beach seine in statewide waters (none fished).

Sablefish: A total of 80 sablefish permits were issued (75 fished). Permits pertained to 36 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (33 fished),

18 longline vessels under 60 feet in northern southeast waters (17 fished), 22 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (21fished), and 4 longline vessels over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 158 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish (54 fished). Permits pertained to one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters, 83 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (34 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish otter trawl in statewide waters, 6 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), 6 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (2 fished), 22 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (11 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 20 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (2fished), two demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar trolls in southeast waters (none fished), two demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jigs in southeast waters (none fished), and 12 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters (none fished).

Crab: A total of 203 permits were issued in Petersburg for crab in 2000 (171 fished). Permits pertained to one set of Dungeness crab ring nets in southeast waters (not fished), one Dungeness pot gear vessel over 60 feet long in Yakutat (not fished), 27 permits for 300 pots or 100% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (29 permits fished), 17 permits for 225 pots or 75% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (18 permits fished), 31 permits pertained to 150 pots or 50% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (25 permits fished), 31 for 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (21 permits fished), one king crab pot gear vessel under 60 feet in Yakutat, one king crab pot gear vessel under 60 feet in Norton Sound (not fished), one permit for red and blue king crab pot gear in southeast waters (not fished), two permits for red, blue or brown king crab and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters (one permit fished), three brown king crab pot gear vessels in southeast waters, 10 red and blue king crab and Tanner crab pot gear vessels in southeast waters, one brown king crab

and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters, 30 red, blue and brown king crab and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters (31 permits fished), 45 Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (34 permits fished), and one Tanner crab pot gear vessel in southeast waters (not fished).

Other shellfish: A total of 73 permits were issued for other shellfish (34 fished). Permits pertained to 8 sets of geoduck clam diving gear in southeast waters (3 fished), one octopi/squid longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 4 shrimp pot gear vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (one fished), 8 shrimp beam trawls in southeast waters (4 fished), 29 shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (13 fished), 17 sets of sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (13 fished), and 6 sets of sea urchin diving gear in southeast waters (none fished).

Salmon: A total of 374 permits were issued in Petersburg in 2000 for the salmon fishery (236 fished). Salmon permits pertained to 59 purse seine restricted to southeast waters (50 permits fished), one purse seine restricted to Prince William Sound (not fished), one purse seine restricted to Kodiak (not fished), 84 drift gillnets in southeast waters (74 permits fished), one drift gillnet limited to the Alaska Peninsula, 25 drift gillnets in Bristol Bay (24 permits fished), one set gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula, 140 hand trolls in statewide waters (41 permits fished), and 62 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (50 permits fished).

A total of 12 seafood processors filed 'Intent to Operate' for 2003, indicating an increase over the seven processors operating in the community in 2000. These seven processors had the capacity to process salmon, high-seas salmon, sablefish, groundfish, halibut, and herring.

It was announced in July 2003 that Petersburg would receive \$277,043 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 35 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Petersburg in 2002 and 20 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 3,985 sport fishing licenses sold in Petersburg in 2000, 1,432 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities where subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Petersburg. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 96.9% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 96.9% used salmon, 87.6% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), and no households used marine mammals, although a fairly high percentage (80.3%) used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for 1987 was 197.67 lbs. The composition of the total

subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 22.92% salmon, 22.49% non-salmon fish, 28.95% land mammals, marine mammals did not factor as a significant percentage of the composition of subsistence foods, birds and eggs accounted for only 1.80% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 19.49%, and vegetation made up 4.36%. The wild food harvest in Petersburg made up 128% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 77 permits were held by households in Petersburg for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest. Residents of Petersburg and members of Petersburg Indian Association who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Point Baker (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Located on the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, Point Baker is 142 miles south of Juneau and 50 miles west of Wrangell. The area encompasses 1.0 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Point Baker is one of the very small communities scattered over the Southeast Alaskan landscape, hidden inside a cove or behind a cape or an island. In 2000 the village had 35 inhabitants. The community was overwhelmingly White (91.4%). About 2.9% of the population was Alaska Native or American Indian, and 5.7% were of two or more races. A total of 8.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. Some houses were vacant due to seasonal use at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census.

The gender ratio in Point Baker was relatively balanced, at 51.4% male and 48.6% female. The median age was 42.8 years, significantly older than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years.

In terms of educational attainment, 91.4% of residents had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling at the time of the 2000 Census. About 8.6% of the population never completed 12th grade, and no one in the community had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

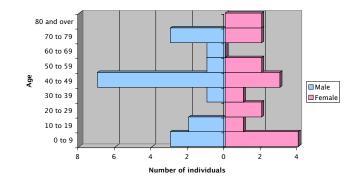
Point Baker is one of the oldest place-names of Euro-American origin in Alaska. It was named in 1793 by Captain George Vancouver while sailing near Prince of Wales Island, naming it after the Second Lieutenant on his ship "The Discovery."

Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two groups historically occupied the island making their living with an elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices as well as intricate trading networks.

These groups, especially the Haida (most numerous at the time), were connected fairly early to the 18th Century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries that arrived to the area at the end of the 19th Century

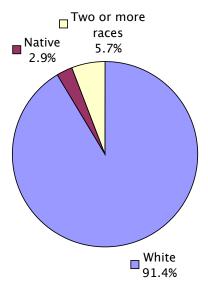
2000 Population Structure Point Baker

Data source: US Census

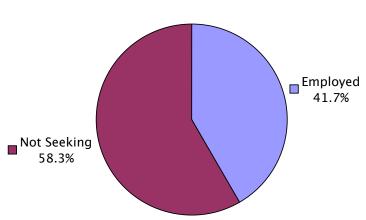


2000 Racial Structure Point Baker

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Point Baker



encountered an almost depopulated island devastated by smallpox and measles. Haida and Tlingit populations are still present in many communities on the Island.

Initially Point Baker was a non-permanent post exclusively related to the fishing industry. The first floating fish packer came to Point Baker in 1919, and fish buying continued until the 1930s. Dozens of tents, occupied by hand-trollers working in the area, were temporally set up along its shore.

In the 1930s the area was opened to permanent settlement by the U.S. Forest Service. The first services, including stores and a post office, were installed in the early 1940s. In 1955, Point Baker was withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest. A floating dock was built by the State in 1961; larger docks replaced it in 1968. This fishing community is, like many of the small communities on the island, experiencing a decline in population.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Point Baker is an extremely small community with little or no opportunities for a cash economy. Its almost exclusive productive activity is fishing. In 2000, 27 residents held commercial fishing permits. Most fishermen in the area operate hand troll gear, with small vessels and small operations. Subsistence activities or sport hunting and fishing complement the local economy as a food source, but also as an income source. The targeted species include deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab.

Approximately 41.7% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census. There was officially no unemployment, but 58.3% of residents age 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not looking for work). The annual median per capita income in Point Baker was \$12,580 and the median household income was \$28,000. Only 4.9% of the population was reportedly living below the poverty level.

Governance

Point Baker is an unincorporated village in an unorganized area. Although this is a mostly White community, the village belongs to the Sealaska Native Corporation. The inhabitants of Point Baker, in order to access state or federal offices, have to travel. The closest ADF&G offices are nearby in Craig or

Ketchikan. The nearest BCIS office is in Ketchikan. NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

The community of Point Baker is accessible by sea and air. Floatplanes, helicopters, barges, and skiffs serve the town. Although there is no airport or ferry service, a state-owned seaplane base and heliport serves chartered flights from Ketchikan. Point Baker is not connected with the Prince of Wales Island road system. The community has a dock and boat harbor. Barges deliver cargo from Wrangell.

Point Baker is a very small community with little or no facilities. It does not have a school or police department. Very basic health care is provided by the local EMS or the Prince of Wales Island Area EMS. There are no centralized systems of water distribution, sewage treatment, or power generation. Power is provided by individual generators.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although this is a very small community there is significant involvement in the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 27 members of the community held 48 commercial fishing permits (27 fished). The village also had 8 owners of vessels working on federal fisheries, 22 owners of salmon fishing boats, and 18 residents registered as crewmen. The following section is a detailed overview of the commercial fishing permits held by Point Baker residents in 2000.

Halibut: There were 11 permits for halibut issued in Point Baker (9 fished). The permits included: six longline permits with statewide range for vessels under 60 feet in length (all were fished), three longline permits with statewide range for vessels over 60 feet (all were fished), one dinglebar troll permit with statewide range (not fished), and one mechanical jig with statewide range (not fished).

Salmon: The bulk of Point Baker's permits were in the salmon fisheries. The village had 34 permits (24 fished). The permits included: 17 statewide permits for hand trollers (6 fished), 11 statewide permits for power gurdy troll (11 fished), and 6 dinglebar permits for the southeast region (7 fished).

Crab: There was one permit to harvest Dungeness crab in the southeast with ring nets. The permit was not fished.

Other Groundfish: There were two statewide longline permits for miscellaneous saltwater finfish for vessels under 60 feet (none fished).

In Point Baker there were no processing facilities. Its small fleet delivered landings to other harbors in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, Point Baker issued 107 sport fishing license; 23 were purchased by Alaska residents. This small number of licenses does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by outsiders getting their permits here or elsewhere. Residents mostly rely on subsistence fishing. In 2002 the village also had six licensed businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity, three for freshwater guide businesses and three for saltwater guide businesses.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are very important to Point Baker residents. In 1996, 100% of local households used some type of subsistence resources. In that year,

100% of households used subsistence salmon, 100% used non-salmon fish (herring, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sole, char, and trout), and 100% used marine invertebrates. Residents harvested 288.6 lbs of subsistence resources per capita in 1996, with a daily per capita harvest of 0.8 lbs. The subsistence harvest was comprised of salmon (28.6%), non-salmon fish (30.7%), land mammals (16.4%), marine invertebrates (20.1%), and vegetation (4.2%).

In 1999 Point Baker had four Alaska salmon household subsistence permits accounting for slightly more than 150 fish (mostly pink salmon). In addition, the residents of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Port Alexander (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Port Alexander is located on the south end of Baranof Island, 65 miles south of Sitka. The area encompasses 3.8 square miles of land and 11.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000 Port Alexander had a total of 81 residents in 34 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (84.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (4.9%), and two or more races (11.1%). A total of 13.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 4.9% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup was significantly skewed, at 53.1% male and 46.9% female. The median age was 37.8 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 88.4% of residents 25 years of age or older held a high school diploma.

History

Baranof Island and the surrounding areas are the traditional territories of Athabascan Indians. Captain George Vancouver became the first White explorer to visit the area in 1795. The site was named in 1949 by Captain Tebenkov, Govenor of the Russian American colonies at the time. Permanent European settlement did not occur in Port Alexander until the early 1900s, when fishermen and fishing families established a store, trading company, and other facilities. The collapse of fish stocks, along with WWII, caused serious economic turmoil for Port Alexander in the mid-twentieth century. Although the town has long been a hub for fishermen who work the productive waters of Chatham Strait, the permanent population of Port Alexander has remained small.

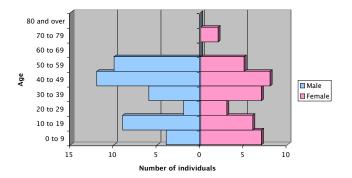
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The local economy of Port Alexander is primarily dependent on the commercial fishing industry. In addition, most residents supplement their incomes by using subsistence resources. The unemployment rate in 2000 was 6.3%, and 33.3% of residents 16 years

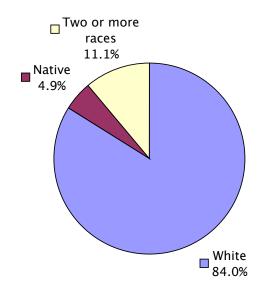
2000 Population Structure Port Alexander

Data source: US Census

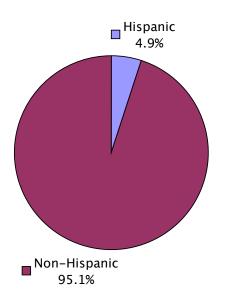


2000 Racial Structure Port Alexander

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Port Alexander



of age and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 22.9% of individuals were living in poverty. The median annual per capita income was \$14,767, and the median annual household income was \$31,563.

Governance

Port Alexander was incorporated as a secondclass city in 1974. Prior to that time, it was under the jurisdiction of the Sitka Borough. It is now located outside of any organized borough. It has a weak mayor form of government. The city administers a 4% sales tax and a 6% accommodations tax. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Sitka. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Petersburg. The nearest office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Skagway.

Facilities

Port Alexander is accessible by floatplane, via a state-owned seaplane base, and by boat. The marine facilities include a dock and small boat harbor. There are no roads in the community.

Most local homes have plumbing. The city has an operating water system, but no sewer system. Electricity is generated by individual household diesel generators. Most residents must go outside the community for health care services, groceries, and other services. There is one small K-12 school in the community with two teachers and 21 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

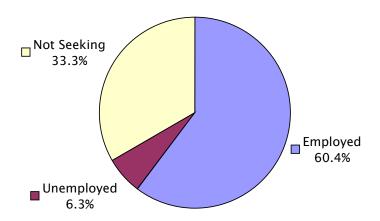
Commercial Fishing

Despite its relatively small size, Port Alexander is heavily involved in commercial fishing. In 2000, there were 15 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 20 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries (salmon) who resided in the community. In addition, there were 27 registered crew members. Thirty-five local residents held a total of 76 commercial fishing permits, primarily in the salmon, halibut, and groundfish fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial fishing permits issued to Port Alexander residents in 2000.

Halibut: Eighteen residents held a total of 19 permits in the halibut fishery. These permits included the following: 13 halibut longline permits for vessels

2000 Employment Structure Port Alexander

Data source: US Census



under 60 feet in statewide waters (all 13 fished), one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (one fished), and 5 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (5 fished).

Sablefish: Five local residents held six commercial permits in the sablefish fishery. These permits included the following: 4 sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (4 fished), one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the northern part of the southeast region (one fished), and one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished).

Other Groundfish: Fourteen residents held a total of 21 permits in the groundfish fishery. These permits included the following: six lingcod dinglebar troll permits for statewide waters (one fished), seven miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (two fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar troll permits in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one was actually fished), three demersal shelf rockfish longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished), one demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll permit for the southeast region (none fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permit for the southeast region (none fished).

Other (Non-crab) Shellfish: Two local residents held three commercial permits in the shellfish fishery. These permits included the following: one shrimp beam trawl permit for the southeast region (not fished), and

two shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Thirty-five local residents held a total of 76 commercial permits for the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: 12 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (5 fished), and 15 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (14 fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processing plants and, therefore, no registered landings in Port Alexander.

Sport Fishing

Although sport fishing activities in Port Alexander are limited by comparison to larger cities in southeast Alaska, sport fishing is part of the local economy. Sport fishing license sales in 2000 for Port Alexander totaled 64—most of them (50) to non-Alaska residents. In 2000, there were three registered saltwater sport fishing guides and two freshwater guides in the community. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, and trout.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources provide an important supplement to the formal economy in Port Alexander.

The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1987 that 100% of households in Port Alexander used subsistence resources. Approximately 94.3% of households used subsistence salmon (including all five species of Pacific salmon), and 100% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially halibut, cod, rockfish, and char). Approximately 14.5% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals) for subsistence, and 85.5% of households used marine invertebrates (including clams, crabs, octopus, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Port Alexander in 1987 was 311.7 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (22.4%), non-salmon fish (22.5%), land mammals (34.8%), marine mammals (0.8%), birds and bird eggs (0.4%), marine invertebrates (10.0%), and vegetation (9.1%).

Residents of Port Alexander who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Port Protection (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Located on the western side of the northern tip of Prince of Wales Island, Port Protection is 145 miles south of Juneau and 50 miles west of Wrangell. It lies in the Tongass National Forest. The area encompasses 4.5 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Port Protection is one of many small communities scattered over the Southeast Alaskan landscape, hidden inside a cove or behind a cape or an island. In 2000, there were 63 residents in the village. The community was predominantly White (87.3%), but also had Asian residents (1.6%), and residents belonging to two or more racial groups (11.1%). A total of 11.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 4.8% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. In terms of housing, all residents lived in households rather than group quarters.

The gender ratio was extremely unbalanced, at 60.3% male and 39.7% female. The median age of 42.4 years was significantly older than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. The bulk of the population (52.4%) was between 35 and 54 years of age, and 16% of residents were over 55 years.

In terms of educational attainment, 90.6% of residents 25 years of age or older held a high school degree in the year 2000. Approximately 24.5% of residents held a bachelor's degree or higher, and only 9.4% never completed 12th grade.

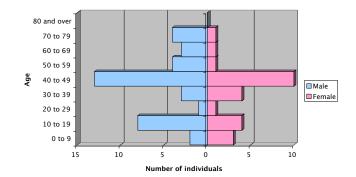
History

Prince of Wales Island is in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit cultural areas. These two Native American groups historically occupied the island, making their living with a very elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices, and intricate trading networks.

These groups, especially the Haida, the most numerous at the time, were connected fairly early to the 18th century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries that arrived to the area at the end of the 19th century encountered an almost depopulated island

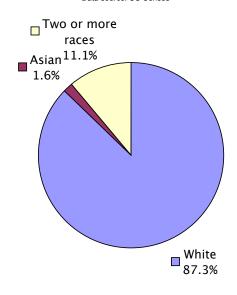
2000 Population Structure Port Protection

Data source: US Census

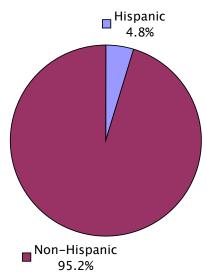


2000 Racial Structure Port Protection

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Port Protection



devastated by smallpox and measles. "Wooden Wheel" Johnson became the first Euro-American resident in the early 1900s. His store, fuel dock and fish-buying scow enabled trollers to stop for supplies and safe anchor on their trips north and south. In 1946, Laurel "Buckshot" Woolery opened the B.S. Trading Post and fish-buying station. In the 1950s a warehouse was built with a plan to eventually create a shrimp cannery. The cannery idea was never realized, and the building now stands empty. Woolery closed his trading post in 1973. State land disposal programs have enabled the area to be permanently settled. Today's Port Protection is a completely non-Native community.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Port Protection does not offer many economic alternatives. It is a community focused on different aspects of the fishing industry, although there has been an appreciable shift from being exclusively centered in commercial fishing to a diversification that comprises sport fishing. This shift has brought an element of seasonality to the employment structure of Port Protection. Some residents have retooled their ships and businesses from commercial fishing to sport fishing charter providers.

Local residents rely on subsistence harvesting to complement their diets and economies. The targeted species are deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab. The employment structure of the community shows that a 55.7% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the Census. In addition, according to Census data, there was no unemployment in 2000, and 44.3% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment.

In 2000, the median per capita income in Port Protection was \$12,057 and the median household income was \$10,938. A surprising 57.5% of the population was living below the poverty level.

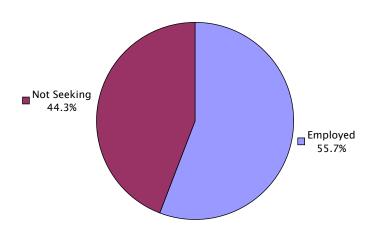
Government

Port Protection is an unincorporated village in an unorganized area. Although this is a mostly White community, the regional Native corporation of the area, with its headquarters in Juneau, is the SeaAlaska Native Corporation.

The residents of Port Protection, in order to access state or federal offices have to travel. The closest

2000 Employment Structure Port Protection

Data source: US Census



ADF&G offices are in Craig, Wrangell, Petersburg or Ketchikan. The nearest BCIS office is in Ketchikan and NMFS has its closest office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Port Protection is a very small community with little or no facilities. The school had 24 students and two teachers in 2000. The community does not have a permanent police force. Very basic health care is provided by the local EMS and the Prince of Wales Island EMS. Although there are no centralized sewage treatment or power distribution systems available, spring water is available from a water tank maintained by the Port Protection Community Association. Power is provided by individual generators. A few facilities (lodges and one B&B) provide accommodations to visitors.

The community is accessible by floatplane and skiff. A State-owned seaplane base is available. Residents receive mail via a community mail pouch delivered to the trading post. The trading post also provides groceries, fuel, and basic hardware. Port Protection has a boat harbor and launch ramp. The community does not have an airport, direct ferry service, or a connection to the Prince of Wales Island road system. Freight arrives by chartered boat or floatplane.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

The community of Port Protection has a unique relationship with the fishing industry. In this case there is not a lot of direct engagement in fisheries through permit holding, registered crewmen, or local ownership of vessels. In 2000, the community had a single permit holder with a single permit. The permit was for hand troll gear, and was not fished. Several other year-round residents hold commercial fishing permits, but their information is not included here because they maintain post office boxes in nearby communities.

The community, however, has a great deal of involvement through its harbor activities. Nine vessels were home-ported in Port Protection: two were fishing for halibut, and the remaining seven were fishing for salmon. There are no records of landings for Port Protection, and no processors located in the community. A Norquest fish-buying station is located in Port Protection and is active in both winter and summer, purchasing primarily salmon and halibut.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 no sport fishing licenses were issued in the community. This fact does not preclude the possibility

that the area could be visited by outsiders who got their permits elsewhere. Local residents mostly rely on subsistence harvests for consumption. In 2002, the village had two licensed businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity: one was focused on freshwater guide activities, while the other worked in saltwater fisheries.

Subsistence Fishing

Although there is no systematic survey data available for Port Protection, a 1996 ADF&G report states that the daily harvest of wild food in the community for that year was 1.25 lbs per capita. This statistic emphasizes the importance of subsistence practices for the daily economy of the community. In 1999, the town did not have a single salmon subsistence permit.

Finally, Port Protection residents who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Noyes Island, Port Protection, Tokeen, Tuxekan, and Whale Pass combined.

Sitka (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Sitka is located on the west coast of Baranof Island on Sitka Sound in southeast Alaska. An extinct volcano, Mount Edgecumbe, rises 3,200 feet above the community. The area encompasses 2,874.0 square miles of land and 1,937.5 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Sitka was 8,835. Population numbers have risen steadily since the late 1800s with drastic population increases occurring in the 1880s, 1950s and 1960s. The genders were relatively balanced in 2000 with 51% male and 49% female. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White (68.5%), 18.6% American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.8% Asian, 0.3% Black or African American, 0.4% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 0.9% classified themselves as belonging to some other race. Overall, 7.5% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 24.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 3.3% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 35.2 years, comparable to the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 30.1% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 17.1% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

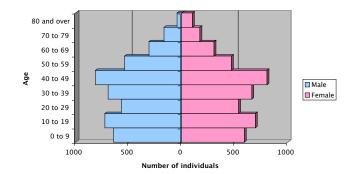
There were 3,560 housing units in Sitka, 372 of which were designated vacant in 2000 and of these, 169 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of U.S. Census in 2000, 31% of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 90.6% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 census data while 29.5% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Sitka was originally inhabited by a tribe of Tlingits who called the village "Shee Atika." It was discovered by the Russian Vitus Bering expedition in 1741, and the site became "New Archangel" in 1799. St. Michael's Redoubt trading post and fort were built on this site by Alexander Baranof, manager of the Russian-American Company. Tlingits burned down the fort and looted the

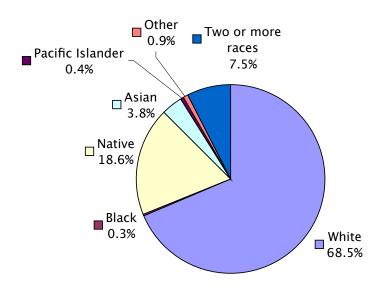
2000 Population Structure Sitka

Data source: US Census

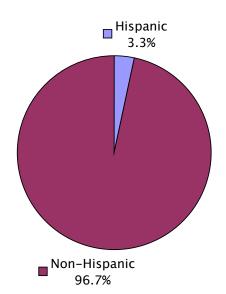


2000 Racial Structure Sitka

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Sitka



warehouse in 1802. In 1804, the Russians retaliated by destroying the Tlingit Fort in the Battle of Sitka.

This was the last major stand by the Tlingits against the Russians, and the Indians evacuated the area until about 1822. By 1808, Sitka was the capital of Russian Alaska. Baranof was Governor from 1790 through 1818. During the mid-1800s, Sitka was the major port on the north Pacific coast, with ships calling from many nations. Furs destined for European and Asian markets were the main export, but salmon, lumber, and ice were also exported to Hawaii, Mexico and California.

After the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. in 1867, Sitka remained the capital of the Territory until 1906, when the seat of government was moved to Juneau. A Presbyterian missionary, Sheldon Jackson, started a school, and in 1878 one of the first canneries in Alaska was built in Sitka. During the early 1900s, gold mines contributed to its growth, and the City was eventually incorporated in 1913. During WW II the town was fortified and the U.S. Navy built an air base on Japonski Island across the harbor, with 30,000 military personnel and over 7,000 civilians. After the war, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) converted some of the buildings to be used as a boarding school for Alaska Natives - Mt. Edgecumbe High School. A large pulp mill began operating in Silver Bay in 1960. In 1971, the City and Borough governments were unified.

Infrastructure

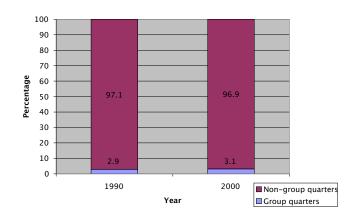
Current Economy

The economy of Sitka is relatively diverse, fishing, including fish processing, tourism. government, transportation, retail, and health care services. Cruise ships bring over 200,000 visitors annually and numerous businesses cater to tourism, including fishing charters, sightseeing tours, and visitor accommodations. Sitka Sound Seafood and the Seafood Producers Co-op are major employers. Regional health care services, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard also employ a number of residents. A total of 1,369 commercial fishing permits were held by 586 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

At the time of the 2000 Census, 65.0% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 5.5% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 42.6% of

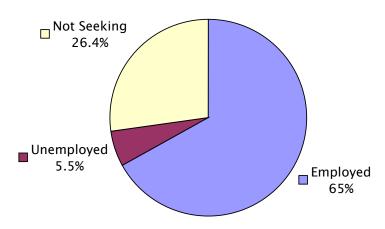
% Group Quarters Sitka

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Sitka

Data source: US Census



the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 26.4% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$51,901 and the per capita income was \$23,622. Governance

The City and Borough of Sitka became a unified Home Rule municipality in 1971 when the city and borough governments were unified. The city is governed by a mayor and six-member city council. The Sitka government administers a 5% sales tax, a 6% accommodations tax, a tax of two-cents per gallon on fuel, and a 6.0 mills (0.6%) property tax. Sealaska Corporation, the for-profit Native corporation, holds property rights in the Sitka area. In addition, the regional Native non-profit Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA) and the local village corporation of Shee Atika also provide services

to local residents. The total land to which Sitka is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located locally in Sitka, and the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is located in Juneau. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

Sitka is accessible by air and sea. The State-owned Rocky Gutierrez Airport on Japonski Island has a 6,500 foot paved and lighted runway, an instrument landing system, and a 24-hour FAA Flight Service Station. Daily jet service is provided, and several scheduled air taxis, air charters, and helicopter services are available. Roundtrip flights to Anchorage are available and cost approximately \$220. The City and Borough operate five small boat harbors with a total of 1,350 stalls and a seaplane base on Sitka Sound, at Baranof Warm Springs Bay. There is a breakwater at Thompson Harbor, but no deep draft dock. A boat launch, haulout, boat repairs and other services are available. Cruise ships anchor in the Harbor and lighter visitors to shore, however, a new lightering facility is needed. The Alaska Marine Highway system (state ferry) has a docking facility. Freight arrives by barge and cargo plane.

Water is derived from a reservoir on Blue Lake and Indian River and treated and stored before being distributed to most residenta in Sitka. Approximately 95% of residents are also connected to the piped and treated sewage system. Refuse is collected by a private firm under contract by the City. The Borough has begun planning for a new landfill site.

The Borough owns and operates Sitka Electric Company which has hydroelectric facilities at Blue Lake and Green Lake, and a diesel-fueled generator at Indian River. Health services are provided by the Sitka Community Hospital and the SEARHC-operated Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Schools in Sitka are operated by the Sitka Borough School District. There are two elementary schools, one middle school, three high schools and one correspondence school in Sitka, with a total of 123 teachers and 1,882 students. Sitka has a well-developed tourism industry and there are several

businesses including numerous accommodations and guided tour providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Sitka. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 1369 permits were held by 586 permit holders in Sitka in 2000 (888 fished). There were 233 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 288 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 658 crew members claiming residence. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Sitka was involved in herring (17 vessels), halibut (277 vessels), sablefish (159 vessels), other groundfish (331 vessels), and salmon (629 vessels) fisheries. Landings in Sitka for the year 2000 included 4,269.11 tons of federal fish, including 1,081.89 tons of halibut, 569.99 tons of other groundfish (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for other species in the community is unavailable), and 8,087.729 tons of salmon.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Sitka for 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 258 permits issued for halibut in Sitka in 2000 (210 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to seven hand trolls, 178 longline vessels under 60 feet (149 fished), 5 dinglebar trolls (3 fished), 5 mechanical jigs (one fished), and 63 longline vessels over 60 feet (54 fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of 32 permits issued for the herring fishery in Sitka in 2000 (25 fished that year). Permits for herring pertained to three purse seine limited to southeast waters, three purse seine limited to Bristol Bay, three permits for harvesting herring food/bait with gillnet in southeast waters (none fished),

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Katlian, Mount Edgecumbe, and Sitka combined.* Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Katlian, Mount Edgecumbe, and Sitka combined.

one gillnet in Security Cove (not fished), one gillnet in Bristol Bay (not fished), two permits for harvesting herring food/bait with purse seine in southeast waters, one permit for harvesting herring food/bait by the pound in southeast waters, 16 permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in northern southeast, and two permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp by the pound in southern southeast (none fished).

Sablefish: A total of 133 sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Sitka (130 fished). Permits pertained to 79 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (76 fished), one mechanical jig in statewide waters, one for a fixed gear vessel of maximum 60 feet length restricted to Prince William Sound, one for a fixed gear vessel of maximum 50 feet length restricted to Prince William Sound, 27 longline vessels over 60 feet restricted to northern southeast waters, 21 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters and 3 longline vessel over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 338 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Sitka (109 fished). Permits pertained to 5 lingcod hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished), 5 lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 59 lingcod dinglebar trolls in statewide waters (15 fished), 3 lingcod mechanical jigs in statewide waters (2 fished), 10 miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (2fished), 98 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (44 fished), 4 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (2 fished), 10 miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar trolls in statewide waters (none fished), 22 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (4 fished), 5 demersal shelf rockfish hand troll in southeast waters (none fished), 78 demersal shelf rockfish, longline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (26 permits fished), 4 demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar trolls in southeast waters, 7 demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jigs in southeast waters, and 14 demersal shelf rockfish longline vessels over 60 feet in southeast waters (2 fished).

Crab: A total of 43 permits were issued in Sitka for crab in 2000 (35 fished). Two permits pertained to 300 pots or 100% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, one permit for 225 pots or 75% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (not fished), 5 pertained to 150 pots or 50% of maximum

for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (2 fished), one for 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters, 2 permits for red and blue king crab pot gear in southeast waters (none fished), 3 red and blue king and Tanner crab pot gears in southeast waters, one permit pertained to pot gear for brown king and Tanner crab in southeast, two permits for red, blue or brown king crab and Tanner crab pot gear in southeast waters, 27 Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters (23 fished), and one permit for a Tanner crab pot gear vessel in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: A total of 154 permits were issued in Sitka in 2000 (84 fished). Permits pertained to 8 sets of geoduck clam diving gear in southeast waters (4 permits fished), one octopi/squid longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 4 octopi/squid pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 12 shrimp pot gear vessels under 60 feet in southeast waters (5 fished), one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in Yakutat (not fished), one shrimp beam trawl in southeast waters, 46 shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (19 fished), 66 sets of sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (55 fished), 14 sets of sea cucumber diving gear in southeast waters (none fished), and one permit for sea cucumber diving gear in statewide waters, excluding southeast (not fished).

Salmon: A total of 411 permits were issued in Sitka in 2000 for the salmon fishery (295 fished). Salmon permits pertained to 22 purse seine restricted to southeast waters, one purse seine restricted to Kodiak (not fished), one purse seine restricted to the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands (not fished), 8 drift gillnets in southeast waters (7 fished), one drift gillnet limited to Cook Inlet (not fished), 5 drift gillnets in Bristol Bay, 2 set gillnets in Yakutat, 3 set gillnets in Bristol Bay, 2 set gill nets in the lower Yukon (one permit fished), 132 hand trolls in statewide waters (54 permits fished), and 234 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (207 permits fished).

Eight seafood processors filed 'Intent to Operate' in Sitka in 2003, which indicates a similar level of activity to 2000 when seven processors were in operation. These seven processors had the capacity to process salmon, high-seas salmon, sablefish, groundfish, halibut, and herring.

It was announced in July 2003 that Sitka would receive \$171,692 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon

prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 148 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Sitka in 2002 and 63 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 18,400 sport fishing licenses sold in Sitka in 2000, 3,261 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities, and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1996 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Sitka. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 97.4% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of

the total population, 89.4% used salmon, 91.7% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, char, grayling, and trout), many fewer households (17.5%) used marine mammals, and a high percentage (72.4%) used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for 1996 was 205.01 lbs. Of the total subsistence harvest, salmon accounted for 28.2%, non-salmon fish for 26.3%, land mammals for 24.9%, marine mammals for 3.6%, birds and eggs for 0.3%, marine invertebrates for 13.4%, and vegetation for 3.4%. The wild food harvest in Sitka made up 133% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1996 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 530 permits were held by households in Sitka for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the vast majority of the salmon harvest. Residents of Sitka and members of Sitka Tribe of Alaska who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Tenakee Springs (return to communities) People and Place

Location

Tenakee Springs lies on the east side of Chichagof Island, on the north shore of Tenakee Inlet in southeast Alaska. The area encompasses 13.8 square miles of land and 5.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Tenakee Springs was 104. The population has fluctuated between about 90 and 210 residents over the course of the past century. There were more males (54.8% of the population) than females (45.2% of the population) in Tenakee Springs according to Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was predominantly White, 87.5%, with 2.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 1.0% Asian, 1.0% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 1.9% classified themselves as 'other'. Overall, 5.8% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 4.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 2.9% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 46.6 years which is considerably higher than the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. According to the census data only 15.4% of the population was under 19 years of age while 30.8% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

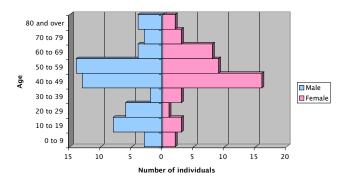
There were 144 housing units in Tenakee Springs, 85 of which were vacant in 2000 and of these, 79 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 81.5% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, while 30.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The word Tenakee is from the Tlingit word "tinaghu," meaning "Coppery Shield Bay." This refers to three copper shields, highly prized by the Tlingits, which were lost in a storm in the area. Early prospectors and fishermen came to the site to wait out the winters and enjoy the natural hot springs in Tenakee. Around 1895, a large tub and building were constructed to provide a warm bathing place for the increasing number of visitors.

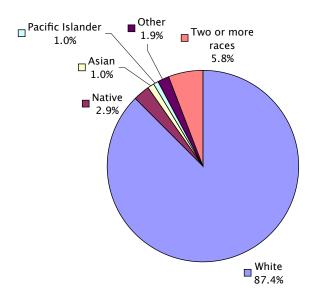
2000 Population Structure Tenakee Springs

Data source: US Census

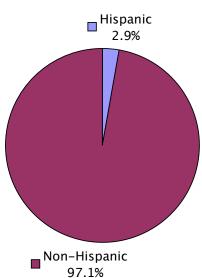


2000 Racial Structure Tenakee Springs

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Tenakee Springs



Employed

62.9%

In 1899, Ed Snyder established Snyder's Mercantile, which still operates today. A post office opened in 1903. Originally called Tenakee, the name was altered to Tenakee Springs in 1928. Improvements to the hot springs facilities were made in 1915 and 1929; the existing bathhouse was constructed in 1940. Three canneries operated in the area between 1916 and 1974. A logging camp operated for a time at Corner Bay.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

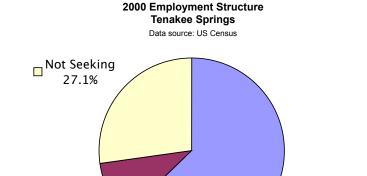
Commercial fishing is an important part of the economy of Tenakee Springs, although the community is largely considered to be a retirement community. Tourism is becoming increasingly important. The City and store are the only local employers. A total of 48 commercial fishing permits were held by 25 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 62.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 10.0% unemployment rate. Of the population over 16 years of age, 27.1 % was not in the labor force though this may be due to the highly seasonal nature of the fishing and tourism industries, and 11.8% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$33,125 and the per capita income was \$20,483.

Governance

The City of Tenakee Springs was incorporated in 1971 as a second-class city. The city is governed by a Council-mayor form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials. Tenakee Springs is not located within an organized borough, so the city is responsible for many services. The City of Tenakee Springs implements a 1% sales tax and a 6% accommodations tax. The city does not belong to any regional Native corporations, and does not have a village corporation or a village council. The community was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is therefore not federally recognized as a Native village. Consequently it is not allotted land under ANCSA.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Juneau, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office.



The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

Unemployed

Tenakee Springs is accessible only by seaplane and boat, and lies along the Alaska Marine Highway route. The City owns a seaplane base and heliport, and scheduled or chartered float planes are available from Juneau. The State Ferry provides passenger transportation only, since there is no vehicle landing facility or local roads in Tenakee. Barges deliver fuel and goods six times a year. The marine facilities include a small boat harbor and ferry terminal. A local company owns a fuel dock. There is a three-mile-long main street and local transportation is primarily by bicycle or ATV.

There is no community water, sewer, or refuse service. Residents haul water from local streams or use individual wells. Privies are used for waste disposal. Homes are not fully plumbed. Snyder's Mercantile Store owns and operates a diesel generator, and the City owns the electrical distribution system. There is local interest in developing hydroelectric at Indian River. Health services are provided by the Tenakee Springs Health Clinic owned by the city. Public safety is provided by the state Village Public Safety Office. Tenakee Springs is within the Chatham Schools District and there is one school in Tenakee Springs itself. At Tenakee Springs School, one teacher instructs a dozen students. Tenakee Springs does not have a large tourism industry, yet there are at least three accommodation providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Tenakee Springs. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 35 permits were held by 18 permit holders in Tenakee Springs in 2000 (18 permits fished). There were 4 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 5 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 17 crew members claiming residence in Tenakee Springs in 2000. There are no fish processing plants in Tenakee Springs and therefore no fish landings in the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Tenakee Springs for the year 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of four permits issued for halibut in Tenakee Springs in 2000 (all 4 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet and three longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: One permit was issued for sablefish in Tenakee Springs in 2000, which was fished. This permit pertained to one longline vessel over 60 feet restricted to statewide waters.

Other groundfish: A total of five permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Tenakee Springs, only one of which was actually fished. Permits pertained to three lingcod longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished) and two demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters (none fished).

Crab: Five permits were issued in Tenakee Springs for crab in 2000, all of which were fished. One permit pertained to 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters and four Tanner crab ring nets in southeast waters.

Other shellfish: Seven permits were issued for other shellfish in Tenakee Springs in 2000 (3 fished). One permit pertained to a shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in southeast waters and six permits pertained to shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (two fished).

Salmon: A total of 13 permits were issued in Tenakee Springs in 2000 for the salmon fishery (4 fished). Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine

restricted to southeast waters (not fished), eight hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished), and four power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (three fished).

It was announced in July 2003 that Tenakee Springs would receive \$500 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were four saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Tenakee Springs in 2002, and two businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 206 sport fishing licenses sold in Tenakee Springs in 2000, 61 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Tenakee Springs. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 100% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 77.4% used salmon, 96.8% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, rockfish, and char), 9.7% of households used marine mammals, and 93.5% used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1987 was 329.93 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to

other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 14.95% salmon, 24.82% non-salmon fish, 41.06% land mammals, 2.31% marine mammals, 0.62% birds and eggs, 13.01% marine invertebrates, and 3.2% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Tenakee Springs made up 213% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of to 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

Only one permit was held by households in Tenakee

Springs for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. No figures are available for specifications of the salmon harvest. Residents of Tenakee Springs who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Thorne Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Thorne Bay is 47 air miles northwest of Ketchikan on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island, on the shore of Clarence Strait. On the Island road system, it lies 60 miles from Hollis and 36 miles east of the Klawock Junction. The area encompasses 25.5 square miles of land and 4.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Thorne Bay, in the context of the southeast, is a mid-sized community. In 2000, the community had 557 residents. The racial composition of the community was as follows: 92.5% White, 2.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 0.2% Hawaiian Native, and 0.5% other. Approximately 3.9% of residents were of mixed race. A total of 4.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.3% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. All residents lived in households rather than in group quarters. The area had a large amount of vacant houses that were mostly used seasonally.

The gender ratio in the community was slightly unbalanced, at 53.7% male and 48.3% female. The median age, 38.8 years, was a little bit older than the national median of 35.3 years. The largest group of the population (37.2%) was between 45 and 54 years old.

Finally, from an educational achievement standpoint, 88.9% of Thorne Bay residents over age 25 had a high school education or higher, 23.7% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.1% had not completed 12th grade or earned a diploma from high school.

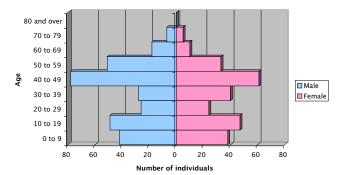
History

Modern Thorne Bay was built around a logging operation established by Wes Davidson. This is an important difference in relation to other communities in the area, most of which began as fishing centers. The Bay was named after Frank Manley Thorn, superintendent of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey from 1885 through 1889. The name was misspelled when published.

Long before its establishment by Euro-American settlers, Prince of Wales Island was in the middle of the transition area between Haida and Tlingit culture areas. These two Native American groups historically

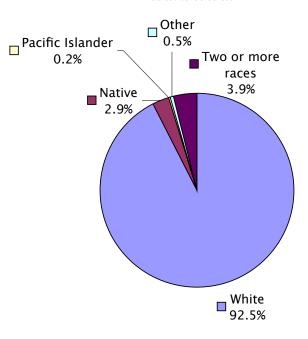
2000 Population Structure Thorne Bay

Data source: US Census

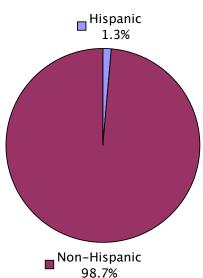


2000 Racial Structure Thorne Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Thorne Bay



occupied the island, making their living with a very elaborate economic system including fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices as well as intricate trading networks.

These groups, especially the Haida, who were most numerous at the time, were connected fairly early to the 18th century fur trade. The first settlers and missionaries that arrived to the area at the end of the 19th century encountered Native communities that had been devastated by smallpox and measles.

Thorne Bay developed as a result of a long-term timber sales contract between the U.S. Forest Service and the Ketchikan Pulp Company. In 1960, a floating logging camp was built in Thorne Bay. In 1962, Ketchikan Pulp moved its main logging camp from Hollis to Thorne Bay. This change of status implied also the opening of several services and infrastructures (barge terminal, shops, log yard and so on) as well as the construction of a road connecting the town to the heart of the Island: Hollis, Craig, and Klawock.

During this time, Thorne Bay was considered the largest logging camp in North America. The community evolved from a company-owned logging camp to an incorporated city by 1982, due in part to the land selection program provided for in the Alaska Statehood Act. Most of its current permanent population is or was part of the logging industry.

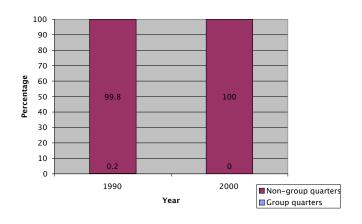
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Thorne Bay has a relatively diversified economy within the context of Prince of Wales Island. There is significant involvement in fishing activities with 22 residents holding commercial fishing permits, a rapidly growing tourism sector, logging, and government jobs (Tongass National Forest management, local administration, and education). Subsistence resources, including deer, salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crab, are still a significant part of the local economy and diets. In terms of employment structure, 58.9% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census. About 10.1% of the total potential labor force was unemployed and 31.1% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment. In 2000, the median per capita income in Thorne Bay was \$20,836 and the median household income was \$45,625. In addition, 7.8% of the population lived below the poverty level.

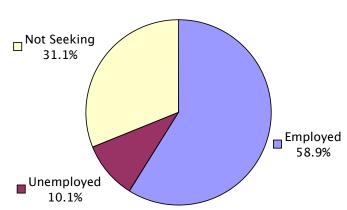
% Group Quarters Thorne Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Thorne Bay

Data source: US Census



Governance

Thorne Bay is a second-class city located within an unorganized area. It was incorporated in 1989. It has a "strong mayor" form of government supported by a six-member council. The city imposes a 3% sales tax.

Although this is a mostly White community, Thorne Bay is a member of the SeaAlaska Native Corporation. The inhabitants of Thorne Bay must travel in order to access state or federal offices. The closest ADF&G offices are in Craig, Wrangell, Petersburg, or Ketchikan. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Ketchikan and the closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office in Petersburg.

Facilities

Although the town of Thorne Bay has only one state-owned seaplane base on the bay, the proximity of Klawock's airport means that airborne connectivity is good. The lack of direct ferry service is compensated for by the fact that the state ferry stops at the neighboring town of Hollis. Thorne Bay's small harbor has a breakwater, dock, small boat harbor and grid, and a boat launch. The Prince of Wales road system is a fundamental asset to the town of Thorne Bay. It allows the community to benefit from other communities' facilities and helps the community keep in touch with the logging industry of the area. Freight arrives by cargo plane, barge, ship, and truck.

The Thorne Bay School has 75 students and seven teachers. Basic health care in the community is provided by the Thorne Bay Health Clinic, the Thorne Bay EMS, and Prince of Wales Island Area EMS. The town has a state Village Public Safety Officer and a City Public Safety Facility. Accommodations for visitors are provided by several B&B's and cottages. Most of the residents of Thorne Bay are connected to the centralized systems of water distribution, sewage disposal, and power generation managed by the city.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fisheries

In Thorne Bay there is significant involvement in the North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, 22 members of the community held 48 commercial fishing permits (20 fished). The village also had 2 vessel owners working in federal fisheries, 8 owners of salmon fishing boats, and 12 registered crewmen.

Salmon: The bulk of Thorne Bay's permits were devoted to salmon fisheries. The community had 19 permits (in 2000 only 9 were fished): 12 statewide permits for hand trollers (3 fished), 6 statewide permits for power gurdy troll (5 fished), and one fished permit to use a dinglebar troll in the southeast.

Other Groundfish: The community had six permits (none fished): two statewide permits to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with a longliner under 60 feet, two statewide permits to catch lingcod with dinglebar troll, and two permits to catch demersal shell rockfish in the southeast - one with a longliner

under 60 feet in the southeast, and one with a dinglebar troll

Other Shellfish: There were 16 permits for shellfish (7 fished): 4 permits to catch shrimp with pot gear in the southeast (2 fished), 2 permits to harvest geoduck clam (none fished), 3 permits for sea urchin (none fished), and 7 permits to catch sea cucumbers (five fished). Clams, sea cucumbers, and urchin permits were issued for diving gear in the southeast.

Halibut: There were four statewide permits issued to catch halibut with longliners under 60 feet (all were fished).

Crab: There was one non-fished permit to harvest Dungeness crab in the southern part of the southeast with ring nets.

Herring: There were two permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound for the southern part of the southeast (none fished).

In Thorne Bay there are no processing facilities. Its small fleet delivers to other harbors in the area. The community received \$500 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for plummeting prices in the international salmon market.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, Thorne Bay issued 1,163 sport fishing permits, 309 of which were bought by Alaskan residents. A fair amount of sport fishermen come from outside the area to buy permits and fish in Thorne Bay. In 2002, the village had 12 licensed sport fishing guide businesses; 6 for freshwater fishing and 6 for saltwater fishing.

Subsistence Fishing

In 1987, the residents of Thorne Bay harvested 0.5 lbs of wild food per day per person. In 1999, Thorne Bay had 49 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits. The catch was mainly sockeye (763 fish). In addition, the residents of this community who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Whale Pass (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Whale Pass lies on the northeast coast of Prince of Wales Island. It is north of Coffman Cove and encompasses 35.6 square miles of land and 1.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Whale Pass was 58. Population numbers were not recorded until 1980, when 90 residents lived in Whale Pass, and they have fallen steadily since. There were significantly more males (53.4%) than females (46.6%) in 2000. The racial composition of the population was predominantly White (96.6%). About 1.7% of the population was American Indian or Alaska Native, and 1.7% identified with two or more races. A total of 3.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Overall, 6.9% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 37, comparable to the national average of 35.3 years for the same year. According to Census data, 29.3% of the population was under 19 years of age and 17.1% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

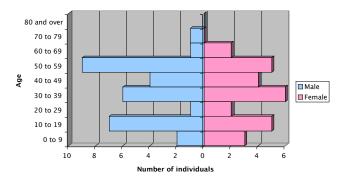
There were 51 housing units in Whale Pass, 29 of which were designated vacant, and of these, 6 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census none of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 77.4% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher, and none of the population had received a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The area around Whale Pass has continuously been the site of logging camps since 1964. In the early 1980s, however, the last remaining camp moved out, and the area was permanently settled as the result of a State land disposal sale. A road originally designated for logging was finally completed in 1981, and private phones were installed a decade later. Many Whale Pass residents are homesteaders and practice a subsistence lifestyle.

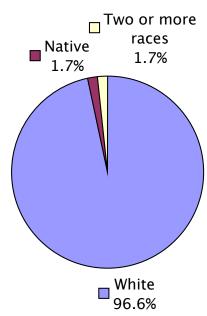
2000 Population Structure Whale Pass

Data source: US Census

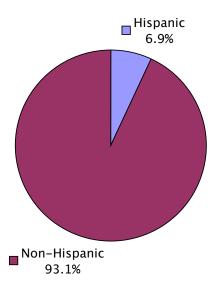


2000 Racial Structure Whale Pass

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Whale Pass



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Whale Pass is largely subsistence-based and was previously almost exclusively dependant on logging operations and associated services. Subsistence activities and public assistance now play important roles in supplementing income. Only one fishing permit was issued in Whale Pass in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). The 2000 U.S. Census reported that 37.8% of the potential labor force was employed, and there was no unemployment rate. A seemingly high 62.2% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, and none of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$62,083 and the per capita income was \$24,041.

Governance

The City of Whale Pass is an unincorporated city which does not belong to an organized borough. The city does not belong to any village or regional Native corporations and the only active local organization is the Whale Pass Homeowners Association.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in Petersburg. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Ketchikan.

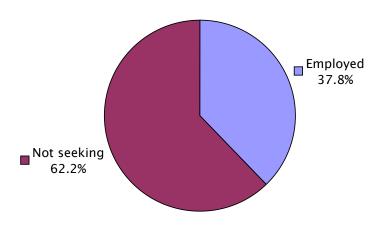
Facilities

The community of Whale Pass has access to the island road system and the State Ferry is available from nearby Hollis. Floatplanes and boats are commonly used for transportation. The approximate cost to travel roundtrip from Whale Pass to Anchorage was not obtainable, but roundtrip airfare to Anchorage is approximately \$247 from nearby Ketchikan. The Whale Pass Homeowner's Association operates the State-owned seaplane base, dock, boat slips, and launch ramp. Most homes draw untreated water from a creek and have individual water tanks. Privies and septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. Almost all houses have complete plumbing. The community's landfill is no longer in operation. Recently, the community requested funds for a feasibility study to develop a central watering point and RV sewage dump site. Electricity is supplied by the Alaska Power Company.

Emergency and health services are provided on a

2000 Employment Structure Whale Pass

Data source: US Census



volunteer basis or by Ketchikan-based services. There are no police services within the community. There are limited visitor accommodations available in Whale Pass.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing has been particularly important to the economy of Whale Pass in the past. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), only one permit was held by a resident of Whale Pass in 2000, and there was one resident crewman in the community. There were no resident vessel owners, yet 16 vessels were home ported in the community due to the good harbor facilities. It is worth noting that because of this, many of the benefits from commercial or sport fishing are accrued by non-community members. There are no fish processing facilities in Whale Pass, therefore no fish landings were built in the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. The permit issued in Whale Pass in 2000 related to a salmon hand troll in statewide waters (not fished).

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Noyes Island, Port Protection, Tokeen, Tuxekan, and Whale Pass combined.

Sport Fishing

There is no information available regarding the sport fishing industry in Whale Pass for 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1998 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Whale Pass. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 100% of households in the community which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the

importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 93.3% used salmon, 80.0% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, char, and trout), no households used marine mammals, and 93.3% used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1998 was 184.96 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 34.9% salmon, 19.57% non-salmon fish, 27.54% land mammals, 0.0 % marine mammals, 0.03% birds and eggs, 30.58% marine invertebrates, and 6.94% vegetation.

Wrangell (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Wrangell is located near the Stikine River, an historic trade route to the Canadian interior. It lies 155 miles south of Juneau and 89 miles northwest of Ketchikan. The area encompasses 45.3 square miles of land and 25.6 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Wrangell had a population of 2,308 in 907 households. A small segment of the population (1%) lived in group housing quarters. Population growth in the early 20th century was rapid due to the growth of natural resource industries. Today the population of Wrangell is relatively stable. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (73.5%), American Indian and Alaska Native (15.5%), Black (0.1%), Asian (0.6%), Hawaiian Native and Other Pacific Islander (0.1%), two or more races (9.7%), and other (0.3%). A total of 23.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup of the community was relatively equal at 51.5% male and 48.5% female. The median age was 39.1 years, slightly older than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 82.2% of residents 25 years of age and older held a high school diploma.

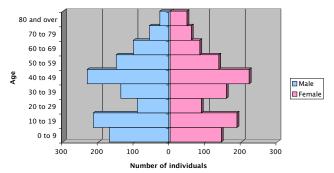
History

This area of southeast Alaska is traditional Tlingit Indian territory. Wrangell was named for Ferdinand Von Wrangel, manager of the Russian-American Company around 1830. As one of the oldest non-Native settlements in Alaska, it grew in response to the Russian fur trade in the early 1800s. In 1836 and 1840, two separate smallpox epidemics reduced the local Tlingit population by half. The trading post established in the early 1800s was under the control of three different nations at different times: Russia, England, and the United States.

Wrangell's population began to expand rapidly in the 1860s as the town served as an outfitter for gold prospectors bound for the Yukon and Klondike regions. The city was incorporated in 1903. During the early 20th century, Wrangell became a hub for the commercial fishing and timber industries. Today the

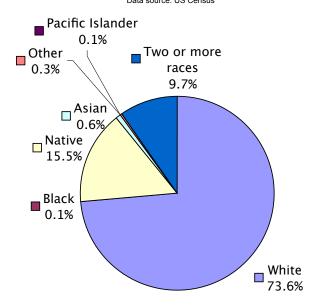
2000 Population Structure Wrangell

Data source: US Census

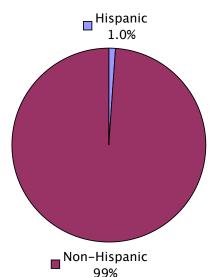


2000 Racial Structure Wrangell

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Wrangell



city is a diverse community that depends on fishing, timber, and a growing tourist industry.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Wrangell is based primarily on the commercial fishing and timber industries. The Tongass National Forest and abundant sport fishing opportunities have combined to produce growing tourism revenues in Wrangell. The Alaska Pulp Corporation sawmill closed in 1994, forcing approximately 225 workers into unemployment. The mill has since been sold and reopened, but with far fewer employees.

In 2000, the median per capita income was \$21,851 and the median household income was \$43,250. The unemployment rate was 5.8%, and 31% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 9% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

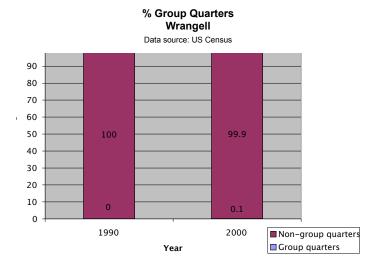
Wrangell is a Home Rule city incorporated in 1903. It is not located within an organized borough. The city administers a 7% sales tax, a 1% (10 mills) property tax, and a \$4 per night accommodations tax.

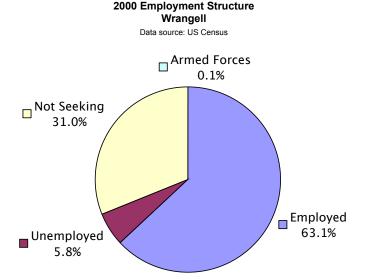
Wrangell Cooperative Association is the federally recognized Native village council located in the community. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Ketchikan. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Petersburg.

Facilities

Wrangell is accessible by air and water. The state owns a 6,000 foot paved runway capable of accommodating jet airplanes. Roundtrip airfare from Wrangell to Anchorage is approximately \$243. There is also a local seaplane base. Marine facilities include a breakwater, deep draft dock, state ferry terminal, two small boat harbors with a total of 498 slips, and a boat launch.

Most homes are fully plumbed. The city operates a piped water and sewer system. The city-owned electric utility, Wrangell Municipal Light and Power, provides hydroelectric power to the community. There is also a local medical center, which is owned by the





city and operated jointly with the Southeastern Alaska Regional Health Cooperative. The city provides police, volunteer fire, and emergency services. There are three schools in the community—one elementary school, one middle school, and one high school—with a combined total of 32 teachers and 437 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, there were 66 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 98 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries residing in the community. There were 234 registered crew members in the community. Approximately 249 local residents held a total of 531 commercial fishing permits in 2000; the following section contains a detailed description of these permits.

Crab: Seventy-three local residents held a total of 95 commercial permits in the crab fishery. These included the following: one Dungeness crab ring net permit for the southeast region (not fished), 4 Dungeness crab permits for 300 pots or 100% of the maximum in the southeast region (3 fished), 7 Dungeness crab permits for 225 pots or 75% of maximum in the southeast region (5 fished), 19 Dungeness crab permits for 150 pots or 50% of maximum in the southeast region (14 fished), 27 Dungeness crab permits for 75 pots or 25% of maximum in the southeast region (20 fished), 2 pot gear permits for red, blue, brown, king and Tanner crab in the southeast region (2 fished), 34 Tanner crab ring net permits for the southeast region (22 fished), and one Tanner crab pot gear permit for the southeast region (one fished).

Other Shellfish: Eighty-one local residents held a total of 96 commercial permits for other (non-crab) shellfish. These included the following: 19 shrimp beam trawl permits for the southeast region (8 fished), 56 shrimp pot gear permits for the southeast region (33 fished), 17 sea cucumber diving gear permits for the southeast region (8 fished), and 4 sea urchin diving gear permits for the southeast (none fished).

Halibut: One hundred local residents held a total of 101 commercial permits in the halibut fishery. These included the following: one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters (one fished), 66 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (54 fished), and 34 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (32 fished).

Herring: Seven local residents held a total of eight commercial permits in the herring fishery. These included the following: one herring roe purse seine permit for the southeast region (one fished), two herring roe food/bait gillnet permits for the southeast region (one fished), two herring food/bait purse seine permits for the southeast region (none fished), one permit to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the northern part of the southeast region (one fished), and two permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp by the pound in the southern part of the southeast region (none fished).

Sablefish: Four local residents held a total of six commercial permits in the sablefish fishery. These included the following: three sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (two fished), two sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the northern part of the southeast

region (two fished), and one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the southern part of the southeast region (one fished).

Other Finfish: Three local residents held a total of three freshwater fish beach seine permits for statewide waters (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Thirty-five local residents held a total of 49 commercial fishing permits in the groundfish fishery. These included the following: 3 lingcod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (2 fished), 21 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (2 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish otter trawl permit for statewide waters (not fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish beam trawl permits for statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (not fished), 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permit for the southeast region (not fished), 9 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished), 2 demersal shelf rockfish dinglebar troll permits for the southeast region (none fished), and 3 demersal shelf rockfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: One hundred fifty-five local residents held a total of 173 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These included the following: 7 salmon purse seine permits in the southeast region (6 fished), 45 salmon drift gillnet permits in the southeast region (42 fished), 2 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (2 fished), 77 salmon hand troll permits for statewide waters (18 fished), and 42 salmon power gurdy troll permits for statewide waters (28 fished).

In 2000 there were two commercial fish processors in Wrangell. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable. A total of 314 vessels made deliveries to processors in Wrangell, including 174 vessels with state-managed species (salmon and herring) and 140 federally managed species (including groundfish, sablefish, and halibut). In 2003, the city of Wrangell was granted \$13,434 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices.

Sport Fishing

Wrangell has become an important hub of sport fishing. In 2000, a total of 1,975 sport fishing licenses were sold in Wrangell—915 to Alaska residents and 1,060 to non-residents. There were 17 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 15 registered freshwater sport fishing guides. The major sport fish species in the area include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, trout, and grayling.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are an important supplement to the formal economy in Wrangell. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1987 that 95.1% of households in Wrangell used subsistence resources. Approximately 82.3% of households used subsistence salmon, and 92.0% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially cod, halibut, rockfish, and char). Approximately 4.6% of households used marine mammals (mostly harbor seals) for subsistence and

85.6% of households used marine invertebrates (especially crabs, clams, and shrimp).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Wrangell in 1987 was 155.2 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (19.5%), non-salmon fish (27.7%), land mammals (20.6%), marine mammals (4.2%), birds and bird eggs (0.9%), marine invertebrates (24.3%), and vegetation (2.8%).

The residents of Wrangell who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003. According to the ADF&G, 66 households in Wrangell held subsistence salmon harvesting permits in 1999, harvesting a total of 1,032 salmon—mostly sockeye.

Yakutat (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Yakutat lies among the lowlands along an extremely isolated stretch of coastline in the Gulf of Alaska. The community is located at the mouth of Yakutat Bay, one of the few refuges for vessels along this stretch of coast. The massive Hubbard and Malaspina Glaciers are nearby. The area encompasses 7,650.5 square miles of land and 1,808.8 square miles of water. Yakutat city is the sole residential grouping in Yakutat borough, making figures for each reflective of the other, and somewhat interchangeable.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Yakutat City and Borough was 808. Population numbers are currently at a maximum, having increased drastically since the 1970s when the population was in the hundreds. Previously the number of residents in Yakutat fluctuated between 165 (in 1910) and 300 (in 1880). There were more males (59.3% of the population) than females (40.7% of the population) in Yakutat according to 2000 Census data. The racial composition of the population in 2000 was composed of 50.4% White, 39.6% Alaska Native or American Indian, 1.2% Asian, and 0.9% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Overall, 7.9% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 46.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 0.7% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 37.2 years, somewhat higher than the national median of 35.3 years of age for the same year. In 2000, 30.2% of the population was under 19 years of age and 13.9% of the population was over 55 years of age.

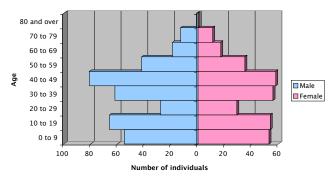
There were 499 housing units in Yakutat, 234 of which were vacant. Of these, 178 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 15.5% of the population lived in group quarters. About 84.3% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher while 17.6% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Yakutat and surrounding areas have traditionally been inhabited by the Tlingit. Yakutat means "the place where the canoes rest." In the 18th and 19th centuries,

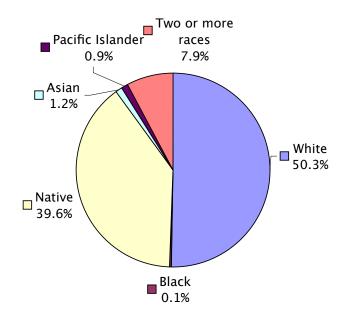
2000 Population Structure Yakutat

Data source: US Census

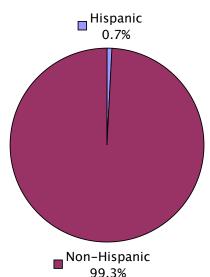


2000 Racial Structure Yakutat

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Yakutat



English, French, Spanish, and Russian explorers came to the region. Fur traders were attracted to the region's sea otters. The Russian-American Company built a fort in Yakutat in 1805 to harvest sea otter pelts. Because the Russians would not allow local Tlingits access to their traditional fisheries, a Tlingit war party attacked and destroyed the post. In 1884, the Alaska Commercial Company opened a store in Yakutat. By 1886, the black sand beaches in the area were being mined for gold. In 1889 the Swedish Free Mission Church opened a school and sawmill in the area. A cannery, sawmill, store and railroad were constructed in 1903 by the Stimson Lumber Company. Most residents moved to the current site of Yakutat to be closer to this cannery, which operated through 1970. During WWII, a large aviation garrison and paved runway were constructed. Troops were withdrawn after the war, but the runway is still in use. The City of Yakutat was formed in 1948, but in 1992, the City was dissolved and a Borough was organized for the region.

Infrastructure

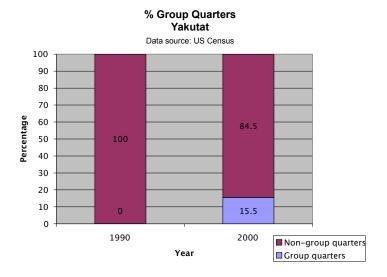
Current Economy

The Yakutat economy is almost exclusively dependent on fishing, fish processing, and government employment. North Pacific Processors is the major private employer. Recreational fishing opportunities (saltwater as well as freshwater fishing in the Situk River) are world-class attractions for visitors from across the globe. Most residents depend heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, trout, shellfish, deer, moose, bear, and goats are harvested. A total of 253 commercial fishing permits were held by 162 permit holders in 2000 as reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

In 2000, the unemployment rate of Yakutat was 6.7%, and 26.9% of residents age 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 15.7% of local residents were living below the poverty level. The median per capita income was \$21,330 and the median household income was \$47,054.

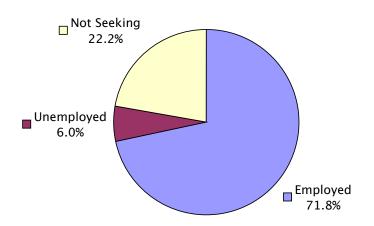
Governance

The City and Borough of Yakutat became a unified Home Rule borough in 1992. The city is governed by a manager form of government and six-member assembly. The Yakutat government implements a 4%



2000 Employment Structure Yakutat

Data source: US Census



sales tax, a 4% accommodations tax, a 4% vehicle rental tax, 1% salmon tax, and a 9.0 mills (0.9%) property tax. The city belongs to the for-profit regional Native corporation, Sealaska Corporation, as well as to the regional Native non-profit, Central Council Tlingit and Haida tribes of Alaska. Yak-Tat Kween Incorporated is the local village corporation and Yakutat Native Association is the Native non-profit organization. Yakutat Tlingit Tribe is the village council and is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. The total land to which Yakutat is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 23,040 acres.

There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office in Yakutat, but the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is located in Juneau. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship

and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Haines.

Facilities

The community of Yakutat is accessible only by air or sea. There are scheduled jet flights, air taxis, and floatplane services available. The State owns two jet-certified runways; one is 6,663 feet of concrete, and the other is 7,750 feet of asphalt. The airport is located 3 miles southeast and a seaplane base is also available. In most cases, it is least expensive to fly to Anchorage via Juneau. Roundtrip flights to Anchorage cost approximately \$150. The U.S. Forest Service owns five airstrips in the vicinity, and the National Park Service operates one at East Alsek River. The Borough operates the State-owned boat harbor and the Ocean Cape dock. Monti Bay is the only sheltered deep water port in the Gulf of Alaska. Barges deliver goods monthly during the winter, and more frequently in summer. A State ferry began serving Yakutat in July 1998. Severe seas in the Gulf of Alaska during winter months restrict the ferry service to summers only.

Water is derived from four wells, is treated and piped to all residences in the community as well as the school. Several wooden storage tanks provide pressure to the water system, many in need of repair or replacement. Piped sewage receives primary treatment; a secondary treatment facility is nearing completion. A private firm collects refuse, and the Borough operates the landfill. Electricity is provided by Yakutat Power, Inc., using four diesel-fueled generators. The company is interested in exploring hydroelectric potential in the area.

Health services are provided by the Yakutat Community Health Center which is owned and operated by the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe. Public safety is provided by state Village Public Safety Officer and the borough police department. There is one school in the Yakutat School district, Yakutat School, where 17 teachers instruct 145 students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Yakutat has a well-developed tourism industry and there are several businesses including at least thirteen accommodation providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy

of Yakutat. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC), 253 permits were held by 162 permit holders in 2000 (167 permit fished). There were 36 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 50 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 56 crew members claiming residence in Yakutat in 2000. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Yakutat was involved in halibut (17 vessels), sablefish (49 vessels), other groundfish (75 vessels), and salmon (72 vessels) fisheries (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Yakutat in 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 27 permits issued for halibut in Yakutat in 2000 (24 fished). Permits for halibut pertained to 24 longline vessels under 60 feet (22 fished) and three longline vessels over 60 feet (2 fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: One permit was issued for herring spawn on kelp in northern southeast waters (one fished).

Sablefish: Two permits were issued for sablefish which pertained to two longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one permit fished).

Other groundfish: A total of 17 permits were issued for other groundfish (4 fished). Permits pertained to two lingcod hand trolls in statewide waters (one fished), two lingcod dinglebar trolls in statewide waters (one fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (one fished), seven miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig in statewide waters, and demersal shelf rockfish longline vessel under 60 feet (not fished).

Crab: Ten permits were issued in Yakutat for crab (three fished). Four permits pertained to Dungeness crab pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (none fished), four to king crab pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (two permits fished), and two Tanner crab pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (one fished).

Other shellfish: A total of 18 permits were issued

for other shellfish (6 fished). All 18 permits pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessels under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (6 fished).

Salmon: A total of 178 permits were issued for the salmon fishery (128 fished). Salmon permits pertained to one drift gillnet limited to Bristol Bay (not fished), 106 set gillnets restricted to Yakutat (87 fished), 67 hand trolls in statewide waters (38 fished), and 4 power gurdy trolls in statewide waters (3 fished).

Five seafood processors filed 'Intent to Operate' in Yakutat in 2003, which might indicate an increase over the two processors operating in the community in 2000. These two processors had the capacity to process salmon, high-seas salmon, sablefish, groundfish, halibut, and herring. Harbor facilities of these processors benefited the community.

It was announced in July 2003 that Yakutat would receive \$99,767 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by depleted salmon resources. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient.

Sport Fishing

There were 12 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Yakutat in 2002 and 19 businesses licensed to provide freshwater recreational fishing according to the ADF&G. There was a total of 3,897 sport fishing licenses sold in 2000, 308 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaska fishing communities, and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1987 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Yakutat. Records describe the subsistence patterns for 96.4% of households in the community which participated in

the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 88.3% used salmon, 96.4% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, and char), 53.3% used marine mammals, and 92.6% used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita subsistence harvest for the year 1996 was 397.77 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 54.20% salmon, 19.31% non-salmon fish, 3.7% land mammals, 7.81% marine mammals, 0.63% birds and eggs, 9.98% marine invertebrates, and 4.38% vegetation. The wild food harvest in Yakutat made up 257% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1987 (corresponding to a daily allowance of 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 77 permits were held by households in Yakutat for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the vast majority of the salmon harvest. Members of the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Additional Information

In May 1986 the Hubbard Glacier surged over 47 feet in one day, closing off the mouth of Russell Fjord and creating Russell Lake. At over 75 miles in length and 6 miles in width, Hubbard Glacier is one of the largest glaciers in North America. Marine mammals and fish were trapped by the new closure of the fjord, and the level of the lake increased as glacial runoff continued to flow. In October, the 'dam' broke and an estimated 5.3 billion cubic meters of water rushed out along with many marine resources. At present, the glacier has again closed the mouth of the fjord, and although the present 'dam' is considered to be

stronger then the one of two decades ago, natural marine resources, including the commercial salmon fishery, are at risk of a sudden outflow from the former Russell Fjord. Yakutat is currently seeking funds for an economic and social analysis of the effects of the glacier and a probable flood.

4.2 South Central Alaska

4.2.1 Anchorage/Matsu

Communities

AnchoragePalmerEagle RiverSkwentnaChugiakWasillaGirdwoodWillow

Geographic Location

The Anchorage and Matsu area includes the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Anchorage Borough. The profiled communities in this sub-region are for the most part all located within about an hour travel by car of the metropolis of Anchorage, which has made this one of the fastest growing regions in the state. This sub-region is situated at approximately 61 °North Lat. -149 ° West Long. The Matanuska-Susitna area is made up of thriving valley farmlands, whereas the Anchorage Borough encompasses the largest city in Alaska with a total of 260,283 inhabitants in 2000, approximately 42% of the population of entire state of Alaska. Many of the communities are located off Cook Inlet; however, some are located more inland in the lush agricultural countryside.

Weather

The weather in the Anchorage/Matsu sub-region varies guite a bit between those communities located near or on the water and those communities further inland. The inland communities (Palmer, Skwentna, Wasilla, and Willow) have extreme temperatures during the winter months, ranging from -30 to 5° F in January. Willow is very extreme in terms of snowfall, ranging between 48 to 150 inches per year and Skwentna has a higher average with 70 inches of snow per year. The other inland communities average about 50 inches of snow per year, about 16.5 inches of rainfall, and the temperatures in the summer range from about 37 to 85° F. Coastal communities in the sub-region include Anchorage, Eagle River-Chugiak, and Girdwood, and their winter temperatures range from about 8 to 21° F, whereas their temperature in July ranges from about 51 to 65° F. The total average annual rainfall is approximately 15.9 inches in both Anchorage and Eagle River-Chugiak, and Girdwood averages about 80 inches per year. The average snowfall is approximately 69 inches for all of these water-bordering communities.

General Characterization

The area was historically occupied by Tanaina Indians, an Athabascan Native group, however today the Native population is very low in comparison to other areas in Alaska. A total of 10.40% of the population was Alaska Native or American Indian in Anchorage in 2000, and 8.60% of the population in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough overall. In 2000, Matsu was the fastest growing area in the state according to the Alaska State Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and this growth has been mainly attributed to Matsu's proximity to the state's largest city of Anchorage. The metropolis of Anchorage accounts for about 81.4% of the population of the Anchorage/Matsu area and is the center of commerce for the entire state. The population of Anchorage includes the populations for Eagle River-Chugiak and Girdwood as reported by the 2000 U.S. Census. The populations of the other communities in the area range from 111 persons in Skwentna to 5,469 inhabitants in Wasilla at the time of the Census.

The economy of Anchorage is one of an urban area including the headquarters of many agencies, businesses, and industries. The communities of Palmer and Wasilla have strong agricultural histories and also support other industries. The economy of Willow, for instance, is based heavily on tourism from the local ski resort. Employment in Skwentna is for the most part available at the community store or school. All the profiled communities are tied to the commercial fishing sector, although Anchorage provides the lion's share of the commercial fishing fleet and crew members, residents of the state of Alaska.

Institutional Framework

There are two boroughs in this sub-region: the Municipality of Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The communities in this sub-region have varying types of city governments ranging from Anchorage's status of Unified Home Rule Municipality to Willow which is unincorporated.

The communities in this region were not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and are not federally recognized as Native villages. However, because Anchorage is the main commercial center of the state, many Native regional corporations, Native village corporations, non-profits, community development quota organizations, economic development organizations, and regional health corporations have their headquarters or an external office located in the city.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

The Anchorage/Matsu sub-region is intimately linked to both commercial and sport fishing industries. Many commercial permits are issued to its residents and many sport fishing licenses are sold annually. Information on subsistence, on the other hand, is not readily available for the most part because almost all of these communities are considered to be urban, and thus are not legally entitled to engage in subsistence harvests on federal land.

Anchorage is one of the main centers for commercial fishing in the state, providing a large amount of support services and businesses, many processing plants, the largest fleet in the state, a large number of resident crew members, and a large amount of permit holders in various fisheries. In the sub-region of Anchorage/Matsu, the main fisheries, in terms of number of permit-holders, were salmon. Other participation included halibut, groundfish, herring, a smaller amount of crab permits, and other shellfish permits.

An extremely large number of sport fishing licenses were sold in the sub-region in 2000, with 98,516 sold

in the city of Anchorage alone. Some of these licenses could have been purchased by tourists on their way to their final sport fishing destination, as most flights coming into the state pass through Anchorage, and no distinction is made in the records of permits sold in this regard. In addition there are many sport fishing guide businesses in operation within the communities, especially in Anchorage where there were 124 saltwater guide and 14 freshwater guide businesses in 2000.

Almost all of the communities profiled in the sub-region were considered urban areas and not able to engage in subsistence activities on federal land, as mentioned above. Due to this, little evidence of subsistence was available except for information regarding salmon subsistence permits. The number of subsistence salmon permits is comparatively low for the area, but frequently subsistence activity in urban settings can be disguised as sport fishing.

Regional Challenges

Because of the high number of permits issued to residents for salmon, it is probable that many have been adversely affected by the recent falling salmon prices attributed to the expansion of aquaculture fish industries in other nations. Although no federal salmon disaster funds were allotted to the profiled communities in this region, it is likely that those who hold permits for salmon in the Anchorage/Matsu area have been affected. A city such as Anchorage may not demonstrate the devastating effects of falling salmon prices seen elsewhere because it has a larger budget and a robust tax base. However, the impacts on individuals may be significant.

Anchorage Municipality

(including Eagle River-Chugiak and Girdwood) (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The 1975 constitution of the Anchorage municipality subsumed a myriad of small towns and neighborhoods under a single governmental entity. This profile of the Anchorage municipality includes the city of Anchorage as well as the towns of Eagle River and Girdwood. This structure is appropriated to the current administrative structure of the area and the availability of data. Although these three communities are distinct, important socio-economic indicators are consolidated for the entire municipality without recognition of its internal heterogeneity

The city of Anchorage, the main urban center of the state of Alaska, encompasses 1.25 million acres, lying between the two northern arms of Cook Inlet. Girdwood, located on the Turnagain Arm, in the southern branch of Cook Inlet, is located 35 miles southwest of downtown Anchorage, on the way to Seward on the Kenai Peninsula. Eagle River and its administratively associated neighboring communities, Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek and Thunderbird Falls, lie either farther north or near the southern shore of the Knik Arm.

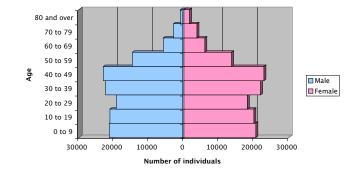
There are several challenges presented by the task of summarizing the Anchorage municipality with an eye to the fishing engagement of the city. The group of communities consolidated under this administrative category is far from homogeneous. This profile attempts to characterize this specific administrative area while, at the same time, to offer a good description of the distinctive socio-economic elements of these three communities.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the Anchorage municipality held the majority of the population of Alaska: 269,070 inhabitants, 29,896 of which lived in the Eagle River-Chugiak area and 1,817 in Girdwood. Across this area, 97.3% of the population lived in households, while 2.7% lived in group quarters. This 2.7% was composed of military personnel, institutionalized individuals, and people employed seasonally by the fishing industry. According to Census

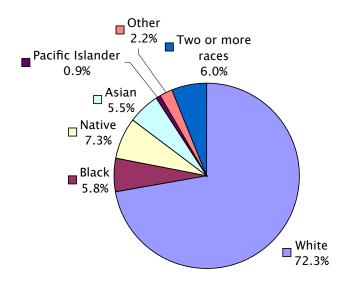
2000 Population Structure Anchorage Municipality

Data source: US Census



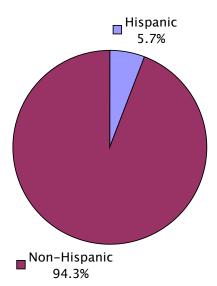
2000 Racial Structure Anchorage Municipality

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Anchorage Municipality

Data source: US Census



data, 7.3% of the population identified as Native Alaskan or American Indian, 72.2% White, 5.8% Black, 5.5% Asian, 0.9% Pacific Islander, 2.2% other, and 6% identified with two or more races. A total of 10.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Finally, 5.7% of the population identified themselves Hispanic.

The gender composition of the Anchorage municipality was fairly balanced: 49.4% female versus 50.6% of male. These percentages presented an important difference from most Alaskan communities characterized by an overwhelmingly male presence. This differential element may be attributed to the area's urban character. Girdwood, the smallest of these nuclei, significantly differs from the urban pattern, with 57.1% male versus 42.9% female, probably due to a rural demographic model with high levels of seasonal productivity (tourism and fishing). The median age in Anchorage is 32.4 years, slightly young in relation to the national median of 35.3 years in 2000, but not as young as many rural communities. The age structure in Anchorage did not substantially differ from the national average age structure.

Finally, 90.3% of the population of the Anchorage municipality had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling, 28.9% held a bachelor's degree or higher, and 9.7% of the population age 25 years and over never graduated from high school.

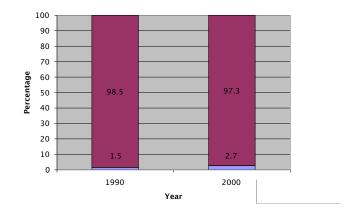
History

The municipality of Anchorage stands on the Athabascan lands. The Tanaina Indians, the only coastal Athabascan group, used to live around the shoreline of Cook Inlet. Coastal Athabascans, due to the marine environment that they were occupying, shared more similarities with their Eskimo and Aleut neighbors than any of the other Athabascan groups.

The history of Anchorage and its surrounding areas is exemplary of the way in which most of Alaska developed: through cyclical booms. First, the discovery of gold in 1887 and in the interior in 1922 sparked development in the area. Initially, Anchorage was the midpoint headquarters of the federal railroad that connected Seward, 126 miles to the south, with Fairbanks, and the coal and gold fields of the interior, 358 miles north. The work started in 1914 and by 1915 Anchorage was a "tent city" on the banks of Ship Creek near the edge of present downtown. Soon the urban space was reorganized through territorial

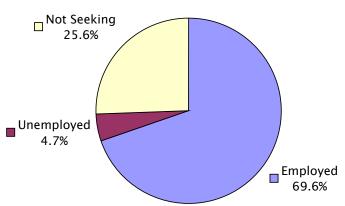
% Group Quarters Anchorage Municipality

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Anchorage Municipality

Data source: US Census



reorganization and the city was incorporated in 1920.

The next wave of development in the mid-1900s was military driven. The threat of Japanese invasion during WWII, and pressure from the Soviet Union during the Cold War, fostered investments in the city's infrastructure, contributing to the growth of Anchorage.

The next period of growth began in 1964 after the partial destruction of the city due to a massive earthquake. The reconstruction and subsequent blossoming as a modern city was fueled by the enormous amount of wealth generated by the discovery and development of the oil fields in Prudhoe Bay as well as the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The population, office space, and housing tripled within a ten year period. The Greater Anchorage Area Borough, the seed of the current municipality, was formed in 1964. During this period the city became

a regional metropolis absorbing or connecting with neighboring towns.

In 1975, the City and Borough governments of Anchorage were unified, along with the cities of Girdwood and Glen Alps. Some of the areas subsumed into this municipality had their own character and history. Eagle River, for instance, when it was formed in 1939, was initially agricultural land populated by homesteaders. Its proximity to the big city though, has served to convert it into a suburb of Anchorage with a large percentage of its population commuting daily. Its incorporation into the municipality occurred despite important local opposition.

Girdwood, formed in 1960s, still maintains a particular character related to its special montane location. Most of its economic activities are related to snow tourism. Its history goes back to the turn of the century. The community was named for James E. Girdwood, who staked a claim at Crow Creek in 1896. The Girdwood post office was established in 1907. Girdwood became conveniently linked to two of the major economic centers of the state with the completion of the Seward Highway in 1951, linking Anchorage to the Kenai Peninsula,

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Although most economic indicators for the municipality of Anchorage are aggregated, the different communities inside its boundaries have very striking specificities. Anchorage is the center of commerce for the state. Oil and gas industries, finance and real estate, transportation, communications, and government agencies are headquartered in Anchorage. Moreover, important contingents of the populations of Girdwood and Eagle River commute daily to the city. Despite this organic connection between the microregional networks of communities, each of them has a specific character.

Across the area, visitor and tourist facilities and services are available answering many different needs. Girdwood has a ski resort for winter sports, and the remaining areas offer important services for summer tourism (camping, fishing, and hunting, etc.).

Seasonal factors contribute to a fluctuating, though low, unemployment rate. There is a 69.6% employment rate with 4.7% unemployment. In

addition, 25.6% of the population are not working and not seeking employment. A total of 7.4% of the population lives below the poverty line. The per capita income is \$25,287, while the median household income is \$55,546.

Governance

The municipality of Anchorage, incorporated in 1975, is a Unified Home Rule Municipality governed through a "strong mayor" form of government with a nine-member council. Anchorage's local administration holds rights to an 8% special tax on accommodations, tobacco, and rental cars.

The city of Anchorage, as the main commercial center of the state, is also the headquarters for offices from all sorts of regional institutions related to rural development, Native Alaska issues (Community Development Quotas, corporations, rights, health and so on), commerce, communication, environment, infrastructure, fishing, education and housing. For the same reason, the closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are located in the city.

The Chugiak-Eagle River ensemble has two representatives that sit at the nine-member council of Anchorage's municipal government. The community has jurisdiction over local parks, roads service, health, fire, police, and recreation.

Eagle River-Chugiak and Girdwood play a peripheral role in the regional institutional distribution. The proximity of the big city concentrates most of these regional governance institutions in Anchorage. Both communities, in spite of belonging to the larger municipality, have local organs of representation: the Eagle River Community Council and the Girdwood Community Council.

Facilities

Anchorage is accessible by air, road, and sea. The state-owned Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport and Lake Hood Floatplane Base, the Municipality's Merrill Field, and U.S. Army and Air Force facilities all provide plane service. Many international, national, and local companies connect the city with locations all over the state, country, and globe.

The Port of Anchorage is an impressive facility.

There are five terminal berths with 3,488 linear feet available and it handles 85% of the general cargo for the Alaska Railbelt area. The Alaska Railroad connects Anchorage to Seward, Whittier, and Fairbanks. Barge and road transport companies have their offices and facilities in the city.

The city is fully supplied with water by the Anchorage Water & Wastewater Utility, sourced at Lake Eklutna, Ship Creek Reservoir, and deep wells. The John M. Asplund Wastewater Treatment Facility provides primary treatment to liquid waste, with the remains discharged into Cook Inlet. Eagle River and Girdwood are served by tertiary treatment facilities.

Power is served in a variety of ways: it is provided to central Anchorage by Anchorage Municipal Light & Power and the privately-owned Chugach Electric Association, while Eagle River and Chugiak area of Anchorage, as well as the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, are serviced by the Matanuska Electric Association. Natural gas is an important resource as a home heating method and is provided by ENSTAR Natural Gas Company.

The municipality of Anchorage has many opportunities for education that encompasses the entire spectrum from preschool and elementary school through college and universities. Together there are 92 schools with 2,900 teachers and 49,645 students.

The municipality also has a large number of hospitals and health facilities. People from rural communities all over the state come to Anchorage to deal with serious health problems that rural facilities cannot readily handle. Special mention needs to be made of the Alaska Native Medical Center that covers health issues of Alaska Natives statewide.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although these three communities are part of the same administrative unit and most social indicators are aggregated, there is data available related to each communities' specific involvement in commercial fisheries. This speaks loudly to the importance of this activity for the region.

a) Anchorage*

* Commercial fishing permit data given here is from the CFEC. It includes the communities of Anchorage, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Fire Island, Fort Richardson, Potter, and Spenard

The city of Anchorage plays a complex role in the Alaskan fishing industry. This large, modern city is deeply connected to the oil industry and information technologies, but also remains fundamentally connected to the fishing industry.

Four main elements explain the characteristics of the fisheries sector in Anchorage. First, it has its own coastal character and fishing grounds (Cook Inlet), with its own harbor and numerous fishing communities. Second, it is the main regional commercial port of the entire state. Third, the concentration of resources, facilities, population, and transportation has converted Anchorage into an important nexus for the fish processing industry. The commercial fleet associated with this port has a statewide range. Finally, the Anchorage offers a wide variety of support services to the industry. The administrative centers of many businesses are located in Anchorage, and important numbers of participants on the fishing industry live here part of the year.

According to official records from 2000, Anchorage had 773 commercial permit holders, holding 1,042 all-fisheries combined permits. According to the ADF&G, 1,388 of its residents were registered as crewmen (includes Girdwood and Eagle River). There were 57 federal fisheries vessel owners as well as 224 owners of salmon vessels. Anchorage's fleet was involved in most Alaskan fisheries: crab, halibut, herring, other types of groundfish, sablefish, other shellfish, and salmon. Most of the permit holders residing in Anchorage actually fish in Bristol Bay, Kodiak or Cordova. This fact is important to understand population mobility and fishing industry territorial and productive structure.

Permits are issued with specifications to species, size of the vessel, type of gear, and fishing area.

Crab: In 2000 the municipality had 35 permits to fish all types of crab (26 fished), with king crab being the most fished species. There were 20 permits for ships over 60 feet carrying pot gear (16 fished): 2 permits to fish in Dutch Harbor (one fished), 3 in the Bering Sea (2 fished), and 12 in Bristol Bay (10 fished). The remaining two permits, also for Bristol Bay waters, were held, respectively, by the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association (APICDA) and the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (YDFDA) Community Development Quotas (CDQ). There was also one permit issued and fished for a vessel under 60 feet fishing with pot gear in Norton Sound. The second species, in terms of

numbers fished, was Tanner crab with 11 permits: 9 were issued for boats over 60 feet fishing with pot gear in the Bering Sea (8 fished). The other two permits, again, were held by the APICDA and YDFDA CDQs. The remaining species of crab that was fished by the anchorage fleet was Dungeness crab. There were four permits issued in 2000 (none fished): three permits limited to Cook Inlet for vessels over 60 feet carrying pot gear and one permit to fish in southeast waters for a vessel with 150 pots.

Halibut: One of the most important fisheries to Anchorage's fleet was halibut with 109 permits issued with statewide range (59 fished). There were 74 permits issued for longline vessels under 60 feet (40 fished), 30 permits for longline vessels over 60 feet (19fished), 4 for hand troll (none fished), and one mechanical jig that was not fished.

Groundfish: Groundfish fisheries accumulated a large number of permits. There were 109 permits issued (37 fished). The statistics for groundfish fisheries include three species categories lingcod, rockfish and miscellaneous salt water finfish. There were nine permits for lingcod: three permits for longliners under 60 feet (one fished), three for mechanical jig (one fished), one non-fished permit for handtroll, one non-fished permit for dinglebar troll, and one nonfished permit for a longline vessel over 60 feet. The bulk of the groundfish fleet (99 permits) worked on miscellaneous salt water finfish: 33 issued permits for longliners under 60 feet (8 fished), 16 for vessels under 60 feet with pot gear (6 fished), 21 for vessels with mechanical jig (8 fished), 7 for hand troll (none fished), 5 for otter troll (4 fished), 7 for vessels over 60 feet with pot gear (7 fished), 8 for longliners over 60 feet, and one non-fished permit for pair trawl. Finally, there was a non-fished permit for a longliner over 60 feet to catch demersal rockfish in the southeast. All permits were for a statewide range.

Herring: There were 107 permits issued in 2000 (31 fished). There were 26 permits for herring roe fished with purse seine (9 fished): 2 for the southeast (both fished), 4 for Prince William Sound (none fished), 2 for Cook Inlet (none fished), 3 in Kodiak (none fished), one in Chignik (not fished), 3 in the Alaskan Peninsula (none fished), and 11 for the Bristol Bay (7 fished). There were 54 issued permits to catch herring roe with gillnet (23 fished): 18 for the Bristol Bay area (10 were fished), 18 for Norton Sound (6 fished), 3 for Prince William Sound (not fished), 5 for Cook Inlet

(none fished), 3 for Nelson Island (one fished), 8 for Security Cove (one fished), 5 for Nunivak Island (2 fished), 2 for Cape Avinof, and 2 for Goodnews Bay (none fished). There was one issued and fished permit to collect herring roe in Norton Sound with beach seine. There were three permits to gather herring roe for food and bait: one non-fished permit for gillnet in the southeast, one non-fished permit for purse seine in Prince William Sound and one permit for purse seine in the Alaska Peninsula. Finally, there were 14 non-fished permits for herring spawn on kelp: eight for the Bristol Bay, one for the southeast, and five for Prince William Sound.

Salmon: In 2000, Anchorage had a large number of salmon fishing permits. The salmon fishery was of great importance to Anchorage's fishing industry. The city had 641 permits issued, 448 of which were fished. While 224 vessel owners claim official residence in the city and 112 vessels are home ported in their harbor, only 7 vessels actually deliver to its port (for a total of 15.26 tons). This is a reflection of Anchorage's limited port and processing facilities and illustrates that landings are made elsewhere.

There were 54 permits for purse seine: one issued and fished permit for the southeast, 18 permits to fish in Prince William Sound (5 fished), 6 for Cook Inlet (4 fished), 16 for the Kodiak area (7 fished), 10 permits for Chignik waters (10 fished), and 3 for the Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands (one fished). There were two non-fished permits to use beach seine in Kodiak.

Inhabitants of the city also hold 196 permits to fish with drift gillnet: 121 in the Bristol Bay area (108 fished), 38 in Cook Inlet (31 fished), 29 in Prince William Sound (26 were fished), and 7 fished permits for Alaskan Peninsula waters for the southeast (one fished).

There was a total of 351 permits issued to fish salmon with set gillnet, although only 239 were actually fished: 121 permits issued for Cook Inlet (88 fished), 126 for Bristol Bay (108 fished), 27 for the Lower Yukon (13 fished), 16 for Kuskokwim (one fished), 15 for the North Sound (2 fished), 15 for Kotzebue (none fished), 15 for the Alaskan peninsula (11 fished), 11 for Kodiak waters (8 fished), 6 for Prince William Sound (5 fished), 5 for the upper Yukon (none fished), and 4 for Yakutat (3 fished).

Finally, 16 permits were issued for hand troll statewide (one fished), 10 for power gurdy troll

statewide (7 fished), and 2 non-fished permits for a fish wheel on the upper Yukon River.

Sablefish: The sablefish fishery issued 30 permits (23 fished): 13 permits issued for longline vessels under 60 feet with statewide range (10 fished), 11 permits with fixed gear (maximum vessel length 50 feet) for Prince William Sound (8 fished), 5 permits issued and fished for longline vessels over 60 feet (statewide range), and one non-fished permit for pot gear for a vessel over 60 feet (statewide range).

Other shellfish: These fisheries issued 12 permits (3 fished). There were eight permits to fish shrimp (2 fished): one with otter trawl and one with pot gear, both to fish in Prince William Sound. The remaining six were not fished. They were issued for vessels under 60 feet with pot gear, 5 for Prince William Sound, and one for the southeast. At the same time there were 2 issued but not fished permits for octopi and squid. Both were to fish in the southwest with pot gear, one for a vessel under 60 feet and one for a vessel over 60 feet. Finally, there were two permits to catch sea cucumbers: both of them were for diving gear, one for the southeast (not fished), and the other statewide except the southeast.

Anchorage, according to 2003 ADF&G records, harbored eleven processing plants: Alaskan Sausage, Alaska Sea Pack, 10th & M Seafoods, Sockeye Alaska, Alaskan Smoked Salmon, Favco Inc., Great Pacific Seafood, Sagaya Wholesale, Samer-I Seafoods, Teddys Tasty Meats, and Yamaya Seafoods. This concentration of the processing industry has an impact on employment by providing thousands of jobs. All types of commercial fisheries, federal or state regulated, were processed in the area.

Although the economic profile of Anchorage shows a large concentration of processors, the data on landings shows paradoxically low quantities of fish delivered in port. The composition of the fleet, according to species, delivering in Anchorage in 2000 was: salmon (7 vessels), halibut (10 vessels), other groundfish (20 vessels) and BSAI crab (5 vessels). The explanation for this contradiction is that most of the fish was delivered to other ports and later transported by different means to the processing plants surrounding the city, or that fish were delivered to plants closer to the fishing grounds.

Although the salmon industry is very important in Anchorage, this municipality did not benefit from 2003 federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for loses to the municipal tax base due to salmon prices plummeting.

b) Eagle River (including Chugiak, Birchwood, Eklutna, Fire Lake and Peters Creek)*

The data on commercial fishing for Eagle River (including Chugiak, Birchwood, Eklutna, Fire Lake, and Peters Creek) is managed in an aggregate way by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). The economy and the structure of commercial fishing sectors for these communities are affected by their proximity to the large city of Anchorage. Most of these communities have no port and the cargo and harbor businesses in the area are managed by Anchorage's port. Notwithstanding this dependence on Anchorage's facilities, the communities held, in 2000, 139 permits for 106 individuals. In Eagle River and Chugiak there were 133 registered crewmen residents (included in Anchorage's crew total). Only 92 of the permits held by the community were fished. The permits held by Eagle River inhabitants encompassed most of the Alaska fisheries: halibut, herring, sablefish, other shellfish, other groundfish, and salmon.

Salmon: The most important fishery of Eagle River in terms of numbers was salmon with 81 permits (64 fished). There were 54 permits issued to fish with set gillnet: 26 for Bristol Bay (28 fished), 23 for Cook Inlet (17 fished), 2 for Kodiak waters (one fished), 2 for Prince William Sound (one fished), and one that was not fished for Yakutat. The community had also 18 permits for drift gillnet: 6 for Prince William Sound (6 fished), 7 for Cook Inlet (5 fished), 4 for Bristol Bay (4 fished), and one non-fished permit for the southeast. There were five permits to use purse seine: one fished permit for the southeast, two non-fished permits for Prince William Sound and Kodiak respectively, and two for Cook Inlet (one fished). Finally, there was one permit for beach seine in Kodiak, three for hand troll statewide, and one for a fish wheel in the upper Yukon River. None of these were fished in the year 2000.

Herring: Eagle River had 12 permits to catch herring (4 fished). There were ten permits to catch herring roe with gillnet: four in Cook Inlet (one fished), three in Bristol Bay (two fished), two for Secret Cove (one fished), and a non-fished permit for Norton Sound. There was also a non-fished permit to

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data given here is from the CFEC. It includes the communities of Birchwood, Chugiak, Eagle River, Eklutna, Fire Lake, and Peters Creek

catch herring roe with purse seine in Bristol Bay and a non-used permit for herring spawn for kelp in Prince William Sound.

Other groundfish: In Eagle River the permits to catch "other groundfish" affected lingcod and miscellaneous salt water finfish. These fisheries were represented by 21 permits (six fished). There were five permits to catch lingcod (2 fished): three for hand troll statewide (one fished), one fished permit for mechanical jig, and a non-fished permit for a longliner under 60 feet. There were 16 permits for miscellaneous finfish (4 fished): 7 permits to use mechanical jig (2 fished), 4 for longliners under 60 feet (one fished), 3 for hand trollers (one fished), and 2 for pot gear in vessels under 60 feet. All the permits for other groundfish in the year 2000 had statewide range.

Halibut: There were 16 permits pertaining to halibut permits (12 fished): 13 for longliners under 60 feet (10 fished), 2 fished permits for longliners over 60 feet, and one non-fished permit for a mechanical jig. All of them had a statewide range.

Sablefish: The sablefish fishery issued 4 permits (4 fished): 2 for longliners under 60 feet with statewide range, and 2 for fixed gear vessels of a maximum length of 50 feet working in Prince William Sound.

Other Shellfish: There were only five permits issued to catch other shellfish (2 fished). There was one used permit to catch geoduck clam with diving gear in the southeast, one for scallops in the southwest, a non-fished permit for sea urchin with diving gear in the southeast, and two non-used permits to catch shrimp with pot gear with vessels under 60 feet in Prince William Sound and the southeast.

c) Girdwood*

In 2000, Girdwood had 29 commercial permit holders with 57 all-fisheries combined permits. Thirty-eight residents were registered as crewmen with the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC) (included in Anchorage's crew total). There were 2 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 10 owners of salmon vessels. Girdwood's fleet fished halibut, herring and other types of groundfish, sablefish, and

salmon.

Salmon: The most important fishery in Girdwood in terms of numbers was salmon with 27 permits (20 fished). There were nine permits to fish with set gillnet: four for Bristol Bay (five fished), six for Cook Inlet (two fished), one fished permit for Prince William Sound, and one fished permit for the Alaskan Peninsula. The community held eight permits for drift gillnet: two permits for Prince William Sound (both fished), one for Cook Inlet (fished by two holders during that year), and five for Bristol Bay (four fished). There were also seven permits to use purse seine: one fished permit for Cook Inlet, three permits for Prince William Sound (two fished), and three non-fished permits for Kodiak waters.

Herring: This fishery encompassed a significant number of Girdwood's permits, a total of 10, although none were fished in 2000. There were five permits for herring roe fished with purse seine: two for the Prince William Sound, one for Cook Inlet, one in Kodiak, and one for Bristol Bay. There were two issued permits to catch herring roe with gillnet: one for Bristol Bay and one for Security Cove. One permit was issued to catch herring roe for food and bait with purse seine in Prince William Sound. Finally, there were two permits to collect herring spawn on kelp in Prince William Sound.

Halibut: A total of ten permits were issued for halibut in 2000 with statewide range (five of which were fished): there were seven issued permits for longline vessels under 60 feet (four fished), two permits for longline vessels over 60 feet (one fished), and one permit for hand troll (not fished).

Other Finfish: A total of five permits were issued in 2000 to fish miscellaneous salt water finfish and sablefish including four non-fished permits for longliners under 60 feet catching finfish, and one fished permit for a mechanical jig.

Sablefish: A total of five sablefish permits were issued (two fished). There were two non-fished permits for longline gear in a vessel under 60 feet (one fished), one for fixed gear in a 60 foot vessel, and two permits for a 50 foot vessel (one fished). The last three permits were for Prince William Sound.

Sport Fishing

The municipality of Anchorage has aggregated data for businesses licenses. There are hundreds of businesses related to sport fishing: charters, fishing

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data given here is from the CFEC. It is for the communities of Bird Creek, Girdwood, Indian, Kern, Portage, and Rainbow.

guides, gear, housing, and catering associated to fishing trips, etc. The city had 14 official licenses for freshwater guide businesses and 124 saltwater guide business licenses. Girdwood had three freshwater and 11 saltwater guide businesses, while Eagle River had two freshwater and 13 saltwater guide businesses. Chugiak had six saltwater guide businesses.

In 2000, 98,516 sport fishing licenses were sold in the municipality of Anchorage: 54,120 of those licenses were sold to residents of Alaska. These numbers give an idea of the importance of this sector in the economy of the city and the state. Eagle River had 8,255 permits, of which 5,577 were sold to residents. Girdwood sold 565 permits, with 119 sold to Alaskan residents.

Subsistence Fishing

The differences mentioned above between the communities of Anchorage, Eagle River-Chugiak, and Girdwood, have a fundamental impact on the specific form that the fisheries industry takes in each one of them. These are, by definition, urban areas. Some of these communities are real urban areas with corresponding sets of infrastructure and services associated with such designations. Some, although legally urban, are, from a practical perspective, more accurately described as rural. From the fisheries perspective, these differences have important impacts: the former are more susceptible to accumulate large industrial complexes such as processing plants or headquarters while the latter, for instance, will probably have more involvement with subsistence practices.

This fact has important consequences on their respective involvement in the North Pacific fisheries. As mentioned early on, the entire area is officially considered urban. A fundamental consequence of this fact is that after 20 years of legal discussions

between the state of Alaska, the federal government, and the courts, the inhabitants of urban areas have no subsistence rights in federal lands and waters. Although these regulations were not strictly enforced for almost 20 years while managed by the state, in the late1990s, after a long judicial battle, the federal government took over the responsibility of management and enforcement. That does not mean that the inhabitants of Anchorage do not fish or hunt. The basic difference is that these activities tend to be more easily classified as sport related. This is obviously misleading in many aspects due to the enormous heterogeneity of the Anchorage population.

Another important factor is also the heterogeneity of the communities included inside the Anchorage municipality. All of them are considered urban but a city of almost three hundred thousand inhabitants is obviously not the same as a rural town of a few hundred. Here, the records and statistics are not capable of depicting the internal variability of the area. The inhabitants of Girdwood, for instance, living in a relatively non-developed mountainous area have a completely different relation with the landscape than those in Anchorage, surrounded by square miles of infrastructure although they have easy access to all Anchorage facilities, unlike most of rural Alaska.

With all probability, though, Anchorage's inhabitants are engaged at some level, with subsistence harvesting as illustrated by the 369 salmon subsistence harvesting permits issued by the state which, in 1999, accounted for almost 21,000 sockeye salmon caught. Other salmon species, in a minor degree were also fished. Eagle River-Chugiak had 71 salmon fishing subsistence permits (5,500 sockeye) and Girdwood 7.

Palmer (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The city of Palmer lies in the center of an agricultural valley, the Matanuska Valley. It is located 42 miles northeast of Anchorage by car on the Glenn Highway. The municipality encompasses 3.8 square miles of land.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Palmer was 4,533. About 8.2% of the recorded inhabitants were Alaska Native, 80.9% White, 2.1% Black, 1.1% Asian, 0.3% Hawaiian Native, 1.1% other, and 6.3% identified with two or more racial categories. A total of 12.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. At the same time, 3.5% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic.

This community has a fairly balanced gender ratio: 49.5% of the population was male and 50.5% female. A significant minority of only 391 individuals lived in group quarters. The rest of the population lived in households.

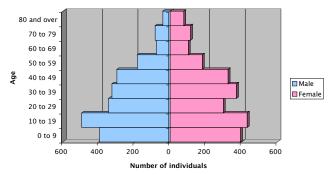
The median age in Palmer, 28.8 years, is significantly younger than the national average of 35.3 years. The population jumped from 1,140 in the 1970s to 2,141 in the 1980s, and was stable for a decade with 2,866 inhabitants, but jumped again to 4,533 2000. There was 40.5% of the population between 25 and 54 years old, and 37.9% under 19 years old. Of those age 25 years and over, about 87.5% graduated from high school and went on to further schooling, and 14.5% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Only 12.5% of the population over age 25 never completed 12th grade.

History

In 1890 George Palmer, a trader from Knik, established a trading post on the Matanuska River. The post was a place of interaction for the increasingly White population interested in mining, logging, and agriculture. Two Athabascan groups (the Ahtna and Dena'ina) had lived in the area for centuries. Their lifestyle was predominantly nomadic, characterized by hunting and gathering practices.

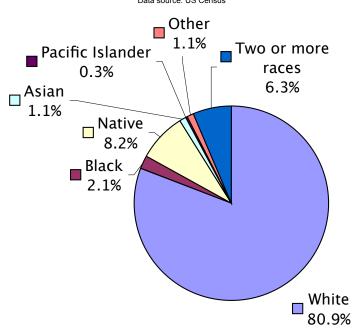
2000 Population Structure Palmer

Data source: US Census



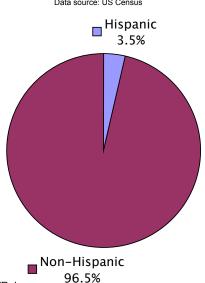
2000 Racial Structure Palmer

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Haines

Data source: US Census



In 1916 a railway station was constructed in Palmer increasing its connectivity with the rest of the state. The early years of Palmer were marked by its almost exclusive agricultural character. An important part of this agricultural history was constituted by the Matanuska Valley Colony (1935). The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, one of the many New Deal relief agencies created by President Roosevelt, planned an agricultural colony in Alaska which was cited for Palmer. Two hundred and three families, mostly from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, were invited to join the Colony. They arrived in Palmer in the summer of 1935. Despite a high failure rate, many of their descendants still live in the Mat-Su Valley today. The City of Palmer was officially formed in 1951. Construction of the statewide road system and the rapid development of Anchorage have fueled growth in the Mat-Su Valley.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Palmer, although officially an urban area, is located on the border of rural Alaska. It has a strong agricultural character, but at the same time, its proximity to Anchorage allows many of its residents to commute and to participate in a fully urbanized economy. This dual character has been recently complemented by a growing tourism sector that takes advantage of popular recreational sites such as Hatcher Pass, Crevasse-Moraine Trails, Kepler Lake, Bonnie Lake, Finger Lake, and Long Lake. The increase of tourism has seen an increase in businesses catering to visitors.

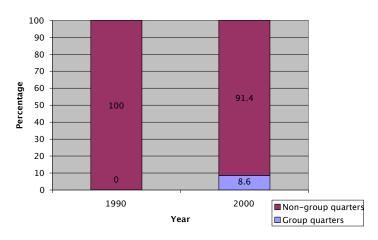
Palmer, as administrative center of the Mat-Su Borough, has also become the center of governmental services for the area (including city, borough, state, and federal services). The community, as with most others in Alaska, is fairly engaged in the North Pacific fishing industry: in 2000, 73 area residents held commercial fishing permits.

Farming includes musk ox ranching, whose underwool (qiviut) is knit into garments by Alaska Native women from several rural villages. Between 2,500 and 3,500 garments are created each year by these women, and sold by an Anchorage cooperative. This farm is also a tourist attraction.

The University has an Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station Office and a district Cooperative

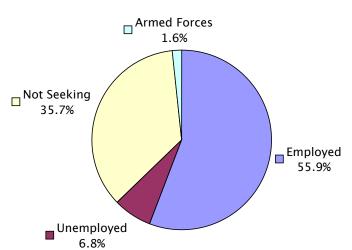
% Group Quarters Palmer

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Palmer

Data source: US Census



Extension Service office located in Palmer. The University's Matanuska Research Farm is also here.

The employment structure of the community, as illustrated by Census data, shows that 56% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the survey. About 6.8% of the total potential labor force was unemployed, 35.7% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment, and 1.6% was in the military. In Palmer, the average per capita income was \$17,203 and the median household income was \$45,571. In this community a surprisingly high 12.7% of the population was below poverty levels.

Governance

Palmer was incorporated as a Home Rule city in 1951. It is governed by a manager supported by a

seven-member council (mayor included). Palmer has a 3% sales tax, a 5% borough tax on accommodation and 0.2257% and 1.2145% taxes on property administered by the city and the borough, respectively.

The city is the administrative center of the Mat-Su Borough. Palmer is also the home of representatives of the Montana Creek Native Association, a Native village corporation.

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are in Anchorage. Palmer has its own USDA Rural Development office as well as representation from several services of the state of Alaska (i.e. State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources, and Division of Agriculture).

Facilities

From a transportation perspective, Palmer is relatively well-connected to the main transport arteries of the state. Glenn Highway runs nearby and Palmer is also connected to the George Parks Highway. The Alaska Railroad connects Palmer to Whittier, Seward, and Anchorage for ocean freight delivery. The Anchorage International Airport is close enough to Palmer to cover its needs for commercial and long distance flights. The Palmer municipal Airport though, is served by private and chartered flights. It has two paved airstrips, one 6,000 feet and the other 3,616 feet. Additionally, the city contains seven more privately owned airstrips. Floatplanes may land at nearby Finger Lake or Wolf Lake.

Palmer has seven schools ranging from kindergarten to high school which have 2,983 students and 168 teachers. Health care is provided by the Valley Hospital (privately owned) and the Palmer Ambulance Service. Long term care is provided by the Palmer's Pioneer Home. The city has local police and a state trooper's station.

Palmer has water and sewage systems operated by the city, although there are also some privately operated wells. Power is provided by Matanuska Electric Association which owns, in part, the Alaska Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative, Inc. It operates a gas turbine plant in Soldotna and also purchases electricity from Chugach Electric and the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project. Piped natural gas, provided by Enstar, is used to heat homes. The Mat-Su Borough operates the landfill in Palmer.

Involvement with North Pacific fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Palmer is an inland community, it remains significantly involved in Alaskan fisheries. According to ADF&G records from 2000, Palmer had 72 commercial permit holders with 110 permits in all commercial fisheries (72 fished that year). In Palmer, 108 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were 8 federal fisheries vessel owners as well as 22 owners of salmon vessels. Palmer's fleet was involved, in one way or another, in most of the Alaska fisheries: crab, sablefish, halibut, herring and other groundfish, other shellfish, and salmon. Permits are issued specific to species, size of the vessel, type of gear, and fishing area.

Halibut: There were 12 permits issued affecting halibut fisheries (11 fished): 5 permits for longline vessels over 60 feet (4 fished), and 7 issued and fished permits for longliners under 60 feet, all with statewide range.

Groundfish: Groundfish fisheries issue 18 permits (9 fished). The community had three statewide permits to catch lingcod: one for hand troll (not fished), and two permits for mechanical jig. A total of 15 permits were issued to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish: 2 for a hand troll vessel (one permit fished), 5 permits for longline vessels under 60 feet (2 fished), one permit for otter trawl (not fished), 4 permits for mechanical jig (2 fished) and one fished permit for pot gear for a vessel 60 feet or over, all with statewide range. Finally there was a non-fished permit to catch demersal shelf rockfish with a longliner under 60 feet.

Salmon: The salmon fleet was the largest component of Palmer's fishery effort in commercial fisheries in 2000. It accounted for 62 permits, 50 of which were fished. There were three purse seine permits restricted to Prince William Sound (one fished), one for the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands and one for the southeast. A total of 23 permits for drift gillnet were issued: eight for Prince William Sound, two for Cook Inlet, and 14 for Bristol Bay. The remaining 35 permits were for set gillnet: 18 for Cook Inlet (15 fished), 9 for the Bristol Bay (7 fished), one for the Alaska Peninsula, 4 for the Lower Yukon River (one fished), and 3 non-fished permits for the Upper Yukon, Kotzebue, and Norton Sound respectively.

Herring: A total of 12 permits pertained to herring (3 fished): 6 permits to catch herring roe with

gillnet in Bristol Bay (2 fished), and 4 for gillnet in Secret Cove (one fished). In addition, there were two permits to gather spawn on kelp in Prince William Sound (none fished).

Other fisheries: These, in Palmer, included crab, sablefish, and other shellfish. There were two non-fished Dungeness crab permits to fish with pot gear in vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet. Sablefish had three issued and fished permits: two for longliners under 60 feet with statewide range, and one for a longliner over 60 feet fishing in the northern southeast. Finally, other shellfish (sea cucumber) had one non-used permit for diving gear in the southeast.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 this community issued 5,078 sport fishing licenses: 3,255 of them were bought by Alaska residents. The area is visited by numerous non-residents that get their licenses here or elsewhere. The records

of the local chamber of commerce show at least six small businesses that are directly working in different aspects of the recreational fishing industry.

Subsistence Fishing

This community is a Home Rule city located in the Matsu-Susitna Borough. From a federal perspective, Palmer is not considered rural and its inhabitants have no subsistence rights on federal lands. However, subsistence remains important to some of the population. In 1999 there were 46 salmon harvest subsistence permits issued to households by the state of Alaska that accounted for approximately 2,600 sockeye salmon. Other salmon species were caught in smaller amounts. Although 46 permits is a very small number for a community of almost 5,000 inhabitants, it is worth mentioning that subsistence fishing, in urban settings, is often disguised as recreational fishing.

Skwentna (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Skwentna is situated 70 air miles northwest of Anchorage on the south bank of the Skwentna River at its junction with Eight Mile Creek in the Yentna River valley. The area encompasses 442.8 square miles of land and 6.9 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Skwentna was 111. Population numbers have risen over the past two decades for which Census records are available. There were significantly more males (62.2%) than females (37.8%) in 2000 according to Census data. The racial composition of the population was predominantly White (92.8%), with 6.3% American Indian and Alaska Native. Overall, 0.9% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 7.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. None of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 44.6 years, significantly higher than the national median of 35.3 years for the same year. The 2000 Census showed that 24.3% of the population was under 19 years of age while 19.8% of the population was over 55 years of age.

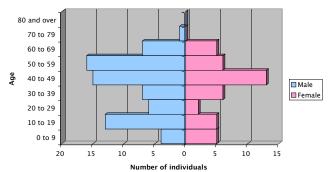
There were 360 housing units in Skwentna, 310 of which were designated vacant, and of these, 307 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. A total of 95.0% of the population over 25 years of age had a high school diploma or higher while 36.3% also had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The Skwentna and Yenta Rivers have long been fishing grounds of the Dena'ina Athabascans. In 1908, an Alaska Road Commission crew blazed a trail from Seward to Nome, going through Old Skwentna from the Susitna River to Rainy Pass. Many roadhouses were later constructed along the trail to the Innoko Mining District. During the opening of the interior and the rise of exploitive exploration, prospectors, trappers and Indians often used sled dogs to transport goods over the trail. A post office was opened in 1937 and is still run by a couple to service the community. After World War II, Morrison-Knudson built an airstrip,

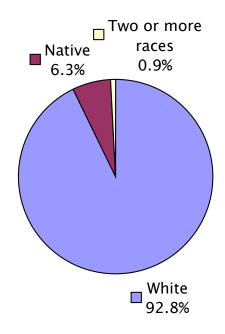
2000 Population Structure Skwentna

Data source: US Census



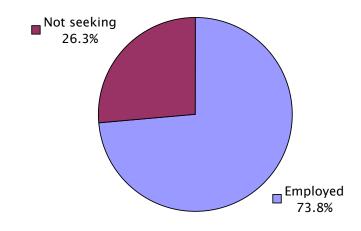
2000 Racial Structure Skwentna

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Skwentna

Data source: US Census



and in 1950 the U.S. Army established a radar station at Skwentna and a recreation camp at Shell Lake, 15 air miles from Skwentna. In the 1960s, State land disposals increased settlement. Skwentna is located along the Iditarod trail, which attracts interest and visitors to the community.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Aside from self employment, the local store and the school are the only main sources of steady employment in Skwentna. Some residents operate fishing lodges or trap and the post office has long been run by old-time residents. Although located inland, there are several vessels with Skwentna registered as their home port. While there is some river access to the community in the warmer months, there is no information available about docking facilities and presumably most large fishing vessels are housed elsewhere. In spite of a relatively high number of vessels home ported, and several resident vessel owners, there is no information available from the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC) regarding fishing permits for Skwentna. It seems likely, however, that some resident vessel owners would also hold fishing permits.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 73.8% of the potential labor force was employed and there was no unemployment rate. A total of 26.3% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, and 5.8% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$16,250 and the per capita income was \$23,995.

Governance

The City of Skwentna is unincorporated and there are no city or borough officials, although the community is in the Matanuska-Sustina Borough. Many municipal tasks are looked after by the Skwentna Community Council. Skwentna was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is not federally recognized as a Native village.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office, and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are all located in Anchorage.

Facilities

There is no road access from the George Parks Highway -- residents are dependent upon air travel and snowmachines. A state-owned 3,400 foot gravel airstrip is available. A private airstrip and floatplane access are located at Alexander Lake. There is no regular air service to Skwentna, but charter flights are available, however the pricing of charter flights was not readily accessible. There is a roadhouse, where lodging and meals are available. In addition, there is a small weather station in Skwentna. Local residents use snowmachines or aircraft to travel to the post office. A number of homes have individual water wells, but septic tanks are rare, so very few homes are fully plumbed. Outhouses are the primary means of sewage disposal. There is no central electric system. Funds have been provided to purchase a community refuse incinerator, however, the community is undecided on a refuse solution. An unofficial dump-site near the airport is currently used by several families, but most residents burn and bury their own refuse. Electricity is supplied by individual generators. There is no clinic or hospital in the community, nor any sort of police services. There is no school in operation in the community.

Skwentna is a fairly isolated community relative to tourist destinations in Alaska and does not have a major tourism industry. At least four businesses operate to provide visitor accommodations. In addition, a new boat launch, Deshka Landing, has brought increased boat and snowmobile traffic in recent years.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Skwentna is considered to be substantially involved in the Alaska fishing industry on account of the relatively large number of vessels home ported and resident vessel owners in the community. There are 47 vessels registered with Skwentna as their home port. A total of 29 residents of the community are vessel owners. However, there is no documentation regarding fishing permits held by members of the community according to ACFEC. These characteristics testify to the problematic nature of defining a community's engagement with the fishing industry on the basis of certain variables. Skwentna may therefore be representative of a community which has an idiosyncratic, yet significant, relationship with the fishing industry.

Sport Fishing

There were 11 freshwater sport fishing businesses registered in Skwentna in 2002. Due to the remoteness of the community, this is a highly tenuous industry, but is a significant component of the community's economy and in terms of community members' lifestyle and livelihood. In 2000 there was a total of 292 sport fishing licenses sold in Skwentna, only 60 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Although the ADF&G have not obtained a profile of subsistence practices in Skwentna, subsistence is alluded to, though not detailed, in other material. Hunting, gathering and fishing are the means by which a significant portion of wild foods are collected by local residents.

Wasilla (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Wasilla is located midway between the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys on the George Parks Highway. It lies between Wasilla and Lucille Lakes, 43 miles north of Anchorage. The area encompasses 13 square miles of land and 0.7 square miles of water. Wasilla, as with most of the communities in the Mat-Su borough, is situated between the city of Anchorage and the tranquility of the country. The community is fairly close to the urban amenities of Anchorage, while still enjoying a rural lifestyle.

Demographic Profile

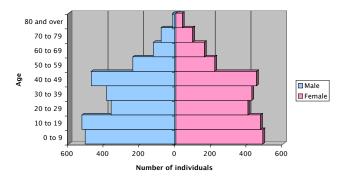
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Wasilla had 5,469 inhabitants. About 5.2% of the recorded inhabitants were Alaska Native, about 85.5% White, 1.3% Asian, 0.6% Black, 0.1% Hawaiian Native, 1.3% Other, and 5.9% of two or more races. A total of 9.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Approximately 3.7% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic.

This community has a fairly balanced gender ratio: 49.9% of the population was male and 50.1% female. Only five individuals in the community lived in group quarters. The rest of the population lived in households. The community had a significant number of empty houses, some for seasonal use.

The median age of this community was 29.7 years, significantly younger than the national average of 35.3 years. The recent historical evolution of the census shows a dramatic increase in the population since the 1970s. The population has gone from 300 in the 1970s, to 1,559 in the 1980s and 4,028 in the 1990s. The 2000 age structure showed that 43.7% of residents were between 25 and 54 years old, and a significant portion of the population (36.4%) was under 19 years old. Finally, from an educational achievement standpoint, 88.8% of the population of Wasilla age 25 and over had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, 12.7% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.2% of the population never completed 12th grade.

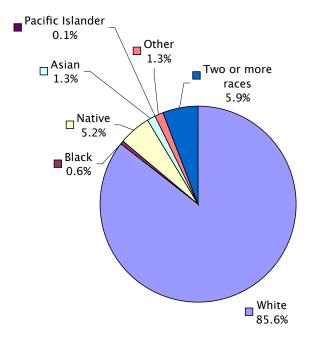
2000 Population Structure Wasilla

Data source: US Census



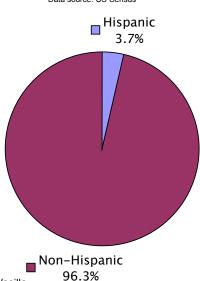
2000 Racial Structure Wasilla

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Wasilla

Data source: US Census



History

The history of modern Wasilla, as with most of the towns of the area, is linked to a double phenomenon: the early 20th century gold rush and the demographic explosion that it represented, and the posterior migration wave of agricultural workers that took over the Matanuska-Susitna Valley in the 1930s.

Previously, the Mat-Su Valley was entirely occupied by Tanaina Athabascan Indians who, in dispersed habitat patterns, managed the landscape through hunting and gathering practices.

The city of Wasilla itself was named after a respected local Dena'ina chief and shaman, Chief Wasilla. In the Dena'ina Athabascan Indian dialect, "Wasilla" is said to mean "breath of air." Other sources claim that the Chief derived his name from the Russian language. The area surrounding Chief Wasilla's home was called "Bentah" by the Dena'ina, meaning "many lakes." The most prominent water features in the city today are Wasilla Lake, Lake Lucille and Jacobsen Lake, as well as many small, unnamed lakes and ponds. Cottonwood Creek, Lucille Creek, and several small streams traverse the city.

From the very beginning the town was established to take advantage of a particular location. Wasilla was founded in 1917 at the intersection of the Carle Wagon Road, now Wasilla-Fishhook Road, which linked the coastal community of Knik with the Willow Creek mining district and the newly constructed Alaska Railroad. This new community quickly replaced the older settlement of Knik as a distribution point because of its location on the rail line.

The construction in the 1970s of the George Parks Highway through Wasilla connected it to both Anchorage and Denali National Park, a major tourism destination. This connection changed Wasilla's character: it went from being mainly oriented toward mining and agriculture to an excellent locale from which to commute to Anchorage and to start a slow economic transition into a retail marketing and distribution center providing a wide range of tourism services.

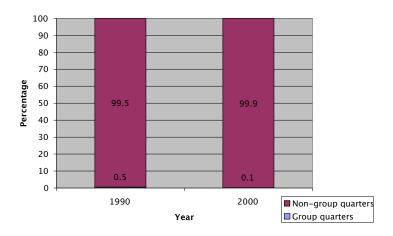
The City was incorporated in 1974 and it is the home of the Iditarod Trail Committee and Iron Dog Race.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

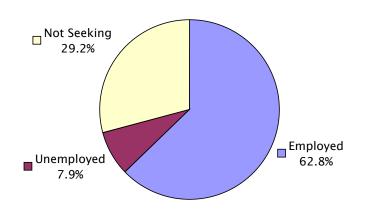
% Group Quarters Wasilla

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Wasilla

Data source: US Census



Wasilla is located at the edge of urban Alaska. Although it has a strong agricultural tradition, its residents are engaged in all sorts of economic activities. Some activities, like farming, fishing, or wood product processing relate to the use of the natural resources available in the area. Other activities, like retail, government, or tourism provide all sorts of services. There is also some industry devoted to the production of steel and concrete.

At the same time, its proximity to Anchorage allows 30% of its residents to commute to the city and participate in the urban economy.

The employment structure of the community shows that 62.8% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 Census. About 7.9% of the total potential labor force was unemployed, 29.2% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment, and 0.2% was in the armed forces.

In Wasilla, the median per capita income was \$21,127 and the median household income was \$48,226. In this community, 9.6% of the population was below the poverty level.

Governance

Wasilla, located in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, was incorporated as a first-class city in 1974. It is governed by a strong mayor form of government with a seven-member council (mayor included). The city administers a 0.4 mill (0.04%) property tax and a 2.5% sales tax. The borough administers a 11.8 mill (1.8%) property tax and a 1.5 mill (0.15%) fire service area property tax.

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are in Anchorage. Wasilla residents can access some regional institutions that have offices in neighboring Palmer: borough headquarters, USDA Rural Development office as well as representation from several services of the state of Alaska.

Facilities

Wasilla, as most of the communities located at the end of the Knik Arm, is very well-connected by land to the surrounding communities. Two important highways and the main railroad serve their resident's needs. The George Parks Highway, Glenn Highway, and other local roads connect the city to Anchorage, the remainder of the state, and Canada. The Alaska Railroad serves Wasilla on the Fairbanks to Seward route.

The proximity of Anchorage and its international airport covers the needs for most long range and commercial flights. The city also has its own airport, with a paved 3,700 foot airstrip, that provides scheduled commuter and air taxi services. Float planes land at Wasilla Lake, Jacobsen Lake and Lake Lucille. In addition, the area has private airstrips.

Wasilla has seven schools that have 4,145 students, from kindergarten through twelfth grade, and 219 teachers. Health care is provided by the West Valley Medical Center (privately owned) and the Central Ambulance Service (operated by the borough's Central Mat-Su Fire Emergency Service). Alternative care can be provided by the Valley Hospital in Palmer or the health care system in Anchorage. The city has it own

police department.

The majority of homes in Wasilla use individual water wells and septic systems, although the City operates a piped water and sewer system. Matanuska Electric Association is part owner of the Alaska Electric Generation & Transmission Cooperative, Inc., which operates a gas turbine plant in Soldotna and also purchases electricity from Chugach Electric and the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project. Piped natural gas, provided by Enstar, is used to heat homes.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Wasilla is an inland community significantly involved in the fishing industry. This is an interesting phenomenon that shows the importance and scope of one of the most important traditional economic activities in Alaska. It also helps call into question the classic definition of fishing community as simply places in coastal areas with harbor facilities. This section gives a detailed description of Wasilla's participation in commercial fishing.

According to the official records in 2000, Wasilla had 119 commercial permit holders, holding 166 all-fisheries combined permits. In the city, 199 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were 10 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 44 owners of salmon vessels. Wasilla's fleet was involved, in one way or another, in most of the Alaskan fisheries: crab, sablefish, halibut, herring, other groundfish, other shellfish, and salmon. Below is a breakdown of the fleet by type of vessel, type of gear and, if available, landings per fished species.

Salmon: Salmon, by far, was the most important fishery in Wasilla. In 2000 the city had 102 permits (88 fished). There were 53 permits to fish with set gillnet: 30 issued and fished permits for Bristol Bay, 14 for Cook Inlet (6 fished), one permit for Prince William Sound (2 fished), 4 permits for the Lower Yukon River (2 fished), and 3 non-fished permits in Kuskokwin (one permit) and Kotzebue (two permits). The community also had 39 permits for drift gillnet: 13 permits for Prince William Sound (14 fished), 3 issued and used permits for Cook Inlet, 22 for Bristol Bay (22fished) and one fished permit for the Alaska Peninsula. There were also six permits to use purse seine gear: three permit for Prince William Sound and three permits for Kodiak waters. All of them were used. Finally,

there were three state-wide permits for hand troll (one fished), and two non-used permits for a fish wheel for the Upper Yukon River.

Herring: There were 11 herring permits issues (four fished). The records show a large number of permit types with few permits in each category. There were four permits for herring roe fished with purse seine gear: one for Prince William Sound, one for Cook Inlet, one for the Alaskan Peninsula, and one for Bristol Bay. Only the last one was actually fished. There were also seven issued permits for herring roe with gillnet: three for the Bristol Bay area (two fished), two for Security Cove (one fished), and two non-fished permits for Goodnews Bay and Norton Sound.

Halibut: The halibut fishery was a significant part of the small Wasilla fleet. It had 16 issued permits with statewide range (13 fished): there were 13 issued permits for longline vessels under 60 feet (11 fished), two permits for longline vessels over 60 feet (one fished), and one fished permit for a mechanical jig.

Groundfish: Groundfish fisheries accumulated an important number of permits. There were 24 issued permits, although only 11 of them were fished. In this case the statistics for groundfish fisheries includes only two main categories: lingcod, and miscellaneous saltwater finfish. There were three statewide permits for lingcod: one non-fished permit for a dinglebar troll and two permits for mechanical jig (one fished). The bulk of the groundfish fleet, 21 permits, were for miscellaneous saltwater finfish: six permits for longliners under 60 feet (none fished), two not-fished for vessels under 60 feet with pot gear, six for vessels with mechanical jig (five fished), one fished permit for otter troll, one non-fished permit for a longliner over 60 feet and, finally, a fished permit for pot gear in a vessel 60 feet or over. All of them had a statewide range.

Other Fisheries: Wasilla's permits affected also crab, sablefish and other shellfish. In the case of the sablefish fishery, there were eight permits: five for longline vessels under 60 feet (two were fished), one for fixed gear in a vessel under 50 feet (none were fished) and one fished permit for vessels with a maximum length of 35 feet. All of them were issued to fish in Prince William Sound.

Crab: There were also three permits for crab, although only one to catch Tanner crab in the Bering Sea with pot gear in a vessel over 60 feet was fished. The remaining two, issued to catch Dungeness crab with pot gear, were not fished: one for a vessel under 60 feet, the other for a vessel over 60 feet. Finally, there were two permits to catch other shellfish, in this case shrimp in Prince William Sound: one fished permit for otter trawl and one non-fished permit for pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet.

Sport Fisheries

In 2000 this community issued 19,949 sport fishing licenses; 13,003 were bought by Alaskan residents. The area thus is visited by numerous non-residents that get their licenses here or elsewhere. In 2002 the city had five licenses for businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity: four of them were focused on freshwater, while the other worked in saltwater fisheries.

It is important to mention the dual nature of recreational fishing in urban settings. On the one hand, this sector works on the commercialization of an individual productive activity turning it into a sport for locals or, mainly, visitors. On the other hand, it involves the individual who uses a sport fishing license for catching fish for normal household use. In this way, this second side of sport fishing plays the role that in rural settings is played by subsistence fishing.

Subsistence Fishing

Wasilla is legally part of the urban areas of Alaska. As a result, Wasilla residents are not eligible to harvest subsistence resources on federal lands. However, its inhabitants still engage in subsistence activities. In 1999, there were 70 permits issued by the state of Alaska to Wasilla residents to harvest subsistence salmon: this activity accounted for approximately 4,600 sockeye salmon. Other salmon species, to a lesser degree, were also part of local subsistence fishing activities. Although permits are issued to individuals, they represent household and family economies.

Although 70 permits is a very small number for a community of almost 5,500 inhabitants, it is worth mentioning that subsistence fishing, in urban settings, often is disguised as recreational fishing.

Willow (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The unincorporated town of Willow lies inside the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (Mat-Su). It is considered an urban community, although it is located at the verge of urban Alaska, at the gate of the road to Denali National Park, between mile 60 and 80.7 of the George Parks Highway, north of Houston. It enjoys thus, a double character: a small community in an agriculture and tourist area that looks more rural than urban. Its western boundary is the Susitna River. The area encompasses close to 700 square miles.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Willow had 1,658 inhabitants. About 3.1% of the recorded inhabitants were Alaska Native, about 92.4% White, 0.2% Asian, 0.4% other, and 3.9% were two or more races. A total of 6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. At the same time, 1.3% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic.

This community had a slightly unbalanced gender ratio: 53.3% of the population was male and 46.7% female. All residents lived in households and although there are no group quarters, a significant portion of housing units (57.3%) were vacant, almost all of them dedicated to seasonal use. The median age of this community is slightly older than the national: 40.1 years versus 35.3 years. The recent historical evolution of the census shows a huge increase in population in the last 10 years. The population went from 258 in the 1990s to 1,658 in the year 2000. The age structure showed that a large portion of the population, 45%, were between 35 and 60 years old. Approximately 29.8% were under 19 years old.

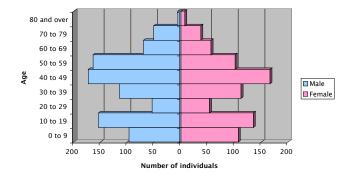
In regards to educational attainment, about 82.% of the population of Wasilla age 25 and over had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling at the time of the 2000 census, 17.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and approximately 18% never completed the 12th grade.

History

Along with most communities in the area, Willow was founded as a result of the late 19th century gold rush in Alaska. Before then, the area had been

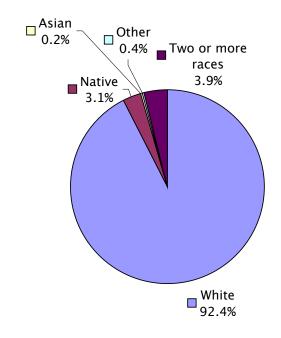
2000 Population Structure Willow

Data source: US Census



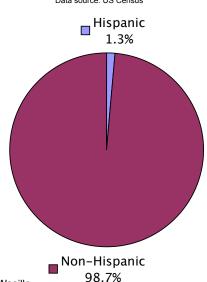
2000 Racial Structure Willow

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Willow

Data source: US Census



occupied by Tanaina Athabascan groups living a seminomadic lifestyle and practicing hunting and gathering activities.

Willow was part of a network of trails (Double Ender Sled Trail and Talkeetna Trail) connecting mining fields, logging cabins, and fishing grounds. The construction of the Alaska Railroad spurred the growth of the city: surveyors, construction crews, homesteaders, and other settlers stayed and eventually settled in Willow. In 1920, a Railroad station house was constructed.

By 1954, Willow Creek was Alaska's largest gold mining district, with total production approaching 18 million dollars. In the early 1970s, the George Parks Highway, built on top of the old Talkeetna Trail, fueled the growth of the city by connecting Anchorage in the south with Fairbanks in the north, and passing by the entrance to Denali National Park. Commuting and tourism services become an important part of the city culture and economy. Nancy Lake is a nearby popular recreation site. Several residents participate in the Iditarod Sled Dog Race. In 1976, Alaskans selected Willow as the new State capital site; however, funding to enable the capital move was defeated in the November 1982 election.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Willow is a complex community that has undergone a wide transformation from its historical agricultural character to its current reliance on tourism. At the same time, its relative proximity to the most urbanized area of the state allows some of its residents to commute to Palmer, Wasilla, or even Anchorage.

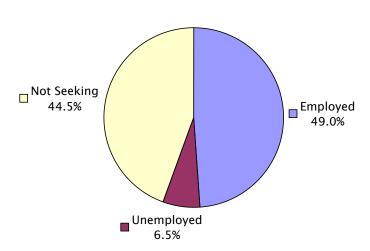
An important measure of this emphasis on the tourism industry is the existence of almost 1,500 empty housing units available for seasonal use, as well as a myriad of small businesses offering tourism services including lodging, guide and charter services, transportation, and leisure in general.

The emphasis on tourism did not entirely displace "traditional" activities that are still practiced in the area. These include wood processing (with two sawmills and one prefabricated wood building manufacturer), farming, and commercial fishing (18 local residents hold commercial permits).

The employment structure of the community

2000 Employment Structure Willow

Data source: US Census



shows that 49% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 census. About 6.5% of the total potential labor force was unemployed and 44.5% of the adult workforce was not searching for employment.

The median per capita income was \$22,323 and the median household income was \$38,906. In Willow, 22.1% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Willow is an unincorporated city and therefore it lacks its own local governing institution. In 1960, residents created the Willow Area Community Organization (WACO), located in the Mat-Su Borough. The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are in Anchorage.

Facilities

Willow is a community with many different transportation opportunities. Its location near the George Parks Highway gives its inhabitants access to the statewide highway system and the transportation facilities of Wasilla, Palmer, and Anchorage. In addition, the area has two public airstrips available: one State-owned 4,400 foot gravel airstrip at Mile 69.7 Parks Highway and another at Deshka Landing, owned by the Department of Natural Resources. Finally, there are five additional private strips, and a seaplane base at Kashwitna Lake.

Most households in Willow use individual water wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed. The school operates its own water system. The community uses the Wasilla landfill for its waste. Power is provided by the Matanuska Electric Association.

The town has two schools with 180 students and 16 teachers. Junior high and high school students are bused south to Houston for school. Health care is provided by the Willow ambulance service and the Valley Hospital in Palmer. Willow does not have a local police force.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Willow is an inland community at the gates of the Denali route, there is still a significant portion of the population with an intense involvement in commercial fishing.

First, this section will provide a general characterization of the permits held by its inhabitants. According to official records in 2000, Willow had 18 commercial permit holders, with 43 all-fisheries combined permits (31 permits fished). Seventeen individuals were registered as crewmen and there were six federal fisheries vessel owners, plus six owners of salmon vessels. Willow's fleet was involved in most of the Alaskan fisheries: sablefish, halibut, herring, other groundfish, and Salmon. Below is a breakdown of the fleet by vessel, type of gear, location, and, if available, landings per fished species.

Groundfish: The groundfish fishery issued 14 permits (9 fished). The community had seven statewide permits to catch lingcod: two for mechanical jig (one fished), and five for longliners under 60 feet (four fished). It had six permits to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish: one fished permit for longline vessels over 60 feet, and five permits for mechanical jig (three fished), all of them with statewide range. Finally, there was a non-fished permit to catch demersal shelf rockfish in the southeast with a longliner under 60 feet.

Salmon: The salmon fleet encompassed the larger part of Willow's effort on commercial fisheries. It accounted for 15 permits (14 fished). The reports account for five permits for drift gillnet: one for Cook Inlet, one for Bristol Bay, and three for the Alaskan Peninsula. The remaining ten permits were for set gillnet gear: seven for Cook Inlet, one for Bristol Bay, and two for the Lower Yukon River. Only one of the permits for the Alaska Peninsula was not fished in the

year 2000.

Herring: Herring included three permits (two fished): one permit to catch herring roe with gillnet in Bristol Bay, one for Secret Cove, and a non-fished permit for Norton Sound.

Halibut: There were six issued permits for halibut fisheries (four fished): three permits for longline vessels over 60 feet (two fished), and three for longliners under 60 feet (two fished). All of them had statewide range.

Sablefish: There were only five permits in Willow for sablefish (two fished). They had statewide range and were for longline vessels under 60 feet.

There is no port in Willow, and therefore no registered landings.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 Willow issued 2,982 sport fishing licenses: 1,405 of them were bought by Alaska residents. The area is visited by numerous outsiders that get their permits here or elsewhere.

It is important to mention the dual nature of recreational fishing in urban settings. On the one hand, this sector works on the commercialization of an individual productive activity turning in it into a sport for visitors and locals. On the other hand, it involves the individual who uses a sport fishing license for catching fish for personal and household use. In this way, this second side of sport fishing plays the role that in rural settings is played by subsistence fishing.

In 2002 the village had five licenses for businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity: four were focused on freshwater fisheries and the third worked in saltwater fisheries.

Subsistence Fishing

We have no systematic data on subsistence productive activities practiced by the residents of Willow. The community, although physically in a rural setting, is part of the Mat-Su Borough and is officially considered urban territory. As a consequence, inhabitants are not entitled to implement subsistence practices in federal land.

With all probability, though, Willow's inhabitants are engaged at some level in subsistence harvesting. One piece of evidence of that continual connection of the community with subsistence economy is the existence of five salmon subsistence harvesting permits issued by the state. In 1999 they accounted for almost

1,000 fish caught, approximately 700 of which were sockeye salmon. The social range covered by these permits is larger than it might seem. Although permits are issued to individuals, they represent household and family economies.

Although five permits is a very small number for a community of 1,600 inhabitants, it is worth mentioning that subsistence fishing, in urban settings, often is disguised as recreational fishing.

4.2.2 Kodiak Island

Communities

Akhiok Larsen Bay
Alitak Bay Old Harbor
Karluk Ouzinkie
Kodiak Port Lions

Geographic Location

Kodiak Island is the second largest island in the United States encompassing approximately 3,500 square miles and spanning 100 miles in length. It is located across the Shelikof Strait from the Katmai Coast on the Alaska Peninsula, and is on the western edge of the Gulf of Alaska. The family of islands that make up the Kodiak Island Borough include Kodiak Island, Afognak Island, Sitkalidak Island, the Trinity Islands, Raspberry Island, Shuyak Island, and Marmot Island, along with many additional small islands. The total area of the borough is 6,559.8 square miles of land and 5,463.8 square miles of water. It is located at approximately 57.78333 °North Lat. and 152.4 °West Long. Kodiak Island is about 252 air miles south of Anchorage (a 55 minute flight).

Weather

Kodiak is protected from the extreme temperatures experienced on the mainland because of the strong marine influence in the area, with the Japanese current warming the island. Temperatures in the area usually range from 32 °F at the lowest to 62 °F at the highest. There is frequent cloud cover on Kodiak Island as well as fog, with moderate rain, and rarely freezing temperatures. Harsh storms during the months of December through February are common with winds sometimes reaching 90 miles-per-hour. The weather can fluctuate substantially during the day, from windy to calm to rainy in quick succession. Alternatively, rain can fall for up to 50 consecutive days (Rennick 2002, p.9). On the windward side of the island, the yearly precipitation is 60 inches; approximately 40 inches on the leeward side. Intense winds and rain often cause airport closures or delays.

General Characterization

The area of Kodiak Island is very fisheriesdependant, with one of the largest fishing ports in the United States situated in the city of Kodiak. All outer island communities are dependent on commercial, sport, or subsistence fishing, or a combination of the three. Current and past commercial fishing operations brought a wide variety of people to the area where remnants of Russian occupation are evident. In 2000, about 60% of the population of the Borough was White, 17.6% Alaska Native, and 16% Asian. Of the 13,913 residents of the Kodiak Borough, as reported by the 2000 census, 46% lived in the city of Kodiak. About another 1,000 lived in the surrounding areas and 1,840 people lived on the U.S. Coast Guard Base, Kodiak Station. The rest of the population represents the unincorporated population of the island living in the bush, which, for the most part, is only accessible by boat or floatplane.

Institutional Framework

Kodiak Island Borough was incorporated in 1963. It includes Kodiak Island, the surrounding islands, and part of the Alaska Peninsula. The communities included in the Borough are Akhiok, Aleneva, Chiniak, Karluk, Kodiak, Kodiak Station, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, Uganik, and Womens Bay. Kodiak Island Borough School District is comprised of a total of 15 schools consisting of 2,742 students and 191 teachers.

The Native regional corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc. whose 10-year plan focuses on more diversified investments in four areas: "operating companies with high potential for growth and return, sound real estate opportunities, a balanced securities portfolio and venture capital" in order to provide dividends to its shareholders (Koniag Inc. 2003). The corporation's original share of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) settlement was "\$23 million, 800 acres of land and the 'subsurface estate' of lands allocated to the village corporations within the region" (Koniag Inc. 2003). The Koniag Education Foundation, part of Koniag, Inc., provides scholarships and grants to Koniag shareholders

and their descendants for college, graduate school, vocational training, or career development courses (Koniag Inc. 2003).

The non-profit corporation for the area is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA) which provides a variety of services such as health services, education, employment and training, youth prevention, and tribal operations. According to their website, KANA serves about 3,500 Alaska Native/American Indians annually in their medical clinic. KANA received a grant from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and was able to open the Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository in 1995, a "state-of-the-art repository and regional research facility" (Kodiak Area Native Association 2003).

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

Kodiak has a very diverse commercial fishing sector with both large and small vessels working with almost all species and gear types represented in the Alaskan fishing industries. There were quite a few processors on the island, 11 processors are located in the City of Kodiak which processed federal species in the year 2000 and a few additional processors are located in the city as well. One processor, Wards Cove Packing, located at Alitak Bay near Akhiok, recently shut down the operations of its salmon processing plants, along with other Wards Cove facilities across the state. The plant was recently purchased by Ocean Beauty Seafoods and is still in operation in Alitak Bay (James 2003). The employees of the processors on Kodiak Island are for the most part residents of the communities on the island, with the exception of the former Wards Cove Packing facility. Many of the facilities are in operation year round and this may explain the high amount of resident workers.

Sport fishing is a big attraction for visitors to Kodiak Island, also known as the 'Emerald Isle.' Many sport fishing activities are available in the city of Kodiak, and a variety of sport fishing services are available in other communities around the island. The main species of interest to sport fishers on Kodiak Island are salmon and halibut, but trout and Dolly Varden are fished as well.

Subsistence fishing is very important to residents of Kodiak Island. The use of all subsistence resources ranges from 96.2% of all households in Larsen Bay at the lowest and 100% for Akhiok, Karluk, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions at the highest. The per capita use of subsistence resources for the most representative year in the city of Kodiak was about 151.05 lbs per year; the communities of Akhiok, Karluk, Ouzinkie, Old Harbor, Port Lions, and Larsen Bay ranged from 263.95 lbs per capita to 370.48 lbs. The subsistence harvesting of salmon plays a major role, making up a large percentage of the per capita harvest for each community.

Regional Challenges

The regional challenges for the Kodiak Island area have included problems brought on by the salmon market and low salmon prices. Recently the island communities of Akhiok, Kodiak, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, and the Kodiak Island Borough were each allotted federal salmon disaster funds for a total of \$688,867.73. The bulk of the money was awarded to the City of Kodiak and the Borough.

Steller sea lion regulations have also impacted the area as witnessed by the recent amounts allotted to both the City of Kodiak and the Borough by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Federal Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program.

Akhiok (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Akhiok is situated on Alitak Bay on the southern end of Kodiak Island. It is in the Kodiak Recording District and part of the Kodiak Island Borough. The area of Akhiok includes 7.9 square miles of land and 2.5 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

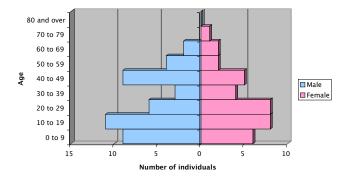
Akhiok had a total of 80 inhabitants according to the 2000U.S. Census. Of those, 55% were male and 45% were female. The population, when one was recorded, has remained relatively stable from 1880 to 2000. No population was recorded for 1890, 1900, 1930, and 1940. Since 1970 the population has decreased from the 115 persons recorded in 1970 to the 80 recorded in 2000. According to the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development the certified population of Akhiok in 2002 was 48. In 2000, about 2.5% of the population identified as White, 86.3% American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.8% Filipino, and 7.5% two or more races. Approximately 93.8% of the population consisted of all or part Alaska Natives. About 1.3% of residents were Hispanic. The median age for the community was 24 years of age, which is significantly low compared to the national median of 35.3 years. In 2000 there were a total of 34 housing units in Akhiok; nine were vacant, two were vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters. Of the population age 25 years and over, about 73.7% had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling. About 7.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher by 2000.

History

The history of Akhiok is intimately tied to the history of the city of Kodiak described in detail in the Kodiak profile. The village was originally located at Humpy Cove and was known as Kashukugniut, which was occupied in the early 19th century by Russians and was initially a sea otter hunting settlement. In 1880 the community was reported with the name Akhiok by the U.S. Census. The community was relocated in 1881 to its current site at Alitak Bay. Around 1900 a Russian Orthodox Church, Protection of the Theotokos Chapel, was built. In 1933 a post office was established in Akhiok. After the 1964 Good Friday

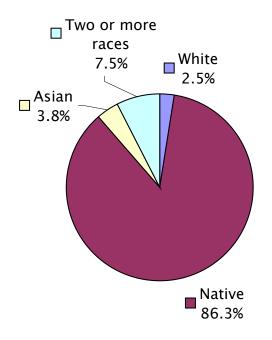
2000 Population Structure Akhiok

Data source: US Census



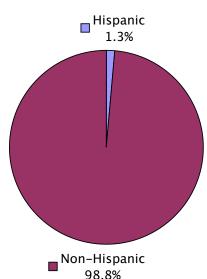
2000 Racial Structure Akhiok

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Akhiok

Data source: US Census



Earthquake and subsequent tsunami, residents of the nearby community of Kaguyak relocated to Akhiok. In 1972 the city became incorporated.

Infrastructure

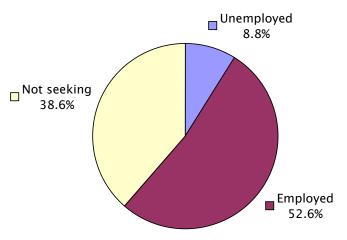
Current Economy

The economy of Akhiok depends on public sector employment, seasonal work, commercial fishing, and subsistence harvesting. The cash flow is provided by both public sector employment (60% of residents of Akhiok who were employed in 2000 were classified as government workers) and by seasonal work. A total of six commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Akhiok and Alitak, and 12 residents of Akhiok were licensed crew members. Nearly all the residents of the community are dependent on subsistence hunting and fishing. Each Akhiok shareholder has received \$200,000 since January 2003 from the sale of a \$36 million dollar trust fund provided by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement. The community is currently interested in the development of a fish smokery and a cold storage facility. Of those in the community age 16 and over, 52.6% were employed, 8.8% were not employed, and 38.6% were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking employment) in 2000. The median per capita income was \$8,472 and the median household income was \$33,438. About 9.9% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Akhiok is a second-class city incorporated in 1974. It has a manager form of government including a mayor, seven-person city council, four-person advisory school board, and two municipal employees (a health aide and a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO)). Akhiok is included in the Kodiak Island Borough. The city implements no taxes; however, the Borough implements a 9.25 mills (0.925%) property tax, 5% accommodations tax, and a 0.925% severance tax. The Native regional corporation in which Akhiok is included is Koniag Inc., and the non-profit is Kodiak Area Native Association. The Native village corporation is named Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. is the merged corporations of the communities of Akhiok and Kaguyak. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Recognized Traditional Council for the village is the Native Village of Akhiok. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish

2000 Employment Structure Akhiok Data source: US Census



& Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located within the City of Kodiak.

Facilities

Akhiok is accessible by both air and water. The 3,320 foot gravel runway is owned by the state. There is a seaplane base, owned by Columbia Ward Fisheries, located at Moser Bay. Regular flights are available for around \$263 from Anchorage to Kodiak, according to Expedia and Travelocity websites (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Then there is the additional cost to fly into Akhiok from Kodiak by charter plane. Regular and charter flights are available from the City of Kodiak. The current dock structure in the community is temporary. A breakwater and boat launch is available, while barge services are sporadic. Accommodations in Akhiok are available at the Community Building. Police services are provided by a State VPSO. Health care is available from the Akhiok Health Clinic, which is owned by the city and operated by both the City and KANA. Alternate health care is available by the Akhiok Village Response Team. There is one K-12 school that had a total of 16 students and two teachers in 2000. The electric utility is the City of Akhiok operated with diesel power. The City is also the water system operator, the sewer system operator, refuse collector, and landfill operator. All the homes in the community are serviced by piped water and sewer systems; however, residents are boiling their drinking water as a new water source is needed. The water presently comes from a dam and reservoir on a stream.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

There were a total of 6 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Akhiok and Alitak in 2000, and 12 residents of Akhiok were licensed crew members. There were no vessel owners residing in Akhiok in 2000. One commercial fishing permit was issued to a resident for other groundfish, specifically for miscellaneous salt water finfish using a mechanical jig statewide (not fished). Five permits were issued for the commercial fishing of salmon, specifically using set gillnets around Kodiak (six fished). There were no landings in Akhiok because no processor was present in the community; however, a processor was present at nearby Alitak Bay.

The City of Akhiok was recently allotted \$531 in federal salmon disaster funds and the Kodiak Island Borough was allotted \$362,963, which will most likely be applied to projects within the borough. The salmon disaster funds have been awarded because of the recent drop in salmon prices because of competition with foreign farmed salmon. The Kodiak Island Borough was also recently granted \$69,687 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There is no evidence of sport fishing in Akhiok, although Kodiak is famous for its sport fishing, so it is possible that visitors do travel to the Akhiok area. There were no sport fishing businesses reported by the ADF&G in 2002, and no sport fishing licenses were sold in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence 100% of all households in Akhiok used some type of subsistence resource. Salmon was by 100% of households, 87.5% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, eel, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, skates, sole, wolf fish, char, grayling, and trout), 70.8% used marine mammals, and 100% of all households used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 321.69 lbs in the community in 1992. The breakdown of that harvest was 62.02% salmon, 7.57% non-salmon fish, 6.03% marine mammals, 13.10% marine invertebrates, 1.08% birds and eggs, 8.74% land mammals, and 1.46% vegetation. According to the ADF&G, five household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Akhiok in 1999 for an estimated harvest of 300 total salmon, the majority of which was sockeye salmon. Residents of Akhiok do have the right to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Akhiok and Alitak

Alitak Bay (return to communities)

A full profile was not completed for Alitak Bay because sufficient information could not be obtained. Alitak Bay was selected for profiling because it was the site of a processor that had fish landings in 2000 (see selection criteria in methods section). However, since it is not treated as a community by the U.S. Census, the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, nor other data sources, it was not possible to gather the same sorts of information on Alitak Bay that is contained in the other profiles.

Evidence of ancient occupation is contained in petroglyphs at the entrance to the bay. The area is the site of a mixed gear, mixed stock salmon run managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The processor in Alitak Bay is currently owned by Ocean Beauty Seafoods, which processes herring roe, halibut, Pacific cod, and shortspine thornyhead or "idiot" fish, as well as sockeye, pink, coho, and chum salmon. A cannery has been operating in the area called Lazy Bay since at least the 1950s. There are no roads or runways in Alitak Bay, but there is a seaplane base and access by boat. The nearest community is Akhiok. The nearest community hub is Kodiak.

Fisheries information for Alitak Bay is included in the Akhiok profile.

Karluk (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Karluk is situated on the Karluk River on the west side of Kodiak Island. The community is 88 air miles southwest of Kodiak and 301 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is in the Kodiak Recording District and the Kodiak Island Borough. Karluk includes 57.7 square miles of land and 2.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census there were 27 residents of Karluk. The population has fluctuated extremely since 1890 when there were a reported 1,123 inhabitants. Since approximately 1930 the population has steadily decreased. Males made up 55.6% of the population in 2000, and females made up 44.4%. About 96.3% of the residents were American Indian or Alaska Native and 3.7% (one resident) was Asian. No one in the community was Hispanic. The median age in Karluk in 2000 was 30.3 years. There were a total of 24 housing units in the community; however, 15 were vacant, 6 due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters. Of the population age 25 years and over, 77.8% had graduated from high school and gone on to higher schooling. About 27.8% had attended some college, but had not obtained a degree.

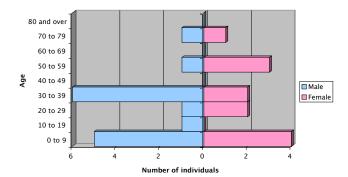
History

The history of Karluk is intimately tied to the history of the City of Kodiak described in detail in the Kodiak profile. For more than 7,000 years it is believed that the area around the mouth of the Karluk River has been occupied by Alutiiq native peoples. There are 36 registered archaeological sites existent in the area. In 1786, Russian hunters established a trading post; however, at that time the settlement was situated in the area of Karluk Lagoon, on both sides of the Karluk River.

Numerous canneries, salteries, and tanneries were established in the area from 1790 to 1850, and by 1800 Karluk had a reputation for having the greatest salmon stream in the world as well as the largest cannery. In 1892 the post office was established. The Alaska Packers Association constructed canneries in the area in the early 1900s, but because of over-fishing the

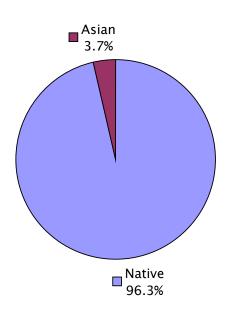
2000 Population Structure Karluk

Data source: US Census



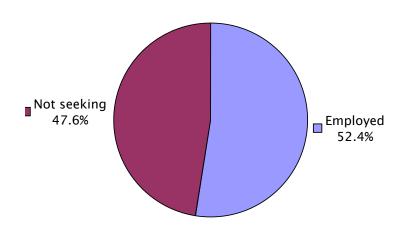
2000 Racial Structure Karluk

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Karluk

Data source: US Census



canneries were forced to close in the late 1930s.

The village council decided to relocate the community in January of 1978 to its present site after a severe storm including "gale-force winds and high seas" (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994). The new site was situated upstream from the old site, on the south side of the lagoon. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) constructed 23 houses at the new site.

In recent years, due to low enrollment, the school in Karluk was closed, including the 1999/2000 and 2002/2003 school years. There are a few high school students who attend Mount Edgecumbe School in Sitka.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Karluk is based on fish processing. Kodiak Salmon Packers, Inc. is coowned by the Karluk, Larsen Bay, and Old Harbor village corporations. Residents of the community use subsistence resources. Of the population aged 16 years and over, 52.4% were employed and 47.6% were not in the labor force in 2000. Of those who were employed about 81.8% were classified as government workers. The high percentage of the population not in the labor force could possibly reflect those involved in seasonal fish processing who were not in the labor force at the time of the Census. The median per capita income in Karluk was \$13,736 in 2000, whereas the median household income was \$19,167. No one in the population was below the poverty level at the time of the 2000 census.

Governance

Karluk is unincorporated and therefore no city or borough officials are present in the community. Karluk is included in the Kodiak Island Borough. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Recognized IRA Council/Village Council for the village is the Native Village of Karluk, which operates many of the services usually run by the city, such as the wash system, sewer system, and health clinic. The regional Native corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc., and the non-profit is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). Karluk does not have an individual village corporation. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) land was appropriated to Koniag, Inc. The closest National Marine Fisheries

Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located within the city of Kodiak.

Facilities

Karluk is reachable by both the air and water. A 2,000 foot State-owned gravel airstrip is located in the community and a seaplane base is located at Karluk Lake. There are regular and charter flights which travel to the community from the City of Kodiak. Regular flights are available for around \$263 from Anchorage to Kodiak, according to Expedia and Travelocity websites (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Then there is the additional cost to fly into Karluk from Kodiak by charter plane. Twice a month there is barge service from Kodiak and the goods are lightered by skiff to shore. There is currently no dock; however, funds have been requested for the construction of a dock. Accommodations for visitors are available in the Karluk Lodge. The local school has not been open in recent years because of low enrollment. Karluk is part of the Kodiak Island Borough School District and students possibly attend another nearby school. Some high school students attend Mount Edgecumbe School in Sitka. Health care is available at the Karluk Health Clinic, which is owned and operated by the Village Council. In 1994 the clinic was renovated, but recently funds have been given to construct a new clinic. There are no police services in Karluk. The electric utility for the area is the Alutiiq Power Company, which is operated by the Village Council with diesel as the main power source. Refuse collection is up to the individuals and the landfill is operated by the Village Council; however, the landfill is on a temporary unpermitted site. All the houses which are occupied in Karluk are equipped with full plumbing. The Village Council operates the water system and sewer system as well.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

No residents of Karluk held commercial fishing permits in 2000, but six residents were licensed crew members (22.22% of the population). There were no vessel owner residents of Karluk that were involved in either the federal fisheries or in the salmon fishery in 2000. No vessels delivered landings to the community

because there was no processor located in Karluk.

The Kodiak Island Borough was recently allotted \$362,963 in federal salmon disaster funds which will most likely be applied to projects within the borough. The salmon disaster funds have been awarded because of the recent drop in salmon prices attributed to competition with foreign farmed salmon. The Kodiak Island Borough was also recently granted \$69,687 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the United States government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing seems to be quite prevalent in Karluk for a community which has a comparatively small population. In 2000 there was a total of 87 sport fishing licenses sold in Karluk and of those 79 were sold to non-residents of Alaka. According to the ADF&G there were a few sport fishing businesses present in the community in 2002; one was listed as

a saltwater guide business, four listed as freshwater guide businesses, one listed as a saltwater fishing charter service, and two lodge/resort listings.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G Division of Subsistence in Karluk in 1991, 100% of all households used some type of subsistence resources. All households used salmon (100%), 100% used non-salmon fish (herring, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, skates, sole, char, and trout), 38.5% used marine mammals, and 84.6% of all households used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 268.71 lbs in the community in 1993. The breakdown of that harvest was 71.53% salmon, 11.17% non-salmon fish, 0.35% marine mammals, 1.61% marine invertebrates, 0.42% birds and eggs, 11.09% land mammals, and 3.82% vegetation. In addition, one household permit was issued for subsistence salmon to a resident of Karluk in 1999 for an estimated harvest of 77 total salmon, of which the majority was sockeve. Residents of Karluk have the right to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Kodiak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

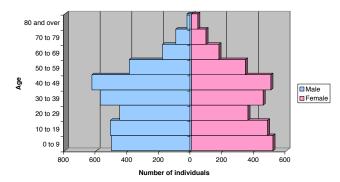
The city of Kodiak is located close to the eastern tip of Kodiak Island. Kodiak Island is located in the Gulf of Alaska and is the largest island in Alaska. Residents refer to Kodiak as 'the Emerald Isle'. The community is 252 air miles south of Anchorage and is located in the Kodiak Recording District. It is made up of 3.5 square miles of land and 1.4 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

There were 6,334 inhabitants of Kodiak as recorded by the 2000 U.S. Census, and of those 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female. A population was first recorded by the Census for Kodiak in 1890, reporting 495 inhabitants at that time. Until 1930 the population remained relatively stable, doubling in 1940 to 864 inhabitants, then continuing to grow substantially. In 2000 it decreased slightly from the 6,365 people reported in 1990 to 6,334. There is a large seasonal population in the community which was most likely not recorded by the Census. Of the total population reported in 2000, individuals identified as 46.4% White, 0.7% Black, 10.5% American Indian and Alaska Native, 31.7% Asian (29.2% of those reported as Asian were Filipino), 0.9% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 4.4% other, and 5.4% two or more races. A total of 13.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 8.5% of the population was Hispanic. The median age of Kodiak was 33.5 years versus the national median of 35.3 years. About 70.9% of the population of Kodiak was 18 years of age or older. There were a total of 2,255 housing units in the city in 2000 - 259 were vacant and 32 of those were vacant due to seasonal use. Out of the total population of 6,334, there were 6,188 people living in households and 146 people living in group quarters. Of the population 25 years of age and over in Kodiak, 78.6% had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling, 17.2% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 5.4% had a graduate or professional degree at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census.

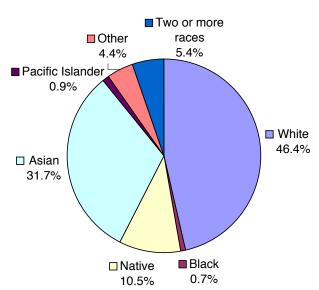
2000 Population Structure Kodiak

Data source: US Census



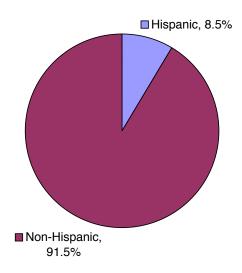
2000 Racial Structure Kodiak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Kodiak

Data source: US Census



History

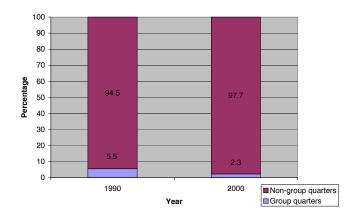
Kodiak Island has been populated approximately 8,000 years. According to some archaeologists "the ancestors of the present-day Native Alaskan residents of the Alutiig culture area have continuously inhabited the area for at least 7,000 years" (Mason 1995). Alutiig is the more recent term used for the culture and the language of the "group of Alaska Native people indigenous to the Kodiak Island Archipelago, the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, Prince William Sound, and the lower tip of the Kenai Peninsula" (Mason 1995). By about A.D. 1200 the island may have had a population of about 14,000 Alutiiq inhabitants which is similar to the total number of inhabitants today on Kodiak (Rennick 2002, p. 24).

At the time of Russian contact, those living on Kodiak Island were the Koniags (the Alutiiq of Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula) of which there were 10,000 or more (Korsmo 1994). The first contact was in 1763 by Stephen Glotov. A Russian settlement was established at Three Saints Bay by Gregorii Shelikof in 1784 where the Native population was forced to hunt sea otter. Prior to this hundreds of Alutiiq Natives were killed attempting to hide from Shelikof's party, but the Alutiigs were dominated by the Russians using muskets and cannons (Mason 1995). Shelikof was recalled back to Russia and in 1792 Alexander Baranov, a fur trapper, established a trading post at St. Paul Harbor, which is the site of the city of Kodiak today. Kodiak became the capital of the Russian colony and at that time was called "Kikhtak" and later "Kadiak," the Inuit word for island. Russian Orthodox clergymen arrived as missionaries around 1794. There were more than 6,500 Koniags in the area at that time, but by the end of Russian control of the island in 1867 the population had decreased to around 2,000 because of "hardship, accidents, and starvation, along with diseases introduced by the Russians" (Mason 1995).

Alaska became a U.S. Territory in 1867. Sea otter harvesting was still the major commercial enterprise of the area, although this quickly led to the near extinction of the animals. In 1882 a fish cannery opened at the Karluk spit which began the development of commercial fishing in the Kodiak area. Many canneries opened by the 1890's, mainly for harvested salmon. Kodiak was incorporated in 1940. During WWII, Kodiak was a key operations area throughout the Aleutian Campaign. Both the Navy and Army built

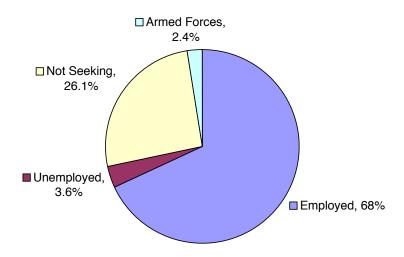
% Group Quarters Kodiak

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Kodiak

Data source: US Census



bases on the island, causing the population of Kodiak to sky-rocket to more than 25,000 during the war. After the war, the Navy base became a Coast Guard base and is now is the largest such base in the world.

The 1960's brought growth to Kodiak in terms of fish processing and commercial fishing, but in 1964 on Good Friday a 9.2 magnitude earthquake hit the islands and caused a chain of tsunamis. One of the waves reached 35 feet above mean low tide damaging Kodiak's central business district and waterfront, destroying the villages of Kaguyak, Old Harbor (other than the church), and Afognak (so severely damaged that residents were permanently relocated to the new community of Port Lions). In Kodiak, \$30 million in damage was caused by the tsunami: 158 homes were destroyed, and the fishing fleet, processing plant, and canneries were all destroyed. By 1968 the city had been rebuilt to become the largest fishing port in terms

of dollar value in the U.S. With the passing of the Magnuson Act in 1976, foreign fleet competition was reduced and the city was able to develop a groundfish processing industry.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Kodiak's economy is based on fishing, seafood processing, retail, and government employment. A total of 1,569 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Kodiak in the year 2000 and many fish processors operate in Kodiak including but not limited to: Cook Inlet Processors, North Pacific, Ocean Beauty, Trident, and International Seafoods. A total of 1,263 residents of Kodiak were licensed crew members in 2000. In addition to fishing and processing, the City and the hospital are also top employers of those in the community. A \$38 million low-Earth orbit launch facility, the Kodiak Launch Complex, is located near Chiniak and the largest U.S. Coast Guard station is located south of the city. Subsistence is also important to residents of the community.

Of the population age 16 and over in Kodiak in 2000; 68.0% were employed, 3.6% were unemployed, 2.4% were in the armed forces, and 26.1% were not in the labor force. The median household income in the year 2000 was \$60,484 with the per capita income having been \$21,522. About 7.4% of those in Kodiak were below the poverty level in 2000.

Governance

Kodiak is a Home Rule city which was incorporated in 1940 and has a Manager form of government that includes a mayor, a six person city council, and a variety of municipal employees. There is a 6% sales tax for a maximum of \$30 per transaction, a property tax of 2 mills (0.2%) by the City and 9.25 mills (0.925%) by the Borough, and a 5% accommodations tax imposed by the City and the Borough. Kodiak is part of the Kodiak Island Borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc., and the nonprofit half of Koniag, Inc. is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). The Native urban corporation for the area is called the Natives of Kodiak, Inc. and is one of four Native urban corporations established in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The Native village corporations in Kodiak are Shuyak, Inc., Bells Flats Natives, Inc., and Litnik, Inc. The

Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council for the village which was federally recognized in 2001. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located within the city of Kodiak. The new NOAA research vessel, the Oscar Dyson, is to be home-ported in Kodiak.

Facilities

Kodiak City is reachable by both air and sea and also by 140 miles of state paved and unpaved roads from the other cities on the east side of the island. The Kodiak Airport has a 7,500 foot paved runway which is owned by the State. The Municipal Airport has a 2,475 foot paved runway as well. According to Travelocity and Expedia the approximate cost to fly to Anchorage roundtrip from Kodiak is \$263 (price given for date as close to September 1st 2003 as possible). There are three airlines serving Kodiak with several daily flights, and there are quite a few air taxi services which fly to other communities on the island. There are also seaplane bases at Trident Basin and Lilly Lake which are both city-owned. Ferry service is operated by the Alaska Marine Highway System both to and from Seward and Homer (12 hour travel time). There are two boat harbors in Kodiak with 600 boat slips and three commercial piers, but boat launch ramps and vessel haulouts are available as well. A \$20 million breakwater on Near Island which was recently completed provides another 60 acres of mooring space. The float system at St. Paul Harbor has had funds provided to replace the aging system.

Accommodations in Kodiak are available at the R&R Lodge, Russian Heritage Inn, The Shelikof Lodge, The Kodiak Inn, Wintel's B&B, Inlet Guest Rooms, Kodiak Buskin River Inn, VFW RV Park, and the Afognak Wilderness Lodge. Health care is available at Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, Alutiiq Health Clinic, and the Coast Guard Integrated Support Center/Rockmore-King Medical Clinic. There is a City Police Department as well as a State Troopers Post in Kodiak. The electric utility in the community is the Kodiak Electric Association operated by REA Co-op with the main power source being hydroelectric. The City operates the water and sewer systems, although the Borough collects refuse and operates the landfill. There were six schools in Kodiak in 2000 with a total of 2.252 students and 137 teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Kodiak is the state's largest fishing port where many diverse species of fish are harvested and delivered by almost every possible gear group. There were 1,569 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Kodiak in 2000, and a reported 1,263 licensed crew members residing in the community. There were 256 vessel owners who were residents of the city of Kodiak participating in the federal commercial fisheries. An estimated 187 participated in the commercial salmon fishery. Of the total 1,569 permits issued, 948 were fished in 2000. There were 119 crab permits issued to residents, 285 for halibut, 152 for herring, 540 for other groundfish, 67 for other shellfish, 58 for sablefish, and 348 were issued for salmon.

Crab: There were 119 crab permits issued to residents of Kodiak (82 fished): 23 were issued for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet westward (6 fished), one for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet on the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), one for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none fished), 8 for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet westward (5 fished), 2 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet in Bristol Bay (one fished), 2 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet by Kodiak (one fished), 5 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (none fished), 38 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (33 fished), 38 for Tanner crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (35 fished), and one permit was issued for Tanner crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet for the Bering Sea Community Development Quota (CDO) (one fished).

Halibut: Of the 285 halibut permits issued, 236 were fished. One hundred and sixty-two permits were issued for halibut using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (138 fished), 25 using a mechanical jig statewide (15 fished), and 98 using a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide (83 fished).

Herring: Of the 152 herring permits issued in 2000, only 37 were fished. For herring roe: one permit was issued using a purse seine in the southeast (one fished), 11 using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), 9 using a purse seine in Cook Inlet (none fished), 34 using a purse seine in Kodiak (9

fished), 2 using a purse seine in the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), 22 using a purse seine in Bristol Bay (17 fished), one using a gillnet and purse seine in Kodiak (none fished), 48 using a gillnet in Kodiak (6 fished), one using a gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), 2 using a gillnet in Security Cove (one fished), 5 using a gillnet in Bristol Bay (one fished), and one for herring roe using a gillnet in Norton Sound (none fished). In regards to herring food or bait; two permits were issued for herring food/bait using a purse seine in the southeast (none fished), one using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), five using a purse seine on the Alaska Peninsula (two fished), and two using an otter trawl in Kodiak (none fished).

Groundfish: Out of the 540 other groundfish permits issued to residents of Kodiak in 2000, 280 were fished. One was issued for lingcod using a dinglebar troll statewide (none fished), 12 for lingcod using a mechanical jig statewide (one fished), and two for lingcod using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (none fished). For miscellaneous saltwater finfish, one permit was issued using a purse seine statewide (none fished), 34 using a hand troll statewide (9 fished), 72 using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (43 fished), 40 using an otter trawl statewide (33 fished), 78 using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (48 fished), 207 for a mechanical jig statewide (84 fished), 21 for longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (7 fished), and 70 using pot gear on a vessel 60 feet or over statewide (55 fished). For demersal shelf rockfish, one permit was issued for longline on a vessel under 60 feet in the southeast (none fished) and one using mechanical jig in the southeast (none fished).

Other Shellfish: Of the 67 other shellfish permits issued, 26 were fished. No permits were issued for geoduck clams using diving gear in the southeast, but one permit was fished by a resident of the community. For octopi or squid three permits were issued using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (none fished), 21 using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (10 fished), and 10 using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (3 fished). For shrimp, one permit was issued using an otter trawl westward (none fished), 9 using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet westward (none fished), one using pot gear in

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Chiniak and Kodiak

the southeast (none fished), and 4 using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet westward (one fished). Two permits were issued for sea cucumbers using diving gear in the southeast (one fished) and 10 were issued for sea cucumbers using diving gear statewide excluding the southeast (7 fished). One permit was issued for clams using a shovel to a resident of Kodiak, but was not fished. In regards to sea urchins, no permits were issued using diving gear in the southeast but one was fished, and four were issued using diving gear statewide excluding the southeast (two fished). One permit was issued for scallops dredging statewide (one fished).

Sablefish: Of the 58 total sablefish permits issued, 40 were fished. A total of 33 permits were for longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (21 fished), one was using a mechanical jig statewide (none fished), 23 were using longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (19 fished), and one was issued using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (none fished).

Salmon: Out of the 348 salmon permits issued to residents of Kodiak, 247 were fished. Four permits were issued for salmon using a purse seine in the southeast (3 fished), one using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), 174 using a purse seine in Kodiak (105 fished), 9 using a purse seine in Chignik (11 fished), one using a purse seine in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands (none fished), 16 using a beach seine in Kodiak (2 fished), 4 using a drift gillnet in Prince William Sound (4 fished), 7 using a drift gillnet in Cook Inlet (6 fished), 4 using a drift gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula (4 fished), 29 using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (25 fished), 87 using a set gillnet in Kodiak (76 fished), 9 using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay (10 fished), 3 using a hand troll statewide (none fished), and no permits were issued using a set gillnet in the Kuskokwim, but one was fished by a resident of the community.

With regard to landings, 455 vessels participated in other groundfish fisheries and delivered landings to Kodiak totaling 102,318.27 tons in groundfish landings in 2000. There were 108 vessels which delivered 1,542.49 tons of sablefish. A total of 298 vessels delivered 4,352.30 tons of halibut, 32 vessels delivered 1,041.98 tons of Bering Sea Aleutian Islands (BSAI) crab, 331 vessels delivered 23,759.03 tons of salmon, and 26 vessels delivered 951.34 tons of herring. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for scallops in Kodiak are unavailable because there were only two vessels that delivered scallops to

the community. The total amount landed in federal species in Kodiak in 2000 was 109,255.03 tons.

Kodiak is a major processing center where all species including BSAI crab, groundfish, halibut, herring, sablefish, salmon, and scallops are processed. There are quite a few processors in the community including 11 that processed federal species in 2000. Some of the processors in Kodiak include Alaska Fresh Processors Inc., Global Seafoods Kodiak LLC, Island Seafoods Inc., Kodiak Salmon Packers Inc., Tt Acquisition Inc., and Western Alaska Fisheries Inc., with the largest processors in Kodiak being Cook Inlet Processors, International Seafoods, Ocean Beauty, North Pacific, and Trident. Production runs year-round at many of the facilities and the workforce population most likely runs in the thousands with a large amount of the work force being residents of the communities of the island. There is a large subculture of Filipino employees in Kodiak because of their work in the canneries.

The City of Kodiak was recently allotted \$321,521 in federal salmon disaster funds and the Kodiak Island Borough was allotted \$362,963.14, which will most likely be applied to projects within the borough. The City of Kodiak was also recently granted \$31,221 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003). The Borough was granted \$69,687 from the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program.

Sport Fishing

Kodiak is famous for sport fishing. The community had a large amount of sport fishing businesses listed in 2002 with a wide variety of services including saltwater guide businesses, freshwater guide businesses, aircraft fly-in services, drop-off services, and full service guide businesses. There were 11,331 sport fishing licenses sold in Kodiak in 2000, of which 5,030 were sold to Alaska residents. There is a variety of sport fishing activities held in the community such as the Kodiak Kid's Pink Salmon Jamboree and the Silver Salmon Derby.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence in the city of Kodiak for the most representative

subsistence year, 1993, 99% of all households in Kodiak used all subsistence resources: 93.3% of households used salmon, 95.2% non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, skates, sole, wolffish, char, grayling, pike, trout, and whitefish), 1.9% marine mammals, and 79.0% of all households used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 151.05 lbs in 1993. The breakdown of that harvest was: 31.61% salmon, 39.70% non-salmon fish, 0% marine mammals, 6.29% marine invertebrates, 0.44% birds and eggs, 15.36% land mammals, and 6.59% vegetation. Also according

to ADF&G there were 1,138 household permits for subsistence salmon issued to residents of Kodiak in the year 1999 for an estimated harvest of 24,956 total salmon. Residents of Kodiak have the right to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Additional Information

There are many fishing related events, ceremonies, and festivals held in the city of Kodiak such as the Blessing of the Fleet, the Kodiak Crab Festival, the Kodiak Salmon Celebration, and a Fisherman's Memorial Service for Those Lost At Sea.

Larsen Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Larsen Bay is located on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island on Larsen Bay. The community is 60 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 283 miles southwest of Anchorage. It makes up 5.4 square miles of land and 2.2 square miles of water and is in the Kodiak Recording District.

Demographic Profile

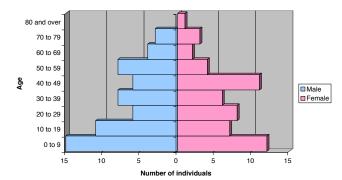
Larsen Bay had a total population of 115 as recorded by the 2000 U.S. Census, with 53% of the inhabitants were male and 47% were female. According to the Census, in 1880 there were no recorded inhabitants of Larsen Bay, and in 1890 there were 20 recorded inhabitants. The population was recorded as zero again for the years 1900 through 1930, but then climbed until 1980 to 168 inhabitants, again declining a bit to the reported population in 2000. In 2000, 20.9% of the population identified as White, 78.3% American Indian and Alaska Native, and 0.9% as two or more races. Ninety-one percent of the population were all or part American Indian and Alaska Native. No one in the community identified as Hispanic. The median age of those in the community was 29.3 years versus the national average of 35.3 years. About 61.7% of the population was 18 years of age and over. There were 70 total housing units in Larsen Bay in 2000, with 30 units vacant, and 28 of those vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the population lived in group quarters when the 2000 Census was conducted. Nearly 80.7% of the population age 25 years and older had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling, and 15.8% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The history of Larsen Bay is intimately tied into the history of the city of Kodiak mentioned in the previous section. The area of Larsen Bay is believed to have been inhabited for at least 2,000 years. Hundreds of artifacts have been uncovered in the community, which attest to the fact that an Aleut or more recently termed Alutiiq community lived in the area for about 2,000 years prior to the first contact with Russian explorers in the mid-1700s when fur traders began to frequent the islands. A tannery was present at Uyak Bay during the early 1800s. Peter Larsen was an Unga

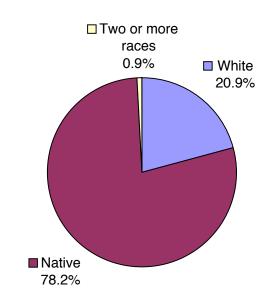
2000 Population Structure Larsen Bay

Data source: US Census

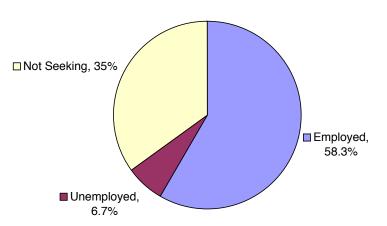


2000 Racial Structure Larsen Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Larsen Bay



Island furrier, hunter, and guide during the late 1800s, and at the time of the 1890 Census the Native village of Uyak, which was situated on the west shore of the bay, was renamed Larsen Bay after the furrier (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994). The community was recorded as having 20 occupants at that time. A cannery was built in the village in 1911 by the Alaska Packers Association. Larsen Bay was incorporated in the year 1974. The city gained national attention in 1991 because the Smithsonian Institution repatriated the remains of 756 Alutiiq people who had been taken 50 years earlier according to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The remains were given a Russian Orthodox reburial and interned in a mass grave. This was the largest repatriation of Native remains carried out by the Smithsonian.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Larsen Bay is largely based on commercial, subsistence, and sport fishing. In 2000 there were a total of 22 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Larsen Bay, and 29 licensed crew members. There are a small number of year-round employment positions in the community. Five lodges are present in the city, providing tour-guide services, and a large number of residents are dependent on subsistence hunting. There was numerous sport fishing guide businesses present in the city. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 58.3% of the population age 16 and over were employed, 6.7% were unemployed, and 35.0% were not in the labor force. Of those working; 37.1% were private wage and salary workers, 60.0% were classified as government workers, and 2.9% were self-employed. The per capita income was \$16,227 with the median household income was \$40,833. About 20.5% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Larsen Bay is a second-class city, incorporated in 1974, and has a manager form of government with a mayor, a seven person city council, advisory school board, and four municipal employees (airport/utilities manager, city clerk/water & sewer, librarian, and

public safety person). The city is part of the Kodiak Island Borough and has a 3% sales tax, a 9.25 mills (0.925%) property tax imposed by the Borough, a 5% accommodations tax from the Borough, and a 0.925% severance tax also imposed by the Borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc., and the non-profit half of the corporation is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). The Native village corporation for the community is Anton Larsen, Inc. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council for the community is the Native Village of Larsen Bay, which is also a tribal government contractor. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located within the city of Kodiak.

Facilities

The community is accessible by both the air and water. There are both regularly scheduled and charter flights available from Kodiak. Regular flights are available for around \$263 from Anchorage to Kodiak, according to Expedia and Travelocity websites (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Then there is the additional cost to fly into Larsen Bay from Kodiak by charter plane. A 2,700 foot gravel airstrip, owned by the State, is present in the community as well as a seaplane base. A breakwater and boat harbor was recently finished in 2002 and docking facilities are available in Larsen Bay. Every six weeks a cargo barge arrives from Seattle. There are several hotels that provide accommodations; the Larsen Bay Lodge, Wick's Adventure Lodge, Panamaroff Lodge, Uyak Bay Lodge, and the Kodiak Lodge. There is one school in the community, the Larsen Bay School, a K-12th grade with 25 students and 2 teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the Larsen Bay Health Clinic which is run by the Village Council, although the clinic is in need of major renovations. Police services are provided by a Village Public Safety Official (VPSO). Electricity is available from the Larsen Bay Utility Company and is owned and operated by the city with the main power source of hydroelectric with a diesel backup. The city also operates the sewage system, the refuse collection and landfill, and the water service. All 40 homes in the community are connected to the piped water system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

There were 22 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Larsen Bay in 2000 and there were 29 licensed crew members from the community. Four vessel owners participated in the federal commercial fisheries and three participated in the commercial salmon fishery. Out of the 22 permits issued, 20 permits were fished in 2000. Eight permits were issued for other groundfish: three for miscellaneous salt water finfish using a longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (three fished), one for miscellaneous slat water finfish using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (one fished), and four were issued for miscellaneous salt water finfish using a mechanical jig statewide (three fished). One permit was issued for octopi/squid using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (one fished). Thirteen permits were issued for salmon (12 fished): 7 were issued for salmon with a set gillnet in Kodiak (7 fished), 2 for salmon using a beach seine in Kodiak (none fished), and 4 were issued to residents of the community and recorded at the end of the year using a purse seine in Kodiak (5 fished).

No vessels delivered landings to Larsen Bay in 2000 because there were no processors in operation in the community. Local landings were likely delivered to the city of Kodiak or to the processor at Alitak Bay. The Kodiak Salmon Packers cannery is located in the community of Larsen Bay and has been in operation again since 2000, but was not open during that particular year due to low salmon prices. The Kodiak Island Borough, of which Larsen Bay is a part, was recently allotted \$362,963 in federal salmon disaster funds which will most likely be used for borough projects and to partially replace revenues which would have been gathered from the fish tax. The Borough was also granted \$69,687 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion

Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

The Kodiak Island Official Visitors Guide reported that Larsen Bay "lodges lure anglers from around the world for some of the best fishing in the archipelago." There were a large number of sport fishing businesses in Larsen Bay with 10 listings for saltwater guide businesses, 10 for freshwater, 3 drop-off services listings, and 6 full service guiding business listings for 2002. There were 75 sport fishing licenses sold in Larsen Bay to Alaska residents in 2000, and a total of 497 licenses were sold to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence in Larsen Bay for 1997 (the most representative subsistence year): 96.2% of all households used all subsistence resources, 96.2% used salmon, 76.9% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, eel, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, skates, sole, wolffish, char, grayling, pike, sturgeon, trout, and whitefish), 23.1% used marine mammals, and 61.5% of all households used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources in Larsen Bay in 1997 was 370.48 lbs. The breakdown of that harvest was: 57.62% salmon, 21.36% non-salmon fish, 0.57% marine mammals, 3.44% marine invertebrates, 0.38% birds and eggs, 14.97% land mammals, and 1.64% vegetation. According to the ADF&G there were a total of 10 household subsistence salmon permits issued to residents of Larsen Bay in 1999 for an estimated total of 556 salmon harvested. Residents of Larsen Bay have the right to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Old Harbor (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Old Harbor is situated off of the Gulf of Alaska on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island. The community is located 70 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 322 miles southwest of Anchorage. It makes up 21.0 square miles of land and 6.2 square miles of water, and is in the Kodiak Recording District.

Demographic Profile

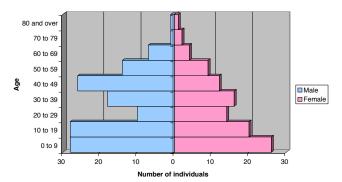
In 2000, Old Harbor had a total population of 237 as recorded by the 2000 U.S. Census. About 56.1% were male and 43.9% were female. It appears that in recent times the population of Old Harbor has been decreasing from 340 inhabitants in 1980 to 229 in 2002, as established by a State Demographer. Residents of a summer fish camp, Kaguyak, also live in the city of Old Harbor. In 2000, 13.1% of the population identified as White, 73.0% American Indian and Alaska Native, and 13.9% as two or more races. No one in the community identified as Hispanic. The median age of the residents of Old Harbor was 27.1 years, considerably younger than the national average of 35.3 years. There were a total of 111 housing units in the community, with 32 of vacant in 2000, and 13 vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters at the time of the census. Approximately 85.1% of the population age 25 and over had graduated from school and gone on to further schooling, 5.3% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 1.8% had a graduate or professional degree in 2000.

History

Old Harbor's history is closely tied to that of the city of Kodiak. The Old Harbor area is believed to have been inhabited for about 2,000 years by Alutiiq peoples. In 1784 a Russian named Gregorii Shelikof visited the area in his flagship the 'Three Saints' and his men founded a settlement at what was termed Three Saints Bay, near the site of what is today Old Harbor. At this settlement the Native population was forced to hunt sea otters. The men were "organized into work groups and forced to hunt at sea in large fleets of bidarkas, while women, old men, and children were made to work on shore" (Mason 1995). Prior to this, hundreds of Alutiiq Natives died jumping off a cliff on Refuge Rock near Sitkalidak Island attempting to escape from Shelikof's

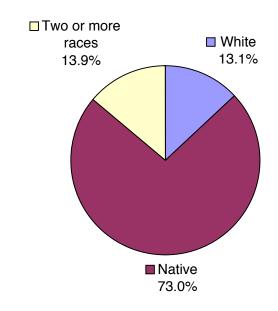
2000 Population Structure Old Harbor

Data source: US Census

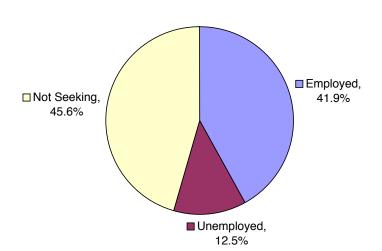


2000 Racial Structure Old Harbor

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Old Harbor



party (Mason 1995). The settlement of Three Saints Bay became the first Russian colony in Alaska, but in 1788 the settlement was destroyed by a tsunami. The community experienced two more earthquakes and relocated to the northeast coast of the island in 1793 to 'Saint Paul's' which is today the city of Kodiak. In 1884 a community was reestablished again at Three Saints Harbor. The town was documented as 'Staruigayan' or 'Old Harbor' when translated from Russian. In 1932 the Old Harbor post office opened. The Good Friday earthquake in 1964 and the tsunami caused by it practically destroyed the whole community of Old Harbor with only the church and two homes remaining in the aftermath. The community was rebuilt and in 1966 the city became incorporated.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial and subsistence fishing, as well as subsistence hunting are all very important to the community of Old Harbor. The city also has numerous sport fishing guide businesses. In 2000, 72 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Old Harbor and 63 residents were licensed crew members. Most community residents are dependent to an extent on subsistence activities including the harvesting of animals such as bear, rabbit, salmon, halibut, seal, and deer. In 2000, of those age 16 and over, approximately 41.9% were employed, 12.5% were unemployed, and 45.6% were not in the labor force. Of those employed, about 43.9% were employed by the government and 14.0% were self-employed. About 42.1% of those working were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. The per capita income in the community in 2000 was \$14,265 with the median household income of \$32,500. About 29.5% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Old Harbor is a second-class city that was incorporated in 1966. The city has a manager form of government which includes a mayor, a seven person city council, a six person advisory school board, and six municipal employees, including a health officer and a Village Public Safety Officer. The city is part of the Kodiak Island Borough and the City has a 3% sales tax. The Borough imposes 9.25 mills (0.925%) property tax as well as a 5% accommodations tax and a

0.925% severance tax. The regional Native corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc., and the non-profit half of the corporation is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). The Native village corporation is the Old Harbor Native Corporation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council is the Village of Old Harbor. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located within the city of Kodiak.

Facilities

The community of Old Harbor is reachable by both air and water. Flight are available from Kodiak to the community on both regularly scheduled and charter flights. Old Harbor has a 2,750 foot state-owned gravel runway as well as a seaplane base. Regular flights are available for around \$263 from Anchorage to Kodiak, according to Expedia and Travelocity websites (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Then there is the additional cost to fly into Old Harbor from Kodiak by charter plane. A harbor is present with docking facilities for 55 boats. Local barge services and barge service from Seattle are available. Accommodations are available at the Bay View Bed and Breakfast, the Ocean View Lodge, and the Kodiak Sportsman Lodge. There is one school in the community, Old Harbor School, a K-12th grade, with 62 students and 7 teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the Old Harbor Health Clinic and is operated by KANA, but owned by the city. Police services are available by the State VPSO. The electric utility is AVEC and is operated by REA Co-op and the city with the main power source being diesel, although as of 2000, 100% of the households heated with kerosene. There is no refuse collection available, and the city operates the landfill and the water and sewer systems.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were 72 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Old Harbor, and 63 licensed crew members living in the community. There were 12 vessel owners who were residents of the community and who participated in the commercial fishing of federal species; 11 vessel owners participated in the

commercial salmon fishery. Of the 72 permits issued to residents in 2000, 39 were fished.

Four permits were issued for halibut to residents of Old Harbor (4 fished): one permit was issued for halibut using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide and three were issued for using a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide. A total of 16 permits were issued for herring (5 fished). Six permits were issued for herring roe using a purse seine in Kodiak (four fished), one for herring roe using a purse seine in the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), three for herring roe using a purse seine in Bristol Bay (none fished), four for herring roe using a gillnet in Kodiak (none fished), one for herring food/ bait using a purse seine in Kodiak (none fished), and one for herring food/bait using a purse seine in the Alaska Peninsula (one fished). There were 21 permits issued in 2000 for other groundfish (12 fished): 7 were issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet statewide (6 fished), 12 for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a mechanical jig statewide (6fished), and one was issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using pot gear on a vessel 60 feet or over statewide (none fished). Six permits were issued for other shellfish (four fished): five were for octopi/squid using pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet statewide (four fished), and one was for shrimp using pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet westward (none fished). Twenty-five were issued for the commercial fishing of salmon to the residents of Old Harbor (14 fished): 22 were issued for salmon using a purse seine in Kodiak (10 fished), one for salmon using a beach seine in Kodiak (none fished), and two which were issued to residents of the community and recorded at the end of the year using a set gillnet in Kodiak (four fished).

No vessels delivered landings to the community in 2000 because there was no processor in the community. Landings were most likely delivered to the community of Kodiak or to the processor at Alitak Bay. Old Harbor was recently allotted \$1,604 in federal salmon disaster funds and the Kodiak Island Borough was allotted

\$362,963 which will most likely be used for borough projects. The Borough was also granted \$69,687 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There were quite a few sport fishing businesses present in the community of Old Harbor with listings in 2002 - seven saltwater guide businesses and five freshwater guide businesses. There were 17 sport fishing licenses sold in Old Harbor in 2000 to Alaska residents, and a total of 101 licenses sold to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, in the community of Old Harbor in 1997 (the most representative subsistence year), 100% of all households in the community used all subsistence resources: 97.7% used salmon, 97.7% used nonsalmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, eel, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, skates, sole, wolffish, char, grayling, pike, sturgeon, trout, and whitefish), 69.8% used marine mammals, and 93.0% of households used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources in Old Harbor in 1997 was 300.36 lbs. The breakdown of that harvest was: 36.79% salmon, 17.17% non-salmon fish, 14.36% marine mammals, 6.39% marine invertebrates, 3.69% birds and eggs, 19.61% land mammals, and 1.99% vegetation. According to the ADF&G there were 18 household salmon subsistence permits issued to residents of Old Harbor in 1999 for an estimated total of 1,119 salmon harvested during the year. Residents of Old Harbor have the right to apply for subsistence halibut certificates.

Ouzinkie (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ouzinkie is located on Spruce Island and is adjacent to Kodiak Island. The community is northwest of the City of Kodiak and is 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It makes up 6.0 square miles of land and 1.7 square miles of water. Ouzinkie is located in the Kodiak Recording District.

Demographic Profile

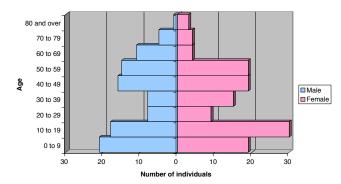
In 2000, Ouzinkie had a total population of 225, with 45.8% male and 54.2% female. Since the 1880 U.S. Census, the population has fluctuated from no inhabitants at the city's lowest point (1900 and 1910) to 253 inhabitants at the highest point (in 1940). Since 1930 the population has remained relatively stable, close to 200 inhabitants. In 2000, 11.1% of Ouzinkie's population was White, 80.9% were American Indian or Alaska Native, and 8.0% were of two or more races. A total of 87.6% of the residents identified as being American Indian and Alaska Native either alone or in combination with one or more other races. About 4.4% of the population was Hispanic. The median age in the community was 32.8 years old compared to the national average of 35.3 years. There were 86 housing units, and of those 12 were vacant, with 6 vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters. About 76.6% of the residents age 25 and over had graduated from high school or went on to further schooling, 11.3% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 1.6% had a graduate or professional degree.

History

The history of Ouzinkie is intimately tied to the history of the city of Kodiak mentioned in the previous section. The community of Ouzinkie was established in the early 1800's as a retirement community for the Russian American Company. Ouzinkie takes its name from the Russian word "uzen'kii," meaning "rather narrow." Narrow Strait, on which Ouzinkie is located, is the present name of the passage between Spruce and Kodiak Islands. The Royal Packing Company built a cannery in Ouzinkie in the year 1889 and soon after the American Packing Company built a cannery there as well. A Russian Orthodox Church was constructed in the community in 1890. In 1898 the Church of the

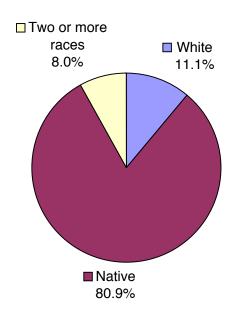
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

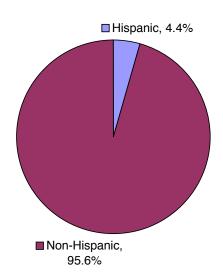


2000 Racial Structure Ouzinkie

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Ouzinkie



Nativity was built. In the early 1900's cattle ranching was popular in Ouzinkie and in 1927 a post office was founded. The Good Friday earthquake in 1964 and the tsunamis caused by the earthquake seriously damaged the village and destroyed the Ouzinkie Packing Company cannery. After the earthquake, the remains were purchased by Columbia Ward who rebuilt the store and dock, but did not rebuild the cannery. The city was incorporated in 1967. The Ouzinkie Seafoods cannery was built in the late 60's and was sold to Glacier Bay in 1976, but burned down quickly after the sale. There have been no canneries in operation in the community since 1976.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

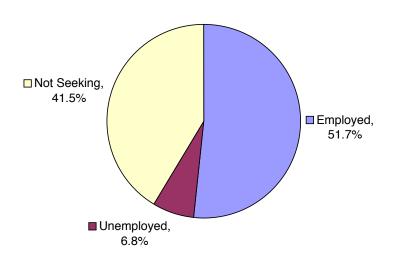
The economy of the community of Ouzinkie is based for the most part on commercial salmon fishing. In 2000 a total of 48 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents, and of those many were issued for salmon. Permits were also issued for halibut, herring, other groundfish, and sablefish. There were 35 residents who were licensed crew members in Ouzinkie in 2000. Subsistence activities are also very important to residents of the community with almost all depending on subsistence to some extent. In 2000, about 51.7% of the population of Ouzinkie was employed, 6.8% were unemployed, and 41.5% were not in the labor force. Of those employed 60.5% reported as being government workers. The per capita income in the community was \$19,324 and the median household income having was \$52,500. About 6.0% of the population lived below the poverty level at the time of the 2000 Census

Governance

Ouzinkie is a second-class city incorporated in 1967. The city has a mayor form of government which includes the mayor, a seven person city council, a five person advisory school board, and a variety of municipal employees. Ouzinkie is included in the Kodiak Island Borough and has a 3% sales tax, 9.25 mills (0.925%) property tax, 5% accommodations tax, and a 0.925% severance tax. The regional Native corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc., and the non-profit half of the corporation is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). The Native village corporation is the Ouzinkie Corporation and the Bureau of Indian

2000 Employment Structure Ouzinkie

Data source: US Census



Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council for the area is the Ouzinkie Tribal Council. The Native Village of Ouzinkie and the Ouzinkie Tribal Council recently received a grant in the amount of \$186,577 from the Rasmuson Foundation in 2002 for the "construction of [a] multi-purpose cultural center" (Rasmuson Foundation 2003). The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located within the city of Kodiak.

Facilities

Ouzinkie is reachable by both air and water. The 2,085 foot gravel airstrip is owned by the State, and there is a floatplane landing area present at the Ouzinkie Harbor. Regular flights are available for around \$263 from Anchorage to Kodiak, according to Expedia and Travelocity websites (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Then there is the additional cost to fly into Ouzinkie from Kodiak by charter plane. Charter plane services are available from Island Air. A breakwater, small boat harbor, and dock are also present in the community. The Corps of Engineers are currently designing a new small boat harbor and breakwater. Cargo delivery is available by barge from both Seattle and Kodiak. Accommodations are available at City apartment, the Native Village Corporation apartment, and the B&B. One school is present in the community, Ouzinkie School, which

teaches 2-12th grade and had 50 students 6 teachers in 2000. The school has a gym which is available for community use. Health care is available at the Ouzinkie Health Clinic, operated by KANA, and owned by the City, although a new clinic is under construction. There are no police present in the community and fire/rescue is provided by the City Volunteer Fire Department and the U.S. Coast Guard. The electric utility for the area is the City of Ouzinkie with the main power source being hydro with a diesel backup, although in 2000 about 94.4% of the households in the village heated with kerosene. The city also operates the water system, sewer system, refuse collection, and landfill operation.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were a total of 48 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Ouzinkie, and there were 35 licensed crew members in the community. Fourteen vessel owners participated in the commercial fishing of federal species, and 6 vessel owners participated in salmon commercial fishing. Of the 48 permits issued in 2000, 27 were fished that year.

There were 14 permits issued for halibut: 12 for halibut with a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (11 fished), and 2 for halibut using a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide (2 fished). Two permits were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Kodiak (none fished). Eighteen permits were issued for other groundfish (6 fished): 4 permits for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a hand troll statewide (none fished), 5 permits for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide, one for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet statewide (none fished), 7 for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using mechanical jig statewide (2 fished), and one for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide (one fished). One permit was issued for sablefish using a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide, and it was fished that year. There were 13 permits issued for salmon, (7 fished): 10 were issued for salmon using a purse seine in Kodiak (4 fished), and 3 were issued for salmon using a set gillnet in Kodiak (3 fished).

No vessels delivered to landings to Ouzinkie in 2000 as there was not a processor in the community. Landings were most likely delivered to the processors at nearby Kodiak. The community of Ouzinkie was recently allotted \$500 in federal salmon disaster funds and the Kodiak Island Borough was allotted \$362,963 as well which will most likely be used for Borough projects and receded into the general fund. The Borough was also granted \$69,687 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There are two sport fishing businesses in Ouzinkie listed by the ADF&G as both saltwater and freshwater guide businesses. There were a few other companies licensed in 2000 as charter businesses. A total of 46 sport fishing licenses were sold in Ouzinkie to Alaska residents, and a total of 55 licenses were sold to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, in the community of Ouzinkie in 1997 (the most representative subsistence year), 100% of all households in the community used all subsistence resources: 95.7% used salmon, 97.9% used nonsalmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, eel, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, wolffish, char, grayling, pike, sturgeon, trout, and whitefish), 59.6% used marine mammals, and 61.7% used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest for all subsistence resources was 263.95 lbs in Ouzinkie in 1997. The breakdown of that harvest was: 47.94% salmon, 24.78% non-salmon fish, 5.18% marine mammals, 2.82% marine invertebrates, 4.70% birds and eggs, 10.85% land mammals, and 3.73% vegetation. According to the ADF&G there were 32 household subsistence salmon permits which were issued to residents of Ouzinkie in 1999. Residents are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Port Lions (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Port Lions is on the north coast of Kodiak Island in Settler Cove. The community is 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage and is located in the Kodiak Recording District. It is made up of 6.3 square miles of land and 3.7 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

There were 256 inhabitants of Port Lions in 2000, with 53.1% of the population male and 46.9% female. The population has remained relatively stable since the 1970 U.S. Census. In 2000, 34.8% of the population was White, 63.3% were American Indian and Alaska Native, and 2.0% were of two or more races. A total of 63.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian.

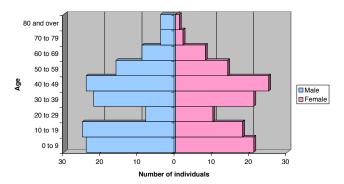
About 2.0% were Hispanic. The median age for the community was 35.6 years old, similar to the national age median of 35.3 years. About 33.2% of the population was under the age of 18 years old. There were a total of 106 housing units in Port Lions, and of those 17 were vacant and 12 of those which were vacant were vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters. Approximately 83.3% of the population age 25 years and over had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling, 19.5% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 2.3% had a graduate or professional degree.

History

The history of Port Lions is intimately tied to the history of the city of Kodiak. The town of Port Lions was established in December, 1964 for the inhabitants of the village of Afognak after the Good Friday earthquake's tsunami destroyed their village. The new village was named in honor of the Lions Club because of the service group's support and help in rebuilding and relocating the village. Many members of the community still visit the old village of Afognak, and archeological excavation of the area commenced in 1999. In 1966, the city of Port Lions was incorporated. The Wakefield Cannery on Peregrebni Point existed in the community for many years, but burned down in 1975. The village corporation purchased the Smokwa, a 149 foot floating processor quickly after, which

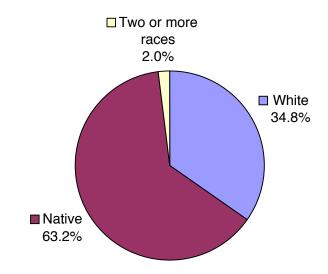
2000 Population Structure Port Lions

Data source: US Census

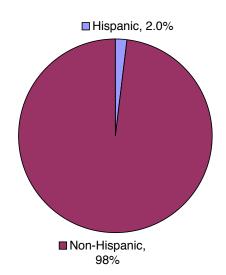


2000 Racial Structure Port Lions

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Port Lions



processed crab between 1975 and 1980. There was also a small sawmill that operated until 1976 and was situated south of the community.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Port Lions' economy is mainly based on commercial fishing, fish processing, and tourism. A total of 49 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Port Lions in 2000, and the community had 41 licensed crew members who were residents. Subsistence is very important to the community as well with all of the residents using subsistence resources. Of the population age 16 and over in 2000, 47.6% were employed, 2.1% were unemployed, and 50.3% were not in the labor force at the time of the Census. Of those which were reported as working, 62.6% were classified as government workers. A total of 29.7% of those working were categorized as being in the industries of education, health, and social services. The per capita income in the community in 2000 was \$17,492 with the median household income of \$39,107. A total of 12.1% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Port Lions is a second-class city incorporated in 1966, and has a mayor form of government which includes the mayor, a seven person city council, a three person advisory school board, and various municipal employees including a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). There is no Sales Tax in the community, but there are taxes imposed by the Borough including 9.25 mills (0.925%) property tax, 5% accommodations tax, and 0.925% severance tax. The community is part of the Kodiak Island Borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc., and the nonprofit half of the corporation is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). The Native village corporation is the Afognak Native Corporation, the merged corporation of both Afognak and Port Lions. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council for the area is the Port Lions Traditional Tribal Council which is also merged from the Port Lions and Afognak councils. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located

within the city of Kodiak.

Facilities

The community of Port Lions is reachable by both the air and water. Regular and charter flights are available for around \$263 from Anchorage to Kodiak, according to Expedia and Travelocity websites (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Then there is the additional cost to fly into the Port Lions from Kodiak. There is a state-owned 2,200 foot gravel airstrip, and seaplanes can use the City dock. Between the months of May and October, the State Ferry runs bi-monthly from Kodiak. The boat harbor and breakwater hold a total of 82 boat slips. Barge service is offered from Seattle. There is one K-12 school is in the community, the Port Lions School, which had a total of 48 students and six teachers in 2000. Accommodations are available at the Lions Den Lodge and the Port Lions Lodge & Charters. Health care is available at the Port Lions Health Clinic which is operated by KANA and owned by the City. Police services are provided by a State VPSO. The electric utility is the Kodiak Electric Association which is operated by REA Co-op with the main power source being diesel, although 91.4% of households in 2000 heated using kerosene. The water, sewer, and refuse systems are all operated by the City.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

There were a total of 49 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Port Lions in 2000, and there were 41 licensed crew members from the community. There were five owners of vessels participating in federal fisheries and eight involved in the commercial fishing of salmon. Of the total 49 permits issued in 2000, only 27 were fished.

Two permits were issued to Port Lions residents for crab; one for Dungeness crab on a pot gear vessel under 60 feet westward (not fished), and one for king crab on a pot gear vessel over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (fished). There were 11 permits issued for halibut: seven for halibut in a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (4 fished), one for halibut using a mechanical jig statewide (one fished), and 3 for halibut in a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide. Seven permits were issued for herring in 2000, (one fished): one was issued for herring roe using a purse

seine in Cook Inlet (none fished), one for herring roe using a purse seine in Kodiak (none fished), two for herring roe using a purse seine in Bristol Bay (one fished), and three for herring roe using a gillnet in Kodiak (none fished). There were a total of 13 permits issued for other groundfish (6 fished): one was issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a hand troll statewide (none fished), 2 for miscellaneous saltwater finfish in a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (one fished), 3 for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet statewide (one fished), 6 for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a mechanical jig statewide (3 fished), and one for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using pot gear in a vessel 60 feet or over statewide (one fished). One permit was issued to a community member for sablefish using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide and the permit was fished. There were 15 commercial fishing permits issued for salmon (10 fished): 12 permits were issued for salmon using a purse seine in Kodiak (8 fished), one for salmon using a beach seine in Kodiak (none fished), one for salmon using a set gillnet in Kodiak (one fished), and one for salmon using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay (one fished).

There were no vessels delivering landings to Port Lions because as there is no processor located in the community. Landings are likely being delivered to nearby Kodiak. The community was recently allotted \$1,749 in federal salmon disaster funds and the Kodiak Island Borough was allotted \$362,963. The Borough was also granted \$69,687 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the

Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There are quite a few sport fishing businesses in the community of Port Lions. There were 11 listings for saltwater guide businesses, eight for freshwater guide businesses, four for drop-off services, and five for full service guides in 2002. The Port Lions Lodge offers accommodations and sport fishing services such as float trips. There were a total of 18 sport fishing licenses sold in Port Lions to Alaskan residents in 2000, and 148 sold to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence in 1993, 100% of households used all subsistence resources:100% used salmon, 95.6% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, skates, sole, wolffish, char, grayling, pike, trout, and whitefish), 17.8% used marine mammals, and 53.3% used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources in Port Lions was 331.46 lbs in 1993. The breakdown of that harvest was: 47.57% salmon, 19.22% non-salmon fish, 1.34% marine mammals, 9.12% marine invertebrates, 1.17% birds and eggs, 16.94% land mammals, and 4.65% vegetation. Also according to ADF&G there were 46 household subsistence salmon permits which were issued to residents of the community in 1999. Residents are also eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

4.2.3 Kenai Peninsula

Communities

Anchor PointKenaiSeldoviaClam GulchNikiskiSewardHalibut CoveNikolaevskSoldotnaHomerNinilchikSterling

Kasilof Port Graham

Geographic Location

The Kenai Peninsula is located immediately south of Anchorage, at approximately 60.55 °North Lat. and 151.26667 °West Long. 2000 U.S. Census recording districts located on the Peninsula include the Kenai, Seward, Homer, and Seldovia districts. The total land area of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, which includes the Peninsula and some land area across Cook Inlet, is 16,013.3 square miles of land and 8,741.3 square miles of water. The borough includes portions of the Chugach National Forest, the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, the Kenai Fjords National Park, and portions of the Lake Clark and Katmai National Parks.

Weather

The Kenai Peninsula is in the maritime climate zone of Alaska. The Alaska Mountain Range, coupled with plentiful moisture, produces relatively moderate temperatures and a fair amount of rainfall. Winters on the Kenai Peninsula are relatively mild compared to other regions of Alaska, with temperatures ranging from 4° - 38 °F. Summer temperatures range from 46° - 70 °F. Rainfall totals vary widely on the Peninsula, from an annual average of 20 inches in Kenai to an average of 66 inches in Seward. Snowfall is common in the wintertime.

General Characterization

The Kenai Peninsula is one of the most affluent and developed regions in Alaska, owing to three major factors: commercial fishing, the oil industry, and recreation. Cook Inlet is home to some of the most productive halibut and salmon fisheries in the world. Sport fishing for halibut, salmon, trout, and other species, in saltwater and fresh water (including the famous Kenai River) attracts tourists and fishermen from around the world. Hundreds of thousands of sport fishing licenses are sold on the Peninsula annually. With the discovery of oil in Cook Inlet in the 1950s,

job opportunities and increased incomes caused the population of the Kenai Peninsula to boom.

In terms of demography, the Peninsula is largely White (70-80%), with a relatively balanced male-to-female ratio, owing to the fact that most employment opportunities are not as variable by season as other parts of Alaska.

Institutional Framework

The Kenai Peninsula was incorporated as a secondclass borough in 1964. Kenai Peninsula communities profiled in this document include: Anchor Point, Beluga, Clam Gulch, Homer, Kasilof, Kenai, Nikiski, Seldovia, Seward, and Soldotna. Schools are operated by the Kenai Peninsula School District, which had a total of 609 teachers and 9,697 students in 2000. Expenditures were \$7,379 per student in that year.

The Kenai Native Association, an Alaska Native urban corporation, was formed in 1971 in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The association engages in activities that promote economic development, environmental conservation, and Native cultural heritage preservation on the Kenai Peninsula.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

The importance of fishing activities on the Kenai Peninsula to local and state economic development cannot be overstated. Commercial fleets operate out of the cities with larger ports, and commercial fish processing plants are located in many communities throughout the Peninsula. Fleet activity is concentrated in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound halibut and salmon fisheries, but vessels operate in the crab, herring, and groundfish fisheries as well.

Sport fishing in both saltwater and freshwater environments is a huge driver of economic growth on the Peninsula. Sport fishing license sales in the larger towns of Seward, Homer, and Kenai are typically greater than entire local populations, and fishermen from around the world come to enjoy the sport. Major sport species include salmon, halibut, trout, northern pike, and Dolly Varden.

Subsistence fishing and hunting are still relatively important to the local economy on the Kenai Peninsula; about 70-80% of households use subsistence resources. Beginning in 1980 with the adoption of Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), "non-rural" area residents were prohibited from harvesting subsistence resources on federal lands and waters. A 1989 court case, McDowell v. State of Alaska, challenged this designation and a decade-long legal battle ensued. By 1999 the federal government had taken over management of its own lands and waters. Peninsula residents designated "non-rural" were now ineligible to harvest on federal lands and waters. Any subsistence activities after this point on the Kenai Peninsula took place on state lands and waters only.

Nevertheless, subsistence hunting for land mammals and fishing for salmon and other species continues.

Regional Challenges

Many issues affecting life on the peninsula are compounded by the region's rapid population. The larger towns on the peninsula have all seen a doubling or tripling of their populations in the last two decades. This has underscored the need to rapidly develop infrastructure and social services.

Dependence on salmon fishing, combined with falling salmon prices in recent years, has spelled economic hardship for some communities. Homer, Kenai, and Seward have all received substantial sums from federal salmon disaster funds; smaller communities on the peninsula have received lesser amounts.

The controversy over rights to subsistence harvesting, as described above, has also been a sore point for many communities.

Anchor Point (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Anchor Point is an unincorporated city in the Kenai Peninsula Borough, approximately 14 miles northwest of Homer. The area encompasses 90.8 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Anchor Point had 1,845 residents in 711 households. All residents live in households rather than group quarters. The gender composition of the community is slightly skewed, at 53.6% male and 46.4% female. The racial makeup of Anchor Point is as follows: White 91.8%, Alaska Native or American Indian (3.4%), Black (0.1%), Asian (0.3%), other (0.6%), and two or more races (3.8%). A total of 6.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Residents of Hispanic origin make up 1.7% of the population. The median age in Anchor Point was 39 years, slightly older than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 87.4% of residents 25 years of age or older held a high school diploma.

History

Kenaitze Indians, so named by early Russian fur traders, have occupied the Kenai Peninsula area near Anchor Point for thousands of years. The area is historically considered to be Dena'ina Athabascan Indian territory, although archaeological sites on Kachemak Bay suggest the presence of Pacific Eskimo or Alutiiq people as early as 4,500 years ago (Halliday 1998: 183). The present-day community got its name from the 1778 crew of Captain James Cook who, while sailing into Cook Inlet looking for the Northwest Passage, lost an anchor in the strong local tidal currents.

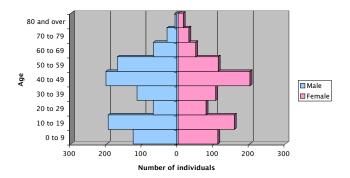
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial and sport fishing activities form the backbone of Anchor Point's economy. The tourism industry is also growing. The North Pacific Volcano Learning Center, a \$22 million facility, is currently under development. The median annual per capita income is \$18,668, and the median household income

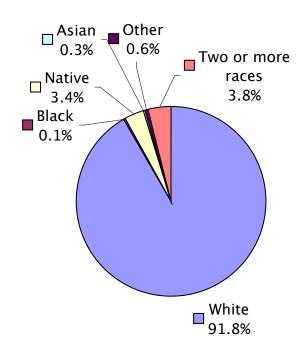
2000 Population Structure Anchor Point

Data source: US Census

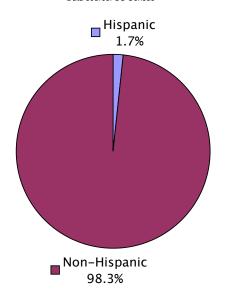


2000 Racial Structure Anchor Point

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Anchor Point



is \$41,094. Approximately 8.7% of the total potential labor force is unemployed, and 35.3% of residents 16 years of age and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 11.9% of residents live below the poverty level.

Governance

Anchor Point is an unincorporated city under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The borough is responsible for the administration of taxes and services. There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located nearby in Homer. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Anchor Point is accessible by road via the Sterling Highway. Air service and state ferry service, through the nearby city of Homer, connect Anchor Point to other cities in Alaska. Roundtrip airfare from Homer to Anchorage is \$175.

Utilities such as water and sewer are supplied by individuals through wells and septic tanks. Electricity comes from the Homer Electric Association, which generates power at the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Plant and from a gas turbine plant located in Soldotna. The borough provides police services and the city has a volunteer fire department.

There is one school located in Anchor Point, offering instruction to students from kindergarten through eighth grade. There are a total of 14 teachers and 149 students in the local schools. High school students attend school in Homer.

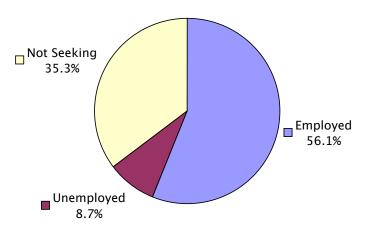
Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon and groundfish fisheries, is an important part of the economy of Anchor Point. In 2000, 80 residents held a total of 168 commercial fishing permits for the following fisheries: salmon, halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, herring, and crab. There were 19 vessel owners for federal fisheries and 130 registered crew members residing in the community. The following section contains a detailed description of commercial permits.

2000 Employment Structure Anchor Point

Data source: US Census



Crab: Nine residents held a total of 10 commercial permits in the crab fishery, but none of these permits was fished. A detailed breakdown of crab permits is as follows: one Dungeness crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in the westward region; one Dungeness crab ring net permit for Cook Inlet; and 8 Dungeness crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet.

Halibut: Thirty-three residents held a total of 34 permits for the halibut fishery (24 fished). A detailed breakdown of halibut permits is as follows: 2 halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (none fished); 19 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (16 fished); one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished); and 12 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (eight fished).

Herring: Five residents held a total of eight commercial permits in the herring fishery, and only one permit was fished. A detailed breakdown of the herring permits is as follows: one herring roe purse seine permit for Prince William Sound (none fished); one herring roe purse seine permit for Cook Inlet (none fished); one herring roe purse seine permit for Bristol Bay (none fished); two herring roe gillnet permits for Security Cove (none fished); two herring roe gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (one fished); and one herring roe kelp spawn permit for Prince William Sound (none fished).

Sablefish: Fifteen residents held a total of 17 commercial permits for the sablefish fishery, and nine permits were actually fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: 13 sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters

(seven fished); two sablefish fixed gear permits for vessels under 50 feet in Prince William Sound (none fished); one sablefish fixed gear permit for vessels under 35 feet in Prince William Sound (one fished); and one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished).

Other Groundfish: Twenty-eight residents held a total of 46 commercial permits for the groundfish fishery, and 27 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one lingcod longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 6 lingcod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (4 fished), 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), 23 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (14 fished, one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), 9 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (5 fished), 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (2 fished), and 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished).

Salmon: Forty-eight residents held a total of 48 commercial permits in the salmon fishery, and 43 permits fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one salmon purse seine permit for Prince William Sound (one fished), 3 salmon purse seine permits for Kodiak (none fished), one salmon beach seine permit for Kodiak (none fished), 5 salmon drift gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (5 fished), 15 salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (16 fished), 2 salmon drift gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (2 fished), 5 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol

Bay (6 fished), 10 salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (9 fished), 3 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (4 fished), one salmon hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished), and 2 salmon fish wheel permits for the Upper Yukon River (none fished).

In 2000, there were no fish processors in Anchor Point and no registered landings. Most local vessels make landings to processors in Homer, approximately 15 miles away. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough was granted \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Kenai Peninsula Borough was granted \$623,295 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect Anchor Point.

Sport Fishing

The sport fishing industry primarily revolves around halibut in Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay, but silver, sockeye and pink salmon are also important. Nearby rivers offer fishing for steelhead and Dolly Varden, as well.

In 2000, sport fishing license sales in Anchor Point totaled 3,217, including 2,194 sold to non-residents. There were 26 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 13 freshwater sport fishing guides in Anchor Point in 2002.

Subsistence

Because of its location on the populous Kenai Peninsula, Anchor Point is not eligible to participate in subsistence fishing in federally managed waters.

Clam Gulch (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Clam Gulch is located on the Kenai Peninsula, 24 miles south of the city of Kenai via the Sterling Highway. The area encompasses 13.7 square miles of land.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, there were 173 residents in 67 households in Clam Gulch. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The gender composition of the community was slightly skewed, at 51.4% male and 48.6% female. The racial makeup of Clam Gulch is predominantly White (92.5%), with small Alaska Native (2.9%) and Asian (1.2%) populations. Approximately 3.5% of the population consists of residents of two or more races, primarily White and Alaska Native. A total of 5.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1.7% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The median age of the community is 37.5 years, slightly older than the U.S. national average of 35.3. The community has grown steadily, more than tripling its population since 1970. Census data was not collected in Clam Gulch prior to 1970. The educational situation is such that 89.7% of residents have a high school diploma or higher educational attainment.

History

Although the Kenai Peninsula itself has been occupied by Athabascan people for thousands of years, there were no known early settlements in the vicinity of Clam Gulch. It has only been permanently occupied by White settlers since the early 20th century. The present-day community gets its name from the abundant razor clams that thrive along the area's sandy shorelines. A post office was established in the community in 1950.

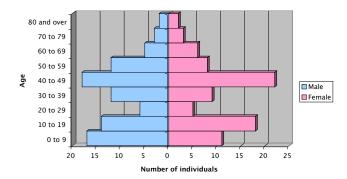
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Clam Gulch revolves around commercial fishing, primarily in the Cook Inlet salmon and halibut fisheries. In addition, many residents seek employment in the larger economy of nearby Kenai.

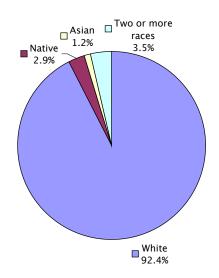
2000 Population Structure Clam Gulch

Data source: US Census

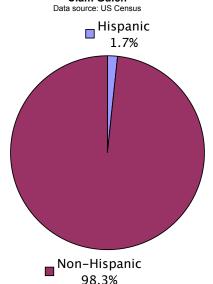


2000 Racial Structure Clam Gulch

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Clam Gulch



Other employment opportunities include a tourist lodge and post office.

In 2000, the average per capita income was \$17,983, and the average household income was \$37,500. Approximately 15.3% of the total potential labor force is unemployed, and 43.1% of residents 16 years of age and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work). Approximately 8.1% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

Clam Gulch is an unincorporated city under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The borough administers a 2% sales tax and a 0.65% (6.5 mills) property tax. Schools in Clam Gulch are operated by the Kenai Peninsula School District. There is an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game located nearby in Kenai. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) office and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services office are both located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Clam Gulch is accessible by road from Anchorage via the Sterling Highway. The nearby airport in Kenai provides access to communities throughout Alaska. Roundtrip airfare from Kenai to Anchorage is \$134.

Most homes use individual wells and septic tanks. Electricity is supplied by the Homer Electric Association, which uses both hydroelectric power stations and natural gas generators. The nearest health care services are at Central Peninsula Hospital in Soldotna. There are no schools located in Clam Gulch; students attend school in nearby Kenai.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

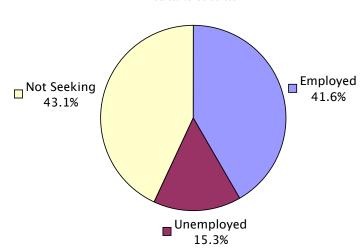
Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fishery, is a major part of the local economy of Clam Gulch. In 2000, there were four vessel owners operating in federal fisheries who resided in the community. There were 35 registered crew members. During the same year, 29 local residents held a total of 46 commercial fishing permits, and 29 of these permits were actually fished. This section contains a detailed description of commercial fishing activities.

Halibut: Seven local residents held a total of seven permits for the halibut fishery, and six permits

2000 Employment Structure Clam Gulch

Data source: US Census



were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: three halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (two fished); and four halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (four fished).

Herring: Five local residents held a total of six permits for the herring fishery, but no permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: two herring roe purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (none fished), and four herring roe gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Three local residents held a total of three permits for the groundfish fishery, but only one permit was actually fished. All three permits were for miscellaneous saltwater finfish, for longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters.

Salmon: Twenty-eight residents held a total of 30 permits for the salmon fishery, and 22 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: two salmon purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (none fished), one salmon purse seine permit for Kodiak (one fished), three salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (three fished), and 24 salmon set gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (18 fished).

There were no processors and no registered landings for Clam Gulch in 2000. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough was granted \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Kenai Peninsula Borough was granted \$623,295 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of this sum will likely be used for programs that affect Clam Gulch.

Sport Fishing

The area is a major destination for sport fishermen around the world who come to fish in Cook Inlet for halibut and in the Kenai River for salmon. There is also sport fishing for trout in the nearby Kasilof and Ninilchik Rivers. The Major sport fish species include halibut, Chinook, Coho, Pink and Sockeye salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, and Dolly Varden.

In 2000, a total of 290 sport fishing permits were sold in Clam Gulch, including 144 to non-Alaska residents. In 2002 there were three registered freshwater sport fishing guides in Clam Gulch and six saltwater guides.

Subsistence

Because of its location on the populous Kenai Peninsula, Clam Gulch is ineligible for subsistence fishing in federal waters.

Halibut Cove (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Halibut Cove lies on the south shore of the Kachemak Bay within the Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. It is located 12 miles across the inlet from the Homer Spit. The area encompasses 8.1 square miles of land and 3.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Halibut Cove was 35. Total population numbers have remained relatively stable over the latter half of the 20th century. The number of residents may rise into the thousands in the summer when visitors swell the population. This trend is substantiated by the relatively high number of seasonally vacant housing units.

There were substantially more males (57.1%) than females (42.9%) in Halibut Cove in 2000. The racial composition of the population in included 97.1% White, and 2.9% of the population recognized themselves as two or more races (all or part Alaska Native or American Indian). None of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 47.3 years which is above the national median of 35.3 years. According to 2000 census data only 14.3% of the population was under 19 years of age while 34.4% of the population was over 55 years of age.

There were 123 housing units in Halibut Cove in 2000 and of these, 104 were vacant due to seasonal use. None of the population lived in group quarters. About 100% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, while 33.3% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

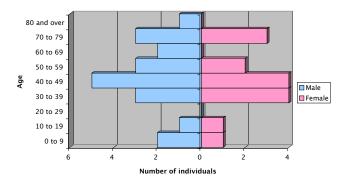
History

Due to its maritime climate and easy access, South-central Alaska has long been a gathering place for diverse Native Alaskans. The area around Kachemak Bay is historically considered to be Dena'ina Athabascan Indian territory, although archaeological sites suggest the presence of Pacific Eskimo or Alutiiq people as early as 4,500 years ago (Halliday 1998: 183).

Halibut Cove itself was named by W.H. Dall of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1880. Russian, and subsequently American, attempts to exploit

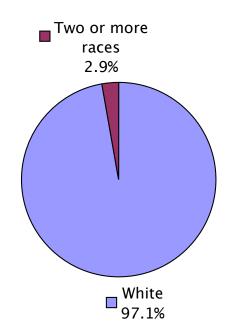
2000 Population Structure Halibut Cove

Data source: US Census

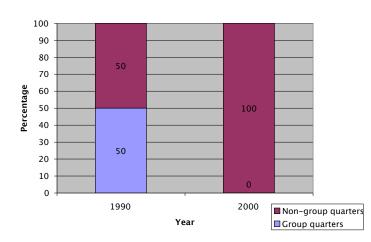


2000 Racial Structure Halibut Cove

Data source: US Census



% Group Quarters Halibut Cove



Kachemak Bay coal in the area in late 1800's proved to be unsuccessful (Alaska Historical Commission). Between 1911 and 1928, Halibut Cove had a high number of herring salteries and a population of over 1,000, according to one resident. Later, fox farming and homesteading became important endeavors in the area. From 1928 to 1975 the population stayed around 40 - mostly fishermen.

The contemporary community of Halibut Cove is primarily an artist colony, pioneered by Diana and former state legislature Clem Tillion. Several artists live and work in Halibut Cove, attracting visitors and apprentices to their galleries and studios.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Halibut Cove is largely an artist colony. Seasonal construction jobs are also prevalent. A total of 11 commercial fishing permits were held by eight permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 61.7% of the potential labor force was employed and there was no unemployment rate. A high percentage, 38.3% of the population over 16 years of age, was not in the labor force but may be seasonally involved with the commercial fishing industry, and 10.6% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$127,010 and the per capita income was \$89,895.

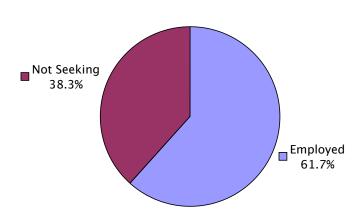
Governance

Halibut Cove is an unincorporated city within the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Because of the city's status as unincorporated, there are no city or borough officials, nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the city. Halibut Cove is not a member of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), therefore there was no land allotted under the Act. Halibut Cove is not a federally recognized Native village nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Homer, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BSIC) office is located in Anchorage.

2000 Employment Structure Halibut Cove

Data source: US Census



Facilities

Halibut Cove is accessible only by air and sea as the Sterling Highway ends in Homer on the north shore of Kachemak Bay. Boat and floatplanes are the primary means of transportation. Several air service companies charter flights to and from Halibut Cove, however, there are no regular scheduled flights. Kachemak Bay Ferry Service provides transportation to Homer. The community is therefore linked indirectly to the network of communities visited by ferries on the Alaska Marine Highway and receives year-round barge services and state ferry service. In Homer, the city-owned airport has a 6,700 foot paved runway, as well as a seaplane base. There is also a deep-water dock capable of accommodating 340 foot-long vessels and a boat harbor with moorage for 920 vessels.

Halibut Cove residents derive water from a central water source or have water delivered. Only a few homes have individual wells. Half of all residences have individual septic systems or are fully plumbed. Sewage is dealt with on an individual basis. Refuse collection is operated by private operators. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association. There are no local health care facilities or public safety providers. Halibut cove is within the Kenai Peninsula School District, but there are no schools located directly in Halibut Cove. There are eight schools located in nearby Homer, including three elementary schools, one middle school, two high schools, and two multigrade academies. There are a total of 101 teachers and 1,452 students in the local schools.

Involvement with North Pacific fisheries

Commercial Fishing

According to the ADF&G, and reported by ACFEC, 11 permits were held by 8 permit holders, but only 7 permits were fished in Halibut Cove in 2000. There was one vessel owner in the federal fisheries, three vessel owners in the salmon fishery and only one crew member claiming residence in Halibut Cove. There are no fish processing plants in Halibut Cove and therefore no landings delivered to the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Halibut Cove for 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of three permits issued for halibut in Halibut Cove in 2000, two of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet and two longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Sablefish: A total of two sablefish permits were issued, one of which was fished. Permits pertained to one longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished) and one longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters.

Salmon: A total of six permits were issued for the salmon fishery, four of which were fished. Salmon permits pertained to two purse seine restricted to Cook Inlet (one fished), one purse seine restricted to Kodiak (not fished), three drift gillnets limited to Cook Inlet.

It was announced in July 2003 that the Kenai Peninsula Borough, in which Halibut Cove is located, has been allocated \$623,295 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities

statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula received \$810 as part of a federal fund setup in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

There are a few fishing charter companies operating in Halibut Cove. Nearby Homer is major sport fishing destination and may inspire people to visit surrounding communities such as Halibut Cove for a less crowded scene. Kachemak Bay is considered to be one of Alaska's most popular destinations for halibut fishing, with frequent catches purportedly weighing 100 to 200 lbs. In fact, halibut, weighing up to 350 lbs are fished between June and September.

Subsistence Fishing

There is no archival evidence of, or information on, contemporary subsistence practices in Halibut Cove. Though many residents in Halibut Cove may engage in subsistence practices to some extent, in recent years the Kenai Peninsula has been classified as "non-rural," so residents have not been permitted to harvest subsistence resources from federally managed lands and waters.

Homer (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Homer is a first-class city located on the southwestern edge of the Kenai Peninsula, in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. It encompasses 10.6 square miles of land and 11.9 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

As a result of the recent boom in the commercial and sport fishing industries, the population of Homer has tripled since 1960. In 2000, the community had 3,946 residents in 1,599 households. A small proportion of the population (106 people, or 2.7%) live in group quarters. The gender composition of the community is relatively equal, at 49.4% male and 50.6% female. The racial makeup of Homer is as follows: White 90.5%, Alaska Native or American Indian (4.2%), Black (0.3%), Asian (0.9%), Hawaiian Native (0.1%), other (0.7%), and two or more races (3.1%). A total of 6.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Residents of Hispanic origin make up 2.4% of the population. The median age in Homer is 38.8 years, slightly older than the U.S. national average of 35.3.

History

Kenaitze Indians, so named by early Russian fur traders, have occupied the Homer area for thousands of years. The area is historically considered to be Dena'ina Athabascan Indian territory, although archaeological sites on Kachemak Bay suggest the presence of Pacific Eskimo or Alutiiq people as early as 4,500 years ago (Halliday 1998: 183). The modern community of Homer was named for Homer Pennock, a gold mining company promoter, who arrived in 1896 with a crew of 50 men. Since that time, Homer's economy has depended upon natural resource industries such as coal and oil.

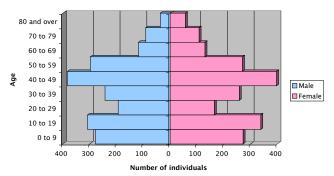
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Homer is dominated by the commercial and sport fishing industries. Fish processing is also a significant factor in the local economy, as are marine-related trades, welding, canvas work, and electronics. Tourism is a growing industry in

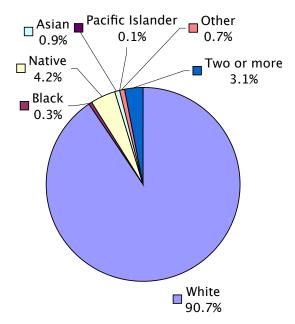
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

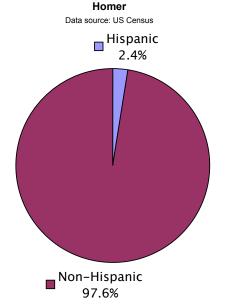


2000 Racial Structure Homer

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity



Homer; in recent years, the city has developed a small but growing artist community. The South Peninsula Hospital, located in Homer, is a major source of employment. Because of the city's dependence on fishing, the population swells during the summer months as seasonal laborers come to take advantage of jobs in fishing, fish processing, and related activities.

The median annual per capita income in 2000 was \$21,823, and the median household income was \$42,821. Approximately 5.8% of the total potential labor force was unemployed, and 32.7% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work). Approximately 9.3% of residents lived below the poverty level

Governance

Homer was incorporated in 1964 and has a manager form of government. The city is in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Government revenues come from a 3.5% sales tax administered by the city, and a 2% sales tax administered by the borough. There is also a 0.69% (or 6.85 mill) property tax administered by the city and a 0.65% (or 6.5 mill) property tax administered by the borough.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) office and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in Homer. The nearest office of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Anchorage.

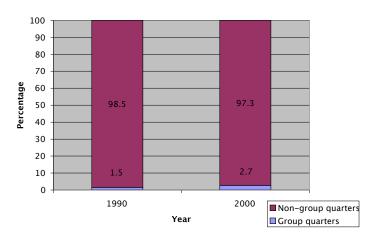
Facilities

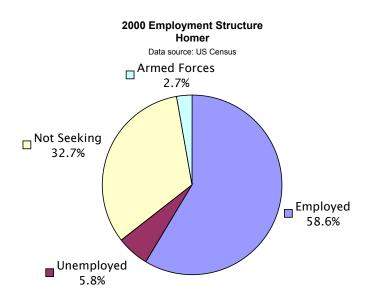
Homer is accessible by air from many of Alaska's cities, and by road via the Sterling Highway. The city-owned airport has a 6,700 foot paved runway, as well as a seaplane base. Roundtrip airfare from Homer to Anchorage is \$175. There is also a deep-water dock capable of accommodating 340 foot-long vessels and a boat harbor with moorage for 920 vessels.

Major utilities, including water, sewer, and electricity, are provided by the city. Electricity comes from the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Plant and from a gas turbine plant located in Soldotna. The city also provides police and volunteer fire services. The city operates eight cranes at the docks for fish landings. There are eight schools located in Homer, including three elementary schools, one middle school, two high schools, and two multi-grade academies. There are a total of 101 teachers and 1,452 students in the local schools.

% Group Quarters Homer

Data source: US Census





Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the halibut, salmon, and groundfish fisheries, is a major part of the economy of Homer. In 2000, there were 132 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 262 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in Homer. There were 759 registered crew members. In 2000, 539 Homer residents held a total of 1,150 commercial fishing permits. The following section describes the permits in detail by fishery group, gear, and vessel type.

Crab: Fifty-nine residents held a total of 75 commercial permits in the crab fishery, and 27 of these permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of crab permits is as follows: 41 Dungeness crab pot gear

permits for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none fished), one Korean hair crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (none fished), three King crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in Norton Sound (two fished), one pot gear permit for red, blue, brown, king, and Tanner crab in the southeast region (one fished), one king crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Dutch Harbor (one fished), two king crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (none fished), 12 king crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (11 fished), 13 Tanner crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (11 fished), and one Tanner crab pot gear permit, issued to the Bering Sea Community Development Quota, for vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (one fished).

Other Shellfish: Twenty-three residents held a total of 26 permits for other shellfish, and 10 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: one octopus/squid longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 3 octopus/squid pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), 2 shrimp pot gear permits for vessels under 60 feet in Prince William Sound (none fished), 2 shrimp pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in the westward region (none fished), 3 sea cucumber diving gear permits for statewide waters excluding the southeast region (two fished); 13 clam shovel permits for statewide waters (6 fished), one sea urchin diving gear permit for statewide waters, excluding the southeast region (none fished), and one scallop dredge permit for statewide waters (one fished).

Halibut: One hundred ninety-seven residents held a total of 210 commercial halibut permits, and 167 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: 8 halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (2 fished), 136 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (114 fished), 10 halibut mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (2 fished), and 56 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (49 fished).

Herring: Eighty-one residents held a total of 133 commercial permits in the herring fishery, and 42 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: 4 herring roe purse seine permits for the southeast region (four fished), 17 herring roe purse seine permits for Prince William Sound (none

fished), 20 herring roe purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (none fished), 10 herring roe purse seine permits for the Kodiak fishery (two fished), 3 herring roe purse seine permits for the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), 27 herring roe purse seine permits for Bristol Bay (21 fished); seven herring roe gillnet permits for the Kodiak fishery (one fished, six herring roe gillnet permits for Security Cove (3 fished), 9 herring roe gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (4 fished), one herring roe gillnet permits for Nunivak Island (one fished), 8 herring roe gillnet permits for Norton Sound (4 fished), 3 herring bait purse seine permits for the Alaska Peninsula (2 fished), 3 herring roe dive/hand pick permits for Bristol Bay (none fished), and 15 herring roe kelp spawn permits for Prince William Sound (none fished).

Sablefish: Seventy-one residents held a total of 81 commercial permits for the sablefish fishery, and 58 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: 53 sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (40 fished), one sablefish mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished), 8 sablefish fixed gear permit for vessels under 50 feet in Prince William Sound (one fished), one sablefish fixed gear permit for vessels under 35 feet for Prince William Sound (none fished), 2 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in the northern southeast region (3 fished), and 16 sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (14 fished).

Other Groundfish: One hundred eighty-four residents held a total of 274 commercial permits in the groundfish fishery, and 113 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: two lingcod hand troll permits for statewide waters (none fished), 5 lingcod longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 29 lingcod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (13 fished), 5 miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permits for statewide waters (one fished), 96 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (44 fished), 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish otter trawl permits for statewide waters (2 fished), 23 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (8 fished), 67 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (20 fished), 18 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (9 fished), 24

miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (16 fished), one demersal shelf rockfish mechanical jig permit in the southeast region (none fished), and two demersal shelf rockfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Three hundred thirty-four residents held a total of 350 commercial permits in the salmon fishery, and 291 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one salmon purse seine permit for the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands (one fished), 2 salmon beach seine permits for the Kodiak fishery (none fished), 41 salmon drift gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (41 fished), 102 salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (92 fished), 21 salmon drift gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (22 fished), 46 salmon drift gillnet permits for the Bristol Bay fishery (50 fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for Yakutat (none fished), 2 salmon set gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (2 fished), 23 salmon set gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (17 fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for the Kodiak fishery (none fished), 2 salmon set gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (2 fished), 23 salmon set gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (17 fished), one salmon set gillnet permits for the Kodiak fishery (two fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for the Alaska Peninsula (one fished), 19 salmon set gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (18 fished), one salmon hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished), and one salmon power gurdy troll permit for statewide waters (one fished).

Other Finfish: There was one freshwater miscellaneous finfish set gillnet permit issued in Homer, but the permit was not fished.

Homer is also an important hub for commercial fish processing, with six registered processors and a total of 2,660 tons of processed fish from federally managed fisheries in 2000. For that year, vessels made deliveries to processors in Homer for the following fisheries: sablefish (41 vessels), halibut (142 vessels), other groundfish (109 vessels), and salmon (4 vessels).

In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 in federal funds in compensation for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, Homer received

\$80,914 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate the community for falling salmon prices. The Kenai Peninsula Borough as a whole received \$623,295 in salmon compensation funds.

Sport Fishing

The importance of sport fishing to the economy of Homer cannot be overstated. Fishermen from Alaska, the lower 48 U.S. states, Canada and elsewhere come to Homer to fish in Cook Inlet, Kachemak Bay, and nearby rivers. The sport fishing industry primarily revolves around halibut, but silver, sockeye and pink salmon are also important. Nearby rivers offer fishing for steelhead and Dolly Varden, as well.

In 2000, sport fishing license sales in Homer totaled 20,550, including 14,664 sold to non-residents. There were 84 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 21 freshwater sport fishing guides in Homer in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

Many residents in Homer depend to some degree upon subsistence resources for their livelihoods. In recent years, however, the Kenai Peninsula has been classified as "non-rural" under subsistence designation, so residents have not been permitted to harvest subsistence resources from federally managed lands and waters. Significant harvesting of subsistence resource still occurs on state-managed lands and waters.

In terms of historical reliance on subsistence, the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1982 that 86.7% of households in Homer used salmon for subsistence (all five Pacific species), and 92.5% used non-salmon fish (including halibut, trout, herring, and other species). A significant portion of households (87.9%) also used marine invertebrates (including clams, crabs, mussels, and shrimp) for subsistence.

The average annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Homer residents in 1982 was 93.8 pounds, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (21.2%), non-salmon fish (31.9%), land mammals (25.4%), marine invertebrates (17.9%), birds and eggs (2.1%), and vegetation (1.9%). The most important variety of non-salmon fish for Homer residents is halibut, primarily from Cook Inlet. Salmon is landed from Cook Inlet, Kachemak Bay, and nearby rivers.

Kasilof (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kasilof is located on the Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles south of the city of Kenai. Its area encompasses 10.4 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, there were 471 residents in Kasilof living in 180 households. The racial makeup was as follows: White (92.4%), Alaska Native or American Indian (3.2%), Black (0.6%), Asian (0.2%), other (0.2%), and two or more races (3.4%). Residents of Hispanic origin comprised less than 0.2% of the population. The Alaska Native population, including those of mixed race, comprised 6.2% of the total population of Kasilof. The gender ratio was skewed towards males who comprised 51.8% of the population, whereas females made-up 48.2% of the population. The median age of Kasilof residents was 39.6 years, slightly older than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years.

All residents lived in households rather than group quarters, and the average household size was 2.6 people. Population growth has been steady in recent years, more than doubling since 1980. Approximately 85.3% of residents over age 25 have a high school diploma or higher educational attainment.

History

Archaeological surveys have revealed the presence of numerous Dena'ina Athabascan sites along the Kasilof River, suggesting that the area has been inhabited since the 18th century (Reger 1981). Kasilof itself is believed to have been an agricultural settlement of the Dena'ina, called "Kenaitze" by the early Russian traders who built a stockade there. European and American homesteaders started arriving and forming permanent settlements in the early 20th century.

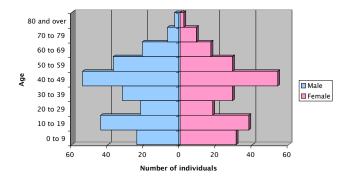
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Kasilof is largely focused on the fishing industry. Nearly one in three local residents holds a commercial fishing permit. Sport fishing is also a significant contributor to the local economy. Because of the town's close proximity to Kenai and

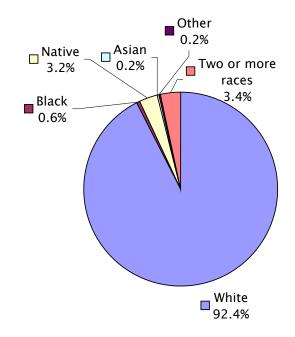
2000 Population Structure Kasilof

Data source: US Census

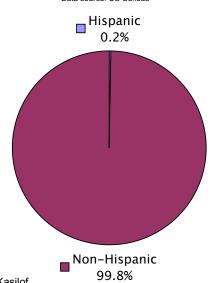


2000 Racial Structure Kasilof

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Kasilof



Soldotna, many Kasilof residents work in these cities.

Approximately 26.4% of residents lived below the poverty level in 2000. The median per capita income was \$21,211 and the median household income was \$43,929. The 2000 U.S. Census reported no unemployment, but 48.1% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work).

Governance

Kasilof is an unincorporated city under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The borough administers a 2% sales tax and a 0.65% (6.5 mills) property tax.

There is an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) located nearby in Kenai. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are both located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Kasilof is accessible by air and by road via the Sterling Highway. The state operates a 2,165 foot air strip in town. Roundtrip airfare from the nearby Kenai airport to Anchorage is \$134. There is also a boat launch on the Kasilof River. Most residents operate their own wells for water and their own septic tanks. Electricity in Kasilof comes from the Homer Electric Association and is generated by a hydroelectric station and a natural gas generator. There is one elementary school in Kasilof, with 14 teachers and 229 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

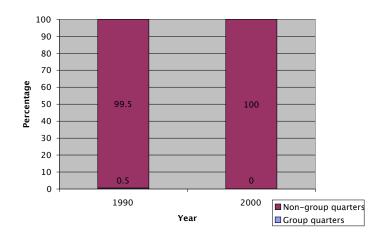
Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the nearby Cook Inlet salmon fishery, is very important in Kasilof. In 2000, there were 8 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 51 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in Kasilof. There were 142 registered crew members. There were 154 residents who held a total of 208 commercial fishing permits; this constitutes significant involvement in Alaska fisheries, despite the community's relatively small size. The following section contains detailed information about commercial permits issued to Kasilof residents in 2000.

Crab and Other Shellfish: One resident held a

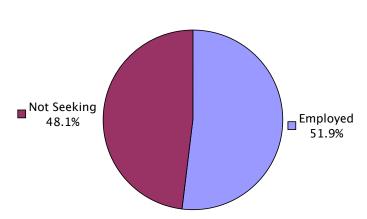
% Group Quarters Kasilof

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Kasilof

Data source: US Census



king crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in length, but this permit was not fished. One resident held one clam shovel permit for statewide waters, but this permit was also not fished.

Halibut: Twenty residents held a total of 20 commercial permits for the halibut fishery, and 12 of these permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: 13 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (6 fished), and 7 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (6 fished).

Herring: Twenty-three residents held a total of 28 commercial permits for the herring fishery, and 12 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one herring roe purse seine permit for the southeast region (none fished), 2 herring roe purse seine permits for Prince William Sound (none fished), 2 herring roe purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (none fished), 2 herring roe purse seine

permits for Bristol Bay (2 fished), 11 herring roe gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (8 fished), 5 herring roe gillnet permits for the Kodiak fishery (one fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (none fished), 2 herring roe gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (one fished), and 2 herring roe gillnet permits for Norton Sound (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Eight residents held a total of eight permits for the groundfish fishery, but only one permit was fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one lingcod longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), and three miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one fished).

Salmon: One hundred forty-five residents held a total of 150 permits for the salmon fishery, and 112 of these were fished. A detailed breakdown of the permits is as follows: 4 salmon purse seine permits for Prince William Sound (2 fished), 7 salmon purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (none fished), one salmon purse seine permit for Kodiak (none fished), one salmon purse seine permit for the Chignik fishery (one fished), one salmon beach seine permit for Kodiak (none fished), 3 salmon drift gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (3 fished), 32 salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (30 fished), one salmon drift gillnet permit for the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), 4 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (4 fished),; 91 salmon set gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (67 fished), 4 salmon set gillnet

permit for Bristol Bay (4 fished), and one salmon set gillnet permits for Kotzebue (none fished).

In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$623,295 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate the community for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect Kasilof.

Sport Fishing

The sport fishing industry is an important part of the Kasilof economy. The area is a major destination for sport fishermen around the world who come to fish in Cook Inlet as well in the Kenai River, the most heavily fished river in Alaska The major sport fish species include halibut, chinook, coho, pink and sockeye salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, and Dolly Varden.

In 2000, a total of 1,794 sport licenses were sold in Kenai—935 to Alaska residents and 859 to non-residents. There were 24 freshwater sport fishing guides and 10 saltwater sport fishing guides registered in Kasilof in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

Under federal subsistence regulations, Kasilof is not designated as "rural" and therefore its residents are not eligible to harvest subsistence resources from federally managed land or waters. In 1999, five households in Kasilof held subsistence salmon harvesting permits. There is no detailed information available from the ADF&G regarding specific subsistence activities in Kasilof.

Kenai (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kenai is a Home Rule city of 6,942 residents located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough, about 65 air miles and 155 highway miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 29.9 square miles of land and 5.6 miles of water. Kenai is the largest community on the Kenai Peninsula and is the hub of the region's oil and gas, commercial and sport fishing, and tourism industries.

Demographic Profile

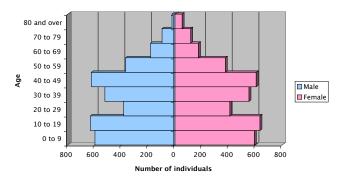
The vast majority of the 6,942 Kenai residents (99.7%) live in households rather than group quarters. The gender composition in the community is relatively equal, at 49.4% male and 50.6% female. The racial makeup is as follows: White (82.8%), Alaska Native or American Indian (8.7%), Black (0.5%), Asian (1.7%), Hawaiian Native (0.2%), other (1.1%), two or more races (5.0%). A total of 12.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 3.8% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The median age of Kenai residents is 32.3 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. Along with the discovery of oil near Kenai and offshore in Cook Inlet in the 1950s and 1960s, the population has boomed in recent decades. There was a four-fold increase in population between 1960 and 1970 alone.

History

Kenai has been the site of a Dena'ina Athabascan village since prehistory. When Russian fur traders arrived in 1741, there were about 1,000 people living in a settlement near the Kenai River. A permanent Russian settlement was established in the late 1700s to support fur and fish trading. Later, in 1869, Kenai was the site of a short-lived U.S. military post. During the early 20th century, commercial fishing was the primary economic activity. The federal government established at this time an agriculture experimental station in Kenai meant to foster a more permanent land-based settlement (Naske and Slotnick 1987: 88). In 1957, the first major Alaska oil strike was made near Kenai, and in 1965 offshore oil was discovered nearby in Cook Inlet. The growth of the oil industry, along with commercial fishing and recreational activities,

2000 Population Structure Kenai

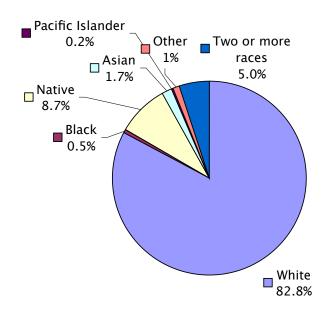
Data source: US Census



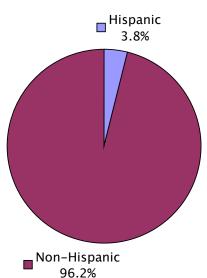
2000 Racial Structure

Kenai

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Kenai



combine to make Kenai one of the fastest growing communities in contemporary Alaska.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Kenai is relatively diverse. Residents are employed in the oil and gas industry, commercial and sport fishing, fish processing, agriculture, and timber harvesting. Tourism for both in-state and out-of-state visitors is an increasingly important part of Kenai's economy.

In 2000, the average per capita income was \$20,789, and the average household income was \$45,962. Approximately 8.2% of the total potential labor force was unemployed, and 34% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work). Approximately 9.8% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Kenai was incorporated as a first-class city in 1960 and has a city manager form of government. It is in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. In terms of Native governance, there is the village council (the Kenaitze Indian Tribe) and the Kenai Natives Association. Government revenues come from a 3% sales tax administered by the city and a 2% sales tax administered by the borough. There is also a 0.4% (or 4.0 mill) property tax administered by the city and a 0.65% (or 6.5 mill) property tax administered by the borough. There is an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) located directly in Kenai. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are both located in Anchorage.

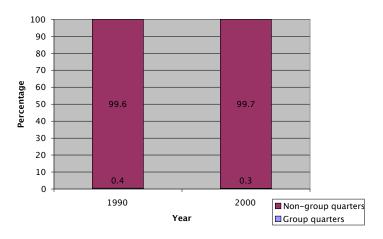
Facilities

Utilities are provided primarily by the city and include piped water, sewage, and garbage collection. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association, which uses both hydroelectric and gas turbines. The Dena'ina Health Clinic is operated by the village council. Police services are provided by the city, and fire/rescue services are provided by the borough.

Kenai is accessible both by air and by road via the Sterling Highway. Roundtrip airfare from Kenai to

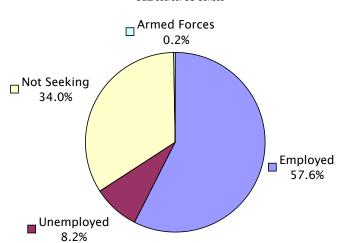
% Group Quarters Kenai

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Kenai

Data source: US Census



Anchorage costs approximately \$134.

There are two elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school located in Kenai, all of which are operated by the borough. There are a total of 107 teachers and 1,559 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing is a major part of the local economy in Kenai. The Cook Inlet salmon fishery accounts for the most significant portion of commercial fishing activities for Kenai residents. In 2000, there were 18 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 75 vessel owners with operations

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Kenai and Nikishka

in state fisheries who resided in Kenai. There were 271 registered crew members. In 2000, there were 235 residents who held a total of 317 commercial fishing permits. The following section contains detailed information about commercial permits issued to Kenai residents in 2000.

Crab: Three residents held a total of four permits in the crab fishery, and three of these were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits was as follows: one Dungeness crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none fished), one King crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (one fished), and two Tanner crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (two fished).

Other Shellfish: Four residents held a total of six permits for other shellfish, and four of these permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one shrimp beam trawl permit for Prince William Sound (one fished), one shrimp beam trawl permit for the Westward region of the Alaska Peninsula (one fished), three clam shovel permits for statewide waters (one fished), and one scallop dredge permit for statewide waters (one fished);

Halibut: Forty-nine residents held a total of 52 permits in the halibut fishery, and 33 of these were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: 4 halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (one fished), 32 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (20 fished), one halibut mechanical jig permit for vessels in statewide waters (none fished), and 15 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (12 fished).

Herring: Fourteen residents held a total of 20 permits in the herring fishery, but only one permit was fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: 2 herring roe purse seine permits for Prince William Sound (none fished), 3 herring roe purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (none fished), 3 herring roe purse seine permits for Bristol Bay (none fished), 2 herring roe gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (none fished), 5 herring roe gillnet permits for the Kodiak fishery (none fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (none fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), 2 herring roe gillnet permits for Norton Sound (none fished), and one herring permit to collect eggs in kelp fields in Prince William Sound (none fished).

Sablefish: Three residents held a total of four permits in the sablefish fishery, but only one of these permits was fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one sablefish mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished), one sablefish fixed gear permit for vessels under 50 feet in length in Prince William Sound (one fished), one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the northern southeast region (none fished), and one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in the southern southeast region (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Seventeen residents held a total of 22 permits for the groundfish fishery, and 11 of these were actually fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one lingcod longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), one lingcod mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished), five miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 3 miscellaneous salt water finfish pot gear permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished),7 seven miscellaneous salt water finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (4 fished), 3 snail pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish for vessels using other gear in statewide waters (none fished), and one demersal shelf rockfish hand troll permit for the southeast region (none fished).

Salmon: Commercial salmon fishing, particularly in the Cook Inlet fishery is very important in Kenai. In 2000, 208 residents held a total of 209 permits, and 156 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one salmon purse seine permit for the southeast region (one fished), 2 salmon purse seine permits for Prince William Sound (none fished), 2 salmon purse seine permits for the Kodiak fishery (2 fished), one salmon purse seine permits for the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands (one fished), 2 salmon drift gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (one fished), 66 salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (61 fished), one salmon drift gillnet permit for the Alaska Peninsula (one fished), eight salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (7 fished), 112 salmon set gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (70 fished), 12 salmon set gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (12 fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for Kuskokwim (none fished), and one salmon hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished).

Kenai is also an important hub for commercial fish processing. In 2000 there were 6 processing plants with a combined total of 906 tons in landings for federally managed species and 4,269.3 tons in landings for state-managed species. The salmon fishery accounted for the vast majority of landings.

In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, Kenai received \$155,035 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate the community for falling salmon prices. The Kenai Peninsula Borough as a whole received \$623,295 in salmon disaster funds.

Sport Fishing

The sport fishing industry in Kenai is very large, accounting for a major portion of local economic activity. The area is a major destination for sport fishermen around the world who come to fish in Cook Inlet as well in the Kenai River, the most heavily fished river in Alaska The Major sport fish species include halibut, chinook, silver, pink and sockeye salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, and Dolly Varden. The largest recorded king salmon taken by rod and reel, weighing 97 pounds 4 ounces, was landed from the Kenai River.

In 2000, a total of 9,350 sport licenses were sold in Kenai—4,263 to Alaska residents and 5,087 to non-

residents. The sport fishing guide industry is very strong in Kenai, with 20 saltwater and 35 freshwater guides registered in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported in 1993 that 98% of Kenai households used at least some subsistence resources. Approximately 95% of households used fish for subsistence, including salmon and non-salmon species. Approximately 54.5% of households used marine invertebrates for subsistence, and a small portion of households (1%) used marine mammals. A total of 107 in Kenai held subsistence salmon harvesting permits in 1999. The member of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe in Kenai who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Kenai in 1993 was 83.8 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (46.2%), non-salmon fish (19.5%), land mammals (20.2%), marine mammals (0.7%), birds and bird eggs (1.1%), marine invertebrates (6.1%), and vegetation (6.2%).

Nikiski (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Nikiski is located 9 miles north of the City of Kenai on the Kenai Peninsula on the Sterling Highway. Nikiski is also known as Port Nikiski and Nikishka and is located in the Kenai Recording District. It is made up of 69.6 square miles of land and 6.6 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Nikiski had a total population of 4,327 in 2000. The gender composition in the community was 52.2% male and 47.8% female. Since 1980, the population has increased from 1,109 inhabitants to 4,409 in 2002, as established by a State Demographer. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census the racial makeup was: 87.2% White, 0.1% Black, 7.6% American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.7% Asian, 0.5% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.8% other, and 3.1% two or more races. A total of 10.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian.

About 1.3% of the population was of Hispanic. The median age in the community in 2000 was 34.2 years old, compared to the national average of 35.3 years. About 33.5% of the population was under the age of 18. There were a total of 1,766 housing units in the community and of those 252 were vacant with 93 having been vacant due to seasonal use. No one lived in group quarters. About 88.5% of the population age 25 years and over had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling, 16.8% had obtained a bachelor's degree, and 4.3% had a graduate or professional degree.

History

The area of Nikiski was historically in Kenaitze Indian territory. For the most part Athabascan Indian groups live in interior Alaska, and Eskimo and Aleut groups live in the coastal areas; the Kenaitze Indians are the exception. The Kenaitze Indians were Dena'ina Athabascan people who replaced the Kachemak people in around 1000 A.D. (VisitKenai.com 2003). The Native people of the area were called Kenaitze by the Russians which meant 'the people who live along the Kenai River', although "the Kenaitze, however, called themselves Kahthuht'ana, an Athabascan word

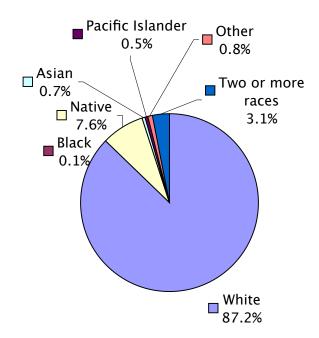
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

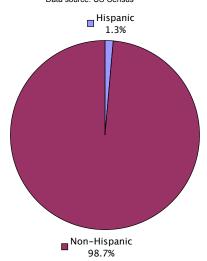
80 and over 70 to 79 60 to 69 50 to 59 40 to 49 ■ Male 30 to 39 ■ Female 20 to 29 10 to 19 600 400 200 0 200 400 600 Number of individuals

2000 Racial Structure Nikiski

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Nikiski



meaning 'the people of the Kenai'" (Halliday 1998, p.182). Between 1786 and 1791 Russian fur traders came to the Kenai area and established settlements. Around 1795 Russian Orthodoxy was introduced into the area by Father Juvenaly. In 1838, there was a smallpox epidemic and approximately 50% of the Dena'ina people died from the disease. The Native population was hit again in the years 1918 to 1920 during the worldwide influenza epidemic. The first cannery in Kenai was built in 1888 by the Northern Packing Company. In 1923 the Alaska Railroad was finished and in 1937 construction was started on the Kenai airport. The area of Nikiski was homesteaded in the 1940's. Construction began on the Sterling Highway in 1947, was finished in 1951, and was paved in 1954 which provided greater access to the area. The region grew with the discovery of oil on the Kenai Peninsula in 1957. Oil-related industries had located to the area by 1964 including Tesoro, Chevron, Phillips 66, and Unocal. A fire department was organized for Nikiski beginning the 1960's and has since "developed one of the best and most aggressive training programs in petroleum firefighting you can find anywhere in the states" (Nikiski Fire Department 2003).

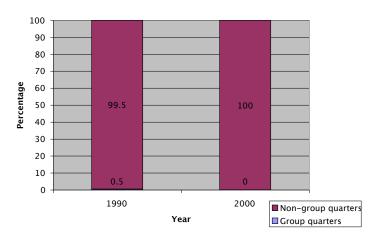
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Nikiski is the most industrial area on the Kenai Peninsula because the oil industry is so important to the economy of the community. It is the site of a Tesoro oil refinery where crude oil from Cook Inlet (and some from the North Slope) is processed into diesel, gasoline, and jet fuel. A BP natural gas to liquid fuel pilot plant has also been constructed in the area. Natchiq, Inc. and Alaska Petroleum Contractors are building portable modules which will be shipped to the Alpine oil field in the North Slope for oil service work and are being constructed in Nikiski. Five hundred residents are employed at Agrium, Inc.'s fertilizer plant which produces 600,000 tons of ammonia and 1 million tons of urea yearly. The Captain Cook Recreation Area is located about 10 miles outside of the community, drawing visitors to the area. Employment is also provided by the timber industry, retail, government, tourism-related services, and commercial and sport fishing. There were a total of 71 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Nikiski in 2000 and 93 licensed crew members

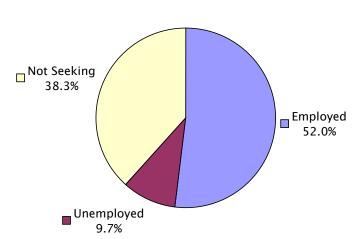
% Group Quarters Nikiski

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Nikiski

Data source: US Census



lived in the community. Subsistence activities do seem to be present to a certain degree in the community, although there is little data available. Of those age 16 and over about 52.0% were employed, 9.7% were unemployed, and 38.3% were not in the labor force. Of those employed, approximately 24.0% were classified as being in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations. The per capita income in the community was \$20,129, and the median household income was \$51,176. About 11.4% of the population lived below the poverty level at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census.

Governance

Nikiski is unincorporated; therefore, no city or borough officials or employees live in the community. Nikiski is included in part of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the North Peninsula Chamber of Commerce is present. There is neither a regional Native corporation, nor any Native village corporation for the community. Nikiski was not included as part of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is not federally recognized as a Native village. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Soldotna, which is also on the Kenai Peninsula, whereas the closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration (BCIS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are located in Anchorage. There is also a NMFS office in Homer as well.

Facilities

Nikiski is accessible by land with the Sterling Highway providing access to Anchorage, and roads linking the community to Kenai where airport and docking facilities are available. The approximate cost to fly to Kenai from Anchorage roundtrip was \$114 according to Travelocity and Expedia (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Two private airstrips are present in the area, one owned by the Shell Oil Company. Offshore drilling platforms are serviced by the Port Nikiski docks. Accommodations are available at Lynn's Inn B&B, Moose Haven Lodge, Daniel's Lake Lodge, Bishop Creek Campground, and Discovery Campground. There are three schools in the community; Nikiski Elementary, North Star Elementary, and Nikiski Middle/Senior High School which had a collective enrollment of 967 students taught by 58 teachers in 2000. There is no health care available directly in the community, but a hospital is located in Soldotna and emergency care can be obtained from the Nikiski Fire Department. There are also no police in the community. The electric utility is the Homer Electric Association, operated by REA Co-op with the main power sources of hydroelectric and natural gas. Most of the houses in Nikiski use individual water wells and septic tanks as no public sewer system or piped water systems are available. Refuse is collected by Peninsula Sanitation and is operated by the Borough transfer facility and Unocal Oil.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Nikiski saw a total of 71 commercial fishing permits issued to its residents in 2000, and 93 licensed crew members lived in the area. There were 5 vessel owners participating in commercial federal fisheries,

and 15 vessel owners participating in the commercial salmon fishery.

Out of the 71 commercial fishing permits issued to Nikiski residents, 51 were fished. There were 11 permits issued for halibut: 6 were issued for halibut using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (2 fished), two using a mechanical jig statewide (one fished), and 3 using longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (3 fished). Five permits were issued to Nikiski residents for herring: two for herring roe using gillnets in Cook Inlet (none fished) and three for herring roe using gillnets in Kodiak (none fished). Five permits were issued for other groundfish, one for lingcod using a mechanical jig statewide (none fished), one for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a hand troll statewide (none fished), one for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (none fished), and two for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a mechanical jig statewide (two fished). A total of 50 salmon permits were issued of which 43 were fished: one was issued for salmon using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), 2 using drift gillnets in Prince William Sound (2 fished), 13 using drift gillnets in Cook Inlet (14 fished), one using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (one fished), 29 using set gillnets in Cook Inlet (22 fished), 2 using set gillnets in Kodiak (2 fished), and 2 using set gillnets in Bristol Bay (2 fished).

No vessels delivered landings to Nikiski in 2000, since there were no processors located in the community. Landings are most likely delivered to nearby Kenai which has processors for a variety of species. The community of Nikiski was not allotted any federal salmon disaster funds, although the Kenai Peninsula Borough was allotted \$623,295. The Kenai Peninsula Borough was also recently granted \$810 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There are quite a few sport fishing related businesses present in the community of Nikiski. In 2002, there were 10 freshwater guide business listings according to ADF&G, 4 aircraft/fly-in services listings, 4 drop-off services listings, and 7 full service guide listings. There were 20 sport fishing licenses sold in

Nikiski to residents of the state of Alaska, and a total of 274 sold to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Nikiski is considered a Federal non-rural area, meaning the residents of the community are not eligible to harvest subsistence resources on Federal land (of which 60% of the land in the state of Alaska is designated). In order to have the right to harvest subsistence wildlife, fish, and shellfish on Federal land, a status of "rural" must be granted. Rural status had been temporarily granted to all communities in the Kenai in 2000 as requested by the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, although this decision has been overturned and currently only certain Kenai communities are given

the designation of rural. Nikiski is not one of them, and therefore, not eligible to harvest subsistence on Federal lands. Residents of Nikiski are eligible to harvest on State lands because the State considers all the communities of Alaska as rural. Most likely, some form of subsistence is occurring in the city, although there is no information (except for salmon) available from the ADF&G because of this Federal non-rural designation. According to the ADF&G there was one salmon household subsistence permit issued to a resident of Nikiski in 1999 for an estimated total harvest of 66 fish. It does not appear that residents of the community are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Nikolaevsk (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Nikolaevsk is located on the Kenai Peninsula, inland from Anchor Point and approximately 15 miles from Homer. The area encompasses 36.3 square miles of land.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Nikolaevsk was a community of 345 residents in 96 households. Most community members are of Russian ancestry. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (81.7%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.7%), Asian (0.3%), Hawaiian Native (1.2%), two or more races (13%), and other (2.0%). A total of 4.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 0.3% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup of the community was relatively equal, at 51% male and 49% female. The age median in the community was a young 20.9 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. Approximately 63.9% of residents aged 25 years or older had a high school diploma or higher level of educational attainment.

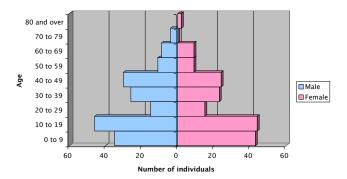
The most striking feature of Nikolaevsk is its Russian influence. About 67.5% of the local population report having Russian ancestry; a similarly high percentage report speaking Russian at home. Nikolaevsk is a relatively stable community with little in- or out-migration.

History

Nikolaevsk got its name from St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the local Russian Orthodox Church. The town's first settlers came from Woodburn, Oregon, where they lived after being expelled from Russia following the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. After receiving a grant from the Tolstoy Foundation in New York, the settlers bought land on the Kenai Peninsula in 1967 and settled in Nikolaevsk. Today the town maintains a traditional Russian Orthodox atmosphere. There are three distinct settlements within the town boundaries: Russian Orthodox, Russian Old Believers, and some non-Russians.

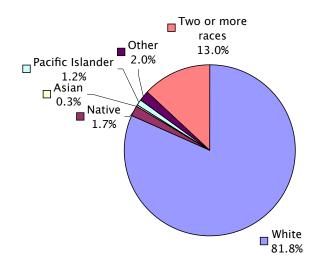
2000 Population Structure Nikolaevsk

Data source: US Census

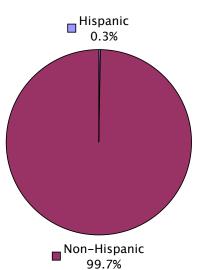


2000 Racial Structure Nikolaevsk

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Nikolaevsk



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Nikolaevsk is relatively diverse. Commercial and subsistence fishing are both important sources of income in the community. In addition, because of its location on the Kenai Peninsula, near the larger towns of Anchor Point and Homer, many Nikolaevsk residents work outside the community.

The median per capita income in Nikolaevsk for 2000 was \$10,390, and the median household income was \$37,500. Approximately 12.5% of the local labor force was unemployed, and 46.8% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work). Approximately 19.2% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Nikolaevsk is an unincorporated city under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. It is governed by a community council. In addition, there is a community non-profit organization, the Nikolaevsk Community Council, Inc. The borough administers a 2% sales tax and a 0.65% (6.5 mills) property tax. There is an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) located nearby in Homer. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are both located in Anchorage.

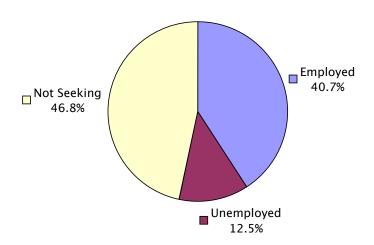
Facilities

Nikolaevsk is accessible via the Sterling Highway, which runs from Anchorage to Homer. There is an airport in Homer, approximately 15 miles away. Roundtrip airfare from Homer to Anchorage is about \$175. There is a piped water system in the community, and all homes have indoor plumbing. Most homes have individual septic tanks. Electricity is delivered to Nikolaevsk by the Homer Electric Association; power is produced by a hydroelectric station and by natural gas. Fire and emergency medical services are provided by the city of Anchor Point. The nearest health clinic is the South Peninsula Hospital in Homer.

There is one school in the community, offering instruction to students from K-12. There are 7 teachers and 100 students.

2000 Employment Structure Nikolaevsk

Data source: US Census



Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon and halibut fisheries, is an important part of Nikolaevsk's economy. In 2000, there were 5 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 10 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. There were 44 registered crew members. Seventeen local residents held a total of 31 commercial fishing permits. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Nikolaevsk residents in 2000.

Halibut: Ten local residents held a total of 10 permits in the halibut fishery, including: 7 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (6 fished), and 3 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (2 fished).

Sablefish: Five local residents held a total of five permits in the sablefish fishery, including: 4 sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), and one sablefish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished).

Other Groundfish: Five local residents held a total of six permits in the groundfish fishery, including: four miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll permits for statewide waters (four were actually fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished), and one

miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished).

Salmon: Ten local residents held a total of 10 permits in the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: two salmon drift gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (two fished), five salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (four fished), one salmon drift gillnet permit for the Alaska Peninsula (three fished), and two salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (two fished).

In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$623,295 in salmon disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. It is anticipated that a portion of these sums will be used for programs that affect Nikolaevsk.

Sport Fishing

The ADF&G does not have detailed information about sport fishing activities in Nikolaevsk.

Subsistence Fishing

Although located on the populous Kenai Peninsula, Nikolaevsk is designated as rural for subsistence standards. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1998, 100% of households in Nikolaevsk used subsistence resources. Approximately 97.3% of households used subsistence salmon (including all five Pacific species), and 94.6% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially cod, halibut, greenling, and rockfish). Approximately 29.7% of households used marine invertebrates (especially crabs) for subsistence. Marine mammals were not used.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Nikolaevsk in 1998 was 133 pounds, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (50.3%), non-salmon fish (25.1%), land mammals (16.9%), marine invertebrates (2.9%), and vegetation (4.9%).

Ninilchik (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ninilchik is located on the Kenai Peninsula, approximately 38 miles south of Kenai and 30 miles north of Homer, on the Sterling Highway. The area encompasses 207.6 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, there were 772 residents in 320 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (82.3%), American Indian and Alaska Native (14.0%), Asian (0.5%), other (0.1%) and two or more races (3.1%). A total of 16.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 0.6% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup of the community was slightly skewed, at 52.5% male and 47.5% female. The median age was 42.5 years, significantly older than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. Approximately 79% of residents aged 25 years or older had a high school degree or higher level of educational attainment.

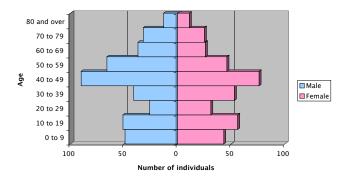
History

The Kenai Peninsula is historically considered to be Dena'ina Athabascan Indian territory, although archaeological sites on Kachemak Bay suggest the presence of Pacific Eskimo or Alutiiq people as early as 4,500 years ago (Halliday 1998: 183). The Dena'ina word "Niqnikchint" means "lodge by the river." In the 1820s, the Russian-American Fur Company established a permanent settlement in present-day Ninilchik as a place for disabled and sick employees who could not return to Russia.

Nine families originally settled Ninilchik, all of whom were descendants of Grigorii Kvasnikoff, a Russian Orthodox missionary from Moscow, and Mavra Kvasnikoff, a Russian-Sugpiaq from Kodiak. In 1846, the early founders built the Transfiguration of Our Lord Russian Orthodox Church; this church, the most recognizable feature of Ninilchik, was constructed on its present site in 1901. By the 1940s, homesteaders began settling in the community, and today Ninilchik is comprised of many ethnicities.

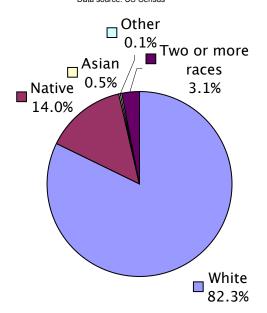
2000 Population Structure Ninilchik

Data source: US Census

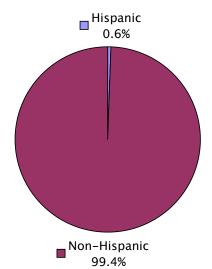


2000 Racial Structure

Ninilchik



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Ninilchik



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The local economy revolves around fishing, including commercial, sport, and subsistence. Many residents hold commercial fishing permits. Sport fishing guide services, especially during the summer season, constitute another important source of local employment.

In 2000, the median per capita income was \$18,463 and the median household income was \$36,250. Unemployment was 10.5%, and 41.7% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). The poverty rate was 13.9%.

Governance

Ninilchik is unincorporated. It is governed by a traditional village council, which is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). It is under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The nearestAlaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office are about 30 miles away in Homer. The nearest Bureau of Immigration and Citizenship Services (BCIS) office is in Anchorage.

Facilities

Ninilchik is accessible by road via the Sterling Highway. The nearby Kenai airport provides access to communities throughout Alaska. Roundtrip airfare from Kenai to Anchorage is \$134. Most homes use individual water wells and septic tanks. Studies are currently underway to determine the feasibility of installing a community-wide water and sewer system. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association, which uses both hydroelectric and natural gas. The local health clinic is owned and operated by the village council. Police services are provided by the state troopers. There is one school in the community that offers instruction to students from K-12. There are 13 teachers and 186 students.

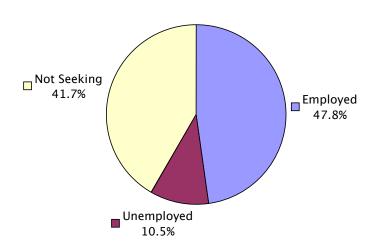
Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing operations constitute a major portion of the economy in Ninilchik. Seven vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 22

2000 Employment Structure Ninilchik

Data source: US Census



vessel owners with operations in state fisheries resided in the community in 2000. There were 58 registered crew members. Forty-nine local residents held a total of 68 commercial fishing permits, predominantly in the salmon and halibut fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Ninilchik residents in 2000.

Crab: Two local residents held a total of two Dungeness crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none fished).

Halibut: Nine residents held a total of 10 commercial permits in the halibut fishery, including: 6 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (4 fished), one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (one fished, and 3 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished).

Herring: Five residents held a total of five permits in the herring fishery, including: four herring roe gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (two fished), and one herring roe gillnet permit for Norton Sound (none fished).

Other Groundfish: Four residents held a total of eight permits in the groundfish fishery, including the following: two lingcod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), and two miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (one fished).

Salmon: Forty-two local residents held a total of

43 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These permits included the following: one salmon purse seine permit for Prince William Sound (none fished), 2 salmon purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (one fished), 2 salmon purse seine permits for Kodiak (3 fished), 2 salmon drift gillnet permits for the Southeast region (2 fished), 2 salmon drift gillnet permits for Prince William Sound (3 fished), 11 salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (9 fished), one salmon drift gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), 21 salmon set gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (14 fished), and one salmon set gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished).

In 2000, there was one commercial fish processing plant located in Ninilchik. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in Ninilchik is unavailable. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In addition, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$623,295 in salmon disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for projects that affect Ninilchik.

Sport Fishing

Fishermen from Alaska, the lower 48 U.S. states, Canada and elsewhere come to the Kenai Peninsula to fish in Cook Inlet, Kachemak Bay, and nearby rivers. The sport fishing industry in Ninilchik primarily revolves around halibut, but silver, sockeye and pink salmon are also important. Nearby rivers offer fishing for steelhead and Dolly Varden, as well.

In 2000, sport fishing license sales in Ninilchik totaled 5,251—more than six times the total population of the community. Of these, the majority (3,753) were sold to non-Alaskans. There were 41 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 12 freshwater sport fishing guides in Ninilchik in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1998, 99% of households in Ninilchik used subsistence resources. Approximately 90.1% of households used subsistence salmon (including all five Pacific species), and 92.1% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially cod, halibut, greenling, rockfish and char). Only 2% of households used marine mammals for subsistence, but 78.2% used marine invertebrates (especially crabs, clams, and mussels).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Ninilchik in 1998 was 163.8 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (25.9%), non-salmon fish (23.4%), land mammals (40.4%), marine invertebrates (6.7%), birds and eggs (0.9%), and vegetation (2.7%).

Beginning in 2000, the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council designated non-Native residents of Ninilchik as ineligible to harvest subsistence halibut. Residents have filed an appeal to this decision, and the appeal is still pending.

Port Graham (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Port Graham is located on the Kenai Peninsula, about 7.5 miles southwest of Seldovia and 28 air miles south of Homer. The area encompasses 5.9 square miles of land.

Demographic Profile

Port Graham is a predominantly Alutiiq, or Sugpiaq, village. In 2000, there were 171 residents in 70 households; all residents lived in family households rather than group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (84.8%), White (11.1%), two or more races (3.5%), and other (0.6%). A total of 88.3% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 3.5% of residents are of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup was slightly skewed, at 53.2% male and 46.8% female. The median age in Port Graham was 37.8 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, approximately 67.5% of residents aged 25 years and older held at least a high school diploma. These demographic characteristics show a relatively stable Native community marked by self-reliance and minimal in- or out-migration.

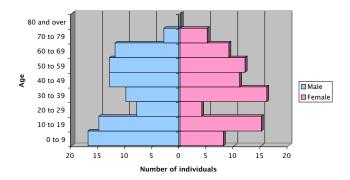
History

The Kenai Peninsula has been inhabited by Dena'ina (Athabascan) Indians for thousands of years. Alutiiq people have also occupied the region since the distant past. The earliest known permanent settlement was established by Russians from the nearby trading post at Nanwalek, about seven miles away. The Russian-American company, first concerned with the fur trade, became interested in the rich coal reserves at the current site of Port Graham. By the 1850s, the company had extracted nearly 800 tons of coal, shipping it south to feed the growing gold rush in San Francisco (Alaska Historical Society, Unit 5 1982: 15). The coal mine lasted only a few years before it became economically infeasible and was abandoned.

A fish cannery has been in operation in Port Graham off and on since the early 1900s. Today Port Graham is predominantly a community of Alutiiq people with strong ties both to their Native cultural traditions and to the Russian Orthodox Church.

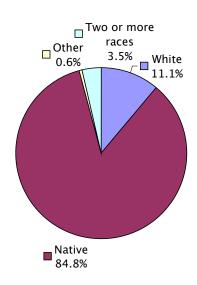
2000 Population Structure Port Graham

Data source: US Census

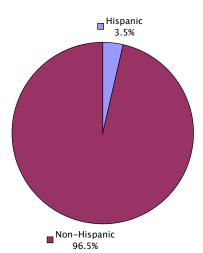


2000 Racial Structure Port Graham

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Port Graham



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Port Graham is heavily influenced by commercial fishing. Although only a small number of local residents are directly engaged in fishing activities themselves, there is a salmon cannery in the village that is a major source of employment. There is also a pink salmon hatchery that provides fish to the cannery. In addition to the formal economy, all residents of Port Graham depend heavily on subsistence fishing and hunting.

The median per capita income in Port Graham for 2000 was \$13,666, and the median household income was \$40,250. During that year, 13.2% of the potential labor force was unemployed, and 18.8% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

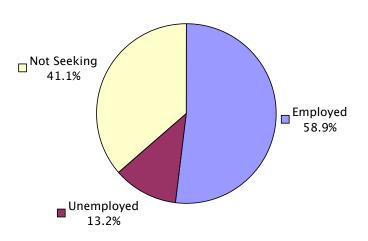
Port Graham is an unincorporated community governed by a traditional village council and is located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The village council is recognized by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. There is also a local village corporation, which holds a land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Port Graham is a member of a regional Native corporation, the Chugach Alaska Corporation. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are both located in Homer. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Port Graham is not accessible by road. A stateowned 1,975 foot airstrip is available for local charter flights. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, after a short charter flight to Homer, is approximately \$175. There are no roads in the community, but a trail connects Port Graham with the nearby village of Nanwalek. There is a piped water and sewer system, operated by the village council. All houses have indoor plumbing. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association and is produced by a hydroelectric facility and natural gas generator. There is a local health clinic operated by the village council. Police services are provided by a village public safety officer. The village has a small port with docking facilities. There is a salmon cannery in the village. There is one school in Port Graham that provides instruction to students from kindergarten

2000 Employment Structure Port Graham

Data source: US Census



through 10th grade. The school has three teachers and 32 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Despite its relatively small size, Port Graham is significantly involved in North Pacific fisheries. One vessel owner with operations in federal fisheries and six vessel owners with operations in state fisheries resided in the community in 2000. There were 12 registered crew members. There were 12 local residents who held a total of 15 commercial fishing permits; the salmon fishery constituted most of these permits. This section contains a detailed breakdown of commercial permits issued to residents of Port Graham in 2000.

Halibut: Only one local resident held a halibut permit. This was a longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in length in statewide waters. The permit was actually fished.

Herring: Only one local resident held a herring permit. This was a herring roe purse seine permit for the Bristol Bay fishery. The permit was actually fished.

Sablefish: Only one local resident held a permit for sablefish. This was a longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters. The permit was not actually fished.

Other Groundfish: Only one local resident held a groundfish permit. This was a miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters. The permit was not actually fished.

Salmon: Eleven local residents held a total of 11 permits for the salmon fishery. These included the following: one salmon purse seine permit for Prince William Sound (none fished); eight salmon purse seine permits for Cook Inlet (three fished), and two salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (none fished). In addition to direct involvement in commercial fisheries, Port Graham has a pink salmon hatchery and cannery. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In addition, the Kenai Peninsula Borough as a whole received \$623,295 in salmon disaster funds in 2003. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that directly affect Port Graham.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing accounts for a fair percentage of economic activity in Port Graham, although its role is less significant than in other towns on the Kenai Peninsula. Because of its relatively small size and out-of-the-way location far from the sport fishing hubs of

Seward and Homer, sport fishing in Port Graham is limited. In 2000, 43 sport licenses were sold in Port Graham, the majority to Alaska residents. In 2002, there were no registered sport fishing guides.

Subsistence Fishing

As a predominantly Alutiiq village, Port Graham relies heavily on subsistence resources. The ADF&G reports that, in 1997, 100% of households in Port Graham used subsistence resources. All households used subsistence salmon (including all five Pacific species), and 93.2% used non-salmon subsistence fish (especially cod, herring, and halibut). Approximately 86.4% of households used marine invertebrates (especially clams, chitin, and octopus) for subsistence, and 81.8% used marine mammals (including seal, sea lion, and sea otter).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Port Graham in 1997 was 253.4 pounds, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (56.9%), non-salmon fish (29.8%), marine mammals (3.7%), marine invertebrates (5.0%), vegetation (3.6%), and land mammals (0.5%).

Seldovia (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Seldovia is situated on the southern tip of the Kenai Peninsula facing Cook Inlet and across the water from Homer on the south shore of Kachemak Bay. The area encompasses 0.4 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Seldovia was 286 in 2000. Total population numbers increased steadily over the century between 1890, when the population totaled 99, to 1980 when there were 479 residents. Over the last two decades, however, the population has declined to nearly half of its maximum number. Unlike many fishing communities, the genders are in fairly equal balance in Seldovia. The racial composition of the population in 2000 included 73.4% White, 17.5% Alaska Native or American Indian, 1% Black or African American and 0.7% Asian, and 0.3% classified themselves as 'Other'. Overall, 6.6% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 23.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 2.1% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 45.3 years which is quite a bit higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to census data only 26.7% of the population was under 19 years of age while 32.7% of the population was over 55 years of age in 2000.

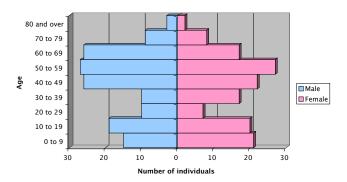
There were 232 housing units in Seldovia, 98 of which were vacant in 2000 and of these, 40 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 86.4% of the population had a high school diploma or higher while 21% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The original residents of Seldovia were of Dena'ina Indian and Sugpiaq Eskimo, or Alutiiq. Prehistoric evidence of occupation is suspected to lie beneath the local Russian Orthodox Church and residential homes in the town. Seldovia's modern history began in the late 1800's when Russian explorers came to the

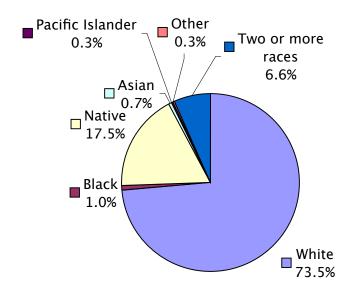
2000 Population Structure Seldovia

Data source: US Census

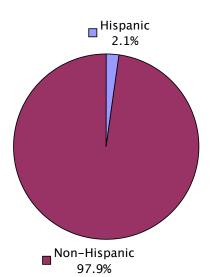


2000 Racial Structure Seldovia

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Seldovia



area. The bay was originally named 'Zaliv Seldevoy,' meaning 'Herring Bay', from which the present name of Seldovia is derived. In the 1870s, Seldovia became a fur hunting and trading and center, making the town one of the oldest in Cook Inlet. In the early 1900's, Seldovia became a stopping off place for prospectors en route to the gold fields in Alaska's interior. In 1910, the first salmon cannery was built and since then processing of salmon, herring and crab have been important to the community, which is ideally located to receive the catches from boats coming into to Cook Inlet. In the 1920s, many Scandinavians immigrated to Seldovia to capitalize on the herring boom. Seldovia became known throughout south-central Alaska as 'the boardwalk town' after a boardwalk was built to facilitate travel through town. The boardwalk became an important social gathering place for trading information and stories. The City of Seldovia was incorporated in 1945. In 1964, the land mass on which Seldovia was built subsided four feet due to the Good Friday earthquake and the town was subsequently rebuilt above high tide levels.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Seldovia is intimately linked to the local and national fishing industries. Seldovia is both a commercial fishing and processing center and a popular sport fishing destination. The timber industry is small but significant to the community and tourism is increasing in importance. A total of 104 commercial fishing permits were held by 57 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

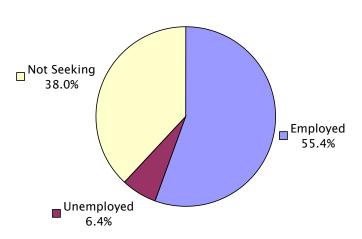
At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 55.4% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 6.4% unemployment rate. A seemingly high 38% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force, though this may be explained by the intensely seasonal nature of the fishing industry, and 7.9% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$45,313 and the per capita income was \$23,669.

Governance

The City of Seldovia was incorporated in 1945. The Seldovia has a Council-Manager form of government. The mayor and six council members

2000 Employment Structure Seldovia

Data source: US Census



are elected officials. Seldovia is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough, which is therefore responsible for many services. The City of Seldovia implements a 2%-4% sales tax, and the borough has a 2% sales tax. In addition, there is a 7.53 mills (0.75%) property tax from the city and a 6.5 mills (0.65%) property tax by the borough. Seldovia has a for-profit Native village corporation, the Seldovia Native Association, Inc. The Association is a business involved in natural resource management such as land leasing and timber sales and is beginning to venture strongly into tourism enterprises. The total land to which Seldovia is entitled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) amounts to about 181,000 acres. The Seldovia Village Tribe is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. It provides and administers funds for governmental services, such as health care, to its members in both Seldovia and in Homer.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMSF) regional office is in Homer, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Seldovia is accessible only by air and sea as the Sterling Highway ends in Homer, across the Kachemak Bay. The cost of a roundtrip flight from Seldovia to Homer is approximately \$50, and from there a roundtrip to Anchorage costs about \$200 (prices are based on the closest available date to September 1, 2003). The community is linked directly to the network of communities visited by ferries on the Alaska Marine Highway and receives year-round barge services and State Ferry service. There is a state-owned and city-operated airport with a 1,845 foot gravel runway, but this is unlit and there are no fuel supplies. Daily scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available. Harbor facilities include a breakwater, dock, a small boat harbor, boat launch, boat haul-out, a ferry terminal, and marine repair services.

Seldovia derives water from the Fish Creek Reservoir which is treated and stored in a tank before being distributed via water mains. Sewage is piped to a community septic tank for primary treatment, and then discharged to an ocean outfall. All homes are completely plumbed. The borough operates a landfill. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association. Health services are provided by the Seldovia Health Clinic which is city-owned and operated by the Seldovia Natives Association. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department. Seldovia is within the Kenai Peninsula School District and there is one school in Seldovia itself. At Susan B. English School six teachers instruct 75 in K-12 students. Seldovia is developing its tourism industry and is increasing the amount of facilities and businesses that cater to tourists.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Commercial fishing is a main contributor to the economy of Seldovia, along with other natural resource uses. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the ACFEC, 104 permits were held by 57 permit holders in 2000 (60 fished). There were 10 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 9 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 45 crew members claiming residence in Seldovia. One vessel in the salmon fishery delivered its landings to Seldovia (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, other landings data for the community is unavailable).

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Seldovia in 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 18 permits issued

for halibut in Seldovia in 2000, 16 of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to 14 longline vessels under 60 feet (12 fished) and four longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of 11 permits issued for the herring fishery, none of which were fished that year. Permits for herring roe pertained to five purse seine limited to Prince William Sound (none fished), four purse seine limited to Cook Inlet (none fished), one purse seine limited to Bristol Bay (not fished), and one gillnet restricted to Norton Sound (not fished).

Sablefish: A total of five sablefish permits were issued, all of which were fished. Permits pertained to three longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters and two longline vessels over 60 feet also in statewide waters

Other groundfish: A total of 23 permits were issued for other groundfish in Seldovia, only 7 of which were actually fished. Permits pertained to one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), two lingcod mechanical jigs in statewide waters (none fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), seven miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), and five miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters (four fished).

Crab: Eight permits were issued in Seldovia for crab in 2000, two of which were fished. Two permits pertained to Dungeness crab pot gear vessels over 60 feet in Yakutat (none fished). Two permits pertained to king crab pot gear vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (none fished). Two permits pertained to king crab pot gear vessels over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (one fished). Two permits pertained to Tanner crab pot gear vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (one fished).

Salmon: A total of 39 permits were issued for the salmon fishery, 30 of which were fished. Salmon permits pertained to 2 purse seine restricted to Cook Inlet (one fished), 3 purse seine restricted to Kodiak (2 fished), 3 purse seines restricted to Chignik, 6 drift gillnets limited to Cook Inlet (2 fished), one drift gillnet in Bristol Bay, 16 set gillnets in Cook Inlet (15 fished), 5 set gillnets in Bristol Bay, 2 set gillnets restricted to

Kotzebue (none fished), and one power gurdy troll in statewide waters (not fished).

Although fish processing, especially of shellfish, is considered an important endeavor in Seldovia, only one processing plant was operating in the town in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community is unavailable. Port Graham Seafoods, Inc. had the capacity to process salmon that year.

It was announced in July 2003 that Seldovia would receive \$3,824 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The Kenai Peninsula Borough, in which Seldovia is located, has been allotted \$623,295. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002 the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

In 2002, there were seven sport fishing saltwater guides in operation. In 2000, there was a total of 597 sport fishing licenses sold in Seldovia, 242 of which were sold to Alaska residents. Several species are targeted for sport fishing in Seldovia, including halibut, chinook, silver, pink, jack, sockeye and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, steelhead, pollock, rainbow trout, arctic char, manta ray, and black bass. The City of Seldovia's website proclaims: 'Life doesn't get any better than fishing on one of Seldovia's charter boats.'

Subsistence Fishing

Data from 1993 compiled on behalf of the

ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Seldovia. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 95.4% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 89.2% used salmon, 86.2% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, and trout), many fewer households, only13.8%, used marine mammals, and a high percentage, 90.8%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1993 was 183.55 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 35.01% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 23.76%, land mammals 12.85%, marine mammals only 0.67%, birds and eggs accounted for 0.70% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 18.5%, and vegetation made up 8.51%. The wild food harvest in Seldovia made up 119% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1993 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

A total of 15 permits were held by households in Seldovia for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G records from 1999. Sockeye and chinook made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest, followed by chum. Residents of Seldovia and members of the Seldovia Village Tribe, an Alaska Native Tribe, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Seward (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Seward is located on Resurrection Bay on the southeast coast of the Kenai Peninsula. It lies at the foot of a mountain range, ending in the South with Mount Marathon. Seward is the gateway to Kenai Fjords National Park. The area encompasses 14.4 square miles of land and 7.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Seward was 2,830. Total population numbers have increased steadily from 1910 when there were 534 residents of the community. There are substantially more males (60% of the population) in the community than females (40% of the population). The racial composition of the population in 2000 included 72.1% White, 16.7% Alaska Native or American Indian, 2.4% Black, 1.8% Asian, and 0.9% classified themselves as 'Other'. Overall, 5.9% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 20.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 2.4% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 37.1 years which is slightly above the national median of 35.3 years. According to census data, 24.7% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 15.5% of the population was over 55 years of age.

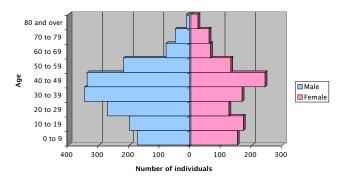
There were 917 housing units in Seward, 141 of which were vacant in 2000 and of these, 63 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of U.S. Census in 2000, 22.2% of the population lived in group quarters. About 86.7% of the population had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 census data while 15.9% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Seward does not have a large Native presence and there is little evidence that the immediate area was inhabited or used prior to Russian arrival. Alexander Baranof, a Russian fur trader and explorer, gave Resurrection Bay its name in 1792 when he found shelter from a storm in the bay. The unexpected shelter was discovered by the Russians on the Russian Sunday of the Resurrection. Seward itself was named for U.S. Secretary of State William Seward who negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia during the Lincoln

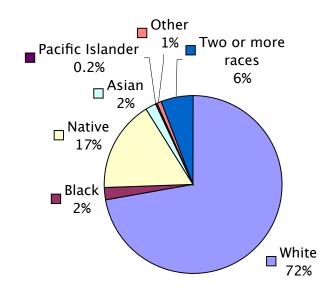
2000 Population Structure Seward

Data source: US Census

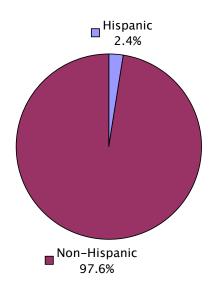


2000 Racial Structure Seward

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Seward



administration in the 1860s. Settlers first arrived in Seward in the 1890s and the settlement became the main supply base for south-central Alaska with the completion of the Alaska Railroad not long afterwards. Construction on the Railroad was begun in 1903 and completed around 1920. Seward was the largest community on the Kenai Peninsula. Community members hoped that Seward would become the main metropolis of Alaska because of its optimum location, ice-free port, and easy access to the interior of the state. Tsunamis created by the magnitude 9.2 Good Friday earthquake in March 1964 destroyed part of the town and killed several people.

Infrastructure

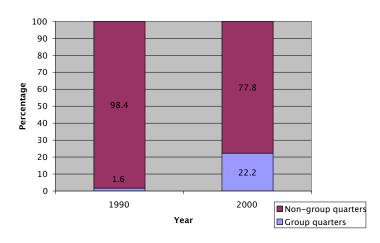
Current Economy

Seward became a major transportation hub when the Alaska Railroad, which terminates in the town, was built in the early 1900s. Seward is also an overland link both to Anchorage and to the Interior via highways. The economy is based on commercial fishing, tourism, ship services and repair and the fossil fuel industry as well as the transportation of goods. The University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Sciences operates a coastal facility, the Seward Marine Center in the community. The Alaska SeaLife Center, the Chugach Heritage Center, Kenai Fjords National Park, and the Mount Marathon Race and Fourth of July festivities attract visitors throughout the year. In fact, over 320,000 cruise ship passengers visit Seward annually. There are several fish processing plants in Seward with the collective capacity to process halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, and salmon. Salmon is major component of the harvest and the current reduction in salmon prices has adversely affected the economy of Seward.

A total of 164 commercial fishing permits were held by 80 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 43.9% of the potential labor force was employed and 9.1% were unemployed. A high percentage, 46.4% of the population over 16 years of age, was not in the labor force but may be largely seasonally involved with the commercial fishing industry, and 10.6% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$44,306 and the per capita income was \$20,360.

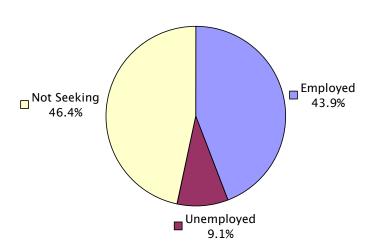
% Group Quarters Seward

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Seward

Data source: US Census



Governance

The City of Seward was incorporated in 1912 and residents subsequently voted to adopt a Home Rule Charter. The City of Seward has a Council-Manager form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials. The city manager, city clerk, and the city attorney are appointed by the council. Seward belongs to the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The city of Seward implements a 4% sales tax and the borough collects a 2% sales tax in Seward. The city collects a 3.22 mills (0.32%) tax on property and the borough also collects 6.5 mills (0.65%) on property. Additionally, the city implements a 4% accommodations tax. Seward is a member of the for-profit Native regional corporation Chugach Corporation under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The Chugach Alaska Corporation Region includes the four communities of Cordova, Seward, Valdez, and Whittier, and the five Native villages of Port Graham,

Chenega Bay, Eyak, Nanwalek (English Bay) and Tatitlek. Approximately 550,000 acres of the lands are subsurface estate from the region's Native village surface entitlements. It includes more than 5,000 miles of coastline, at the heart of which lies Prince William Sound. The Qutekcak Native Tribe is the local village council, but is not recognized as an ANCSA village. There are two local village corporations in Seward: the Grouse Creek Corporation and the Mount Marathon Native Association.

The most easily accessible National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office are all in Anchorage.

Facilities

Seward is readily accessible by road, air, and sea. Seward is connected to the extensive Alaska Highway system by the Seward Highway. Because of Seward's proximity to Anchorage and the accessibility of the Seward Highway, no airline offers regular scheduled flights between Seward and Anchorage. A flight can be chartered for approximately \$1,700. Two paved runways, of 4,240 and 2, 300 feet each are available for chartered and daily flights to the stateowned airport. The small boat harbor at Seward has can accommodate up to 650 boats and has two boat launch ramps. The Port of Seward receives national and international ships, including the State Ferry, cargo barges, and ocean freighters from Seattle and further away connecting to the Alaska Railroad, which transports over 14 billion pounds of cargo annually. The Alaska Railroad imports cargo to the Interior and exports coal to the Pacific Rim.

Seward's treated water supply is drawn from eight wells. Sewage is piped to a secondary treatment lagoon. Nearly all homes in Seward are plumbed and the Borough provides landfill facilities. Electricity is purchased by the Seward Electric system from Chugach Electric. Health services are provided privately by the Providence Seward Medical Center and North Star Health Clinic. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Seward is within the Kenai Peninsula Schools district and there are three schools in Seward itself. At Seward Elementary School 23 teachers instruct 356 students, 26 teachers instruct 406 students at Seward Middle/high School, and 4 teachers instruct 33 students in 11th and 12th grades at Spring Creek School. Seward

has a highly developed tourism industry and there are several businesses including numerous accommodation providers which cater to visitors all year.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is important to the economy of Seward. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the ACFEC, 164 permits were held by 80 permit holders but only 86 permits were fished in Seward in 2000. There were 25 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 24 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 198 crew members claiming residence in Seward. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Seward was involved in halibut (169 vessels), sablefish (129 vessels), other ground fish (203 vessels), and salmon (211 vessels) fisheries in 2000. Landings included 2,678.79 tons of federally managed fish species (in accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for specific species are unavailable) and 11,530.35 tons of salmon.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Seward for the year 2000 related to halibut, herring, other finfish, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 29 permits issued for halibut, 27 of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to one hand troll, 21 longline vessels under 60 feet (19 fished), and 7 longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of 14 permits issued for the herring fishery in Seward in 2000, only 2 of which were fished that year. Permits for herring roe pertained to three purse seine limited to Prince William Sound (none fished), three purse seine limited to Cook Inlet (none fished), five purse seine limited to Bristol Bay (one fished), two gillnets restricted to Norton Sound (one fished), and one permit for harvesting herring food/bait with a purse seine in Prince William Sound (not fished).

Other finfish: Three permits were issued for other finfish, none of which were fished. Permits pertained to one fresh water fish beach seine in statewide waters (not fished), one freshwater fish set gillnet in statewide waters (not fished), and one freshwater fish longline

vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished).

Sablefish: A total of 18 sablefish permits were issued in 2000 in Seward, 12 of which were fished. Permits pertained to 11 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (6 fished), one mechanical jig in statewide waters (not fished), one for a fixed gear vessel of maximum 60 feet length restricted to Prince William Sound, one for a fixed gear vessel of maximum 50 feet length restricted to Prince William Sound, one longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters, two longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters and one longline vessel over 60 feet in southern southeast waters.

Other groundfish: A total of 44 permits were issued in 2000 for other groundfish in Seward, only 13 of which were fished. Permits pertained to one lingcod hand troll in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters (not fished), 2 lingcod mechanical jigs in statewide waters (none fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll in statewide waters (none fished), 5 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (7 fished), 4 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 12 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (4 fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), and 2 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished).

Crab: Five permits were issued in Seward for crab, three of which were actually fished. One permit pertained to 75 pots or 25% of maximum for Dungeness crab in southeast waters (not fished), 2 permits pertained to pot gear for king and Tanner crab in southeast, one permit for a king crab pot gear vessel over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (not fished) and one Tanner crab pot gear vessel over 60 feet in the Bering Sea.

Other shellfish: Of five other shellfish permits, only one was fished. Permits issued in Seward pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in westward waters (not fished), one shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (not fished), one shrimp pot gear vessel over 60 feet in westward waters (not fished), one sea cucumber diving gear permit for statewide waters but excluding southeast waters, one sea urchin diving gear permit for statewide waters but excluding southeast waters (not fished).

Salmon: A total of 46 permits were issued for the salmon fishery, 28 of which were fished. Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine restricted to southeast waters, 10 purse seine restricted to Prince William Sound (3 fished), 9 purse seine restricted to Cook Inlet (five permits were actually fished), five purse seines restricted to Kodiak (4 fished), 4 purse seine restricted to Chignik (5 fished), one drift gillnet limited to southeast waters, 6 drift gillnets limited to Prince William Sound (4 fished), 2 drift gillnets limited to Cook Inlet, one set gillnet in Prince William Sound, 5 set gillnets in Bristol Bay (3 fished), and 2 hand trolls in statewide waters (none fished).

Between the five processors registered in Seward in 2000, there were facilities for processing halibut, salmon, sablefish, and groundfish. These processors are significant seasonal employers and providers of harbor and portside facilities. Resurrection Bay Seafoods, a processing plant in Seward owned by Wards Cove Packing Company, was purchased by Seattle-based Smoki Foods in the spring of 2003, just before the opening of the halibut season. In recent years, the Seward plant has primarily been a halibut and black cod processing facility. It was put on the market in December after Wards Cove announced it was closing the doors of its Alaska salmon processing facilities.

It was announced in July 2003 that Seward would receive \$117,135 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The Kenai Peninsula Borough, in which Seward is located, has been allocated \$623,295. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002, the City of Seward received \$810 and the Aleutians East Borough, in which Seward is located, received \$140,063 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

The considerable diversity of fish species available

for recreational fishing in the waters around Seward, as well as the town's easy accessibility, make it popular destination for sport fishers. Chinook salmon, silver salmon, red salmon, halibut, rockfish, and lingcod are common sportfishing species found in the nearby marine waters. There were 37 saltwater sport fishing businesses registered in Seward in 2002 and four freshwater businesses. There was a total of 13,923 sport fishing licenses sold in Seward in 2000, 4,099 of which were sold to Alaska residents. The high numbers are due to Seward's famous river fishing which attract people from all over the world and necessitate arranging accommodation and fishing guides well in advance during summer months.

Subsistence Fishing

According to 2003-2004 Federal subsistence fishery regulations, Seward is designated as a Federal nonrural area. Correspondingly, residents of Seward are not eligible for subsistence fishing permits and are not permitted to harvest fish or shellfish under Federal subsistence regulations.

A total of five permits were held by households in Seward for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Salmon is not a federally managed fish, and is therefore not subject to the same restriction as other fisheries. Pink salmon made up the largest proportions of the salmon harvest, followed by sockeye and chum.

Soldotna (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Soldotna is located on the Kenai Peninsula, approximately 150 miles southwest of Anchorage on the Sterling Highway. It lies on the Kenai River and 10 miles inland from Cook Inlet. The area encompasses 6.9 square miles of land and 0.5 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Since its founding after WWII, the community of Soldotna has grown rapidly. The population tripled between 1970 and 2000 alone, due to increased employment opportunities and the growth of the local oil industry. In 2000, the community had 3,759 residents in 1,465 households. A small proportion of the population (51 people, or 1.4%) lived in group quarters. The gender composition of the community was slightly unequal, at 52.4% female and 47.6% male. The racial makeup of Soldotna is as follows: White (88.1%), Alaska Native or American Indian (5.0%), Black (0.3%), Asian (1.7%), Hawaiian Native (0.4%), Other (1.3%), and two or more races (3.3%). A total of 6.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Residents of Hispanic origin make up 3.2% of the population. The median age in Soldotna is 34.9 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. Approximately 87.6% of residents have educational attainment of a high school degree or higher.

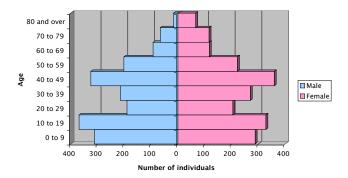
History

Like other areas on the Kenai Peninsula, the area surrounding Soldotna is known to have been inhabited by Athabascan people since prehistory. The first permanent White settlers, however, were WWII veterans who were given a 90-day preference over non-veterans for filing for homestead property in 1947. During that same year, the Sterling Highway right-of-way was constructed from Cooper Landing to Kenai; Soldotna was established at the point where the highway crossed the Kenai River.

In 1949, a post office was established in the community. In 1957, oil was discovered in the Swanson River region; oil continues to be a major force for growth in Soldotna.

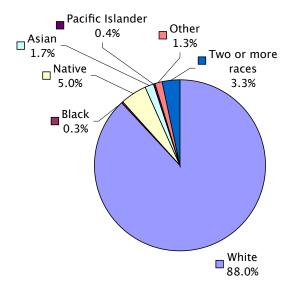
2000 Population Structure Soldotna

Data source: US Census

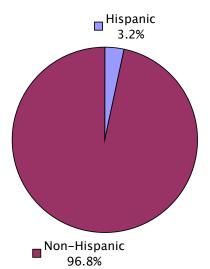


2000 Racial Structure Soldotna

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Soldotna



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Soldotna has three major components: the oil industry in Cook Inlet, commercial fishing and fish processing, and the service sector, including the Central Peninsula General Hospital, Peninsula Community College, and the borough and school district offices.

The median annual per capita income is \$21,740, and the median household income is \$48,420. Approximately 6.2% of the total potential labor force is unemployed, and 30.7% of residents 16 years of age and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 6.6% of residents live below the poverty level.

Governance

Soldotna was first incorporated as a city in 1960, and has a manager form of government. It is under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, and received first-class city status in 1967. Government revenues come from a 3% sales tax, administered by the city, and a 2% sales tax administered by the borough. There is also a 0.475% (4.75 mills) property tax administered by the city and a 0.65% (6.5 mills) property tax administered by the borough.

Facilities

Access to Soldotna is via the Sterling Highway from Kenai. There is also a 5,000 foot municipal airport, and the Kenai Municipal Airport, with scheduled flights and floatplane facilities, is located 10 miles away. Roundtrip airfare from Kenai to Anchorage is approximately \$134. In addition, there are four other private landing strips in Soldotna.

Water and sewer services are provided by the city. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association by a hydroelectric generator and natural gas generator. The city provides police services. Other important facilities located in Soldotna include the Central Peninsula General Hospital, the Kenai Peninsula Community College, and the borough school district offices.

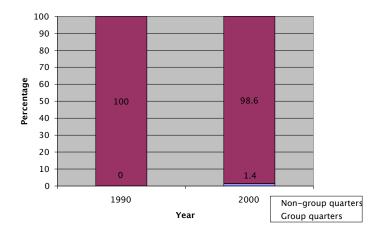
Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is a major part of the local

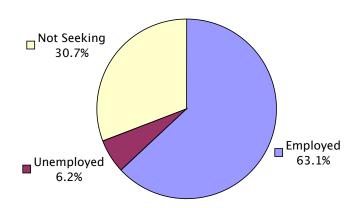
% Group Quarters Soldotna

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Soldotna

Data source: US Census



economy in Soldotna. The Cook Inlet salmon fishery accounts for the most significant portion of commercial fishing activities for Soldotna residents. In 2000, there were 173 residents who held a total of 220 commercial fishing permits. There were 255 registered crew members. The following section contains detailed information about commercial permits issued to Soldotna residents in 2000.

Halibut: Thirty-nine residents held a total of 40 commercial permits for the halibut fishery, and 27 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished), 32 halibut longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (22 fished), one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (one fished), and 6 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (4 fished).

Herring: Fourteen residents held a total of 16 permits in the herring fishery, and 5 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: seven herring roe gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (two fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Kodiak (none fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Security Cove (none fished), four herring roe gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (two fished), and two herring roe gillnet permits for Norton Sound (one fished).

Sablefish: Three local residents held a total of three permits in the sablefish longline fishery for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters, but no permits were fished.

Other Groundfish: Eight local residents held a total of 10 permits for the groundfish fishery, and 3 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: two lingcod mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (none fished), four miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (two fished), and one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished).

Shellfish: Four residents held a total of five commercial permits for the shellfish fishery, and two permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one shrimp pot gear permit for the southeast region (one fished), and four clam shovel permits for statewide waters (one fished).

Salmon: There were 145 local residents holding a total of 146 permits for the salmon fishery, and 122 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one salmon purse seine permit for the southeast region (one fished), one salmon purse seine permit for Prince William Sound (one fished), one salmon purse seine permit for the Kodiak fishery (one fished), one salmon beach seine permit for the Kodiak fishery (none fished), 5 salmon drift gillnet permits for the southeast region (5 fished), 55 salmon drift gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (53 fished), 9 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (10 fished), 56 salmon set gillnet permits for Cook Inlet (39 fished), 2 salmon set gillnet permits for the Kodiak fishery (2 fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for the Alaska Peninsula (one fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for the Upper Yukon River (none fished), 11 salmon set gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (9 fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for Norton Sound (none fished), and one salmon power gurdy troll permit for statewide waters (none fished).

In 2000, there was one commercial fish processing plant in Soldotna. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula Borough received \$810 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to Steller sea lion habitat protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, Soldotna received \$500 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. The Kenai Peninsula Borough as a whole received \$623,295 in salmon disaster funds, a portion of which will likely be used for programs that affect Soldotna.

Sport Fishing

Fishermen from Alaska, the lower 48 states, Canada, and elsewhere come to Soldotna to fish the Kenai River for chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. There is also easy access to Cook Inlet for Halibut, as well as to nearby lakes and streams for trout, Dolly Varden, and other species.

Fishermen from outside Alaska, particularly those from the lower 48 U.S. states, play an important role in Soldotna's sport fishing industry. In 2000, sport fishing license sales in Soldotna totaled 31,917; of these, 21,244 (or 66.6%) were sold to non-residents. There were 79 registered saltwater sport fishing guides and 156 freshwater sport fishing guides in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence hunting and fishing are practiced in Soldotna. However, detailed data on subsistence uses from the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence is lacking. In 1999, 8 households in Soldotna held subsistence salmon harvesting permits, and collected a total of 611 salmon, the vast majority of which were sockeye. Soldotna is not considered a rural community by the Federal Subsistence Board; community residents are not eligible to harvest subsistence resources on federally managed lands and waters. All subsistence harvesting must take place on state lands and waters.

Sterling (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Sterling is situated inland from the Cook Inlet along the Sterling Highway at the confluence of the Moose and Kenai Rivers. The area encompasses 77.3 square miles of land and 2.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Sterling was 4,705. Total population numbers have increased steadily since the 1960's when the population numbered in the 100s. The gender was skewed in Sterling towards males: 52% of the population, and 48% females in 2000. The racial composition of the population was predominantly White at 92.7%, 3.3% Alaska Native or American Indian, 0.4% Black, 0.5% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 0.6% other. Overall, 2.5% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 4.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.2% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 36.4 years which is comparable to the national median of 35.3 years. According to census data, 33.6% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 16.1% of the population was over 55 years of age.

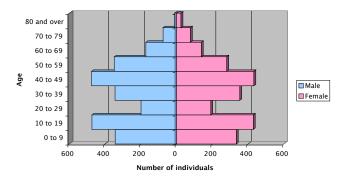
There were 2,554 housing units in Sterling, 878 of which were vacant in 2000. Of these, 706 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, a small number, 0.3%, of the population lived in group quarters. About 89.2% of the population had a high school diploma or higher while 17.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Due to its maritime climate and easy access, south-central Alaska has long been a gathering place for Native Alaskans from diverse places. Human occupation and migration across the Kenai Peninsula is known to date from some several thousand years ago at places such as Beluga Point along the Seward Highway and at the Isaac Walton Campground. The area around Sterling was traditionally Kenaitze Indian territory. Sterling's name was formalized in 1954 when a post office was established in the town which became an industrial hub after the arrival of explorers

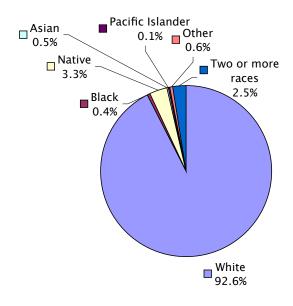
2000 Population Structure Sterling

Sterling
Data source: US Census

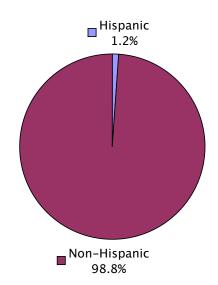


2000 Racial Structure Sterling

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Sterling



and prospectors.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The community of Sterling caters to the sport fishing industry and summer influx of recreational enthusiasts who stop while passing by on the Sterling Highway or who make the attractive region around Sterling their vacation destination. Like elsewhere on the Kenai Peninsula, the economy is diverse; oil and gas processing, timber, fishing, government, retail, and tourism-related services provide employment.

A total of 26 commercial fishing permits were held by 16 permit holders in 2000 as reported by ACFEC. In 2000, 62% of the potential labor force was employed and 6% was unemployed. A high percentage, 38% of the population over 16 years of age, was not in the labor force but may be largely seasonally involved with the summer sport fishing industry and 10% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$47,700 and the per capita income was \$20,741.

Governance

Sterling is an unincorporated city within the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Because of the city's status as unincorporated, there are neither city officials nor borough officials located in the city, nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the city. Sterling is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), with no land allotment under the Act. It is not a federally recognized Native village nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

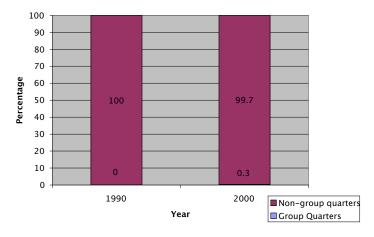
The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Homer, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

The community of Sterling is readily accessible by road along the Sterling Highway which connects the community to Anchorage. There is an impressive total of four private airstrips in the vicinity as well as a private seaplane base at Scout Lake. No airline provides regularly scheduled flights to or from Sterling. Two privately-operated boat launches serve the community.

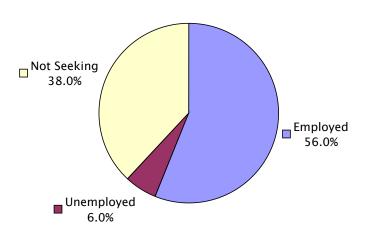
% Group Quarters Sterling

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Sterling

Data source: US Census



Both airport and docking facilities are available at the nearby towns of Soldotna and Kenai.

The vast majority of homes in Sterling use individual wells and septic systems and are fully plumbed. The school has its own well. The Borough provides a refuse transfer station along the Sterling Highway. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association. There are no local health care facilities or public safety providers. Sterling is within the Kenai Peninsula School District and there is one school in Sterling itself. At Sterling Elementary School, 225 students in kindergarten through 6th grade are instructed by 12 teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although it is located several miles inland from

Cook Inlet, commercial fishing is significant to the economy of Sterling. According to the ADF&G and reported by (ACFEC), 26 permits were held by 16 permit holders, but only 19 permits were fished in Sterling in 2000. There were 3 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 8 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and overall 48 crew members claiming residence in Sterling. Sterling is located inland from Cook Inlet and has no access to the open waters, so there are no harbor or fish processing facilities and no fish landings were made.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Sterling for 2000 related to halibut, herring, other groundfish, other shellfish, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of seven permits issued for halibut, six of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to one hand troll (not fished), three longline vessels under 60 feet, and three longline vessels over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of three permits issued for the herring fishery, none of which were fished that year. Permits for herring roe pertained to one gillnet in Cook Inlet (not fished) and two gillnets restricted to Kodiak (none fished).

Other groundfish: One permit was issued for groundfish, pertaining to one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished).

Other shellfish: Three permits were issued, and all permits were fished. These pertained to three permits for clamming with shovels statewide.

Salmon: A total of 12 permits were issued for the salmon fishery, 10 of which were fished. Salmon permits pertained to one purse seine restricted to southeast waters, one beach seine in Kodiak (not fished), five drift gillnets limited to Cook Inlet and five set gillnets limited to Cook Inlet (four fished).

It was announced in July 2003 that the Kenai Peninsula Borough, in which Sterling is located, had been allocated \$623,295 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula received \$810 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

Although little archival or recorded information is available to reflect and detail the importance of sport fishing to the community of Sterling, it is a significant element of the lifestyle and a major attraction to visitors. There was a total of 2,775 sport fishing licenses sold in Seward in 2000, 533 of which were sold to Alaska residents. The high numbers are due to Seward's famous salmon derbies which attract people from all over the world and necessitate arranging accommodation and fishing guides well in advance.

Subsistence Fishing

Although the ADF&G have not obtained a profile of subsistence practices in Sterling, subsistence is alluded to, though not detailed, in other material. Hunting, gathering, and fishing are the means by which a significant portion of wild-foods are collected.

4.2.4 Prince William Sound

Communities

Cordova

Fritz Creek

Valdez

Whittier

Geographic Location

Price William Sound is situated between the Kenai Peninsula on the west and Southeast Alaska on the east. The sound consists of a labyrinth of fjords at roughly 61 °North Lat.

Weather

The climate of Prince William Sound is influenced by its coastal location. Temperatures are mild, with average highs in the summertime around 60 °F and average wintertime lows around 20 °F. Precipitation in the Sound is quite heavy, averaging around 60 inches of rain annually. Valdez, located at the north edge of the sound, receives an incredible 325 inches (roughly 27 feet) of snow each year.

General Characterization

Prince William Sound has been the home of Alutiiq (Sugpiaq) people for some 5,000 years. Athabascan and Tlingit groups, who migrated into the sound from other areas, have also been present since prehistory. Since the late 1700s, the region has been a crossroads for explorers, miners, fishermen, and the Native inhabitants of the region. In particular, the presence of a protected, deep-water port at Valdez has been a key ingredient in the development of the region, culminating in the construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline terminus in the 1970s.

Today, Prince William Sound, most of which lies within the Valdez-Cordova Census Area, is home to some 10,000 inhabitants. Most residents live within the large towns of Valdez and Cordova; the other residents are scattered throughout a few dozen small communities. The demographics of the region have changed quite dramatically through time. The construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline, the build-up and withdrawal of U.S. military personnel, particularly in Whittier, and the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill— are all factors that have influenced the

dramatic flux in the composition of Prince William Sound. Today, some 13% of residents are all or part Alaska Native. The gender composition of the region, at over 53% male, reflects the imbalance of labor opportunities.

Institutional Framework

Communities in Prince William Sound belong to the Valdez-Cordova Census Area but are not under the jurisdiction of an organized borough. As a result, the communities themselves are responsible for basic services and tax administration. The communities profiled here also belong to the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, a forum that deals with regional economic issues and community development. In addition, the communities have membership in the Chugach Corporation, a Native regional corporation created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971. Some communities also have Native village councils.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

Fishing is a major part of the regional economy in Prince William Sound. The communities here all have significant numbers of registered crew members, vessel owners, and permit holders. In addition, vessels from around the region make landings here; salmon landings alone were made by more than 1,000 vessels in 2000. To that extent, commercial fishing and fish processing account for a large portion of employment opportunities in the region.

Sport and subsistence fishing are also important components of regional involvement in the fishery. Sport fishing license sales for the communities profiled in this section totaled more than the population of the communities combined. A large portion of incoming sport fishermen are from elsewhere in Alaska, but sport fishermen from the lower 48 states and Canada

are increasingly coming to the region. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, halibut, rockfish, and lingcod.

In addition, more than 95% of local households use subsistence resources, including salmon and non-salmon fish. Annual per capita harvests ranged from 79.9 lbs in Whittier to 179.4 lbs in Cordova.

Regional Challenges

Prince William Sound faces several particular challenges. The first is the result of the 1989 Exxon

Valdez oil spill, which leaked some 11 million gallons of oil into the Sound. Ecological damages and economic losses due to declines in fishing and tourism revenues have been significant.

The second challenge, declining salmon returns, is one that is familiar to many regions in Alaska. Salmon prices have fallen drastically in recent years, in part because of increased foreign competition. Both Valdez and Cordova received relatively small sums to compensate for economic losses due to salmon price declines.

Cordova (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Cordova is located on the western edge of the Copper River Delta in the Chugach National Forest in the Gulf of Alaska and at the southeastern end of Prince William Sound. The community was built on Orca Inlet, at the base of Eyak Mountain. The area encompasses 61.4 square miles of land and 14.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Cordova was 2,434. Total population numbers were reasonably stable between the early 1900s and late 1970s. Since the 1980s there has been a steady increase in the population corresponding with the growth of the commercial fishing industry. The genders in Cordova were slanted towards males (54.5%), and 45.5% females. The racial composition of the population in 2000 included 71.7% White, 10.4% American Indian and Alaska Native, 10.1% Asian, 0.4% Black, and 1.3% classified themselves as 'Other'. Overall, 6.7% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 15% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 3.1% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 36.9 years which is similar the national median of 35.3 years. According to census data, 30.2% of the population was under 19 years of age and 15.2% of the population was over 55 years of age.

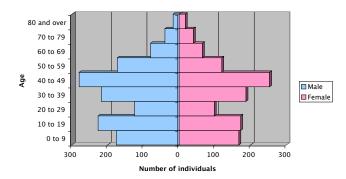
There were 958 housing units in Cordova, 141 of which were vacant in 2000. Of these, 68 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, about 3.1% of the population lived in group quarters. About 88.6% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, and 21.4% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The first inhabitants living in the area that is now Cordova, along the edges of Prince William Sound, were the Alutiiq people who subsisted for centuries on the natural resources at hand. At some point, they were joined by migrating Athabaskans and Tlingit who called themselves Eyaks. Eyak Mountain and a large lake east of the current town take there names from these people. Alaska Natives of other descents have

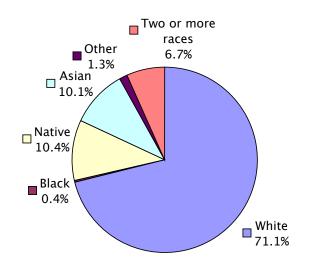
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

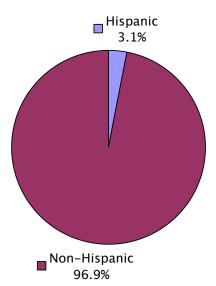


2000 Racial Structure Cordova

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Cordova



also joined the settlements in the area. Reportedly, there is only one full-blooded Eyak alive today, a woman in her 80s, who speaks the Eyak language.

Orca Inlet was known to the non-Native world as 'Puerto Cordova,' named by Don Salvador Fidalgo in 1790. By the late 1880s the first copper miners began arriving. A century later, one of the first producing oil fields in Alaska was discovered at Katalla, 47 miles southeast of Cordova. Subsequently, the town of Cordova was named in 1906 by Michael Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, and the City was formed in 1909. The Katalla oil field was in operation until 1933 when it was destroyed by a disastrous fire. Cordova became the railroad terminus and ocean shipping port for copper ore from the Kennecott Mine up the Copper River. The Bonanza-Kennecott Mines which operated from the early 1900s yielded over \$200 million in copper, silver, and gold, but closed in 1938. The railway was consequently shut down. The Good Friday earthquake in 1964 halted the state's attempt to build a highway along the old railroad grade. Twenty-five years later, in 1989, the Exxon Valdez oil spill devastated the local ecology and had far-reaching environmental, political, economic, and cultural ramifications. Commercial fishing has somewhat recovered, and scenic Cordova has remained an unspoiled location for a variety of outdoor activities.

Infrastructure

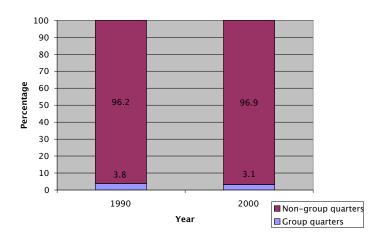
Current Economy

The economic base of Cordova has been the fishing industry since the 1940s and roughly half of all households have at least one member directly involved in commercial harvesting or processing. There are several fish processing plants in Cordova which serve a large fleet relative for Prince William Sound. Salmon is major component of the harvest and the current reduction in salmon prices has adversely affected the economy of Cordova. The largest employers are Bear and Wolf Processing, Cordova School District, Cordova Hospital, the City, and the Department of Transportation. Additionally, the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Coast Guard maintain personnel in Cordova.

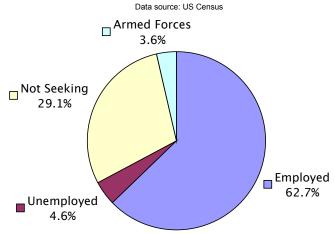
A total of 621 commercial fishing permits were held by 343 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

% Group Quarters Cordova

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Cordova



At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 62.2% of the potential labor force was employed, there was a 4.6% unemployment rate, and 3.6% of the population was in the armed forces. A total of 29.1% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force and 7.5% of the population was below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$50, 114 and the per capita income was \$25,256.

Governance

The City of Cordova was incorporated in July of 1909 and in October of 1960 residents voted to adopt a Home Rule Charter. The City of Cordova has a Council-Manager form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials, each elected to three-year terms. The city manager, city clerk, and the city attorney are appointed by the council. Cordova does not belong to an organized borough; therefore

the city is responsible for many services. The city of Cordova implements a 6% sales tax, 14.0 mills (1.4%) property tax, 6% accommodations tax, and 6% car rental tax. Cordova is a member of the for-profit Native regional corporation Chugach Corporation under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The Chugach Alaska Corporation Region includes the four communities of Cordova, Seward, Valdez, and Whittier, and the five Native villages of Port Graham, Chenega Bay, Eyak, Nanwalek (English Bay) and Tatitlek. Approximately 550,000 acres of the lands are subsurface estate from the region's Native village surface entitlements. It includes more than 5,000 miles of coastline, at the heart of which lies Prince William Sound. The Native village corporation is the Chenega Corporation, which also has shareholders in Chenega Bay, Anchorage, Valdez, Tatitlek, Talkeetna, other Alaskan cities, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and several other Lower 48 states. As mentioned above, Cordova has a significant Eyak Athabascan population with an active Village Council. The Native Village of Eyak is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Anchorage, as is the nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office. There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) field office in Cordova.

Facilities

Cordova is accessible only by air and sea. The cost of a roundtrip flight from Cordova to Anchorage is approximately \$250 (based on the closest available date to 1 September, 2003). The community is linked directly to the North Pacific Ocean shipping lanes through the Gulf of Alaska and receives year-round barge services and State Ferry service. There is a state-owned and city-operated airport with a 1,840 foot gravel runway. Daily scheduled jet flights and air taxis are available. It is also possible for floatplanes to land at the Lake Eyak seaplane base or the boat harbor. Harbor facilities include a breakwater, dock, small boat harbor with 850 berths, boat launch, boat haul-out, ferry terminal, and marine repair services. Cordova's small boat harbor is one of the state's largest single basin harbors. The port at Cordova consists of three larger docks and the municipal dock is the main commercial port facility in the area. A 48-mile gravel road provides access to the Copper River Delta to the

east. However, plans for a highway up the Copper River to connect with the statewide road system have been controversial

Cordova draws water from various lakes and reservoirs in the vicinity and total water storage capacity is 2.1 million gallons. The City operates a piped water and sewer system which is treated before discharge. Over 90% of homes are fully plumbed; others use individual wells and septic systems. A landfill and a sludge disposal are available outside of town. The community participates in recycling and has a household hazardous waste program.

Cordova Electric Cooperative operates a diesel-powered electricity plant, and two hydroelectric plants, one at Humpback Creek and one at Power Creek. Health services are provided by the Cordova Community Medical Center and the Ilanka Health Center operated by the City. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department. Cordova is within the Cordova City School District and there are two schools in Cordova itself. At Cordova High School 18 teachers instruct 232 students and 17 teachers instruct 225 students at Mount Eccles Elementary. Cordova is developing a tourism industry and there are several businesses that cater to visitors, including at least eight accommodations providers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Like many towns in the region, the fishing industry is the major component of Cordova's economy. According to the ADF&G, and reported by ACFEC, 621 permits were held by 343 permit holders, and 425 of these were fished in Cordova in 2000. There were 42 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 328 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and 411 crew members claiming residence. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Cordova was involved in groundfish (74 vessels), sablefish (32 vessels) halibut (81 vessels), and salmon (660 vessels) fisheries. In 2000, there were 4,269.11 tons of federally managed fish, including 530.02 tons of sablefish, 3250.51 tons of other groundfish, 508.58 tons of halibut, and 21,975.02 tons of salmon landed at the docks in Cordova.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Cordova for 2000

related to crab, halibut, herring roe, other finfish, other shellfish, sablefish, and salmon.

Crab: One permit was issued for a Dungeness crab pot gear vessel over 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (not fished).

Halibut: There were a total of 64 permits issued for halibut in 2000, 51 of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to 36 longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (30 fished), 3 mechanical jigs in statewide waters (none fished), and 25 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (21 fished).

Herring: A total of 124 permits were issued for herring roe in Cordova in 2000 (14 fished). Permits issued for herring pertained to 21 purse seine restricted to Prince William Sound (none fished), one purse seine restricted to the Cook Inlet (not fished), 2 purse seine restricted to Kodiak (one fished), one purse seine restricted to the Alaska Peninsula (not fished), 9 purse seine restricted to Bristol Bay (six fished), 2 gillnets restricted to Southeast Alaska (one fished), 20 gillnets limited to Prince William Sound (none fished), one gillnet restricted to Kodiak (not fished), 5 gillnets restricted to security cove (one fished), 9 gillnets in Bristol Bay (5 fished), one gillnet restricted to Norton Sound (not fished), 2 herring food/bait purse seine restricted to Prince William Sound (none fished), and 50 permits to harvest herring spawn on kelp in northern southeast Alaska (none fished).

Other finfish: One experimental/special permit was issued for freshwater finfish with unspecified gear in statewide waters (not fished).

Other Groundfish: There were 54 permits issued for groundfish excluding sablefish in Cordova in 2000, 19 of which were actually fished. Permits issued for groundfish pertained to 2 lingcod longline under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one lingcod dinglebar troll in statewide waters, 4 lingcod mechanical jigs in statewide waters (2 fished), one lingcod pot gear vessel over 60 feet long in statewide waters, 21 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (7 fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish otter trawl in statewide waters (not fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), 13 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs statewide waters (2 fished), 5 miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), and 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters.

Other Shellfish: One permit was issued for an octopi/squid longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), and one for a shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet limited to Prince William Sound (not fished).

Sablefish: There were 11 permits issued for sablefish in Cordova in 2000, 10 of which were fished. Permits issued for sablefish pertained to one fixed gear vessel of maximum 90 feet in Prince William Sound, 5 fixed gear vessels of maximum 50 feet in Prince William Sound, one fixed gear vessel of maximum 35 feet in Prince William Sound (not fished), and 4 longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters.

Salmon: There were 364 permits issued in Cordova for Salmon in 2000, 331 of which were fished. Permits issued for salmon pertained to three purse seine in southeast waters, 95 purse seine in Prince William Sound (65 fished), one purse seine in Chignik, 3 drift nets in Bristol bay (12 fished), one set gillnet in Yakutat (not fished), 9 set gillnets in Prince William Sound, 3 set gillnets in Bristol Bay, one set gillnet in Kotzebue (not fished), one set gillnet in Norton Sound (not fished), and one hand troll in statewide waters (not fished).

In 2000 there were eight fish processing plants operating in Cordova with the capacities to process halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, and salmon. Some of the larger companies operating processing facilities, such as North Pacific Processors and Ocean Beauty Seafoods, also contributed to the port facilities available at the docks.

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation is a non-profit corporation founded in 1974 by a local commercial fishermen's organization with its headquarters in Cordova. Four remote hatcheries in Prince William Sound are operated by the Corporation and benefit commercial, sport fishing, personal and subsistence users.

It was announced in July 2003 that Cordova would receive \$101,644 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation

of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002, the City of Cordova received \$1,592 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

Most of the fresh waters of Prince William Sound, particularly those in the Cordova area, are open the entire year to salmon fishing. Chinook salmon, silver salmon, sockeye salmon, halibut, rockfish and lingcod are other popular sportfishing species found in the marine waters of Orca Inlet, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay and as close as Spike Island, located just outside the harbor. Prince William Sound is closed to all crab fishing, but is open to shrimping by permit between April 15 through September 15 and other marine invertebrate collecting. In total there were 15 businesses involved in saltwater sportfishing in Cordova in 2002 and 15 engaged in freshwater sportfishing. There were 3,215 sport fishing licenses sold in Cordova in 2000, 1,251 of which were sold to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Data from 1997 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Cordova. About 97.6% of households participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Approximately 88.5% of the total population used salmon and 84.6% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, wolfish, sole, char, grayling, and trout), many fewer households, only 11%, used marine mammals and about half the households in the community, 51.7%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1997 was 179.43 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each

resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 34.87% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 42.61%, land mammals 54.49%, marine mammals 3.64%, birds and eggs accounted for 2.23%, marine invertebrates for 5.52% and vegetation made up 8.36%. The wild food harvest in Cordova made up 83% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1993 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

Only one permit was held by a household in Cordova for subsistence fishing of salmon according to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. The permit was used solely for sockeye salmon. Residents of Cordova and members of the Native Village of Eyak, an Alaska Native Tribe, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Additional Information

Cordova is locally famous for two festivals, the Copper River Salmon Festival and the Copper River Delta Shorebird Festival. The former, held in early June, celebrates the beginning of the Alaska salmon run. The ferries servicing the Alaska Marine Highway and the daily jet service carriers which fly between Cordova and Anchorage, Juneau and Seattle all offer special festival timetables and fares. The Shorebirds Festival occurs a month earlier and attracts avid professional and amateur bird watchers to the spectacle of as may as 5 million shorebirds pausing on their mass migration northwards.

Cordova also hosts the Iceworm Festival in February, the only known celebration of the glacial iceworm in the world. The Iceworm Festival includes a parade, talent shows, arts & crafts exhibits, and the Miss Iceworm Pageant and Coronation.

Fritz Creek (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Fritz Creek is situated on the Kenai Peninsula, seven miles northeast of Homer off the Sterling Highway. It is located on the north shore of Kachemak Bay and lies at the foot of Bald Mountain. The area encompasses 54.4 square miles of land but does not include any water area.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Fritz Creek was 1,603. Total population numbers have increased substantially since the 1970's when the community was established. By 1980, the community had 404 members and by 1990 the population had reached 1,426. The genders were in almost equal balance. The racial composition of the population included 93.0% White, 2.4% Alaska Native or American Indian, 0.2% Black, and 0.6% Asian, and 0.9% classified themselves as 'Other'. Overall, 3.1% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 5.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 2.2% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 38.1 years which is slightly above the national median of 35.3 years. According to the census data 31.5% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 14.8% of the population was over 55 years of age.

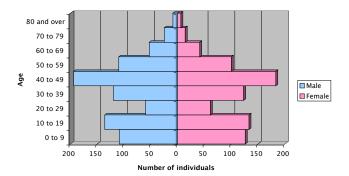
There were 854 housing units in Fritz Creek; 152 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of 2000 Census, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 93.4% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, while 34.5% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Due to its maritime climate and easy access, southcentral Alaska has long been a gathering place for Native Alaskans from diverse places. Human occupation and migration across the Kenai Peninsula is known to date from some several thousand years ago at places such as Beluga Point along the Seward Highway. The area around Kachemak Bay is historically considered to be Dena'ina Athabascan Indian territory, although archaeological sites suggest the presence of Pacific Eskimo or Alutiiq people as early as 4,500 years ago

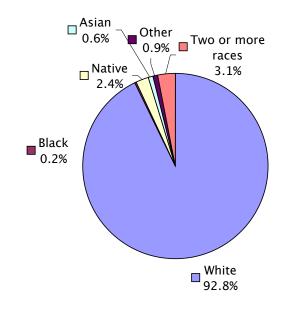
2000 Population Structure Fritz Creek

Data source: US Census

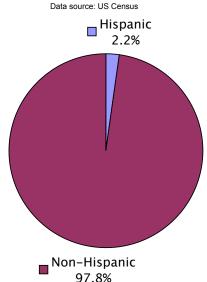


2000 Racial Structure Fritz Creek

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Fritz Creek



(Halliday 1998: 183).

Fritz Creek itself was named by R.W. Stone of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1904. Russian, and subsequently American, attempts to exploit Kachemak Bay coal in the area in late 1800's proved to be unsuccessful (Alaska Historical Commission). Fritz Creek is the "End of The Road," and is also known as the "Cosmic Hamlet by the Sea." It was popularized by Tom Bodett in his series of books about life at the "End of the Road." Fritz Creek, like Halibut Cove, is now a mecca for famous and aspiring artists, as well as those who enjoy the wilderness experience.

2000 Employment Structure Fritz Creek Data source: US Census Not Seeking 25.8% Unemployed 8.8% Employed 65.4%

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Fritz Creek is intimately linked with that of nearby Homer which is relatively diverse, though predominantly based on fishing and fish processing.

A total of 26 commercial fishing permits were held by 13 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). In 2000, 71.7% of the potential labor force was employed and 9.6% were unemployed. A high percentage, 28.3%, of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force but may be largely seasonally involved with the commercial fishing industry, and 9.6% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$41,400 and the per capita income was \$18,937.

Governance

Fritz Creek is an unincorporated city within the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Because of the city's status as unincorporated, there are neither city officials nor borough officials located in the city, nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the city. Fritz Creek is not a member of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), therefore no land was allotted under the Act, and is not a federally recognized Native village nor does it have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Homer, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office.

The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Fritz Creek is readily accessible by road along the Sterling Highway which connects the community to Anchorage. Airport, harbor, and docking facilities are available at nearby Homer. The community is linked indirectly to the network of communities visited by ferries on the Alaska Marine Highway and receives year-round barge services and State Ferry service. The city-owned airport in Homer has a 6,700 foot paved runway, as well as a seaplane base. Round trip flights between Homer and Anchorage cost approximately \$200-250. Homer also has a deep-water dock capable of accommodating 340 foot-long vessels and a boat harbor with moorage for 920 vessels.

The vast majority of people living in Fritz Creek hauls water or has water delivered. Some residences and buildings have individual wells. Most residences have septic systems for sewage disposal and the remainder use out houses. Over half of all residences are fully plumbed. The Borough does provide a refuse transfer station in Anchor Point, or sanitation facilities in Homer are used. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association. There are no local health care facilities or public safety providers. Fritz Creek is within the Kenai Peninsula School District and there are two schools in Fritz Creek itself. At Kachemak Selo School, 79 students in grades K-12 are instructed by 6 teachers, At Voznesenka Elementary School 137 students are instructed by 10 teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

According to the ADF&G, and reported by ACFEC, 26 permits were held by 13 permit holders in Fritz Creek in 2000, but only 18 permits were fished. There were 2 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 6 vessel owners in the salmon fishery and 23 crew members claiming residence in Fritz Creek. There are no fish processing plants, and no fish landing in the community.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Fritz Creek for 2000 related to halibut, herring, sablefish, other groundfish, crab, and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of six permits issued for halibut in Fritz Creek, three of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to one hand troll (not fished), 3 longline vessels under 60 feet (2 fished), and two longline vessels over 60 feet (one fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were two permits issued for the herring fishery pertaining to herring spawn on kelp in Prince William Sound (none fished).

Sablefish: There were two permits issued for the sablefish fishery pertaining to longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters

Other groundfish: A total of nine permits were issued for other groundfish, only seven of which were fished. Permits pertained to two lingcod mechanical jigs in statewide waters, one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters, three miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (two fished), and three miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (two fished).

Crab: Three permits were issued in for crab, none of which were fished. All permits pertained to Dungeness pot gear vessels over 60 feet restricted to the Cook Inlet (none fished)

Other shellfish: Only one permit for other shellfish was fished. Permits issued in Seward pertained to one shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet in westward waters (not fished), one shrimp pot gear in southeast waters (not fished), one shrimp pot gear vessel over 60 feet in westward waters (not fished), one sea cucumber diving gear permit for statewide waters

but excluding southeast waters, and one sea urchin diving gear permit for statewide waters, excluding southeast waters (not fished).

Salmon: A total of four permits were issued for the salmon fishery. Six permits were fished, which may reflect the ability of fishing permit holders to hold emergency transfer permits. Salmon permits pertained to drift gillnets restricted to Prince William Sound (one fished), two drift gillnets in Cook Inlet (three fished), one drift gillnet in Bristol Bay, and one power gurdy troll in statewide waters.

It was announced in July 2003 that the Kenai Peninsula Borough, in which Fritz Creek is located, has been allocated \$623,295 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by these falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002, the Kenai Peninsula received \$810 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

There are a few charter sport fishing companies operating in Fritz Creek. Easy access to Anchorage makes Fritz Creek a frequently chosen tourist destination. Nearby Homer is a major sport fishing destination and may inspire people to visit surrounding communities such as Fritz Creek for a less crowded scene. Kachemak Bay is considered to be one of Alaska's most popular destinations for halibut fishing, with frequent catches purportedly weighing 100 to 200 lbs. In fact, halibut, weighing up to 350 lbs are fished between June and September.

Subsistence Fishing

According to 2003-2004 Federal subsistence fishery regulations, Fritz Creek is designated as a Federal non-rural area. Correspondingly, residents of Fritz Creek are not eligible for subsistence fishing permits and are not permitted to harvest fish or shellfish under Federal subsistence regulations.

Data from 1998 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Fritz Creek. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 100% of households that participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 93.8% used salmon, 90.8% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, shark, sole, char, grayling, trout, and whitefish), many fewer households, only 3.1%, used marine mammals, and a high percentage, 76.9%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1998 was 105.35 pounds. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources that were used which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 29.7% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 28.34%, land mammals 27.93%, no significant amount of marine mammals was used, birds and eggs accounted for only 1.64% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 7.15%, and vegetation made up 5.24%.

Valdez (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Valdez is situated on the far north shore of Port Valdez, a deep water fjord in north Prince William Sound. Importantly, it is also the northernmost ice-free port at the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. The area encompasses 222.0 square miles of land and 55.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Valdez was 4,036. Total population numbers have increased steadily over the past century, with the greatest growth occurring since the 1960s. The gender ratio was skewed towards males in 2000 at 51.9% versus 48.1% female. The racial composition of the population included 83.6% White, 7.2% Alaska Native or American Indian, 2.2% Asian, 0.4% Black, 0.4% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 1.4% classified themselves as 'Other'. Overall, 4.7% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 10.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In 2000, 4.0% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 35.4 years which is slightly above the national median of 35.3 years. According to census data, 31.9% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 10.1% of the population was over 55 years of age.

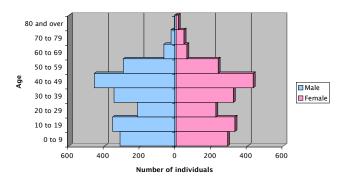
There were 1,494 housing units in Valdez, 151 that were vacant, with 46 vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 Census, only 1.4% of the population lived in group quarters. About 90.8% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, while 21.9% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The Alutiiq people were the dominant culture around the Valdez area, settling Prince William Sound more than 5,000 years ago. Eyak Athabascans migrated down the Copper River and were also present in the eastern portion of the region. There is a great amount of temporal depth in the human inhabitation of the Sound. In fact, archaeological evidence suggests that Chugach people occupied the area from the time when it was still largely covered by glaciers during the

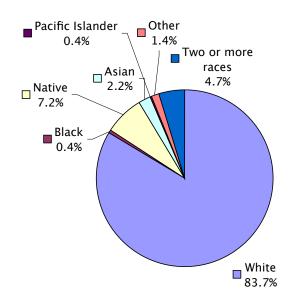
2000 Population Structure Valdez

Data source: US Census



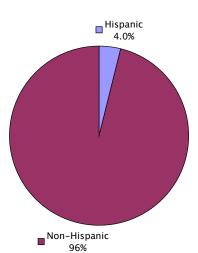
2000 Racial Structure Valdez

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Valdez

Data source: US Census



last ice age. The Chugach were the first Alaskans to meet Vitus Bering, the European explorer for whom the Bering Strait is named, the man who 'discovered' Alaska at Kayak Island under the auspices of the Russian flag. Russian culture has played an important role in Chugach history, beginning with the founding of Fort Saint Constantine at Nuchek Village in 1793. Subsequently explorers, traders, entrepreneurs, fishermen, gold miners, and missionaries from around the globe have left their mark on the history of the region.

In 1790, the Port of Valdez was named by Don Salvador Fidalgo for the celebrated Spanish naval officer Antonio Valdes y Basan. Because of its convenient ice-free port and well protected harbor, a town developed just over a century later, and was incorporated soon after, which became a debarkation point for prospective miners heading off to the Eagle Mining District and the Klondike gold fields. Before long, Valdez had become a major supply hub for the gold mining region. The devastating Good Friday earthquake in 1964, with a magnitude of 9.2 and with an epicenter only a few miles outside of the town, was the largest earthquake on record in the U.S. and resulted in a significant loss of waterfront property and several lives in Valdez. The community was rebuilt on more stable bedrock a few miles to the west. This prime location set the stage for Valdez's profitable future as the terminus for the Trans-Alaskan oil pipeline which was constructed in the 1970s. The Exxon Valdez oil spill in March of 1989, however, severely damaged the long-term economy and the environment and had serious political, moral, and cultural ramifications. The oil spill once again put Valdez on the map for the largest disaster of its kind in U.S. history. During the cleanup process, centered in Valdez, the population of the town tripled.

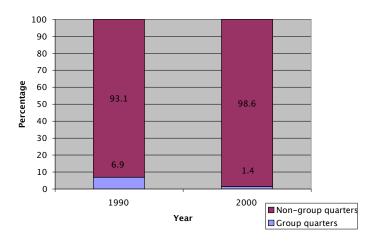
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Seasonal commercial fishing and tourism form the economic base of Valdez. Four fish processors operate in the city and serve the fleet. Salmon is a major component of the harvest and the current drop in salmon prices has adversely affected the economy. A total of 63 commercial fishing permits were held by 42 permit holders in 2000 according to ACFEC. The oil industry is a further significant enterprise. Four of the top 10 employers in Valdez are directly connected

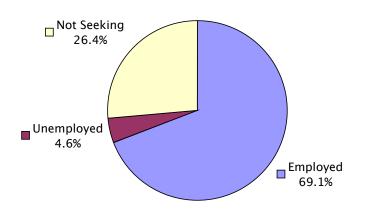
% Group Quarters

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Valdez

Data source: US Census



to the oil terminus. Valdez has one of the highest municipal tax bases in Alaska as the southern terminus and loading point of oil extracted from Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope. Additionally, city, state, and federal agencies combined provide significant employment. Subsistence is also vital to people of Valdez.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 68.3% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 4.5% unemployment rate. Only 26.1% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force and 6.2% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$66, 532 and the per capita income was \$27, 341.

Governance

The City of Valdez was incorporated in June 1901 and in February 1961 residents voted to adopt a

Home Rule Charter. The City of Valdez has a Council-Manager form of government. The mayor and six council members are elected officials, each elected to two-year terms. The city manager, the city clerk, and the city attorney are appointed by the council. Valdez does not belong to an organized Alaskan borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The City of Valdez does not implement a sales tax, but does establish the mill rate for taxation on property, 20.0 mills property tax (2.0%), and imposes a 6% accommodations tax.

Valdez is a member of the for-profit Native regional corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation, under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The Chugach Alaska Corporation Region includes the four communities of Cordova, Seward, Valdez, and Whittier, and the five Native villages of Port Graham, Chenega Bay, Eyak, Nanwalek (English Bay), and Tatitlek. Approximately 550,000 acres of the lands are subsurface estate from the region's Native village surface entitlements. It includes more than 5,000 miles of coastline, at the heart of which lies Prince William Sound. The Valdez Native tribe is the local village council, but is not recognized as an ANCSA village. The Valdez Native Association is the village non-profit organization. The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council serves as a forum for the discussion of regional economic issues and community development for the communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Cordova. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is Anchorage. There is an ADF&G field office in Cordova.

Facilities

Valdez is accessible by road via the Richardson Highway which connects Valdez to Anchorage, Fairbanks and Canada, and also by air and sea, along the Alaska Marine Highway and via ferries between Whittier, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward, Homer, Bartlett and Tustumena. The cost of a round trip flight from Valdez to Anchorage is about \$250.00 (based on the closest available date to 1 September, 2003). The airport, with a 6,500 foot paved runway, is operated by the state. The world's largest floating concrete dock is located in the port of Valdez along with numerous other facilities for cargo and commercial ships. The small harbor at Valdez can accommodate 546 commercial

fishing boats and recreational vessels.

Water in Valdez is supplied primarily from wells and stored in five 750, 000 gallon reservoirs from where it is piped throughout the city. Sewage is processed and released into a secondary treatment lagoon. Almost all houses are plumbed, and many have their own wells and septic tanks. The city operates a landfill and in 1998 an oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed.

The local utility company, Copper Valley Electric, purchases power from the Four Dam Pool Power Agency and the Petro Star Refinery, and also owns diesel plants in Valdez and nearby Glennallen. Health services are provided by the Valdez Community Hospital, Valdez Medical Clinic, and the Valdez Native Tribe Clinic. Public safety is provided by a citybacked police department and state troopers. Valdez is within the Valdez City School District and there are four schools in Valdez itself. At Valdez High School 18 teachers instruct 298 students, 11 teachers instruct 136 students at George H. Gilson Junior High School, 27 teachers instruct 422 students at Hermon Hutchens Elementary School, and 1 teacher instructs 123 students through Chugach Extension Correspondence School. Valdez has a well developed tourism industry and there are several businesses including at least seven accommodation providers which cater to visitors.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is of great import to the economy of Valdez. According to the ADF&G, and reported by ACFEC, 63 permits were held by 42 permit holders but only 30 permits were fished in Valdez in 2000. There were 9 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 25 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 69 crew members claiming residence in Valdez. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Valdez was involved in halibut (11 vessels), sablefish (three vessels), other ground fish (seven vessels), and salmon (524 vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Valdez for 2000 related to halibut, herring roe, sablefish, other groundfish, shellfish (excluding crab), and salmon.

Halibut: There were a total of 16 permits issued for halibut, nine of which were fished. Permits for halibut pertained to 9 longline vessels under 60 feet (5 fished), and 7 longline vessels over 60 feet (4 fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters.

Herring: There were a total of four permits issued for the herring fishery, none of which were fished that year. Permits for herring roe pertained to one purse seine limited to Prince William Sound (not fished), one gillnet restricted to Norton Sound (not fished) and two permits for harvesting herring spawn on kelp in Prince William Sound (none fished).

Sablefish and other groundfish: Two sablefish permits were issued for fixed gear vessels of maximum 50 feet length (one fished). A total of eight permits were issued for other groundfish (none fished). Permits pertained to two lingcod longline vessels under 60 feet for statewide waters (none fished), four miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessel under 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), and one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished).

Shellfish: One permit was issued in Valdez for a shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet restricted to Prince William Sound (not fished).

Salmon: A total of 32 permits were issued for the salmon fishery, none of which were fished. Salmon permits pertained to 17 purse seine restricted to Prince William Sound (10 fished), 10 drift gillnets restricted to Prince William Sound (7 fished), one drift gillnet limited to Cook Inlet, 2 drift gillnets for Bristol Bay, one gillnet for Bristol Bay (not fished), and hand troll for statewide waters (not fished).

Sea Hawk Seafoods operates processing facilities in Valdez with the capacity to process halibut, groundfish, and salmon. Peter Pan Seafoods processes these species as well as sablefish. The Waterkist Corporation processes salmon. These processors are significant seasonal employers and providers of harbor and portside facilities. Commercial fisheries were very hard hit by the Exxon Valdez disaster in 1989 (see Additional Information below).

It was announced in July 2003 that Valdez would receive \$7,759 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in

order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002 Valdez did not receive allocations from a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation is a non-profit corporation founded in 1974 by a local commercial fishermen's organization with headquarters in Cordova but it is also active in Valdez. Four remote hatcheries in Prince William Sound operated by the Corporation benefit commercial, sport fishing, personal use, and subsistence users.

Sport Fishing

Most of the fresh waters of Prince William Sound are open the entire year to salmon fishing. Chinook salmon, silver salmon, sockeye salmon, halibut, rockfish, and lingcod are other popular sportfishing species found in the nearby marine waters. Prince William Sound is closed to all crab fishing, but is open to shrimping by permit between April 15 through September 15 and to collecting other marine invertebrates. In total there were 37 businesses involved in saltwater sport fishing in Valdez in 2002 and 15 engaged in freshwater sport fishing. A total of 8,600 sport fishing licenses were sold, 3170 to Alaska residents. The high numbers of licenses testifies to Valdez's popular sport fishing and indicates that the waters around Valdez are international destinations for sport fishers. The local chamber of commerce hosts three fishing derbies during the summer, giving away \$10,000 first-place prizes in both the halibut and silver salmon derbies.

Subsistence Fishing

According to 2003-2004 Federal subsistence fishery regulations, Valdez is designated as a Federal nonrural area. Correspondingly, residents of Valdez are not eligible for subsistence fishing permits and are not permitted to harvest fish or shellfish under Federal subsistence regulations.

Data from 1992 compiled on behalf of the

ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in the past in Valdez. Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 97% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 83% used salmon and 81% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, bass, cod, eel, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sculpin, skates, sole, wolfish, char, grayling, pike, whitefish, sablefish, trout), many fewer households, only 2%, used marine mammals and nearly half of the households in Valdez, 49%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1992 was 103.41 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 42.98% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 31.2%, land mammals 18.45%, marine mammals made up a very small percentage, birds and eggs accounted for 1.37% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 3.09% and vegetation made up 2.92%. The wild food harvest in Valdez made up 51% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1993 (corresponding to 49 grams of protein per day or 0.424 pounds of wild food per day).

A total of 41 permits were held by households in Valdez for subsistence fishing of salmon according to ADF&G's Division of Subsistence records from 1999. Sockeye made up the largest proportion of the salmon harvest by a vast majority, followed by chinook. Residents of Valdez were not eligible to harvest subsistence halibut according to regulations implemented through the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program initiated in 2002 and administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Additional Information

The Exxon Valdez oil spill is one of the most publicized and studied environmental disasters in history. On March 24, 1989 the oil tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef after exiting the Valdez harbor and spilled an estimated 11 million gallons of crude oil across 1,300 miles of coastline. The vast majority of the spill area now appears to have recovered, but small pockets of crude oil remain in

some locations, and there is evidence that damage is continuing.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council was established as part of settlement between the State of Alaska, the Federal Government, and Exxon. The settlement was approved by the U.S. District Court on October 9, 1991 and attempted to resolve various criminal charges against Exxon including damage to natural resources. The settlement includes a criminal plea agreement, criminal restitution orders, and civil settlement, totaling over one billion dollars. Although federal and state governments did settle their civil and criminal litigation with Exxon in the 1990s, claims by private parties continued to be litigated and remained unresolved as of March 2002. The Trustee Council was charged with carrying out research and development on habitat restoration and conservation for the area. The Trustee Council administers projects carried out by NMFS researchers and contractors.

The economic impacts of the spill were researched with federal grants in the years immediately following the spill. The five studies funded by the State of Alaska were: 'a Preliminary Economic Analysis of Recreational Fishing Losses Related to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill' December 1992, 'Alaska Sportfishing in the Aftermath of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill' December 1992, 'An Assessment of the Impact of he Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on the Alaska Tourism Industry' August 1990, 'Replacement costs of Birds and Mammals' December 1992, 'A Contingent Valuation Study of Lost Passive Use Values Resulting from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill' November 1992.

These and other studies of sport fishing activity and general tourism indicators (such as vacation planning, visitor spending and cancelled reservations) all appeared to indicate decreases in recreational and tourism activity. The fourth study listed above identified a per-unit replacement cost on various seabirds and mammals. The fifth study listed above equated the lost passive use value at \$2.8 billion. It is difficult to decipher, however, which long-term changes in the ecosystem are resultant from the oil spill and which may be due to natural causes. Future studies will continue to assess the impacts of residual oil on the environment and economy and a new initiative, the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program, will aim to develop long-term strategies for investigating the relative roles of human and natural factors as sources of change in the ecosystem.

Whittier (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The City of Whittier is at the head of Passage Canal, a fjord of Western Prince William Sound, and is situated on the northeast shore of the Kenai Peninsula. The townsite lies on the delta mouth on the south side of the Canal, so the port is ice free all year. The area encompasses 12.5 square miles of land and 7.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Whittier was 182. Total population numbers have decreased steadily since the population peaked in 1960 at 809 residents. The gender ration in Whittier was skewed toward a larger number of males at 52.7%, while 47.3% of the population of the community was female. The racial composition of the population in 2000 included 79.1 % White, 7.1% Asian, and 5.5% Alaska Native or American Indian. Overall, 8.2% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 12.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.1% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 39.3 years, which was above the national median of 35.3 years. According to the census data 22.4% of the population was under 19 years of age while 17.5% of the population was over 55 years of age.

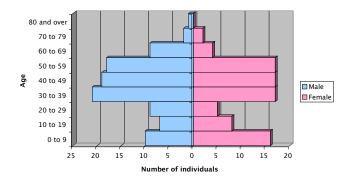
There were 213 housing units in Whittier, 127 of which were vacant, and of these, 79 were vacant due to seasonal use. In 2000, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 87.9% of the population had a high school diploma or higher according to the 2000 census data while 15.9% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The area around Whittier has long been used as fishing grounds. Chugach Indians would portage to Turnagain Arm on fishing expeditions. Whittier sits at a fascinating historical crossroads, traveled for hundreds of years by Natives, traders, explorers, gold rushers, the U.S. military, and now visitors from all over the world. The area surrounding Whittier and Portage Pass had significant roles in the expansion of Russian America, the Alaskan Gold Rush, WWII, and

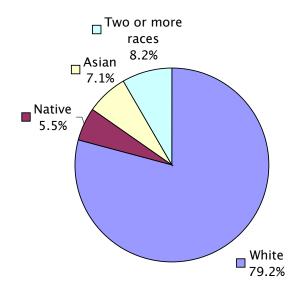
2000 Population Structure Whittier

Data source: US Census



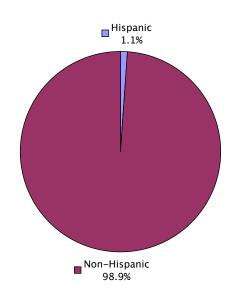
2000 Racial Structure Whittier

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Whittier

Data source: US Census



the Great Alaskan Earthquake of 1964. Whittier took its name from the nearby Whittier Glacier which itself was named for the American Poet John Greenleaf Whittier. J.G. Whittier lived during the 1800s and devoted his life to campaigning against slavery in the United States. His poetry reflected his anti-slavery ideology as well as his appreciation for the wonders of the non-human world.

Whittier has been the site of various government projects, and much of the current community infrastructure was built by the U.S. Amy during the first years of WWII. Most residents of Whittier live within with one large, 14-story building, now called the Begich Towers which was originally built as army barracks. The Buckner Building, completed in 1953, has 1,000 apartments and was once the largest building in Alaska. It was called the "city under one roof," with a hospital, bowling alley, theater, gym, swimming pool, and shops for Army personnel. A port and railroad terminus were also constructed during the year and now make Whittier a valuable port and entrance into the Anchorage and Kenai Peninsula area. The port remained an active Army facility until 1960, but is now becoming increasingly popular as a place for nonresidents to moor private fishing boats, especially with the opening in 2000 of the war era Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel, the longest highway tunnel in North America. The tunnel connects Whittier to the Seward Highway and to the rest of south-central Alaska.

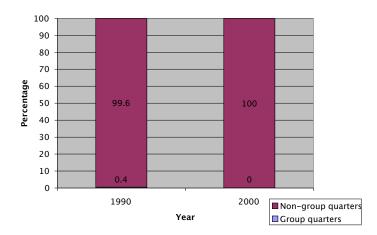
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The sources of employment in Whittier are limited; the major employers are the city and a transportation company which transports cargo to anchorage via the railroad that terminates in Whittier. A small but ice-free port serves as a gateway from Whittier to Prince William Sound and tourism is a significant component of the economy. Jobs are also made available on a seasonal basis by Great Pacific Seafoods, Inc. which operates a processing plant in Whittier. A total of 18 commercial fishing permits were held by 9 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC).

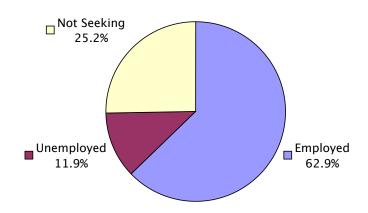
In 2000, 62.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 11.9% unemployment rate. A total of 25.2% of the population over 16 years of age was not in the labor force and 7.1 % of the population

% Group Quarters Whittier Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Whittier

Data source: US Census



lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$47,500 and the per capita income was \$25,700.

Governance

The City of Whittier was incorporated in 1969 and is now a second-class city. The City of Whittier has a council-manager form of government. The mayor and seven council members are elected officials. The mayor of Whittier is responsible for administering the City's day-to-day operations and carrying out the policy direction of the City Council. Central staff support to the Manager is provided by the city clerk, deputy city clerk, and the finance clerk. Whittier does not belong to an organized borough, so the city is responsible for many services. The City of Whittier implements a 3% sales tax between April and September, and a 5.0 mills (0.5%) property tax. Whittier is a member of the for-profit Native regional corporation Chugach

Corporation under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The Chugach Alaska Corporation Region includes the four communities of Cordova, Seward, Valdez, and Whittier, and the five Native villages of Port Graham, Chenega Bay, Eyak, Nanwalek (English Bay) and Tatitlek. Approximately 550,000 acres of the lands are subsurface estate from the region's Native village surface entitlements. It includes more than 5,000 miles of coastline, at the heart of which lies Prince William Sound. There is no village corporation or Native council in Whittier.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Regional Office (ADF&G) are in Anchorage.

Facilities

Whittier is accessible by road via the Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel which connects to the Seward Highway, as well as by air and by sea along the Alaska Marine Highway and via ferries between Whittier, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward, Homer, Bartlett, and Tustumena. No airlines provide regular scheduled flights in or out of Whittier. The State-owned 1,480 foot gravel airstrip accommodates charter aircraft, and a City-owned seaplane dock is available for passenger transfer. Whittier is has an ice-free port and a 70 foot city dock. A small boat harbor has slips for 360 fishing, recreation, and charter vessels.

Water is derived from wells and a reservoir. Water storage capacity is 1.2 million gallons. The entire community is served by a piped water and sewer system, and over 95% of homes are fully plumbed. Refuse is hauled out by a private contractor to Anchorage - the landfill has been closed. An oil and hazardous waste recycling center was completed in 1998. Electricity is provided by the Chugach Electric Association. Health services are provided by the city of Whittier Medical Clinic which is operated and owned by the City. Public safety is provided by a city-backed police department and state troopers. Whittier is within the Chugach School District and there is one school in Whittier itself. At Whittier Community School five teachers instruct 40 students. Whittier is developing a tourism industry, which, with the opening of the Anton Anderson memorial Tunnel in 2000 to vehicular traffic means that more and more facilities are available to tourists.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is an important component of life in Whittier. According to the ADF&G, and reported by the ACFEC, 18 permits were held by 9 permit holders but only 2 permits were fished in Whittier in 2000. There were two vessel owners in the federal fisheries, one vessel owner in the salmon fishery, and 17 crew members claiming residence in Whittier. These low figures, however, are not indicative of the amount of fish which crossed the docks in Whittier as illustrated by the numbers of vessels delivering their catch to the fish processing plant there. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Whittier was involved in halibut (13 vessels), sablefish (nine vessels), other ground fish (11 vessels), and salmon (321 vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in Valdez for 2000 related to halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, shellfish (excluding crab), and salmon.

Halibut: There was one permit for halibut issued pertaining to a longline vessel under 60 feet for statewide waters.

Sablefish and other groundfish: One sablefish permit was issued for fixed gear vessels of maximum 35 feet length in Prince William Sound (not fished). A total of 11 permits were issued for other groundfish (none fished). Permits pertained to one lingcod hand troll for statewide waters (not fished), three miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand trolls in statewide waters (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished), three miscellaneous salt water finfish mechanical jigs in statewide waters (none fished), and one miscellaneous salt water finfish longline vessel over 60 feet in statewide waters (not fished).

Shellfish: One permit was issued for a shrimp pot gear vessel under 60 feet restricted to Yakutat (not fished), another was issued for one shrimp beam trawl restricted to Prince William Sound (not fished), and one shrimp pot vessel restricted to southeast waters (not fished).

Salmon: One permit was issued for the salmon fishery pertaining to a drift net in southeast waters.

Great Pacific Seafoods operates a small processing facility in Whittier capable of processing halibut, sablefish, other groundfish, and salmon.

Whittier did not receive federal aid either from the federal salmon disaster funds allotted to several Alaskan communities or from the Steller sea lion funds. Both funds were designed to offset financial losses. In the case of salmon, losses are due to the competition between wild and farmed fish. The Steller sea lion funds were designed to compensate for losses which occur because of regulations put in place to protect the sea lions.

Sport Fishing

In total there were seven saltwater businesses operating in Whittier in 2002 and two businesses engaged in freshwater sport fishing. There was a total of 1, 032 sport fishing licenses sold in Whittier in 2000, 323 of which were sold to Alaska residents, figures which indicate that Whittier is an attractive destination to out-of-state sport fishers.

Subsistence Fishing

Data from 1990 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division for Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Whittier.

Records describe the subsistence patterns for all 93.7% of households which participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total population, 89.5% used salmon and 82.1% used non-salmon fish (herring, smelt, cod, eel, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, wolfish, burbot, char, grayling, and trout), many fewer households, only 7.6%, used marine mammals, and about half of the households in Whittier, 52.4%, used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for the year 1993 was 79.93 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 42.37% salmon, non-salmon fish made up 24.73%, land mammals 13.73%, marine mammals only 1.19%, birds and eggs accounted for 1.72% of the total subsistence harvest, marine invertebrates for 11.18%, and vegetation made up 5.08%. The wild food harvest in Whittier made up 52% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1990 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, Division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

4.3 South West Alaska

4.3.1 Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands

Communities

Perryville Adak Iliamna Akutan **Ivanof Bay Pilot Point King Cove** Atka Port Alsworth **Chignik (Bay) King Salmon Port Heiden Chignik Lagoon** Kokhanok Port Moller **Chignik Lake** Levelock **Saint George Dutch Harbor/Unalaska** Naknek **Saint Paul Sand Point Egegik Nelson Lagoon False Pass** Newhalen **South Naknek Igiugig Pedro Bay Ugashik**

Geographic Location

The Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands cover a vast geographical distance. Roughly 1,300 air miles separate the community of Iliamna, in the Lake and Peninsula Borough, from the town of Attu, at the extreme western edge of the Aleutian Islands. This is a distance comparable to the entire length of the West Coast of the U.S., from Seattle to Los Angeles. The Aleutian Island Chain dips to the south; its southernmost point, at approximately 52.9 °N Lat., lies at a latitude similar to London, England. This region contains four boroughs: the Bristol Bay Borough, the Lake and Peninsula Borough, the Aleutians East Borough, and the Aleutians West Borough.

Weather

The Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands region is in Alaska's maritime climate zone. Communities located along the coastline have mild winters with temperatures ranging from 10 °F to 35 °F and cool summers with temperatures from 45 °F to 65 °F. Precipitation averages 20-25 inches annually. Communities located inland on the Alaska Peninsula lie within the transitional climate zone but still exhibit a strong maritime influence. Two weather features are predictable features of life on the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Island chain: wind, and fog. In particular, communities which face the Bering Sea experience average winds of 15 knots year-round, with severe winter storms bringing winds in excess of 100 miles per hour. The warm Japanese Current keeps Bering Sea ports ice-free during all seasons, contributing to one of the richest marine ecosystems on earth.

General Characterization

The Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands have a long history of interaction between Europeans and Alaska Natives. The area is currently characterized by a high degree of interconnection between local, national, and transnational economies. Since at least the 18th century, when Russian traders first came to the Aleutians for valuable fur seals, the region and its natural resources have been part of a broad web of economic activity.

Today, the most important part of that web is the commercial fishing industry. The Bering Sea is the most productive groundfish fishery on Earth, and nearly all communities in this region are involved in the fishery, at-sea or on-shore in fish processing facilities.

There is a strong Native Alaskan presence-primarily Aleut and Alutiiq peoples--in the region; individual communities vary, ranging from 8% to 95% Native. The other demographic features of the region are highly influenced by the commercial fishing industry. Because most employment opportunities relate to fishing, nearly all communities have a strong male bias (often more than 60% male).

Institutional Framework

The Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands region is comprised of three boroughs and one census area: the Bristol Bay Borough, the Lake and Peninsula Borough, the Aleutians East Borough, and the Aleutians West Census Area. Some communities profiled in this section are unincorporated and rely on their respective boroughs for government services.

There are two Community Development Quota (CDQ) groups that operate in the region: the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, and the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Community Development Association. These groups distribute a portion of commercial fishing proceeds to their various communities and sponsor economic and infrastructural development. In addition, there are a number of regional Native corporations and Native village corporations with recognized status under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

Fishing is the backbone of the regional economy in the Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands region. Commercial fleets operate out of most of the communities profiled in this section. In addition, commercial fish processing is a source of value-added revenue for many communities. Much of the seafood processing labor force comes from outside the region, although individual communities vary as to what portion of labor comes from local sources.

The epicenter of commercial fishing in the region is unquestionably Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, with its large commercial fleet and processors, as well as offshore floating processors. The most revenue is generated by groundfish. Landings for a given year typically are measured in the hundreds of thousands of tons. Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands crab is also an important part of the commercial fishery. In Bristol Bay Borough, the salmon fishery is a major part of the area's economic activity, and is one of the largest salmon fisheries in the world.

Sport fishing is not as extensive in this region as it

is in south-central and southeastern Alaska. The sport fishing that does take place is primarily centered in the community of King Salmon, where sockeye salmon runs draw sport fishermen from all over Alaska and the globe. Major sport species include all five species of Pacific salmon, as well as trout, halibut, and northern pike. Sport-caught halibut in the area can be some of the largest in the world (over 400 lbs).

Subsistence fishing and hunting form a major part of residents' livelihoods on the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands. In nearly all communities, a substantial majority of residents use subsistence resources. The most common subsistence fish species include salmon (all five Pacific species), cod, char, and trout.

Regional Challenges

The region's high dependence on commercial fishing is both an asset and a liability. In recent years, foreign competition has driven down the market price of salmon in the U.S., causing financial trouble for many Alaska communities. In 2003, the Aleutians East Borough received a total of \$1,101,638 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A handful of individual communities in the region have received lesser amounts.

New federal regulations governing fishing activities in areas with populations of Steller sea lion have also placed an economic burden on many communities. These regulations prohibit fishing near known sea lion rookeries, and may have resulted in financial loss in some cases. A handful of communities in the region have received federal Steller sea lion compensation funds.

Adak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The city of Adak is located on Adak Island, part of the Aleutian Island chain. It is situated on Kuluk Bay about 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska. It is the southern-most community in Alaska and is on the same latitude as Vancouver Island in Canada. The area of Adak includes 122.4 square miles of land and 4.9 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

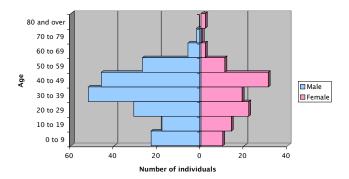
In 2000, the second-class city of Adak had a recorded population of 316 people: 64.9% male and 35.1% female. By 2002, the population had reduced to 149 people, according to a state demographer. The population of Adak has fluctuated quite extensively over the years due to changing military activities. In 1944, there were more than 30,000 people in Adak, because of WWII action in the Aleutian Islands. A population was first recorded by the Census in 1970 at which time there were 2,249 inhabitants, but with the closing of the naval facility the population decreased by about 2,000 persons.

The breakdown of the racial composition of the 316 people living in Adak as recorded by the 2000 U.S. Census was as follows: 49.7% White, 35.1% Alaska Native or American Indian, 9.8% Asian, 1.9% Hawaiian Native, 1.3% Black, and about 2.2% were recorded as being two or more races. Of the 9.8% of the population that was classified as Asian, all were identified as Filipino. The total percent of people in Adak who were Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races was 37.3%. About 5.1% of the population was of Hispanic origin.

The median age for Adak in 2000 was 35.2 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. No percentage of the population lived in group quarters in Adak in 2000, which was a great change from the 1990 Census which describes 30% of the population living in group quarters, because the navy base was still in operation on the island at that time. Approximately 96.1% of the population over 25 years of age had graduated from high school or obtained higher degrees. Of those age 25 or older, 10.3% had obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher.

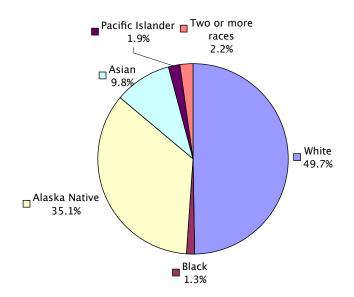
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census



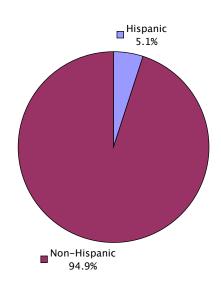
2000 Racial Structure Adak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Adak

Data source: US Census



History

The Aleutian Islands "drew humans to the island chain as early as 8,000 years before the present" (National Park Service 2003). The historical inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands area are known today as Aleuts (Unangan), and the Native Aleut people once heavily populated the island of Adak. The island was abandoned in the early 17th century when Aleut hunters moved or were moved eastward because of the Russian fur trade. The Native people continued to use the island as a place to fish and hunt until the beginning of WWII. In 1913, the island was designated as part of the Aleutian Island Reservation, but in the 1940's became "a key operations and supply location for United States military forces after the Japanese occupation of Kiska and Attu Islands during World War II" (EPA 2002). Adak's population in the spring of 1944 was made up of at least 32,000 military personnel. After WWII, Adak was turned into a Naval Air Station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. The navy base housed 6,000 personnel and their families during its peak, but harsh cut-backs occurred in 1994 and navy family housing and schools were closed. Adak naval station officially closed on March 31, 1997. The EPA has been performing Superfund clean-up and restoration of Adak because of the 40-year period that hazardous substances were disposed of on the island, including materials such as transformer oils containing PCBs, petroleum, chlorinated solvents, and batteries. Live explosives were also present on the island and the navy neither confirms nor denies that the island was the site of nuclear depth charges and torpedoes. There were large earthquakes in the years of 1957, 1964, and 1977. Aleut Corporation has recently acquired Adak's facilities in a land transfer agreement and in 1998 about 30 families with children, mostly Aleut Corporation shareholders relocated to Adak. Adak became incorporated as a second-class city in April 2001. In April of 2003 Adak "was chosen for a \$900 million radar system as part of the national missile defense system" which is expected to arrive in the community by the summer of 2005 (Kenai Peninsula Online 2003).

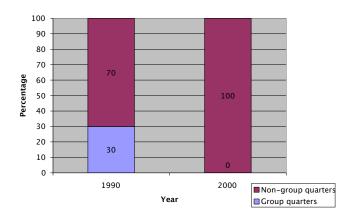
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Since the closure of the naval facilities at Adak there

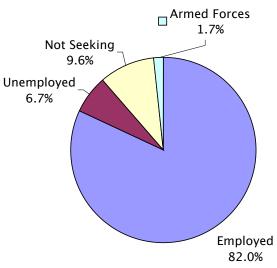
% Group Quarters Adak

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure

Data source: US Census



has been an attempt to reinvent the industry of the city by Aleut Corporation. According to Kenai Peninsula Online "the Aleut Corporation hopes to transform Adak into a fishing community." Aleut Corporation has recently received U.S. Navy and Department of Interior land in Adak in exchange for other lands held by Aleut Corporation elsewhere in the Aleutian Islands. Most of the naval facilities have also been transferred to the corporation. Members of Aleut Corporation have moved to Adak where they have opened an office and established Aleut Enterprise Corporation (AEC) "to encourage new business on Adak" (Adak Island, Open to the World 2003). The AEC "leases commercial land, buildings, rents housing, rents vehicles, and operates port services and fuel sales" (Adak Island, Open to the World 2003) within the city. According to the Alaska Journal of Commerce, as of February 2001, Aleut Corporation "with \$2.4 million in earnings last year,

has already invested \$2.5 million in various expenses related to Adak, although government contracts with Aleut Corporation subsidiaries have recouped some of that" (Bradner 2001).

It was announced in April of 2003 that Adak has been chosen as the site for the national missile defense system, which has been budgeted at \$9.1 billion. It is estimated that this facility will require approximately 80 to 95 people to operate the system. According to the Kenai Peninsula Online newspaper, "Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, said the decision to put the radar system on Adak will benefit the Native people who have taken over running Adak facilities." The system is expected to arrive by summer 2005 and will "[use] a finely focused beam to track incoming ballistic missiles while they are in space" (Kenai Peninsula Online 2003).

The local processor, Norquest-Adak Seafood Co., is located in the city. Four commercial fishing permits were issued in the year of 2000 to Adak residents for commercial fishing of groundfish. Subsistence fishing of salmon is also of great importance to the local economy. Contractors perform environmental clean-up for the ongoing projects for the EPA within the community. Jobs are also provided by the airport, restaurant, grocery, ship supply store, and Aleut Corporation.

About 75.6% of the population in 2000 was part of the total potential work force, 16 years of age and older. Out of the population age 16 and over, 82.0% were employed, 6.7% were unemployed, 1.7% were part of the armed forces, and 9.6% were not in the labor force. The per capita income in 2000 for Adak was \$31, 747 and the median household income was \$52,727. About 4.7% of Adak's population in 2000 lived below the poverty level.

Governance

The city of Adak, established as a municipality in 2001, has a manager form of government which includes a mayor, a seven person city council, an advisory school board, and various municipal employees including a police chief and fire chief. The city is not part of an organized borough. There is a 3% Sales Tax in the city as well as a \$.02 per gallon Fuel Transfer Tax.

The Aleut Corporation is the regional Native corporation active in the area, although Adak was not included in Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is not federally recognized as a Native village. In Adak, Aleut Corporation has taken a very active role in the development of the city, taking over responsibilities of almost all services to the community, the ownership of a large amount of the land, and taking action to bring new businesses to the community. It appears that Aleut Corporation acquired the Navy and Department of Interior lands in Adak in part because they had historically been the location of an early Aleut community and also for the existing facilities.

The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Dutch Harbor and is a satellite interviewing and processing office. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and office of Sustainable Fisheries are in Dutch Harbor, as is the nearest ADF&G office.

Facilities

The city of Adak is accessible by air or by sea. Present in the city of Adak are an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery, and ship supply store. The airport has two 7,800 foot paved runways and Alaska Airlines operates passenger and cargo airline service to Adak on Tuesdays and Sundays. The approximate price to fly roundtrip from Adak to Anchorage, according to Travelocity and Expedia, is \$1,124 (price given for date as close to September 1st 2003 as possible). There are three deep water docks and fueling facilities in Adak. Funds have been requested to expand the small boat harbor which would include new breakwaters, new moorage fleets, and a 315 foot dock. Because the port facilities were built to handle naval ships, they can now handle a large assortment of vessels. The city has about 16 miles of paved roads and also has other dirt and gravel roads.

Aleut Corporation operates the city's landfill and the electric power is supplied by the City of Adak from diesel fuel. The City runs a piped water system from stored water tanks and also runs the sewer system. Adak Medical Clinic is located in the community and is operated by Eastern Aleutian Tribes. It is a qualified Emergency Care Center and is staffed by a physician's assistant who provides emergency care, family practice, and referral services. The police services available within the community are operated by City Public Safety. Car rentals are available at Adak Car Rentals, and Hotel Adak is the hotel in the community. Both are run by Aleut Enterprise Corporation. Adak School, the only school present, teaches K-12th grade. The school had 18 students in 2000 and 3 teachers.

There is a weight room and a racquetball court at the high school. Also available in the community are an Olympic size swimming pool, auto hobby shop, and bowling alleys, although it is unclear if these facilities are still in operation.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Since Aleut Corporation acquired the land on Adak there has been an attempt to turn the village into a fishing center for the area. In 2000, there were four commercial fishing permits issued. There was one community member who owned a vessel participating in federal commercial fisheries who was a resident of Adak, and according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC) there were two licensed crew members from Adak in 2000.

Of the four commercial fishing permits issued to residents of the community all were issued for the harvesting of groundfish. Of those four, one was issued for miscellaneous salt water finfish using a hand troll, one was for miscellaneous salt water finfish using a mechanical jig, one was for demersal shelf rockfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet in the southeast, and one permit was for demersal shelf rockfish using a mechanical jig in the southeast (not fished). There were 49 vessels that delivered 'Other Groundfish' landings in Adak, 24 for sablefish, 32 for halibut, and 12 vessels that delivered Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) crab landings to the community. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community are unavailable. There is one land-based processing plant, Norquest-Adak Seafood Co., located in the community of Adak which processes BSAI crab, groundfish, halibut, and sablefish. The plant has been in operation as Norquest since 2000 and the land for the plant is leased from Aleut Corporation.

The city of Adak was recently granted \$88,548 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

The tourism industry in Adak is currently made up

of visitors attracted by sightseeing on cruise vessels, but there is no recent evidence of sport fishing. It is expected that tourism will grow in Adak in the next few years. Accommodations facilities exist to make the sport fishing industry a possibility in the future. No sport fishing permits were sold in 2000 in Adak.

Subsistence Fishing

In recent history Adak has been considered a Federal non-rural area because of the naval base and the large population on the island at the time. Recently, with the establishment of the 2003-2004 Federal Subsistence Fishery Regulations, Adak was still considered a nonrural with regard to Federal subsistence. In order to have the right to harvest subsistence wildlife, fish, and shellfish on Federal lands, a status of rural must be granted. Rural status has been requested by Adak, but has not been granted. Adak is, however, considered rural by the State of Alaska, so residents are eligible to harvest subsistence resources on State lands. Based on the island's location, history, isolation, ethnic makeup, and salmon harvests, it may be surmised that Adak residents are engaging in a variety of subsistence activities. However, there is no information available from the ADF&G for any species other than salmon because of the non-rural designation.

Prior to 1988, the non-commercial salmon net fishery at Adak was classified as a subsistence fishery. In 1988 it became a personal use fishery, but was reclassified as a subsistence fishery again in 1998 (Division of Subsistence ADF&G 2001). In 1999, all fresh water on Adak Island and all salt water within 100 yards of a stream terminus were closed to subsistence fishing for salmon because of the federal position on non-rural subsistence. In the Adak district in 1999 it is estimated that five subsistence salmon permits were issued in the area by the State and that 164 sockeye and 4 chum salmon were harvested. In the community of Adak itself, one household salmon permit was issued in 1999.

In 2003, NOAA began a program to distribute subsistence halibut permits to certain rural residents in Alaska. Because the NOAA program uses the State designations of rural and non-rural, residents of Adak were classified as rural for the purposes of this program and have been eligible to apply for permits. The application process for this fishery began in May 2003 and is ongoing.

Akutan (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Akutan is a second-class city located in the Aleutians East Borough. It is on the Bering Sea side of Akutan Island, one of the Krenitzin Islands of the Fox Island Group, 35 miles east of Unalaska and 766 miles southwest of Anchorage by air. The land area of Akutan is 14 square miles, and the water area is 4.9 square miles.

Demographic Profile

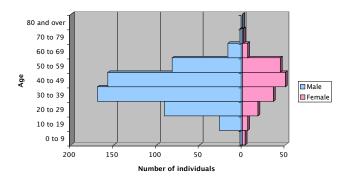
Akutan has only about 75 permanent year-round residents in 34 households. The 2000 census, however, reports a total population of 713, and the majority of these (638, or 89.5%) are fish processing workers that live in group quarters. Fish processing has a huge impact on the demographic makeup of the community: 77.0% of residents are male, and 78.4% are between the ages of 25 and 54. The median age is 40.2 years old, whereas the national age median is 35.3 years of age. The current racial makeup of Akutan is as follows: White (23.6%), Alaska Native or American Indian (15.7%), Black (2.1%), Asian (38.6%), Hawaiian Native (0.03%), other (18.2%), and two or more races (1.5%). A total of 16.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Residents of Hispanic origin make up 20.8% of the population. Among the community's population as a whole, 48.5% of residents 25 years old and over have a high school diploma, and 19.3% have some college education.

History

Archaeological evidence, though scarce, suggests that Akutan has been the site of a traditional Unangan (Aleut) village since prehistory (Black et. al 1999:35). In 1878 the Western Fur and Trading Company started a fur storage and trading port there, and a Russian Orthodox church and school were built during that year. A commercial cod fishing and processing business was started shortly thereafter. The Pacific Whaling Company built a whale processing station across the bay from Akutan in 1912 which operated until 1939. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska in June 1942, the U.S. government evacuated Akutan residents, along with many other Aleuts, to the Ketchikan area, and many residents never returned, even after the re-

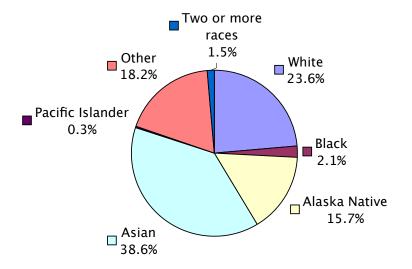
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census



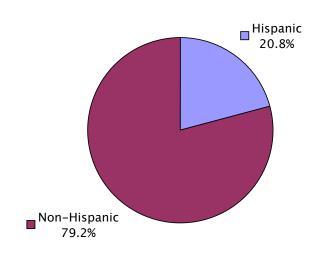
2000 Racial Structure Akutan

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Akutan

Data source: US Census



establishment of the village in 1944.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

In addition to the subsistence economy, Akutan depends heavily upon commercial fishing. The median annual per capita income is \$12,259, and the median household income is \$33,750. Given the extremely transient nature of the workforce in Akutan, it is difficult to obtain an accurate picture of employment. The 2000 U.S. Census, for instance, reported that 78.9% of residents were unemployed, and 5.9% were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 45.5% lived below the poverty level. A more likely interpretation is that labor opportunities are highly uncertain and depend upon the season, catch, and other variables. Residents and transient workers go through frequent periods of temporary unemployment.

Governance

Akutan was incorporated as a second-class city in 1979 and has a "strong mayor" form of government. Government revenues come entirely from a 1% raw fish tax imposed by the city and a 2% raw fish tax imposed by the Aleutians East Borough. There is no sales tax or property tax in Akutan. In terms of tribal governance, the city is under the jurisdiction of the Aleut Corporation, a regional Native corporation created in 1971 by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Akutan is also a member of the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, a regional Native non-profit organization, and the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association, which is responsible for allocating proceeds from community development quotas and investing in infrastructural development.

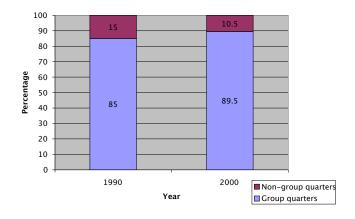
The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices are all located in Dutch Harbor.

Facilities

Major utilities, including water, sewer, and garbage, are operated by the city. Electricity is generated at a hydroelectric facility managed by Akutan Electric Utility. A plan to develop two new water catchment dams and construct a new 125,000 gallon water

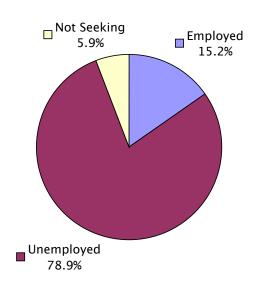
% Group Quarters Akutan

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Akutan

Data source: US Census



storage tank and treatment plant is currently under consideration. In addition to public utilities, the city's primary employer, Trident Seafoods, operates its own water, sewer and electric facilities, and its own vessel dock. The following public services are also provided: health care (Anesia Kudrin Memorial Clinic), police (public security office), city public library, and youth center.

Transportation to and from Akutan is limited because of its rugged topography. An airport construction plan is being considered, but access is currently only by boat and amphibious craft. Roundtrip airfare from Akutan to Anchorage, via Dutch Harbor, is approximately \$952 (Travelocity 2003). Privately operated businesses include one grocery store, two hotels, and an automobile repair shop. The Akutan

School, under the jurisdiction of the Aleutians East School District, offers instruction to students in grades K-12. There are two teachers and 18 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Akutan is located in the middle of the world's most productive groundfish fishery. In 2000, 7 residents held a total of 10 commercial fishing permits for the following fisheries: halibut, king crab, and various groundfish. In 2000, there were 4 vessel owners for federal fisheries and 18 registered crew members residing in the community. The following is a detailed description of commercial permits in Akutan.

There were five total commercial permits in the groundfish fishery, including four miscellaneous finfish hand troll permits (one fished), and one miscellaneous finfish pair trawl permit (none fished). In the halibut fishery, four longline permits for vessels under 60 feet were issued (four fished). In the crab fishery, one king crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in Bristol Bay fishery was issued (one fished).

Akutan's main role in the commercial fishery is as the home of a Trident Seafood processing plant, the largest such facility in North America (Kenai Peninsula Online 2003). In 2000, there were vessels delivering the following species to Akutan for processing: crab (73 vessels), halibut (56 vessels), other groundfish (75 vessels), herring (41 vessels), salmon (40 vessels), and sablefish (7 vessels). In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in Akutan are unavailable.

In 2003, the Aleutians East Borough was granted \$1,101,638 in federal disaster funds to compensate for

falling salmon prices. A portion of this sum will likely be used for programs that affect Akutan. In 2002, the city of Akutan was granted \$147,417 in federal funds to compensate the community for fisheries losses related to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. The Aleutians East Borough as a whole was granted \$140,063 in Steller sea lion funds. The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association, the local CDQ group, was granted \$57,163 in Steller sea lion funds.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing in Akutan is limited, with only 2 licenses sold in the community in 2000, both to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence fishing is a major part of the economy for Akutan residents. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reported that, in 1990, 100% of Akutan households used subsistence resources. Ninetysix percent of Akutan households used subsistence salmon (all five Pacific species, with coho, pink, and sockeye being particularly important), and 100% used non-salmon subsistence fish (including cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, sole, char, and trout). Ninety-two percent of households used marine mammals for subsistence, and 88% used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Akutan in 1990 was 466.1 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (26.0%), non-salmon fish (30.8%), land mammals (5.9%), marine mammals (22.7%), birds and bird eggs (6.1%), marine invertebrates (6.0%), and vegetation (2.4%).

Atka (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Atka is located on Atka Island towards the end of the Aleutian Island archipelago.

Atka is the western most fishing community in the Aleutian Islands chain: 1,200 air miles southwest of Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska. Atka encompasses 8.7 square miles of land and 27.4 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

A population of 92 was recorded for Atka by the 2000 U.S. Census. The population has fallen consistently from the maximum of 132 listed for the 1880s and 1890s when census records we first calculated. The racial composition of Atka in 2000 included: 80.4% Alaska Native, 6.5% White, 1.1% Asian, 1.1% Hawaiian Native, and 10.9% two or more races. A total of 91.3% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.1% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic.

Unlike many fishing communities, the genders were in equal balance in Atka according to the 2000 U.S. Census. While 15.2% of the population was over 55 years of age, 31.5% of the population was 19 years. The median age was 35.5 years, comparable to the 2000 national median of 35.3 years.

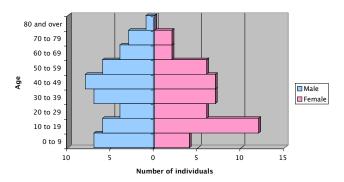
Of a total of 41 houses in the community, 32 were occupied year-round in 2000, 9 housing structures were vacant and 4 of these were occupied seasonally. Only 6.5% of the total population lived in group quarters. Almost 40% of the total population had a highschool diploma while 25% had some college education, but no degree.

History

Atka Island has been populated by Unangans, speakers of the Aleut language, for at least 2,000 years. Archaeological evidence suggests that the contemporary village site itself has been occupied since prehistoric times. Atka was valuable to Russians, who first arrived on the island in 1747, as both a trade site and a safe harbor. A number of hunters were enslaved and relocated to the Pribilof Islands to work in the fur seal harvest 40 years after Russians first made contact with the people of Atka. The remaining population

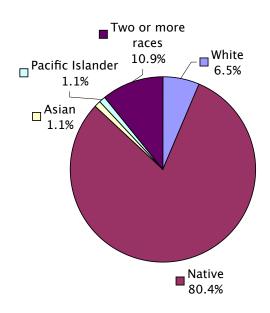
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure Atka

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Atka

Data source: US Census

Hispanic
1.1%

Non-Hispanic

98.9%

was largely dependant on sea otter hunting and had no immediately viable cash economy after this subsided in the late1800s. Atka remained heavily resource dependant, though. Reindeer were introduced to the Island in 1914 (currently a herd of over 2,500 head of reindeer continues to provide fresh meat). During the 1920s the community became relatively affluent due to fox farming.

Following the Japanese attack on Unalaska in June 1942, the U.S. government evacuated Atka residents to internment camps in the Ketchikan area in Southeast Alaska while the town of Atka was burned to the ground to prevent Japanese forces from making use of the structures and resources. Residents were not permitted to bring belongings, so family heirlooms, religious icons, and other elements of material culture were destroyed. The village was later rebuilt by the U.S. Navy and residents were permitted to return in the summer of 1945. Several of the people who moved to Atka at that stage had previously lived in Attu, a village located at the end of the Aleutian Island archipelago, and had been captured as prisoners of war by Japanese forces in 1942. Significant reparation measures are being taken on behalf of the federal government to compensate people from Atka for wartime damages and losses.

The Aleutian language is still spoken in one-fourth of homes. The St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church, rebuilt after the wartime destruction of the town, remains a central part of village life.

Infrastructure

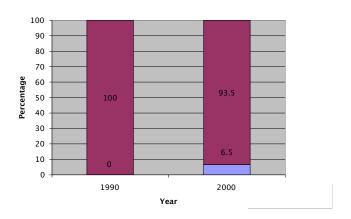
Current Economy

The economy of Atka is predominantly based on subsistence living as well as commercial fishing. There were 9 permit holders who held 17 permits in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). A small on-shore fish processor, Atka Pride Seafoods, services the local fleet. A number of offshore fish processors carry out crew changes through Atka which, because of limited facilities, may place stress on the community, but is also an opportunity to be capitalized on by local businesses.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 70.9% of the potential labor force was employed and there was no unemployment. A total of 29.1% of the population

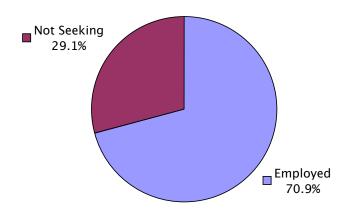
% Group Quarters Atka

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Atka

Data source: US Census



over 16 years of age were not in the labor force, and 7.5% of the population lived below the poverty level. Year-round income opportunities in the village are mostly limited to education and government related work. The median household income in the same year was \$30,938 and the per capita income was just over \$17,000.

Governance

Atka is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1988. It is governed locally by a "strong mayor" and seven-member city council which meets monthly. Atka does not belong to an organized borough; therefore, the city is responsible for many services. The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc., a federally recognized, nonprofit, tribal organization of the Aleut people in Alaska which contracts with federal, state and local governments, also provides services in Atka. Some of these services include public safety

(Village Public Safety Officers) and health programs (emergency, elders, behavioral, outreach and advocacy oriented programs). Special taxes in Atka include a 2% raw fish tax and a 10% accommodation tax. Atka is a member of the for-profit regional Aleut Corporation under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Atxam Corporation is the Native village corporation. The total land entitlement under ANCSA is over 100,000 acres. The Native village of Atka is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as an Indian tribe. It has organized itself under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), with a constitution and elections as prescribed by the Act. Atka is involved in a Community Development Quota program under the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office are all in Unalaska.

Facilities

The community water and sanitation systems, which service all households, are operated by the City. Hydroelectric potential is under development at Chuniisax Creek. Electricity is currently diesel powered and provided by Andreanof Electric Corporation. All houses use fuel oil for heating and there are three providers of fuel on the island which also service vehicles.

Atka has a state-owned 3,200 foot lighted paved runway which is currently being renovated with federal grants. Scheduled air services are available twice weekly from Unalaska and can also be chartered from Cold Bay. The cost of a roundtrip plane ticket from Atka to Anchorage is about \$900 (based on the closest available date to September 1, 2003 for Peninsula Airways flights). Coastal Transportation provides freight services during the peak fishing season from May to October. A new dock and port facility, operated by the City, were recently completed 5 miles from town. The development of several facilities associated with the fishing industry, with the help of the Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association in the 1990s, has resulted in significant economic enhancement in the community (Obeso, 1994).

Tourism is limited in Atka. There are short-term accommodations available. Atka is within the

Aleutian Region school district and one school on the island, with two teachers, serves 19 pupils ranging from grades K-12. The school gym is used widely for community gatherings including bingo nights. Public security is provided by a VPSO associated with the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. Health care is provided locally primarily by the Atka Health Clinic also operated by the Aleutian Pribilof Island Association.

North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is of great significance to the economy of Atka. According to the ADF&G and reported by ACFEC, 17 permits were held by 9 permit holders in Atka in 2000 (10 fished). There were three vessel owners in the federal fisheries, no vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 19 crew members with residence in Atka.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Atka was involved in halibut (10 vessels) and sablefish (five vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community are unavailable.

Permits for halibut issued in Atka for 2000 pertained to one hand troll (not fished), 7 longline vessels under 60 feet (6 fished), and one longline vessel over 60 feet. All permits designated for halibut for statewide waters. Permits for sablefish issued in 2000 pertained to four longline vessels under 60 feet for statewide waters (three fished). Additionally, one permit for a salmon set gillnet limited to the Atka/Amlia Islands and three permits for miscellaneous salt water finfish longline vessels under 60 feet for statewide waters were issued but not fished.

The existence of processing facilities in some communities is an important part of the community's involvement in the fishing industry. Atka Pride Seafoods, the only processor in Atka, is a small plant with the capacity to process crab, halibut, and sablefish, operating seasonally to serve the local fleet and employing only local residents. The plant struggled with initial economic hardship due to the extension of start-up costs over several years, but is now experiencing consecutive years of profitability.

Atka Seafoods operates its own electric system.

Atka did not receive federal salmon disaster relief funds in 2003 to offset any loss of revenue from fish taxes due to low salmon prices. In 2002, the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association (APICDA) received \$57,163 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

Recreational sport fishing activity is very limited in Atka. No sport fishing licenses were sold in Atka in 2000. This may be due in part to the remoteness of the community and the infrequency of transportation from larger population centers. Additionally, the town does not have the facilities to support a large tourism industry.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1994 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Atka. All households participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Of the total

population, 96.4% used salmon, 92.9% used non-salmon (cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, char, and trout), 92.9% used marine mammals, and 85.7% marine invertebrates.

The total per capita harvest for the year was 439.28 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resource categories. Salmon constituted 21.58% of the total subsistence harvest while non-salmon fish made up 9.03%, land mammals 21%, marine mammals 34.3%, birds and eggs made up 1.81%, marine invertebrates were 1.19%, and vegetation made up 1.09% (ADF&G, 2000). The wild food harvest in Atka made up 284% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1994 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or .424 lbs of wild food per day).

Permits are not required for subsistence fishing in the waters fished by the community of Atka and there were no annual harvest assessment programs in place as of 2001. Residents of Atka and members of the Native Village of Atka, an Alaska Native Tribe, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Chignik (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Chignik, from a Koniag (Sugpiaq) word meaning "big wind," is located on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula on Anchorage Bay. The three Chignik communities are clustered on the south side of Chignik Bay. In fact, the complete name of this community is Chignik Bay. This town lies 450 miles southwest of Anchorage and 260 miles southwest of Kodiak. Chignik, part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, encompasses 11.7 square miles of land and 4.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

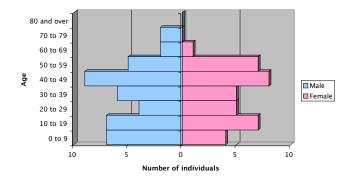
In 2000, the city had 79 inhabitants in 29 households. About 60.8% of the recorded inhabitants of Chignik were Alaska Native, 31.6% White, 2.5% Asian, 2.5% Hawaiian Native, 1.3% other, and 1.3% were two or more races. A total of 60.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. At the same time, 1.7% of the population identified themselves as having Hispanic origins.

This community, in comparison to communities of the area, has a fairly balanced gender ratio, although it is still significantly skewed compared to national patterns: 53.2% of the population was male and 46.8% female. This ratio may vary significantly, especially in summer when the population increases by 600 to 800 people (mostly male) when seasonal employees arrive to work for the processing plants. There were 42 empty households for seasonal use. The median age of this community, in contrast to most neighboring communities is similar to the national average: 36.3 years and 35.3 years, respectively. The historical records of the census are inconclusive with a high degree of variability. This may be a consequence of the seasonality of the fishing industry, corresponding employment opportunities, and associated short term migratory movements.

Of the population 25 years of age and over, a total of 25.9% of the population never completed 9th grade, 74.1% had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling, and 13.0% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher.

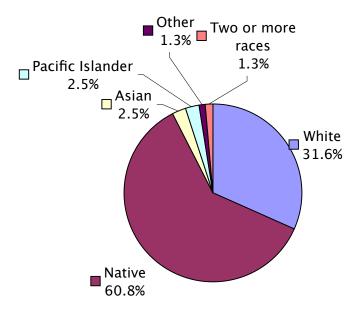
2000 Population Structure Chignik

Data source: US Census



2000 Racial Structure Chignik

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Chignik

Chignik
Data source: US Census

Hispanic
1.7%

Non-Hispanic

History

The earliest peoples in the Chignik area were Aleuts, the Native peoples of the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula. There is evidence of early settlements in the Chignik area dating back to at least 1900 years ago. A Kaniagmuit village referred to as 'Kalwak' was originally located in the area where Chignik is today, but it was destroyed by the Russian fur industry in the late 1700s when locals were enslaved to provide work for the fur trade. These changes translated to massive relocation of populations. The area received important population influxes.

The village of Chignik began in the late 19th century as a salmon cannery and a fishing village. Workers and supplies were transported from San Francisco to Chignik by the Star of Alaska, a ship that brought Chinese crews to make tin cans for the cannery, as well as Japanese workers to process the fish.

The population of Chignik was reported as having 193 people in 1890. By the early 20th century the village had two large canneries, which provided a large part of the infrastructure for the village. A post office was set up in Chignik in 1901 and coal mining was popular in the area from 1899 to 1915. Chignik was incorporated in 1983.

Two historical canneries are still in operation in the city. Today they are part of the Norquest Adak and the Trident Seafoods processing companies. Historically, many native Alutiiq women of the Chignik area married men who were Scandinavian, Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian, Hawaiian, or Filipino. Still present in the community today are many of the Scandinavian and Russian names of those original immigrants.

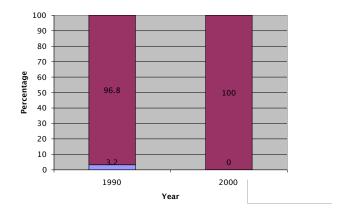
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The current economy of the City of Chignik is based on both commercial fishing and subsistence practices. The city has 18 residents holding commercial fishing permits and two processing plants: Aleutian Dragon and Chignik Pride Fisheries. The processing facilities are a fundamental factor in Chignik's demography and economy; between 600 to 800 people come to Chignik to fish or work in the plants each summer from places such as Mexico, the Philippines, and U.S. states. The city also employs residents for road rebuilding and the

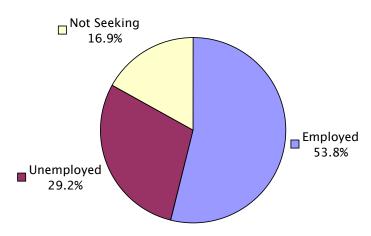
% Group Quarters Chignik

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Chignik

Data source: US Census



construction of the new boat harbor.

In 2000, the employment structure of the community showed that a 53.8% of the total workforce was employed, a very significant 29.2% was unemployed, and 16.9% of the adults were not seeking jobs. Overall, 41.5% of the total workforce worked for the government. The community had an average per capita income of \$16,166 and a median household income of \$34,250. A total of 4.5% of the population lived below the line of poverty.

Trapping is a source of income during the offseason. Subsistence practices are present in the area and play a significant role in the local economy. These practices include the harvesting of salmon, trout, crab, clams, caribou, moose, and porcupine.

Facilities

Chignik can be reached both by air and sea. The city has a state-owned gravel runway, a state-owned

seaplane base, and a gravel airstrip owned by Chignik Fisheries. Regular air flights run to Chignik from King Salmon and Port Heiden. The price of a roundtrip airplane ticket from Chignik to Anchorage in early September of 2003 was \$752.

The State Ferry operates over the summer from May to October and travels to the area bi-monthly. Barges carry transported goods to the city weekly from late spring to early fall, and arrive monthly from fall to spring. The city has a public dock and a 110-slip small boat harbor currently under development, and there is already a privately owned 600 foot dock and boat haul-out present in the Bay. The primary means of local transportation are ATVs and skiffs.

There is only one store in Chignik and it is owned by one of the processors, Trident Seafoods. The store is only open during the salmon processing season which ends in September. During the rest of the year residents must order their supplies, usually from Seattle, and have them shipped by barge. During winter some staple goods are held in a community store room and are available for sale.

There is a local health clinic, the Chignik Bay Sub-Regional Health Clinic, but for all major medical services such as births, residents must travel to other cities. The town has centralized water and sewage systems managed by the municipality. Chignik Electric, operated by the city, provides power to the town. The community has a school, the Chignik Bay School, with 14 students and 2 teachers. There is no local police department.

Governance

The second-class City of Chignik, incorporated in 1983, has a "strong mayor" form of government with a seven-member city council. The city has no sales tax and no property tax, but it does have a 1% salmon and 2% other seafood landing tax. The taxes on fish are a fundamental income for these communities and a main incentive to incorporate. There is also a 2% raw fish tax which is imposed and collected by the borough.

Far West Inc. is the local Native corporation managing approximately 119.000 acres. The Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) is the regional Native corporation for the area. Its counterpart, the regional Native non-profit institution, is the Bristol Bay Native Association. Also located in the community is the Chignik Bay Tribal Council which is a traditional council accepted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Chignik has an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office open during summer. Sand Point or Kodiak are the closest permanent offices. In order to access to a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office the inhabitants of Chignik have to get in touch with Kodiak, Unalaska, or Anchorage. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has its closest quarters in Kodiak, Unalaska, or Homer.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Chignik is the central community of the Chignik cluster due to the presence of two processing plants, the importance of commercial fishing for the community cannot be understood without taking into account the combination of the employment-businesses-fleet structure of the three Chigniks combined.

According to ADF&G records for 2000, Chignik had 18 commercial permit holders holding 41 all-fisheries combined permits. Simultaneously 37 of its residents were registered as crewmen. There were 4 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 11 owners of salmon vessels resident in the community. The Chignik fleet fished most of Alaska's significant species: crab, halibut, herring, other types of groundfish, other shellfish, and salmon.

Fishing permits issued for the Alaskan fishing industry are specific to species, size of the vessel, type of gear and fishing area.

Groundfish: The groundfish sector accumulated eleven permits (three fished): two permits for vessels under 60 feet and one for a vessel 60 feet or over, all of them to fish with pot gear (3 fished). The remaining groundfish permits, one hand troll, two longline vessels under 60 feet, one beam troll and one with mechanical jig, were not fished in 2000. All groundfish permits had a statewide range.

Herring: The herring fleet also has a significant presence in Chignik's harbor. In 2000 there were nine issued permits (two fished). Three permits were issued for herring roe with purse seine in Bristol Bay (two fished). Five permits were issued for herring roe with purse seine: one in Prince William Sound, one in Cook Inlet, one in Kodiak, one in Chignik, one in the Alaska Peninsula, and one for herring food/bait with purse

seine in Prince William Sound (none fished).

Salmon: The salmon fleet held 13 permits for purse seine restricted to Chignik (14 fished).

Other fisheries: In the community there was one non-fished Dungeness crab permit for a pot gear vessel under 60 feet with westward range. There were also four permits to fish halibut (three fished). All of them were for longline vessels over 60 feet with statewide range. There was also a non-fished permit for a vessel under 60 feet with pot gear fishing to catch octopus/squid.

The commercial fishing plants in Chignik process salmon, herring roe, halibut, cod, and crab. At the NorQuest processing plant they work with halibut, sablefish, groundfish, and salmon. At the Trident Seafoods (Sea Catch Inc.) facility they process and can salmon and groundfish.

In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in Chignik are not available. The composition of the fleet delivering at Chignik's harbor though, offers a perspective on the capacity and particularities of its fishing industry: groundfish (36 vessels), sablefish (6 vessels), halibut (20 vessels), and salmon (112 vessels). The fleet delivering landings is clearly larger than the number of ships home-ported or anchored in that particular harbor. The presence of processing plants automatically turns a harbor into a regional center for the local fishing industry.

The Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance (CSPA) is a new organization and a fundamental development in the fishing industry. CSPA is made up of purse seine salmon permit holders and "in 2002, 77 Chignik permit holders joined the Co-op, 22 permit holders chose to fish independently in the open fishery, and one permit holder did not join the cooperative and also did not fish" (Knapp et, al. 2002). Permit holders can choose to join the Co-op and the Co-op is allowed a percentage of the sockeye salmon harvest in Chignik. Permit holders can also choose to not join the Co-op and can still fish independently.

Chignik received a direct allocation of \$56,421 in federal salmon disaster funds at the same time that Lake and Peninsula Borough received \$442,002. These allocations were to compensate for loses due to prices plummeting in the international market. This allocation was implemented in 2003.

The community, the borough, and the BBEDC (CDQ) received \$24,860, \$29,832, and \$ 75,026

respectively to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after the inclusion of this species into the endangered species list. This allocation, under ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002.

The funds not directly allocated to the city were added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ and helped to compensate for the decline in fish taxes income and to relieve the budgetary tensions of the institutions of the area.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is not a significant source of income in the community of Chignik. In 2000 this community did not issue a single sport fishing permit. The area, though, is visited by numerous non-residents who get their permits elsewhere. One company offers fishing services to outsiders.

Subsistence Fishing

In 1991, Chignik demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaska communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 100% used subsistence salmon, 96.7% used other types fish (cod, halibut, prowfish, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, wrymouth, char, grayling, and trout), 33.3% marine mammals, and 100% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting 357.5 lbs per person per year. This statistic emphasizes the importance of subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering for these communities.

In order to understand the relative importance of each resource we have to break down the composition of the harvest: salmon 47.9%, other fish 30.7%, land mammals 6.82%, marine mammals 0.7%, birds and eggs 1.2%, marine invertebrates 10.9%, and vegetation 1.8%.

In 1999 Chignik had 11 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits: the catch was mainly sockeye. Residents of Chignik and member of Alaska Native Tribes who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Chignik Lagoon (return to communities) People and Place

Location

Chignik Lagoon is located on the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, 450 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies 180 air miles south of King Salmon, 8.5 miles west of Chignik, and 16 miles east of Chignik Lake. The three Chignik communities are clustered off the south side of Chignik Bay. Chignik Lagoon took its name from its location and proximity to Chignik. Chignik is the Koniag (Sugpiaq) word for "big wind." The area encompasses 13.1 square miles of land and no water area.

Demographic Profile

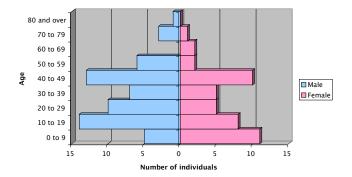
Chignik Lagoon had 102 inhabitants in 2000 according to the U.S. Census. The racial composition of Chignik Lagoon was: 81.6% Alaska Native or American Indian, 11.7% White, 1% Black, and 2.9% belonged to two or more races. A total of 82.5% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In 2000, this was a very young community with a median age of 26.3 years, versus the U.S. median of 35.3 years. A significant percentage of the population (23.8%) was under 19 years of age. As with many Alaskan communities, males outnumbered females, 57.3% to 42.7%.

Chignik Lagoon's demographics vary by season. Although it is hard to make accurate estimates of the transient population, different accounts seem to confirm that during the fishing season the village increases its population by several hundred. Permanent residents of the village lived in 33 households. Most of the summer residents lived in the 35 otherwise vacant houses in the community and in boats offshore.

Chignik Lagoon does not show up in the U.S. Census until the 1960s. A number of communities on the Peninsula and the Islands have had important levels of mobility due to high seismic activity in the area. In any case, the 80s and the 90s showed a relatively unchanged population ranging from 40 to 50 inhabitants. In 2000, however, the population almost doubled in size since the last count. Of the population 25 years of age and over, about 70% had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling, and 12% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 30% had not graduated from high school.

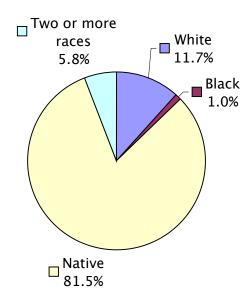
2000 Population Structure Chignik Lagoon

Data source: US Census



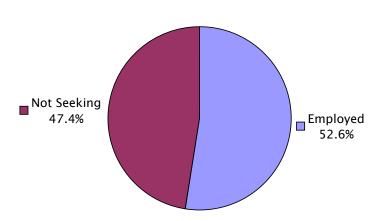
2000 Racial Structure Chignik Lagoon

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Chignik Lagoon

Data source: US Census



History

The history of Chignik Lagoon, as with other aspects of the community, cannot be detached from the history of the whole Bay. Although the U.S. Census does not mention Chignik Lagoon until the 1960s, the area, as evident from a nearly 2,000 year-old site near Chignik, has long been populated. The Chignik area was originally populated by Kaniagmuit Eskimos. After the Russian occupation, intermarriage between Kaniags and Aleuts (Unangan) produced the Koniags.

The Russian era, the 18th century, had a deep impact on the area: a village was destroyed (Kaniagmiut), others moved or were ravaged by disease or warfare, sea mammal populations were decimated during the 'golden age' of the fur trade, and the Russian Orthodox Church became part of the local heritage. The Native population decreased to half of its pre-contact size at the same time that the population began to include high numbers of Russian and Scandinavian fishermen.

In spite of recent increases in population, Chignik Lagoon remains largely a summer camp for hundreds of fisher folk. A fundamental factor that helped to consolidate a permanent population in the area was the succession of canneries and processing plants that came to the area throughout the course of the 20th century.

Infrastructures

Current Economy

More than half of Chignik Lagoon's workforce is involved in the fishing industry, specifically the salmon fishery. Chignik is famous for its sockeye runs and the community is very dependant on its salmon fleet. Chignik Lagoon has become a regional fishing center with the combined influences of Chignik Bay and Chignik Lake.

In 2000, 29 residents held fishing permits. There is a seafood preparation and packaging company, the Chignik Kipper. There are two on-shore processing plants operating in the vicinity of Chignik (Aleutian Dragon Fisheries and Chignik Pride). However, the primary year-round employers are the village council, the electric plant, and the school. In 2000, the community had 19 governmental workers. From the potential total workforce, 52.6% were employed and the remaining 47.4% were not seeking jobs.

The per capita income in the community was \$28,940 and a very high \$92,297 in median household income. Only a 1.8% of the population lived below the line of poverty. Subsistence activities like fishing, hunting, and gathering were still a significant part of the local economy.

Governance

Chignik Lagoon is an unincorporated village located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The Bristol Bay Native Corporation is the regional Native corporation, while the Chignik Lagoon Corporation is the local corporation managing approximately 96,000 acres. The Chignik Lagoon Village Council is recognized by the BIA as a traditional council.

This community is part of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) and receives community development quotas (CDQ) from this organization. This community also benefits from a regional nonprofit organization, the Bristol Bay Native Association.

Although only open seasonally, the closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices are located in Chignik and Port Moller. Sand Point or Kodiak hold the closest permanent ADF&G offices. In order to access to a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office, inhabitants of Chignik Lagoon have to get in touch with Kodiak, Unalaska, or Anchorage. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are in Kodiak, Unalaska, or Homer.

Facilities

Chignik Lagoon is primarily accessible by air and sea. There are no roads connecting it to other villages, although there is strong regional interest in constructing roads in the area connecting Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, and the landfill.

There is a State-owned gravel airstrip and seaplane base. There are scheduled flights operated by Peninsula Airways as well as charters that connect the town to others, mainly nearby King Salmon. Because of the length of the airstrip, only small aircraft can take-off and land at Chignik Lagoon. The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Anchorage, with a connection in King Salmon is \$752. There is also a small boat harbor. The State ferry provides service four times a year. A cargo ship brings supplies weekly in the summer and bi-weekly in the winter. Boat haul-outs

are available. Local transportation is mostly via ATVs and skiffs. Although limited, there are car rentals and accommodations for visitors.

There is no police service. Basic health care is provided by the Chignik Lagoon Health Clinic and the Chignik Lagoon First Responder Group. The Chignik Lagoon Council owns and operates its water, sewer, and power systems. There is also an incinerator and landfill for garbage disposal. The town has its own school, the Chignik Lagoon School, with 22 students, 5 teachers, and a gym. The community has a collective power provider, Chignik Lagoon Power Utility, piped sewage, and a piped water system mostly operated by the village council.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The importance of commercial fishing for the Chignik Lagoon community cannot be understood without taking into account the combination of the employment-businesses-fleet structure of the three Chigniks combined.

According to ADF&G records for 2000, Chignik Lagoon had 29 commercial permit holders, with a total of 70 permits across all fisheries. In Chignik Lagoon, 53 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were 9 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 18 owners of salmon vessels. The Chignik Lagoon fleet was involved in most of the Alaskan fisheries: crab, halibut, herring, other groundfish, other shellfish, and salmon.

The permits issued for Alaskan fisheries are specific to species, size of vessel, type of gear, and fishing area.

Halibut: There were five issued permits pertaining to halibut fisheries. Four permits were fished, all of them for longline vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters.

Groundfish: Groundfish had the highest number of permits: 30 permits for 19 holders (8 fished). The community had one permit for a hand troll vessel (not fished), 12 for vessels under 60 feet with pot gear (6 fished), 14 for mechanical jig, 2 for longline vessels over 60 feet (none fished), and one for pot gear over 60 feet. All these permits were for statewide waters.

Salmon: The salmon fleet was also very significant to Chignik Lagoon's commercial fisheries, accounting for 22 permits (21 fished): all were purse seine, 21

restricted to Chignik, and one restricted to the Kodiak waters

Other: One Dungeness crab permit was issued for a pot gear vessel over 60 feet. Other fisheries in Chignik Lagoon included herring and other shellfish: the former included 10 permits, from which only one for herring roe with purse seine in Bristol Bay was actually fished (two herring roe with purse seine in Kodiak, four herring roe with purse seine in Chignik and four herring roe with purse seine in Bristol Bay). Two issued permits that were fished: they both related to the combined category of octopus and squid (one permit for a longline and one for a pot gear, both of them over 60 feet and statewide range).

Besides the two fish processing plants operating in neighboring Chignik, Chignik Lagoon had its own seafood preparation and packing plant, Chignik Kipper. Although Chignik Lagoon had a fleet anchored in its waters, there was no real landing of fish due to the absence of a large processing plant. This lack pushes the vessels of this community to deliver somewhere else, probably Chignik Bay.

In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough received an allocation of \$442,002 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for loses due to salmon prices plummeting, and \$29,832 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations. The BBEDC also received \$75,026 for this reason. The funds, added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ, helped to compensate for the decline in fish taxes income and to relieve budget tensions for institutions in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 this community did not issue any sport fishing permits. The area, though, is visited by numerous non-residents that get their permits elsewhere. Locals rely on subsistence fisheries. The village had three business licenses issued for fishing guide enterprises, and two licenses for fishing activities.

Subsistence Fishing

In 1989 Chignik Lagoon demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaska communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 100% of the households used salmon, 100% used other fish (herring, smelt, cod, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, char, and trout), 13.3% used marine mammals, and 86.7% used marine

invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting an average of 211.4 lbs of subsistence resources per person per year.

In order to understand the relative importance of each resource it is useful to break down the composition of the harvest: salmon 47.4%, other fish 21%, land mammals 17.3%, marine mammals 0, birds and eggs 2.5%, marine invertebrates 9.8% and vegetation 2%.

Inthis community, most of this subsistence practices are focused on fish: in 1999 Chignik Lagoon had 32

Alaska salmon household subsistence permits: the catch was mainly sockeye. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut by holding Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Chignik Lake (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The town of Chignik Lake is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula on the shore of Chignik Lake. The three Chignik communities are clustered off of the south side of Chignik Bay. Chignik Lake took its name from its location and proximity to Chignik, the Koniag (Sugpiaq) word for "big wind." This community is situated 13 miles from Chignik, 265 miles southwest of Kodiak and 474 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 12.3 square miles of land and 9.6 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Chignik Lake had 145 inhabitants. The racial composition in 2000 was: 86.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 11.7% White, 0.7% Asian, and 0.7% two or more races. A total of 87.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. A small 1.4 % of the population was of Hispanic origin. All the permanent residents of the village lived in 40 households. Ten housing units were vacant in the community and of those one was vacant due to seasonal use.

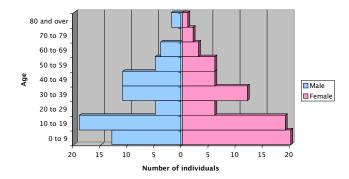
In 2000, the median age of Chignik Lake was 20.8 years versus the U.S. median of 35.3 years. A high percentage (49%) of the population was under 19 years old. In 2000, females outnumbered males 51.7% to 48.3%. Chignik Lake does not show up in the Census until the 1960s. A historical analysis depicts a community with a slow but constant growth tendency. Of the population age 25 years and older, 42.9% never completed high school, 57.1% graduated from high school or higher schooling, and 8.6% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The building of a school in the early 1950s was a turning point in the emergence of Chignik Lake. It attracted a group of families, mostly Russian Orthodox, eager to protect their identity and educate their offspring in near-isolation. Before that event, the community seems to have been a winter residence for a few families, the first of which settled in the area around 1903. It is hard to understand the population dynamics of Chignik Lake in the first half of the 20th

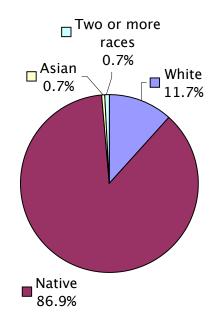
2000 Population Structure Chiqnik Lake

Data source: US Census



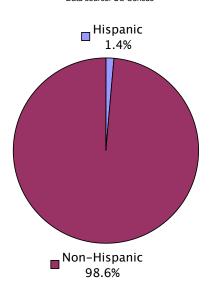
2000 Racial Structure Chignik Lake

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Chignik Lake

Data source: US Census



century because the community does not appear in any census before the 1960s.

The population, mostly Aleuts or of Aleut descent, seem to be originally from Kanatag and Illnik on the opposite shore of the Alaska Peninsula. Prior to the foundation of the school, all of these communities used to meet in different semi-permanent camps. The community still keeps the winter camp character of its origin. During the summer months an important part of the town travels down the river to fish in the Chignik salmon fishery or to work in fish processing industry.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of this small community is based exclusively on commercial fishing and subsistence. A significant number of residents, still following the old seasonal pattern, leave the community to work at the commercial fishing industry in the Chignik Bay processing plants or as crewmen of the fleet of the area. Eight residents of the community hold commercial fishing permits. In addition, Chignik Lake relies heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing (salmon, other fish, caribou, moose, and seal). It is important to point out that an attempt to establish a tourism industry seems to be developing, including accommodations and fishing guides.

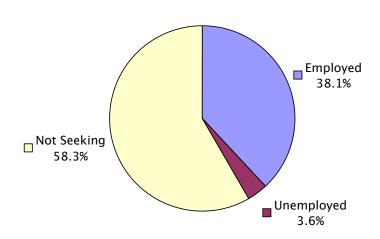
The employment structure shows that 38.1% of the potential labor force was employed, 3.6% was unemployed, and 58.3% were not seeking jobs. The singularity of these results, as well as its accuracy to represent social reality, needs to be understood in the context of a community completely dominated by a seasonal industry. Censuses, with their tendency project a 'snapshot' of a community, are not well equipped to represent communities that in fact are extremely variable across the year. An appalling 22% of the population is reported to live below the line of poverty. The per capita income was \$13,843 with the median household income having been \$41,458 in Chignik Lake in 2000.

Governance

Chignik Lake is an unincorporated village located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The Bristol Bay Native Corporation is the regional forprofit Native corporation while the Chignik River Ltd. is the local corporation managing 100,000 acres.

2000 Employment Structure Atka

Data source: US Census



This community is part of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) and receives community development quotas (CDQ) from this organization. Bristol Bay Native Association is the regional nonprofit. The community is also part of the region-wide nonprofit Bristol Bay Native Association. Chignik Lake Traditional Council is recognized by the BIA.

Although only open seasonally, the closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices are located in Chignik and Port Moller. Sand Point or Kodiak are the closest permanent ADF&G offices. In order to access a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office residents of Chignik Lagoon have to go to Kodiak, Unalaska, or Anchorage. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are in Kodiak, Unalaska, and Homer.

Facilities

The easiest way to access Chignik Lake is by airplane. The community has a State-owned gravel airstrip and seaplanes land at nearby Chignik Lagoon. Regularly-scheduled and charter flights are provided mainly by Peninsula Airways. The price of a roundtrip ticket from the community to Anchorage in early September of 2003 was \$752.

Chignik Lagoon is the port of arrival of most commodities destined for Chignik Lake. These goods are transported weekly during the summer and monthly during winter. By sea, the inhabitants of Chignik Lake have to rely on the services that the State Ferry provided to Chignik Lagoon four times per

year. There is no harbor, dock, barge access, or boat haul-outs. Skiffs and ATVs are the primary means of local transportation. The three Chigniks are currently lobbying for the construction of roads between them.

Chignik Lake has two registered businesses licensed for visitors' accommodation. The community has one school, the Chignik Lake School, with 38 students and four teachers. The town had no police presence. Primary health care is provided by the Chignik Lake Health Clinic or, alternatively, by the Chignik Lake Rescue Squad. The town has centralized systems of water and sewage management, and during the summer, power is provided by the Chignik Lake Electric Utility Inc. In winter power is purchased from the school district.

Involvement in the North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

As mentioned in the Current Economy section, the importance of commercial fishing for Chignik Lake community cannot be understood without taking into account the combination of the employment-businesses-fleet structure of the three Chigniks combined.

According to ADF&G records for 2000, Chignik Lake had 8 commercial permit holders, holding 10 all-fisheries combined permits. In Chignik Lake 38 individuals were registered as crewmen and there was one vessel-owner fishing in federal fisheries, and 5 owners of salmon vessels. The small fleet of Chignik Lake was mainly focused on salmon, although it was also engaged with herring and other groundfish fisheries.

Permits issued for Alaskan fisheries are specific to species, size of the vessel, type of gear, and fishing area.

The community had only one permit that was fished which pertained to a vessel under 60 feet with pot gear for miscellaneous salt water finfish. The salmon fleet encompasses most of Chignik Lake's commercial fisheries. It accounted for eight permits, six of which were fished: six were purse seine restricted to Chignik (five fished), one for a drift gillnet which was fished, and one for a set gillnet which was not fished, both restricted to the Bristol Bay waters. There was also one permit issued and fished to catch herring roe with purse seine in Bristol Bay which was actually fished in 2000.

Although Chignik Lake did have a fleet, there was no real landing of fish due to the absence of a large processing plant. This lack pushes the vessels of this community to deliver elsewhere, probably Chignik Bay.

In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough, where Chignik Lake is located, received an allocation of \$442,002 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for loses due to plummeting salmon prices, and \$29,832 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations. The BBEDC also received \$75,026 for this reason. The funds, added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ, helped to compensate the decline on fish taxes income and to relieve the budgetary tension of the institutions of the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community did not issue a single sport fishing permit. The area is visited by numerous outsiders that get their permits elsewhere, though. In 2002, the village had two business licenses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

In a survey conducted on behalf of ADF&G in 1991, Chignik Lake demonstrated the great significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaska communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 100% of the households used subsistence salmon, 100% used other types of fish (herring, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, char, and trout), 70.8% marine mammals, and 100% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting 442.4 lbs per person per year. These statistics emphasize the importance of subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering for these communities.

In order to understand the relative importance of each resource it is helpful to break down the composition of the harvest: salmon 46.06%, other fish 9.4%, land mammals 34.5%, marine mammals 0.9%, birds and eggs 3%, marine invertebrates 4.7%, and vegetation 1.5%.

In 1999, residents of Chignik Lake had 11 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits and the catch was mainly sockeye. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut by holding Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Dutch Harbor / Unalaska

(return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Unalaska is a town located on Unalaska Island in the western Aleutian Islands. The Dutch Harbor portion of the community is located on Amaknak Island and is mainly an industrial port area, connected by a bridge to Unalaska Island, where most of the population is concentrated. Unalaska and Dutch Harbor are treated as a single community here, in accordance with their inseparability in certain data sets and an underlying socioeconomic interconnectivity.

Demographic Profile

Unalaska is a town of 4,283 people in 988 housing units (Census 2000). During peak fishing seasons the population of the city can swell to over ten thousand. The size of Unalaska's temporary population is illustrated by the fact that 51.2% of the population lives in group housing quarters.

Though few non-Natives lived in the community before WWII, 7.7% of the population recorded by the Census in 2000 was Alaska Native or American Indian in race. Approximately 3.7% was Black, 44.2% percent was White, 30.6% percent was Asian (Filipinos, in particularly, make up a large portion of the Asian population), 9.3% consisted of other races, 0.6% was Hawaiian Native or Other Pacific Islander, and 3.9% was two or more races. A total of 9.3% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Residents of Hispanic origin made up 12.9% of the population.

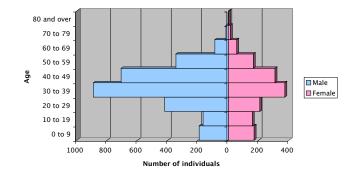
Male residents comprise 66.1% of the local population, and females 33.9%. The median age of Unalaska, at 36.5 years, is similar to the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. Approximately 78.1% of the adult population has an educational level of high school or higher.

History

The Aleutian Islands have been populated for 3000-6000 years by Aleut (Unangan) people. The Aleuts of Unalaska and Umnak Island are known as Qawalangin, which means "sons of sea lions." In 1759 there were estimated to be more than 3,000 Unangan in 24 settlements on Unalaska and Amaknak.

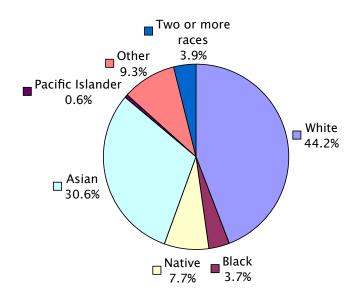
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

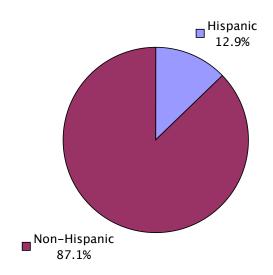


2000 Racial Structure Unalaska

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Unalaska



Russian traders and explorers began visiting the Aleutian Islands in 1741, and established a permanent fur-trading post at Unalaska in 1774. The Russian period brought forced labor in the fur trade for the Russian American Company, depletion of local furbearing animals, epidemic disease outbreaks, the Russian Orthodox religion, and an alphabet for the Aleut language. The 1867 purchase of Alaska by the U.S. introduced different forms of commerce, including the establishment of the Alaska Commercial Company, a fishing outfit.

The U.S. military presence on the island began gradually with a naval radio command station in 1911. However, in the years leading up to the U.S. entrance into WWII, the strategic importance of the Aleutians prompted an intense build-up of bases and personnel, with the population reaching a staggering 50-70,000 by 1943 (AWCRSA Profile, 2002). The Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor on June 3, 1942, resulting in 43 deaths, and, on July 19, of that year, the Aleuts of Unalaska were forcibly evacuated and interned at an abandoned cannery at Burnett Inlet, near Wrangell in southeast Alaska. By 1951 the military presence was all but gone from the city. By 1960 Unalaska was the only surviving settlement out of the 24 that had existed on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands at the beginning of Russian contact (Veltre, 1980). In the recent past, Unalaska was heavily involved in the cod, herring, salmon, King crab, and snow crab commercial fisheries. Today Unalaska/Dutch Harbor is the center of the Bering Sea groundfish fishery.

Infrastructure

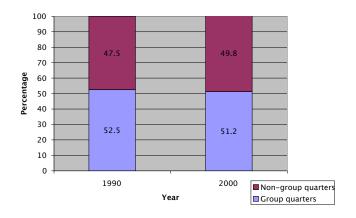
Current Economy

The Unalaska/Dutch Harbor economy is based almost entirely on commercial fishing. It is the major source of employment, accounting for over 90% of jobs. Employment occurs in the harvest and processing sectors, and in fishing-related services such as fuel, vessel maintenance, trade, and transportation (Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development). A nascent tourism industry is present in the community, with cruise ship stopovers, sport fishing, kayaking, and bird-watching attracting visitors. The subsistence economy is also still important in the community.

The median per capita income in 2000 was \$24,676, and the median household income was

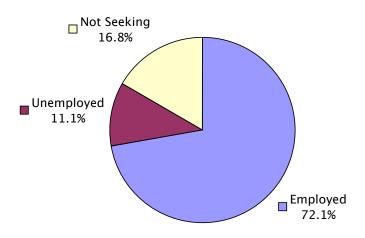
% Group Quarters Unalaska

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Unalaska

Data source: US Census



\$69,539. Approximately 12.5% of the population was below the poverty level. In 2000, 11.1% of residents were unemployed and seeking work, and 16.8% were unemployed and not seeking work (not in the total potential labor force).

Facilities

Unalaska is accessible only by air (800 air miles from Anchorage) or sea. Scheduled commercial flights provided by Alaska Airlines and Peninsula Airways are often cancelled due to weather, stranding passengers for days at a time. Roundtrip airfare from Unalaska/Dutch Harbor to Anchorage is approximately \$772 (Travelocity 2003) The State ferry service operates from April until October every year and commonly there is only one trip per month.

Dutch Harbor/Unalaska has ten major docks, three of which are managed by the city. These docks contain 5,200 feet of moorage and 1,232 feet of floating dock.

The city's small boat harbor has 238 moorage slips and 900 linear feet of dock space, but the boats are often crowded and moored three vessels out from the dock. Currently there are plans to build a new small boat harbor which would help to provide more space with 250 additional slips.

Two schools, both operated by the city, provide instruction for students: one primary school and one secondary school, with a combined total of 30 teachers and 390 students. The city also operates all major utilities, including electricity, sewer, and water. There are two health clinic facilities in Unalaska: the Iluliuk Family Health Clinic, which is operated by a non-profit board of directors, and the Wellness Clinic, which is operated by the Aleutian Pribilof Island Association. The city also provides police and fire services.

In terms of privately owned facilities, there are four hotels, two grocery stores, and a wide variety of businesses in the service sector.

Governance

Unalaska was incorporated in 1942. Because of its standing as a first-class city which has elected not to be included in a borough, it has greater taxation powers. It also has greater public administration responsibilities, such as the funding and operation of its public schools and utilities. The city government includes an elected mayor, a six-member City Council, and a staff that make up various departments. The City of Unalaska has a 3% sales tax, a 5% accommodations tax, and a 2% raw fish tax.

The Ounalashka Corporation, the Qawalangin Tribal Council, the Aleut Corporation, and the Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association also provide services to the city's residents such as public functions, projects, or funding.

The Ounalashka Corporation (OC) is a for-profit corporation which was formed by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The corporation contributes to many community organizations, including but not limited to programs supporting traditional culture.

Located in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska are a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office of Sustainable Fisheries and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Division of Commercial Fisheries office. There is also an officer of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) stationed in town.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Unalaska/Dutch Harbor is located at the center of the most productive groundfish fishery in the world. Pollock generates the most revenue of the commercially fished species in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska. Other species processed in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska include Pacific cod, black cod, halibut, flatfish, salmon, herring, opilio and Tanner crab, and king crab. In 2000 there were 50 residents who held a total of 103 commercial fishing permits. There were 17 resident vessel owners operating in federal fisheries and six vessel owners operating in non-federal fisheries. There were 200 registered crew members residing in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor in 2000. This section contains detailed information about commercial permits in 2000 for Unalaska and Dutch Harbor as a single entity.

Crab: Permits in the crab fishery totaled 16 (13 fished). A detailed breakdown of these permits was as follows: one Dungeness crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in the Aleutian Islands westward area (none fished), one king crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in Bristol Bay (one fished), two king crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in Dutch Harbor (one fished), one Dungeness crab pot gear permit for vessels over 60 feet in the Aleutian Islands westward region (one fished), one king crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet in Norton Sound (one fished), four king crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (three fished), and six Tanner crab pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (six fished).

Other Shellfish: A total of four permits for other shellfish were issued, but none were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one shrimp permit for vessels with otter trawl gear in Prince William Sound (none fished), two octopus/squid pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), and one sea urchin permit for individuals using diving gear in statewide waters, southeast Alaska (none fished).

Halibut: Permits in the halibut fishery totaled 25 (13 fished). A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters (none fished), 15 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (13 fished), 5 halibut mechanical jig permits in statewide waters (4

fished), and 4 halibut longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished).

Herring: There was only one permit issued in the herring fishery (none fished). This permit was for a vessel with purse seine gear in Bristol Bay.

Other Groundfish: Permits in the groundfish fishery totaled 40 (18 fished). A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one lingcod mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished), 9 miscellaneous finfish longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (4 fished), 2 miscellaneous finfish pot gear permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), 18 miscellaneous finfish mechanical jig permits in statewide waters (7 fished), 4 miscellaneous finfish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (2 fished), and 6 miscellaneous finfish pot gear permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (5 fished).

Sablefish: Permits in the sablefish fishery totaled seven (five fished). A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: four sablefish longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (three fished), and three sablefish longline permits for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (two fished).

Salmon: Permits in the salmon fishery totaled eight (five fished). A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one salmon drift gillnet permit for vessels operating in Prince William Sound (one fished), one salmon purse seine permit for the Chignik fishery (one fished, one salmon purse seine permit for the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands (none fished), one salmon drift gillnet permit for the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), three salmon drift gillnet permits for the Bristol Bay fishery (three fished), and one salmon hand troll permit for statewide waters (not fished).

Dutch Harbor/Unalaska is the busiest fishing port in the Nation in terms of landings; nine processors reported a total of 316,312.6 tons in landings for 2000. Of this, the vast majority of landings (305,394.8 tons, or 96.5%) were in the groundfish fishery. Vessels delivered landings to Dutch Harbor/Unalaska for the following species: groundfish (192 vessels), sablefish (56 vessels), halibut (197 vessels), BSAI crab (136 vessels), salmon (50 vessels), herring (46 vessels), and scallops (1 vessel).

The largest onshore processors in Dutch Harbor/ Unalaska are Unisea, Westward Seafoods, and Alyeska Seafoods. Osterman Fish, Prime Alaska, and Royal Aleutian also operated in Dutch Harbor. The off-shore processors in the area are the Bering Star, which is a floating processor that spends most of its time in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska, and the Fishing Company of Alaska (FCA), which is an at-sea processing company.

In 2002 the city of Unalaska was granted \$876,540 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act.

Sport Fishing

There are at least four charter boat companies that operate out of Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, taking customers on sport fishing cruises to catch sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, halibut, and Dolly Varden. There are three registered fishing guides for fresh water and six for salt water. Sport fishing permit sales for Unalaska totaled 833 in 2000, including 485 to Alaska residents.

Some participants in the halibut charter fleet report a recent increase in competition on the local fishing grounds from commercial fishing boats which have responded to a decrease in the ex-vessel value of salmon by moving into halibut fisheries.

Subsistence Fishing

Many residents of Unalaska use subsistence resources. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1994, 96.8% of Unalaska households used subsistence resources. Approximately 91.9% of households used salmon, particularly coho and sockeye. Approximately 94.6% of households used non-salmon fish species, including cod, halibut, herring, rockfish, sablefish, and char. In addition, 13.8% used marine mammals for subsistence, and 86.5% used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Unalaska in 1994 was 194.5 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (27.7%), nonsalmon fish (41.6%), land mammals (4.9%), marine mammals (4.9%), birds and bird eggs (0.8%), marine invertebrates (14.1%), and vegetation (6.0%). In 1999, 206 households in Unalaska and Dutch Harbor held subsistence salmon harvesting permits. The local Qawalingin Tribe of Unalaska holds a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), which allows them to harvest halibut for subsistence. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement

subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Additional Information

The Unalaska Native Fisheries Association (UNFA) is a local fishing organization based in Unalaska which acquired a herring gill-net quota for the small boat fleet of the city as well as a 2% quota on cod in the Northern Pacific. The Pacific Seafood Processors Association (PSPA) is an association made up of three of the processors in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska: Unisea, Westward Seafoods, and Alyeska Seafoods as well as

other corporate member processors and was designed to address the issues of its members. PSPA's office is in Seattle, but its members are located in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska.

Many different religions are practiced in the city of Unalaska and many religious organizations are present including Eastern Orthodox, United Methodist, Christian Fellowship, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Bahai, and the Aleutian Bible Church. Buddhism is also practiced by many Vietnamese and Japanese residents.

Egegik (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The second-class city of Egegik is located on the south bank of the Egegik River on the Alaska Peninsula, making it a prime spot for harvesting salmon. Egegik is part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough and is about 326 air miles southwest of Anchorage and 100 miles southwest of Dillingham. The area of Egegik encompasses 32.8 square miles of land and 101.2 square miles of water.

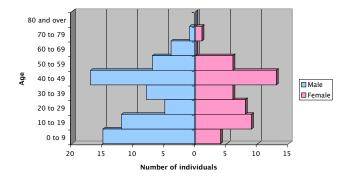
Demographic Profile

The city of Egegik had a population of 116 people in 2000 as recorded by the U.S. Census. Of those inhabitants, 59.5% were male and 40.5% were female. By 2002 the population had decreased to 88 people as reported by a State Demographer. However, this fluctuation in population seems to be typical of the community since about 1920, during which time the population has stayed between 75 to 150 inhabitants at the time of year in which the censuses were conducted. During the commercial fishing season the population of Egegik swells by 7 to 13 times its normal population and gains 1,000 to 2,000 cannery workers and fishermen seasonally.

In 2000, out of the 166 inhabitants of Egegik, about 48% of the population was between the ages of 25 and 54 years. The median age for Egegik was 35.3 years which was the same as the national median age. About 19% of the population was White, 58% Alaska Native or American Indian, 22% were of two or more races, and a little less than 1% was Asian. About 76.7% of the population reported being Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races. Approximately 6.9% were of Hispanic origin. One hundred percent of the population lived in households rather than group quarters. There were a total of 286 housing units in Egegik, although only 44 were occupied, with 236 households vacant due to seasonal use. Approximately 54.7% of the population age 25 and over had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and five people (4.3% of the population) had an associate's degree.

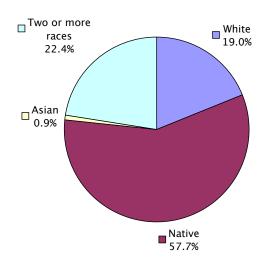
2000 Population Structure Egegik

Data source: US Census

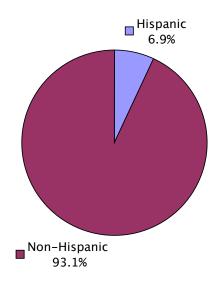


2000 Racial Structure Egegik

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Egegik



History

The Bristol Bay region is estimated to have been inhabited since approximately 6000 years ago by Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians. In later years it was settled by the Aleuts. The initial contact between Native peoples and the Russian fur traders occurred around 1818 to 1867. The Russians reported that in 1876 the village site was a fish camp named 'Igagik' meaning throat. According to the Lake & Peninsula School District website, Egegik is an Alutiiq word which means 'between the rivers.' Historically, local Native peoples would travel each summer to the area of Egegik for a seasonal fish camp.

In 1895 the Alaska Packers Association built a commercial salmon saltery in Egegik, and a town built up around this historic fish camp site. Native peoples from other villages moved to Egegik at the time of the influenza outbreaks which began in 1918, in an effort to escape the disease. Around 1930 another saltery was built on the site where the current Alaska General Seafoods support camp is located today.

During WWII many Egegik men served in the military in Dutch Harbor as well as other areas, and many were enlisted to help build the King Salmon airport. Egegik became incorporated as a second-class city in 1995. Today Egegik has five on-shore processors in the area and numerous floating processors, making it an important salmon production port.

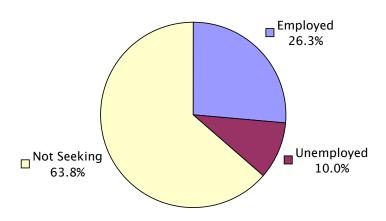
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Egegik is based on subsistence living and commercial fishing, as well as fish processing. Subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering are very important to the inhabitants of Egegik and they make use of a variety of animals and plants consisting mainly of salmon, trout, smelt, seal, grayling, clams, moose, bear, caribou, porcupine, waterfowl, ptarmigan, berries, and greens. There are five on-shore processors and many floating processors in Egegik. These processors bring seasonal workers to the area each commercial fishing season. In 2000, 72 permits were issued to residents of Egegik and there were 48 licensed crew members who were residents. Of those residents age 16 and over, 26.3% were employed, 10.0% were unemployed, and 63.8% were not in the labor force. A large percentage (66.7%) of

2000 Employment Structure Egegik

Data source: US Census



those who were employed worked for the government. The per capita income for Egegik was \$16,352 with the median household income being \$46,000. About 6.9% of the inhabitants of Egegik lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Egegik is a second-class city with a mayor form of government. The elected officials for the city include: the mayor, a six person city council, the advisory school board, and a few municipal employees including a fire chief. The City has a 2% Raw Fish Tax and in addition the Borough imposes its own 2% Raw Fish Tax as well as a 6% Accommodations Tax. The city is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

The regional Native corporation in the area is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC). The Becharof Corporation is the for-profit Native village corporation in Egegik. The President of the corporation, Hazel Nelson was recently appointed to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) in August of 2002 and is one of the eleven voting members on the Council. The Egegik Village Council is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council for the village. The tribal council and the president of the council "work jointly with the city council in receiving funds for the village projects" (Lake & Peninsula Borough 2003) such as the local road project and putting together other village improvement projects and services. The council has received many federal grants such as the \$113,986 awarded in 2002 and \$117,060 awarded in 2001. The Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) is the local Community Development Quota (CDQ) group for

the area and whose home office is in Dillingham. The regional Native non-profit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association.

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in King Salmon. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are both located in Kodiak.

Facilities

Egegik is accessible by air and water and also by snow machine in the winter. It is 326 miles southwest of Anchorage and 35 miles southwest of King Salmon. Barge services are transported from both Anchorage and Seattle to the area. Scheduled air flights are available to the community as well as charter flights. The approximate price to fly roundtrip to Anchorage from Egegik according to Travelocity and Expedia is \$537.00 (price given for date as close to September 1st 2003 as possible). There is a 5,600' lighted gravel runway located two miles northwest of Egegik. The Egegik boat harbor can lodge up to 150 vessels; a public dock has been recently constructed, and a boat haul-out is available for use. Privately owned facilities are also present: two docks and marine storage.

Egegik belongs to the Lake and Peninsula Schools school district and there is one school located in the community, Egegik School which teaches grades Kindergarten through 12th grade. Egegik School had 10 students and 1 teacher in the year 2000 which sets the community in danger of losing the school if the number of students drops below ten. A recreation center is present in the community as well as a public library and school library. Accommodations are available at the Fun N Wash Hotel and Becharof Lodge. Egegik Health Clinic is the clinic located in the area for which funds have been requested for the construction of a Regional Health Clinic and the purchase of an ambulance. City police are present as well as the city volunteer fire and the VPSO office. Electricity is provided by Egegik Light & Power Company, which uses diesel as a primary fuel source. All local homes are heated using kerosene. Individuals are responsible for collecting their own refuse, but the city and International Seafoods operate the landfill. The sewer system and water system are both run by the city, although only 17.9% of the households use the public water system and only 28.4% use the public sewer system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In the year of 2000, 72 permits were issued to residents of Egegik and according to the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) there were 48 licensed crew members who identified themselves as residents of Egegik in the same year. There were two vessel owners involved in federal fisheries which were residents of Egegik in the year 2000 and 22 vessel owners involved in commercial fishing for salmon.

Out of the 72 permits issued in 2000, 46 were actually fished. Of the total permits issued to community members 10 were for the harvesting of halibut, 21 were for herring, two were for other groundfish, and 39 were for salmon. There were 23 salmon permits issued using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (20 were fished), 15 for a set gillnet in Bristol Bay (12 were fished), and one using a fish wheel in the Upper Yukon, although the fish wheel permit was not fished. Of the two permits issued for groundfish one was issued for miscellaneous salt water finfish using a mechanical jig statewide and one was issued for miscellaneous salt water finfish using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide, although neither permit was fished. There were 11 permits issued for herring roe using gillnets in Bristol Bay (nine were fished), nine issued for herring roe using gillnets in Security Cove (three were fished), and one issued for herring roe using a purse seine in Kodiak (zero were fished. There were nine permits issued to Egegik residents for halibut using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide, although only one was fished and there was one permit issued for halibut using a hand troll statewide which was also fished.

There were six vessels which participated in the halibut fishery in 2000 and delivered landings to the community, 429 delivered salmon, and 213 which delivered herring. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community is unavailable. There are five on-shore processors and several floating processors in Egegik including but not limited to: Woodbine Alaska Fish Co., M/V Woodbine, Alaska General Seafoods, Clark Fish Co., International Seafoods, and Big Creek Fish Co. Halibut and herring are processed by Woodbine Alaska Fish Co. Salmon is processed by the Clark Fish Co. and by Woodbine Alaska Fish Co.

Recently \$63,664.59 was allocated to the

community of Egegik as part of the salmon disaster funds. The amount of \$442, 001 in salmon disaster funds was also allocated to the Lake and Peninsula Borough, which Egegik is a part of. The Borough was also recently granted \$29,832 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the United States government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003). The CDQ which Egegik is part of as well, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation was also granted \$75,026 as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation funds.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishers as well as subsistence fishers for the most part target coho salmon in an area downstream of the Becharof Lake outlet, although "in recent years residents of Egegik have expressed concern over apparently declining numbers of coho salmon and other species in the outlet area" which was associated with an increase in the number of fly-in sport fishers (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 2003). One sport fishing license was sold in Egegik in the year 2000 to an

Alaska resident.

Subsistence Fishing

For the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Division of Subsistence study year of 1984 which was the most representative year for the community; 100% of the households in Egegik used all subsistence resources, 96% used salmon, 64% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, char, grayling, trout, and whitefish), 4% used marine mammals, and 44% of the households in Egegik used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 384.34 lbs in the community in 1984. Of that per capita harvest 24.37% was salmon, 4.10% was non-salmon fish, 0% was marine mammals, 3.54% was marine invertebrates, 4.20% was birds and eggs, and 63.79% was land mammals. No harvest quality information was collected in the community for vegetation; therefore the amount was given as 0% for that particular year. In 1999 also according to ADF&G, there were 24 household salmon permits issued to residents of Egegik. Rural residents and tribal members of Egegik are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

False Pass (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of False Pass is located on the eastern shore of the first Aleutian Island, Unimak, on Isanotski Strait, midway between the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. Located 646 air miles southwest of Anchorage, False Pass encompasses 26.8 square miles of land and 41.4 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of False Pass was 64. Total population numbers have been reasonably stable since the 1930s. Unlike many fishing communities, the genders were in equal balance in False Pass in 2000.

The racial composition of the population in 2000 was: 62.5% Alaska Native or American Indian, 26.6% White, 1.6% other, and 9.4% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 65.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Only 1.6% of the population identified as Hispanic. The median age was 31.5 years which is slightly below the national median of 35.3 years. According to the 2000 census, 37.5% of the population was under 19 years of age while only 10% of the population was over 55 years of age. The pattern of this age structure shows a fairly young population. In fact, about 33% of the population in 2000 was 14 years old or below and the median age in False Pass was 5 years younger then the national average in 2000.

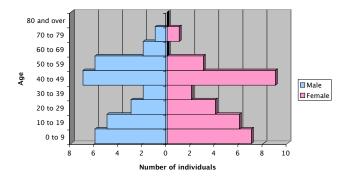
There were 40 housing units in False Pass, 18 of which were vacant in 2000 and of these, 2 were vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 census, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 65.2% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, while 17.4% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

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 18th century, the area had the largest population of Aleuts anywhere in the Aleutian Islands, with twelve Aleut settlements

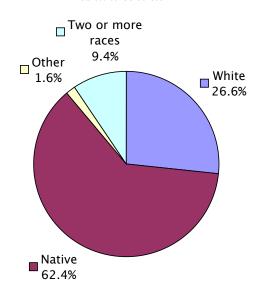
2000 Population Structure False Pass

ata source: US Census

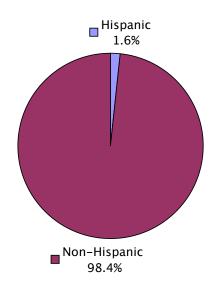


2000 Racial Structure False Pass

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity False Pass



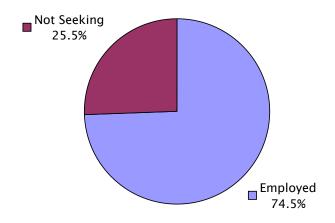
on Unimak Island alone. Disease and war during the Russian fur trade destroyed most of the Aleut settlements in the area, and the Russians consolidated the remnants of the surviving villages into one newly created village on the tip of the Alaska Peninsula on Isanotski Strait, opposite the present community 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, so intra-community cohesion is strong (Black and Jacka, 1999). The cannery in False Pass has operated annually, except between 1973 and 1976, when it was closed due to a combination of harsh winters and depleted fish resources. The cannery was subsequently purchased by Peter Pan Seafoods in 1962. It was destroyed by fire in March 1981 and was not rebuilt, leading to some population drain.

Isanotski Strait, accessible by vessels up to 200 feet 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.

2000 Employment Structure False Pass

Data source: US Census



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The local economy of False Pass is driven by the fishing industry, relies on associated services, and is supplemented by subsistence practices and government. A total of 24 commercial fishing permits were held by 11 permit holders in 2000 according to ACFEC. False Pass' opportune location makes it an important refueling and supply stop for Bristol Bay, Bering Sea and northern Gulf of Alaska fishing fleets.

The City of False Pass has finalized plans for a small boat harbor, which will be built in the summer of 2005. This will allow fishermen and other users to keep boats in protected moorage throughout the year. The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association (APICDA), through its subsidiary, Bering Pacific Seafoods, will build a seafood processing plant during the summer of 2005, with plans to make it operational in 2006.

Although False Pass is largely surrounded by the Unimak Wilderness Area (designated in 1980) of the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, tourism does not play a significant role in the local economy at this time.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 74.5% of the potential labor force was employed and there was no reported unemployment (those actively seeking work). A total of 25.5% of the population over 16 years of age were not in the labor force (not actively seeking work) and 8% of the population lived below the poverty level. The government is a significant

employer in False Pass; 51.2% of the potential labor force was government workers in 2000. The median household income in the same year was \$49,375 and the per capita income was \$21,465.

Governance

False Pass is a second-class city that 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 2% raw fish tax implemented by the city on local commercial landings and a 3% sales and use tax on goods and services. There is a further 2% raw fish tax from the borough 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, some of which include 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. False Pass is involved in a Community Development Quota program under the Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (APICDA) which provides mechanisms for the distribution of money from a fishing quota in the Bering Sea to community development initiatives. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Unalaska, as is the nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS). 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.

Facilities

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 cost of a round trip flight from False Pass to Anchorage is \$843, which includes \$643 for the Alaska Airlines flight between Anchorage and Cold Bay (based on the closest available date to 1 September 2003), and \$200 for the Pen Air flight between Cold Bay and False Pass three times a week year-round. A state-owned 2,100 foot gravel airstrip and a seaplane base are available. Currently, there is no boat harbor, but a dock and boat ramp are available. A boat haulout and storage facility are under construction and the need for protected moorage has been identified. The Corps of Engineers is designing a \$13 million small boat harbor, which will be built during the summer of 2005. As of 2003, navigational improvements are also underway. The project is sponsored by the Aleutians East Borough and in cooperation with NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Cargo freighters arrive from Seattle every 2 weeks or every week, depending on demand. The State Ferry operates once a month between May and October from Homer and Seldovia. Local taxi and delivery services exist in False Pass only on demand. Freashwater is supplied by a nearby spring and storage tanks. All residents are connected to the piped water system. The city water system has been upgraded with standard fire hydrants and underground distribution to all residences, but the Peter Pan Seafoods facility has its own above-ground water system. Septic tanks provide for domestic and business sewage disposal. A city-wide sewage system is currently being designed. Electricity is provided by False Pass Electric.

False Pass is within the Aleutians East School District and two teachers currently instruct 12 students in grades K-12 at the False Pass School. Local healthcare is provided by False Pass Health Clinic operated in part by the Borough. Public safety is provided by city police and VPSO associated with the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. There are no hotels in False Pass, but short-term accommodation is available at the Isanotski Bed and Breakfast.

In February of 2004, Peter Pan decided to put the entire fisheries support facility up for sale. The grocery store and hardware store were closed in July of 2004, but fuel sales continue. Other services previously provided by the company have been eliminated. The local Native Corporation, Isanotski Corporation,

started a new grocery store near the city dock that now serves the community and the fishing fleet.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is of great significance to the economy of False Pass. According to the ADF&G, and reported by ACFEC, 24 permits were held by 11 permit holders in 2000 (15 fished). There were two vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 10 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 13 licensed crew members claiming residence in False Pass. Although a floating processor facility owned by the APICDA CDQ group was to begin operating in 2000, no commercial landings are recorded in False Pass in 2000 - 2002.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. Permits issued in False Pass for 2000 were for halibut, herring roe, sablefish, other groundfish, and salmon. Permits for halibut consisted of two hand trolls and one halibut longline vessel over 60 feet (not fished). All permits designated for halibut were for statewide waters. Permits for herring roe consisted of two purse seine limited to the Alaska Peninsula (none fished) and three purse seine limited to Bristol Bay. Permits for groundfish excluding sablefish consisted of one miscellaneous saltwater finfish hand troll with statewide jurisdiction (not fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline vessel under 60 feet for statewide waters (not fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet for statewide waters (one fished), and two miscellaneous saltwater finfish dinglebar trolls (none fished). Permits for sablefish pertained to one longline vessel under 60 feet for statewide waters. Permits issued for salmon pertained to three purse seine limited to the waters of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands (two fished), four drift gillnets for the Alaska Peninsula, and two set gillnets for the Alaska Peninsula.

It was announced in July 2003 that False Pass would receive \$27,732 worth of federal salmon disaster relief funds that were distributed to selected municipalities statewide which have been adversely affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The Aleutians East Borough, in which False Pass is located, has been allocated \$1,101,638. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates the

state response to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices due to competition with imported farmed fish. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002, the Aleutians East Borough received \$140,063 and the Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (APICDA) received \$57,163 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations. False Pass belongs to both the Aleutians East Borough and to APICDA.

Sport Fishing

Recreational sport fishing activity is very limited in False Pass. There were four sport fishing licenses sold in False Pass in 2000, all to False Pass residents and one sport fishing business is currently operating. This may be due in part to the remoteness of the community and the infrequency of transportation from larger population centers. Additionally, the town does not have the facilities to support a significant tourism industry at this time. Sport fish landings data are not available at the community level, however, fish landed under the four local licenses may be included in ADF&G's household use surveys, which are reported below under subsistence.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence permits for fishing and hunting are obtained from the ADF&G office in Cold Bay. Data from 1988 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in False Pass. One hundred percent of households participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. All households used salmon and 95% used non-salmon fish (herring, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, sole, char, and trout), 60% used marine mammals, and all 100% used marine invertebrates.

The average per capita harvest for 1988 was 412.51 lbs. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 46.82% salmon, 14.65% non-salmon fish, 9.24% land mammals, 6.13% marine mammals, 4.43% birds and eggs, 5.63% marine invertebrates, and 3.09%

vegetation. The wild food harvest in False Pass made up 267% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1988 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

Eight permits were held by households in False Pass for subsistence fishing of salmon according to records from 1999. Coho made up the largest proportion of the salmon harvest, followed by sockeye and chum. Residents of False Pass and members of the Native Village of False Pass, an Alaska Native Tribe, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003. Registration for the program is still underway.

Igiugig (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Igiugig is located approximately 370 miles southwest of Anchorage, on the Kvichak River near the south shore of Lake Iliamna. The area encompasses 19.8 square miles of land and 1.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Igiugig is a mixed village of Alutiiq and Eskimo residents. The U.S. Census has only spotty data on Igiugig's population prior to 1960; since that time, the community has grown steadily. In 2000, Igiugig had a population of 53 in 16 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (71.7%), White (17%), and two or more races (11.3%). A total of 83% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1.9% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup of the community was somewhat skewed, at 56.6% female and 43.4% male. The median age was 36.3 years, similar to the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In 2000, all of Igiugig's population lived in households rather than group quarters, and 20% of all local housing units were vacant due to seasonal use. In terms of educational attainment, 72.2% of residents aged 25 or older held a high school diploma.

History

The Lake Iliamna area has been occupied by humans since prehistory. Its population, even today, is comprised primarily of Yupik Eskimos and Aleuts. Prior to the turn of the 20th century, Kiatagmuit Eskimos lived on the Kvichak River, downriver to the present site of Igiugig. At the turn of the century, these people moved to Igigugig, as did many residents from the nearby village of Branch. Today, Igiugig is a community comprised primarily of Alutiiq and Eskimo residents whose livelihood depends heavily upon subsistence hunting and fishing.

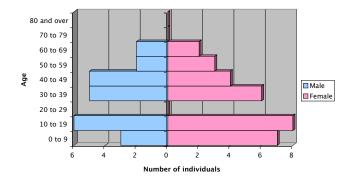
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Igiugig centers on commercial, subsistence, and sport fishing, primarily in the Bristol

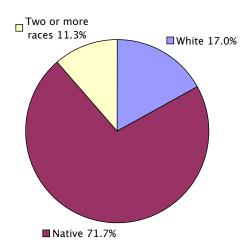
2000 Population Structure

IgiugigData source: US Census

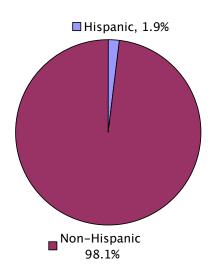


2000 Racial Structure Igiugig

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Igiugig



Bay fishery. Some residents hold commercial fishing permits. Many residents travel to Naknek during the summer to fish or work in the canneries.

The median annual per capita income in 2000 was \$13,172, and the median household income was \$21,750. The U.S. Census reported no unemployment in 2000. Approximately 55% of residents were not in the labor force (not formally employed and not seeking work). A more appropriate interpretation is that employment is highly seasonal in Igiugig; particularly during the summer season, many residents seek work outside the community. Approximately 6.9% of residents live below the poverty level.

Governance

Igiugig is an unincorporated village governed by a village council. It is under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The Igiugig Native Corporation is a federally recognized entity and holds a land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). In addition, Igiugig is a member of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, a for-profit organization, and the Bristol Bay Native Association, a non-profit organization.

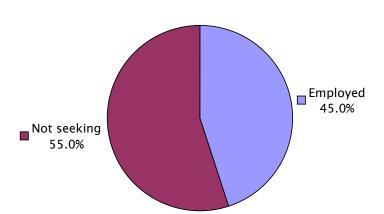
The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in King Salmon. The nearest NMFS enforcement office is in Homer.

Facilities

Igiugig is accessible primarily by air and water. There is a state-owned gravel runway located in the village. Roundtrip airfare from Igiugig to Anchorage is approximately \$507, including a charter connecting flight to King Salmon. There is also a small public dock, where barges deliver goods from Naknek or Dillingham via the Kvichak River.

The village operates a piped water and sewer system, but not all homes are connected. The Igiugig Electric Company, operated by the village council, provides diesel-generated power to the community. There is a local health clinic, owned by the village council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. There is one school located in the village that offers instruction to students from kindergarten through twelfth grade. The school has two teachers and 14 students.

2000 Employment Structure Igiugig Data source: US Census



Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Despite its small size, Igiugig has a presence in North Pacific fisheries, primarily in the Bristol Bay salmon and herring fisheries. In 2000, there were 8 registered crewmembers and 13 vessel owners for federal fisheries residing in the community. In addition, five local residents held a total of seven commercial fishing permits, including the following: one herring roe purse seine permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (one fished), and four salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (three fished).

In 2000, there were no processing plants and therefore no registered landings in Igiugig. In 2002, the Lake and Peninsula Borough, in which Igiugig is located, was granted \$29,832 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$442,002 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect Igiugig.

Sport Fishing

The sockeye salmon fishing in the Kvichak River and surrounding areas is well known. Other sport species include trout and northern pike. There are seven commercial lodges that serve sport fishermen in Igiugig. In 2002, there was one registered freshwater fishing guide service in the community.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are a mainstay of the Igiugig economy. The ADF&G's, Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1992, 100% of Igiugig households used subsistence fish, including salmon and non-salmon fish species. The salmon harvest consisted of chum, coho, chinook, and, primarily, sockeye. Non-salmon fish harvests included halibut, blackfish, char, grayling, pike, and trout. In addition, 70% of households used marine mammals (including seals and whales) for subsistence, and 20% of households used marine invertebrates (primarily crab).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Igiugig in 1992 was an astounding 2,826.3 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (24.6%), non-salmon fish (13.9%), land mammals (44.7%), marine mammals (10%), birds and eggs (2.4%), and vegetation (2.4%).

Iliamna (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Iliamna is located on the northwest side of Iliamna Lake in the Kvichak River basin which connects the community with Bristol Bay. The town lies 225 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is near the Lake Clark Park and Preserve. The area encompasses 35.9 square miles of land and 0.6 square miles of water. This is one of the numerous examples of inshore communities which are intimately involved in saltwater fisheries.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Iliamna had 102 inhabitants. Since the 1980s, and after 40 years of steady population numbers, Iliamna seems to be experiencing a slow but steady increase of population probably related to its consolidation as a recreational fishing location. About 50% of the population was Alaska Native or American Indian, 39.2% White, and 2.9% as belonging to more than two races. A total of 57.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The population is a relatively young, with a 31.5 years median age (compared to the national average of 35.3 years) and with a 36.3% of the population under 19 years old. The gender balance is skewed towards males with 52.9% male and 47.1% female. Of 58 housing units, 23 were vacant. Of the population age 25 years and over in Iliamna, 92.1% had completed high school or gone on to further schooling and 28.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

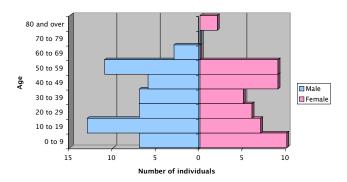
History

The current village was founded in 1935. Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River, a traditional Athabascan village. A post office was established there in 1901, but was moved with the town a few decades later.

Iliamna's current size and character can be attributed to the development of fishing and hunting lodges. The first lodge opened in the 1930s. A second lodge was built in the 1950s. During the 70s and 80s, land lots were made available by the Baptist Church, and additional lodges were constructed. In recent years Iliamna has become a recreational and tourist attraction due to the excellent fishing at Iliamna Lake. The population is mixed, with non-Natives, Tanaina

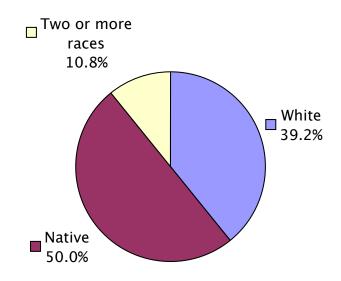
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

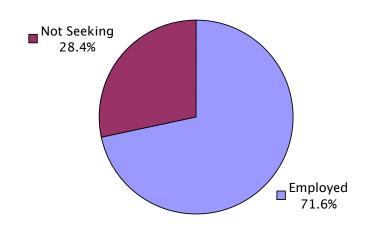


2000 Racial Structure Iliamna

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Iliamna



Athabascans, Alutiiq, and Yup'ik Eskimos. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in the community, although importation or possession is allowed. Recent mineral discoveries seem to suggest that the socioeconomic future of Iliamna may be very different from what we encounter there today.

Infrastructures

Current Economy

The current economic structure of Iliamna revolves around three complementary main activities: commercial fishing, sport fishing, and tourism. Even though Iliamna is an inshore community, 17 residents hold commercial fishing permits and many depart each summer to fish in Bristol Bay. The fresh waters of Lake Iliamna, the second largest lake in the U.S., offer a famous opportunity for freshwater fishing and tourism. The tourism industry though, hires most of its employees from outside of Alaska.

Many residents are dependent on subsistence practices. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. and independent mining consultants have established that the Pebble deposit, 15 miles from Iliamna, is one of the world's largest reservoirs of gold and copper. Presumably the exploitation of these mineral resources will significantly alter the current economic structure. Massive mining may have an impact on existing activities.

The employment structure of the community according to the 2000 U.S. Census showed that 71.6% of the population is currently working while 28.4% of the workforce is not searching for a job. The yearly per capita income in this community is \$19,741 while the median household income is \$60,625. A small total of 3.1% of the population lives below the line of poverty. The government employs 29 members of the community in different capacities.

Governance

Iliamna is an unincorporated community which lacks of its own managing institution. It is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The village corporation is the Iliamna Natives Limited which manages approximately 73,000 acres of land. The regional corporation is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The Iliamna Village Council, known as well as Nilavena Tribal Council, and recognized by the BIA, is also part of Iliamna's institutional structure.

Iliamna is part of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) and receives community development quotas (CDQs) from this organization. This community also benefits from the works of a nonprofit organization, the Bristol Bay Native Association.

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in King Salmon and Dillingham. Kodiak and Homer have the nearest NMFS offices although Anchorage is also a potential accessible office for the people of this area. Anchorage has the closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Service (BCIS) office.

Facilities

Iliamna is primarily accessible by air and water. It has a large airstrip, legacy from its past as a military base. The town is serviced by 3 daily flights to Anchorage. Heavy supplies arrive by barge up river from Kvichak Bay. There is also a State-owned gravel airstrip, located between Iliamna and Newhalen, with aircraft facilities and three daily flights to Anchorage. In addition, there are floatplane facilities at Slop Lake, East Bay, and Pike Lake, and a private airstrip at Iliamna Roadhouse, as well as a private floatplane access at Summit Lake. The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from the community to Anchorage early September of 2003 was \$255.

The village has a breakwater, a boat harbor and a dock. In recent years, road connectivity has improved and may keep doing so in the future. An 8-mile gravel road connects Iliamna to Newhalen, and a 22-mile road to Nondalton is under construction. A statemaintained road connects the community with Cook Inlet. Past and future mining activities may have had, and will have, an impact on infrastructure.

The INN Electric Cooperative owns a diesel plant in Newhalen and 50 miles of distribution line to connect three nearby communities. The Tazimina Hydroelectric Project was recently completed, powering Iliamna, Newhalen and Nondalton.

Iliamna has its own State police station (Village Public Safety Officer) that also services Newhalen. Healthcare is provided by the Iliamna Health Clinic, as well as the Iliamna/ Newhalen Rescue Squad. Iliamna though, has no school. The town has a considerable amount of tourist accommodations available. Iliamna residents are using individual water wells and septic systems. A total of 85% of homes are fully plumbed.

A 270 foot well provides water to the community building/village office.

Involvement in the North Pacific fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Iliamna is an inland community, it is still deeply involved with the fishing industry. Its characteristics cannot be completely understood without taking into account this inland character which implies involvement with freshwater fishing industries and as well as Bristol Bay's fishing industry.

According to the official records from 2000, Iliamna had 16 commercial permit holders with a total of 16 permits. In Iliamna, 45 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were 12 owners of salmon vessels and no owners of federal fisheries vessels. In 2000, the Iliamna fleet was exclusively involved in the Salmon industry. Due to its geographic location, no landings may be made at Iliamna; therefore, its fleet always delivers elsewhere in Bristol Bay.

Permits are issued specific to species, size of the vessel, type of gear, and fishing area. In 2000, salmon was the only saltwater commercial fishery of Iliamna. It accounted for 16 permits: 8 drift gillnet and 7 set gillnet (both restricted to the Bristol Bay), and one set gillnet restricted to the Lower Yukon River. All permits were fished.

In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough, where Iliamna is located, received an allocation of \$442,001 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for loses due to prices plummeting, and \$29,832 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations. The BBEDC also received \$75,026 for this reason.

The funds, added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ, helped to compensate for the decline of income from fish taxes and to relieve the resulting budgetary tension of the institutions of the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued 1301 sport fishing permits: 93 of them were bought by local and Alaskan residents. In 2002 the village had 14 licensed businesses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity: 13 focused on freshwater activities and one in saltwater fisheries.

Subsistence Fishing

In a survey conducted in 1991 on behalf of ADF&G, Iliamna demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices for most Alaskan communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 100% of the households used salmon, 87% other fish (herring, flounder, halibut, grayling, burbot, sucker, pike, white fish, char, and trout), 39.1% marine mammals, and 47.8% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community were harvesting 847.6 lbs per person per year. These statistics emphasize the importance of subsistence for such communities.

In order to understand the relative importance of each resource we have to break down the composition of the harvest: salmon 50.9%, other fish 9%, land mammals 31%, marine mammals 4.9, birds and eggs 1.8%, marine invertebrates 0.4%, and vegetation 2%. In 1999, Iliamna had 34 household with salmon subsistence permits; the catch was mainly sockeye with almost 9000 units.

Ivanof Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ivanof Bay is located at the western edge of the Lake and Peninsula Borough, 500 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 3.4 square miles of land.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Ivanof Bay had 22 residents in nine households. The median age in the community was 40 years, somewhat older than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. The community was primarily an Aleut (Unangan) village; 95.5% of residents were Alaska Native and 4.5% were White. About 72.7% of residents were male (16 residents); whereas only 27.3% were female (6 residents). All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. In terms of educational attainment, 63.6% of residents over age 25 held a high school diploma.

History

This area of the Alaska Peninsula is the traditional territory of the Aleut (Unangan) people. Ivanof Bay was named by Lieutenant Dall of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1880, but the community was not inhabited until the 1930s, when a salmon cannery was established. Permanent occupation of the site began in 1965, when several families moved from the nearby community of Perryville.

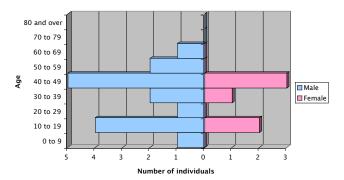
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The Economy of Ivanof Bay is centered on fishing, both commercial and subsistence. Two local residents hold commercial fishing permits. All residents supplement their incomes with the harvesting and use of subsistence resources. In 2000, the median per capita income in Ivanof Bay was \$21,983, and the median household income was \$91,977. The U.S. Census reports no unemployment in Ivanof Bay in 2000, with 36% not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work); employment opportunities are, however, subject to seasonal variation.

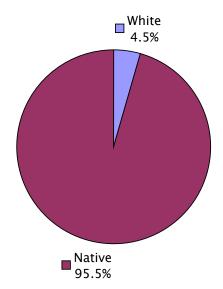
2000 Population Structure Ivanof Bay

Data source: US Census

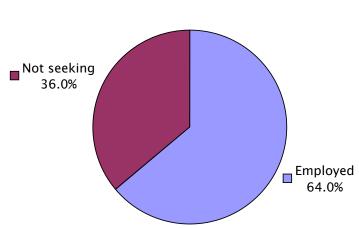


2000 Racial Structure Ivanof Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Ivanof Bay



Governance

Ivanof Bay is an unincorporated community under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The borough is responsible for tax collection and the administration of services. Bay View Inc., the local village corporation, is an important body of Native governance in the community and is recognized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). In addition, there is a local village council, the Ivanof Bay Village Council. Ivanof Bay also belongs to the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, a regional Native for-profit corporation, as well the Bristol Bay Native Association, a regional Native non-profit. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are both in Kodiak. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Port Moller.

Facilities

Ivanof Bay is accessible by air via a privately owned 1,500 foot gravel airstrip and a floatplane landing area. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Sand Point, is approximately \$571, plus the cost of a charter flight to Sand Point (Travelocity 2003).

Most supplies and cargo arrive either by plane from King Salmon or by sea from Chignik Bay. The village operates a piped water system, and individuals use septic tanks for sewage. The village council operates a local diesel-powered electric utility. There is a health clinic in the community that is owned by the village council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC). There was a local school located in Ivanof Bay until 2000, when it was closed due to under-enrollment.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Despite its small size, Ivanof Bay participates actively in North Pacific fisheries, including both Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska waters. In 2000, there were four vessel owners and nine registered crew members residing in the community.

In addition, two local residents held a total of five commercial fishing permits. These permits included the following: one halibut longline permit for vessels over 60 feet in statewide waters (one fished), one herring roe purse seine permit for Bristol Bay (none fished), two miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig permits for statewide waters (one fished), and one salmon purse seine permit for the Chignik fishery (two fished).

In 2000, there were no processing plants and therefore no registered landings in Ivanof Bay. In 2002, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$29,832 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Borough was granted \$442,002 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect Ivanof Bay.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is not an important component of Ivanof Bay's involvement in North Pacific fisheries. There was no recorded sport fishing guide services or license sales in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are an important part of the local economy of Ivanof Bay. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1989, 100% of Ivanof Bay households used subsistence fish, including salmon (all five Pacific species) and non-salmon fish (especially cod, halibut, smelt, char, and trout). In addition, a majority of households (85.7%) used marine mammals (primarily seals and sea lions) for subsistence, and 100% used marine invertebrates (including crabs, clams, chitins, octopus, and sea urchin).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Ivanof Bay in 1989 was 489.9 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (38.1%), non-salmon fish (13.3%), land mammals (28.5%), marine mammals (5.6%), birds and eggs (2.9%), marine invertebrates (9.5%), and vegetation (2.2%).

King Cove (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

King Cove is situated on the southern side of the Alaska Peninsula. The community is located 18 miles southeast of Cold Bay and 625 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 25.3 square miles of land and 4.5 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

King Cove has a total current population of 792, with the gender ratio of 59.6% males and 40.4% females. According to census data, the population has grown from 135 residents in 1940 to its current total in only a few generations. The increase in population is due primarily to the continuing success of the fishing industry in King Cove. The racial composition of the population in 2000 included 46.7% Alaska Native or American Indian, 26.8% Asian, 15% White, 1.6% Black, 5.9% 'Other', and 3.8% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 47.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Those who identified themselves as Hispanic made up 7.4% of the population. The median age was 34.9 years which is comparable to the national median of 35.3 years. According to census data 24.5% of the total population was 19 years old or younger, while 11.8% was over 55 years of age. The pattern of this age structure shows a fairly consolidated age structure around working-age people.

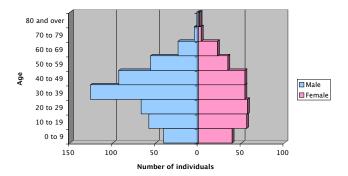
There were 207 housing units in King Cove, 37 of which were vacant, with 24 vacant due to seasonal use. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 37.8% of the population lived in group quarters. About 74.2% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, and 4.2% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Early settlers founded King Cove in 1911, attracted to the newly constructed salmon cannery built by Pacific American Fisheries. The first residents of King Cove were Scandinavian, other Europeans, and Unangan fishermen and their families. In fact, half of the founding families consisted of a European father and an Aleut mother. The cannery operated until 1979 when it was partially destroyed by fire; however, fishing and fish processing have remained

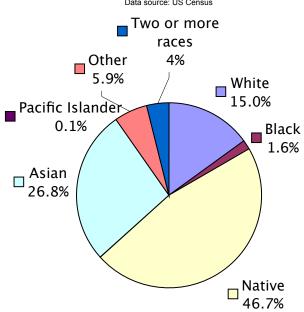
2000 Population Structure **King Cove**

Data source: US Census

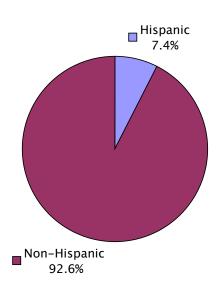


2000 Racial Structure King Cove

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity King Cove



a significant part of the economy and culture of the town. Peter Pan Seafoods is the successor to Pacific American Fisheries and now claims to be the largest salmon cannery in North America. King Cove's Scandinavian heritage permeates the town's history and remains evident in cultural, economic, and social structures. Chinese and Japanese workers brought to the area to work in the cannery made up a significant part of the population before the war, but Asian labor was considered expensive and was discontinued, replaced by Europeans, Native Alaskans, and other North Americas. Most of the Asian population moved away, but some who had intermarried with Natives remained (Black and Jacka 1999: 1-2).

Many of King Cove's residents came from nearby Belkofski whose population dwindled throughout the early1900s as the population of King Cove increased steadily. This trend, and others similar to it, was due in part to King Cove's enduring cannery industry which has outlasted several other endeavors in the region.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Economically, King Cove is largely dependant on year-round commercial fishing and seafood processing industries. Peter Pan Seafoods is the largest company in the industry in King Cove, and one of the largest processors under one roof in all of Alaska. A total of 63 residents held 137 commercial fishing permits in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). Income is supplemented by subsistence activities.

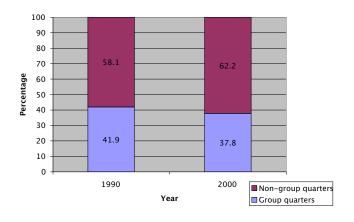
At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 68.5% of the potential labor force was employed and 4.7% were unemployed. A total of 26.8% of the population over 16 years of age were not in the labor force and 11.9% of the population lived below the poverty level. The median household income in the same year was \$45, 893 and the per capita income was \$17,791.

Governance

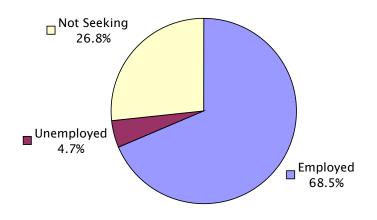
The City of King Cove is a first-class city initially incorporated in 1947 as second-class, but able to achieve first-class status in 1974. It is governed locally by a manager as well as a mayor and six-member city council. King Cove is within the Aleutians East Borough. Special taxes in Atka include a 2% raw fish tax mandated by the city, a further 2% raw fish tax

% Group Quarters **King Cove**

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure King Cove



regulated by the borough, and a 3% sales tax. The Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. (APIA), a federally recognized non-profit tribal organization of the Aleut people in Alaska, contracts with federal, state and local governments and provides services in King Cove including a Village Public Safety Officer and health programs (emergency, elders, behavioral, outreach and advocacy oriented programs). King Cove is a member of the regional for-profit Aleut Corporation under the ANCSA. King Cove Corporation is the local village corporation. The total land entitlement under ANCSA is almost 130,000 acres. The village council, Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove, is a BIA-Recognized Traditional Council which means that they are eligible for funding and services by virtue of their status as a Native tribe. King Cove has organized itself under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA), with a constitution and elections as prescribed by the Act.

The Native Village of Belkofski and the Belkofski Corporation also function in King Cove. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Unalaska, as is the nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) and the nearest ADF&G office is located in Cold Bay but only open between May and October (a permanent office is located in Unalaska).

Facilities

King Cove is accessible only by air and sea. The cost of a round trip flight from King Cove to Anchorage, via Cold Bay, is \$643 plus the cost of a charter flight between Cold Bay and King Cove (based on the closest available date to 1 September, 2003). A local priority is to construct a 27-mile road to Cold Bay to access their airport; however, the \$14 million road has drawn State and national controversy. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly between May and October. The ferry and marine cargo services use one of three docks owned by Peter Pan Seafoods, and a deep water dock is also operated by the City. A new harbor and breakwater is under construction by the Corps of Engineers and Aleutians East Borough which will provide additional moorage for 60 foot to 150 foot fishing vessels.

Water is supplied by Ram Creek and a \$9 million project to develop a new supply is nearing completion. All residents are connected to the piped water system. A piped sewage collection system connects all homes and facilities to central septic tanks. A hydroelectric power project has recently been completed at Delta Creek. Peter Pan, the largest seafood processing plant operates its own electric system.

King Cove is within the Aleutians East School District and 15 teachers instruct 105 students in grades K-12 at King Cove School. Local healthcare is provided by King Cove medical clinic. Public security is provided by city police and Village Public Safety Officers associated with the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. Tourism is limited in King Cove, however, there are short term accommodations available.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The fishing industry is the main economic endeavor in King Cove. According to ACFEC figures, 137 permits were held by 63 permit holders (105 fished).

There were 24 vessel owners in the federal fisheries, 35 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 201 crew members claiming residence in King Cove.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to King Cove was involved in halibut (56 vessels), sablefish (16 vessels), other ground fish (111 vessels), Bering Strait Aleutian Island crab (41 vessels), herring (7 vessels), and salmon (631 vessels) fisheries in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community are unavailable.

Halibut: There were 15 permits issued for the halibut fishery in King Cove, 13 of which were fished in 2000. Permits for halibut pertained to 8 longline vessels under 60 feet (7 fished), and 7 longline vessels over 60 feet (6 fished). All permits designated for halibut allowed fishing in statewide waters.

Sablefish and Other Groundfish: Permits for sablefish issued in King Cove for 2000 pertained to one longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters. There were a total of 42 permits issued in King Cove for the other groundfish industry, 31 of which were fished. These permits pertained to nine miscellaneous saltwater finfish otter trawls, 23 miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels under 60 feet (17 fished), 3 miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jigs (none fished), one miscellaneous saltwater finfish pair trawl (not fished), and six miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear vessels 60 feet or over (five fished). All permits designated for other groundfish allowed fishing in statewide waters.

Shellfish: Permits for Bering Strait Aleutian Island Crab pertained to one king crab pot gear vessel under 60 feet confined to Bristol Bay (not fished), five king crab pot gear vessel over 60 feet confined to Bristol Bay (four fished), one king crab pot gear vessel over 60 feet confined to Bristol Bay and associated with the Community Development Quota, Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association, and five tanner crab pot gear vessel over six feet confined to the Bering Sea. Additionally, one permit for an octopus/squid pot gear vessel under 60 feet with statewide jurisdiction was issued but not fished.

Herring: Permits for herring roe pertained to four purse seine confined to the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), five purse seine confined to Bristol Bay (three fished), and two permits for herring food/bait

purse seine also limited to the Alaska Peninsula (one fished).

Salmon: Permits relating to salmon in King Cove pertained to one purse seine limited to Kodiak (not fished), 32 purse seine limited to the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands (23 fished), 10 drift gillnets confined to the Alaska Peninsula (9 fished), 2 drift gillnets confined to Bristol Bay (one fished), 8 set gillnets in the Alaska Peninsula (11 fished), and 2 set gillnets in Bristol Bay.

The Peter Pan Seafoods facility in King Cove is one of the largest cannery operations in Alaska and the largest salmon processor in North America. Employment at the cannery brings up to 500 non-residents to town as needed, thus the seasonal influence of the cannery on the community is extreme. Peter Pan Seafoods has the ability to process salmon, sablefish, other groundfish, herring, halibut, and Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) crab. Bering Pacific Seafoods is also a processor of salmon in King Cove.

It was announced in July 2003 that King Cove would receive \$207.513 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The Aleutians East Borough, in which Kings Cove is located, has been allocated \$1,101,638. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices due to competition with foreign aquaculture fish. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002, the Aleutians East Borough received \$140,062 and the City of King Cove received \$590,781 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset losses to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

There was a total of 32 sport fishing licenses sold in King Cove in 2000, 30 of which were sold to Alaska residents. Three saltwater sport fishing businesses are currently operating in King Cove, two of which are also involved in freshwater sport fishing.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities, and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1992 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in King Cove. All 100% of King Cove households participated in the use of subsistence resources including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Just over 97% of the total population used salmon and 89.3% used non-salmon fish (herring, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, skates, sole, char, pike, and trout). About 25% of the total population for that year used marine mammals and 94.7% of households used marine invertebrates.

The total per capita harvest for the year was 256.07 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest breakdown was: 53.41% salmon, 16.67% non-salmon fish, 15.37% land mammals, 0.82% marine mammals, 3.62% birds and eggs, 6.76% marine invertebrates, and 3.34% vegetation. The wild food harvest in King Cove made up 165% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1992 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or 0.424 lbs of wild food per day).

In 1999, 52 permits were held by households in King Cove for subsistence fishing of salmon. Sockeye made up the largest proportion of the salmon harvest, followed by coho and chum. Residents of King Cove and members of the Agdaagux Tribe and the Native Village of Belkofski, the two Alaska Native Tribes of King Cove, who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

King Salmon (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

King Salmon is an unincorporated city of 442 residents in the Bristol Bay Borough. It is located 284 miles southwest of Anchorage, about 15 miles upriver from Naknek. The area encompasses 169.6 square miles of land and 1.4 square miles of water. King Salmon is the hub for the largest red salmon fishery in the world, at Bristol Bay, and the port of entry for many visitors to Katmai National Park.

Demographic Profile

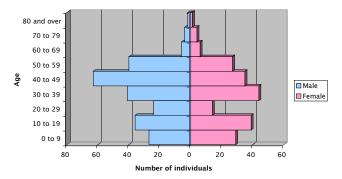
King Salmon has 442 residents in 196 households. All community members live in households rather than group quarters. The gender composition of the community is significantly skewed because of employment opportunities in fishing-related industries, at 54.9% male and 45.1% female. The racial makeup of the community is as follows: White (66.3%), Alaska Native or American Indian (29.0%), Black (1.1%), Asian (0.2%), other (0.2%), and two or more races (3.2%). A total of 30.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Residents of Hispanic origin comprise 0.5% of the population. The age structure of King Salmon is somewhat skewed; 57.2% of residents are between the ages of 25 and 54, and only 29.6% of residents are aged 19 and under. The median age in the community was 37.8 years, slightly older than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. King Salmon attracts workingage people with its many and varied employment opportunities in the salmon fishery and in recreation. The growing economy in King Salmon has led to a doubling in the local population since 1960.

History

Archaeological evidence suggests that people have resided in or around King Salmon for at least 6,000 years. The area was historically Sugpiaq Aleut territory. At the time of the Mt. Katmai eruption in 1912, however, there was no permanent settlement in King Salmon. King Salmon was founded when residents from areas to the south were evacuated and relocated there. The community has been an important site of military operations since the 1930s, when an air navigation silo was built. An Air Force base was established in King Salmon during WWII. The base

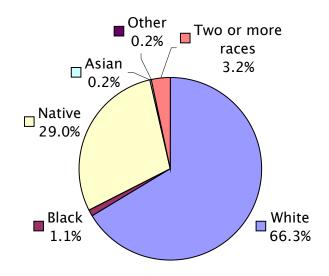
2000 Population Structure King Salmon

Data source: US Census

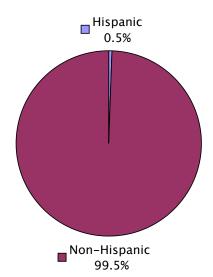


2000 Racial Structure King Salmon

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity King Salmon



now supports only limited military activities and is maintained under the stewardship of the Chugach Development Corporation. The community is now the most important transportation hub for Bristol Bay and is heavily involved in the salmon fishery and recreation industry.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of King Salmon centers around two industries: the commercial sockeye salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, and recreation in surrounding areas. Other industries such as transportation, accommodations, and other services have grown up to support these primary industries. King Salmon is the transportation hub for the Bristol Bay fishery, and distributes salmon throughout the world.

The median annual per capita income is \$26,755, and the median household income is \$54,375. The unemployment rate is 6.9%, and 21.7% of residents are not in the labor force (not employed and not seeking work). Approximately 12.4% of residents live below the poverty level.

Governance

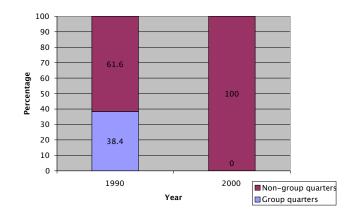
King Salmon is an unincorporated village governed by a village council, which is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). It is located in the Bristol Bay Borough. The village council is a member of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, a for-profit organization, and the Bristol Bay Native Association, a regional non-profit organization. All taxes, including property tax, a 3% raw fish tax, and a 10% accommodation tax (May-October) are collected by the Borough. King Salmon receives a community development quota (CDQ) through the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. The nearest NMFS Enforcement Office is located in Homer. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located right in King Salmon.

Facilities

Because of its former role as a military base, King Salmon's transportation infrastructure is well developed. The former air base is now the site of an 8,500 ft-long paved runway, a 4,000 ft-long asphalt/gravel crosswind runway, and an FAA air traffic

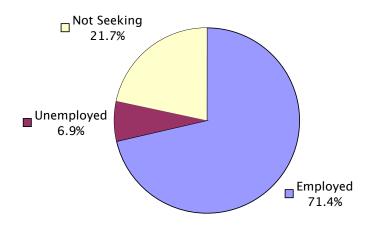
% Group Quarters King Salmon

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure King Salmon

Data source: US Census



control tower. There is also a 4,000 foot stretch of the Naknek River that has been designated as a float plane landing strip. Roundtrip airfare from King Salmon to Anchorage is approximately \$357 (Travelocity 2003). Because of these important air links, much of the commercial sockeye salmon catch in Bristol Bay is trucked or shipped 15 miles upriver to King Salmon, where it is then distributed all over the world. A wide variety of accommodations and amenities is available.

In terms of utilities, the Bristol Bay Borough operates a landfill, incinerator, and balefill, between King Salmon and Naknek and these are shared by both communities. Sewage services are generally provided by the borough; some residents use individual septic tanks. Electricity is provided by Naknek Electric Association. The King Salmon Health Clinic, owned by the local village council, provides health care to the community.

There are no schools in King Salmon. Students are bussed to Naknek, 15 miles away, to attend classes with students there. For the two communities combined, there are three schools, with a total of 22 teachers and 236 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing for sockeye salmon and other species is an integral part of King Salmon's economy. In 2000, 36 residents held a total of 58 commercial fishing permits for the following fisheries: salmon, halibut, herring, and other groundfish. There were two vessel owners for federal fisheries and 70 registered crew members residing in the community. The following is a detailed description of commercial permits in 2000 for King Salmon.

Halibut: There were eight total permits for the halibut fishery, and three permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: seven longline halibut permits for vessels under 60 feet in length (three fished), and one longline halibut permit for vessels under 60 feet (none fished).

Herring: There were a total of 17 permits for the herring fishery, and 11 were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: 7 herring gillnet permits for Security Cove (2 fished), and 10 herring gillnet permits for Security Cove (9 fished).

Salmon: There were a total of 31 permits for the salmon fishery, and 36 were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: 14 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (16 fished), and 17 salmon set gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (20 fished).

Groundfish: There were a total of two permits for the groundfish fishery, including one miscellaneous finfish longline permit for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters and one miscellaneous finfish mechanical jig permit, but no permits were fished.

In 2000 there were no processing plants and therefore no registered landings. However, in addition to direct involvement in commercial fish harvesting and processing, King Salmon is a key part of the transportation network of the Bristol Bay fishery. Fish landed throughout Bristol Bay and surrounding areas are transported by truck or boat up the Naknek River

to King Salmon and distributed around the world.

In 2002 the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, the regional community development quota (CDQ) group, was granted \$75,026 in federal funding to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003 the Bristol Bay Borough was granted \$1,739,411 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. This was the largest sum granted to any governing body in Alaska. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect King Salmon.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is an important part of the economy in King Salmon. King Salmon is located on the Naknek River (itself a major hub for sport fishing) and 15 miles inland from Bristol Bay, considered the largest sockeye fishery in the world. As of 2002, there were 24 registered guides for freshwater fishing and 2 guides that offer both saltwater and freshwater services. In 2000, sport fishing license sales totaled 3,065, including 511 sold to Alaska residents and 2,554 sold to non-residents. Local companies specializing in sport fishing and recreational transportation (including overland, boat and plane) are plentiful. In addition to sockeye, sport fishermen land the other four species of Pacific salmon, pike, trout, and other species.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are an important part of the local economy of King Salmon. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1983, 88.4% of King Salmon households used subsistence fish, including salmon and non-salmon fish species. A small portion of households (2.3%) used marine mammals for subsistence, and 27.9% used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for King Salmon in 1983 was 220.3 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (46.6%), non-salmon fish (7.2%), and land mammals (46.2%). Salmon subsistence catches are primarily sockeye from the Bristol Bay fishery. Other subsistence resources, including marine mammals, birds and bird eggs, marine invertebrates, and vegetation, were either not harvested or taken only in insignificant amounts.

Kokhanok (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kokhanok is located on the south shore of Iliamna Lake, approximately 88 miles northeast of King Salmon and 320 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 21.3 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

The population of Kokhanok has grown steadily in recent years, doubling between 1970 and 2000. In 2000, Kokhanok had a population of 174 people in 52 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (86.8%), White (8%), other (1.1%), and two or more races (4%). A total of 90.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1.1% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup was quite skewed, at 58.6% male and 41.4% female. The median age was 29.5 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 77.6% of residents aged 25 or older held a high school diploma.

History

The Lake Iliamna area has been inhabited through the years by Aleut, Yup'ik, and Athabascan peoples. Kokhanok began as a Native fishing village, and was first listed by the U.S. Census in 1890. The community was relocated to higher ground a few years ago when the rising level of Lake Iliamna threatened several community buildings.

Infrastructure

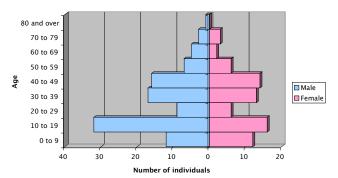
Current Economy

Commercial fishing and subsistence hunting and fishing are the backbone of Kokhanok's economy. Several residents hold commercial fishing permits, most of them in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. In addition, the local school is the largest source of employment in the community.

In 2000, the median per capita income was \$7,732, and the median household income was \$19,583. The unemployment rate was 4.1% in 2000, and 63.6% of

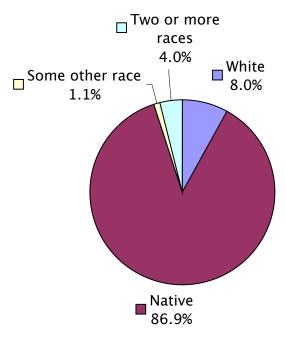
2000 Population Structure Kokhanok

Data source: US Census

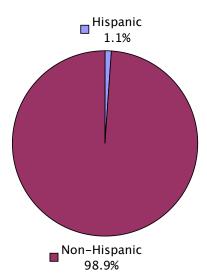


2000 Racial Structure Kokhanok

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Kokhanok



residents over 16 years of age were not in the labor force (i.e. retired or not seeking work). Approximately 42.6% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Kokhanok is an unincorporated village under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Kokhanok is governed by a federally recognized Native village council. In addition, Kokhanok belongs to the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, a for-profit corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Association, a non-profit organization. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in King Salmon. The nearest NMFS enforcement office is in Homer.

Facilities

Kokhanok is accessible by air via a state-owned 3,400-foot gravel airstrip, and by water via a seaplane base. There are no docking facilities. The village council operates a piped water and sewer system that serves some households. Some households have their own septic tanks. The village council also provides electricity by a diesel-powered generator. There is a local health clinic, owned by the village council and operated by Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. Police services are provided by a state village public safety officer (VPSO). There is one school in the community, which offers instruction to students from grades K-12. The school has five teachers and 46 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

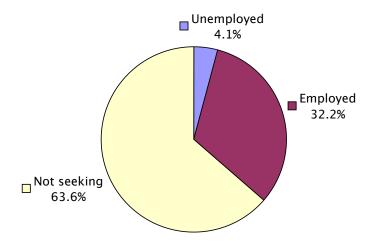
Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, primarily in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, is an important part of Kokhanok's economy. In 2000, there were four vessel owners and 32 registered crew members residing in the community. There were no processing plants and therefore no registered landings. Eight local residents held a total of eight commercial fishing permits, including the following: four salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (four fished), and four salmon set gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (three fished).

In 2002 the Lake and Peninsula Borough, in which Kokhanok is located, was granted \$29,832 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due

2000 Employment Structure Kokhanok

Data source: US Census



to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$442,002 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect Kokhanok.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing activities are limited in Kokhanok. There were no registered fishing guides or license sales in the community in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are a major part of the local economy of Kokhanok. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1992, 97.2% of Kokhanok households used subsistence fish. Approximately 97.2% of households used subsistence salmon (primarily sockeye, but also other species of Pacific salmon), and 91.7% used non-salmon fish species (especially Dolly Varden, trout, grayling, and pike). In addition, 55.6% of households used marine mammals for subsistence (including seals and whales), and 30.6% of households used marine invertebrates (especially clams).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Kokhanok in 1992 was an astounding 1013.3 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (55.6%), non-salmon fish (10.4%), land mammals (28.8%), marine mammals (0.4%), birds and eggs (2.2%), birds and eggs (0.6%), marine invertebrates (0.3%), and vegetation (2.2%).

Levelock (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The unincorporated town of Levelock lies on the west bank of the Kvichak River, 10 miles inland from Kvichak Bay. Anchorage is 278 air miles to the northwest. The town is located near the Alagnak Wild and Scenic River Corridor. The community encompasses 14.5 square miles of land but has no jurisdiction over water. The river, which is the main communication channel, is ice-free from June through mid-November.

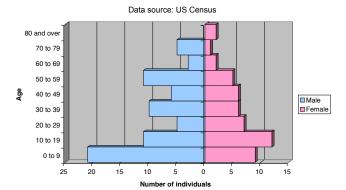
Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Levelock had 122 inhabitants. The town did not appear in the Census records until the 1950s. The numbers were stable until the 80s, but the last twenty years have witnessed significant increases in population. A detailed breakdown of the racial composition of Levelock is as follows: 89.3% Alaska Native or Indian American, 4.9% White, and 5.7% two or more races. A total of 95.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Approximately 2.5% of the population is Hispanic. Levelock's gender breakdown is skewed towards males with 59% male versus 41% female. All residents live in households and there are no communal housing quarters. The population of the community is very young with a median of 27.5 years of age compared to the U.S. median of 35.3 years. A total of 43.4% of the population is under 19 years old, while only a 17.1% is over 55 years old. Of those age 25 years and over in Levelock about 65.6% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling, and 4.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 34.5% had not graduated from high school.

History

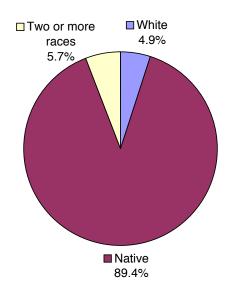
Levelock was historically, and remains, a mixed Alutiiq and Yup'ik village. Although there is no systematic census data from Levelock until the 1950s, 19th century Russian accounts reported the presence of a community known as "Kvichak." The village is again mentioned by the name of Kvichak in the 1890 census, although the population was not counted. A 1908 survey of Russian missions identified Levelock as "Lovelock's Mission." The Bristol Bay area suffered

2000 Population Structure

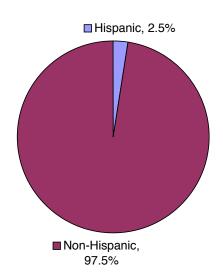


2000 Racial Structure Levelock

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Levelock



successive waves of epidemics, in 1837, 1900 and 1918, which had a devastating effect on the communities in the area. Although during these years many communities were abandoned, Levelock survived and succeeded in climbing onto the commercial fisheries golden train.

Koggiung Packers operated a cannery at Levelock in 1925-26 until a fire destroyed the cannery. A second cannery operated from 1928-29. In 1930, the first school was built, and a post office was established in 1939. By this time, families had converted their homes to oil heat. Moose first appeared in the area in the 1930s. During the early 1950s, another cannery was in operation. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the main focus of the community.

Levelock Data source: US Census Employed, 46.60% 53.40%

2000 Employment Structure

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Levelock's economy is based around commercial fishing and government jobs. A total of 15 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence practices are present in the area and play a significant role on the local economy. The community relies upon subsistence activities for a large portion of its diet. Salmon, trout, moose, caribou, and berries are harvested.

The 2000 U.S. Census illustrated an employment structure which shows that 46.6% of the total workforce is employed and 53.4% of the adults are not actively seeking a job. These statistics should be understood in the context of a community completely dominated by a seasonal industry. About 34.2% percent of the workforce is employed by the government. The community shows a low per capita income of \$12,199 and a median household income of \$31,667. A very high 24.6% of the population lives below the line of poverty.

An important part of the workforce travels to Naknek to fish or work in the canneries during the summer season. The increasing appeal for tourism has helped to consolidate a modest but gradually growing accommodation sector.

Governance

Levelock is an unincorporated town located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. It belongs to the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The local Native corporation is Levelock Natives Limited which manages approximately 96,800 acres of land while the authorized traditional entity, recognized by the BIA is the Levelock Village Council.

This community is also part of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) and therefore receives community development quotas (CDQ) from this organization. This community further benefits from a regional nonprofit organization: the Bristol Bay Native Association.

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in Dillingham and King Salmon. Kodiak and Homer have the nearest NMFS offices although Anchorage is also a potential accessible office for the people of this area. Anchorage and Kodiak have the closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office.

Facilities

Levelock is mainly accessible by air and water. In winter, when the river freezes and the winds are too strong for river access, some trails to surrounding villages are used. There are two airstrips that receive scheduled and chartered flights (King Air and Peninsula Air). The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from the community to Anchorage, with a connection in King Salmon, in early September of 2003 was \$492. The harbor has a 110 foot dock and a beach with an unloading area. The village has a natural harbor with one accessible dock.

Levelock School has 3 teachers and 17 students of all ages. Health care in the community is provided by the Pilot Point Health Clinic or, as alternatively, by the Levelock First Responders. The community has a public

security service (State VPSO). Although Levelock has the Levelock Electric Cooperative, 95.5% of the household use kerosene or fuel to generate power. Water is provided by wells on an individual basis and there is no central sewage system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Levelock is not a typical Alaskan fishing community due to its geographic location. The town lies at the shore of the Kvichak River, ten miles upstream from its mouth. Although Levelock is not a coastal community, it is still a community intimately involved with the fishing industry. According to official records from 2000 Levelock had 15 commercial permit holders, with a total of 16 commercial fishing permits. A total of 21 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were 6 owners of salmon vessels, but no federal fisheries vessel owners resident in the community. The Levelock fleet was involved, in one way or another, in the following Alaskan fisheries: herring, other groundfish, and salmon.

Commercial fishing permits are issued with specification to species, vessels size, gear type, and fishing grounds. The salmon fleet was, by far, the main part of Levelock's commercial fisheries. It accounted for 14 permits (10 fished): eight permits were issued for drift gillnet in the Bristol Bay area (seven fished), and six permits were issued for set gillnet in the Bristol Bay area (three fished). The other groundfish industry had one issued permit for a hand troll vessel with statewide range which was not fished. The remaining fishery in Levelock was herring: one permit (issued and fished) for herring roe with gillnet in Bristol Bay.

Although Levelock had a fishing fleet, there was no real landing of fish due to the absence of a large processing plant in that locality. This lack pushes the vessels of this community to deliver somewhere else in Bristol Bay.

The Lake and Peninsula Borough, where Levelock is located, received an allocation of \$442,002 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for loses due to salmon prices plummeting and \$29,832 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations. The BBEDC also received \$75,026 for this reason. The

funds, allocated in 2003 for the case of the salmon disaster fund and in 2002 for the Steller sea lion case, were added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ, helped to compensate for the decline of income from fish taxes and to relieve the budgetary tensions of the institutions of the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community did not issue sport fishing licenses. The area, though, is visited by numerous outsiders who obtain their permits elsewhere. In 2002, the village had no registered sport fishing businesses.

Subsistence Fishing

In the survey conducted on behalf of ADF&G in 1992, Levelock demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices for most Alaskan communities. All households participated in the use of harvested resources. In relation to the main marine resources: 93% of the households used subsistence salmon, 90% other types of fish (herring, smelt, flounder, sole, blackfish, burbot, char, grayling, pike, sucker, trout, and white fish), 46.7% marine mammals, and 3.3% marine invertebrates. The results reflect that the inhabitants of the community harvested 884 lbs per person that year. These statistics emphasize the importance of subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering for these communities. The relative importance of each resource to the total harvest can be understood from this compositional breakdown: salmon 53%, other fish 7.5%, land mammals 30.9%, marine mammals 5.7%, birds and eggs 1.3%, marine invertebrates 0.07%, and vegetation 1.6%.

Most of these subsistence practices are focused on fish: in 1999 Levelock had 5 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits: the catch was mainly sockeye with 1500 units. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut by holding Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Naknek (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Naknek is situated on a 100-foot bluff overlooking the northern bank of the mouth of the Naknek River, at the northeastern end of Bristol Bay. It is 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 84.2 square miles of land and 0.7 square miles of water. Naknek lies about 20 miles from the western border of Katmai National Monument which encompasses Mt. Katmai, Mt. Novarupta, and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Demographic Profile

According to the U.S. Census, the population of Naknek was 678 with gender in the community skewed towards males (53.8%) versus females (46.2%). Total population numbers have been increasing steadily since the late 1800s. A major upsurge in the population occurred between 1960 and 1970, although not adequately reflected in census data because of the seasonal nature of the occupations of these new community members. The 1973, the Limited Entry Act passed by the Alaska State Legislature slowed the increase of out-of-state fishers here and elsewhere (Partnow 2001:11). Seasonal fluxes in the resident population can occur on the order of 2000 people, attracted to the most prolific sockeye salmon fishery in the world. For the most part, people reside on their boats, in tents on the beach, or in cannery bunkhouses.

The racial composition of the population in 2000 was: 51.1% White, 45.3% Alaska Native or American Indian, 0.1% Asian, 0.7% Pacific Islander, and 2.4% of the population identified with two or more races. A total of 47.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Less than 1% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic.

The median age was 34.4 years which is comparable to the national average of 35.3 years for the same year. About 37% of the population was 19 years and below while only about 10% of the population was over 55 years of age.

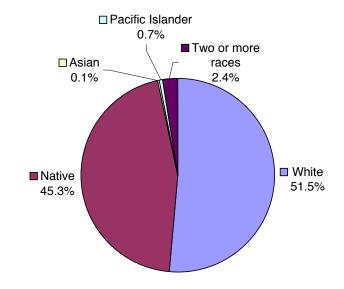
There were 40 housing units in Naknek, 18 of which were vacant in 2000. Of those, 2 were vacant due to seasonal use. None of the population lived in group quarters.

2000 Population Structure

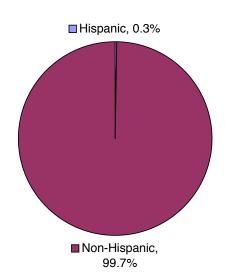
Data source: US Census 70 to 79 60 to 69 40 to 49 ■Male 30 to 39 Female 20 to 29 10 to 19 0 to 9 60 20 80 40 0 20

2000 Racial Structure Naknek

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Naknek



According to 2000 census data, about 65% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, and about 17% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The region around Naknek was settled by Yupik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians over 6000 years ago. Residents of villages in the area used rivers to interact with each other and for transport in pursuit of seasonal subsistence resources. In 1821, the original Eskimo village of "Naugeik" was noted by Capt. Lt. Vasiliev. By 1880, the village was called Kinuyak and later spelled Naknek by the Russian Navy. The Russians built a fort near the village and fur trappers inhabited the area for some time prior to the U.S. purchase of Alaska. The first salmon cannery opened on the Naknek River in 1890. The Homestead Act enabled canneries to acquire land for their plants, and also made land available to other institutions and individuals including the Russian Orthodox Church. Squatters built shelters on the church property and were eventually sold lots in what became the center of Naknek. Naknek has developed over the years as a major fishery center.

Infrastructure

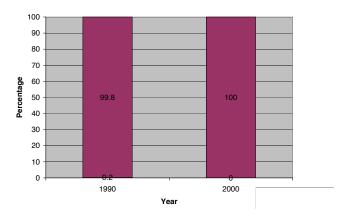
Current Economy

Naknek, as the political and economic seat of the Bristol Bay Borough, is the business center for the Bay. The local economy of Naknek, driven by the fishing industry, relies heavily on associated services including government employment, and is supplemented to some degree by subsistence practices. Naknek's economy is highly sensitive to the seasonality of the fishing industry and to the huge sockeye salmon fishery in Bristol Bay in particular. Several thousand people typically flood the area during the fishing season. A total of 154 commercial fishing permits were held by 115 permit holders in 2000 according to ACFEC. Millions of pounds of salmon are trucked over Naknek-King Salmon road each summer, where jets transport the salmon around the world. Trident Seafoods, North Pacific Processors, Ocean Beauty, and six other fish processors operate facilities in Naknek.

In 2000, 71.1% of the potential labor force was employed, with a 6.7% unemployment rate in Naknek. A total of 28.9% of the population over 16 years of age were not in the labor force and 3.7% of the population

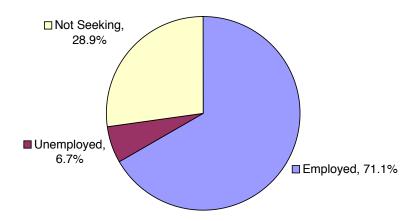
% Group Quarters Naknek

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Naknek

Data source: US Census



lived below the poverty level. The government is a significant employer in Naknek where 51.2% of the potential labor force worked for the government. The median household income in the same year was \$53,393 and the per capita income was \$21,182.

Governance

Naknek is an unincorporated city within the Bristol Bay Borough. The Bristol Bay Borough functions as the chief governing body for the communities of Naknek, South Naknek, and King Salmon. However, because of Naknek's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials or finances associated with the city. Bristol Bay Native Association is the regional no-profit organization. The Naknek Village Council is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Naknek is a member of the regional forprofit Bristol Bay Native Corporation under the Alaska

Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Paug-Vik, Inc., Limited is the local Native village corporation. The total land entitlement under ANCSA is about 130,000 acres. Naknek is involved in a Community Development Quota program under the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Unalaska, as is the nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), and there is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in Naknek.

Facilities

Naknek is accessible both by air and by sea and is connected to King Salmon overland by road. The cost of a round trip flight from Naknek to Anchorage, via King Salmon, is \$357 plus the cost of a charter flight between King Salmon and Naknek (based on the closest available date to 1 September, 2003). Two airports, one state owned and one private, are located just outside of Naknek. The Borough operates the cargo dock at Naknek, which is the Port of Bristol Bay; however, no commercial docking facilities are available at the canneries, although the development of a fisherman's dock, freight dock, and Industrial Park are regional priorities. The majority of public and private buildings have individual wells and are fully plumbed including a collective sewage network operated by the Borough. Other waste facilities are shared with the nearby community of King Salmon. Electricity is provided by Naknek Electric Association.

Naknek is within the Bristol Bay Borough School District. There are two schools in Naknek itself. Twelve teachers instruct 114 students at Bristol Bay High School and 8 teachers instruct 109 students at Naknek Elementary School. Public security is provided by the borough. Local health care is provided at Camai Clinic run by the Bristol Bay Borough. There are several facilities to accommodate tourists in Naknek.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The fishing industry in Naknek is dominated by the salmon fishery which is very significant to the community's economy. According to ACFEC figures for 2000, 154 permits were held by 115 permit holders (123 fished). There was one vessel owner in the federal fisheries, 39 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and

161 crew members claiming residence in Naknek.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to Naknek was involved in halibut (27 vessels) and salmon (900 vessels) fisheries. In 2000, there were 11,493.62 tons of salmon landed at the docks in Naknek. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for other species in the community are unavailable.

Salmon: A total of 110 permits were issued for the salmon fishery in 2000 (103 fished). Permits for salmon pertained to one drift gillnet confined to the Alaska Peninsula, 38 drift gillnets confined to Bristol Bay (39 fished), and 71 set gillnets confined to Bristol Bay (63 fished).

Halibut: There were a total of 16 permits issued for the halibut fishery (three fished). Permits issued in Naknek for halibut pertained to 14 longline vessels under 60 feet (three fished) and two permits were issued for longline vessels over 60 feet (none fished), both with statewide range.

Herring and groundfish: Permits issued for herring roe pertained to 2 purse seine limited to Bristol Bay, 7 gillnets in Security Cove (2 fished), 15 gillnets in Bristol Bay (12 fished), and 3 gillnets in Norton Sound (one fished). There was also one permit issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig with statewide range which was not actually fished in 2000.

Naknek is a significant node in Alaska's fishing industry with several processors and numerous processor-supported port facilities. The harbor and dock are well equipped to deal with the demand driven by the seasonally intense harvest in Alaska's fisheries. Many landings cross the docks in Naknek which are subsequently transported to processors both within Naknek and the nearby communities of South Naknek and King Salmon.

Bristol Bay is home to the largest sockeye salmon run in North America. The majority of fish processed in Naknek is salmon, at least nine processors have this capacity, but halibut and herring are also processed. There at least 11 processing plants in Naknek altogether, including Trident Seafoods Corporation, Ocean Beauty Seafoods Inc., and Alaska General Seafoods. The Wards Cove processing facility, which included a community grocery store, was sold to Seattle-based Yardarm Knot in the spring for 2003. The outward

movement of Wards Cove Packing Company from numerous Alaskan communities has not happened without significant economic and social stress.

It was announced in July 2003 that the Bristol Bay Borough, in which Naknek is located, would receive \$1,739,411 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices due to competition with foreign aquaculture fish. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002 the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), to which Naknek belongs, received \$140,062 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

A total of 365 sport fishing licenses were sold in Naknek in 2000, 170 of which were sold to Alaska residents. Four sport fishing businesses are currently operating in Naknek. Naknek river drainage system provides optimum opportunities for freshwater salmon fishing, although several regulations restrict where and when sport fishing can be conducted in the area.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities, and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social, and cultural requirements. Data from 1983 compiled on behalf of

the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in Naknek. A high percentage of households participated in the use of subsistence resources, including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. About 92.3% of the total population in that year used both salmon and non-salmon fish resources (smelt, char, grayling, pike, and trout). Approximately 15.4% of the population used marine mammals and 34.6% used marine invertebrates. The total per capita harvest for the year was 188.18 lbs.

The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other resources categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 54.44% salmon, 9.89% non-salmon fish, 35.11% land mammals, and marine mammals accounted for only 0.55% of the total harvest. The harvest quantities for birds and eggs, marine invertebrates, and vegetation were not recorded in the Division of Subsistence database. The wild food harvest in Naknek made up 122% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1983 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or .424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

According to records from 1999, 111 permits were held by households in Naknek for subsistence fishing of salmon. Sockeye made up the vast majority of the subsistence salmon harvest. Residents of Naknek and members of Naknek Native Village who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Nelson Lagoon (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Nelson Lagoon is an unincorporated city in the Aleutians East Borough. It is located 580 miles southwest of Anchorage, on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula. The area encompasses 135.3 square miles of land and 61.4 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

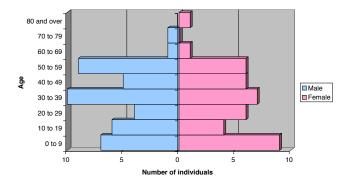
Nelson Lagoon has 83 permanent residents in 31 households, with an average household size of 2.68 people, and its population is predominantly comprised of Alaska Natives. The gender composition of the community is only somewhat skewed, at 51.8% male and 48.2% female. The racial makeup of the community is as follows: White (13.3%), Alaska Native or American Indian (78.3%), Asian (2.4%), and residents of two or more races (6.0%). A total of 81.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The median age of residents was 33.3 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. All of Nelson Lagoon's permanent residents live in households rather than group quarters, but the population often increases four-fold during the summer months, when temporary residents come for the salmon fishing season.

History

The presence of ancient artifacts suggests that Aleut people hunted and fished in this area in the distant past. Permanent human settlement, however, is a relatively recent phenomenon in Nelson Lagoon. The lagoon itself was named in 1882 for Edward William Nelson of the U.S. Signal Corps, who explored the Yukon Delta region in the late 19th century. Coal mining in the nearby Herendeen Bay area began in the late 1800s, but died out shortly thereafter as dependence on fuel oils grew. A salmon saltery was in operation on the site from 1906 to 1917, attracting Scandinavian fishermen, but the site was not occupied year-round until 1965, when a school was built (Rennick 1994: 40-42). Today, Peter Pan Seafoods operates a cold storage facility across Herendeen Bay at Port Moller, and most of Nelson Lagoon's residents are involved in the commercial salmon fishery.

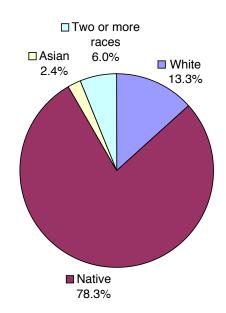
2000 Population Structure Nelson Lagoon

Data source: US Census

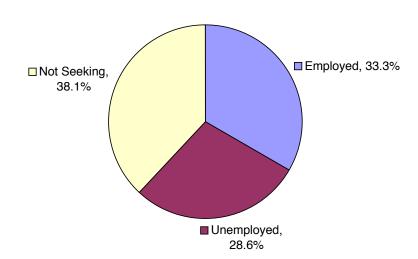


2000 Racial Structure Nelson Lagoon

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Nelson Lagoon



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Nelson Lagoon is largely dependent on the salmon fishery. Many local residents hold commercial fishing permits, and most of the salmon catch is processed at the nearby town of Port Moller. The median annual per capita income in Nelson lagoon is \$27,596, and the median household income is \$43,750. Approximately 6.4% of community residents live below the poverty level.

The 2000 U.S. Census reports that 28.6% of residents were unemployed and 38.1% were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work) Given Nelson Lagoon's high degree of dependence on the commercial fishery, and the seasonal nature of this type of employment, a more likely interpretation is that employment opportunities vary according to season. Approximately 10.8% of residents are employed by the government at the city, borough, state, and federal levels. Some subsistence hunting and fishing supplements the main economy. There is also a small commercial sector in Nelson Lagoon, including traveler accommodations, child care, and a grocery store.

Governance

Nelson Lagoon is an unincorporated village governed by a village council, which is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The village council is a member of the Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association, a community development quota (CDQ) group responsible for allocating community development quota proceeds and investing in infrastructural development. The village is also a member of the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, a non-profit organization, and the Aleut Corporation, a regional Native corporation.

There is no property tax and no sales tax in Nelson Lagoon. A 2% raw fish tax is administered by the borough. The nearest NMFS office and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are in Kodiak. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Port Moller.

Facilities

The local water utility is operated by the village council, and consists of piped water from a 600,000 gallon storage tank. Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative provides electricity produced by a diesel

generator. Individually owned septic tanks constitute the sewer system. The Nelson Lagoon Health Clinic, owned by the local village council, provides health care to the community. Police services (VPSO) are provided by the borough.

The Nelson Lagoon School, operated by the borough, has two teachers and 11 students from grades K-12. Access to Nelson Lagoon is by plane or boat. Transportation facilities include a gravel airstrip, a dock, and a boat ramp. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Sand Point, is approximately \$571 (Travelocity 2003).

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fishery, is a vital part of the economy in Nelson Lagoon. In 2000 there were 31 commercial permits held by 24 residents, and 18 vessel owners who resided in the community. There were 25 vessels home-ported and 23 registered crew members in the community.

Commercial permits in 2000 were issued for the following fisheries: 16 salmon set gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (16 fished), 11 salmon drift gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (11 fished), 3 herring roe gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (3 fished), and one Korean Hair Crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet statewide (none fished).

In 2000 there were no processing plants in Nelson Lagoon and therefore no registered landings. Most landings are taken to nearby Port Moller, where there is a processing plant and cold storage facility. In 2002 the Aleutians East Borough was granted \$140,063 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In addition, the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association, a regional community development quota group (CDQ), received \$57,163 in Steller sea lion funds. In 2003 the Aleutians East Borough was granted \$1,101,638 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that directly affect Nelson Lagoon.

Sport Fishing

There is limited sport fishing in Nelson Lagoon, with a total of eight licenses sold locally in 2000. Of

this total, six were sold to Alaska residents and two to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence fishing, particularly for sockeye salmon, is an important part of the economy for Nelson Lagoon residents. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1987, 100% of households in Nelson Lagoon used subsistence resources. Approximately 92.3% of households used subsistence salmon, and 53.8% used non-salmon subsistence fish (including cod, flounder, and char). Approximately 7.7% of households used marine mammals for subsistence, and 100% of households used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Nelson Lagoon in 1987 was 253.9 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (33.8.0%), non-salmon fish (1.8%), land mammals (51.2%), marine mammals (0.5%), birds and bird eggs (3.0%), marine invertebrates (6.3%), and vegetation (1.8%).

Newhalen (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Newhalen is a second-class city of 160 people located on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, 320 miles southwest of Anchorage across Cook Inlet. The area encompasses 6.1 square miles of land and 2.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Newhalen is primarily a community of Yupik Eskimos and Aleuts. The 2000 U.S. Census reports that 85.5% of the community's 160 residents are Alaska Native or American Indian, 8.8% of residents are White, and 6.3% are two or more races. A total of 91.3% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender distribution of the community is even, with 50% men and 50% women. The age structure is quite young, with a median age of 20.5 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. Approximately 48.8% of the population is aged 19 or under. This is most likely because employment opportunities in Newhalen are limited; many residents of working age leave the community for jobs in nearby Iliamna or in the Bristol Bay area. All residents live in households (none in group quarters), and the average household size for the community is 4.1 persons. There are 39 households.

History

The area of Newhalen has been occupied by humans since prehistory. Its population, even today, is comprised primarily of Yupik Eskimos and Aleuts. The name "Newhalen" is an Anglicization of "Noghelingamuit," meaning "People of the Land of Prosperity or Abundance" in Yupik. The natural resources in the area are abundant and include salmon, trout, moose, rabbit, seal, and caribou. Most residents rely primarily on subsistence hunting and fishing for their livelihoods.

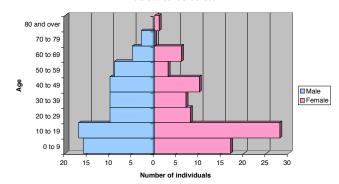
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Residents of Newhalen rely heavily upon natural resources for their economic livelihoods. Fishing is particularly important, with community members involved in the Bristol Bay commercial fishing industry,

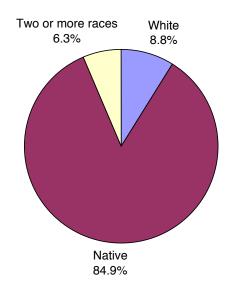
2000 Population Structure Newhalen

Data source: US Census

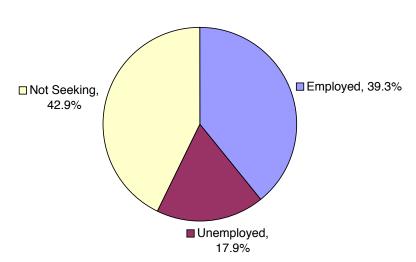


2000 Racial Structure Newhalen

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Newhalen



and in subsistence fishing in the Lake Iliamna area. The area also attracts sport fishermen from around the world. In cooperation with the nearby town of Iliamna, some Newhalen residents are involved in tourism-related businesses such as guide services and hotels.

The average per capita income of Newhalen is \$9,447, and the average household income is \$36,250. In 2000, 17.9% of residents were unemployed, but employment figures vary according seasonally. Approximately 15% of residents live below the poverty level, and 42.9% of residents are not in the work force (not employed and not seeking work).

Governance

Newhalen is a second-class city, incorporated in 1971, with a strong mayor form of government. It is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The Newhalen Village Council is an important form of local Native governance. The city is a member of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Association, a regional non-profit organization. Government revenues are obtained through a 2% sales tax, a 2% raw fish tax, and a 6% accommodations tax, all administered through the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in King Salmon. The nearest NMFS enforcement office is in Homer.

Facilities

The only local road connects Newhalen to the nearby village of Iliamna. Two nearby airstrips (one 3,000 foot and one 1,500 foot) are shared by the two villages; roundtrip airfare to Anchorage is approximately \$255 (Travelocity 2003). The two villages also share most facilities, including the Newhalen School, which has 79 students and seven teachers, and police services (VPSO). There is a local city-owned health clinic. The INN Electric Cooperative (shared between Iliamna, Newhalen, and Nondalton) provides electric power, which is generated by a hydroelectric station and a diesel generator. Water distribution is provided by the city, and sewage services are handled both by the city and by individually owned septic tanks. The city also operates a health clinic.

Private facilities in Newhalen include charter air services, a grocery store, and a petroleum station.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in Newhalen revolves around the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. In 2000, a total of eight commercial fishing permits were held by eight community members. There were 20 registered crew members, 4 vessel owners for the salmon fishery, and no vessel owners who participated in federally managed fisheries.

Commercial permits in 2000 were as follows: six salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (four fished), and two salmon set gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (two fished).

In 2000, there were no processing plants in Newhalen and therefore no registered landings. In 2002, the Lake and Peninsula Borough, in which Newhalen is located, was granted \$29,832 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$442,002 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect Newhalen.

Sport Fishing

The sport fishing industry in the Bristol Bay Management Area is world-renowned for all five species of Pacific Salmon, as well as rainbow trout, Arctic grayling, Arctic char, and Dolly Varden. Because of Newhalen's proximity to Lake Iliamna and the Newhalen River, its economy benefits from sport fishing during the summer months. However, most community residents who participate in the sport fishing industry do so in cooperation with the nearby community of Iliamna. There are no registered sport fishing guide services and no recorded sport fishing license sales for Newhalen.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are heavily focused on salmon and account for a major part of the local economy in Newhalen. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, reports that, in 1991, 100% of Newhalen households used subsistence resources. One hundred percent of residents used both salmon and non-salmon fish species for subsistence. Non-salmon fish species

used included: herring, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, burbot, char, grayling, pike, sheefish, sucker, and trout). Approximately 61.5% of households used marine mammals for subsistence, and 42.3% used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Newhalen in 1991 was 747.2 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (56.2%), non-salmon fish (5.0%), land mammals (30.7%), marine mammals (1.1%), birds and bird eggs (2.8%), marine invertebrates (0.4%), and vegetation (3.8%).

Pedro Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Pedro Bay is located on the east end of Iliamna Lake, 176 miles southwest of Anchorage. Its area encompasses 17.3 square miles of land and 1.6 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Pedro Bay had a population of 50 people in 17 households. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The population of the community has remained stable since the first census records were taken in 1950. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (40%), White (36%), and two or more races (24%). Approximately 64% of local residents were Alaska Native or part Native. Somewhat unusually, the gender composition featured a greater proportion of females (56%) than males (44%). The median age of the community was 35 years, slightly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 80.6% of Pedro Bay residents aged 25 or older held a high school diploma.

History

The Lake Iliamna area has been a crossroads of Aleut, Yup'ik and Dena'ina peoples since prehistory. Pedro Bay was named for a man known as "Old Pedro," who lived in the area in the early 1900s. Today, the village retains many Dena'ina cultural influences and relies heavily on subsistence resources.

Infrastructure

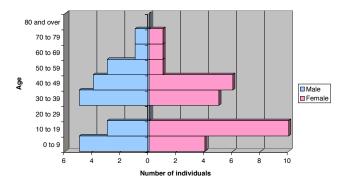
Current Economy

Commercial fishing and local tourism, along with employment provided by the village council, are the cornerstones of Pedro Bay's economy. Many residents find seasonal employment in the Bristol Bay fishery, and a number of residents hold commercial fishing permits. In addition, subsistence resources provide an important supplement to the formal economy.

In 2000, the median per capita income in Pedro Bay was \$18,419 and the median household income was \$36,750. The 2000 U.S. Census does not report any unemployment for Pedro Bay; however, 20.6% of

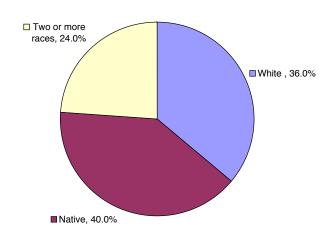
2000 Population Structure Pedro Bay

ata source: US Census

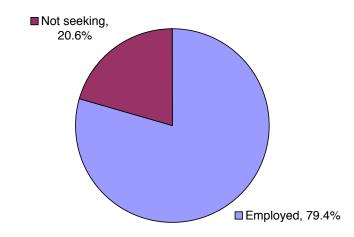


2000 Racial Structure Pedro Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Pedro Bay



residents were not in the labor force (i.e. retired or not seeking work). Approximately 6% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Pedro Bay is an unincorporated village under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. It is governed by a village council. The borough administers a 2% raw fish tax and a 6% accommodations tax. The Pedro Bay Corporation, a Native village corporation, is a federally recognized Native governing body and has a land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). In addition, Pedro Bay is a member of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation and the Bristol Bay Native Association.

The nearest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in King Salmon. The nearest NMFS enforcement office is in Homer.

Facilities

Pedro Bay is accessible by air, via a state-owned 3,000-foot gravel airstrip, and by water via either the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake to the southwest or Iliamna Bay on the Cook Inlet side to the southeast. There is a dock on Iliamna Lake.

Most homes in Pedro Bay use individual wells and septic tanks; there is no piped water or sewer service. The village council operates a diesel-powered electric utility that supplies power to the community. There is a local health clinic, owned by the village council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. There is also a volunteer fire department. There is one school in Pedro Bay which offers instruction to students from grades K-12. The school has two teachers and 14 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, there were nine commercial vessel owners and five registered crew members residing

in the community. Three local residents held a total of three commercial fishing permits, all for Bristol Bay salmon, including one drift gillnet permit (none fished), and two set gillnet permits (two fished).

In 2000, there were no processing plants and therefore no registered landings in Pedro Bay. In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$442,002 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. The borough was also granted \$29,832 in Steller sea lion compensation funds for economic losses due to the protection of key sea lion habitat. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that benefit Pedro Bay.

Sport Fishing

Despite its small size, Pedro Bay attracts a fair amount of visitors, who come to the area for wilderness tours and sport fishing. Sport fishing license sales in 2000 totaled 127 in Pedro Bay, most of which (121, or 95%) were sold to non-Alaska residents. In 2002, there was one registered saltwater sport fishing guide and one freshwater fishing guide in Pedro Bay. In addition, there were several wilderness lodges in Pedro Bay that catered to outside visitors. Major sport fish species include salmon (primarily sockeye), trout, Arctic grayling, Arctic char, and Dolly Varden.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are an important part of the local economy of Pedro Bay. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1996, 100% of Pedro Bay households used subsistence resources. Approximately 92.3% of households used salmon (primarily sockeye) and 76.9% used non-salmon fish species (including halibut, char, and trout). A small portion of households (15.4%) used marine invertebrates for subsistence. Marine mammals were not used.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Pedro Bay in 1996 was 396.7 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (73.3%), non-salmon fish (6.5%), land mammals (18.3%), birds and eggs (0.5%), marine invertebrates (0.5%), and vegetation (0.8%).

Perryville (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Perryville is an unincorporated city in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. It is situated in on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula, southwest of Chignik and some 275 miles southwest of Kodiak. Its area consists of 9.2 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

The population of Perryville in 2000 was 107 people in 33 households. This figure has held relatively stable since the village was founded in 1912. Approximately 54.2% of residents are male and 45.8% are female. The median age in Perryville is relatively young, at 26.5 years, and below the national average of 35.3 years of age. The current racial makeup of the community is as follows: White (1.9%), Alaska Native or American Indian (97.2%), and two or more races (0.9%). A total of 98.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. All residents live in households (none in group quarters).

History

Although Aleut people have sporadically lived in the area for centuries, the official founding of the village of Perryville came in 1912 when the Katmai eruption forced villagers from Katmai and Douglas to relocate. The village is named after Captain K.W. Perry, commander of a U.S. Revenue Cutter Service vessel whose crew helped rescue and resettle people who had been affected by the eruption. Since that time, Perryville has remained a small community of mostly Aleut residents who depend heavily upon the Chignik salmon fishery.

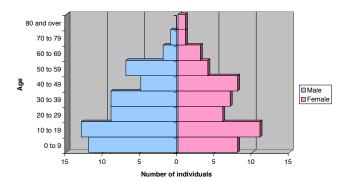
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing is the most significant part of the Perryville economy. Because of its close proximity to Chignik, many residents participate in the salmon fishery during the peak months. Subsistence harvesting of both marine and land resources is also an important part of the economy.

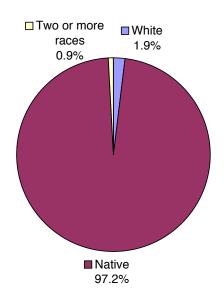
2000 Population Structure Perryville

Data source: US Census

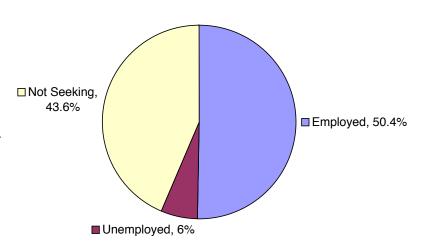


2000 Racial Structure Perryville

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Perryville



Approximately 25.2% of community residents are employed by the government, including city, borough, state, and federal sectors. Unemployment in Perryville is 6.0%, and 43.6% of residents are not in the potential labor force (unemployed or not seeking work). The average annual per capita income is \$20,935 and the average household income is \$51,875. Approximately 16.0% of community residents live below the poverty level.

Governance

Perryville is an unincorporated city. Services and facilities are operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Government revenues come from a 2% raw fish tax and a 6% accommodation tax, both of which are administered through the Borough. The Oceanside Native Corporation and the Native Village of Perryville are both tribal forms of government recognized under the Indian Reorganization Act. Perryville is also a member of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Association, a regional non-profit organization.

Facilities

Utilities such as water and electricity are provided by the Native Village of Perryville. Electricity is produced by a diesel-fueled generator. Sewage is disposed of in septic tanks which are operated by private individuals. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Sand Point, is approximately \$571, plus the cost of a charter flight to Sand Point (Travelocity 2003).

There is a health clinic that is owned by the village council. The Perryville School, which is operated by the Lake and Peninsula Borough, has three teachers and 34 students from grades K-12.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is a vital part of the economy in Perryville. In 2000 there were 11 community members who held a total of 16 commercial fishing permits. Three vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries, and nine vessel owners with operations in

non-federal fisheries resided in the community. There were 29 registered crew members in the community.

Permits in 2000 were issued for the following fisheries: one longline halibut permit for vessels over 60 feet in length (one fished), two herring roe pot gear permits for vessels under 60 feet (none fished), one groundfish pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet (one fished), three groundfish mechanical jig permits (one fished), and nine salmon purse seine permits for the Chignik fishery (eight fished).

In 2000, there were no processors in Perryville and therefore no registered landings. In 2002, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$29,832 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lions under the Endangered Species Act. In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$442,002 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that affect Perryville.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing in Perryville is relatively limited, with only three license sales in 2000, all to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence use of natural resources, especially salmon, is very important to the local economy of Perryville. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1989, 100% of Perryville households used natural resources for subsistence. One hundred percent of households used salmon (including all five Pacific species) and 96.3% used non-salmon fish (herring, smelt, cod, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sculpin, char, and trout). Approximately 63.0% of households used marine mammals for subsistence, and 96.3% used marine invertebrates.

The per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Perryville in 1989 was 394.3 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (51.3%), non-salmon fish (17.6%), land mammals (15.2%), marine mammals (6.5%), birds and bird eggs (2.1%), marine invertebrates (5.2%), and vegetation (2.6%).

Pilot Point (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on the east shore of Ugashik Bay. The community lies 84 air miles south of King Salmon and 368 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 25.4 square miles of land and 115.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Pilot Point had 100 inhabitants. The population growth in the community has been historically dependent on the state of the fishing and processing industries. The community is primarily of Alutiiq ancestry, with some Yup'ik Eskimo residents. Approximately 86% of residents were Alaska Native or American Indian, and 14% were White.

All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. There were 40 vacant houses due to seasonal use. In terms of gender ratio, in contrast to most Alaskan communities, women comprise the majority of the population (56%). The median age of the community was 29 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years.

In terms of educational attainment in Pilot Point, of the population age 25 and over, about 87.3% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling. About 12.7% had not completed the 12th grade.

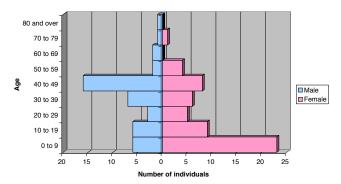
History

According to most accounts, Pilot Point originated as a village surrounding a processing plant, which was founded in 1889. At that time, it was called "Pilot Station," after the river pilots stationed here to guide boats upriver to a large cannery at Ugashik.

The area, which has abundant natural resources, is believed to have been inhabited as a seasonal fish camp for thousands of years. In 1892 Charles Nelson opened a saltery which was sold to the Alaska Packer's Association in 1895. The saltery continued to expand, and by 1918, developed into a three-line cannery that attracted immigrants from all over. Reindeer herding experiments at Ugashik helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic. The herding experiments, however, eventually failed. Until the epidemic, the main settlement, with a blossoming

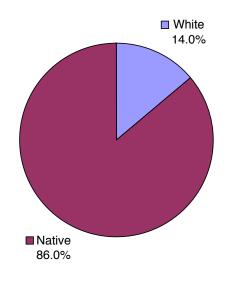
2000 Population Structure Pilot Point

ata source: US Census

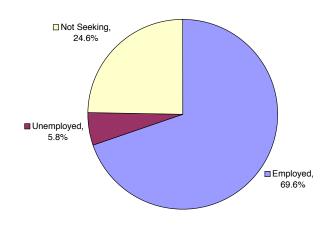


2000 Racial Structure Pilot Point

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Pilot Point



cannery industry, was upstream at Ugashik. A post office was established in the town in 1933, and the name was changed to Pilot Point.

The prosperity of the community has always been linked to the fishing industry. In the 70s the deterioration of the harbor, among other factors, forced the last cannery effort to close. Pilot Point incorporated as a city in 1992 as a way to generate resources for the community through taxation.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The two main components of Pilot Point's economy are commercial fishing and government jobs. In 2000, 69.6% of the total workforce was employed, 5.8% was unemployed, and 24.6% was not seeking a job. Approximately 32% percent of the workforce worked for the government. The annual per capita income was \$12,627 and the median household income was \$41,250. An astonishing 20.8% of the population lived below the poverty line.

Subsistence practices are present in the area and play a significant role on the local economy. Trapping is a source of income during the off-season. Salmon, caribou, moose, goose, and porcupine are harvested.

Governance

Pilot Point was incorporated as a second-class city in 1992. It is under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. It has a strong mayor form of government with a seven-member city council. The city imposes a 3% tax on raw fish and the borough administers a 6% tax on accommodation.

The Bristol Bay Native Corporation is the regional for-profit Native corporation of the area. The Alaska Peninsula Corporation is responsible for the management of approximately 99 acres of land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). This community is part of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (CDQ) and receives community development quotas from this organization. The city also has the Pilot Point Village Council, which is recognized by BIA as a traditional council. Pilot Point is also a member of a regional nonprofit organization, the Bristol Bay Native Association.

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices are located in Chignik and

King Salmon. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Kodiak, Unalaska, or Anchorage. NMFS has its closest quarters in Kodiak, Unalaska, or Homer.

Facilities

As with most of the communities of the Aleutian Islands and the Alaskan Peninsula, Pilot Point is not accessible by land. It has a gravel airstrip that receives two air taxis, six days per week, from King Salmon. These flights are part of the mail service. There is a second airstrip managed by the bureau of land management 10 miles to the southeast (Ugashik). The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from the community to Anchorage, connecting in King Salmon, is approximately \$597.

The sea is the other main connector with the outside world. A barge service provided from Seattle serves the community twice a year, in spring and fall. It is chartered from Naknek. The village has a natural harbor with one accessible dock. The community does not have ground transportation services.

The Pilot Point School has two teachers and 25 students of all ages. Health care in the community is provided by the Pilot Point Health Clinic. Pilot Point has also its own police station (State VPSO). The water, on an individual basis, is provided by wells, and there is not a central sewage system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The Ugashik River produces a very important part of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, and the privileged location of the town next to the river defines the structure of Pilot Point's fishing industry.

In 2000, Pilot Point had 21 commercial permit holders with a total of 30 permits. In Pilot Point, 33 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were two federal fisheries vessel owners plus nine owners of salmon vessels. Pilot Point's fleet was involved, in one way or another, in the following Alaskan fisheries: halibut, herring, other groundfish, and salmon. The following is a breakdown of the commercial permits issued to Pilot Point residents in 2000.

Halibut: Five permits issued for halibut, all of which were for longline vessels over 60 feet with

statewide range (two fished).

Other Groundfish: Two permits issued for herring roe gillnet, one in Security cove and one in Bristol Bay (none fished).

Salmon: Salmon permits accounted for the bulk of Pilot Point's issuance. These included 9 drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (8 fished), and 11 set gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (6 fished).

Herring: There were three herring permits issued, including one gillnet permit in Security Cove (not fished), and two gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (one fished).

There were no processing plants and no landings in Pilot Point in 2000. Pilot Point received a direct allocation of \$61,235 in federal salmon disaster funds, and the Lake and Peninsula Borough received \$442,002. These allocations were to compensate for loses due to plummeting prices in the international market. This allocation was implemented in 2003.

The Lake and Peninsula Borough and the BBECD (CDQ) received \$29,832, and \$75,026 respectively to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after the inclusion of this species into the endangered species list. This allocation, under ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002.

The funds not directly allocated to the city were added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ and helped to compensate the decline on fish taxes income and to relieve the budgetary tensions of the institutions of the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued three sport fishing licenses. The area, however, is visited by numerous

outsiders that get their permits elsewhere. Locals rely mainly on subsistence fisheries. One company offers freshwater fishing services to outsiders.

Subsistence Fishing

In a survey conducted in 1987 in Pilot Point by the ADF&G, all households reported using subsistence resources of some sort. 100% of households used subsistence salmon, 94.1% used non-salmon fish (including herring, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, char, grayling, pike, and trout), 52.9% used marine mammals, and 64.7% used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of subsistence resources was 383.7 lbs in 1987.

In terms of the composition of the subsistence diet, it was comprised of salmon (24.7%), other fish (4%), land mammals (62.4%), marine mammals (1.2%), birds and eggs (4.4%), marine invertebrates (1.6%), and vegetation (1.5%).

In 1999 Pilot Point had 13 salmon household subsistence permits; the catch was mainly sockeye. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut by holding Subsistence halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Port Alsworth (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Port Alsworth is located on the east shore of Lake Clark, within the Lake Clark National Park and Reserve. It is approximately 280 miles southwest of Anchorage across Cook Inlet.

Demographic Profile

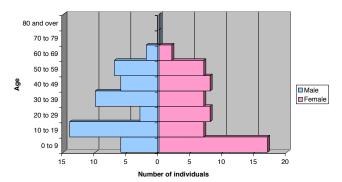
In 2000, Port Alsworth had 104 residents in 34 households. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The demographic composition of the community was as follows: White (77.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native (4.8%), and two or more races (17.3%). Overall, 22.1% of residents were all of part Alaska Native. The gender makeup of the community was slightly skewed, at 53.8% female and 46.2% male. The median age was 25.5 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, approximately 93.1% of residents aged 25 years or older held a high school diploma. The population of Port Alsworth has grown steadily in recent years; the 2000 U.S. census reported a four-fold increase in population from 22 residents in 1980 to over 100 residents in 2000.

History

The area around Lake Clark and Lake Iliamna has been the territory of Yup'ik Eskimos and Aleuts for at least the last 1,000-2,000 years. Prior to that time, there is evidence that the area was inhabited by people of the Paleoarctic Tradition (National Park Service). The first Euro-American settlement was founded at Tanalian Point, the site of present-day Port Alsworth, by prospectors. In 1942, Leon "Babe" Alsworth and his wife Mary Ann moved to the area and established the community that is today Port Alsworth (National Park Service). The modern history of Port Alsworth is inextricably linked with the growth of the natural resource industries and the founding of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The Lake Clark National Monument was founded in 1978 and upgraded to a National Park and Preserve in 1980 in accordance with the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA). Today Port Alsworth provides services, including hunting and fishing guides, to visitors to the national park and preserve.

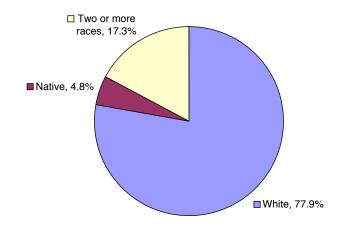
2000 Population Structure Port Alsworth

Data source: US Census

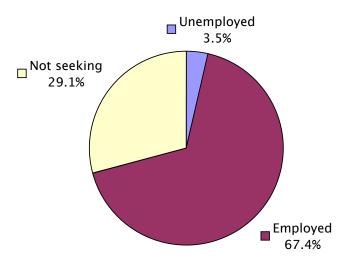


2000 Racial Structure Port Alsworth

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Port Alsworth



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Port Alsworth centers around the tourism industry in the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The majority of local businesses are geared toward providing services such as tour guides, hunting, and fishing guides, and charter flights, to tourists visiting from outside the area. Commercial fishing is also an important part of the local economy, and some residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. In addition, most residents supplement their incomes with subsistence hunting and fishing.

In 2000, the average annual per capita income in Port Alsworth was \$21,716, and the average household income was \$58,750. The unemployment rate was very low (3.5%), and 29.1% of residents aged 16 years and over were not in the labor force (i.e. not seeking work). Approximately 6% of local residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Port Alsworth is an unincorporated community under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. All taxes and services are administered by the borough. There is a local village corporation, the Tanalian Corporation. In addition, the community belongs to a regional Native corporation, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in King Salmon. The nearest NMFS enforcement office is in Homer.

Facilities

Port Alsworth is accessible by air, via a 4,000-foot gravel airstrip. There is no piped water or sewer system; individuals and families use wells and septic tanks. Electricity is provided by the local Tanalian Electric Cooperative, which uses a diesel generator. The community provides volunteer fire and emergency services. Port Alsworth is in the Lake and Peninsula School District, which is operated by the borough. There is one school in the community with two teachers and 16 students from grades K-12.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is an important part of Port Alsworth's economy. In 2000, four local residents held a total of four commercial fishing permits, all for the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. One permit was a drift gillnet permit (one fished), and the other three were set gillnet permits (none fished).

There was no commercial fish processing in Port Alsworth in 2000, and no registered landings. In 2003, the Lake and Peninsula Borough was granted \$442,002 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. The borough was also granted \$29,832 in Steller sea lion compensation funds for economic losses due to the protection of key sea lion habitat. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that benefit Port Alsworth.

Sport fishing

Lake Clark and other surrounding lakes and rivers are critical salmon habitat for the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. Sport fishing and hunting are allowed within the Lake Clark National Preserve, an area adjacent to the national park. Sport fishing license sales in Port Alsworth totaled 554 in 2000. Approximately 64 of these were sold to Alaska residents; the rest were sold to fishermen from elsewhere.

Many local businesses in Port Alsworth are geared toward supporting the sport fishing industry in local lakes and rivers. In 2002, there were five sport fishing guide services for freshwater guides and one for saltwater guides. Major sport species include salmon (primarily sockeye), trout, Arctic grayling, Arctic char, and Dolly Varden.

Subsistence Fishing

Alaska residents are allowed to harvest subsistence resources within the Lake Clark National Park, and subsistence is an important part of life in Port Alsworth. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1983, most Port Alsworth households used subsistence fish, including salmon (primarily sockeye) and nonsalmon fish species (primarily trout and char). The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Port Alsworth in 1983 was 361.1 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon (66.4%), non-salmon fish (3.2%), land mammals (26.8%), birds and eggs (1.2%), marine invertebrates (0.3%), and vegetation (2.1%).

Port Heiden (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Port Heiden is located on the northern shore of the Alaska Peninsula, near the mouth of the Meshik River. It lies 424 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is situated close to the Aniakchak National Preserve and Monument, in the Kvichak Recording District. The area encompasses 50.7 square miles of land and 0.7 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Port Heiden had 119 inhabitants in 41 households. All residents lived in housing rather than group quarters. The racial composition of the community included: 65.5% Alaska Natives or American Indians, 19.3% White, 2.5% other, and 12.6% two or more races. A total of 78.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 2.5% of residents were of Hispanic. The gender ratio of the community was slightly unbalanced, at 51.3% male and 48.7% female. Although the median age of the village was not as young as some surrounding villages, its median age of 33 years was still under the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. Approximately 41.7% of the population was under 19 years of age, and only 15.1% was over 55 years.

In terms of educational attainment, only 55.4% of residents aged 25 or older held a high school degree or higher level of education. Approximately 12.5% of residents had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 44.7% did not complete high school.

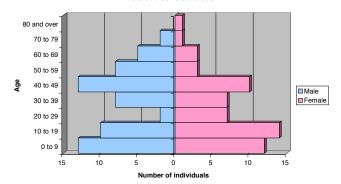
History

This area is the only natural protected harbor between Port Moller and Ugashik Bay. The current site of Port Heiden is the result of the consolidation of the old village of Meshik and its more recent neighboring community, Port Heiden. Meshik was populated since the 1880s and benefited from the salmon boom in Bristol Bay, early in the 20th century.

The influenza epidemic of 1918-19 hit hard in the area. Meshik never fully recovered, although people from neighboring smaller communities that had been affected by the epidemic regrouped there. Port Heiden Packing Company operated a saltery in the community until the 1930s. The canneries, important employers of

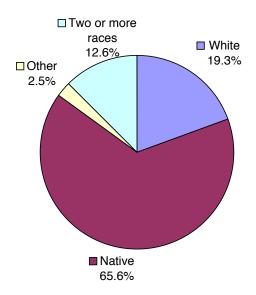
2000 Population Structure Port Heiden

Data source: US Census

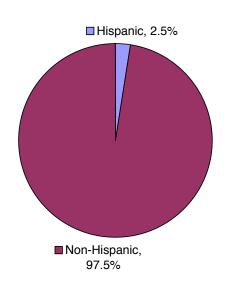


2000 Racial Structure Port Heiden

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Port Heiden



the area, were located in Ugashik.

WWII drastically changed the social landscape of the area: Fort Morrow was built nearby, and 5,000 personnel were stationed at the base. The military, however, vanished after the war.

A school was established in the early 1950s, which attracted people from surrounding villages. Port Heiden incorporated as a city in 1972. The community recently relocated inland because storm waves had eroded much of the old town site and threatened to destroy community buildings.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The two main anchors of Port Heiden's economy are commercial fishing and government jobs. There is also a local company, Christensen and Sons, which buys and flies local fish out to urban markets. The 2000 U.S. Census reported that 57.9% of the total workforce was employed, 11.6% was unemployed, and 30.4% was not seeking employment.

The median per capita income of Port Heiden in 2000 was \$20,532 and the median household income was \$31,875. Approximately 5.6% of the local population lived below the poverty line. Subsistence practices, including fishing and hunting, are present in the area and play a significant role on the local economy.

Governance

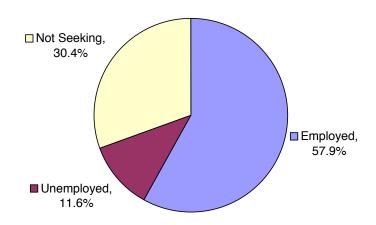
Port Heiden is a second-class city and was incorporated in 1972. It is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Its form of government is "Strong Mayor" with a seven-member council. The borough administers a 6% tax on accommodations.

The Bristol Bay Native Corporation is the regional corporation in this area. The Alaska Peninsula Corporation, responsible for the management of 70.000 acres of land, is the local corporation. This community is part of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (CDQ) and receives community development quotas from this organization. The city also has the Port Heiden Village Council, recognized by the BIA as a traditional council.

Although open only seasonally, the closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game offices are located in Chignik and Port Moller. Sand Point, King Salmon,

2000 Employment Structure Port Heiden

Data source: US Census



Dillingham or Kodiak are the closest permanent offices. The closest BCIS offices are in Kodiak, Unalaska or Anchorage. NMFS has its closest quarters in Kodiak, Unalaska or Homer.

Facilities

The community is accessible by air and sea. It has a state-owned airport that acts as a transfer point for flights going west on the Pacific side of the Peninsula. This airport is a part of the legacy of a bygone military presence, as are some 60 miles of local roads. The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from the community to Anchorage, connecting in Pilot Point and King Salmon, was \$597 plus the cost of a charter flight to Pilot Point.

There is a shallow natural boat harbor with no docks: a boat haul-out, beach off-loading area, and marine storage facilities. As in many other communities in the area, residents receive cargo from Seattle delivered twice a year. The barge is chartered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Accommodations are provided by several lodges. The local school, Meshik School, has 30 students and four teachers. Port Heiden also has a Health Clinic and a rescue squad. The village does not have centralized power; 89.2% of the houses use fuel or kerosene. There are no central water or sewage systems; all homes have individual wells and septic tanks.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

According to 2000 official records, Port Heiden had 17 commercial permit holders with 29 all-fisheries combined permits. In addition, 22 individuals were registered crewmen and there were 16 owners of salmon vessels in the community, with no vessel owners working in federal fisheries. The Port Heiden fleet was involved in three important Alaskan fisheries: halibut, herring, and salmon.

The following is a breakdown of commercial permits issued to Port Heiden residents in 2000.

Halibut: Four commercial permits issued to longline vessels over 60 feet in length, with no permits fished.

Salmon: The salmon fleet accounted for most of Port Heiden's commercial fishing activities. It accounted for 18 permits, 15 of which were fished: 15 drift gillnet permits (13 fished), and three set gillnet permits (one fished). All were restricted to Bristol Bay.

Herring: Seven permits were issued, including one herring roe purse seine permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), and one purse seine permit (none fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), and four herring roe gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (none fished).

Although Port Heiden had a fleet working in its waters, there was no real landing of fish due to the absence of a processing plant. Vessels from this community deliver somewhere else.

Port Heiden received a direct allocation of \$1,106.23 in federal salmon disaster funds, and the Lake and Peninsula Borough received \$442,000. This allocation was implemented in 2003 to compensate for loses due to plummeting prices in the international market.

The Lake and Peninsula Borough and the BBEDC (CDQ) also received \$29,832, and \$75,026 respectively to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after the inclusion of this species into the endangered species list. This allocation, under ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002.

The funds not directly allocated to the city were added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ and helped to compensate the decline on fish tax income and to relieve the budgetary tensions of the institutions of the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 Port Heiden issued eight sport fishing permits, all of which were bought by Alaskan residents. However, the area is visited by numerous outsiders that get their permits elsewhere. In 2002, the village had only one business license related to sport fishing as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

In the survey conducted in 1987 by the ADF&G, Port Heiden demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices for traditional Alaskan communities. All households in that year participated in the use of harvested resources. In terms of the main marine resources, 91.1% of households used subsistence salmon, 91.9% used other types of fish (herring, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, char, trout, and white fish), 32.4% used marine mammals, and 86.5% used marine invertebrates. The average per capita harvest of subsistence resources was 407.6 lbs. This statistic emphasizes the importance of subsistence for these communities, including fishing, hunting, and gathering.

The composition of the subsistence harvest in 1987 was as follows: salmon (20.88%), other fish (2.87%), land mammals (61.56%), marine mammals (3.86%), birds and eggs (19.2%), marine invertebrates (4.34%) and vegetation (3.4%).

In 1999 Port Heiden had three Alaska salmon subsistence permits: the catch was mainly sockeye. In addition, the inhabitants of this community (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut by holding Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARCs). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Port Moller (return to communities)

A full profile was not completed for Port Moller because sufficient information could not be obtained. Port Moller was selected for profiling because it was the site of a processor that had fish landings in 2000 (see selection criteria in methods section). However, since it is not treated as a community by the U.S. Census, the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, or other data sources, it was not possible to gather the same sorts of information on Port Moller that is contained in the other profiles.

Port Moller is a seasonal (May-September) community on the Bristol Bay side of Alaska Peninsula. Port Moller currently has a salmon cannery, an ADF&G office, and a municipal airport. By air, it is usually accessed by charter from Cold Bay. The cannery was built in 1911 inside of the Moller Bay sand spit, and was owned for many years by Pacific American Fisheries. It is currently owned and operated by Peter Pan Seafoods. In the summer there are about 150 temporary residents associated with the processor.

This does not include the crew of fishing vessels, who bunk on their boats and may number around 300 (Robert Murphy, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, personal communication, 2003). CFEC records indicate zero permit holdings in the location. Vessel registration files indicate one vessel owner residing in Port Moller in 2000 and six vessels listing Port Moller as their homeport. 215 unique vessels delivered fish to the processor in Port Moller in 2000.

There are no residents of Port Moller during the winter, although according to some reports the community may sometimes have an over-winter population of one – probably a caretaker. During the summer, Port Moller is the landing site of a monthly barge from Seattle that supplies not only Port Moller, but nearby communities such as Nelson Lagoon. The area is the site of the Hot Springs Village archaeological excavations, which indicate a human presence over 5000 years old.

Saint George (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of St. George is located on the northeast shore of St. George Island in the Bering Sea. St. George is the most southern out of the five total Pribilof Islands, although only two of the islands, St. George and St. Paul, are inhabited. St. George is 47 miles south of St. Paul Island, 250 miles northwest of Unalaska, and 750 air miles west of Anchorage. St. George is situated in the Aleutian Islands Recording District and takes up an area of 34.8 square miles of land and 147.6 square miles of water. Early Russian missionaries called the islands "the place that God forgot" because of the sideways rain, thick fog, and high winds (Corbett and Swibold 2000); the islands have also been referred to as the 'Mist Islands' or the 'Seal Islands.'

Demographic Profile

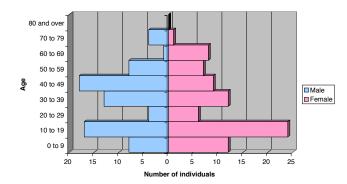
In 2000, the community on St. George Island had 152 inhabitants, 48% of which were male and 52% were female. Since 1880 the population has fluctuated between 90 to 264 inhabitants, but since approximately 1970 the population has remained relatively stable. About 7.9% of the population was White in 2000 and 92.1% were Alaska Native or American Indian. The Alaska Native or American Indian community members are predominantly Aleut, although there are a small number of Eskimo residents. No one in the community was of Hispanic origin at the time of the 2000 Census, and about 46.7% of the population was between the ages of 25 and 54. The median age of those in St. George was 33 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. No one in the community lived in group quarters. There were a total of 67 housing units in the community and of those 51 were occupied and 7 were vacant due to seasonal use. In regards to educational attainment 95.0% of the population age 25 and over had graduated from high school or gone on to higher education, 15.0% had a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.3% had obtained a graduate or professional degree.

History

St. George Island was first "discovered" by Europeans, specifically by Gavrill Pribilof, in June 1786 in search for the breeding grounds of the northern

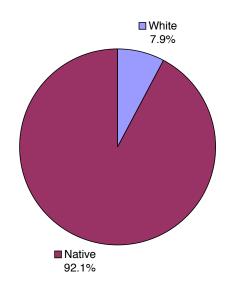
2000 Population Structure Saint George

Data source: US Census

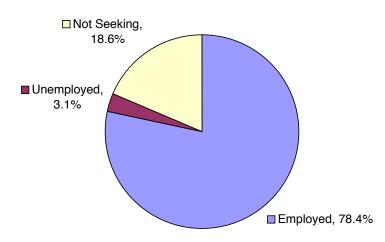


2000 Racial Structure Saint George

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Saint George



fur seal. St. George was the first of the Pribilof Islands landed on. The island was named after Pribilof's vessel, the Sveti Georgiy, or Saint George. St. Paul Island was "discovered" a year later by Pribilof's hunter crew which had been left behind to look for possible fur seal hunts and was originally termed St. Peter and St. Paul Island. The islands were uninhabited at the time of discovery, but they had been known by native Aleut oral history "as Aamix, a rich hunting ground once visited by an Aleut chief lost in a storm" (Corbett and Swibold 2000).

The Pribilof Islands are the breeding and hauling grounds for the largest concentration of northern fur seals and it is very easy to round up the seals and club them as they breed on land and can be easily driven to the killing grounds. Aleut hunters were captured from Unalaska and Atka in 1788 and brought to the Pribilofs to hunt the fur seals on the islands for the Russian American company. Originally some of the Native slaves were allowed to return to their homes, but by around the 1820's permanent settlements of slaves existed and many of their descendants still live on the islands today.

According to Corbett and Swibold "by the time of the sale of the Russian-American territories to the United States in 1867, the Pribilof Aleuts had attained an enviable status, enjoying full rights as citizens of Russia, literate in two languages, paid fairly for their labor, and retaining their traditional systems of governance". From the years of 1870 to 1910 the Pribilof Islands were leased to private companies by the U. S. Government. The private companies, the Alaska Commercial Company and then the North American Commercial Company, provided food, medical care, and housing to the Pribilof Aleuts for their work in the highly profitable fur seal harvest and in the fur seal plant. The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries took over control of the islands and the industry in 1910 and the Aleut people were treated as wards of the U.S. Government and every part of their lives was interfered with by the government (Corbett and Swibold 2000).

In 1942, during WWII, Aleut residents of the Pribilofs were forcibly evacuated by U.S. authorities with no advanced warning and were interned in Funter Bay, southeast Alaska with the St. George residents held in a mining camp and the St. Paul residents in an abandoned cannery, both in deplorable conditions. Thirty-two Pribilof Aleuts died in the Funter Bay camps. The residents were returned to the Pribilofs to

continue the fur seals harvests in May of 1944.

In the mid-1960's the Pribilof Aleuts "gained full rights as American citizens, as well as government-level wages and benefits" (Corbett and Swibold 2000). In 1979 they received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the treatment they were subjected to by the federal government during the years of 1870 to 1946. Fur seal harvests were outlawed in 1983 and at that time the U.S. government withdrew from the Islands and provided \$20 million to help develop and vary the local economy (\$8 million to St. George and \$12 million to St. Paul). Control of the villages was turned over to local groups at that time as well. The city of St. George was incorporated in 1983.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of St. George is based on employment by the government and commercial fishing, although subsistence harvests, particularly of the fur seal are important to the community as well. Puffin Seafoods and Snopac Products operate in the community and both have facilities present which provide employment, although the seasonal processors for Snopac most likely come from other areas as dorm facilities are available. A total of 14 residents of the community were issued commercial fishing permits in 2000 and there were three licensed crewmen. The St. George Aquaculture Assoc. has begun salmon and shellfish programs in the community. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is completing federal hazardous waste clean-up on the island and provides contractual employment through the village corporation, St. George Tanaq Corporation. Bird watching is an attractant for tourists to the area as St. George Island is a hot spot for migrating seabirds, which nest on the jutting cliffs of the island. Of those residents of St. George age 16 and over 78.4% were employed, 3.1% were unemployed, and 18.6% were not in the labor force. According to the Census 48.7% of the employed population was made up of government workers and 47.4% were private wage and salary workers. The per capita income for St. George was \$21,131 with a median household income of \$57,083. About 7.9% lived below the poverty level.

Governance

St. George is a second-class city incorporated

in 1983. The city has a Mayor form of government with officials including a mayor, a seven person city council, school board members, planning commission members, and municipal employees which include a village public safety officer (VPSO). The City imposes a 3% Fish and Marine Products Tax and a \$.03/gallon Transfer Tax, but has no Sales Tax or Property Tax. The City is not part of any organized borough.

The regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporation present in the area is Aleut Corp. The Native village corporation is the St. George Tanaq Corporation and "the company's primary operational focus is real property development, management, and leasing; commercial construction related to environmental remediation and general contracting; investment management; ranching; and hotel and tourism management" (St. George Tanaq Corporation 2003).

The Pribilof Island Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St. George Islands is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council to represent both communities, although the St. George Traditional Council also exists independently. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group present in the area is the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Community Development Association (APICDA). Puffin Seafoods, L.L.C. in St. George is one of APICDA's joint ventures which purchases halibut from local community fishers.

Another important organization in the area is the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. (APIA) which "is a non-profit tribal organization of the Aleut people in Alaska" (APIA website 2003) and is federally recognized as a tribal organization. APIA supplies a variety of services including a VPSO to St. George and health care outreach to the community as well.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration (BCIS), and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices would most likely be located in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska.

Facilities

St. George is reachable by both air and sea. There are scheduled flights from St. George to St. Paul and to the mainland, although flights can be undependable due to frequently difficult Pribilof weather conditions. According to Expedia and Travelocity the approximate price to fly roundtrip from St. George to Anchorage is

\$695 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). There are two airstrips, one owned by the City and a newer State-owned 5,000 foot gravel runway airport. St. George has three docks; one is operated by the village corporation. An inner harbor and dock were recently finished five miles away from the community in Zapadni Bay. Supplies and freight are brought from Anchorage by ship monthly or bimonthly and from Seattle five or six times a year. Many birdwatchers stay at the St. George Tanag Hotel. The community has one school, St. George School which teaches grades K-12 and had 22 students and 3 teachers in 2000. Health care is available from the St. George Health Clinic which is operated by the Village Council. The VPSO is supplied by APICDA, but there are no police present in the community. Electricity is provided by St. George Municipal Electric Utility with the main power source being diesel, although in 2000 96.1% of the households heated with kerosene. A piped water system and sewage collection services are operated by the City.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, 14 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of St. George. There were eight residents of the community who were the owners of vessels involved in the commercial fishing of federal species and no residents who owned vessels involved in the commercial fishing of salmon. There were three residents of St. George which were licensed crew members in 2000. Of the total of 14 commercial permits issued to community members, two were issued for halibut hand troll (one fished), nine for halibut longline vessel under 60 feet (seven fished), and three for halibut using a mechanical jig (one fished). There were no vessels which delivered landings to the community as according to the fish tickets for 2000.

Puffin Seafoods and Snopac Products are in operation in the community of St. George. Puffin Seafoods, L.L.C. is a fish handling facility and purchases halibut from local fishers, although fish must be tendered by ship to St. Paul where they are processed by Trident Seafoods. Puffin Seafoods has been in business since 1998 and is a joint venture between APICDA Joint Ventures and the St. George Fishermen's Association. Snopac Products Inc. is a Washington state based fish processing company

which leases a dock in St. George, has a 136 bunk dormitory facility built in the community for processor workers, and has an additional 108 bunks available on the M/V Snopac. Snopac processes crab in St. George which normally begins on January 15th, although in 2001, 2002, and 2003 the processing vessel was not sent to St. George "for crab, due to the small quotas, though [they] did purchase Opilio" (Snopac Products Inc. 2003).

The Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (APICDA) was recently granted \$57,163 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the United States government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing appears to attract the attention of tourists, along with the tourists who travel to the islands to go birding. One sport fishing permit was sold in St. George in 2000 to an Alaska resident and 53 were sold to U.S. residents from states other than Alaska for a total of 54 sport fishing permits sold in St. George in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence is very important to residents of the island of St. George. For the ADF&G Division of Subsistence study year of 1994, the most representative year for the community, 100% of the households in St. George used all subsistence resources: 75% used salmon, 100% used non-salmon fish (herring roe, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, char, pike, sheefish, and trout), 77.8% used marine mammals, and 66.7% used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 63.24 lbs in 1994. Of that per capita harvest 5.02% was salmon, 43.03% was non-salmon fish, 39.15% was marine mammals, 1.70% was marine invertebrates, 1.78% was birds and eggs, 3.06% was land mammals, and 6.25% was vegetation. Pribilof Island Natives are now the only persons allowed to harvest the northern fur seal and are only allowed to do so for subsistence use. They have taken less than 2000 non-breeding males annually for the years of 1986 to the mid-1990's, but have taken less than 1000 annually for the past few years. Rural residents and tribal members of St. George are eligible to apply for a halibut subsistence certificates (SHARC).

Saint Paul (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The city of St. Paul is situated on the southern tip of St. Paul Island. St. Paul Island is the largest of the five Pribilof Islands which are located in the Bering Sea. Only two are inhabited, St. George and St. Paul. St. Paul is 240 miles north of the Aleutian Islands, 47 miles north of St. George, and 750 air miles west of Anchorage. It is located in the Aleutian Islands recording district and includes 40.3 square miles of land and 255.2 square miles of water. The Pribilof Islands experience very heavy fog in the summer months. Early Russian missionaries called the islands 'the place that God forgot' because of the thick fog, sideways rain, and high winds (Corbett and Swibold 2000); but the islands have also been referred to as the 'Mist Islands' or the 'Seal Islands'.

Demographic Profile

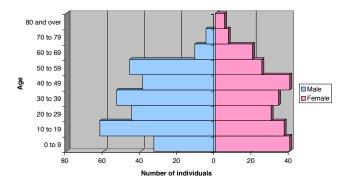
St. Paul Island had a total population of 532 people in 2000 and of those 55.3% were male and 44.7% were female. The population of the island grew from 298 to 763 residents between 1880 and 1990, but then dropped down to 532 in 2000. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census 13% of the population were White, 85.9% were American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.6% were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 0.6% were two or more races. St. Paul "is the largest community of Aleut people in the world" and a total of 86.5% of the population reported being Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994). No one in the community was of Hispanic origin. About 32.3% of the community was 19 of age or under. The median age of those in St. Paul in 2000 was 31.9 years, versus the national age median of 35.3 years. Approximately 510 lived in households, and 22 lived in group quarters. There were a total of 214 housing units: 177 were occupied, 37 were vacant, and 11 were vacant due to seasonal use. In regards to education, approximately 73.6% of the population age 25 and over had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling and 10.5% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

St. George Island was the first of the Pribilof

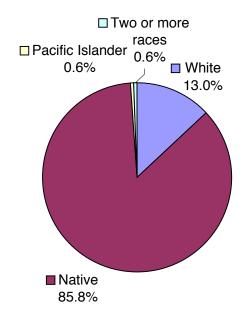
2000 Population Structure Saint Paul

Data source: US Census

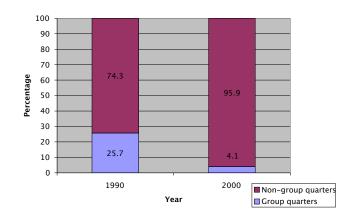


2000 Racial Structure Saint Paul

Data source: US Census



% Group Quarters Saint Paul



Islands to be "discovered" by Europeans, specifically by Gavrill Pribilof in June 1786, searching for the breeding grounds of the northern fur seal. St. Paul Island was "discovered" a year later by Pribilof's hunter crew which had been left behind to look for possible fur seal hunts. It was originally termed St. Peter and St. Paul Island because the island was discovered by the crew on the day of these apostles. The islands were uninhabited at the time of discovery, but they had been known by Native Aleut oral history "as Aamix, a rich hunting ground once visited by an Aleut chief lost in a storm" (Corbett and Swibold 2000).

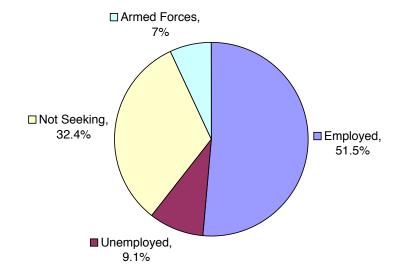
The Pribilof Islands are the breeding and hauling grounds for the largest concentration of northern fur seals in the world. Hunters round up the seals and club them as they breed on land as they can be easily driven to the killing grounds. Aleut hunters were captured from Unalaska and Atka in 1788 and brought to the Pribilofs to hunt the fur seals on the islands for the Russian American company. Originally some of the Native slaves were allowed to return to their homes, but by around the 1820's, permanent settlements of slaves existed, and many of their descendants still live on the islands today.

According to Corbett and Swibold "by the time of the sale of the Russian-American territories to the U.S. in 1867, the Pribilof Aleuts had attained an enviable status, enjoying full rights as citizens of Russia, literate in two languages, paid fairly for their labor, and retaining their traditional systems of governance". From 1870 to 1910 the Pribilof Islands were leased to private companies by the U.S. Government. The private companies, the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Commercial Company, provided food, medical care, and housing to the Pribilof Aleuts for their work in the highly profitable fur seal harvest and in the fur seal plant. The U.S. Bureau of Fisheries took over control of the islands and the industry in 1910 and the Aleut people were treated as wards of the U.S. Government (Corbett and Swibold 2000).

In 1942, during WWII, Aleut residents of the Pribilofs were forcibly evacuated by U.S. authorities with no advanced warning and were interned at Funter Bay in southeast Alaska. The St. George residents were held in a mining camp and the St. Paul residents in an abandoned cannery, both in deplorable conditions. Thirty-two Pribilof Aleuts died in the Funter Bay camps. The residents were returned to the Pribilofs to continue the fur seals harvests in May of 1944.

2000 Employment Structure Saint Paul

Data source: US Census



In the mid-1960's the Pribilof Aleuts "gained full rights as American citizens, as well as government-level wages and benefits" (Corbett and Swibold 2000). In 1979 they received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the treatment they were subjected to by the federal government during the years of 1870 to 1946. Fur seal harvests were no longer controlled by the federal government in 1983 as according to the Fur Seal Act Amendments and the U.S. government withdrew from the Islands and provided \$20 million to help develop and vary the local economy (\$8 million to St. George and \$12 million to St. Paul). Control of the villages was turned over to local groups. The commercial harvest of the fur seal ended in 1985.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of St. Paul is based on commercial fishing, government employment, and tourism. St. Paul is a port for the Central Bering Sea fishing fleet and is the site of several processors including Trident Seafoods, Icicle Seafoods, Unisea, and Pribilof Alaska Seafoods. A total of 30 St. Paul residents held commercial fishing permits in 2000 and 65 residents were licensed crew members. The fur seal rookeries and the mass quantities of nesting, migrating sea birds draw almost 700 tourists per year. Subsistence is also important to community members and halibut, fur seals, reindeer,

marine invertebrates, and plants and berries as well as others resources are used. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is conducting federal hazardous waste clean-up on the island and provides contractual employment through the village corporation, The village corporation, Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) is one of the largest employers in St. Paul. Out of the population age 16 and over, 51.5% were employed, 9.1% were unemployed, 7.0% were in the armed forces, and 32.4% were not in the labor force. Of those employed, 56.8% were classified as government workers. The per capita income at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census was \$18,408 and the median household income was \$50,750. About 11.9% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

St. Paul is a second-class city incorporated in 1971. It has a Manager form of government which includes a mayor, seven-person city council, regional school board, planning commission, and various municipal employees. The city imposes a 3% Sales Tax, but has no property tax. The city is not part of an organized borough.

AleutCorporationistheregionalNativecorporation for the area. The Native village corporation for St. Paul is Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) with the nonprofit section of the organization called Tanadgusix Foundation (TDX Foundation). TDX Corporation is a for-profit corporation providing dividends to its shareholders based on being "an active developer and investor in the fish processing, hotel, shipping, commercial real estate, tourism, environmental engineering industries and energy development and services" (Beringsea.com 2003). TDX Corporation owns several hotels and has recently "been working in the Government sector environmental and power projects at various military installations throughout the United States" (Beringsea.com 2003). TDX Foundation provides "support for educational, social, and cultural needs of Alaska Natives and descendants of Alaska Natives" (Beringsea.com 2003) including but not limited to grants, scholarships, and student aid.

The Pribilof Island Aleut Communities of St. Paul and St.George Islands is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council to represent both communities, although the St. Paul village council called the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island also exists independently. The tribe was formed in 1950

and "promotes and maintains cultural practices, awareness, preservation, self-governance, and self-determination for the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island" (Beringsea.com 2003).

The CDQ group for St. Paul is the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (CBSFA). Another important organization in the area is the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. (APIA) which "is a non-profit tribal organization of the Aleut people in Alaska" (APIA 2003) and is federally recognized as a tribal organization. APIA provides a variety of services including the Pribilof Counseling Center in St. Paul and health care outreach to the community as well.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration (BCIS), and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices would most likely be located in Dutch Harbor/Unalaska.

Facilities

The community of St. Paul is accessible by both air and the sea. Regularly scheduled flights to the island are available, but if weather conditions do not permit either landing or take off, passengers can be stranded for days waiting to travel. According to Travelocity and Expedia the approximate cost to fly to Anchorage roundtrip from St. Paul is \$695.00 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). There is a State-owned gravel runway 6,500 feet in length which in undergoing major improvements. A small boat harbor is being constructed by the Corps of Engineers through 2005. A breakwater, barge offloading area, and 700 feet of dock space are present in the community. The majority of supplies and freight are sent by ship to St. Paul. King Eider Hotel and Trident Seafoods Restaurant are located in the city. The St. Paul School teaches 112 students by 10 teachers in grades K-12. Health care is provided at St. Paul Health Center which is operated by API/A, although the facility is in need of being replaced. The city has a police department and a volunteer fire, rescue, and ambulance service. Electricity is provided by St. Paul Municipal Electric Utility which is operated by the city and whose power source is a hybrid diesel and a wind turbine system, although 85.8% of the households heated with kerosene in 2000. Sewer and water services are provided by the city which is also the refuse collector and the landfill operator.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 43 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of St. Paul in 2000 and there were 65 residents who were licensed crew members. There were 25 vessel owners involved in federal fisheries and no one involved in commercial salmon fishing. Out of the 43 commercial fishing permits issued, 27 were fished. Thirty-five residents of St. Paul were issued halibut permits for a hand troll statewide (two fished), 27 for a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (22 fished), and one for a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide (one fished). Five permits were issued for other groundfish with two for miscellaneous salt water finfish with a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (both fished) and three for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (two fished). One permit was issued for octopi/squid using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide, one for salmon using a set gillnet for Atka/ Amlia Islands, and one for sablefish using a longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (none fished). There were 12 vessels participating in the other groundfish fishery which delivered landings to the community, one which delivered sablefish, 29 which delivered halibut, and 20 which delivered Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) crab. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, the landings data for St. Paul for all federal species, other groundfish, sablefish, halibut, and BSAI crab is unavailable.

Several processors are stationed in the community including Trident Seafoods, Icicle Seafoods, Unisea, and Pribilof Alaska Seafoods. The Trident plant "is the largest crab production facility in the world," but also processes cod, halibut, and other species as they are available (Trident Seafoods 2003). The plant usually employs 20 to 400 people and is open for four months each year. Unisea and Pribilof Alaska Seafoods both process groundfish and halibut. Pribilof Alaska Seafoods also processes sablefish.

The CDQ group for St. Paul, the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (CBSFA) was recently granted \$17,863 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There is little evidence of sport fishing in the community. One sport fishing license was sold in St. Paul in 2000 to a U.S. resident from somewhere other than Alaska, but no other sport fishing information was available.

Subsistence Fishing

For the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence study year of 1994 (the most representative year for the community), 98.8% of households in St. Paul used all subsistence resources: 52.4% salmon, 91.7% nonsalmon fish (herring roe, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, char, pike, sheefish, and trout), 71.4% marine mammals, and 54.8% marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 267.47 lbs in 1994. Of that per capita harvest 1.14% was salmon, 43.81% was non-salmon fish, 48.18% was marine mammals, 0.68% was marine invertebrates, 1.10% was birds and eggs, 3.30% was land mammals, and 1.78% was vegetation. Pribilof Island Natives are now the only ones allowed to harvest the northern fur seal and are only allowed to do so for subsistence use. They have taken less than 2000 non-breeding males annually for the years of 1986 to the mid-1990's, but have taken less than 1000 annually for the past few years. Rural residents and tribal members of St. Paul are eligible to apply for a halibut subsistence certificate (SHARC).

Sand Point (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Sand Point is located on Humboldt Harbor on the northwestern edge of Popof Island, on the Popof Strait. It is part of the Shumagin Islands, off the Alaska Peninsula. Sand Point is administratively located in the Aleutians East Borough. It is five miles south of the Alaska Peninsula and about 570 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 7.8 square miles of land and 21.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Sand Point had 952 residents. The town had a very high percentage of Alaskan Natives (42.3%), in addition to Whites (27.7%), Asians (23.2%), Blacks (1.5%), Hawaiian Natives (0.3%), "Other" (2.2%), and two or more races (2.7%). A total of 44.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Approximately 13.5% of residents were Hispanic.

The population of Sand Point has been constantly growing since the 1900s. This steady rate of increase was secured in the 1930s with the establishment of the fishing industry, which replaced gold mining.

A more rapid demographic increase in the 1950s seems to be correlated with the consolidation of the town as a micro-regional economic pole attracting Aleuts from other communities of the area. The importance of the fishing industry in the village explains the relatively high presence of a transient population. In 2000, for example, 64.2% of the population lived in 170 households, while 35.7% lived in group quarters provided by the fishing industry.

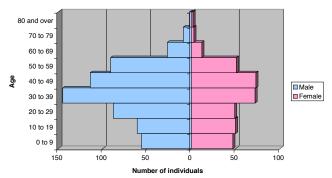
The gender ratio (62.2% male: 37.7% female) was typical of a community deeply involved in the fisheries industry. Sand Point's median age of 36.5 years was very similar to the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. From an educational perspective, 80.6% of Sand Point's population age 25 and over had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, 6.4% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 19.5% had not completed high school.

History

Officially, Sand Point was founded sometime

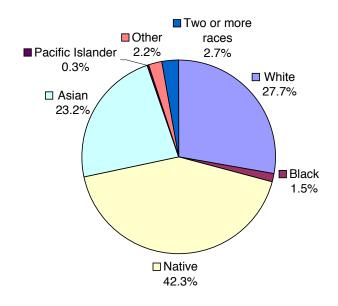
2000 Population Structure Sand Point

Data source: US Census

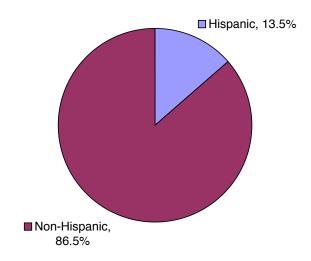


2000 Racial Structure Sand Point

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Sand Point



between 1887 and 1889 by a San Francisco fishing company as a trading post and a cod fishing station. Aleuts from surrounding villages and Scandinavian fishermen were the first residents of the community. The Shumagin Islands, however, have a long history of previous settlement. When Russian explorers, over the first half of the 18th century, first described these islands, they encountered a population of Unga people.

Sand Point inherited its leading role as a microregional fishing center from the now-abandoned town of Unga. The original station of Sand Point was a supply post for the cod fishing industry. The first settlers combined fishing and trading with fox-farming. Early on, however, hardrock mines were opened in the area, and in 1904 gold was found on its beaches.

Fish processing began in the 1930s and quickly became the dominant sector of the community's economy. The escalation of fishing finally attracted the Aleuts from the surrounding smaller communities. Since then, as shown by the demographic profile, the community has not stopped growing. This trend is mainly due to its consolidation as a regional services center, its salmon fisheries (especially during the 70s and 80s), and the vitality of its Native local corporations.

Although fishing and processing have decreased in relation to other productive activities (from 87% in 1967 to 59% in 2000), they are still the nucleus of Sand Point's economy, and a significant part of the services that are offered by the community depend on the healthy continuity of the fishing industry.

Infrastructure

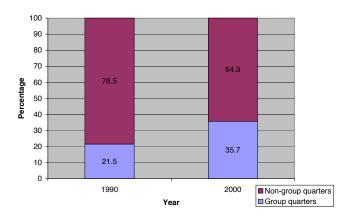
Current Economy

Sand Point harbors the largest fishing fleet of the Aleutian chain. In 2000, 117 residents held commercial fishing permits. Trident Seafoods operated a major year-round bottomfish, pollock, salmon and fishmeal processing plant, and provided fuel and other services. It employed from 50 to 400 employees, depending on the season. Peter Pan Seafoods owned a storage and transfer station in the community to support its fleet.

Approximately 51.3% of the total potential labor force was employed at the time of the 2000 census. About 22.8% of the total potential labor force was unemployed and 25.8% of the adult workforce was

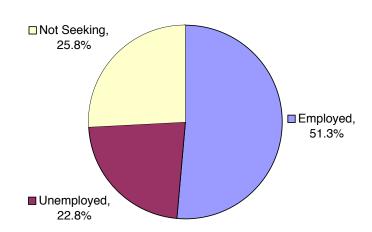
% Group Quarters Sand Point

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Sand Point

Data source: US Census



not searching for employment. These figures must be understood in the context of a community completely dominated by a seasonal industry.

A variety of small businesses and public services take care of the daily needs of the local population. The currently expanding tourism sector completes the economic picture of the town.

In 2000 the median per capita income in Sand Point was \$21,954 and the median household income was \$55,417. Approximately 16% of the population was below the poverty level. Local residents participate in subsistence hunting and fishing.

Governance

Sand Point, part of the Aleutians East Borough, was incorporated as a first-class city in 1966. Its form of government is a strong mayor supported by a sixmember council. The town of Sand Point has a 3% sales tax and a 2% raw fish tax (another 2% raw fish tax is administered by the borough). Fish taxes are the primary means of sustaining public services in Sand Point.

Sand Point also has representatives of the Pauloff Harbor Village Council, Qagan Tayagungin Tribe, and the Unga Tribe. The Sanak, Shumagin and Unga corporations are also present in town. Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the Shumagin Corporation manages around 150,000 acres. The regional corporation is the Aleut Corporation. The community development quota group (CDQ) of the area is the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association (APICDA).

Sand Point is almost equidistant from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices of Dutch Harbor and Kodiak Island. The ADF&G has a permanent office in Sand Point.

Facilities

Sand Point has a new airport owned by the State of Alaska that directly connects this community with Anchorage and other local destinations. The airport is served by Peninsula Airways, Hageland Aviation, Arctic Circle Air, and Alaska Central Express. The price of a roundtrip ticket by airplane from the community to Anchorage was, in September 2003, \$571.

Marine facilities include a 25-acre boat harbor with four docks, 134 boat slips, a harbormaster office, a barge off-loading area, and a 150-ton lift. A new boat harbor is scheduled to be constructed at Black Point by the Corps of Engineers. Sand Point also has a processing plant for groundfish, Pollock, and salmon. The community is served by barge services and the state ferry. If the weather is good it operates bi-monthly between May and October. The town is linked to the network established by the southwest Alaska marine highway.

Sand Point School has 111 students and 15 teachers. Five students from the community attend the Aleutians East Correspondence School. The city owns the Sand Point Health Center, although there is a second alternative center, the Sand Point EMS. A new

health clinic is scheduled to be built during spring of 2005. The city has its own police department.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Sand Point is home to one of the largest commercial fleets of Southwest Alaska. According to 2000 official records, Sand Point had 116 commercial permit holders and a total of 327 all-fisheries combined permits. In Sand Point, 225 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were 61 federal fisheries vessel owners plus 98 owners of salmon vessels residing in the community. Sand Point's fleet was involved in most of the Alaskan fisheries, including crab, sablefish, halibut, herring, other groundfish, other shellfish, and salmon. The following is a breakdown of permits issued to Sand Point residents in 2000.

Halibut: There were 52 issued permits for halibut fisheries (38 fished): 24 permits for longline vessels over 60 feet (21 fished), 3 permits for longliners under 60 feet (one fished), and 3 permits for vessels with a mechanical jig (one fished). All halibut permits had statewide range.

Groundfish: Groundfish was the fishery that accumulated the highest number of permits, with 150 permits and 84 permit holders (70 fished). The community had two statewide non-fished permits to catch lingcod (one with dinglebar troll and another with mechanical jig). It also had 16 groundfish generic permits for a hand troll vessel (one fished), 3 non-fished longline permits for vessels under 60 feet, and 31 permits for otter trawl (23 fished). All groundfish permits had statewide range.

Salmon: The salmon fleet accounted for 100 permits, 85 of which were fished: 45 permits were for purse seine restricted to the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands (35 fished), 8 were for drift gillnet, and 43 for set gillnet, also on the Alaska Peninsula (40 fished). There was also one fished permit for a drift gillnet in Prince William Sound, two set gillnet permits to fish in the Lower Yukon River (none fished), and one permit for a statewide power gurdy troll (not fished).

Crab: There were three king crab permits, one for a vessel under 60 feet with pot gear and two for vessels over 60 feet fishing with pot gear in Bristol Bay. There were also two permits for vessels over 60 feet for Tanner crab with pot gear in the Bering Sea.

Other: Other fisheries in Sand Point included herring and other shellfish. Herring permits included eight herring roe purse seine permits, three in Bristol Bay, one in Cook Inlet, one in Chignik, and three along the Alaska Peninsula. None of these permits was fished. In addition, there were two herring roe gillnet permits (none fished), and nine herring food/bait purse seine permits on the Alaska Peninsula (none fished). Other shellfish, including octopus and squid had one permit for vessels over 60 feet with pot gear (none fished), and one sablefish mechanical jig permit (none fished).

In terms of fish processing, Trident Seafoods operated a major year-round bottomfish, pollock, salmon and fishmeal processing plant, and provided fuel and other services. It employed from 50 to 400 people depending on the season. Peter Pan Seafoods owned a storage and transfer station that supported its fleet. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community is unavailable. The fleet delivering landings to Sand Point was larger than the number of ships home-ported or anchored in that particular harbor.

Sand Point received a direct allocation of \$72,145 in federal salmon disaster funds, and the Aleutians East Borough received \$1,101,638. These allocations were to compensate for losses due to plummeting prices in the international salmon market. This allocation was implemented in 2003.

The community, the borough, and the APICDA (CDQ) received \$1,208,457, \$140,063, and \$57,163 respectively to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after the inclusion of this species into the endangered species list. This allocation, under ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002.

The funds not directly allocated to the city were added to the general budget of the borough or the CDQ and helped to compensate for the decline in fish taxes income and to relieve the budgetary tensions of institutions in the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000, this community issued 42 sport fishing permits, 25 of which were bought by Alaskan residents. This small number of permits does not preclude the possibility that the area could be visited by outsiders who purchased their permits elsewhere. In 2000, Sand Point also had five sport fishing guide businesses: four focused on freshwater activities and one in saltwater fisheries.

Subsistence Fishing

A survey conducted by ADF&G in 1992 in Sand Point demonstrated the significance of subsistence practices to most Alaskan communities. All Sand Point households participated in the use of subsistence resources. In relation to the main marine resources, 99% of the households used subsistence salmon, 97.1% used other types of fish (herring, smelt, cod, eel, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, skates, sole, tuna, burbot, char, pike, sheefish, trout, and whitefish), 25% of households used marine mammals and 90.4% used marine invertebrates. The total per capita harvest of subsistence resources was 255.7 lbs.

The breakdown of the subsistence harvest was as follows: salmon (53.8%), other fish (21.1%), land mammals (11.31%), marine mammals (1.84%), birds and eggs (2.3%), marine invertebrates (7%) and vegetation (2.7%).

In 1999, Sand Point had 54 Alaska salmon household subsistence permits. The catch was mainly made up of sockeye and chum. In addition, residents of Sand Point (rural residents or members of an Alaska Native tribe) are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut by holding Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

South Naknek (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

South Naknek is situated on the south bank of the Naknek River on the Alaska Peninsula. It is located 297 miles southwest of Anchorage and just west of Katmai National Park and Preserve. The area encompasses 95.0 square miles of land and 2.5 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of South Naknek was 137, with gender skewed towards males who made up 56.2% of the population versus 43.8% females. The population swells well into the thousands during the summer with seasonal fisheries workers, a trend which may not be adequately reflected by census data. The eruption of Novarupta volcano near Katmai in 1912 destroyed villages along the northeastern coast of the Alaska Peninsula and inland along the Savonoski River. People were forced to find new homes and new occupations further south. South Naknek was reestablished, and by the 1970s most people in the region had moved to either South Naknek or Naknek.

The racial composition of the population in 2000 included the following: 83.9% Alaska Native or American Indian, 13.1% White, 1.5% Black, 0.7% Asian, and 0.7% Hawaiian Native or Other Pacific Islander. Only 2.2% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic. The median age was 35.8 years which is comparable to the national average of 35.3 years for the same year. About 32.7% of the population was 19 years and below while only about 14% of the population was over 55 years of age.

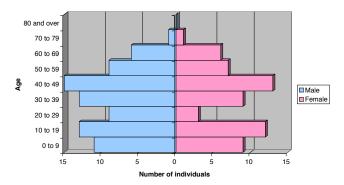
There are 137 housing units in South Naknek, 91 of which were vacant in 2000. Of the total, 87 were vacant due to seasonal use. According to 2000 census data, none of the population lived in group quarters. About 59.8% of the population had a high school diploma or higher, while only a small percentage had a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The region along the Naknek River was originally settled over 6,000 years ago, and was historically Sugpiaq Aleut territory. The Sugpiaqs traveled between Katmai and the Naknek River, pursuing seasonal food

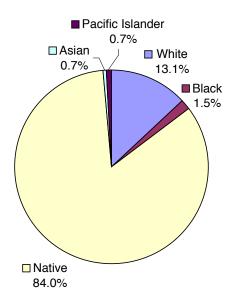
2000 Population Structure South Naknek

Data source: US Census

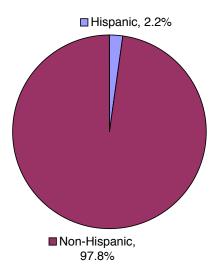


2000 Racial Structure South Naknek

Data source: US Census



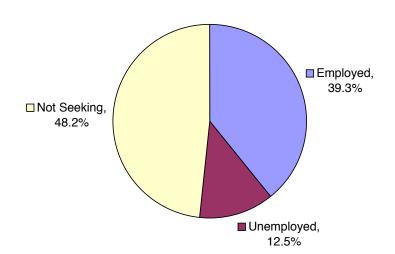
2000 Hispanic Ethnicity South Naknek



sources. This is one of the many villages along the coast where Laplanders were brought in to herd reindeer. The herds were purchased in the 1930s by the BIA for the local Native economy. South Naknek was settled permanently after the turn of the century as a result of salmon cannery development. Some villagers relocated from New and Old Savonoski, near the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" to South Naknek, attracted by the economic opportunities and associated benefits of the town. The eruption of Novarupta volcano near Katmai in 1912 destroyed villages along the northeastern coast of the Alaska Peninsula and inland along the Savonoski River so people were forced to find new homes and new occupations further south. New Savonoski was established, but by the 1970s most people had moved to either South Naknek or Naknek

2000 Employment Structure South Naknek

Data source: US Census



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The local economy of South Naknek is driven by the fishing industry, relying heavily on associated services including government employment, and is supplemented to a relatively large degree by subsistence practices. South Naknek's economy is highly sensitive to the seasonality of the fishing industry and especially to the red salmon fishery in Bristol Bay in particular. Several thousand people typically flood the area during the fishing season. A total of 48 commercial fishing permits were held by 43 permit holders in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. Trident Seafoods operates in South Naknek. A second processing facility, owned by Wards Cove Packing, closed in 2002. Most other employment is in public services. A few people trap, and most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, trout, caribou, rabbit, porcupine, and seal are utilized.

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census for South Naknek, 51.8% of the potential labor force was employed and there was a 12.5% unemployment rate. A total of 48.2% of the population over 16 years of age were not in the labor force and 27.1% of the population was below the poverty level. The government is a significant employer in South Naknek, 63.6% of the potential labor force were government employees in 2000. The median household income in the same year was \$22,344 and the per capita income was \$13,019.

Governance

South Naknek is an unincorporated city within the BristolBayBorough.TheBristolBayBoroughfunctions as the chief governing body for the communities of Naknek, South Naknek, and King Salmon. Because of South Naknek's status as an unincorporated city there are no city or borough officials in the city nor are there municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community. Bristol Bay Native Association is the regional non-profit organization. The South Naknek Village Council, also known as Oinuyang Native Village of South Naknek, is federally recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). South Naknek is a member of the regional non-profit Bristol Bay Native Corporation under the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). At the local level, the village corporation of South Naknek has merged with those of Kokhanok, Newhalen, Port Heiden, South Naknek, and Ugashik to form the Alaska Peninsula Corporation. The total land entitlement granted to South Naknek under ANCSA is just over 92,000 acres. South Naknek is involved in a Community Development Quota program under the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regional office is in Unalaska, as is the nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office.

Facilities

South Naknek is accessible both by air and by sea and is connected to Naknek by a bridge and King Salmon in the winter by the frozen Naknek River. The cost of a round trip flight from South Naknek to Anchorage, via King Salmon, is \$357 plus the cost of a charter flight between King Salmon and South Naknek (based on the closest available date to 1 September, 2003). There is a State-owned 2,200 foot lighted gravel airstrip one mile south of the community and a second airport run by the PAF Cannery three miles to the southeast. Scheduled and charter flight services are available. A 3,000 foot designated stretch of the Naknek River is used by float planes. There is a dirt road to New Savonoski which is not routinely maintained. The Borough operates a mid- and hightide cargo dock at South Naknek with 200 feet of berth space to accommodate barges. Trucks, cars, ATVs, snowmachines, and boats are used extensively for local travel.

Public security is provided by the Borough Police Department and Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) associated with the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. Local health care is provided by the South Naknek Health Clinic. There are several facilities to accommodate tourists in Naknek. The tourism industry is very limited in South Naknek. Individual water wells and septic systems serve the majority of the community; others use the piped water and sewer system. Power lines cross the Naknek River five miles east of Naknek and connect to South Naknek. South Naknek is within the Bristol Bay Borough School District where 2 teachers taught 13 pupils at the South Naknek Elementary School in 2000. Students attending high school are flown to Naknek daily to attend school.

There are several facilities to accommodate tourists in Naknek; however, the tourism industry is very limited in South Naknek.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

South Naknek's fishing industry is based almost exclusively on salmon which generates the most significant proportion of revenue in the local commercial fishing industry. According to ACFEC figures for 2000, 48 permits were held by 43 permit holders (41 fished). There were no vessel owners in

the federal fisheries, 12 vessel owners in the salmon fishery, and 39 crew members claiming residence in South Naknek.

Commercial fishing permits are issued according to specifications of species, vessel size, gear type, and fishing area. The commercial vessel fleet delivering landings to South Naknek in 2000 was involved solely in the salmon (509 vessels) fishery. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, data for fish landings in the community are unavailable.

Permits for salmon issued in South Naknek for 2000 totaled 42 (39 fished). The permits pertained to 12 drift gillnets (11 fished) and 30 set gillnets (28 fished), all restricted to Bristol Bay. Permits issued for halibut pertained to three longline vessels under 60 feet with statewide jurisdiction (none fished). Permits issued for herring roe pertained to three gillnets restricted to Bristol Bay (two fished).

Bristol Bay is home to the largest sockeye salmon run in North America. Both Wards Cove Packing Company and Trident Seafoods Corporation have processing plants in South Naknek. As the Naknek River freezes during the coldest months of the year these facilities operate exclusively as salmon canneries between May and October.

It was announced in July 2003 that the Bristol Bay Borough, in which South Naknek is located, would receive \$1,739,411 worth of federal salmon disaster funds to be distributed to several municipalities statewide which have been affected by low salmon prices in order to compensate for consequent losses of salmon taxes or raw fish taxes. The disbursement of these disaster funds illustrates state and federal responses to communities and boroughs affected by recent falling salmon prices. Communities and boroughs are ultimately responsible for the allocation of the funds. Further disbursements are expected in the future to offset the costs of basic public services for which fish taxes become insufficient. In 2002 the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), to which South Naknek belongs, received \$140,063 as part of a federal fund set up in accordance with the Endangered Species Act to offset costs to fisheries and communities due to Steller sea lion protection regulations.

Sport Fishing

Recreational sport fishing activity is very limited in South Naknek. No sport fishing licenses were sold

in South Naknek in 2000. However, the community's proximity to Naknek may mean that many recreational fishers participate in South Naknek's fishing economy without necessarily being based there. Naknek river drainage systems provides optimum opportunities for freshwater salmon fishing, although several regulations restrict where and when sport fishing can be conducted in the area.

Subsistence Fishing

Numerous social, economic, and technological changes have influenced life in Alaskan fishing communities and subsistence harvests and practices continue to provide fishing communities with important nutritional, economic, social and cultural requirements. Data from 1992 compiled on behalf of the ADF&G's Division for Subsistence provides useful information about subsistence practices in South Naknek. All 100% of households participated in the use of subsistence resources including harvesting, sharing, and consuming resources, illustrating the importance of subsistence to life in the community. Approximately 97.1% of the total population used salmon, 85.7% used non-salmon fish (herring, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, sculpin, sole, burbot, char, grayling, pike, trout, and white fish), 28.6% used marine mammals, and 51.4% used marine invertebrates.

The total per capita harvest for the year was 296.82 lbs. The composition of the total subsistence harvest can be shown by the percentages of the resources which demonstrate the amount of each resource category used by the community relative to other

resource categories. The total subsistence harvest was composed of 48.76% salmon, 6.78% non-salmon fish, 37.3% land mammals, 0.67% marine mammals, 0.69% birds and eggs, 0.68% marine invertebrates, and 5.12% vegetation. The wild food harvest in South Naknek made up 192% of the recommended dietary allowance of protein in 1992 (corresponding to 49 g of protein per day or .424 lbs of wild food per day) (Wolfe, division of Subsistence, ADF&G).

According to records from 1999, 44 permits were held by households in South Naknek for subsistence fishing of salmon. Sockeye made up the vast majority of the subsistence salmon harvest. Residents of South Naknek and members of South Naknek Native Village who hold a valid Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

No trapping, hunting, or subsistence fishing is allowed in Katmai National Park.

Four communities - South Naknek, Levelock, Kokhanok and Igiugig - located near the boundary and with a history of subsistence activities in Katmain National Park and Preserve were surveyed and their subsistence use and harvest areas were mapped to better understand subsistence patterns within the park and preserve.

Ugashik (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ugashik is situated 16 miles up the Ugashik River on the northwest coast of the Alaska Peninsula. The community is part of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The area of Ugashik is made up of 233.9 square miles of land and 14.7 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

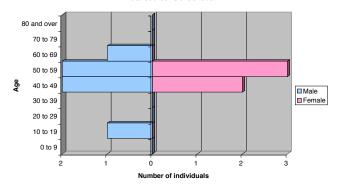
Ugashik had 11 inhabitants at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census of which 54.5% were male and 45.5% were female. Since 1880, Ugashik's population has shrunk from 177 residents to 11 in 2000, although from 1990 the population rose slightly from 7 to 12 in 2002, as established by a State Demographer. In 2000, 18.2% of the population was White, 72.7% was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 9.1% was two or more races. A total of 81.8% of the inhabitants of the community reported being Alaska Native either alone or in combination with one or more races. No one in the community was Hispanic. In 2000 there were 35 total housing units in Ugashik and of those only 7 were occupied. Twenty eight were vacant and 26 of those were vacant due to seasonal use. No one at that time lived in group quarters in the community. The median age in Ugashik was 50.5 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. Ten of the 11 residents of Ugashik were 25 years old and over. In 2000, 60% of the population had either graduated from high school or attended some college.

History

Historically the area of Ugashik was occupied by Aleut and Alutiiq peoples. The village of Ugashik was "the southernmost mentioned in the early Russian sources" and during the early 1800's the people of the community "traveled regularly across the peninsula to the Pacific side to hunt the abundant sea mammals" (Parnow 2001, p. 37). Around 1876 the Alaska Commercial Company established a post in Ugashik, which around 1880 was referred to and recorded as 'Oogashik' by the Census takers (Parnow 2001, p. 113 &153). The Red Salmon Company established a cannery in Ugashik in the 1890's and the community became one of the largest villages in the region. Around the same time a new village by the name of Kanatak, which was situated on the Pacific end of the Ugashik

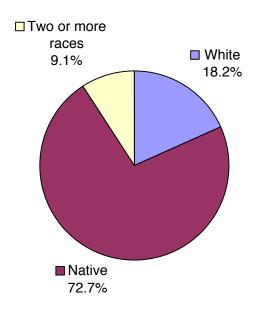
2000 Population Structure Ugashik

Data source: US Census

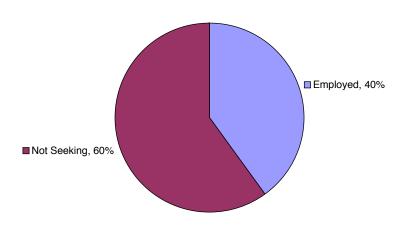


2000 Racial Structure Ugashik

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Ugashik



River, was settled most likely by previous Ugashik inhabitants. The flu epidemic of 1919 decimated the population of Ugashik and it was recorded as having no inhabitants by both the 1910 and 1920 Censuses. In the early 1900's reindeer herds were brought to the area as part of a government project and Inupiat reindeer herders followed the herds to the locale to tend to them (Parnow 2001, p. 159 & 233). Inupiats and other seasonal workers came as well to work in the canneries of the area and some Inupiat families settled permanently there (Parnow 2001, p. 234). The cannery in the community continued to operate under a range of owners during this time and Briggs Way Cannery opened in 1963. Currently the village has a small year round population with some of the village inhabitants living in Pilot Point, although tribal members live throughout Alaska, Washington, and California.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Ugashik is based on subsistence and commercial fishing, although fish processing is also important to residents of the area. Four residents of the community had commercial fishing permits and three residents had crew member licenses in 2000. A total of 10 of the 11 residents of Ugashik in 2000 were age 16 and over, and of those four were employed and part of the labor force (40%) and six were not part of the labor force (60%). All four residents in the labor force were government employees, and three of them were female. No one in the community was considered unemployed. The per capita income in the community in 2000 was \$12,530 with the median household income being \$28,750. At the time of the census, 10% of the local population was living below the poverty level.

Governance

The village of Ugashik is unincorporated and thus has no city or borough officials present in the community and no finances, although it is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The Native village corporation for Ugashik is the Alaska Peninsula Corporation. The Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) is the regional Native corporation for the area. The Ugashik Traditional Council is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) federally recognized traditional council and tribe present in the village. The Bristol

Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) is the local Community Development Quota (CDQ) group for the area and whose home office is in Dillingham. The regional Native non-profit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The nearest ADF&G office to the community is located in King Salmon whereas the closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office and NMFS office are both located in Kodiak.

Facilities

The community of Ugashik is reachable by both air and water. A 5,280 foot gravel airstrip is located at Ugashik Bay, about 12 miles from the village and is owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Division of Lands. A 3,200 foot gravel airstrip is also located in the village. According to Travelocity and Expedia the approximate price to fly from Ugashik to Anchorage is \$603 plus the fare for a charter from Ugashik to Pilot Point and back (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Freight is barged into the community from Naknek with a barge landing recently built in Ugashik. Currently funds are being searched for by the village council to rebuild the community dock. Locals travel primarily by skiffs and all terrain vehicles (ATVs). The community has no public water, sewer, or electric services. All households in the community use heating oil to heat their homes. Most residents of Ugashik use septic systems and all homes have individual wells. Refuse collection is not available. The community plans to build a landfill in the near future. Electricity is available from individual generators run off of diesel. There are no police in the community and the fire and rescue is provided by volunteers. The Ugashik Traditional Village and Ugashik, Inc. own and operate a small health care facility in the local community building. There is no school in the community.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Ten commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Ugashik in 2000 and there were three licensed crew members. Four owners of vessels participated in the commercial salmon fishery, all residents of the community, and no one participated in the federal fisheries. Of the 10 commercial fishing permits issued to Ugashik residents, 4 were fished. One

permit was issued for halibut using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (not fished). Of five herring permits issued, not one was fished in 2000; two of those permits were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Bristol Bay, two for herring roe using gillnets in Security Cove, and one was issued for herring roe using a purse seine in Bristol Bay. There were two salmon permits issued for use with a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay and two issued using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay, and all fished in 2000. No vessels delivered landings to the community as there is currently no processor in operation.

Recently, \$442,002 was allocated in salmon disaster funds to the Lake and Peninsula Borough of which Ugashik is a part. The CDQ group in which the community is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation was also recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003). The Lake and Peninsula Borough was also granted \$29,832 as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program.

Sport Fishing

No sport fishing licenses were sold in 2000 in Ugashik. However, sport fishermen often fly into the Ugashik area to fish for arctic char, Dolly Varden, arctic grayling, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, king salmon, and northern pike.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence is very important to residents of the village. For the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence study year of 1987 (the most representative year for the community): 100% used salmon, 100% used nonsalmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, halibut, char, grayling, pike, trout, and whitefish), 0% used marine mammals, and 0% of the households in Ugashik used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 814.40 lbs in 1987. Of that per capita harvest, 39.31% was salmon, 4.43% was non-salmon fish, 0% was marine mammals, 0% was marine invertebrates, 3.13% was birds and eggs, 50.81% was land mammals, and 2.32% was vegetation. In 1999, also according to the ADF&G, there were 25 salmon permits issued to residents of the Ugashik District. Rural residents and tribal members of Ugashik are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

4.3.2 Western Alaska

Communities

Akiachak Pilot Station Kipnuk Aleknagik Koliganek Platinum Bethel Kongiganak **Portage Creek** Chefornak **Kotlik Quinhagak Clark's Point Kwigillingok** Saint Mary's **Dillingham** Manokotak **Scammon Bay**

<u>**Eek**</u> <u>**Marshall**</u> <u>**Togiak**</u>

EkukMekoryukToksook BayEkwokNapakiakTuntutuliakEmmonakNew StuyahokTununakGoodnews BayNewtokTwin Hills

Hooper Bay Nightmute

Geographic Location

Western Alaska includes three census areas: Wade Hampton, Bethel, and Dillingham. Most of the communities in the region lie within the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, a vast area of low-lying land along the Bering Sea coast, some 300-500 miles west of Anchorage. From north to south, the area stretches from Kotlik, at 63.034° N Lat, to Clark's Point, at 58.844° N Lat.

Weather

Weather throughout the region is diverse. Communities in the southern part of the region and those located along the Bering Sea Coast are influenced by maritime currents and tend to have more moderate weather, with winter temperatures averaging 5-30°F and summer temperatures averaging 35-65°F. Precipitation is also greater here, averaging around 30 inches per year. By contrast, communities in the northern portion of the region, as well as those located away from the moderating influence of the ocean, have more extreme weather. Winter temperatures average between -2°F and 20°F, and summer temperatures average between 42 °F and 62 °F. Precipitation is much lower in the northern and inland areas, averaging around 16 inches annually. Because of the topography of the region, which is characterized by vast expanses of low-lying land crisscrossed by rivers, periodic flooding is commonplace.

General Characterization

Western Alaska is home to a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo population. In contrast to many other parts of Alaska, native cultural traditions are a vital part of everyday life here. In 2000, approximately 90% of residents of Western Alaska were Alaska Native or part Native, and many residents still speak their Native Alaskan language. Despite its vast geographical size, Western Alaska's population is sparse, amounting to just under 28,000 people. The larger towns in the region—Bethel, Dillingham, and Hooper Bay—account for nearly one-third of the population of the entire region. The remaining residents are scattered throughout dozens of small villages in the region, accessible only by air or water.

The economies of communities throughout the region depend heavily on the commercial fishing industry. The salmon and herring fisheries of Bristol Bay and Kuskokwim Bay account for a majority of fishing activity. In addition, major fish processing plants are located in Bethel and Dillingham. Many smaller communities also have village processing plants. Regional and local Native governments also constitute a major source of employment. Economic development, however, has been slow in Western Alaska. The poverty rate, at more than 20%, is higher than most areas of Alaska. An unemployment rate of 9% and a relatively low annual per capita income pose additional challenges.

Institutional Framework

There are no organized boroughs in Western Alaska. The region is made up of three census areas: Wade Hampton, Bethel, and Dillingham. Most communities have either incorporated city governments or federally recognized Native village councils, or both.

There are three community development quota (CDQ) groups that operate in the region, including the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association, the Coastal Villages Region Fund, and the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. These groups allocate a portion of commercial fisheries revenues toward promoting community development and employment. In addition, the Calista Corporation, the second largest of 13 regional corporations formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), is an important body of Native governance. The Calista Corporation holds a federal land entitlement and seeks to promote natural resource development and employment for Alaska Natives in the region.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

The economy of Western Alaska revolves around fishing. Large commercial fleets are based in larger hubs, such as Dillingham, with more extensive port facilities; however, every community profiled in this section, no matter how small, participates in commercial fishing as a home port for vessels, a base for crew members, or as a site of fishing processing.

Commercial fishing in the region is centered in both Kuskokwim Bay and Bristol Bay, considered the largest sockeye salmon fishery in the world. Commercial catches of salmon and herring make up the bulk of fishing activity, but other species such as halibut and groundfish are also important. In addition, many communities have commercial fish processing and storage facilities. Although the larger commercial processors are located primarily in larger hubs such as Bethel and Dillingham, many smaller communities have their own village-based fish processing facilities.

Sport fishing in Western Alaska, in comparison to other regions, is a relatively small enterprise. While several thousand sport fishing licenses are sold each year throughout the region, mostly in the larger hubs of Dillingham and Bethel, the region does not draw nearly as many visitors as Southeastern or Southcentral Alaska. Major sport fish species include

salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, arctic grayling, and northern pike.

Partly as a result of the strong Native cultural traditions throughout the region, Western Alaskan residents depend heavily on subsistence fish and other resources. Communities large and small supplement their formal economies with subsistence resources. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, on average, more than 95% of all households in the region harvest subsistence fish, including salmon and non-salmon species. In addition, land mammals such as caribou and moose, marine mammals such as harbor seals, and a wide variety of birds and eggs are used for subsistence by local residents. Subsistence harvests can be enormous; the village of Akiachak, for example, reported an average per capita harvest in 1998 of 1,328 lbs—one of the highest figures anywhere in Alaska.

Regional Challenges

Western Alaska faces some dramatic economic and developmental challenges. Poverty rates are high and educational levels are low, a combination that has caused the region to lag somewhat behind other regions in terms of economic development. In addition, Western Alaska's communities, most of which are predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo, struggle to keep their cultural legacies alive. Facilities such as the Yup'iit Piciryarait Museum, located in Bethel, play a vital role in the preservation of the local cultural heritage.

The region's high dependence on commercial fishing—and on salmon in particular—leads to some particular challenges. First, many small, remote communities must solve the logistical problem of harvesting fish in far-flung locations and shipping it to markets elsewhere. Most communities are forced to ship freshly caught fish by plane to a central processor in Bethel or elsewhere, where it is then forwarded along to markets. This process results in an additional economic burden that must be shouldered to communities. In addition, the region's high dependence on salmon during a time of price decline proves difficult. In recent years, foreign competition has driven down the market price of salmon in the U.S., causing financial trouble for many communities. Federal salmon disaster funds, distributed to large and small communities alike, represent only a partial solution to this problem.

Akiachak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Akiachak is located on the west bank of the Kuskokwim River, 18 miles northeast of the city of Bethel. The area encompasses 10 square miles of land and 2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Akiachak was a community of 585 residents in 133 households. The community was primarily comprised of Alaska Natives, mostly Yup'ik Eskimos (92.3%), with a small percentage of White (3.4%) and mixed race (4.3%) residents. A total of 96.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Approximately 1.2% of community residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. There are more men in the community (54.9%) than women, and the average age is 22.2 years, much younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. Approximately 44.4% of the local population is under age 18. All residents live in households rather than group quarters. In terms of educational attainment, 64.8% of residents hold a high school diploma or higher.

History

The region is traditional Yup'ik Eskimo territory, and Akiachak was originally used by Yup'ik groups as a seasonal subsistence site. The community was first listed in the U.S. Census in 1890, when it had a recorded population of 43 residents. Akiachak has grown steadily since that time, in part because of its close proximity to Bethel, the regional economic hub.

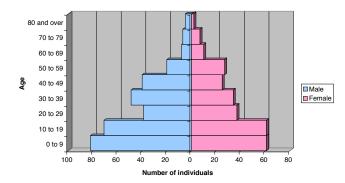
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Akiachak is highly dependent on fishery resources and is involved in both commercial and subsistence fishing. The median per capita income in 2000 was \$8,321 and the median household income was \$35,833. Unemployment in the community was 14.3%, and 43.8% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 21.2% of residents lived below the poverty level.

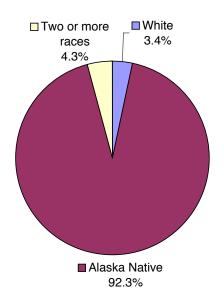
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

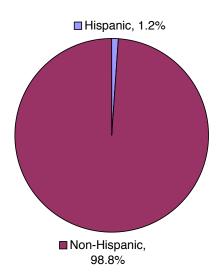


2000 Racial Structure Akiachak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Akiachak



Governance

Akiachak was incorporated as a second-class city in 1974, but the city government was dissolved in 1987 in favor of traditional village council governance—the first community in Alaska to do so. The official name of the village council is Akiachak Native Community. There is also a Native village corporation called Akiachak, Ltd. The community is "unorganized" (i.e. not located within a borough). The majority of local government operating revenues come from federal grants and contracts. The Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, is active in the community and promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office nearby in Bethel. The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Akiachak is accessible by road via Bethel and by air via a 1,625 foot airstrip operated by the State Department of Transportation. Roundtrip airfare from the nearby city of Bethel to Anchorage is approximately \$206. Most residents get their own water from wells; there is no piped water or sewer service. The village council operates a landfill in the community. Electricity is provided by the village corporation and is generated by a diesel generator. There is a local health clinic operated jointly by the village council and the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Police services are provided by a volunteer public security officer (VPSO).

There is one school located in Akiachak, offering instruction to students in grades K-12. There are 12 teachers and 183 students. The school is under the jurisdiction of the Yup'iit School District.

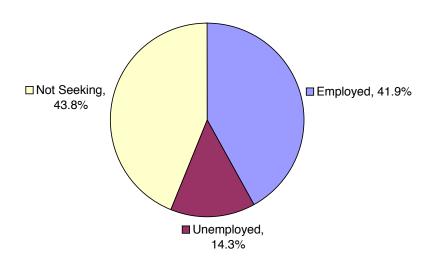
Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Involvement in commercial fishing, particularly within the herring and salmon fisheries, is an important part of the local economy in Akiachak. In 2000, 70 local residents held a total of 87 commercial fishing permits, and 75 permits were fished. There were 98 registered crew members. In addition, there were

2000 Employment Structure Akiachak

Data source: US Census



19 vessel owners with operations in state-managed fisheries who resided in the community. This section contains a detailed description of the permits issued to Akiachak residents in 2000.

Herring: Fourteen residents held a total of 14 permits in the herring fishery. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one herring roe gillnet permit for Cape Avinof (none fished), 12 herring roe gillnet permits for Goodnews Bay (10 fished), and one herring roe kelp harvesting permit for diving/hand-picking in the Bristol Bay fishery (none fished).

Other Finfish: Three local residents held a total of four permits for miscellaneous other finfish, but none was fished. These permits consisted of three freshwater fish set gillnet permits for statewide waters and one freshwater fish pot gear permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters.

Salmon: Sixty-nine local residents held a total of 69 commercial permits in the salmon fishery, and 65 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: one salmon drift gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), and 67 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (63 fished).

In 2000, there were no commercial processing plants and therefore no recorded landings for Akiachak.

Sport Fishing

Because of its relatively remote location, sport fishing in Akiachak is limited. As of 2002, there were

no registered sport fishing guide services in Akiachak. In 2000, a total of 30 sport fishing licenses were sold in Akiachak, all of them to Alaska residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are an important part of the local economy of Akiachak. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1998, 98.8% of Akiachak households used subsistence fish. Approximately 97.5% of households used subsistence salmon (all five Pacific species) and 98.8% used non-salmon fish (including blackfish, halibut, pike, whitefish, and others). A significant portion of households (58%) used marine mammals (especially seal, walrus, and whale) for subsistence, and a small portion (3.7%) used marine invertebrates (especially clams).

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Akiachak in 1998 totaled 1,328 lbs, and was comprised of the following resources: salmon, especially Chinook (48.8%), non-salmon fish, especially whitefish and blackfish (18.7%), land mammals, including caribou and moose (20.4%), marine mammals, especially seals (2.3%), birds and eggs (5.2%), and vegetation (4.6%).

Akiachak residents have not been historically involved in halibut fishing and the community does not hold a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC). Salmon subsistence harvesting, however, is very important in the community; approximately 119 households (90% of all households) held subsistence salmon harvesting permits in 1999.

Aleknagik (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Aleknagik is situated at the southeast end of Lake Aleknagik at the head of the Wood River. The community is 16 miles northwest of Dillingham and is located in the Dillingham Census Area. Aleknagik is made up of 43.8 square miles of land and 7.2 square miles of water.

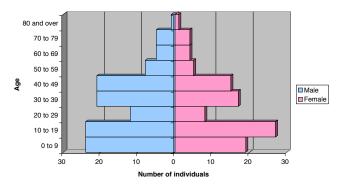
Demographic Profile

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census the community of Aleknagik had a total of 221 inhabitants, and of those 54.8% were male and 45.2% were female. Prior to the 1940 census no population was recorded for the community other than in the year 1890 when it was reported that there were 68 inhabitants. Since 1950 the population of the community has fluctuated for the most part between about between 128 and 231 persons living in the community. In 2000 about 81.9% of the residents of Aleknagik were American Indian and Alaska Native, 13.6% were White, 1.4% were classified as "Other", and 3.2% were of two or more races. When more than one race is taken into account, about 84.6% of the population was at least part American Indian and Alaska Native. Approximately 1.4% of the residents were Hispanic. The median age of the community was 28.3 years, significantly lower than the national average of 35.3 years. There were a total of 107 housing units, 37 of which were vacant and 21 vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the population lived in group quarters. Out of the population of the community age 25 and over about 70.9% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 12.7% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

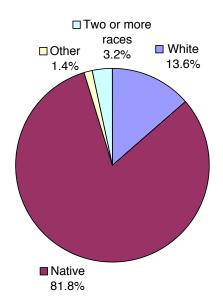
Historically the areas of Wood River and Aleknagik Lake were used as summer fish camps. The name Aleknagik means "wrong way home" because on occasion the Native peoples who were returning to their homes on the Nushagak River would get lost in the fog and end up at Aleknagik Lake after being swept along the Wood River by the tide. According to the 1890 Census there were 68 inhabitants in the village at that time. In 1929 there were 55 people living in the "Wood River village" area, which is located south of Aleknagik according to census data. There were five

2000 Population Structure Aleknagik Data source: US Census

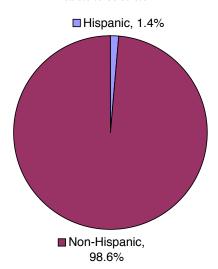


2000 Racial Structure Aleknagik

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Aleknagik



families living on the shore of Aleknagik Lake year round in 1930; the Waskeys, Polleys, Hansons, Yakos, and Smiths. In 1933 a log cabin school was built on the shore of the lake and the first teacher was Josie Waskey. Many families relocated from Goodnews, Togiak, and Kulukak to Aleknagik because they were attracted by the school, the other facilities present in the community, and the bountiful timber, fish, and game. In 1937 a post office was built and in 1938 a two-story school was constructed with a teacher apartment.

By the time of the 1940 U.S. Census, the community of Aleknagik had a total of 78 inhabitants, a small sawmill, and over 30 buildings. A Seventh-day Adventist Mission and School were built in the 1940s on the north shore of the lake. A Russian Orthodox Church and a Moravian Church were built in the community in the 1950s and at that time over 35 families lived in the area. A 25-mile road connecting the south shore of the lake to Dillingham was built in 1959. In 1973 the City became incorporated. And in 2000, over 24 additional square miles were annexed to the City.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

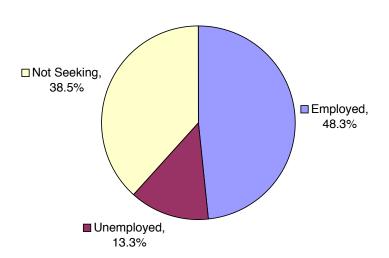
Many inhabitants of Aleknagik are involved in commercial and subsistence activities during the summer months on the Bristol Bay coast. In 2000, 50 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community and 48 residents were licensed as crew members. Since 1997 poor fish returns and falling fish prices have had a major effect on the community. Income is also derived from the sport fishing industry. Another important source of income for community members is trapping. In 2000 of those age 16 years and over in Aleknagik about 48.3% were employed, 13.3% were unemployed, and 38.5% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed, approximately 47.8% were classified as government workers. The per capita income for residents was \$10,973 in 2000 with the median household income at \$22,750.

Governance

Aleknagik is a second-class city incorporated in 1973 and has a strong mayor form of government which includes a mayor and a seven person city council. The city is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is the

2000 Employment Structure Aleknagik

Data source: US Census



Bristol Bay Native Corporation and the Native village corporation is Aleknagik Natives Ltd. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is the Aleknagik Traditional Council. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group which the city is included in is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. The regional non-profit organization for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Aleknagik is accessible by air, water, and by road from Dillingham. Regular flights are scheduled to Aleknagik through Dillingham and there is a state-owned 2,070 foot gravel airstrip present in the community. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Aleknagik is \$424 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). On the north shore is Moody's Aleknagik Seaplane Base which accommodates float planes. Two additional airstrips are located around the community. The north shore of Aleknagik Lake is not accessible by road

and residents must travel by skiffs to the south shore where the town is located. A state-owned and operated 100 foot dock is located on the north shore of the lake. Also on the north shore are a breakwater, barge landing, boat launch ramp, and boat lift. Locals travel by vehicles, skiffs, ATVs, and snowmachines.

Accommodations are available at the Aleknagik Bed and Breakfast. There is one school in the community, Aleknagik School, instructing grades K-8 with 33 students and 5 teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the North Shore Health Clinic and at the South Shore Health Clinic which are owned by the City and operated by the City and by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC). Police services are available from the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The electric utility is the Nushugak Electric Cooperative which is operated by REA Co-op with the main power source of diesel, although in 2000 about 95.8% of households heated using heating oil and 4.2% heated using wood. There is no piped water system and individuals and the school are the operators of their own wells. Sewage and refuse are disposed of in private septic tanks, and the city operates a septic pumping service. The City operates two landfills, one on the north shore and one on the south shore.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 50 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Aleknagik in 2000 and 48 residents were licensed crew members. No vessel owners in the community participated in federal fisheries, although 15 vessel owners participated in the salmon fishery.

Out of the 50 permits issued to community members, a total of 33 were actually fished. One permit was issued for halibut using longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide, although it was not fished in 2000. A total of 21 permits were issued for the commercial fishing of herring: 4 were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Security Cove (four fished), 7 for herring roe using gillnets in Bristol Bay (5 fished), and 10 for herring spawn on kelp which is dived for or handpicked in Bristol Bay (none fished). Twenty-eight permits were issued for salmon: 19 using drift gillnets

in Bristol Bay (15 fished), and 9 using set gillnets in Bristol Bay (9 fished).

No landings were delivered to Aleknagik in 2000 because no processors were present in the community. The CDQ group in which the community is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Aleknagik Lake is a popular spot for sport fishing and boasts that it carries "all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, arctic char, Dolly Varden, arctic grayling, lake trout, and northern pike" (Countrysport Limited 2003). According to the ADF&G there were six businesses which were listed as freshwater guide businesses in 2002 in Aleknagik, six full service guiding services businesses, one drop-off service business, and two lodge/resort services businesses. In 2000, 10 sport fishing licenses were sold in Aleknagik to residents of the State of Alaska and a total of 393 sport fishing licenses were sold in the community to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G, for the most representative year of 1989, 100.0% of Aleknagik households used all subsistence resources: 94.7% used salmon, 94.7% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, cod, flounder, halibut, sculpin, blackfish, burbot, char, grayling, pike, sucker, trout, and whitefish), 81.6% used marine mammals, and 52.6% used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest for community members was 379.29 lbs for all subsistence resources: 25.07% salmon, 16.18% non-salmon fish, 4.01% marine mammals, 0.83% marine invertebrates, 3.71% birds and eggs, 43.06% land mammals, and 7.14% vegetation. Also according to ADF&G there were 11subsistence salmon household permits issued in 1999 to residents of Aleknagik for an estimated total of 997 fish harvested. Residents are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Bethel (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Bethel is located within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, 40 miles inland from the Bering Sea on the Kuskokwim River. It is approximately 400 air miles west of Anchorage. The area encompasses 43.8 square miles of land and 5.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000, Bethel had a population of 5,471 people in 1,741 households. Most of the population (95.6%) lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial breakdown of the community was as follows: White (26.8%), Alaska Native or American Indian (61.8%), Black (0.9%), Asian (2.9%), Hawaiian Native (0.2%), and other (0.5%). Residents of two or more races comprised 6.9% of the population. A total of 68% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Residents of Hispanic ethnicity comprised 1.7% of the population.

There were more men (52.5%) than women in Bethel in 2000. The median age was 29.1 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years, owing to Bethel's position as a regional employment hub that attracts working-age people. For the same reason, Bethel's population has grown steadily in recent years, more than doubling since 1970.

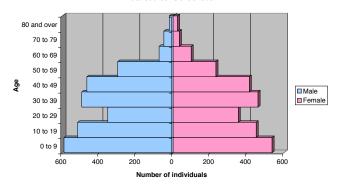
Approximately 84.2% of residents over 25 years of age have attained a high school degree or higher level of education.

History

Yup'ik Eskimos have inhabited the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area for at least 2,000 years. Bethel was settled by Yup'ik people who called the village "Mumtrekhlogamute," meaning "people who smoke fish." By the late nineteenth century, the village was an Alaska Commercial Company Trading Post. The Moravian church established a mission in the area in 1884. Bethel was incorporated as a second-class city in 1957, and has since become a regional hub for the many small towns and villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region. Yup'ik culture is still a strong influence in Bethel; the Yup'iit Piciryarait Museum plays an active role in the preservation of the local cultural heritage.

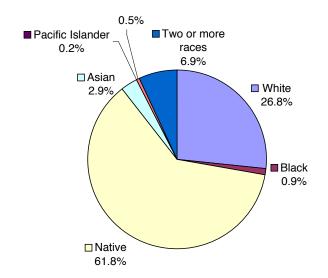
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

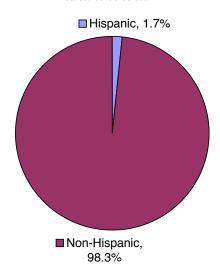


2000 Racial Structure Bethel

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Bethel



Infrastructure

Current Economy

Both subsistence and commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon and herring fisheries, are important parts of the Bethel economy. Because Bethel is the only town of substantial size in the region, it has become the regional hub for the many smaller villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Many residents of small villages come to Bethel for employment and for major services such as medical care. The current economy of Bethel reflects this fact: about 50% of local jobs are in the government sector, and the service sector also accounts for a growing percentage of employment.

The median per capita income in Bethel is \$20,267, and the median household income is \$57,321. Approximately 6.5% of the population is unemployed, and 27% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 11.2% of residents live below the poverty level.

Governance

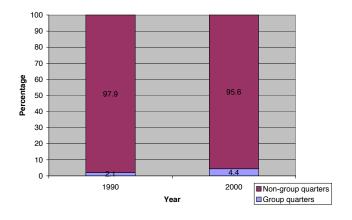
Bethel was incorporated as a second-class city in 1957. It has a strong mayor form of government. A 5% sales tax is collected in Bethel as well as a 5% alcohol tax, 3% hotel/B&B tax, 6% gaming tax, a fuel tax, and a vehicle registration tax. The city is in the Bethel recording district and is not within an organized borough. A Native governing body, Orutsararmuit Native Council, is a federally recognized tribal group representing the two-thirds of Bethel residents who are of Native descent. The Bethel Native Corporation is the local for-profit Native governing body. The Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, is active in the community and promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries. There is a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office and an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in Bethel. The nearest office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Facilities and infrastructure in Bethel are well developed in comparison to other cities and towns

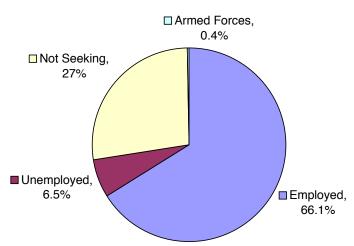
% Group Quarters Bethel

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Bethel

Data source: US Census



in the region. There is a 6,400 foot paved runway with propeller and jet plane service to the city from Anchorage and other cities. Roundtrip airfare from Bethel to Anchorage is approximately \$206. There is also a 1,850 foot gravel runway, and two floatplane bases. The Port of Bethel, on the Kuskokwim River, is a busy shipping port that receives supplies for residents throughout the area. There are only 16 miles of local roads, and transportation in winter is generally by snow machines.

There is a central piped water and sewer system, operated by the city, but only some residences are connected to it. Many houses have their own wells and septic tanks. There is a city-operated landfill. Electricity comes from the Bethel Utilities Corporation and is produced by a diesel generator. Other public services include the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital, operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health

Corporation, and police, fire and rescue services, operated by the city. There are six schools in Bethel, with a total of 87 teachers and 1,328 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fisheries of Kuskokwim Bay and Bristol Bay, is an important part of the local economy of Bethel. In 2000 there were 201 registered crew members. There were two vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 22 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries who resided in the community. In 2000, 199 local residents held a total of 213 commercial fishing permits and 133 permits were actually fished. This section contains a detailed description of permits issued to Bethel residents.

Halibut: Three halibut longline permits were issued for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters, and one permit was fished.

Herring: Twenty-one residents held a total of 21 permits for the herring fishery, and 6 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: six herring roe gillnet permits for Nelson Island (one fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (none fished), two herring roe gillnet permits for Nunivak Island (one fished), four herring roe gillnet permits for Cape Avinof (one fished), five herring roe gillnet permits for Goodnews Bay (one fished), and two herring roe gillnet permits for Cape Romanzof (two fished).

Other Finfish: A total of two permits were issued for miscellaneous finfish, including one for set gillnet vessels in statewide waters and one for longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters. No permits were fished.

Salmon: One hundred eighty-six local residents held a total of 187 permits for the salmon fishery, and 126 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is as follows: 11 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (11 fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (none fished), 161 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (105 fished), and 14 salmon set gillnet permits for the lower Yukon River (10 fished).

In 2000, there were five commercial fish processors in Bethel taking landings from federally managed fisheries, with a total of 123.4 tons in landings. These landings were comprised entirely of halibut, delivered by 167 vessels. In addition, 95 vessels delivered salmon landings to processors in Bethel; the specific tonnage of landings for salmon is confidential, however, in accordance with confidentiality requirements. In 2003, Bethel received \$20,338 in federal salmon disaster funds to compensate the community for falling salmon prices.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing, while less significant than commercial and subsistence fishing, is nevertheless an important part of Bethel's involvement in North Pacific fisheries. In 2000, a total of 570 sport fishing licenses were sold in Bethel, most of them (410) to Alaska residents. In 2002, there were two registered sport fishing guides for freshwater and no registered guides for saltwater sport fishing. Major sport fish species include salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, arctic grayling, and northern pike.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence hunting and fishing are practiced in Bethel. However, detailed data on subsistence resource uses from the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence is lacking. In 1999, 1,508 households in Bethel held subsistence salmon harvesting permits, and harvested Chinook, sockeye, Coho and chum salmon, mostly from the Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River. Bethel has a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NMFS, which allows residents to harvest halibut for subsistence uses. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Additional Information

The Camai festival, a three-day event celebrating Yup'ik dance and traditional culture, is held annually in Bethel.

Chefornak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Chefornak is located on the south bank of the Kinia River, near its mouth at Etolin Strait. It is 98 air miles southwest of Bethel and 490 miles southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 5.7 square miles of land and 0.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000 there were 394 residents of Chefornak in 75 households. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: Alaska Native or American Indian (93.4%), White (2.0%), and two or more races (4.6%). A total of 98% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender makeup was not hugely disparate, at 51.5% male and 48.5% female. The median age in the community, 20.8 years, was quite a bit younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. Approximately 60.2% of residents 25 years of age and older had a high school degree or higher level of education.

History

The area of Chefornak has historically been occupied by Yup'ik Eskimos. The original village was located on Etolin Strait, in the Bering Sea, until residents moved in the 1950s to its current site, one mile inland, in order to avoid flooding. The Native village corporation of Chefornak, Chefarnrmute Inc., was granted a land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971.

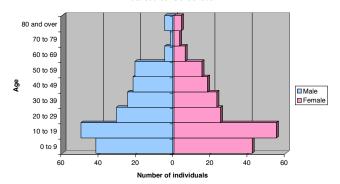
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing is a mainstay of the local economy. In addition, subsistence fishing and hunting are important to nearly all residents of Chefornak. The median per capita income in 2000 was \$8,474 and the median household income was \$35,553. Unemployment in Chefornak was 7.9%, and 33.7% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not in the labor force). Approximately 25.1% of individuals in the community lived below the poverty level.

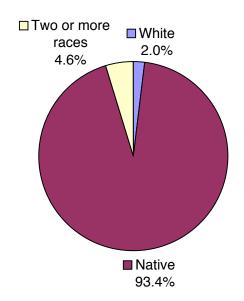
2000 Population Structure Chefornak

Data source: US Census

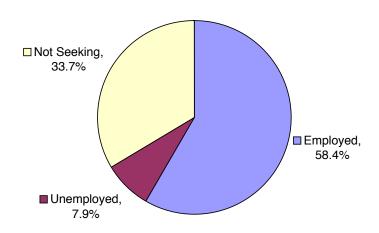


2000 Racial Structure Chefornak

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Chefornak



Governance

Chefornak was incorporated as a second-class city in 1974 and has a strong-mayor form of government. In Chefornak a 2% sales tax is collected. In addition to the city government there is also a village council, an important body of local Native governance. In addition, the village corporation, Chefarnmute Inc., is a federally recognized Native organization. The village is a member of the Calista Corporation, a regional Native corporation.

The Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, is active in the community and promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Access to Chefornak is primarily by air. There is a 2,500 foot gravel airstrip owned by the state, as well as a seaplane base. Roundtrip airfare from Chefornak to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$380. Small boats can also navigate the Kinia River to its mouth on Etolin Strait.

There is no piped water or sewer system; most residents rely on wells and septic tanks. There is a city-operated landfill. Electricity is provided by Naterkaq Light Plant, a city-operated facility that produces power with a diesel generator. There is a health clinic, owned by the city and operated with cooperation from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. There is one school in the community, which offers instruction to students grades K-12. The school has a total of 8 teachers and 147 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, there were eight vessel owners residing in the community who operated in federally managed fisheries. There were 21 registered crew members in the community. In 2000, 27 local residents held a total of 56 commercial fishing permits, and 24 permits were fished. This section contains a detailed description of Chefornak's commercial fishing permits.

Halibut: Eighteen residents held a total of 27 permits for the halibut fishery, and 10 permits were fished. These permits included the following: 13 halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (3 fished), and 14 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (10 fished).

Herring: Twenty residents held a total of 22 permits for the herring fishery, and 9 permits were fished. These permits included the following: 7 herring roe gillnet permits for Nelson Island (2 fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (none fished), and 14 herring roe gillnet permits for Cape Avinof (7 fished).

Salmon: Seven local residents held a total of seven permits for the salmon fishery, and five permits were fished. These permits included the following: five salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (five fished), and two salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (none fished).

In 2000 there was one commercial fishing processing plant in Chefornak. Detailed information on landings is unavailable, in accordance with confidentiality requirements.

Sport Fishing

Given its remote location, sport fishing is not significant in Chefornak. Detailed data on sport fishing activities and permits for Chefornak are unavailable.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have detailed information on subsistence resource use in Chefornak. The community holds a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), which means its residents are eligible to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003. In 1999, 94 households held permits to harvest subsistence salmon.

Clark's Point (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Clark's Point is situated on the northeastern shore of Nushagak Bay in the Dillingham Census Area. It is about 15 miles from Dillingham and 337 miles southwest of Anchorage. It makes up 3.1 square miles of land and 0.9 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

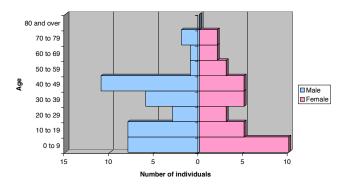
There were a total of 75 inhabitants in Clark's Point according to the 2000 U.S. Census, and of those, 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female. According to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Clark's Point "is the summer working grounds of about 300 additional people who work the sockeye salmon runs" (p. 152). Since about 1980 the population has remained relatively stable, fluctuating from 60 to 79 residents. Prior to that, the population topped 100 people in the 1950s and 1960s. During 1930s and 1940s the population was only around 12. In 2000, about 90.7% of the residents were American Indian and Alaska Native, 6.7% were White, 1.3% was Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 1.3% was of two or more races. About 92.0% of the population of Clark's Point identified themselves as all or part American Indian and Alaska Native. No one in the community was Hispanic. The median age of the community was 30.5 years, significantly lower than the national median of 35.3 years. There were a total of 51 housing units, 27 of which were vacant and 22 were vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the population lived in group quarters. Of the population age 25 and over, 76.5% had graduated from high school or a higher level of education and 3.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

Originally Clark's Point was called by the Eskimo name "Saguyak." There is no evidence that the area of Clark's Point had been settled before the Nushagak Packing Company cannery was established there in 1888. The village of Clark's Point was named after the manager of the Alaska Commercial Company store at Nushagak, John Clark. Prior to the opening of the cannery it is reported that Clark had opened a saltery in the area. The Nushagak Packing Company cannery became a member of the Alaska Packers Association in

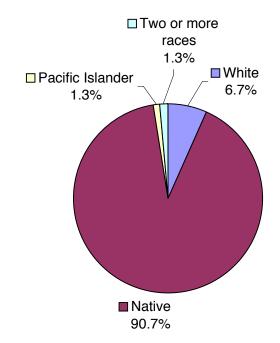
2000 Population Structure Clarks Point

Data source: US Census

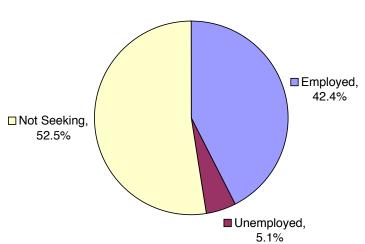


2000 Racial Structure Clarks Point

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Clarks Point



1893. A two-line cannery was built in the community in 1901, but during WWII the canning operation ceased and only salting was done. A major flood took place in Clark's Point in 1929. By 1952 the processing plant was shut down permanently and at that time was used as headquarters for the Alaska Packers Association's fishing fleet. In 1971 the City was incorporated. In 1982 a housing project was constructed on the bluff which is both higher and safer ground, as the community has had major problems with erosion and past floods. The processing plant was purchased by Trident in 1987, but there hasn't been any processing at the plant since the 1950s. Since then the plant has "been used mainly as a fish camp, storing boats and providing services, bunkhouse rooms, ice, groceries and meal services" and was put up for sale by Trident at the beginning of 2002 at which time the company said that would be the last summer they would operate the facility (Juneau Daily News Online 2002).

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Clark's Point is based, for the most part, on commercial fishing. In 2000, 28 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community and there were 30 licensed crew members. All community members are dependent on subsistence to a certain extent and many will travel large distances to acquire resources if necessary. Of the population of Clark's Point age 16 years and over in 2000, about 42.4% were employed, 5.1% were unemployed, and 52.5% were not in the labor force. Of those employed, about 56.0% were listed as government employees. The per capita income in 2000 was \$10,989 and the median household income was \$28,125. About 45.7% of the population lived below the poverty level at the time of the Census.

Governance

Clark's Point is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1971. Clark's Point is not part of an organized borough. The city has a strong mayor form of government including the mayor, a six person city council, a four-person advisory school board, and various municipal employees. There is a 5% sales tax in Clark's Point, but no property tax. The regional Native corporation for the area and is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The Native village corporation is

Saguyak Inc., and the traditional council, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Clark's Point Village Council. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group in which the city is included is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. The regional non-profit organization for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Clark's Point is accessible by both the air and water, although air travel is the more common method of traveling to the community. There is a 2,600 foot gravel runway owned by the State and floatplanes are able to land on the Nushagak River. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Clark's Point is \$399 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Freight is barged to Dillingham and then transported to Clark's Point. An underdeveloped spit dock owned by the City is the only boat moorage so boats, therefore, land on the beach. Trident Seafoods owns a private dock at their facility. The main means of transportation for locals is either ATVs or snowmachines. There are no visitor accommodations in the community. There is one school, Clark's Point School, which teaches grades K-7 with 17 students and 2 teachers in 2000. Health care is available from Clark's Point Health Clinic which is operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) and is owned by the City. The clinic is located in a flood plain and is in need of replacement. There are no police services in the community. The electric utility is the City of Clark's Point with a main power source of diesel. The water system is operated by the City and about 80% of residents are connected to this system. The remaining residents use individual wells. The City also operates the sewer system with the buildings located on the bluff connected to 40% of homes and the school. Those who live below the bluff use septic tanks or pit privies and both the city offices and the clinic use honeybuckets. The City also operates the landfill but refuse collection is not available.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 28 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Clarks Point in 2000 and 30 residents were licensed crew members. No vessel owners resident in Clarks Point participated in the federal fisheries, although 10 resident vessel owners participated in the salmon fishery.

Of the 28 permits issued to community members, 22 were fished in 2000. Six permits were issued for halibut using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (none fished). Nine permits were issued for herring roe: four using gillnets in Security Cove (two fished) and five using gillnets in Bristol Bay (four fished). A total of 13 permits were issued for salmon: 8 using drift gillnets in Bristol Bay (11 fished) and 5 using set gillnets in Bristol Bay (5 fished).

There were a total of 87 vessels which delivered salmon landings to the community of Clarks Point in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable. It is not clear why salmon landings are delivered to the community if no processor is in operation in Clark's Point.

The community was recently granted \$174,475 in federal salmon disaster funds. The CDQ group in which Clark's Point is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing does not seem to be much of an attraction for tourists to the community of Clark's Point and the support systems necessary for this industry are currently not available. According to the ADF&G there were no sport fishing licenses sold in the community in 2000 and no sport fishing guide businesses in Clark's Point which were listed for 2002. It is mentioned by ADF&G that king salmon can be caught by sport fishers on the Nushagak River and the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, which is west of the community "is well-suited for salmon and trout sport fishing" (inAlaska.com 2003).

Subsistence Fishing

All residents of the community are dependent on subsistence to an extent, and exchange relationships are in place with near communities such as the trading of smelt for whitefish with Ekwok, New Stuyahok and Bethel, and the trading of moose for lingcod from Manakotak. According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, in the survey year of 1989 the per capita wild food harvest by residents of Clark's Point was 363.0 lbs. About 94.1% of households in the community used Chinook salmon, 100% used sockeye salmon, 94.1% used smelt, 76.5% used caribou, 41% used Dolly Varden and pike, and 29.4% used herring roe on kelp. The ADF&G reported in 1999 that 15 household subsistence salmon permits were issued to those from the community for an estimated total of 1,218 harvested salmon. Residents of Clark's Point are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Dillingham (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Dillingham is situated on the very northern end of Nushagak Bay at the junction of the Nushagak and Wood Rivers. It is in northern Bristol Bay in the Dillingham Census Area and is 327 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community includes 33.6 square miles of land and 2.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

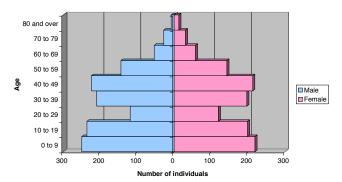
There were a total of 2,466 inhabitants in the community of Dillingham at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census. The gender breakdown was 51.6% male and 48.4% female. The population of Dillingham shrunk between 1920 and 1930, but since then has continued to rise to the 2,475 inhabitants counted by a state demographer in 2002. The population of the community doubles during spring and summer due to the seasonality of commercial fishing and the operation of fish processing plants. In 2000 about 52.6% of the population of Dillingham was American Indian and Alaska Native, 35.6% was White, 1.2% was Asian, 0.6% was Black or African American, 0.6% was some other race, and 9.4% was of two or more races. When race alone or in combination with one or more other races is taken into account, about 60.9% of the population was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 43.1% was White. About 3.5% of the population was Hispanic. The median age of Dillingham was 32.8 years, significantly lower than the national median of 35.3 years. There were a total of 1,000 housing units in the community of which 116 were vacant, and of those, 39 were vacant due to seasonal use. About 1.3% of the population lived in group quarters at the time of the 2000 Census. About 83.5% of the population of the community age 25 and over had graduated from high school or higher, and 21.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

According to inAlaska.com "Yup'ik and Athabascan people settled the region, known as Naugeik, more than 6,000 years ago." Historically, an Eskimo and Athabascan village was situated at the north end of Nushagak Bay and was known as "Aleknuguk" or "Chogium" (North Pacific Fishery Management Council, p. 143). In 1818 the Russians

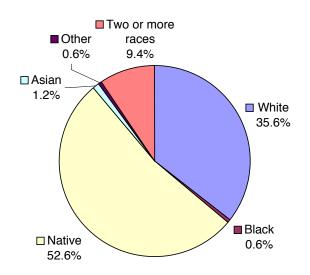
2000 Population Structure Dillingham

ata source: US Census

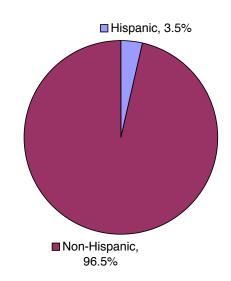


2000 Racial Structure Dillingham

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Dillingham



established the fur trading post Alexandrovski Redoubt, and the area became a trade center. Native peoples from the Kuskokwim Region, Alaska Peninsula, and Cook Inlet came to the post to visit or live. In 1837 a Russian Orthodox mission was erected and at that time the village was known as Nushagak. The U.S. Signal Corps established a meteorological station in the community in 1881. The first salmon cannery in the Bristol Bay region was built east of the site of modern day Dillingham by Arctic Packing Co. in 1884. This "turned the community into a primarily fishing village that attracted Aleut, Eskimo and Athabascan Indian fishermen from all over the area" (North Pacific Fishery Management Council, p. 143). In the next 17 vears, 10 more canneries were established. After U.S. Senator Paul Dillingham's 1903 tour of Alaska with his Senate subcommittee, the town and post office at Snag Point were named after him. The region was struck by the 1918-19 influenza epidemic and there were no more than 500 survivors, including no one under the age of two. After the epidemic, a hospital and orphanage were built in Kanakanak six miles from the center of present-day of Dillingham. The town site of Dillingham was first surveyed in 1947 and the City became incorporated in 1963.

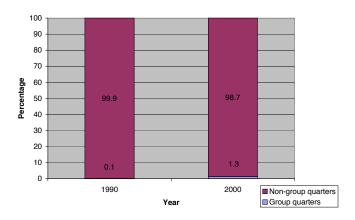
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Dillingham is based primarily on the fishing industry. The main activities are commercial fishing, fish processing, cold storage, and support of the fishing industry. Revenue is also generated by the sport fishing industry. The community is the economic, transportation, and public service center for western Bristol Bay. The processors of Peter Pan Seafoods, Triton Fisheries, Icicle, and Unisea are present in Dillingham. In 2000, 457 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Dillingham and there were a total of 481 licensed crew members which were residents. Each year the population doubles during spring and summer because of seasonal workers in the commercial fishing sector. Seasonal employment is aided in stabilizing by the city's role as the regional center for government and services. Many residents are dependent on subsistence activities. Of the population age 16 years and over in 2000, about 67.6% were employed, 5.2% were unemployed, 0.2% were in the armed forces, and 27.0% were not in the labor force.

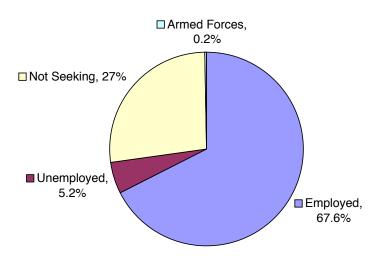
% Group Quarters Dillingham

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Dillingham

Data source: US Census



Of those employed, about 37.9% were classified as having been government workers. In 2000, the per capita income of Dillingham was \$21,537 with the median household income was \$51,458.

Governance

Dillingham is a first-class city which was incorporated in 1963. It has a manager form of government which includes a mayor, seven-person city council, five person school board, five person planning commission, and various municipal employees, including a police chief. The city is not part of any organized borough. A 6% sales tax is imposed as well as an 11.0 mills property tax, 10% liquor tax, 6% gaming tax, and a 10% accommodations tax. The regional Native corporation in which Dillingham is

included is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and the regional non-profit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The Native village corporations are Choggiung Ltd. (a merged corporation of Dillingham, Ekuk, and Portage Creek) and Olsonville, Inc. which is a Native village corporation and an ANCSA Native Group. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group in which the city is included is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is the Curyung Native Village Council, also known as the Native Village of Dillingham. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located within Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel, an office is located in Homer, and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

The city of Dillingham is accessible by both air and sea. A 6,404 foot paved runway and flight service station is owned by the state and regular jet flights are available from Anchorage. The approximate cost of a roundtrip flight to Anchorage from Dillingham, according to Travelocity and Expedia, is \$319 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). There is a seaplane base owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's Division of Lands and a heliport is available at Kanakanak Hospital. The small boat harbor is a tidal harbor for seasonal use with 320 slips, a dock, barge landing, boat launch, and haul-out facilities and it is City-operated. There are two barge lines which make trips from Seattle to the community. There is a gravel road connecting the community of Aleknagik to Dillingham. Accommodations are available at five different inns, lodges, and B&Bs. There are two schools in the community; Dillingham Elementary School which teaches preschool through 5th grade, and Dillingham Middle/High School which teaches grades 6 through 12. In 2000 there were a total of 526 students at both schools and a total of 40 teachers. Health care is available at Kanakanak Hospital, Dillingham Medical Clinic, and Dillingham Health Clinic which are owned and operated by the U.S. Public Health Service. The Kanakanak Hospital is an Acute Care facility. Police services are available from the City Department of Public Safety and from the State Troopers Post. The electric utility is the

Nushugak Electric Cooperative which is operated by REA Co-op with the main power source being diesel. This plant also supplies power to Aleknagik. The City operates a piped water system, but there are also individual wells as well for the 60% of the homes which are not served by the piped system. The sewer system is also operated by the City, although about 75% of the residents have septic systems. The refuse collector is Dillingham Refuse Inc. and the landfill is operated by the City.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

The community of Dillingham is very involved in commercial fishing which forms the economic base of the community. In fact, the population of the community doubles during the fishing season. There were a total of 457 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Dillingham in 2000 and 481 licensed crew members which were residents. Ten resident vessel owners participated in the federal fisheries in 2000 and 147 vessel owner residents participated in the salmon fishery. Out of the total of 457 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of the community, a total of 294 were fished in 2000.

Halibut: Forty-four permits were issued for the commercial fishing of halibut: 40 were issued using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (13 fished) and 4 were issued using longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (one fished).

Herring: In regards to herring, 164 permits were issued to residents of Dillingham and of those 50 were fished. One permit was issued for herring roe using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), one for herring roe using a purse seine on the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), 15 for herring roe using a purse seine in Bristol Bay (3 fished), one for herring roe using a beach seine in Norton Sound (none fished), 38 for herring roe using a gillnet in Security Cove (4 fished), 74 for herring roe using a gillnet in Bristol Bay (43 fished), 2 for herring roe using a gillnet in Goodnews Bay (none fished), one for herring roe using a gillnet in Norton Sound (none fished), and 31

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Dillingham and Portage Creek combined.

for herring spawn on kelp gathered by diving or hand picked in Bristol Bay (none fished).

Groundfish: A total of four permits were issued for other groundfish and of those none were fished in 2000. One permit was issued for miscellaneous salt water finfish using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide and three were issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a mechanical jig statewide.

Salmon: Two hundred forty five permits were issued for salmon and of those 230 were fished. A total of 140 were issued for salmon using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (137 fished), 102 using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay (93 fished), one using a set gillnet in the Kuskokwim (not fished), and 2 using a set gillnet in the Lower Yukon (none fished).

Salmon landings were delivered to the community of Dillingham by 441 vessels in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable. No landings were delivered to the community for any other fisheries. The processors of Icicle, Peter Pan, Trident, and Unisea all are present in the community.

The city of Dillingham was allocated \$119,145 in federal salmon disaster funds in July of 2003 because of the recent drop in salmon prices and loss in taxes generated. The CDQ group in which Clark's Point is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing seems to play an important role in Dillingham. Many businesses in the community cater to this industry and a large number of licenses are sold each year. Many species of fish are fished for sport in and around Dillingham including but not limited to king salmon, chum, Coho, pink salmon, rainbow trout, arctic grayling, arctic char, northern pike, Dolly Varden, and the area "is home to the world's largest sockeye (red) salmon fishery" (Alaskaoutdoors.com 2003). According to the ADF&G, in 2000 there were 674 sport fishing licenses sold in Dillingham to Alaska State residents and a grand total of 2210 licenses sold to residents of non-residents. The ADF&G reported listings for sport fishing guide businesses in the year 2002: 2 listings for saltwater guide businesses, 20 for freshwater guide businesses, 14 for full service guiding services, 12 for lodge/resort services, and 5 for aircraft/fly-in services. These numbers attest to the fact that sport fishing is a major tourist attraction for the area.

Subsistence Fishing

Many community members are dependent on subsistence resources, apparently used by almost all households in Dillingham. The ADF&G report for the most representative year for Dillingham, 1984, showed that 98.0% of households used all subsistence resources: 88.2% salmon, 75.0% non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, halibut, blackfish, burbot, char, grayling, pike, trout, and whitefish), 26.8% marine mammals, and 13.1% marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest for all subsistence resources by community members was 242.23 lbs: 58.37% salmon, 7.21% non-salmon fish, 1.23% marine mammals, 0.50% marine invertebrates, 2.19% birds and eggs, 27.20% land mammals, and 3.30% vegetation. The ADF&G reported that in 1999 there were 343 household subsistence salmon permits which were issued to residents of Dillingham. Residents are also eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Eek (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Eek is located on the south bank of the Eek River, 12 miles east of the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. It is 35 air miles south of Bethel and 420 miles west of Anchorage. The area encompasses 0.9 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000 there were 280 residents and 76 households in Eek. The community was primarily a Yup'ik Eskimo village. All residents lived in households rather than in group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: Alaska Native or American Indian (95.7%), White (3.2%), and two or more races (1.1%). A total of 96.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 0.4% of the population (one resident) was of Hispanic origin. The gender ratio was significantly skewed, at 54.6% male and 45.4% female. The median age was 24 years, quite young compared to the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. Approximately 64.2% of residents 25 years of age or older had a high school degree or higher level of education.

History

The village of Eek was originally located on the Apokok River, several miles south of its present location. It was moved in the 1930s to avoid the constant problem of flooding. A Bureau of Indian Affairs school and a Moravian Church were constructed shortly after the move. The village's post office was established in 1949, and the village was incorporated as a second-class city in 1970. Today most residents have a subsistence lifestyle, depending on local fish and game.

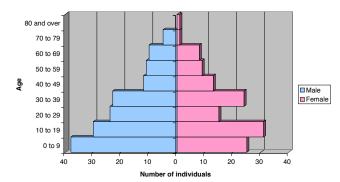
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Eek is a mixture of commercial fishing and subsistence hunting and fishing. Many local residents have commercial fishing permits for Bristol Bay and Kuskokwim Bay fisheries. The median per capita income in Eek is \$8,957 and the median household income is \$17,500. Approximately 7.5%

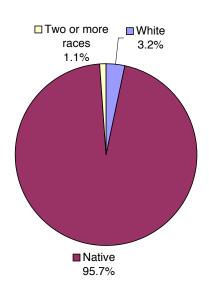
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

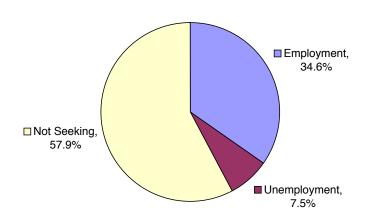


2000 Racial Structure Eek

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Eek



of the local work force is unemployed and 28.8% of individuals live below the poverty level.

Governance

Eek incorporated as a second-class city in 1970. It is classified as "unorganized" (i.e. not under the jurisdiction of a Borough). It has a strong mayor form of government. The city administers a 2% sales tax; it has no property tax or other special taxes. Eek is federally recognized Native community with a village council. Its village corporation, the Iqfijouaq Company, is another important body of local Native governance. Eek is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group that promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Eek is accessible by air via a 1,400 foot sand and gravel airstrip. There is also a seaplane base on the Eek River. Roundtrip airfare from Eek to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$465. Local transportation is by fishing boat, skiff, and snowmachine. Water is from the Eek River and is treated and stored locally. Most houses do not have plumbing. There is a city-operated landfill. Electricity is provided by AVEC and is produced by a diesel generator. The Eek Health Clinic is owned by the city and operates in cooperation with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. There is one school in the community, which offers instruction to students in grades K-12 and has a total of 7 teachers and 76 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the Bristol Bay and Kuskokwim Bay salmon fisheries, is a vital part of the economy of Eek. In 2000, 45 local residents

held a total of 55 commercial fishing permits, and 43 permits were fished. There were 11 vessel owners with operations in non-federal fisheries residing in the community, and 51 crew members residing in the community. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Eek residents.

Halibut: Four total permits were issued, including one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters and three halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters. No permits were fished.

Herring: Seven local residents held a total of seven commercial permits for the herring fishery, and three permits were fished. These included the following: one herring roe gillnet permit for Cape Avinof (not fished), and six herring roe gillnet permits for Goodnews Bay (three fished).

Salmon: Forty-five local residents held a total of 55 commercial permits for the salmon fishery, and 43 permits were fished. These permits included the following: four salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (three fished), 39 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuwkokwim Bay (36 fished), and one salmon set gillnet permit for the lower Yukon River (one fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors in Eek and therefore no registered landings.

Sport Fishing

Because of Eek's relatively isolated location, sport fishing is negligible. There were no reported sport license sales in Eek for 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have any specific data on subsistence activities in Eek. However, the community has a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), which means that residents are entitled to harvest subsistence halibut. In 1999 a total of 67 households held permits to harvest subsistence salmon. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Ekuk (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ekuk is situated on the east coast of Nushagak Bay and spreads out for approximately two miles along a slender gravel spit which extends from Ekuk Bluffs in a hook shape. The community is about 17 miles south of Dillingham and makes up 4.7 square miles of land but has no water area under its jurisdiction. It is located in the Dillingham Census Area.

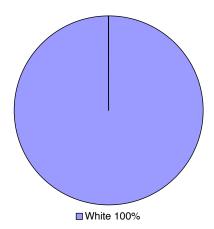
Demographic Profile*

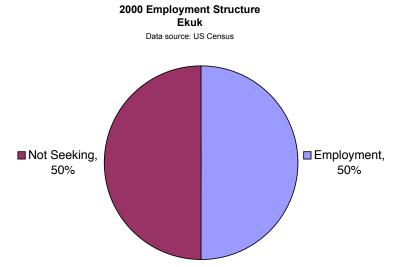
In 2000 there were two inhabitants of Ekuk, one male and one female. They both were White with a median age of 75 years. The two residents present at the time of the 2000 Census were the only year round residents and most likely the cannery watchman and the watchman's spouse. The population of the community has undergone changes over recent decades. The 1960 U.S. Census reported 40 inhabitants, 51 inhabitants in 1970, and 7 residents by the 1980. In 1990 the population was three, which reduced to the two reported by the 2000 Census. According to the most recent figures by a State Demographer, in 2002 there were five residents of Ekuk. In 2000 there were 73 total housing units in Ekuk and of those only one was occupied. The other 72 were vacant due to seasonal use. Both residents of Ekuk lived in households in 2000. The Wards Cove Packing Co. had been in operation in Ekuk, but closed in 2002. During the operation of Wards Cove Packing, a work force resided in Ekuk seasonally, including 200 workers at its peak. The current population of Ekuk is made up of seasonal subsistence users, seasonal commercial set netters, and possibly those operating the buying station for Yardarm Knot Fisheries during the salmon season.

History

The name Ekuk means "the last village down," which reflects that the village is the community farthest south on the Nushagak Bay. Russian accounts first document the village in 1824 and 1828 as Village Ekouk and Seleniye Ikuk. Ekuk is believed to have been a major Eskimo village at one time in history. After 1818 the Russians employed the Natives of the area as guides as they navigated their boats up Nushagak Bay to the Aleksandrovsk trading post. Many residents of the community moved to the Moravian Mission

2000 Racial Structure





^{*} Ekuk was not considered to be a "Place" level geography by the 2000 U.S. Census; however it was considered an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA). The 2000 Census data used in this section was located for Ekuk in the Census geographic category of "Reservation or Statistical Entity."

at Carmel prior to the opening of the North Alaska Salmon Company cannery in Ekuk in 1903. Many residents were also drawn away from the village by the opening of additional canneries on both sides of the bay between 1888 and 1889. The Wards Cove Packing cannery was built in the 1940's in Ekuk. A school was present in the community during 1958 to 1974. In 2002 Wards Cove Packing closed down the operation of their salmon processing facilities including the Ekuk plant because of the drop in salmon prices and the decreased participation by fishers in the fishery. Yardarm Knot Fisheries recently purchased the Ekuk cannery and made it into a buying station for the Ekuk salmon set netters.

Infrastructure

Current Economy*

In 2000 it appears that all employment for the permanent residents was supplied by the cannery. All employed residents were classified as having held service occupations. In 2000 the per capita income was \$25,000 and the median household income was \$51,250. None of the residents lived below the poverty level. Ekuk is currently a subsistence-use site, with many families having set net sites. Yardarm Knot operates a salmon buying station at the old Wards Cove cannery for the commercial set netters who most likely come from the nearby communities of Clark's Point, South Naknek, and Manokotak which all have members who hold set net permits for the Bristol Bay area.

Governance

Ekuk is unincorporated and is not part of any organized borough; therefore there are no city or borough employees in the village. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council for the community is the Ekuk Village Council whose President is also a Board Representative for the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, which is the Community Development Quota (CDQ) group in which the village is included. The Native village corporation is Choggiung, Ltd. which owns most of the land and the airstrip in Ekuk. Choggiung, Ltd. is the merged Native corporation of Dillingham, Ekuk, and Portage Creek. The Native regional corporation is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation and the regional non-profit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Ekuk can be reached by air and by sea; however, air travel is the most common means of transportation to the village. The airstrip is a 1,200 foot sand and gravel owned by Choggiung, Ltd. The approximate cost according to Anchorage from Ekuk is \$319 according to Travelocity and Expedia (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Flights are available from Dillingham in the summer months including both scheduled and charter flights. A small dock is located on the south side of the village and other private docks are present. The site of the old cannery and current buying station has a boat haulout and two docks. The community of Clark's Point which is located two miles north can be reached during the winter months by snow-machine. There are no accommodations for tourists in the village and no school is present in Ekuk. There is no health care facility in Ekuk, but a clinic is located in Clark's Point. There are also no police services in the village. Individuals run their own generators, collect their own refuse, and take care of their sewer and water needs. No central facilities are available as the area is, for the most part, only seasonally used. Funds were requested to drill a community well.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

No one in the village of Ekuk held commercial fishing permits in 2000 and there were no resident crew members. The only two permanent residents at that time were employed as caretakers of the cannery which was still in operation during that year. During

^{*} Ekuk was not considered to be a "Place" level geography by the year 2000 U.S. Census; however it was considered an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA). The 2000 Census data used in this section was located for Ekuk in the Census geographic category of "Reservation or Statistical Entity."

2000, the Wards Cove Packing plant was still in operation and had 200 seasonal employees at its peak. The plant processed salmon and had a total of 122 vessels which delivered landings in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable, most likely because only one processor was present in the community.

In 2002 the Wards Cove plant closed and recently the plant was purchased by Yardarm Knot Fisheries, which is a Seattle-based company. Yardarm Knot Fisheries is currently not processing at the plant, but has turned the facility into a buying station for the Ekuk salmon set netters. The fish are tendered to the company's Red Salmon Plant in Naknek. The set netters most likely come from neighboring communities such as Clark's Point and reside in their own temporary camps during the salmon season.

The CDQ group in which Ekuk is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the

Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There is no evidence of sport fishing in Ekuk and facilities do not currently exist to attract tourists to this industry as there is no hotel in the community or businesses related to sport fishing. No sport fishing licenses were sold in the community in 2000 and no sport fishing businesses were listed for the community by the ADF&G for 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

No data were available regarding subsistence harvesting in Ekuk, although the village is the site of subsistence set net salmon harvesting. Permanent residents are also eligible to apply for a permit to harvest Nushagak Peninsula caribou.

Ekwok (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Ekwok is situated inland on the Nushagak River and is in the Dillingham Census Area. It is located 43 miles northeast of Dillingham and 285 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is comprised of 16 square miles of land and 1.4 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

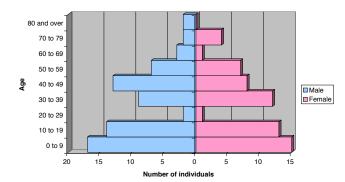
In 2000 there were a total of 130 residents in Ekwok. The population leaned heavily towards males, who made up 53.1% versus 46.9% females. The population of Ekwok has fluctuated substantially since 1930, the first year a population was officially recorded by the U.S. Census; at the time the community included 40 people. In recent years, the community has fluctuated between about 77 and 130 people. In 2000 about 91.5% of the residents were American Indian and Alaska Native, 6.2% White, and 2.3% were of two or more races. When race alone or in combination with one or more other races is taken into account. about 93.8% of the population was American Indian and Alaska Native. No one in the community was Hispanic. The median age was 31.5 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. In 2000 there were 56 total housing units in Ekwok, although 14 were vacant, five due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters. Of the population age 25 years and over, about 64.7% had graduated from high school or higher, and 5.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 27.5% of the population age 25 and over had completed less than 9th grade.

History

Yup'ik and Athabascan people settled in the region more than 6,000 years ago (inAlaska.com). Ekwok is the oldest continuously occupied Yup'ik Eskimo village on the Nushagak River; its name means "end of the bluff." During the 1800s the village was used as a fish camp in the spring and summer and as a berry picking base in the fall. By 1923 the settlement of Ekwok was the largest along the river. A Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school was constructed in the village in 1930. Until the post office opened in 1941, mail was delivered to Ekwok by dog sled. There was a severe flood in the early 1960s and at that time the

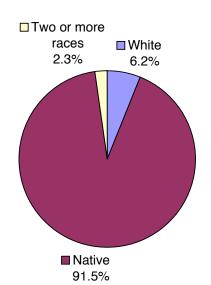
2000 Population Structure Fkwok

Data source: US Census

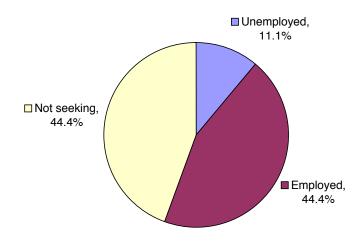


2000 Racial Structure Ekwok

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Ekwok



village was relocated to its current location, which is on higher ground. In 1974 the city became incorporated.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The residents of Ekwok are all very dependent upon subsistence harvesting. Many members of the community also tend summer gardens, which are popular because families stay in the village to subsistence fish. A few members of the community trap. A large number of residents are not involved in the labor force. Of those age 16 and over in 2000, 44.4% were employed, 11.1% were unemployed, and 44.4% were not in the labor force. Of those who were employed, 74% were classified as government workers. About 39.3% were involved in occupations which were educational, or related to health and social services. In 2000, 7 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Ekwok and 13 community residents were licensed crew members. The Native village corporation, Ekwok Natives Ltd., owns a fishing lodge which is located two miles downriver. Near the community is the site of a gravel mine. The median per capita income was \$11,079 in 2000 and the median household income was \$16,250. About 32.1% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Ekwok is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1974. The City has a mayor form of government which includes the mayor, a seven-person city council, a three-person advisory school board, and a few municipal employees, including a public safety officer. Ekwok is not part of any organized borough and there are no taxes administered by the city. The Native village corporation is the Ekwok Natives Ltd. Ekwok Natives Limited owns a fishing lodge which is located about two miles away from the community. Ekwok belongs to the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, a Native regional corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Association, a non-profit organization. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group to which Ekwok belongs is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel, an office is located in Homer, and a main

office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Ekwok is most accessible by air travel. A Stateowned 2,720 foot gravel runway is present in Ekwok and floatplanes land on the Nushagak River. Both regular and charter flights are available to the community from Dillingham. The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Ekwok is \$444. During the months which are ice-free, the Coastal Marine Transport barge service brings cargo to the community from Dillingham. The community does not have any docking facilities; however, there is a barge off-loading area. Locals use skiffs, ATVs, and snowmachines to travel to other villages. Accommodations are available in the community at either the Ekwok Lodge or Maalug's Lodge. There is one school, William "Sonny" Nelson School, which teaches K-8th grade. In 2000 the school had a total of 26 students and 3 teachers. The Ekwok Health Clinic There is newly constructed, owned by the City, and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC). There are no police services in the community; however, one of the municipal employees for the city is a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The electric utility is Ekwok Electric, which is operated by the city. Refuse collection is not available and is up to the individuals. The city operates the landfill. The majority of residents rely on individual wells for water. There are 20 HUD homes which each have individual wells and a piped septic system. Sixteen additional homes are linked by a piped sewage system which the city operates, but the remaining residences all are dependent upon either septic systems or a flush/haul system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of seven commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Ekwok in 2000, but only four were fished. A total of 13 members of the community were licensed crew members in 2000. Two residents vessel owners participated in the salmon fishery; no residents vessel owners participated in the federal fisheries.

Two permits were issued to residents for herring roe, including one gillnet in Security Cove (not fished)

and one gillnet in Bristol Bay (not fished). Five permits were issued for the commercial fishing of salmon all using drift gillnets in Bristol Bay (four fished).

No vessels delivered landings of any kind to the community of Ekwok because no processor was present in the community.

The CDQ group in which Ekwok is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is a visitor attraction for Ekwok. In 2000 there were a total of 45 sport fishing licenses sold in the community, and of those only eight were sold to Alaska state residents. There were two businesses in the community in 2002 according to the ADF&G which were listed as freshwater guide businesses

and full service guide businesses. Accommodations for visiting sport fishers were available at Maalug's Lodge.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, in 1987 100% of all households in Ekwok used some type of subsistence resources: 89.7% salmon, 75.9% non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, flounder, blackfish, burbot, char, grayling, pike, sucker, trout, and whitefish), 41.4% marine mammals, and 0% marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 796.57 lbs in 1987. Of that per capita harvest, 52.27% was salmon, 8.61% was non-salmon fish, 0% was marine mammals, 0% was marine invertebrates, 0.46% was birds and eggs, 31.29% was land mammals, and 2.38% was vegetation. Also according to ADF&G, 12 household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Ekwok in the year 1999 for an estimated harvest of 1,870 total salmon. Residents of Ekwok are not eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Emmonak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Emmonak is situated at the mouth of the Yukon River on the coast of Western Alaska. It is located about ten miles from the Bering Sea and is on the north bank of Kwiguk Pass. The community is located in the Wade Hampton Census area and makes up an area of 7.5 square miles of land and 1.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

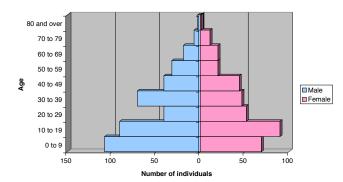
There were a total of 767 inhabitants of Emmonak city in 2000, and of those 53.8% were male and 46.2% were female. A population was first recorded by the Census in 1940 when there were 42 inhabitants. The population reached 358 by 1960 and has continued to rise since. The population can swell to as many as 2000 persons seasonally during the fishing season. According to the 2000 U.S. Census the racial composition of Emmonak is as follows: 91.3% American Indian and Alaska Native, 5.6% White, 0.3% Black, 0.1% Asian (Korean), and 2.7% two or more races. When considering race alone or in combination with one or more races, 93.9% of the population were American Indian and Alaska Native. About 1.0% of the population of the community was Hispanic. Approximately 55.9% of the population was age 18 and over in 2000 and the median age was 23.0 years versus the national median age of 35.3 years. There were a total of 218 housing units in 2000, of which 29 were vacant, 9 due to seasonal use. No one lived in group quarters in 2000. About 71.3% of the residents age 25 and over had graduated from high school or higher and 4.5% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP", the Arctic Small Tool tradition, which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically the native Eskimo people present in the area of Emmonak have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant

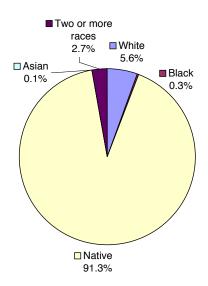
2000 Population Structure Emmonak

Data source: US Census

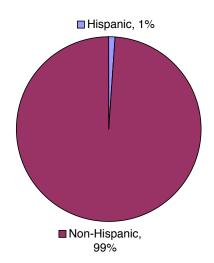


2000 Racial Structure Emmonak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Emmonak



amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state", the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's: Russian Orthodox, Moravians, and Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

The village of Emmonak was originally called "Kwiguk" which is a Yup'ik word meaning "big stream." Those from the village refer to themselves as "Kuigpagmuit" meaning "people from the Yukon River." The community has also been recorded historically as "Emanguk" by the Census Bureau and was at first a summer fish camp before becoming a permanent village. The village was first reported by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899 at which time it was situated 1.4 miles south of its current location. In 1920 a post office was established. The community members "built their own log cabin school in 1950" and Emmonak "has the distinction of being the only village to build its own school without outside assistance" (Lower Yukon School District 2003).

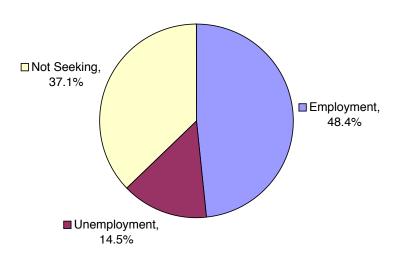
When commercial fishing became a key industry in the community, the northern Commercial Company established a cannery, although it was washed away in 1964 by flooding. Also in 1964 the City government was incorporated. During 1964 to 1965 the village was relocated to its current location because of growing flooding and erosion at the previous site. The new village site was named Emmonak, meaning "blackfish." The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the city. Residents of a nearby fish camp, Chuloonawick live in the city of Emmonak as well.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Emmonak is very seasonal. It is the center for commercial fishing, processing, and purchasing on the lower Yukon River during the commercial fishing season. Residents travel to subsistence fish camps during the summer months to dry salmon for use in the winter. In 2000, 107 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Emmonak and there were 134 residents which were licensed crew members. The Yukon Delta Fish Marketing Co-op is present in the community as is a processor (Bering Sea Fisheries Inc.) which processes





salmon. Of the population of Emmonak age 16 years and over, 48.4% were employed in 2000, 14.5% were unemployed, and 37.1% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed, over half were classified as government workers. The per capita income in the community in 2000 was \$9,069 and the median household income was \$32,917. About 16.2% of the people in Emmonak lived below the poverty level at the time of the Census. Subsistence is very important to residents of the community.

Governance

Emmonak is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1964 and has a manager form of government that includes a mayor, seven person city council, five person advisory school board, and various municipal employees including a gaming supervisor. There is a 3% Sales Tax in the city as well as a Raw Fish Tax. There is no Property Tax. The city is not located in any organized borough. The regional Native corporation in which the community is included is the Calista Corporation, the second largest of the 13 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) regional corporations. The Native village corporation is the Emmonak Corporation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional village council is called Emmonak Village. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group for the area is the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located within the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office which is open from June 1st to August 31st, and an office is available year round in the community of Nome. The closest Bureau

of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is also located in Nome. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and the main office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Emmonak is reachable by air, water, and by land trails to Kotlik, Alakanuk, and Sheldon Point using snow machines during the winter. A 4,400 foot gravel airstrip, owned by the State, is available to the community. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Emmonak is \$710 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible) and requires travel via a rural airline. There are seven airline services that travel to the city. During the summer all terrain vehicles (ATVs) and skiffs are used for local transportation by community members. Accommodations are available at the City Hotel and a B&B. There is one school, the Emmonak School, K-12, which had 229 students and 17 teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the newly constructed Emmonak Health Clinic which is operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) and by the City. Police services are provided by the City Police Department. The electric utility's name is AVEC which is operated by REA Co-op and the City, and the main power source is diesel. In 2000 about 94.4% of the households heated using kerosene. Water, sewage, and garbage are all operated by the City.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

There were a total of 107 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Emmonak in 2000 according to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (ACFEC). There were no vessel owners from the community of Emmonak participating in federal fisheries or in the commercial fishing of salmon. There were a total of 134 licensed crew member residents in 2000.

Of the 107 permits issued to Emmonak community members, 87 were fished. Two permits were issued for king crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet in Norton Sound (none fished). A total of five herring permits were issued with one for a herring roe gillnet around Nelson Island (none fished), one for a herring gillnet around Nunivak Island (one fished), and three

for herring roe using a gillnet in Norton Sound (none fished). One hundred permits were issued to residents of Emmonak for salmon using a set gillnet in the Lower Yukon (86 fished).

The only landings in the community were salmon, delivered by one vessel in 2000. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable. Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc., a land based salmon processor, was present 2000. According to the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association "for more than thirty years, Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc. has successfully been buying and marketing Yukon kings and chums" and "even in the disaster declaration years, Bering Sea Fisheries, Inc. managed to make ends meet." Also present in the community was the Yukon Delta Fish Market Co-op.

The City of Emmonak was recently allotted \$27,711 in federal salmon disaster funds. The CDQ group, the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association, was recently granted \$50,017 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing does not seem to be much of a tourist attraction. A total of 81 sport fishing licenses were sold in Emmonak to Alaska State residents in 2000 and a grand total of 82 sport fishing licenses were sold to non-residents. According to the ADF&G, there were no sport fishing guide businesses registered in Emmonak in 2002 and no business licenses currently on file with the Department of Community and Economic Development.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G, for the most representative year of 1980, a total of 100.0% of all households in Emmonak used all subsistence resources: 72.2% salmon, and 50.0% marine mammals. The data for non-salmon fish was not available, although it

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Chuloonawik and Emmonak combined.

was mentioned that cod, eel, blackfish, burbot, pike, sheefish, and whitefish were used. The per capita subsistence harvest of all resources by residents of Emmonak in 1980 was 612.20 lbs. The composition of the harvest was made-up of 36.92% salmon, 33.18% non-salmon fish, 15.44% marine mammals, 5.21% birds and eggs, and 9.28% land mammals. A total of 157 household salmon subsistence permits were issued to residents of Emmonak in 1999 for a total of about 11,039 harvested fish. Residents of the community are eligible to apply for subsistence halibut registration certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Goodnews Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community is located in Goodnews Bay, a small inlet off Kuskokwim Bay in the Bering Sea. It is approximately 116 air miles south of Bethel and 400 miles west of Anchorage. The area encompasses 3.2 square miles of land.

Demographic Profile

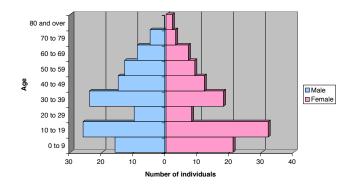
In 2000 Goodnews Bay had 230 residents and 71 households. It was primarily a Native village of Yup'ik Eskimos. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: Alaska Native or American Indian (92.6%), White (5.7%), and two or more races (1.7%). A total of 93.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender ratio is somewhat skewed, at 51.3% male and 48.7% female. The age structure of the community is relatively young, with a median age of 30.7 years compared to the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. These factors, in combination with the fact that most residents (75.6%) speak Yup'ik at home, suggest that Goodnews Bay is an intact Native community with minimal out-migration for employment. Approximately 55.6% of residents aged 25 years or older have a high school degree or higher level of educational attainment.

History

The area of Goodnews Bay has traditionally been the home of Yup'ik Eskimos, who called the village "Mumtraq." A Moravian mission was founded at the head of Goodnews Bay in the late 19th century. In the spring of 1911, a scientific team from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, aboard the steamer ship "Explorer," landed in Goodnews Bay to conduct survey work (Mahler, 1911). The original village was moved to its present location in the 1930s to avoid the constant flooding and storms experienced at the old site. A government school and post office were established in the 1930s.

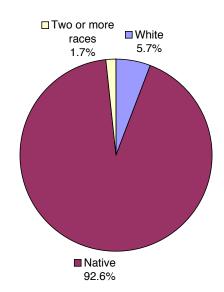
2000 Population Structure Goodnews Bay

Data source: US Census

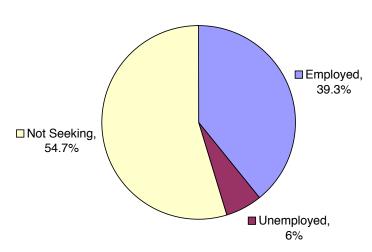


2000 Racial Structure Goodnews Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Goodnews Bay



Infrastructure

Current Economy

Most residents of Goodnews Bay rely heavily upon subsistence fishing and hunting. A significant number of residents hold commercial fishing permits. There is also some mining nearby for platinum and gold. In 2000 the median household income was \$16,250 and the median per capita income was \$6,851. The unemployment rate was 6%, and 54.7% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work). Approximately 39% of residents lived below the poverty level. It should be noted, however, that cash income is only part of the economic picture in Goodnews Bay; subsistence resources provide an important alternative source of livelihood for most local residents.

Governance

Goodnews Bay was incorporated as a secondclass city in 1970. It is classified as "unorganized" (i.e. not in a borough). It is within the Bethel census recording district. The Native Village of Goodnews Bay is a federally recognized tribal group. There is also a local village corporation, Kuitsarak, Inc. The city is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, which promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Access to Goodnews Bay is primarily by plane or boat. The state owns a 2,850 foot gravel airstrip in the community for chartered or private planes. Roundtrip airfare from Goodnews Bay to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$555. There is no dock in Goodnews Bay, although barges deliver fuel and other supplies. Most homes currently have no plumbing; a piped water and sewer system is under construction. Electricity is provided by AVEC, in cooperation with the city, and

is produced by a diesel generator. The Goodnews Bay Health Clinic is operated by the city. There is a village public safety officer.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is an important part of the economy of Goodnews Bay. The salmon and herring fisheries in Kuskokwim Bay and Goodnews Bay are particularly important. In 2000 there were nine vessels with operations in non-federal fisheries who resided in the community. There were 37 registered crew members. A total of 52 commercial permits were issued to 41 local residents, and 34 permits were fished. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Goodnews Bay residents in 2000.

Halibut: One permit was issued for longline vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters. This permit was not fished.

Herring: Twenty-three residents held a total of 23 permits for the herring fishery, including the following: one herring roe gillnet permit for Nelson Island (one fished), and 22 herring roe gillnet permits for Goodnews Bay (6 fished).

Salmon: Twenty-eight residents held a total of 28 permits for the salmon fishery, including the following: 2 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (2 fished), and 26 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (25 fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors located in Goodnews Bay and therefore no registered landings. In 2003 Goodnews Bay received \$7,905 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices.

Sport Fishing

Because of its remote location and subsistence lifestyle, sport fishing in Goodnews Bay is limited. There were no recorded sport license sales in Goodnews Bay for 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game does not have detailed information about subsistence harvesting and use in Goodnews Bay. The city holds a Subsistence

Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service, which allows households to harvest subsistence halibut. In 1999, 53 households held permits to harvest subsistence salmon. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Hooper Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Hooper Bay is situated 20 miles south of Cape Romanzof and 25 miles south of Scammon Bay about two miles from the Bering Sea in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The community is located in the Wade Hampton Census Area and makes up 8.7 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

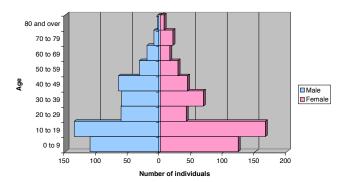
Hooper Bay had a total of 1,014 inhabitants according to the 2000 U.S. Census, with 49.7% male and 50.3% female residents. Hooper Bay's population has risen steadily since 1930 when it was 209 people. The racial composition in 2000 was: 93.7% American Indian and Alaska Native, 4.2% White, and 2.1% two or more races. When taking into account race alone or in combination with one or more other races, about 95.8% of the population identified as American Indian and Alaska Native. About 0.1% of the population was Hispanic. The median age in Hooper Bay in 2000 was 18.4 years of age, much younger than the national average of 35.3 years. There were 239 housing units and of those 12 were vacant, one vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters in 2000. Of the residents of the community age 25 years and over, 72.0% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling and 8.2% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP," the Arctic Small Tool tradition, which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically, the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Hooper Bay have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state", the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world

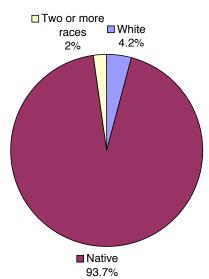
2000 Population Structure Hooper Bay

Data source: US Census

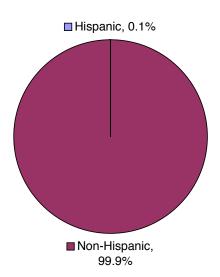


2000 Racial Structure Hooper Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Hooper Bay



until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

The traditional Yup'ik name for the community of Hooper Bay was "Askinuk." In 1878 the village was first reported as Hooper Bay by E.W. Nelson of the U.S. Signal Service who named the village after the explorer Capt. Calvin Leighton Hooper (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994). At the time of the 1880 U.S. Census it was reported that the village had 175 inhabitants. A post office was established in 1934. A Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school was established in Hooper Bay in 1948 (Alaskool 1998-2002). The City government was incorporated in 1966. The present-day Yup'ik name referring to those from the community is "Naparyarmiut" which means "stake village people." The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the city. Residents of the village of Paimiut also live in Hooper Bay.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

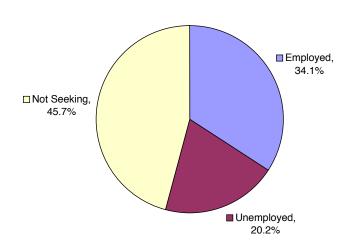
The employment of Hooper Bay is for the most part seasonal and there is little income-producing activity during the winter months. The community members' income is supplemented by subsistence activities. In 2000 there were 49 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Hooper Bay, and 84 residents which were licensed crew members. Some employment is provided by BLM fire fighting. Handicrafts including grass baskets and ivory objects are produced by community members. Residents are interested in developing the Naparyarmiut Arts & Crafts Cooperative. According to the 2000 Census, of the population age 16 years and over 34.1% were employed, 20.2% were unemployed, and 45.7% were not in the labor force. Of those employed, 53.0% were recorded as being government workers. The per capita income in Hooper Bay in 2000 was \$7,841 and the median household income was \$26,667. About 27.9% of the residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Hooper Bay is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1966 with a mayor form of government which includes a mayor, a seven person city council, a five person advisory school board, and a variety of municipal employees including a fire chief and police

2000 Employment Structure Hooper Bay

Data source: US Census



chief. There is a 4% Sales Tax in the city. The city is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation. The Native village corporation is the Sea Lion Corporation which owns the Sea Lion Hotel, helping to promote tourism and the sale of Native-made baskets on their website (Sea Lion Corporation 2003). The Native Village of Hooper Bay is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council in the community. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) which the community of Hooper Bay is a part of is the Coastal Villages Region Fund whose offices are located in Bethel and Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office which is open from June 1st to August 31st, although an office is available year round in the community of Nome. The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is also located in Nome. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a more main office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Hooper Bay is accessible by both the air and water, although winter land trails are available to Scammon Bay, Chevak, and Paimiut. A State-owned 3,300 foot paved runway is present in the community. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Hooper Bay is \$476 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Bulk supplies and fuel are delivered by barge during the summer. Under

construction is a commercial fishing dock. Locals use skiffs during the summer for transportation. Accommodations are available at Qavartarvik Lodging and the Sea Lion Hotel. There is one K-12 school, Hooper Bay School, which had 391 students and 26 teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the Hooper Bay Health Clinic which is operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) and owned by the City. Police services are provided by State VPSO and City Police. The electric utility in the community is AVEC which is operated by REA Coop and the City with a main power source of diesel. In 2000 97.4% of households heated using kerosene. The water system is run by the City and school, but there is no piped water system. The City also operates the sewer system and the landfill, and individuals are responsible for their own refuse collection.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 49 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Hooper Bay in 2000, and a total of 84 licensed crew members lived in the community. There were no resident vessel owners participating in federal fisheries, but there was one vessel owner who was a resident and participated in the salmon fishery.

Of the 49 permits issued to community members, a total of 27 were fished. One permit was issued for halibut using a mechanical jig statewide which was fished in 2000. Forty three permits were issued for herring roe using gillnets off of Cape Romanzof (24 fished). Five permits were issued for salmon, two using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (one fished), one using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay (not fished), and two using set gillnets in the Lower Yukon (one fished).

No vessels delivered landings to the community because a processor was not present in Hooper Bay. The city was allocated \$2,859 in federal salmon disaster funds in July 2003 because of the recent drop in salmon prices and loss in taxes generated.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing does not seem to attract tourists to the area as the infrastructure for sport fishing does not really seem to exist in the community. There was a total of 59 sport fishing licenses sold in the city of Hooper Bay in 2000, all to residents of the State of Alaska. According to the ADF&G there were no sport fishing guide businesses registered in Hooper Bay in 2002, and no business licenses were currently on file with the Department of Community and Economic Development for sport fishing businesses.

Subsistence Fishing

Full subsistence data was not readily available for the community of Hooper Bay, although the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development declares that subsistence, along with commercial fishing, is a major means of support for community residents. According to estimation by the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, the annual per capita harvest of wild food by residents is about 709.2 lbs. Also according to ADF&G, in 1999, 194 household subsistence salmon permits were issued in Hooper Bay and an estimated 10,387 salmon were harvested. Residents of the community have the right to apply for subsistence halibut registration certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Kipnuk (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kipnuk is located on the west bank of the Kugkaktlik River in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 85 air miles southwest of Bethel, and a few miles inland from the Bering Sea. It is in the Bethel Recording District. The area encompasses 19.4 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

In 2000 Kipnuk was a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo community of 644 residents in 137 households. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The demographic characteristics are typical of a stable, fast-growing Native community; the local population has doubled since 1970. The racial makeup of the community in 2000 was as follows: American Indian or Alaska Native (96.6%), White (2.0%), and two or more races (1.4%). A total of 98% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender composition was quite imbalanced, at 56.5% male and 43.5% female. The median age was 20.6 years, much younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. Approximately 60.7% of residents 25 years of age or older held a high school degree or higher level of educational attainment.

History

Yup'ik Eskimos have inhabited Western Alaska since prehistory. The earliest record of an established village at Kipnuk was by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which reported that the village was established around 1922. The community was not included in U.S. Census records until 1940, when its population consisted of 144 residents. Kipnuk today maintains its strong sense of traditional culture; more than 90% of local residents speak their Native Yup'ik language at home.

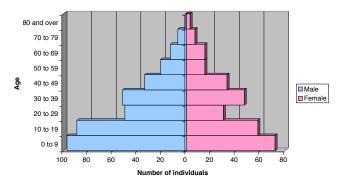
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Kipnuk is a combination of commercial fishing and subsistence fishing and hunting. Most employment opportunities are seasonal.

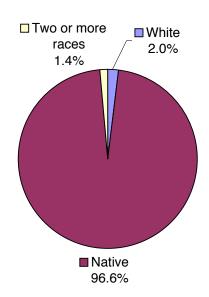
2000 Population Structure Kipnuk

Data source: US Census

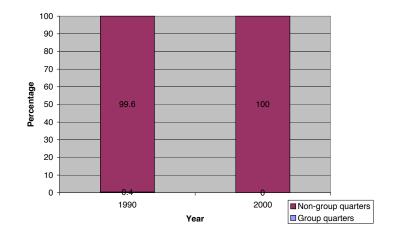


2000 Racial Structure Kipnuk

Data source: US Census



% Group Quarters Kipnuk



In 2000, the median per capita income was \$8,589 and the median household income was \$34,375. Approximately 20.2% of the total workforce was unemployed, and 40.4% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 20.9% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Kipnuk is an unincorporated city located in the Bethel Recording District. It is classified as "unorganized" (i.e. not located within an official borough). The community is governed by the Kipnuk Traditional Council, a federally recognized village council. There is also a local village corporation, Kugkaktlik Ltd. The Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, is active in the community and promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

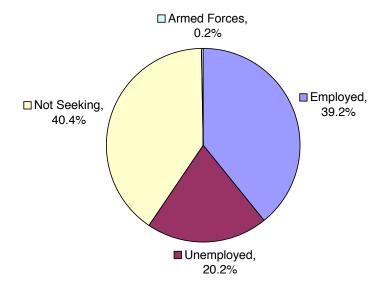
Facilities

Access to Kipnuk is by air; the state owns a 2,120 foot gravel airstrip in the community. Roundtrip airfare from Kipnuk to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$380. There is also a seaplane base. Boats and skiffs provide local access to the community via the Kugkaktlik River.

A new 210,000 gallon water storage tank, filled by a reservoir, provides water for the community. There is no piped water or sewage, and homes have no plumbing. The village council operates a landfill and electricity, which is produced by a diesel generator. The Kipnuk Health Clinic is owned by the village council and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Police services are provided by a village public safety officer.

Kipnuk is within the Lower Kuskokwim School District. There is one school in the community offering instruction to students in grades K-21 There are 15 teachers and 213 students.

2000 Employment Structure **Kipnuk** Data source: US Census



Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, 7 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries and 65 vessel owners with operations in state fisheries resided in the community. There were 82 registered crew members. In 2000, 97 local residents held 135 commercial fishing permits; 85 permits were fished. This section contains a detailed description of commercial fishing permits issued to Kipnuk residents in 2000.

Halibut: Twenty-one residents held a total of 21 permits in the halibut fishery, and 7 permits were fished. The permits included the following: 3 halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (one fished), 17 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (6 fished), and one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished).

Herring: Eighty-nine local residents held a total of 89 commercial permits in the herring fishery. All 89 permits were herring roe gillnet permits for Cape Avinof (63 fished).

Salmon: Twenty-five local residents held a total of 25 commercial permits for the salmon fishery, including the following: 10 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (10 fished), and 15 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (5 fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors located in the community and no registered landings.

Sport Fishing

Because of its isolated location, Kipnuk's sport fishing activities are minimal. There were no sport license sales and no registered sport fishing guides in Kipnuk in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game does not have detailed information on subsistence harvesting and use in Kipnuk. Kipnuk has a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), issued by NMFS, which allows residents to harvest halibut for subsistence purposes. In 1999, 177 households held permits to harvest subsistence salmon. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Koliganek (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Koliganek is situated on the west bank of the Nushagak River. It is 65 miles northeast of Dillingham and is the most inland community in the Dillingham Census Area. The area makes up 12.5 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

There were a total of 182 inhabitants of Koliganek in 2000, 54.9% male and 45.1% female. Since the 1950 U. S. Census, the population of the community has continued to grow from the 90 in 1950 to 186 in 2002 as established by a State Demographer. The racial composition of Koliganek in 2000 follows: 87.4% American Indian and Alaska Native, 10.4% White, and 2.2% "Other." Approximately 2.2% of the population was Hispanic. The median age of Koliganek was 26.0 years versus the national age median of 35.3 years. There were 77 housing units with 24 vacant and two vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group housing at the time of the 2000 Census. Of the population age 25 years and over, about 76.8% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling and 11.6% had obtained a bachelor's degree to higher.

History

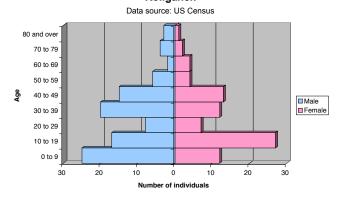
The community of Koliganek is a Yup'ik Eskimo village that was first recorded as "Kalignak" in the 1880 U.S. Census. The name was also recorded in 1930 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Since the time of the survey the community has relocated four miles downstream of the original village site.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

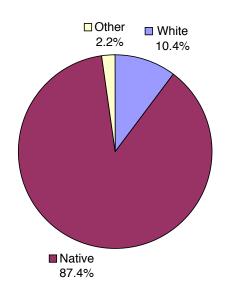
Most year round employment in Koliganek is provided by the school and village. The economy is also based on commercial fishing, trapping, and subsistence practices. In 2000, 20 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents and 38 residents were licensed crew members. Of the population of Koliganek age 16 years and over, about 60.6% were employed, 9.2% were unemployed, and 30.3% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed,

2000 Population Structure Koliganek

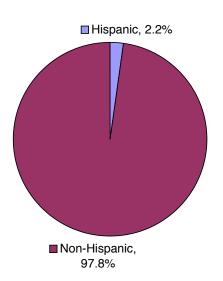


2000 Racial Structure Koliganek

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Koliganek



about 83.3% were classified as government workers. The per capita income in the community was \$13,242 and the median household income was \$44,583. About 19.3% of residents lived below the poverty level at the time of the 2000 Census.

Governance

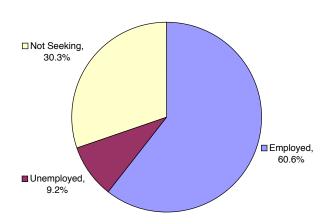
Koliganek is unincorporated and is not part of any organized borough; there are no city or borough officials in the community. The regional Native corporation for Koliganek is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and the regional non-profit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The Native village corporation is Koliganek Natives Ltd. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council for the village is the New Koliganek Village Council, also known as New Koliganek Village. Since the community is not incorporated, the Council appears to be responsible for many services usually provided by the city. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel, an office is located in Homer, and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Koliganek is accessible by air, water, and snow machine in the winter. A 3,000 foot State-owned runway is available and is new to the community. The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Koliganek is \$464 according to Travelocity and Expedia (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). During the summer, travel is usually by boat and all-terrain vehicle (ATV). Residents travel south down the river to New Stuyahok frequently. No docking facilities are available in the community and goods are lightered from Dillingham. Accommodations are available at the Ketok Lodge, Marantha Lodge, and High Cache Lodge. There is one school in the village, Koliganek School which teaches grades K-12. In 2000 the school had 79 students and 7 teachers. Health care is available at the Koliganek Health Clinic which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC). At present, a new clinic is under construction. Police services are offered by the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The



Data source: US Census



electric utility is the Koliganek Village Council which is operated by the Village Council and School and the main power source is diesel. According to a sample by the 2000 Census, about 70.4% of households heated using kerosene and 25.9% heated using wood. A little more than half of the homes in the community are connected to a community septic tank and piped water system and the remaining homes use individual septic systems and wells or haul water and have honeybuckets. The sewer system is operated by the Village Council as is the water system and the operation of the landfill. Individuals are responsible for the collection of their own refuse.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Koliganek is located relatively far inland, the community is still involved in commercial fishing not only of salmon, but also of herring and halibut. A total of 20 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community of Koliganek in 2000 and 38 residents were licensed crew members. Nine resident vessel owners in Koliganek participated in the salmon fishery, and no resident vessel owners participated in the federal fisheries.

Out of the total of 20 permits which were issued to residents, 13 were fished in 2000. Three permits were issued for the commercial fishing of halibut to Koliganek residents (none fished). Two were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Bristol Bay and one for herring roe using a gillnet in Norton Sound. Seventeen

permits were issued for salmon (13 fished): 14 were issued using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (10 fished) and 3 using set gillnet in Bristol Bay (3 fished).

No landings were delivered in Koliganek in 2000 as no processors were in operation in the community

Sport Fishing

Salmon can be caught on the Nushagak River in addition to other species, and on this Koliganek appears to have built the beginnings of a sport industry. In 2000, according to the ADF&G, 10 sport fishing licenses were sold in Koliganek to residents of the State of Alaska and 13 were sold to non-residents. One business in Koliganek was listed with ADF&G for 2002 as a freshwater guide business as well as a lodge/resort service.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence is very important to residents of the community. According to the ADF&G, for the most representative year of 1987 in Koliganek, 100.0% of households used all subsistence resources: 83.3% salmon, 92.9% non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, flounder, blackfish, burbot, char, grayling, pike, sucker, trout, and whitefish), 71.4% marine mammals, and 14.3% marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest for community members was 830.47 lbs: 43.64% salmon, 11.47% non-salmon fish, 0% marine mammals, 0.16% marine invertebrates, 1.39% birds and eggs, 40.88% land mammals, and 2.51% vegetation. In 1999 a total of 18 household subsistence permits were issued to residents of Koliganek by ADF&G for a total estimated harvest of 2,772 fish.

Kongiganak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kongiganak is located on the west shore of Kuskokwim Bay on the Bering Sea. It is 70 miles southwest of Bethel and 451 miles west of Anchorage. The area of Kongiganak encompasses 1.7 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Kongiganak is a primarily Yup'ik Eskimo village with 359 residents in 79 households. In 2000 all residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian or Alaska Native (95.8%), White (2.8%), and two or more races (1.4%). A total of 97.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1.7% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender ratio was significantly skewed, at 54.6% male and 45.4% female. The median age was 21.8 years, considerably younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. Approximately 62.9% of residents 25 years of age and older held a high school diploma or higher level of educational attainment. A majority of residents (89.6%) speak a language other than English at home, particularly Yup'ik. These demographic characteristics are representative of a stable Native community marked by little out- or in-migration.

History

Western Alaska has been the traditional home of Yup'ik Eskimos since prehistory. Former residents of the village of Kwigillingok, seeking higher ground and a respite from flooding, permanently settled in Kongiganak during the 1960s. Today, Kongiganak is still marked by a sense of traditional culture, as evidenced by the fact that nearly 90% of residents speak their Native Yup'ik tongue at home.

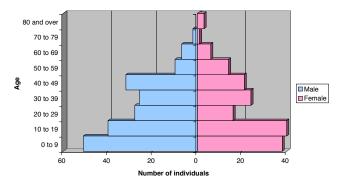
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Most residents in Kongiganak practice a subsistence lifestyle of hunting and fishing. The other main source of employment is the commercial fishing sector, so full-time employment is subject to seasonal variation. The local school is also a major source of

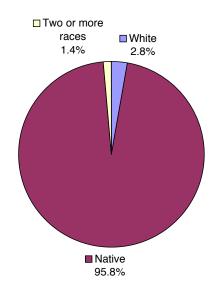
2000 Population Structure Kongiganak

Data source: US Census

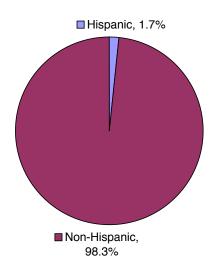


2000 Racial Structure Kongiganak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Kongiganak



employment in the community.

In 2000, the U.S. Census reported that only 1.9% of Kongiganak's workforce was unemployed, and 46.4% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Employment opportunities, however, are highly seasonal, so this rate is likely much higher during certain times of the year. About 13.8% of residents lived below the poverty level in 2000. The median per capita income was \$9,881 and the median household income was \$33,250.

Governance

Kongiganak is an unincorporated village under the administration of a village council, which is a federally recognized Native governing body. There is also a village corporation, the Qemirtalek Coast Corporation. Kongiganak lies within the Bethel census recording district.

Kongiganak belongs to the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, which promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

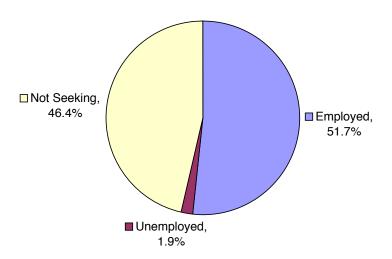
Facilities

Access to Kongiganak is by bush plane; the state owns a 1,885 foot gravel airstrip in the community. Roundtrip airfare from Kongiganak to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$509. There are no dock facilities in Kongiganak, but barges deliver cargo each summer, which is off-loaded by boat and skiff. Winter trails provide access to the neighboring villages of Kwigillingok and Tuntutuliak.

Homes in Kongiganak do not have plumbing. Treated surface water is the major source of household water. The village council operates a landfill and the Puvurnaq Power Company provides electricity, which is produced by a diesel generator. The local health clinic is owned by the village council and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Police services are provided by

2000 Employment Structure Kongiganak

Data source: US Census



a village public safety officer. There is one school in the community, offering instruction to students from grades K-12. The school has seven teachers and 110 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were eight vessel owners with operations in state-managed fisheries and one vessel owner with operations in federal fisheries who resided in the community. There were 38 registered crew members. Twenty-eight residents held a total of 34 commercial fishing permits in Kongiganak. This section contains a detailed description of the permits issued to Kongiganak residents.

Halibut: Five residents held a total of five commercial permits in the halibut fishery. These included the following: one halibut hand troll permit for statewide waters (one fished), three halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished), and one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished).

Herring: Seven local residents held a total of seven commercial permits for the herring fishery. These included the following: five herring roe gillnet permits for Cape Avinof (one fished) and two herring roe gillnet permits for Goodnews Bay (two fished).

Salmon: Twenty-two local residents held a total of 22 commercial permits for the salmon fishery. These

included the following: 4 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (5 fished), and 18 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (12 fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors in Kongiganak and therefore no registered landings.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing activities in Kongiganak are limited, given its remote location and heavy reliance upon subsistence fishing. In 2000, there was only one sport license sold in the community. There were no registered sport fishing guides.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have detailed information about subsistence activities in Kongiganak for 2000.

Kotlik (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kotlik is situated 35 miles northeast of Emmonak in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The community is on the east bank of the Kotlik Slough and is in the Wade Hampton Census Area. It is 165 air miles northwest of Bethel and 460 miles from Anchorage. Kotlik makes up 3.8 square miles of land and 0.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

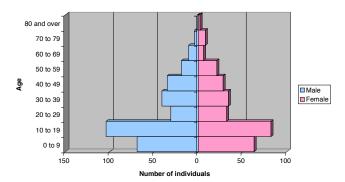
There were a total of 591 inhabitants in the community of Kotlik according to the 2000 U.S. Census, and of those, 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female. In 1920 the population of the community was 83, dropping to 14 by 1930. Since 1930 the population of Kotlik has continued to rise. The racial composition of the community in 2000 was as follows: 93.6% American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.6% White, and 2.9% of two or more races. A total of 96.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Approximately 0.3% of the population was Hispanic. The median age of the community in 2000 was 18.5 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. There were a total of 139 housing units and of those 22 were vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the population lived in group quarters. Of the population age 25 years and over, 66.4% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling and 6.9% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP," the Arctic Small Tool tradition, which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically, the Native Eskimo people in the area of Kotlik have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state," the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world

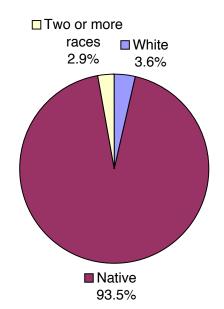
2000 Population Structure Kotlik

Data source: US Census

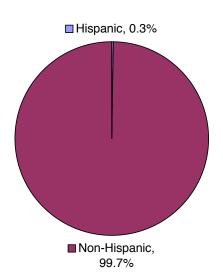


2000 Racial Structure Kotlik

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Kotlik



until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's: initially the Russian Orthodox, then the Moravians, and finally the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council reports that "the Eskimo word kotlik refers to breeches, according to 19th century explorer R.L. Faris, who documented the name of the Kotlik River" (1994, p. 59 - Western Alaska). Russian traders settled in the area surrounding Saint Michael after 1867 and many current residents of Kotlik are descendants of those traders. The Saint Joseph parish was established in the community in the early 1930s by a priest who was stationed at Saint Michael, Fr. Martin Lonneux, S.J. (Diocese of Fairbanks 2003). The community of Kotlik grew when a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school was constructed in the mid-1960s and the inhabitants of many nearby villages including Channiliut, Hamilton, Bill Moore's Slough, and Pastolaik relocated to Kotlik. It became one of the bigger ports and commercial centers of the lower Yukon River because of its location, providing easy access for barges and large river boats. The city was incorporated in 1970. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are not allowed in the city. Residents of the summer fish camp of Hamilton also live in Kotlik.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

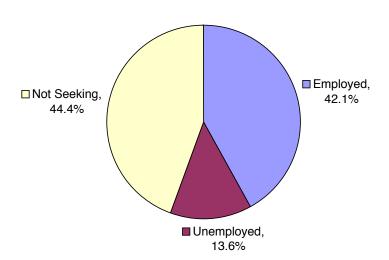
The economy of Kotlik is based for the most part on fishing and fish processing. It is very seasonal with the residents relying heavily on subsistence harvesting. In 2000, 91 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community and there were a total of 92 resident licensed crew members. Residents are interested in developing a seafood processing facility and an arts and crafts project. Income is also earned from trapping. Of those in the community that were age 16 and over in 2000, 42.1% were employed, 13.6% were unemployed, and 44.4% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed about 51.0% were classified as government workers. The per capita income was \$7,707 and the median household income was \$37,750. About 21.1% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Kotlik is a second-class city incorporated in 1970

2000 Employment Structure Kotlik

Data source: US Census



and has a Manager form of government including a mayor, six person city council, five person advisory school board, and various municipal employees. There is a 3% sales tax. The city is not part of any organized borough. The Native regional corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is the Kotlik Yupik Corporation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized village council is the Kotlik Traditional Council. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group for the area is the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office which is open from June 1st to August 31st. The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is also located in Nome. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel.

Facilities

Kotlik is reachable by both air and water. A State-owned 4,400 foot gravel airstrip is present in the community which provides cargo and mail service as well as passenger transportation. The approximate cost, according to Travelocity and Expedia, to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Kotlik is \$710 on a rural airline (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). The community is accessible by barge and there are no roads which lead to the city. There are about 50 commercial and private boats which are owned by residents. Accommodations in the city

are available at the City Lodge. There is one school, the Kotlik School, which teaches grades K-12 and had 204 students and 14 teachers in 2000. The school gym is accessible for community members. Health care is available at the Kotlik Health Clinic, which is owned by the Kotlik Traditional Council and operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC), although the clinic currently needs to be expanded and is in need of new equipment. Police services are provided by City VPSO and fire service is provided by volunteers. The electric utility is Kotlik Electric Services which is operated by the City with diesel as the main power source. In 2000, about 90.2% of households heated using kerosene and 9.8% heated using wood. A piped vacuum sewer and circulating water utilidor is being constructed in Kotlik, although 19 facilities and households are not yet served and those residents must take care of their own hauling of water and sewage. The washeteria operator is the City and the sewer system is operated by both the City and individuals. Individuals must collect their own refuse. The City operates the landfill, although it is difficult to bury and trench in the area so an incinerator and recycling program are being considered.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

There were a total of 91 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Kotlik in 2000 and 92 resident licensed crew members. No vessel-owner residents of Kotlik participated in either the federal fisheries or the salmon fishery.

Of the 91 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of the community, a total of 69 were fished in 2000. Three permits were issued for king crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet in Norton Sound (none fished). A total of 13 permits were issued for harvesting herring: one was issued for herring roe gillnet in Cape Romanzof (not fished) and 12 were issued for herring roe gillnets in Norton Sound (6 fished). A total of 75 permits were issued for salmon using set gillnets in the Lower Yukon and of those 63 were fished.

No vessels delivered landings to the community of Kotlik in 2000 because no processors were in operation

in the community. The CDQ group for the community, the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (YDFDA), was recently granted \$50,017 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing does not seem to be much of a source of income for the community with no obvious businesses which draw in tourists for this purpose. In 2000 there were 89 sport fishing licenses sold in Kotlik to residents of the State of Alaska and a total of 91 which were sold to non-residents. According to the ADF&G, there was no sport fishing guide businesses in Kotlik which were registered in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

Inhabitants of the community of Kotlik rely heavily on subsistence harvesting and many have fish camps which are located on the Yukon River. According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) for the most representative year of 1980 in the community of Kotlik a total of 100.0% of the households used all subsistence resources, 85.7% used salmon, 100.0% used marine mammals, and the total percent was not available for non-salmon fish, although the species used included smelt, cod, blackfish, burbot, pike, sheefish, and whitefish. The per capita subsistence harvest for residents of Kotlik was 502.60 lbs and of this harvest 28.67% was salmon, 30.08% was non-salmon fish, 20.07% was marine mammals, and 7.88% was madeup by birds and eggs. Also according to ADF&G in 1999 there were 90 household subsistence salmon permits which were issued to those from Kotlik for an estimated 7,053 harvested salmon. Residents of the community are eligible to apply for subsistence halibut certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Kwigillingok (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Kwigillingok is on the western shore of Kuskokwim Bay on the Bering Sea, near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River. It is 77 miles southwest of Bethel and 388 miles west of Anchorage. The area encompasses 20.2 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Kwigillingok is a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo community. In 2000 there were 338 residents in 73 households; all residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian or Alaska Native (97.6%), White (2.1%), and two or more races (0.3%). A total of 97.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender makeup was significantly skewed, at 56.8% male and 43.2% female. The median age was 26 years, much younger than the national age median of 35.3 years. Approximately 66% of residents aged 25 or older had a high school degree or higher level of educational attainment.

History

Yup'ik Eskimos have inhabited this region of Western Alaska since prehistory. The U.S. Census did not record the population of Kwigillingok until 1920, when there were 104 residents. At about the same time, a Moravian Church was established in the community. Today, Kwigillingok maintains a strong sense of traditional culture, as evidenced by the fact that more than 90% of local residents speak their Native Yup'ik language at home.

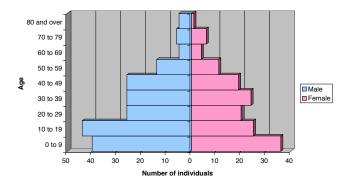
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Kwigillingok is dominated by commercial fishing, particularly in the herring and salmon fisheries. The other major source of formal employment is the local school district. Most residents rely at least in part on subsistence hunting and fishing.

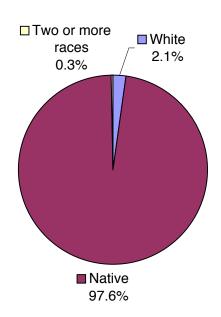
2000 Population Structure Kwigillingok

Data source: US Census

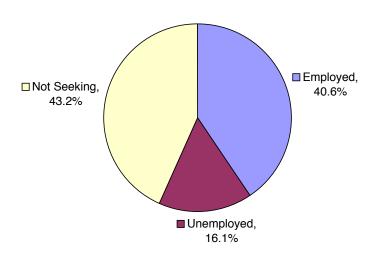


2000 Racial Structure Kwigillingok

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Kwigillingok



In 2000, the median per capita income in Kwigillingok was \$7,577 and the median household income was \$36,250. The unemployment rate was 16.1%, and 43.2% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). The poverty rate was quite high, at 34.7%.

Governance

Kwigillingok is an unincorporated Native village governed by a federally recognized village council. There is also a Native corporation, Kwik Inc., in the village. The village does not belong to a formal borough, but is under the jurisdiction of the Bethel Census Recording District. Kwigillingok is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, which promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Access to Kwigillingok is by air, via a 2,500 foot state-owned airstrip and a seaplane base. Roundtrip airfare from Kwigillingok to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$509. There are no dock facilities. There is no piped water in the community. The village council operates a landfill and a diesel-powered electric utility company. There is a local health clinic, owned by the village council and operated in conjunction with the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Police services are provided by a village public safety officer (VPSO).

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were 14 vessel owners with operations in state-managed fisheries and one vessel owner with operations in federal fisheries who resided in the community. There were 26 registered crew members. There were 37 local residents who held a total of 53 commercial fishing permits. This section contains a detailed breakdown of permits issued to Kwigillingok residents in 2000.

Halibut: Six local residents held a total of seven commercial permits in the halibut fishery. These included: six halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (none fished, and one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (one fished).

Herring: Nineteen local residents held a total of 20 commercial permits in the herring fishery. These permits included the following: one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (none fished), and 19 herring roe gillnet permits for Cape Avinof (7 fished).

Salmon: Twenty-six local residents held a total of 26 commercial permits in the salmon fishery. The permits consisted of: 7 salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (8 fished), and 19 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (5 fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors in Kwigillingok and no registered landings.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing in Kwigillingok is limited. The ADF&G reported that there were no sport license sales and no registered fishing guides in the community in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not provide detailed information on subsistence activities in Kwigillingok.

Manokotak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Manokotak is situated on the Igushik River. The community is 25 miles southwest of Dillingham and 347 miles southwest of Anchorage. It is in the Dillingham Census Area and makes up 36.4 square miles of land and 0.9 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

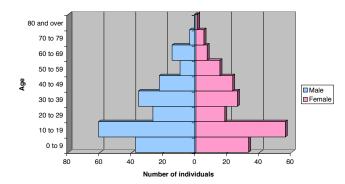
The community of Manokotak had a population of 399 at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, with 53.9% of the population male and 46.1% female. The community became a permanent settlement in 1946-47, and since the 1950 census the population has continued to rise from the 120 persons reported in 1950 to the 404 reported by the State Demographer in 2002. The racial composition in 2000 was as follows: 94.7% American Indian and Alaska Native, 4.8% White, 0.3% Black, and 0.3% two or more races. No one identified as Hispanic. The median age in Manokotak was 21.9 years of age versus the national median age of 35.3 years. There were a total of 106 housing units of which 13 were vacant at the time of the census, and two vacant due to seasonal use. No one lived in group quarters in the community. Out of the population 25 years of age and over, about 62.5% had graduated from high school or higher and about 10.8% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The community of Manokotak is one of the newer villages in the region of Bristol Bay as it became a permanent settlement between 1946 and 1947. It was formed by the merging of Igushik and Tuklung, although people also joined the village from Kulukak, Togiak, and Aleknagik. In 1949 the school was in a church, but by 1958-59 a proper school had been built. The post office was built in 1960. Trapping has declined in the area since the 1960s, but had been a lure to Manokotak prior. In 1970 the City became incorporated. Residents of the community use Iguashik as a summer fish camp. The village of Manokotak is a Yup'ik community with a lifestyle based on fishing, trapping, and subsistence. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is not allowed in the city.

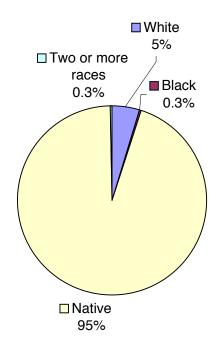
2000 Population Structure Manokotak

ata source: US Census

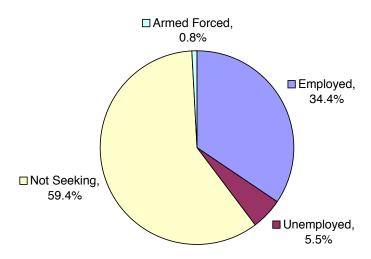


2000 Racial Structure Manokotak

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Manokotak



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Manokotak depends for the most part on commercial fishing, trapping, and subsistence activities. In 2000, 152 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community and 97 community members were licensed crew members. Many residents trap fox, beaver, mink, and otter. Residents rely heavily on subsistence and usually move to Igushik or Ekuk each summer. Reciprocal relationships exist between residents of Manokotak and several nearby villages, especially Togiak and Twin Hills. Of the population age 16 years and over, about 34.4% was employed, 5.5% was unemployed, 0.8% was in the armed forces, and 59.4% was not in the labor force. Of those employed, about 83.0% were classified as government workers. The per capita income was \$9,294 and the median household income was \$26,875. About 35.3% of residents lived below the poverty level in 2000.

Governance

Manokotak is a second-class city incorporated in 1970 and has a Mayor form of government, including the mayor, a seven person city council, a five person advisory school board, and a few municipal employees. There is a 2% sales tax in the city, but no property tax. The city is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation in which the city is included is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation and the regional non-profit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The Native village corporation is Manokotak Natives Ltd. and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is the Manokotak Village Council. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group in which the village is included is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel, and there are offices in Homer and Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

The city of Manokotak is accessible by both air and water. A 2,740 foot lighted gravel airstrip which is owned by the State is located one mile north of the

community, and a 5,000 foot seaplane base is present. Flights are available from Dillingham; both regularly scheduled flights as well as charter. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Manokotak is \$404 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). There are no docking facilities on the Igushik River and supplies are lightered each summer, and must be pulled up to the mud beach. Traveling by boat on the Igushik River can be difficult as the river is made up of many miles of meandering loops. In 1998 construction began on a 6.5 mile road to a barge landing area on the Snake River. Residents use ATVs, snowmachines, and some vehicles for transportation. During the winter months, snowmachines use the Manokotak Trail to travel to Dillingham to haul fuel. There are no visitor accommodations in the community. Manokotak School instructs grades K-12 and had 142 students and 17 teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the Manokotak Health Clinic which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC). The clinic has problems with water freezing and the community would like to construct a new facility. Police services are available from the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The electric utility is the Manokotak Power Company which is operated by the Village Corporation with a main power source of diesel. The City operates the water system which consists of a piped water system that serves 68 households along with the piped sewer system. A duplex and two homes have individual wells. The City operates the sewer system and the landfill as well, although individuals are responsible for collecting their own refuse.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Manokotak is not located directly on the coast it still has a large tie to the commercial fishing industry and many members of the community hold commercial fishing permits. A total of 152 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community in 2000 and 97 residents were licensed crew members. There were 25 residents which owned vessels and participated in the commercial salmon fishery in 2000, although no resident vessel owners participated in federal fisheries.

Out of the 152 permits issued to Manokotak

residents, 75 were fished in 2000. Three permits were issued for halibut using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (one fished). Seventy-five commercial permits were issued for herring (8 fished): 3 were issued for herring roe using a gillnet in Security Cove (none fished), 24 for herring roe using a gillnet in Bristol Bay (7 fished), 2 for herring roe using a gillnet in Goodnews Bay (one fished), and 46 for herring spawn on kelp harvested by diving or handpicked in Bristol Bay (none fished). One permit was issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (not fished). A total of 73 permits were issued for salmon (66 fished): 28 were issued using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (25 fished), 44 using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay (41 fished), and one using a set gillnet in the Kuskokwim (not fished).

No landings were delivered to Manokotak in 2000 because no processors were in operation in the community.

The CDQ group in which Manokotak is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

The community does not seem to draw many tourists to the area for sport fishing as there are no businesses present to support sport fishing or any hotels where tourists could lodge. In 2000 the ADF&G reported one sport fishing license sold in Manokotak to a resident of the State of Alaska. Also according to ADF&G, in 2002 there were no sport fishing businesses listed in Manokotak.

Subsistence Fishing

Residents of Manokotak are heavily dependent on subsistence harvests. Relationships exist with neighboring communities for sharing resources, especially Togiak and Twin Hills. According to the ADF&G for the most representative year, 1985, 100.0% of households used all subsistence resources: 100.0% salmon, 100.0% non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, flounder, blackfish, burbot, char, grayling, pike, trout, and whitefish), 83.3% marine mammals, and 88.9% marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest for Manokotak's residents was 384.07 lbs of all subsistence resources of which 35.36% was salmon, 22.16% was non-salmon fish, 8.49% was marine mammals, 1.18% was marine invertebrates, 4.39% was birds and eggs, 24.73% was land mammals, and 3.68% was vegetation. In 1999 as reported by ADF&G, there were 18 household subsistence salmon permits issued for a total estimated harvest of 3,413 fish. Residents of Manokotak are eligible to apply for subsistence halibut certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Marshall (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Marshall is situated on the north bank of Polte Slough and on the east bank of the Yukon River in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It is north of Arbor Island and is located on the northeastern boundary of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The community is in the Wade Hampton Census Area.

Demographic Profile

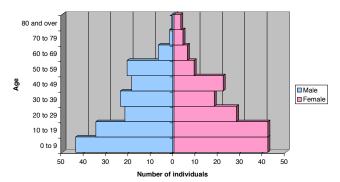
Marshall had a total of 349 inhabitants in 2000: 50.1% male and 49.9% female. Since 1940 the population of Marshall has grown steadily from a reported 91 inhabitants in that year. The racial composition of Marshall in 2000 was as follows: 96% American Indian and Alaska Native, 2% White, and 2% two or more races. A total of 97.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 0.3% of the population (one resident) was Hispanic. The median age in the community was a very low 22.3 years of age versus the national average of 35.3 years. There were a total of 104 housing units in Marshall. Thirteen were vacant and of those two were vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters. Of the population 25 years of age and older, about 74.8% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling and about 7.4% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 1.2% had a graduate or professional degree.

History

According to the National Park Service, the Arctic Small Tool Tradition, "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP." Some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition "marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically, the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Marshall have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state", the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian

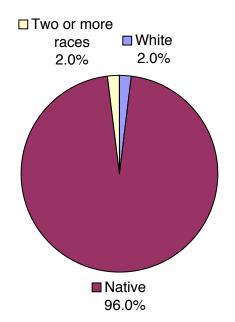
2000 Population Structure Marshall

Data source: US Census

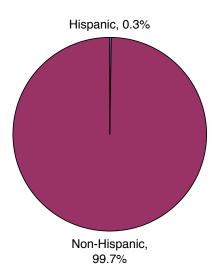


2000 Racial Structure Marshall

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Marshall



Orthodox, then the Moravians, and finally the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

In 1880 an expedition came upon an Eskimo village at this site which was called "Uglovaia." In 1913 gold was discovered at Wilson Creek, which is located nearby to the site of the village. The site became a placer mining camp and was named "Fortuna Ledge" after the first child which was born at the camp, Fortuna Hunter. The site of the camp was convenient for riverboat landings, as it was located on a channel of the Yukon River. In 1915 a post office was established in the community. At that time the population soared to over 1,000 occupants. The village was named "Marshall's Landing" later for Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice President of the U.S. under Woodrow Wilson from 1913-1921. The village became incorporated as a second-class city in 1970 and at that time was named Fortuna Ledge; however, it was commonly called Marshall. In 1984 the name was officially changed to Marshall; in some places, however, it is still referred to as Fortuna Ledge. Those from the village of Ohogamiut live in Marshall as well.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

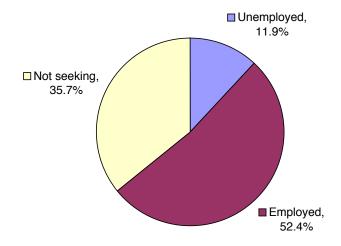
The economy of Marshall is very seasonally based and includes fishing, fish processing, and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) fire fighting positions, all of which are for the most part performed in the summer months. In 2000 there were 41 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Marshall/Fortuna Ledge, and 60 residents which were licensed crew members. Some income is also provided by trapping. Income is supplemented for community members by subsistence activities. Of the population age 16 years and over in 2000, 52.4% were employed, 11.9% were unemployed, and 35.7% were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work). Of those residents who were employed, about 59.1% were classified as government workers. In 2000 the median per capita income in Marshall was \$9,597 and the median household income was \$32,917. About 28.6% of the population lived below the poverty level at the time of the Census.

Governance

Marshall was incorporated as a second-class city

2000 Employment Structure Marshall

Data source: US Census



in 1970. The city has a Mayor form of government which includes the mayor and a six-person city council, a five-person advisory school board, and a few municipal employees including a police and fire chief as well as a police officer. The city has a 4% sales tax, but no other taxes. Marshall is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is Maserculiq Inc. There are two tribal offices located in the community: the Native Village of Marshall and the Native Village of Ohoghamiut. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office which is open from June 1st to August 31st. The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is also located in Nome. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a larger office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Marshall is accessible for the most part by both air and water; there are no roads which connect it to other communities. Recently a 4,000 foot gravel airstrip owned by the state was completed. The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Marshall via Bethel is \$483. The city receives barge services. Local residents have boats, but in the winter months they are reliant upon dog teams and snow machines. There are no hotels or accommodations in the city for visitors. There is one school in the

community, which teaches grades K-12. The Marshall School had a total of 118 students and eight teachers in 2000. There is also a school building with a Head Start Program that serves children aged three to five. Health care is available at Theresa Elia Memorial Health Clinic, which is owned by the City and operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC). Police services are available from the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) and the City Village Police Officer (VPO). The electric utility for the area is AVEC, which is operated by REA Co-op and the city with a main power source of diesel. The water system, sewer system, and landfill are all operated by the city. The city is also the refuse collector. About 70% of the homes in the city have full plumbing which includes piped, circulating water and a sewer system, whereas the remaining houses use honeybuckets and haul water.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

A total of 41 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Marshall/Fortuna Ledge in 2000 (38 fished). There were 60 residents of the community who were licensed crew members in 2000 as well. No one in the community owned a vessel which was involved in either the federal fisheries or the salmon fishery.

The following is a brief description of permits issued to Marshall residents in 2000. Two permits were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Norton Sound (none fished). A total of 39 permits were issued for salmon, all using set gillnets in the Lower Yukon

(38 fished).

There were no landings of any sort in Marshall in 2000 because no processor was present in the community.

The community of Marshall was recently granted \$500 in salmon disaster funds by the federal government. These funds were granted because of the recent falling salmon prices largely due to competition with foreign aquaculture fish.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing does appear to be an important industry in Marshall; 17 sport fishing licenses were sold in the community in 2000, all of which were sold to Alaska State residents. There also was one business in Marshall which was listed as both a saltwater and freshwater fishing guide business in 2002, according to the ADF&G.

Subsistence Fishing

Little data was available about the exact subsistence harvests for Marshall in regards to which species were harvested and exact amounts. The Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development mentions that residents use subsistence to supplement their incomes and harvest salmon, moose, bear, and waterfowl. According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, the established annual wild food harvest for those in Marshall is 691.6 lbs per person. The daily wild food harvest is 1.9 lbs per person. Also according to the ADF&G, 68 household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Marshall in 1999 for an estimated harvest of 4,775 total salmon. Residents of Marshall are not eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

^{*} Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Fortuna Ledge and Marshall

Mekoryuk (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Mekoryuk is situated on the mouth of Shoal Bay. It is on the north shore of Nunivak Island in the Bering Sea and is about 30 miles off the coast. The community is in the Bethel Census Area and is located about 149 air miles west of Bethel and 553 miles west of Anchorage. Mekoryuk is included in the Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge and makes up 7.4 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

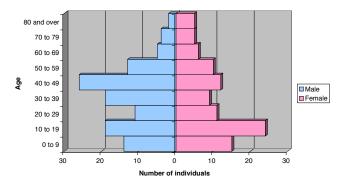
There were a total of 210 inhabitants of Mekoryuk at the time of 2000 U.S. Census and of those a significantly large amount, 53.8% were male. About 46.2% of the population was female. The population of the community has fluctuated quite a bit since 1910 when there were 127 occupants to the largest point which was at the time of the 1970 Census when there were 249 occupants. In 2000 about 3.3% of the population was White, 90.5% were American Indian and Alaska Native, and 6.2% were of two or more races. A total of 96.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 0.5% of the population was Hispanic. The median age in the community was 35.6 years of age which is very close to the American median age of 35.3. There were a total of 96 housing units in the community in 2000, 23 were vacant, and of those six were vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the population lived in group quarters. Of the population age 25 and over about 68.9% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, 5.0% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and a very large percent (31.1%) never graduated from high school.

History

Historically the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Mekoryuk have been the Yup'ik peoples, specifically the Nuniwarmiut people who are Cup'it Eskimos. Nunivak Island itself has been peopled for approximately 2,000 years. In 1821 the first outside contact occurred with the Russian American Company. The Company documented 400 people living in 16 villages on the Island. In 1874 a summer village camp by the name of "Koot" was noted at the modern day site of Mekoryuk. There was an epidemic in 1900

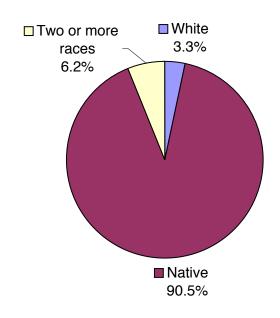
2000 Population Structure . Mekoryuk

Data source: US Census

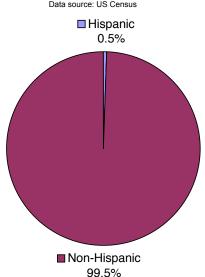


2000 Racial Structure Mekorvuk

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Mekoryuk



which decimated the population. Only four families in the village survived. An Eskimo missionary built the Evangelical Covenant Church in the 1930s in the village and a BIA school was built in 1939. The school brought people who moved from other parts of the island to the village. An Eskimo-Russian trader introduced reindeer for commercial purposes in 1920. In the 1940s the operation was purchased by the BIA and in 1945 a slaughterhouse was constructed. The reindeer were bred with caribou from Denali Park and the offspring are larger and more difficult to handle than other reindeer in the state of Alaska. In 1934, 34 musk-oxen from Greenland were brought to the Island in an endeavor to save the animal from extinction. Presently the herd numbers at around 500 musk-oxen with calves from the herd having been relocated and introduced to other areas of Alaska. In 1940 a post office opened in the village. During this time women lived in semi-subterranean sod houses with the men living in one or more men's community houses called "qasgir" and at which time traditional ceremonies and beliefs were still practiced by the Native people. Extensive change was brought about to the Island in the 50s and 60s. In 1957 an airstrip was built and the Territorial Guard was formed which caused the men to go to Fort Richardson which is located by Anchorage for training. By 1957 the only permanent community on the Island was Mekoryuk and around this time many of the families moved to the community of Bethel to be closer to the high school. Families returned to Mekoryuk for fishing and sea mammal hunting in the late spring. In 1969 the City became incorporated. In 1978 a high school was constructed

Infrastructure

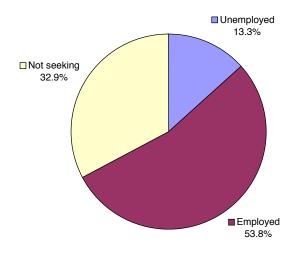
in the community.

Current Economy

In Mekoryuk employment is provided for the most part by the school, City, Village Corporation, commercial fishing, construction, and service industries. A major employer in the community is Nuniwarmiut Reindeer and Seafood Products Co. Many families earn income from the production of Native crafts or from trapping. The processor, Coastal Villages Seafood, processes halibut in the community. In 2000 a total of 113 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community and 50 community members were licensed crew men. Nearly

2000 Employment Structure Mekoryuk

Data source: US Census



all families are involved in subsistence and most families have fish camps. In 2000 of those residents age 16 years and over about 53.8% were employed, 13.3% were unemployed, and 32.9% were not in the labor force at the time of the Census. Nearly 64.9% of those which were employed were classified as having been government workers. The per capita income for those in Mekoryuk was \$11,957 in 2000 with the median household income of \$30,833. About 21.9% of residents were below the poverty level.

Governance

Mekoryuk is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1969 and has a Mayor form of government which includes the mayor, seven person city council, five person advisory school board, and various municipal employees including a Village Police Officer (VPO). The city is not part of any organized borough. The city enforces a 2% sales tax, but has no other taxes. The regional Native corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation with the village Native corporation being the Nima Corporation. The village council and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized IRA Council for the village is the Native Village of Mekoryuk. The village is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group that promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries. Coastal Villages Region Fund is active in the community, operating a fish processing plant in Mekoryuk. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

The community is very dependent upon air transport for cargo, mail, and passenger services. A 3,070 foot gravel runway which is owned by the State supplies year-round access to Mekoryuk. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to fly from Anchorage to the community is \$459 with a connection flight through Bethel (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). There are two companies which provide airline services in Mekoryuk. Goods are delivered to the community either once or twice a year from Bethel by barges. The shoreline is protected from the extreme waves of the Bering Sea by a breakwater. Locals use ATVs, boats, and snowmachines for travel within the community. There are several places for tourists to stay if visiting the community including the Mekoryuk B&B, the IRA B&B, and Rosie's B&B. There is one school in the city, Nuniwarmiut School which teaches grades K-12. The school had a total of 40 students in 2000 and five teachers. Health care is available at the Mekoryuk Health Clinic which is owned by the City and is operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC). For sanitation services, the City of Mekoryuk operates a flush and haul system, and the water is delivered from a city-operated reservoir. Police services are provided by both the City Village Police Officer (VPO) and the City Public Safety Office. The electric utility is AVEC which is operated by REA Coop and the City with a main power source of diesel. The water system is operated by the City. The water is taken from a well and then is treated and stored in a tank available at a central hauling point for residents. Approximately 90% of the homes in the community are served by a new flush/haul system which is operated by the City and funds have been supplied to connect to the remaining homes which still use honeybuckets. The school has its own well and currently is in need of a new water treatment system. The landfill in the community is operated by the City.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

There were a total of 113 commercial fishing permits which were issued to residents of Mekoryuk in 2000 and a total of 50 licensed crew members which were residents of the community in 2000. There were 37 community members which were the owners of vessels which were involved in the federal fisheries and 2 which were involved in the salmon fishery.

Of the total of 113 commercial fishing permits which were issued to residents in 2000, 86 were fished. A total of 51 permits were issued for the commercial fishing of halibut and of those 48 were fished in 2000; 19 were issued using hand trolls statewide (17 fished), 31 using longline vessels under 60 feet statewide (30 fished), and one using a mechanical jig statewide which was fished. In regards to herring roe a total of 60 permits were issued of which 37 were fished: 11 using gillnets by Nelson Island (10 fished), four using gillnets in Security Cove (none fished), one using a gillnet in Bristol Bay (not fished), 35 using gillnets around Nunivak Island (27 fished), 8 using gillnets in Goodnews Bay (none fished), and one using a gillnet in Norton Sound (not fished). In regards to other groundfish a total of one permit was issued to a resident of Mekoryuk for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide, although it was not fished in 2000. One permit was issued for the commercial fishing of salmon using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay and it was fished in 2000.

No vessels delivered landings to the community of Mekoryuk in 2000, however a processor is present in the community now, a halibut plant, Coastal Villages Seafood, Inc. Coastal Villages Seafood is operated by the CDQ for the area, Coastal Villages Region Fund which operates a total of five halibut and salmon plants in communities included in the CDQ.

Mekoryuk was recently allocated a sum of \$3,645 in federal salmon disaster funds because of the recent falling salmon prices attributed to foreign farmed fish.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing seems to be present in the area of Mekoryuk with one business in operation in the community in 2002 according to the ADF&G; which was listed as having been a saltwater guide business

and providing saltwater fishing charter services, tent/cabin camp services, and drop off services. In 2000 there were a total of six sport fishing licenses which were sold in the community with five of the total sold to Alaska state residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Little information about subsistence uses of specific resources is given by the ADF&G for Mekoryuk. The information that is available reports that in the most representative year of 1990, 100% of households used herring in the form of herring sac roe. According to the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) important subsistence staples of the community are salmon, reindeer, seal meat, and

seal oil. The DCED also mentions that most families in Mekoryuk have fish camps. As reported by ADF&G it has been established that residents of Mekoryuk harvest annually approximately 704.2 lbs of wild food per person per year, which equates to a daily wild food harvest of approximately 1.929 lbs per person. Also according to ADF&G in regards to salmon, a total of 92 household permits were issued to those from Mekoryuk in the year 1999 for the harvesting of subsistence salmon. A total of 1,664 salmon were harvested by residents in that particular year of which the majority was chum salmon. Residents of Mekoryuk and the Native Village of Mekoryuk tribal group are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Napakiak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Napakiak is located at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, 15 miles southwest of Bethel. It is on an island between the Kuskokwim River and Johnson's Slough. The area encompasses 4.7 square miles of land and 0.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Napakiak is a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo village. In 2000 there were 353 residents in 90 households. All residents lived in households rather than group quarters. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian or Alaska Native (96%), White (1.4%), Black or African American (1.7%), and two or more races (0.8%). A total of 96.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 0.3% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender composition of Napakiak was significantly skewed, at 56.7% male and 43.3% female. The median age was 26.2 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, approximately 62.2% of residents over 25 years of age held a high school diploma or higher degree. The presence of traditional Yup'ik culture is still quite strong, as evidence by the fact that 84.4% of residents speak their Native language in the home.

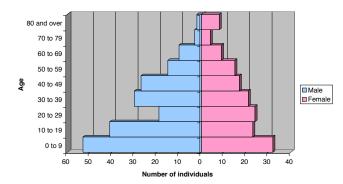
History

Yup'ik Eskimos have inhabited the Yukon-Kuskokwim area since prehistory. The first European reports of the village of Napakiak were in 1878 by E.W. Nelson, although the village at that time was located downriver at the mouth of the Johnson River. The Moravian Church constructed a chapel in Napakiak in the 1920s.

Napakiak was incorporated as a second-class city in 1970. In 1973, the first airstrip was constructed, enabling year-round access to the community. Napakiak today is predominantly a Yup'ik village with a strong sense of Native identity.

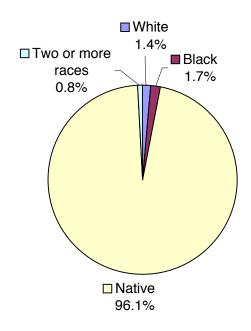
2000 Population Structure Napakiak

Data source: US Census

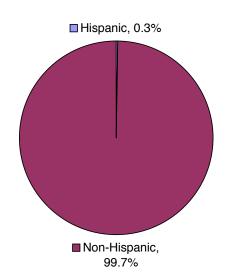


2000 Racial Structure Napakiak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Napakiak



Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing, though highly seasonal, is a major source of employment in Napakiak. Other employers include the school and local government. In addition, the majority of residents rely heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing.

The median per capita income was \$7,319 and the median household income was \$28,750. Approximately 13.1% of the potential labor force was unemployed, and 41.2% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 20.2% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Napakiak was incorporated as a second-class city in 1970. A 3% sales tax is collected in the city. Napakiak is not located within an organized borough, but is within the Bethel Census Area. A federally recognized Native village council is active in the community. There is also a village corporation, the Napakiak Corporation.

The village is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group that promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

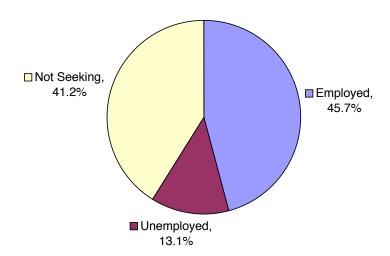
Facilities

Access to Napakiak is primarily by air; the state owns a 2,150 foot gravel runway in the community. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via the nearby Bethel airport, is approximately \$206. There are no docking facilities, although barges often deliver cargo from Bethel during the summer months, and the Kuskokwim River serves as a transportation thoroughfare.

Water for domestic use is collected from a community well. Electricity is transmitted from Bethel Utilities and purchased and distributed locally by a private company, Ircinraq Power Company. There

2000 Employment Structure Napakiak

Data source: US Census



is a local health clinic that is owned by the city and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Police services are provided by a village public safety officer. There is one school in Napakiak, offering instruction to students from kindergarten through twelfth grade. There are six teachers and 102 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were 12 vessel owners residing in the community with operations in state-managed fisheries. Forty-two local residents held a total of 48 commercial fishing licenses, and 35 licenses were fished. There were 47 registered crew members. Napakiak's most significant involvement in commercial fishing is in the Bristol Bay and Kuskokwim Bay salmon fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Napakiak residents in 2000.

Herring: Nine residents held a total of nine herring roe gillnet permits for Goodnews Bay. Only three permits were fished.

Salmon: One resident held a salmon drift gillnet permit in Bristol Bay (two fished). Thirty-eight residents held a total of 38 salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (30 fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors in Napakiak and no registered landings.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is not a significant part of Napakiak's involvement in North Pacific fisheries. There were no sport license sales in Napakiak in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Most residents in Napakiak use subsistence resources. However, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game does not have detailed information about subsistence harvesting and use in Napakiak.

New Stuyahok (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of New Stuyahok is situated on the Nushagak River. It is located about 12 miles upriver from Ekwok and 52 miles northeast of Dillingham. It has been constructed at two elevations: one is at 25 feet above the river level and one is about 40 feet above the level of the river. The community is located in the Dillingham Census Area and makes up 32.6 square miles of land and 2.0 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

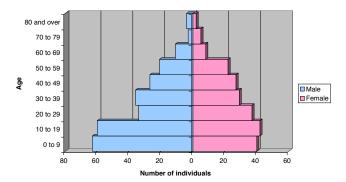
There were 471 inhabitants of the community of New Stuvahok in 2000 and of those 55.0% were male and 45.0% were female. Since a population was first recorded for the community at its present location by the 1950 Census, the population has continued to grow from the 88 residents reported in 1950 to the 479 in 2002 as established by a State Demographer. In 2000 about 92.8% of the population of New Stuyahok was American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.8% were White, and 3.4% were of two or more races. A total of 96% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.3% of the population was Hispanic in 2000. The median age for the community was 24.4 years of age, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. There were a total of 107 housing units with two having been vacant and one of those vacant due to seasonal use at the time of the Census. No one in the city lived in group quarters. Out of the population age 25 and over, about 67.5% had graduated from high school or higher and 10.3% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 25.9% of the inhabitants age 25 and over had completed less than 9th grade at the time of the 2000 Census.

History

The current site of New Stuyahok is the third location of the village that community members can remember. In 1918 the village moved downriver from the "Old Village" to the Mulchatna area. The community was involved in herding reindeer for the U.S. government in the 1920s and 30s, but by 1942 the herd had dwindled down to nothing. In addition to the diminishing herd, the village site was too far inland at that time to receive barge service and the village had

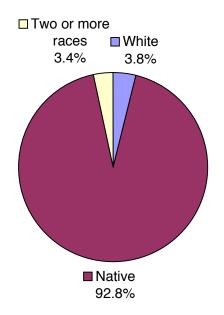
2000 Population Structure New Stuyahok

Data source: US Census

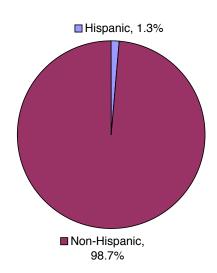


2000 Racial Structure New Stuyahok

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity New Stuyahok



been exposed to flooding, therefore the village moved downriver in 1942 to its present location. The name Stuyahok fittingly means "going downriver place." In 1961 the first school was built in New Stuyahok, in addition a post office was built in the same year, and soon after an airstrip was built. In the decade of the 1960s the community experienced a 40% increase in its population. In 1972 the City became incorporated. The city of New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik community with a lifestyle of fishing and subsistence. Russian Orthodox influences are visible.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

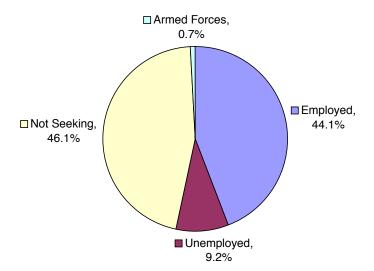
The economy of New Stuyahok is based for the most part on the salmon fishery, including both commercial and subsistence fishing. In 2000 there were 61 commercial fishing permits which were issued to residents of the community and a total of 96 licensed crew members who claimed residency. Many community members are involved in trapping and the whole community is dependent upon subsistence harvesting. Oftentimes, subsistence resources are traded between neighboring communities. Of the population age 16 years and over in New Stuyahok about 44.1% were employed, 9.2% were unemployed, 0.7% were in the armed forces, and 46.1% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed about 67.7% were classified as having been government workers. The per capita income was \$7,931 with the median household income having been \$26,042. About 31.7% of residents were below the poverty level at the time of the 2000 Census.

Governance

New Stuyahok is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1972 and has a Mayor form of government which includes the mayor, an eight person city council, five person advisory school board, and various municipal employees including a police officer and a public safety officer. There are no taxes imposed by the City and New Stuyahok is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation in which the community is included is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation with the regional non-profit for the area being the Bristol Bay Native Association. The Native village corporation is Stuyahok Limited. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional

2000 Employment Structure New Stuyahok

Data source: US Census



Council is the New Stuyahok Village Council. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel, an office is located in Homer, and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

New Stuyahok is accessible for the most part by air. From Dillingham both charter and regularly scheduled flights are available. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from New Stuyahok is \$449 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). A 1,800 foot lighted, State-owned gravel airstrip is available, although it is located on a hill and conditions are often windy enough to prevent landing. Funds have been requested by the community to build a crosswind landing strip. No docking facilities are available at the City. During the summer months, goods are lightered frequently. Locals normally use skiffs, ATVs, and snow machines as modes of transportation. Accommodations are reportedly available at the clinic, City office, and at the school. One school is located in New Stuyahok, Chief Ivan Blunka School, which teaches grades K-12. In 2000 the school had a total of 166 students and 8 teachers. Health care is available at the New Stuyahok Health Clinic which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC). The clinic

needs to be expanded and experiences problems with the water freezing. Police services are provided by the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO), City Village Police Officer (VPO), and by the City Public Safety Building. The electric utility is AVEC which is operated by the REA Co-op and the City with a main power source of diesel. The water system is operated by the City and those which are not hooked up to the piped water system are responsible for their own water and use individual wells. The washteria is operated by the Village Council and the Splish Splash Washout Center. A greater part of the homes are connected to the piped water and sewer system. The sewer system, landfill operation, and refuse collection are all the responsibility of the City.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although the city of New Stuyahok is located inland on the Nushagak River, the community is still active in the commercial fishing industry, mostly in salmon, but also taking part in the fishing of halibut and herring roe. A total of 61 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of New Stuyahok in 2000 and 96 residents were licensed crew members. Twenty-six vessel owners which were residents of the community participated in the harvesting of salmon, although no residents which were vessel owners participated in the federal fisheries.

Out of the total of 61 permits which were issued to residents, 40 were fished in 2000. One permit was issued for halibut using longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide, although it was not fished. Nineteen permits were issued for herring, and 5 were fished: 4 were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Security Cove (2 fished), 13 for herring roe using gillnets in Bristol Bay (3 fished), and 2 were issued for herring spawn on kelp gathered by diving or handpicked in Bristol Bay (none fished). Forty-one permits were issued for salmon of which 35 were fished: one was issued for salmon using a purse seine in Kodiak (not fished), 33 using drift gillnets in Bristol Bay (26 fished), and 7 using set gillnets in Bristol Bay (9 fished).

No vessels delivered landings to New Stuyahok because no processors were in operation in 2000.

The CDQ group in which New Stuyahok is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There is little evidence of sport fishing around the New Stuyahok area and the facilities, such as a hotel or related businesses do not presently exist in the community for this industry. According to the ADF&G, in 2000 no sport fishing licenses were sold in New Stuyahok and in the year 2002 no businesses were listed as being sport fishing services in the community.

Subsistence Fishing

Community members are very dependent on subsistence harvests and often trade items with other villages. According to the ADF&G, for the most representative year of (1987), 100.0% of households used all subsistence resources, 90.0% used salmon, 100.0% used non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, flounder, blackfish, burbot, char, grayling, pike, sucker, trout, and whitefish), 77.5% used marine mammals, and 15.0% used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of community members was 700.42 lbs of which 58.34% was salmon, 5.14% was non-salmon fish, 0.08% was marine mammals, 0.06% was marine invertebrates, 0.56% was birds and eggs, 33.86% was land mammals, and 1.96% was vegetation. Also reported by ADF&G is that 47 household subsistence salmon permits were issued to those from the community in the year 1999. Residents of New Stuvahok do not appear to be eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Newtok (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Newtok is located on the Ninglick River, north of Nelson Island, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region. It is 94 miles northwest of Bethel. The area encompasses 1.0 square mile of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Newtok is a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo village. In 2000 there were 321 residents in 63 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (95.3%), White (3.1%), and two or more races (1.6%). A total of 96.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender makeup of the community was significantly skewed, at 54.2% male and 45.8% female. The median age of Newtok was 20.7 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 71.1% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school degree or higher level of education.

History

The people of Newtok, together with Native communities on Nelson Island, are known as Qaluyaarmiut, or "dip net people." Their ancestors have lived on the Bering Sea coast for at least 2,000 years. Newtok's contact with the outside world has traditionally been limited; until as recently as the 1980s, high school students had to travel outside the community for an education. Village leaders are currently suggesting a land trade with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which would allow them to relocate their village to a new site called Taqikcaq in order to avoid erosion.

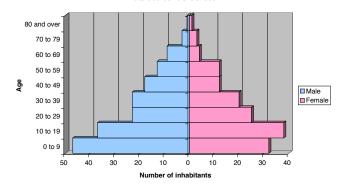
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Newtok depends largely on commercial fishing. Many residents hold commercial permits. Other employment sources include the school, the health clinic, and village organizations. In addition, almost all Newtok residents rely on subsistence hunting and fishing to supplement their incomes.

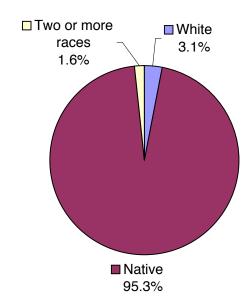
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

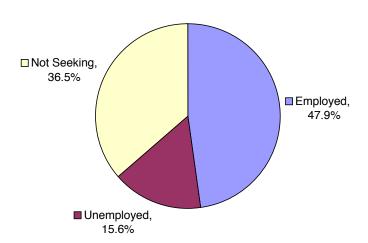


2000 Racial Structure Newtok

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Newtok



In 2000, the per capita income was \$9,514 and the median household income was \$32,188. The unemployment rate was 15.6%, and 36.5% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 31% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

The city of Newtok was incorporated in 1976, but disbanded in 1997 in favor of a traditional village council form of government. Newtok is not located within an organized borough, but is under the jurisdiction of the Bethel Recording District. There is also a village corporation, the Newtok Corporation. The village is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group that promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Access to Newtok is by airplane, seaplane, or boat. The state owns a 2,180 foot airstrip in the community. Roundtrip airfare from Newtok to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$421. Household water comes from a lake via a water treatment plant. Houses are not plumbed. The Ungusraq Power Company, operated by the village council, provides electricity to the community. Power comes from a diesel generator. There is a local health clinic that is owned by the village council and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. There is one school in the community that offers instruction to students from kindergarten through twelfth grade. The school has eight teachers and 107 students.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 eight vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries resided in the community, along with

five vessel owners with operations in state-managed fisheries. There are 28 registered crew members. Twenty-six local residents held a total of 39 commercial fishing permits, primarily in the herring and halibut fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Newtok residents in 2000.

Halibut: Seventeen local residents held a total of 19 commercial permits in the halibut fishery. These permits consisted of: nine halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (three fished), nine halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (four fished), and one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (not fished).

Herring: Fourteen local residents held a total of 15 commercial permits in the herring fishery. These permits consisted of: 13 herring roe gillnet permits for Nelson Island (8 fished), one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (none fished), and one herring roe gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (none fished).

Salmon: Five local residents held a total of five commercial permits in the salmon fishery. These permits consisted of: three salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (three fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), and one salmon set gillnet permit for the Lower Yukon (not fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors and no registered landings for Newtok.

Sport Fishing

Because of its geographic isolation and its reliance upon subsistence hunting and fishing, sport fishing activities in Newtok are limited.

Subsistence Fishing

Most residents in Newtok depend on subsistence resources for a major part of their livelihoods. However, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game gives only limited information about subsistence harvesting and use in Newtok. They report that, in 1990, all residents used herring for subsistence, and the average per capita harvest of herring for that year was 77.4 pounds. Although most residents of Newtok also use other fishery resources—particularly salmon—detailed information on these resources is not available. In addition, in 2003 Newtok held a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), which allows residents to harvest halibut for subsistence purposes.

Nightmute (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Nightmute is located on Nelson Island in the Bering Sea, about 100 miles west of Bethel. The area encompasses 97.0 square miles of land and 4.6 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Nightmute is a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo village. In 2000 there were 208 residents in 47 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (91.8%), White (5.3%), and two or more races (2.9%). A total of 94.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. In addition, 1% of residents were of Hispanic ethnicity. The gender makeup of the community was only slightly skewed, at 51.9% male and 48.1% female. The median age was 21.8 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, 63.2% of residents aged 25 and over held at least a high school diploma. Traditional Yup'ik identity is strong in Nightmute; 88.4% of residents speak Yup'ik at home.

History

Nelson Island and the surrounding Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region have been inhabited by Yup'ik Eskimos since prehistory. Local people call themselves Qaluyaarmiut, or "dip net people." In 1964 many of Nightmute's residents moved to Toksook Bay village, about 28 miles away. A Jesuit order of Catholic missionaries has operated in the village since the early twentieth century. In the 1930s, a small church was constructed. The village of Nightmute was incorporated as a second-class city in 1974.

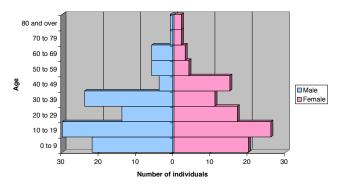
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing is a major part of the economy of Nightmute. The local school system is another major source of employment. In addition, most residents supplement their incomes with subsistence hunting and fishing. In 2000 the median per capita income was \$9,396 and the median household income was \$35,938. The unemployment rate in Nightmute

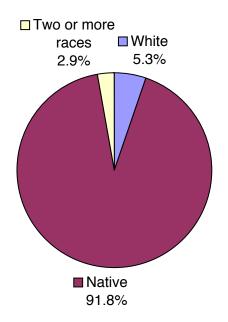
2000 Population Structure Nightmute

Data source: US Census

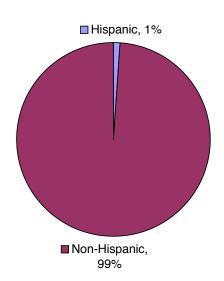


2000 Racial Structure Nightmute

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Nightmute



was 10.8%, and 32.9% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately 10.7% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Nightmute is a second-class city with a strong-mayor form of government. It is under the jurisdiction of the Bethel Recording District. There is also a federally recognized tribal government in the community, the Native Village of Nightmute, as well as a village corporation, Chinuruk Incorporated. The city is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, which promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries. Government revenues come from a 2% sales tax administered by the city.

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Nightmute is accessible by air; the state owns a 1,600 foot airstrip, and there is also a seaplane base in the community. Roundtrip airfare from Nightmute to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$425. Fishing boats and skiffs are also used for local travel. There are no piped water or sewer systems; water for household use is hauled from a central watering point. The city operates a landfill. Electricity is provided by AVEC Corporation, which produces power with a diesel generator. The local health clinic is owned by the village council and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Police services are provided by a city volunteer public safety officer.

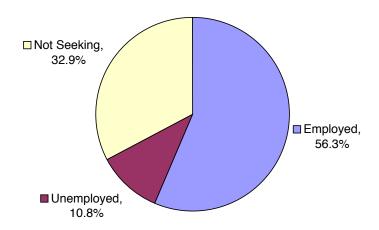
Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000, 15 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries resided in Nightmute, along with three vessel owners with operations in state-managed fisheries. In addition, there were 22 registered crew

2000 Employment Structure Nightmute

Data source: US Census



members in the community. Thirty-one residents held a total of 44 commercial fishing permits, primarily in the halibut and herring fisheries. This section contains a detailed description of commercial permits issued to Nightmute residents in 2000.

Halibut: Twenty residents held a total of 20 permits in the halibut fishery, and 15 permits were fished. The permits consisted of: 14 halibut hand troll permits for statewide waters (12 fished), 5 halibut longline permits for vessels under 60 feet in statewide waters (3 fished), and one halibut mechanical jig permit for statewide waters (none fished).

Herring: Eighteen local residents held a total of 18 permits in the herring fishery. All permits were herring roe gillnet permits for Nelson Island. Thirteen of these permits were fished.

Salmon: Six local residents held a total of six permits in the salmon fishery, and three permits were fished. The salmon permits consisted of: three salmon drift gillnet permits for Bristol Bay (two fished), one salmon set gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished) and two salmon set gillnet permits for the lower Yukon (none fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors and no registered landings in Nightmute.

Sport Fishing

Because of its relatively isolated location and reliance on subsistence fishing, sport fishing activities in Nightmute are limited.

Subsistence Fishing

The majority of Nightmute residents rely on subsistence resources to supplement their incomes. In 1990, for example, 100% of households reported using subsistence herring; the per capita harvest of herring was 215.1 lbs. However, the ADF&G does not provide detailed information on other subsistence activities in Nightmute. As of 2003, the community held a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), which allows its residents to harvest subsistence halibut. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Pilot Station (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Pilot Station is situated on the northwest bank of the Yukon River, on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It is 11 miles east of Saint Mary's and 26 miles west of Marshall. It is in the Wade Hampton Census area and makes up 1.7 square miles of land and 0.6 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Pilot Station had a total of 550 inhabitants in 2000. The population was definitely skewed toward males, which made up 55.8% of the population. The population of Pilot Station has changed quite a bit since 1880; however, since about 1960 it continued to rise steadily up to 2000. According to the 2000 Census, the racial composition of Pilot Station was as follows: 96.9% American Indian and Alaska Native, 2.4% White, and 0.7% two or more races. A total of 97.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. There were no residents of Hispanic ethnicity. The median age in the community was 19.5 years, considerably younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. Pilot Station had a total of 126 housing units in 2000; however, 17 were vacant, three due to seasonal use. No one in the community lived in group quarters at the time of the Census. Of the population age 25 years and over about 51.3% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling and about 9.6% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 28.1% had completed less than 9th grade.

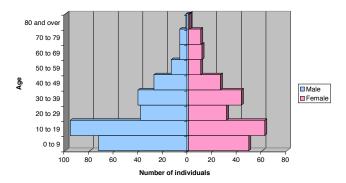
History

According to the National Park Service, the Arctic Small Tool Tradition, "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP." Some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition "marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003).

Historically, the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Pilot Station have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state," the Native people of the southwest region did not

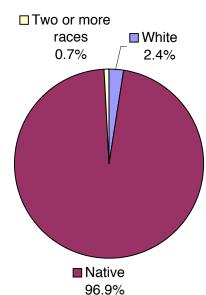
2000 Population Structure Pilot Station

Data source: US Census

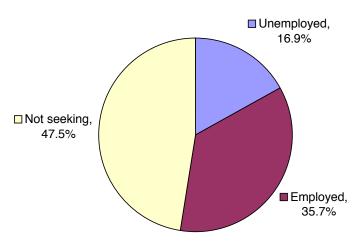


2000 Racial Structure Pilot Station

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Pilot Station



experience continual contact with the outside world until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000: 115).

The village of Pilot Station was originally called "Ankachak," when it was located one-third of a mile down the river from the village's present site. The village later moved to a site termed "Potiliuk." Nearby the new village site is the location of an old village called Kurgpallermuit, which is a designated historic place, as it was occupied during the bow and arrow wars between the Yukon and Coastal Eskimos. Intermittently, the Chevak and Pilot Station people fought when the coastal people traveled up the Kashunak River according to local legend. In the early 1900s a Russian Orthodox Church was built and today is one of the oldest structures in the area. The village was first noted with the name "Pilot Station" by R.H. Sargent of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1916. The village's name was changed to Pilot Station by local riverboat pilots who used the village as a checkpoint. In 1969 Pilot Station became incorporated as a secondclass city.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

In Pilot Station the majority of year-round employment is either with the school or the city government. In 2000 a total of 59 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Pilot Station and 69 residents were licensed crew members. Income is supplied as well by trapping and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) fire fighting, but it is also supplemented by subsistence activities. Of those age 16 years and over in the community in 2000 about 35.7% were employed, 16.9% were unemployed, and 47.5% were not in the labor force. Of those who were employed, about 67.9% were classified as government workers. The median annual per capita income was \$7,311 and the median household income was \$31,071 in 2000. About 28.7% of the population was below the poverty level.

Governance

Pilot Station is a second-class city which was incorporated in the year 1969. The city has a Manager form of government which includes a mayor, seven-

person city council, five-person advisory school board, and many municipal employees including three Village Police Officers (VPOs) and one Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The city implements a 4% sales tax and has no other taxes. The city is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is Pilot Station, Incorporated. The Village Council and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is called the Pilot Station Traditional Council. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office which is open from June 1st to August 31st, although an office is available year round in the community of Nome. The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is also located in Nome. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a larger office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Pilot Station is accessible for the most part by air and water transport. There is a 2,250 foot gravel airstrip which is owned by the state. The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Pilot Station, via Bethel, is \$503. Bulk supplies and fuel are delivered by barge during the summer. The community is easily reachable by river-going vessels. Inter-village transportation is provided by snowmobiles and skiffs as there are no roads which link Pilot Station to its neighboring communities. There are no hotels in the community or accommodations for visitors. There is one school, Pilot Station School, which teaches grades K-12. In 2000 there were a total of 211 students at the school and 17 teachers. Health care is available at the Pilot Station Health Clinic which is owned by the city and operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC). The clinic however is currently situated in a flood hazard area and is need of being relocated. Police services are supplied by the State VPSO, City VPO, and City Public Safety Facility. The electric utility for the area is AVEC which is operated by REA Co-op and the city with a main power source of diesel. The piped water and sewer system is operated by the city and includes more than half of the community. Currently 27 homes in the community haul well water and use honeybuckets for sewage; however, major improvements are in the works to expand the piped system to include the 27 unserviced

homes, the school, city and tribal offices, Head Start, and other community buildings. The school operates its own water treatment system. Refuse collection is the responsibility of the City who also operates the landfill along with C&D.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 59 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Pilot Station in 2000, and of those 56 were fished. There were 69 licensed crew members in the same year. There were no residents who were vessel owners and were involved in either the salmon fishery or the federal fisheries. Of the 59 total commercial permits issued to those from Pilot Station, two were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Norton Sound (none fished). Thirty-nine permits were issued for salmon using set gillnets in the Lower Yukon (38 fished).

No landings of any kind were delivered to Pilot Station in 2000 because no processor was present in the community.

Sport Fishing

There is little evidence of tourists from outside the state or country traveling to Pilot Station for sport fishing. However, in 2000, there were 59 sport fishing licenses sold in the community to Alaska State residents. According to the ADF&G there were no sport fishing businesses listed in Pilot Station in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

There is little data available regarding subsistence in Pilot Station with regard to specific species harvested and amounts. However, the incomes of residents are supplemented by subsistence activities including the harvesting of salmon, moose, bear, porcupine, and waterfowl. According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence it is established that the annual wild food harvest for those in Pilot Station is 713.9 lbs per person. The daily wild food harvest is 1.956 lbs per person. Also according to ADF&G, 95 household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Pilot Station in the year 1999 for an estimated harvest of 6,241 total salmon. Residents of Pilot Station are not eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Platinum (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Platinum is located on the south spit of Goodnews Bay, on the Bering Sea coast. It is 123 miles southwest of Bethel. The area encompasses 44.6 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

Platinum is a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo village. In 2000 there were 41 residents in 17 households. The racial composition of the community was as follows: American Indian and Alaska Native (90.2%), White (7.3%), and two or more races (2.4%). A total of 92.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The gender makeup was only slightly skewed, at 51.2% male and 48.8% female. The median age was 32.5 years, somewhat younger than the U.S. national average of 35.3 years. In terms of educational attainment, only 39% of residents aged 25 and older hold a high school degree; this figure is significantly lower than other Native communities in the area.

History

The community of Platinum was established after traces of platinum were discovered in the area in 1926. Until 1936, when two companies bought out all the local claims, a multitude of prospectors covered the area looking for the precious metal. Platinum developed as a company town; the local store, as well as water and electric utilities, were all supplied by the mine. The mine, which was later sold to Hanson Properties, stopped operations in 1990. Today, Platinum is a predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo village, although its legacy as a hub for White settlers remains.

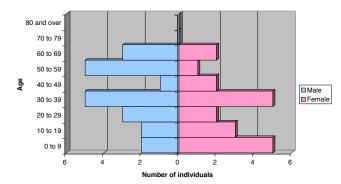
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Commercial fishing is the base of economic activities in Platinum. In addition, many residents use subsistence resources to supplement their incomes. In 2000 the median per capita income was \$7,632 and the median household income was \$21,250. The unemployment rate was 20%, and 26.7% of residents aged 16 years and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Approximately

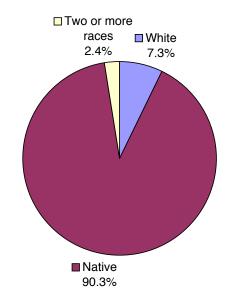
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

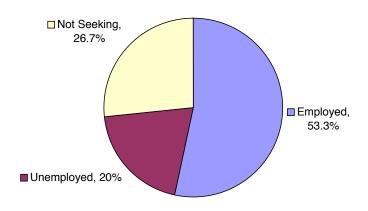


2000 Racial Structure Platinum

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Platinum



22% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Governance

Platinum was incorporated as a second-class city in 1975 and has a strong-mayor form of government. It is not located within an organized borough, but is in the Bethel Recording District. There is a federally recognized native governing body in Platinum, the Platinum Traditional Village. There is also a village corporation, Arviq, Incorporated. The city is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund, a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, which promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.

There is a National Marine Fisheries Service(NMFS) field office and an office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) located in Bethel. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Citizenship Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Platinum is accessible by air via a 3,640 foot state-owned runway. There is also a 2,000 foot airstrip owned by the Platinum Mine, and a seaplane landing site. Roundtrip airfare from Platinum to Anchorage, via Bethel, is approximately \$544. As of 2000 there were no docking facilities. There is no piped water system; residents have individual wells and septic tanks. Electricity is provided by the city and is produced by a diesel generator. There is a local health clinic that is owned by the city and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. There is one school in Platinum that offers instruction to students from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were eight vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries residing in Platinum. In addition, there were seven registered crew members. Nine local residents held a total of 16 commercial fishing permits, and 7 permits were fished. A detailed breakdown of these permits is presented in this section.

Herring: Nine residents held a total of 10 commercial permits in the herring fishery, but only 2 permits were fished. Herring permits consisted of the following: one herring roe gillnet permit for Security Cove (not fished), and nine herring roe gillnet permits for Goodnews Bay (two fished).

Salmon: Six local residents held a total of six commercial permits in the salmon fishery, and five permits were fished. Salmon permits consisted of the following: one salmon drift gillnet permit for Bristol Bay (one fished), and five salmon set gillnet permits for Kuskokwim Bay (four fished).

In 2000 there were no commercial fish processors and no registered landings for Platinum.

Sport Fishing

Because of its relatively isolated location, sport fishing in Platinum is limited. In 2000, three sport fishing licenses were sold in Platinum, all of them to non-Alaska residents. There were no registered sports fishing guides.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have detailed information on subsistence activities in Platinum. The community holds a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC), which allows its residents to harvest halibut for subsistence purposes. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Portage Creek (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The town of Portage Creek is situated at the mouth of Portage Creek, a tributary of the Nushagak River. It is located in the Dillingham Census Area and is 29 miles southeast of Dillingham. It is comprised of 13.1 square miles of land and 0 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

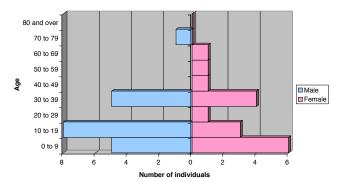
Portage Creek had a total of 36 inhabitants in 2000. The gender composition was skewed more toward males, who made up 52.8% of the population, versus 47.2% females. A population was first recorded by the Census in 1970, at which time there were 60 residents. Since then the population has fluctuated, but has never been as high as when originally recorded. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the racial composition of Portage Creek was as follows: 86.1% American Indian and Alaska Native, and 13.9% White. No one in the community was Hispanic. The median age in 2000 was an extremely young 14 years of age, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. There were a total of 22 housing units in Portage Creek in 2000; 15 were vacant, and of those, 8 were vacant due to seasonal use. No one lived in group quarters at the time of the Census. Of the population age 25 years and over 50% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling and 50% had completed some high school but had not received a diploma.

History

The area has a long history of human occupation. "Yup'ik and Athabascan people settled the region, known as Naugeik, more than 6,000 years ago" (inAlaska.com). The area of Portage Creek was used as an overnight summer camp by the Yup'ik Eskimos. It was named Portage Creek because it was used to portage boats from the Nushagak River to the Kvichak River. Travelers could portage their boats and then bypass the long journey around Etolin Point and the open waters of Bristol Bay. In 1961 the village was permanently settled by some families from Koliganek and other villages located up the Nushagak River. In 1963 a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school was established in the community. During the winter of 1964-1965, 11 families lived in the community. The community was serviced by a local scheduled air

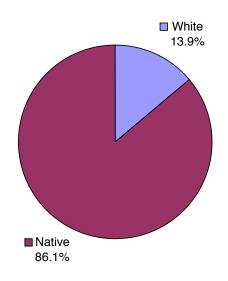
2000 Population Structure Portage Creek

Data source: US Census

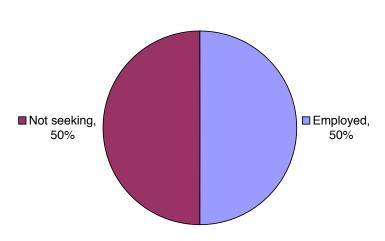


2000 Racial Structure Portage Creek

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Portage Creek



carrier in 1965. During the mid-1980s, the community was active; since then the population has declined. Portage Creek is also known as Ohgsenakale.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The residents of Portage Creek all depend on subsistence activities to a certain degree. Community members harvest salmon, moose, caribou, duck, geese, and berries. Exchange relationships exist with other coastal communities in order to acquire walrus, seal, and herring roe. Most families have fish camps which are located at Ekuk or Lewis Point. During the summer, the Portage Creek General Store and Lodge are in operation. There were three commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Portage Creek in 2000 and three community members were licensed crew members. According to the Census, of residents age 16 and over in 2000, 50% were employed and 50% were not in the labor force. The two people who were employed in the community were classified as government workers. The median annual per capita income in Portage Creek was \$8,010 and the median household income was \$41,250. No one in the community was below the poverty level at the time of the Census.

Governance

Portage Creek is unincorporated and is not part of any organized borough; therefore there are no city or borough officials present in the community. The Village Council and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is the Portage Creek Village Council, which is also known as the Ohgsenakale Tribe. The Native village corporation is Choggiung, Ltd., which is the merged corporation of the communities of Dillingham, Ekuk, and Portage Creek The Native regional corporation is Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and the regional non-profit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group in which the village is included is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel, an office is located in Homer, and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Portage Creek is accessible by both air and water. The most frequent mode of reaching the community is by chartered air. A 1,900 foot state-owned sandsurfaced airstrip is located in the community and is only maintained during the summer months. Seaplanes land on the Nushagak River. The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Portage Creek is \$464. There are no docking facilities in the community, and cargo goods are lightered to the beach. Locals use skiffs as the primary means of transportation and snowmachines are used for winter travel. There are no hotels or accommodations for visitors in Portage Creek. There is one school, Portage Creek School, which teaches grades K-7. The Portage Creek School had a total of 14 students and two teachers in 2000. There are no health care facilities in Portage Creek. A clinic was constructed by the village in 1979, but is not in operation. The nearest health care facility is in Dillingham. There are no police services in the community. There are no central electric, water, sewer, or refuse facilities currently in operation in Portage Creek. Most community members haul their water from down the river, as the central well is rusty. Residents use honeybuckets for their sewage needs. There is no functioning electrical system and the landfill has been deemed inactive.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

The commercial fishing permit data for Portage Creek and Dillingham is combined by the CFEC and is explained in the Dillingham profile (see Dillingham profile). Three residents of Portage Creek were licensed crew members in 2000. No one in the community owned a vessel which participated in the federal fisheries; however, one resident owned a vessel which participated in the salmon fishery.

^{*}Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Dillingham and Portage Creek combined.

According to data separately supplied by CFEC and analyzed by AKFIN, a total of three commercial fishing permits were issued to residents only of Portage Creek in 2000, and of those one was fished. Two of the permits were issued for salmon (one fished). One permit was issued for herring (not fished).

There were no landings of any kind in Portage Creek in 2000 because no processor was located in the community.

The CDQ group in which Portage Creek is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There is little available evidence of sport fishing in Portage Creek in terms of licenses sold and businesses. The Department of Community and Economic Development's Alaska Community database does mention that Portage Creek "is a popular recreational fishing and camping site from May through July, and a hunting location for Yup'ik residents." There were no sport fishing licenses sold in Portage Creek in 2000 and no sport fishing guide or related businesses were present in the community in 2002, according to the ADF&G.

Subsistence Fishing

Little data is available for the community of Portage Creek in terms of exact numbers of subsistence harvests and species harvested; however, subsistence plays an important role and all residents are dependent upon it to some extent. Residents harvest berries, geese, duck, caribou, moose, and salmon. Trade relationships exist with neighboring communities, and walrus, seal, and herring roe are sought after. It has been established by the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence that the annual wild food harvest for Portage Creek is 387.4 lbs per person. The daily wild food harvest is 1.0 lbs per person. Also according to ADF&G, two household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Portage Creek in 1999 for an estimated harvest of 59 total salmon. Residents of Portage Creek are not eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Quinhagak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Quinhagak is located on the Kanektok River and is on the east shore of Kuskokwim Bay. It is situated less than a mile away from the coast of the Bering Sea and is 71 miles southwest of Bethel. The community is in the Bethel Census Area and makes up 4.7 square miles of land and 0.6 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

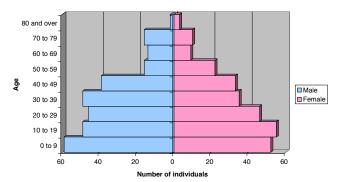
There were a total of 555 inhabitants of the community of Quinhagak in 2000 and of those 52.3% were male and 47.7% were female. Since 1950 the population has continued to rise in numbers from the 194 persons reported in 1950 to 572 in 2002 as established by a State Demographer, although prior to that the population fluctuated somewhat. In 2000 the racial composition was as follows: 96.0% American Indian and Alaska Native, 2.7% White, and 1.3% two or more races. A total of 97.3% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 0.7% of the residents were Hispanic. The median age in the community was 26.6 years versus the national age median was 35.3 years. About 62.9% of the population was 18 years and over in age in 2000. There were a total of 153 housing units of which 16 were vacant and 7 of those were vacant due to seasonal use. No one lived in group quarters in Quinhagak in 2000. Out of the residents of the community which were 25 years and over in age, 49.7% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling and 4.1% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 30.8% of the population had completed less than 9th grade.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP", the Arctic Small Tool tradition which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Quinhagak have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant

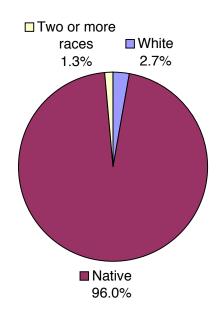
2000 Population Structure Quinhagak

Data source: US Census

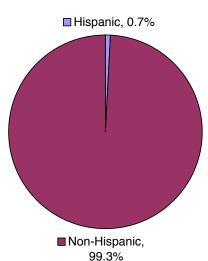


2000 Racial Structure Quinhagak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Quinhagak



amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state," the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

The village of Quinhagak's name in Yup'ik is Kuinerrag which means "new river channel." This village's origin has been dated to about 1,000 B.P which makes the village one of the oldest in the area. Quinhagak was the first community to have continuous contact with whites on the lower Kuskokwim. The village was reported on a map in the year 1826 by Gavril Sarichev. Goods were sent to Quinhagak for Kuskokwim trading posts by the Alaska Commercial Company in the year 1867 following the Alaska purchase and these goods were stored in a building on Warehouse Creek. In 1893 a Moravian Mission was built in the community at which time there were many non-Natives in the village of which the majority were waiting to travel up river by boat. A mission store opened in the year 1904 and a post office was established in 1905. A school opened in the community in 1909.

Over 2,000 reindeer were brought to the area during the years of 1906 and 1909, which were managed by the Native-owned Kuskokwim Reindeer Company until the herd had scattered by the 1950s. The Kuskokwim River was chartered in 1915 and it was no longer necessary to ship the goods through Quinhagak, as they were sent by barge directly to Bethel. The first electric plant opened in the community in 1928 and in 1934 the first mail plane arrived. In 1975 the City was incorporated. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the city.

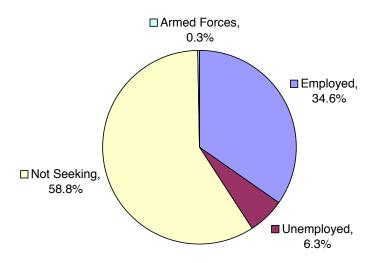
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Quinhagak is based on employment in commercial fishing, the school, and government services, although income can also be provided by trapping, basket weaving, skin sewing, and ivory carving. Coastal Villages Seafood, LLC., which processes salmon, is present in the city and "during the 2000 season the plant employed about 40 people" and is planning to expand (Knapp et. al 2001). In

2000 Employment Structure Quinhagak

Data source: US Census



2000, 138 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community and there were 55 licensed crew members. Subsistence is important to residents, with salmon and seal remaining staples of the diet. In 2000, of the population age 16 years and over, about 34.6% were employed, 6.3% were unemployed, 0.3% was in the armed forces, and 58.8% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed, 74.6% were considered government workers by the Census. The per capita income in Quinhagak in 2000 was \$8,127 and the median household income was \$25,156. About 26.1% of the population was below the poverty level.

Governance

Quinhagak is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1975 and has a Mayor form of government including the mayor, a seven person city council, a five person advisory school board, and about five municipal employees. A 3% sales tax is enforced in the city. The city is not part of any organized borough. The Native regional corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is Qanirtuuq, Inc. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized IRA council for the village is the Native Village of Kwinhagak. The community is part of the Community Development Quota (CDQ) group called the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF). The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel, although an office is also located

in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Transportation to Quinhagak is possible by both air and water, and in the winter land trails are available to Eek and Goodnews. The community is heavily dependent on air travel for both cargo and passenger mail. Present is a 2,600 foot State-owned gravel airstrip and space is available as well for the landing of floatplanes the Kanektok River. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Quinhagak is \$592 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible) with eleven airline services traveling to the community. Recently a dock and harbor were finished. Cargo comes to Quinhagak twice a year by barge. Local transportation includes boats, ATVs, snow machines, and some vehicles.

Two rooms are available as accommodations through the City and IRA Office and are located on the 2nd floor of the water treatment plant. There is one school, Kuinerrarmiut Elitnaurviat which teaches the grade K-12. There were 153 students and 12 teachers in 2000. The high school has a portable pool. Health care is available at the Quinhagak Health Clinic which is operated by the Village Council MOA with the Yukon- Kuskokwim Health Corporation and is owned by the Village Council. Alternate health care is available by the Quinhagak EMS Quick Response Team. Police services are available by the City Village Police Officers (VPOs) and by the Tribal Police.

The electric utility in Quinhagak is AVEC which is operated by REA Co-op and the Village Council with the main power source being diesel. In 2000 about 89.8% of the households used kerosene to heat and 8.8% heated using wood. The water system operator is the Village Council and the School and the washteria is operated by the Village Council. There is no piped water system and water is derived from a well. The Village Council also is the operator of the sewer system, but there is no piped sewer and because of this lack of piped systems 89 households haul water and use honeybuckets. Individuals are responsible for collecting their own refuse and the landfill is operated by the City and Village Council.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 138 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Quinhagak in 2000 and there were 55 licensed crew members which were residents of the community. Eighteen vessel owners which were residents participated in the federal fisheries and 8 vessel owners participated in the salmon fishery.

Of the 138 permits issued in 2000 to community members, a total of 91 were fished. Forty-three permits were issued for the commercial fishing of halibut: 25 using a hand troll statewide (12 fished) and 18 using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (six fished). Nine permits were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Goodnews Bay and of those four were fished. With regard to salmon, 86 permits were issued: two using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (one fished) and 84 using a set gillnet in the Kuskokwim area (68 fished).

No vessels delivered landings to Quinhagak in 2000. Perhaps salmon landings were delivered to a nearby community and shipped to Quinhagak for processing because according to the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage regarding the Quinhagak salmon plant "in 2000 the plant did much better, increasing production to more than 400,000 pounds, producing high-quality headed and gutted and filleted fish, and paying relatively high prices to local fishermen". The plant is a subsidiary of Coastal Villages Region Fund CDQ group and is titled Coastal Villages Seafoods, LLC. The processor had "plans to expand production substantially in 2001 and [was] making major new investments to add new equipment and a bunkhouse and mess hall complex" and this expansion would decrease shipping costs and provide the opportunity for income for locals (Knapp et. al 2001). One of the largest challenges for the plant is the transporting of fresh fish by plane from the community to Anchorage for sale.

Sport Fishing

The Kanektok River on which the community of Quinhagak is situated is well known for its sport fishing and "is almost a surefire place to catch kings in the range of 20 to 30 lbs" and can be fished by purchasing a permit from the Quinhagak Village Corp., Qanirtuuq Inc., to fish on lands owned by the corporation including the banks of the Kanektok (Unruh 2003). According

to the ADF&G there were four listings for freshwater sport fishing guides businesses in Quinhagak and three listings for full service guiding services in 2002. In 2000 there were seven sport fishing licenses sold in Quinhagak to residents of the State of Alaska and a total of 45 sport fishing licenses sold to non-residents. According to the Fish and Wildlife Service fly-fishing clinics have been sponsored by the Quinhagak Village Corporation and offered to residents of the community and visitors in order to encourage understanding between community members and the sport fishing industry.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G, for the most representative year (1982), 100.0% of households used all subsistence resources: 83.3% salmon, 100.0% non-salmon fish (smelt, cod, blackfish, char, whitefish, and Cisco), and 58.3% marine mammals. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources by members of the community was 767.92 lbs of which 44.57% was salmon, 19.47% was non-salmon fish, 16.21% was marine mammals, 3.81% was birds and eggs, 15.35% was land mammals, and 0.58% was vegetation. Also according to ADF&G in 1999 there were 133 subsistence household fishing permits, which were issued to those from Quinhagak. Residents are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Saint Mary's (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Saint Mary's is situated on the north bank of the Andreafsky River. It is located five miles from the Andreafsky's confluence with the Yukon River. Saint Mary's is 450 air miles west-northwest of Anchorage and encompasses the Yup'ik villages of both Saint Mary's and Andreafsky. It is in the Wade Hampton Census Area and is comprised of 44 square miles of land and 6.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

St. Mary's had a total population of 500 in 2000. Males made up 55.0% of the population, and females made up 45.0%. The population of the community has continued to rise since 1960, when it was first reported by the Census. The racial composition of Saint Mary's in 2000 was as follows: 11.2% White, 86.0% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1% Asian (0.2% Chinese, 0.8% other Asian), and 1.8% two or more races. A total of 87.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 0.4% was Hispanic. The median age of the community was 25.8 years, versus the national age median of 35.3 years. At the time of the 2000 Census there were a total of 186 housing units in Saint Mary's; 49 were vacant and, of those, 25 were vacant due to seasonal use. Ten individuals lived in group quarters. Of those age 25 years and over about 74.1% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling. About 15.2% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

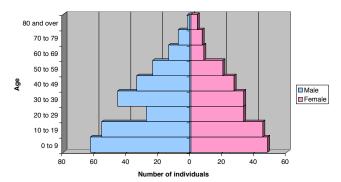
History

According to the National Park Service, the Arctic Small Tool Tradition, "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP." Some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition "marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003).

Historically, the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Saint Mary's have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state," the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world

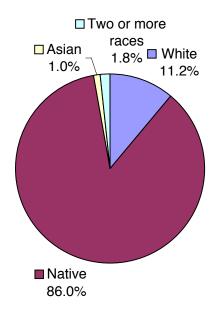
2000 Population Structure Saint Mary's

Data source: US Census

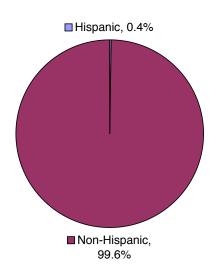


2000 Racial Structure Saint Mary's

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Saint Mary's



until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000:115).

The village of Andreafsky was originally established in 1899 as a supply depot and the winter headquarters for the Northern Commercial Company's riverboat fleet. The name Andreafsky comes from a family which settled on the river and built a Russian Orthodox Church, the Andrea family. A mission was set-up by Jesuit missionaries in 1903 down the river 90 miles called "Akulurak," which means "in between place," as it was located on an island in a slough which connects the two arms of the Yukon River. The mission was established after the 1900-01 flu epidemics in order to educate and care for the children who had been orphaned. By 1915 the mission had 70 full-time students. The slough which surrounded Akulurak silted in severely and it was decided by the villagers to move the settlement to higher ground in 1948. A new mission and several homes were built at the new site using materials from an abandoned hotel which was built during the gold rush. Father Spills, a Jesuit priest, barged an unused 15x30 foot building as well as other building materials from Galena Air Force Station to Saint Mary's in 1949, and these materials, along with a borrowed tractor from Holy Cross, were used to build a school. Quite a few Yup'ik families moved to the Andreafsky area during the 1950s. In the 1960s dormitories and a large house were built for the Jesuits. The area which was adjacent to the mission was incorporated as the City of St. Mary's in 1967, whereas Andreafsky chose to remain independent. Andreafsky residents voted for annexation into the City in 1980. The Catholic Church closed the mission school in 1987. The community is also known as Algaaciq.

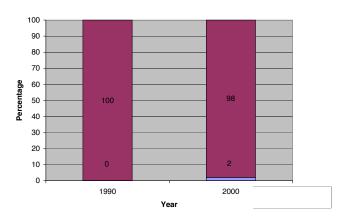
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Saint Mary's is very seasonal. In 2000 a total of 68 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents and 93 residents were licensed crew members. There is a cold storage facility located in the community. Subsistence activities as well as trapping help to supplement income for residents. Two general stores are located in the community, Alaska Commercial Company, and Yukon Traders. The construction of a

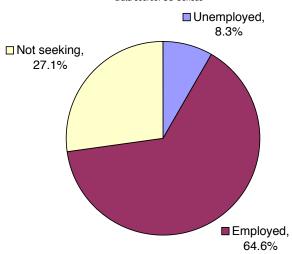


Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Saint Mary's

Data source: US Census



new regional Post Office was recently completed. Of those residents age 16 years and over, about 64.6% were employed, 8.3% were unemployed, and 27.1% were not in the labor force (i.e. not employed and not seeking work). Of those who were employed, about 45.7% were classified as government workers. The median annual per capita income was \$15,837 and the median household income was \$39,375 in 2000. About 20.4% of the population lived below the poverty level at the time of the Census.

Governance

Saint Mary's is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1967. It has a Manager form of government which includes a mayor, six-person city council, five-person school board, six-person planning commission, and various municipal employees

including three health aides and two police officers. The city implements a 3% sales tax; it has no other taxes. The city is not part of any organized borough. The city has its own school district, Saint Mary's School District. The regional Native corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is Saint Mary's Native Corporation. The Village Council and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is called the Algaaciq Tribal Government. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office, which is open from June 1st to August 31st, although an office is available year round in the community of Nome. The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is also located in Nome. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a larger office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Saint Mary's is accessible by both air and water transport and by road to some neighboring communities. A 6,000 foot state-owned gravel runway, as well as a 1,900 foot crosswind strip, are located in the community and provide year-round access. The large airfield is able to accommodate large jet aircraft; however, that service was discontinued in 1990. The approximate cost for individuals to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Saint Mary's is \$555. A twenty-two mile road connects Saint Mary's with Andreafsky, Pitka's Point, and Mountain Village. The road is not maintained during the winter months, but is used by snowmachines during that time. The only deep-water dock in the Delta is provided at Andreafsky River. Accommodations available for visitors include the bed and breakfast, St. Mary's Roadhouse, during the summer months. There is one school in Saint Mary, St. Mary's School, which teaches preschool through 12th grade. The school had a total of 170 students and 14 teachers in 2000. The school district is operated by the City. Health care is available at St. Mary's Sub-Regional Clinic which is operated and owned by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC). There is a new sub-regional clinic which is currently under construction. Police services are available from the City Police Department and the State Troopers Post. The electric utility for the area is AVEC, which is operated by REA Co-op and the City with a main power source of diesel. The water system, sewer system, and landfill are all operated by the City, which also collects

refuse. The City has a piped water and sewer system to which the majority of the city is connected. About 15 residences haul water and use honeybuckets. At Pitka's Point a washteria is available.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

In 2000 a total of 68 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Saint Mary's and 93 residents were licensed crew members. There was one resident who owned a vessel and was involved in the salmon fishery; however, no one in the community owned vessels which were involved in the federal fisheries in 2000. Out of the total of 68 permits issued to residents from Saint Mary's, 59 were fished.

The following is a brief description of these permits. A total of two permits were issued to residents for herring roe using gillnets in Norton Sound (none fished). One permit was issued for other finfish, specifically for freshwater fish using a set gillnet statewide (not fished). A total of 65 permits were issued to residents for salmon using set gillnets in the Lower Yukon (59 fished).

There were no landings of any kind in the community in 2000 because no processor was present in the community. There is, however, a cold water storage facility.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 there were a total of 84 sport fishing licenses sold in Saint Mary's; 81 of these were sold to Alaska State residents. There were no registered businesses related to sport fishing in Saint Mary's in 2000.

Subsistence Fishing

Little data is available about subsistence hunting or fishing in Saint Mary's regarding species harvested or exact amounts. However, the Department of Economic and Community Development does mention that residents supplement their income with subsistence activities and that salmon, moose, bear, and waterfowl are harvested by community members. According to

^{*}Commercial fishing permit data presented here is from the CFEC and is for the communities of Andreafsky and Saint Mary's combined.

the ADF&G it has been established that Saint Mary's community members harvest 667.2 lbs per person annually of wild food. The daily wild food harvest is 1.8 lbs per person. Also according to ADF&G, 118 household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Saint Mary's in 1999 for an estimated harvest of 10,160 total salmon, the majority of which were chum. Residents of Saint Mary's are not eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Scammon Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Scammon Bay is located on the south bank of the Kun River and is about one mile away from the Bering Sea. It is in the Wade Hampton Census Area and is to the north of the Askinuk Mountains on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It makes up a total of 0.6 square miles of land and 0.0 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

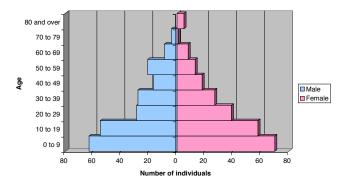
There were a total of 465 inhabitants in the community of Scammon Bay reported by the 2000 U.S. Census and of those 48.6% were male and 51.4% were female. Since a population was first documented by the Census in 1940, the population has continued to rise. The racial composition of Scammon Bay in 2000 was as follows: 96.1% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.9% White, 0.2% Black, 0.2% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.2% "Other," and 1.3% two or more races. A total of 97.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 0.2% of the residents were Hispanic. The median age of the community was 18.3 years in 2000 versus the national median of 35.3 years of age. There were a total of 114 housing units with 18 having been vacant and none vacant due to seasonal use. No one lived in group housing at the time of the Census. Out of the population age 25 years and over 69.9% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling and 12.2% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP", the Arctic Small Tool tradition which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Scammon Bay have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state", the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world

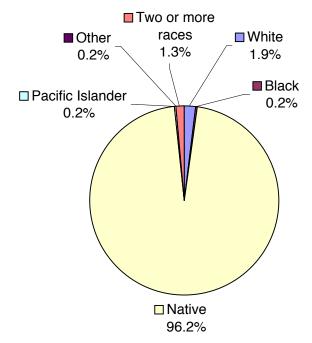
2000 Population Structure Scammon Bay

Data source: US Census

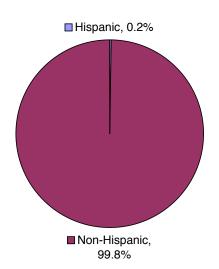


2000 Racial Structure Scammon Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Scammon Bay



until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

The village of Scammon Bay was known in Eskimo as "Mariak" and its residents were called "Mariagamiut." This village was established in about 1920 after there were recurring floods at the previous site of Keqqatmuit Village and it was moved to where Scammon Bay now stands. The name Scammon Bay was used to refer to the village in 1951 when a post office was established and given that name after Capt. Charles Scammon, who had served as marine chief of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1856-1867 and who the nearby bay had already been named after. The city became incorporated in 1967. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is not allowed in the city. Most inhabitants of Scammon Bay travel 50 miles to the north each summer to the Black River for fish camp.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

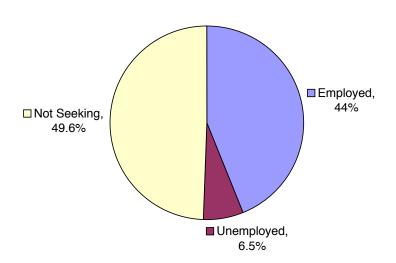
As is true of the other communities in the Wade Hampton Census Area, employment is very seasonal in Scammon Bay with most employment based on commercial fishing, but work also being available seasonally firefighting for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), working in construction, and making handicrafts. Subsistence is also very important to residents of the community. In 2000 there were 61 commercial fishing permits which were issued to those from Scammon Bay and 25 licensed crew members. In 2000 about 44.0% of the population of Scammon Bay age 16 years and over were employed, 6.5% were unemployed, and 49.6% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed 60.6% were considered government workers by the Census. The per capita income was \$7,719 and the median household income was \$25,625. About 37.4% of the population lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Scammon Bay is a second-class city which was incorporated in 1967. The city has a Manager form of government which includes a mayor, seven person city council, five person advisory school board, and five municipal employees including a public safety

2000 Employment Structure Scammon Bay

Data source: US Census



officer and a police officer. There is a 2% sales tax. The city is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is the Askinuk Corporation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council is the Scammon Bay Traditional Council. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group for the area is the Coastal Villages Region Fund. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office which is open from June 1st to August 31st, although an office is available year round in the community of Nome. The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is also located in Nome. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a more main office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Scammon Bay is reachable by both the air and by water; in the winter there are land trails to Hooper Bay (32 mi.) and Chevak (25 mi.) as well. There is a 3,000 foot gravel airstrip which is owned by the State present in the community and a seaplane base on Kun River which is owned by the City. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Scammon Bay is \$633 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Each summer supplies are brought in bulk by barge. The chief means of local transportation are snowmachines and skiffs. Accommodations are

available at the High School or the Clinic. There is one school, the Scammon Bay School, teaching grades K-12. In 2000 there were a total of 175 students and 12 teachers. Health care is available at the Scammon Bay Health Clinic which is operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) and is owned by the City; the clinic needs to be expanded. Police services are available by the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) and by the City Village Police Office (VPO). The electric utility is AVEC which is operated by REA Co-op and the City with the main power source of diesel, although 100% of households in the community heated using kerosene in 2000. The City operates the water system and piped water is available. The City also operates the sewer system as well as the landfill, although individuals are required to collect their own refuse.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 61 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Scammon Bay in 2000 and there were a total of 25 licensed crew members which were residents. No vessel owners which were residents of the community participated in the federal fisheries, although one vessel owner who was a resident of Scammon Bay in 2000 did participate in the salmon fishery.

Of the 61 permits issued to community members, a total of 40 were actually fished. Twenty permits were issued for the commercial fishing of herring: one for herring roe using a gillnet in Cape Avinof (one fished) and 19 for herring roe using gillnets in Cape Ramonzof (12 fished). A total of 41 permits were issued to residents of Scammon Bay for salmon using a set gillnet in the Lower Yukon of which 27 were fished.

No vessels delivered landings to the community in 2000 because there was no processor in operation in Scammon Bay.

Sport Fishing

The infrastructure does not seem to exist in the community in order to support the sport fishing industry as there is no sport fishing related business or hotel present. There were a total of 34 sport fishing licenses which were sold in Scammon Bay to residents of the State of Alaska in 2000. No sport fishing licenses were sold in Scammon Bay to those from outside the State of Alaska. There was no sport fishing guide business registered in 2002 in Scammon Bay according to the ADF&G.

Subsistence Fishing

Unfortunately, in depth subsistence harvest information for the community of Scammon Bay was not available from ADF&G, although it is reported by the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development the community relies on subsistence activities which can also be seen by the per capita lbs harvested by residents. According to ADF&G in 1999 a total of 76 salmon subsistence household permits were issued to those from Scammon Bay and an estimated 4,457 fish were harvested using those permits. In 1983 approximately 787 lbs were harvested per capita in the community with about 74% of that having been made up of fish, 5% was land mammals, 12% was marine mammals, and about 9% was termed other which contains birds, marine invertebrates, and plant products (Wolfe and Walker 1987, p. 57 & 64). Residents of Scammon Bay are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Togiak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The community of Togiak is situated at the head of Togiak Bay. It is in the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and is the gateway to Walrus Island Game Sanctuary. It is 67 miles west of Dillingham. Togiak is located in the Dillingham Census Area and makes up 45.2 square miles of land and 183.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

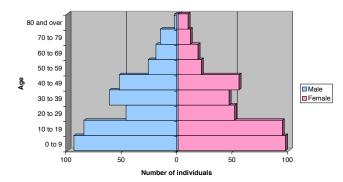
There were a total of 809 inhabitants of the city of Togiak in 2000 and of those 50.3% were male and 49.7% were female. The population of the community has continued to grow since about 1950 at which time there were a reported 108 inhabitants. Prior to that there was an influenza epidemic (1918 -1919) after which much of the population migrated south to the Togiak area; hence the increase in population in the village documented by the 1920 Census. The population of the community remains fairly stable year-round when compared to other fishing communities, except for during the herring fishery (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994, p. 136). The racial composition of Togiak in 2000 was as follows: 86.3% American Indian and Alaska Native, 6.9% White, 0.1% Black, 0.2% "Other," and 6.4% two or more races. A total of 92.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.1% of the inhabitants were Hispanic. The median age for the community in 2000 was 23.4 years of age, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. There were a total of 221 housing units in the city of which 19 were vacant with seven of those having been vacant due to seasonal use at the time of the Census. No one in the community lived in group quarters. Out of the population of Togiak age 25 and over, about 67.1% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling and 7.0% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 19.6% of those age 25 and over had completed less than 9th grade.

History

For the most part, the Russian spread along Alaska's west coast missed the area of Togiak in the early 1800s and the Yup'ik inhabitants of the area were largely left alone, except for some contact with

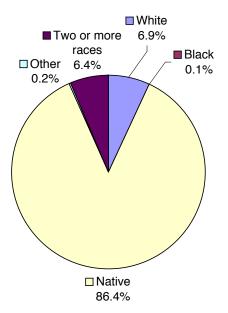
2000 Population Structure Togiak

Data source: US Census

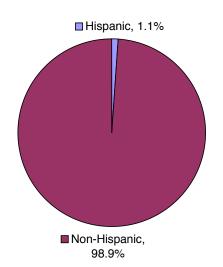


2000 Racial Structure Togiak

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Togiak



Russian immigrant trappers or traders (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994, p. 136). "Old Togiak" or "Togiagamute" was located across the Bay from the site of modern day Togiak in 1880, and had a population of 276 at that time. Wood-gathering was difficult at Old Togiak because of heavy snowfall and residents gradually settled on the opposite shore of the Bay at a new site where the chore was easier. After the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 many residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim region migrated south to the Togiak area. Many residents still have ties to communities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim. During WWII, residents of Togiak began to work in the commercial salmon canneries because imported labor had became scarce (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994, p. 136). In 1950 a school was established in an old church in Togiak. A salmon cannery was built across the bay from the community in the 1950s, which created a demand for fish and the community blossomed into a salmon fishing village (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994, p. 136). In 1959 a National Guard Armory and a school building were built in the community. In 1964 Togiak was flooded and stores of gas, fuel oil, and stove oil, as well as racks of fish were destroyed. A few households left the community after the flood and settled the village of Twin Hills which is located upriver. The City of Togiak became incorporated in 1969. In the 1970s the commercial herring fishery was developed in the community (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994, p. 136). Today the village is a Yup'ik community with a lifestyle including fishing and subsistence. Alcohol is not allowed in the city with the sale, importation, and possession of it having been banned.

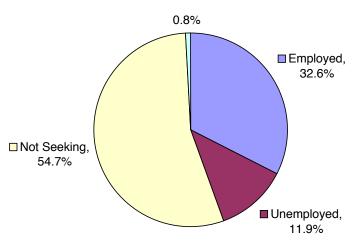
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Togiak is based for the most part on commercial salmon, herring, and herring roe fisheries. In 2000 there were 392 commercial fishing permits which were issued to residents of the community and 136 licensed crew members which were residents. One on-shore processor is located in Togiak, North Pacific Processors Inc. which operates Togiak Fisheries and there are several floating processors near the community as well. A few community members trap and overall the community is very dependent upon subsistence harvests. Of the population age 16 years







and over in 2000 about 32.6% were employed, 11.9% were unemployed, 0.8% were in the armed forces, and 54.7% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed, about 58.6% were classified as government workers. The per capita income in Togiak was \$9,676 in 2000 with the median household income having been \$23,977. About 29.9% of residents lived below the poverty level at the time of the 2000 Census.

Governance

Togiakisa second-class city which was incorporated in 1969 and has a Mayor form of government which includes the mayor, a seven person city council, five person advisory school board, and various municipal employees. The City imposes a 2% sales tax and a 2% raw fish tax. The city is not part of any organized borough. The regional Native corporation which the community is a part of is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation with the regional non-profit for the area being the Bristol Bay Native Association. The Native village corporation is the Togiak Natives Corporation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is the Togiak Traditional Council. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group which the village is included in is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Togiak is accessible for the most part by air, but also by water. A 4,200 foot lighted gravel airstrip is present with a 1,090 foot crosswind airstrip and navigation aids and is owned by the State. Flights are available to the community from Dillingham as either regularly scheduled flights or by charter. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Togiak is \$512 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Cargo is either flown in or barged and lightered to shore. No docking facilities are available in the community. Local residents use skiffs, autos, ATVs, and snowmachines as modes of transportation. Accommodations are available at the Haul-out Inn and the Togiak River Lodge. There is one school, the Togiak School which teaches grades K-12. In 2000 the school had 229 students and 17 teachers. Health care is available at the Togiak Sub-Regional Clinic which was newly constructed. The clinic is owned by the City and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC). Police services are available from the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) and from the City Police Department. The electric utility for the area is AVEC which is operated by the REA Co-op and the City, with a main power source of diesel. A piped water system is present which is operated by the City and those which are not connected use private wells. The sewer system is operated by the City, as is the collection of the refuse and the operation of the landfill which is also operated by North Pacific Processors. A total of 210 homes are fully plumbed with piped water and sewer and a total of 14 are not fully plumbed.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The commercial fishing in Togiak focuses for the most part on herring, herring roe, and salmon. A total of 392 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Togiak in 2000 and 136 residents were licensed crew members. Sixteen residents which were owners of vessels participated in the federal fisheries and 62 residents which were owners of vessels participated in the commercial fishing of salmon.

Out of the total of 392 permits issued to residents in 2000, 151 were fished. Thirty-one permits were issued for halibut (14 were fished): 30 using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (13 fished) and one

using longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (one fished). The most permits were issued to residents of Togiak for fishing herring of which there were 228 permits issued in 2000 (22 fished): one permit was issued for herring roe using a purse seine in Bristol Bay (one fished), 10 for herring roe using gillnets in Security Cove (one fished), 30 for herring roe using gillnets in Bristol Bay (8 fished), one for herring roe using a gillnet in Cape Avinof (not fished), 17 for herring roe using gillnets in Goodnews Bay (12 fished), and 169 for herring spawn on kelp gathered by diving or handpicked in Bristol Bay (none fished). For salmon, 133 permits were issued and of those 115 were fished: 72 permits were issued for salmon using drift gillnets in Bristol Bay (62 fished), 60 using set gillnets in Bristol Bay (53 fished), and one using a set gillnet in the Lower Yukon (not fished).

Thirty-eight vessels delivered salmon landings to Togiak. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable, most likely because there was only one shore-based processor which processed salmon in 2000 in the community, Togiak Fisheries, which is operated by North Pacific Processors, Inc. Several floating processors also are in operation. No landings were delivered to the community for any other fisheries.

The City of Togiak was recently granted \$256,787 in federal salmon disaster funds because of the loss of salmon taxes and resulting loss of services. The CDQ group in which Togiak is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation Program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003). In addition, because of its high dependency on the local herring fishery, Togiak has been hit hard in recent years by the decline in herring roe prices on the international market.

Sport Fishing

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports that "some of the finest salmon and trout sport fishing waters in Alaska are on Togiak National Wildlife Refuge" which gives an idea of the capabilities of the area and draw for tourists. In 2000, as reported by the ADF&G, there were 29 sport fishing licenses which were sold in Togiak to residents of the State of

Alaska. A total of 129 sport fishing licenses were sold in Togiak to residents of the State of Alaska, foreign residents, and U.S. residents from other states. In 2002 according to ADF&G as well there was one listing for a freshwater guide business in Togiak.

Subsistence Fishing

As reported by the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, "the entire community..." of Togiak "depends heavily on subsistence activities." According to the ADF&G for the most representative year of 1994 in the community of Togiak 96.0% of households used smelt, 30.0% used blackfish, 18.0% used burbot, 92.0% used char, 10.0%

used grayling, 54.0% used pike, 48.0% used trout, and 48.0% used whitefish. Information on all subsistence resources and other animals was not available for the community. The total per capita harvest in Togiak for all the animals listed above in 1994 was 38.26 lbs. As reported by ADF&G for the year 1999, 73 household subsistence salmon permits were issued to those from the community. Residents of Togiak are eligible to apply for subsistence halibut certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Toksook Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Toksook Bay is situated on Nelson Island and is one of three villages present on the island. It is across the water from Nunivak Island on Kangirlvar Bay and is 115 miles northwest of Bethel. The community of Tununak is approximately eight miles northwest of Toksook Bay. It is located in the Bethel Census Area and makes up 33.1 square miles of land and 40.9 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

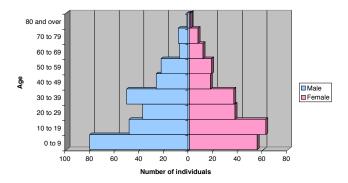
There were a total of 532 inhabitants of Toksook Bay at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census and of those 54.1% were male and 45.9% were female. No population was recorded for the community until 1970 at which time it was recorded as having 257 inhabitants. This number has continued to grow by about 100 every 10 years since 1970. In 2000 about 94.4% of the residents of Toksook Bay were American Indian and Alaska Native, 2.4% were White, and 3.2% were of two or more races. A total of 97.6% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. No one in the community was Hispanic. The median age in Toksook Bay was 22.5 years of age, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. There were a total of 110 housing units in the community of which four were vacant at the time of the Census. No one lived in group quarters in the community. Of the population of the community age 25 years and over, 59.0% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher schooling and about 9.2% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 25.1% had completed less than 9th grade.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP," the Arctic Small Tool tradition which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Toksook Bay have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources

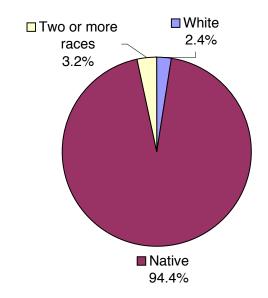
2000 Population Structure Toksook Bay

Data source: US Census

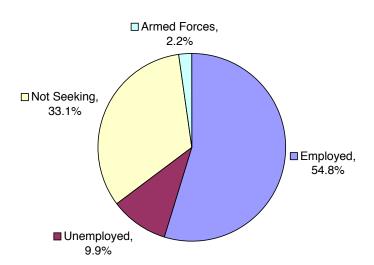


2000 Racial Structure Toksook Bay

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Toksook Bay



that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state," the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

The community of Toksook Bay was established in 1964 by half the residents of Nightmute who "hitched up their plywood houses to 100-dog teams and mushed them across the ice" (North Pacific Fishery Management Council 1994). The earliest inhabitants of the community were Cyril Chanar, Tom Sunny, and Nasquaq Tangkaq. The village was settled in order to be more accessible to the yearly freighter that traveled to the area, the North Star. In 1972 the City was incorporated. In 1996 the Yup'ik mask exhibit, Agayuliyararput (Our Way of Making Prayer) which had taken three years of collaboration between Yup'ik peoples and the shipping of masks from many museums, traveled to Toksook Bay where elders described the meanings of the masks to those visiting them (Fienup-Riordan 2000). Alcohol is not allowed in the city with the sale, importation, and possession of it having been banned.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The income producers in Toksook Bay are for the most part commercial fishing, the school, the City, and Tribal Council. A processor, Coastal Villages Seafood, Inc. is present in the community. In 2000, 153 commercial fishing permits were issued to community members and there were a total of 82 residents which were licensed crewmen. Subsistence is also very important as it supplements income and provides essential food sources. In 2000, of the population of Toksook Bay age 16 years and over, about 54.8% were employed, 9.9% were unemployed, 2.2% were in the armed forces, and 33.1% were not in the labor force. Of those which were employed, 64.4% were considered government workers by the Census. The per capita income was \$8,761 in the city with the median household income having been \$30,208. About 27.3% of the population was below the poverty level.

Governance

Toksook Bay is a second-class city which was

incorporated in 1972. The city has a mayor form of government which includes a mayor, six person city council, five person school advisory board, and many municipal employees including a police officer. The city has a 2% sales tax and is not part of any organized borough. The Native regional corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is the Nunakauiak Yupik Corporation (NYC). The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council is the Nunakauyarmiut Tribe. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group in which Toksook Bay is included is the Coastal Villages Region Fund. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

The community of Toksook Bay is accessible by both air and water and is also reachable in winter on trails by snow machine to Nightmute, Tununak, Newtok, and Chefornak. A 1,788 foot gravel airstrip which is owned by the state is present and provides both scheduled and chartered flights to the city year round. The airport is currently undergoing major improvements. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Toksook Bay is \$600 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible) with five airline services providing passage to the community. No docking facilities are available, but boat haul-out services are available in Toksook Bay. Goods are delivered in the summer by barge. Local travel is accomplished by fishing boat, skiffs, snow machines, and ATVs. Limited guest quarters are available from the Village Corporation, Nunakauiak Yupik Corporation. There is one school, Nelson Island Area School, which teaches grades K-12. In 2000 it had 191 students and 14 teachers. Health care is available at the Toksook Bay Health Clinic which is owned by the Tribal Council and is operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation under a building lease agreement. A new clinic is currently being built and is very near completion. Police services are available from the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO), Tribal Police Officers, and by the City Public Safety facility. The electric utility is AVEC which is operated by REA Co-op and the City with the main power source of diesel, although kerosene was still used to heat by 100.0% of households in the community in 2000. The City is the water system operator with the Tribal Council being the Washeteria operator. A piped water system is present in the community. The City is also the operator of the sewer system, the refuse collector, and the landfill operator.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

There were a total of 153 commercial fishing permits which were issued to residents of Toksook Bay in 2000 and a total of 82 licensed crew members which were residents. There were 41 vessel owners which were residents of the community and were involved in the federal fisheries in 2000 and 14 involved in the salmon fishery.

Of the 153 permits issued in 2000, a total of 101 were fished. Sixty-nine permits were issued for the commercial fishing of halibut: 23 using a hand troll statewide (16 fished), 36 using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (27 fished), and 10 using mechanical jig statewide (10 fished). A total of 67 permits were issued for herring: 58 for herring roe using gillnets around Nelson Island (33 fished), 2 for herring roe using gillnets in Security Cove (none fished), 3 for herring roe using gillnets in Bristol Bay (one fished), 3 for herring roe using gillnets around Nunivak Island (2 fished), and one permit was issued for herring roe using a gillnet in Goodnews Bay (not fished). One permit was issued for freshwater fish using a set gillnet statewide which was not fished in 2000. Two permits were issued for other groundfish (none fished): one was issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide and one for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using other gear statewide. Fourteen permits were issued for salmon using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay of which 11 were fished. No permits were issued to residents of Toksook

Bay for salmon using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay at the beginning of the year, although at the end of the year one permit had been fished by a resident on that specific permit type.

No reported landings were delivered to the community in 2000, although a processor is present. Coastal Villages Seafood, Inc. processes halibut and salmon in Toksook Bay. The plant is a subsidiary of the CDQ group Coastal Villages Region Fund. The City of Toksook Bay was recently allotted \$663 in federal salmon disaster funds because of the recent loss due to the falling salmon prices.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing does not seem to be a main activity in the community and the infrastructure to support tourist sport fishers is not really present in the city. According to the ADF&G there was no sport fishing guide businesses in Toksook Bay which were listed in 2002. In 2000 there were 19 sport fishing licenses sold in Toksook Bay to residents of the State of Alaska and none which were sold to anyone from other states or countries

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G for the most representative year of 1990 in the community of Toksook Bay, 100.0% of all households used subsistence herring sac roe. The per capita harvest by residents was 210.44 lbs of herring sac roe, although also according to ADF&G is it estimated that the per capita harvest of wild foods in Toksook Bay is 716.4 lbs therefore other species must be being utilized. In 1999, 133 subsistence salmon household permits were issued to those from the community for an estimated harvest of 1,009 salmon. Residents of Toksook are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates. These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Tuntutuliak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Tuntutuliak is located on the Qinaq River. It is about 3 miles from the confluence of the Qinaq and Kuskokwim Rivers and is about 40 miles from the Bering Sea coast. The community is about 40 miles southwest of Bethel and 440 miles west of Anchorage. It is in the Bethel Census Area and makes up 119.2 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

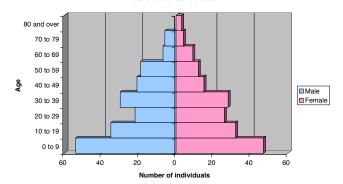
There were 370 inhabitants in Tuntutuliak in 2000. About 52.4% were male and 47.6% were female. Since about the time of the 1950 Census the population of Tuntutuliak has continued to rise from the 68 residents reported in 1950 to the 377 as established by a State Demographer in 2002. In 2000 about 98.9% of the population was American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.8% was White, and 0.3% was of two or more races. A total of 98.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. No one identified as Hispanic. The median age in the community was 22.9 years versus the national age median was 35.3 years. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census there were a total of 97 housing units in the community and of those 13 were vacant. All of the population lived in households and no one in the community lived in group quarters. Of the population of Tuntutuliak age 25 years and over about 62.9% had graduated from high school or higher and about 5.7% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 25.7% had completed less than 9th grade.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP," the Arctic Small Tool tradition which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Tununak have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state,"

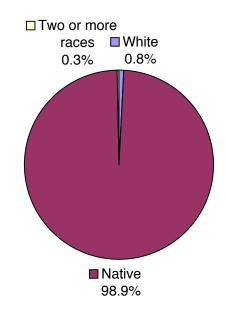
2000 Population Structure Tuntutuliak

Data source: US Census

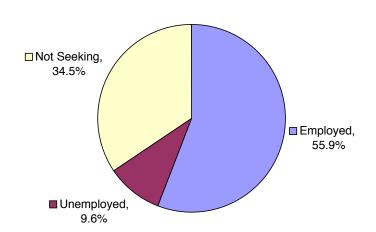


2000 Racial Structure Tuntutuliak

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Tuntutuliak



the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

The Yup'ik name of the village, Tuntutuliaq means "place of many reindeer." The village was historically called Qinaq and was situated four miles to the east of the current site. Edward Nelson noted the location of Qinaq in 1879 at which time he documented 175 inhabitants. The village was visited by a Moravian missionary in 1908 who found that there were 130 villagers. A Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school was established in 1909. The first teacher at the school was respected, but succeeding teachers did not have the confidence of the community and thus the school was closed and the building moved to Eek in 1917. It is believed that some of the villagers may have moved to Eek with the school in order that their children could attend. The first Moravian Chapel was established in 1923 with the lumber and support having come from the community of Eek. John Johnson opened a trading post and store in Qinaq in the late 1920s. In 1945 the village moved to its present site which is located on higher ground and at that time it was renamed Tuntutuliak. A school was built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 1957 and a post office was opened in 1960. Today the village is a Yup'ik community with a lifestyle which includes fishing and subsistence. Alcohol is not allowed in the city with the sale, importation, and possession of it having been banned.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Tuntutuliak is dependent on commercial fishing and fish processing as well as employment by the school and services. In 2000 there were 75 commercial fishing permits which were issued to those from the community and 47 residents which were licensed crew members. In addition cash is provided by trapping, basket weaving, making skin-sewn products, and by the production of other Native handicrafts. The village is very dependent on subsistence with the foods making up a large part of the diet. Of the population age 16 years and over in 2000 about 55.9% were employed, 9.6% were unemployed, and 34.5% were not in the labor force. The per capita

income was \$7,918 with the median household income having been \$25,500 in 2000. About 23.0% of residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

Tuntutuliak is unincorporated and is not part of any organized borough, therefore no city or borough officials are present in the community. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council for the community is the Tuntutuliak Traditional Council. The Native regional corporation in which the village is included is the Calista Corporation. The Native village corporation is Tuntutuliak Land Limited which was formerly the Qinarmiut Corporation. Tuntutuliak is part of the Community Development Quota (CDQ) group called the Coastal Villages Region Fund. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Tuntutuliak relies for the most part on air transportation, but is also reachable by water and by land on trails in the winter which connect the village to Kipnuk, Toundra, and Kongiganak. A 1,800 foot gravel runway which is State-owned is present as well as a public seaplane base on the Qinaq River. Relocation plans are in the works for the airport at this time. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Tuntutuliak is \$320 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). About six times a year supplies are delivered by barge. Locals use boats and snowmachines as modes of travel. Accommodations in the community are available at either the school or the community hall. There is one school in Tuntutuliak, the Lewis Angapak Memorial School, which teaches grades K-12. The school had 103 students and eight teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the Kathleen Daniel Memorial Hospital which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Yukon- Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC). The clinic currently uses a pail toilet and hauls water for the facility. Police services are available from the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The electric utility for the area is the Tuntutuliak Community

Service Association which is privately operated by the non-profit arm of the Village Council and whose main power source of diesel. None of the homes in the community have functioning plumbing and community members use honeybuckets. The Village Council and individuals are in charge of the operation of the sewer system. Currently a flush/haul system is under construction which will include household plumbing. Refuse collection is not available. The landfill is operated by the Village Council. Recently a new landfill, sewage lagoon, and 4-mile sanitation boardwalk were constructed.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in Tuntutuliak is based for the most part on the fishing for salmon and herring roe. In 2000 there were a total of 75 commercial fishing permits which were issued to residents of Tuntutuliak and 47 licensed crew members which were residents of the community. There were no vessel owners which participated in federal fisheries and lived in the community, however there were five vessel owners which were residents of Tuntutuliak and participated in the salmon fishery.

Of the 75 commercial fishing permits issued to those from Tuntutuliak, 52 were fished. A total of 11 permits were issued for halibut (none fished): 6 were issued for halibut using a hand troll statewide and 5 were issued for halibut on a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide. With regard to herring roe, 21 permits were issued to community members: 6 using gillnets in Cape Avinof (3 fished) and 15 using gillnets in Goodnews Bay (6fished). The largest group of permits issued was for salmon for which there were 43 issued and all 43 were fished: one was issued using a drift

gillnet in Bristol Bay and 42 were issued using set gillnets on the Kuskokwim.

No landings were delivered to Tuntutuliak in 2000 as there was no processor in operation.

Sport Fishing

There is little evidence of sport fishing in Tuntutuliak and the services necessary for such an industry, such as a lodge or sport fishing related businesses, do not exist. According to the ADF&G, in 2000 no sport fishing licenses were sold in the community of Tuntutuliak and there were no sport fishing businesses which were listed in the village in 2002.

Subsistence Fishing

Limited survey subsistence data was available for Tuntutuliak, although as reported by the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development "subsistence foods comprise a majority of the diet, and about one-half of families go to fish camp each summer." In addition, seal is an important resource. In the words of the Tuntutuliak Tribal Council Vice President Adolph Lupie in September of 2002, "this village is traditionally a subsistence community, and we've been hunting any game throughout any kind of season" (The Associated Press 2002). According to the ADF&G, in 1999 there were 74 household subsistence salmon permits issued to those from Tuntutuliak for an estimated harvest of 7,886 fish. Also reported by ADF&G is that the estimated per capita wild food harvest for community members is 713.8 lbs, for a daily wild food harvest of 1.956 lbs per person. Residents are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates. Traditional subsistence issues appear to be a very sensitive topic in this area with incongruity amongst federal, state, and traditional laws.

Tununak (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Tununak is located on the northeast coast of Nelson Island on a small bay. The community is 115 miles northwest of Bethel and 519 miles northwest of Anchorage. It is in the Bethel Census Area and is made up of 60.5 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

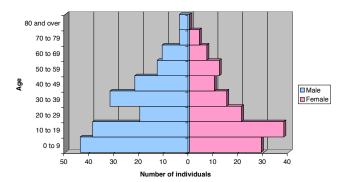
There were a total of 325 inhabitants in the community of Tununak in 2000, of which 58.2% were male and 41.8% were female. Since the 1950s, when the population changed to a somewhat more sedentary lifestyle, the population has continued to rise from 112 inhabitants in 1950, to 298 in 1980, to the 325 reported by in 2000. The residents of the community in 2000 were about 94.8% American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.1% White, and 2.2% of two or more races. A total of 96.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. No one in the community was Hispanic. The median age of those in Tununak was 22.8 years versus the national age median was 35.3 years. There were a total of 93 housing units in the community with 11 vacant and 5 of those vacant due to seasonal use. No one in the population lived in group quarters. Out of the population of Tununak 25 years of age and over, 65.8% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling by the year 2000 and 3.4% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 28.1% of the population 25 and over had completed less than 9th grade.

History

According to the National Park Service "one of the most distinctive and widespread Arctic cultural traditions appeared around 4000 BP," the Arctic Small Tool tradition which is significant because "some investigators feel that the Arctic Small Tool tradition marks the arrival of the ancestral Eskimo cultures" to the Arctic area (National Park Service 2003). Historically the Native Eskimo people present in the area of Tununak have been the Yup'ik peoples. Because "southwestern Alaska lacked significant amounts of any of the commercially valuable resources that first drew non-Natives to other parts of the state,"

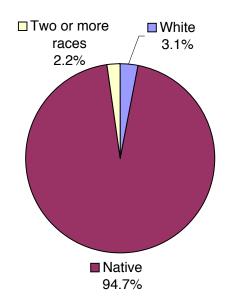
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

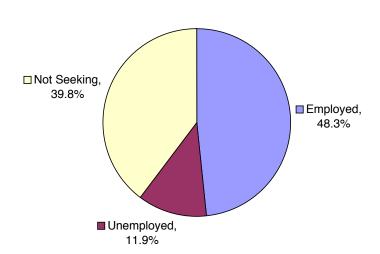


2000 Racial Structure Tununak

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Tununak



the Native people of the southwest region did not experience continual contact with the outside world until missionaries settled in the area beginning in the mid-1800's; initially with the Russian Orthodox, subsequently by the Moravians, and finally by the Jesuits (Fienup-Riordan 2000, p. 115).

In 1878 Nelson Island was named after Edward Nelson, a Smithsonian naturalist. Nelson noted that there were six people living in Tununak at that time including one non-Native trader. The Jesuits established a school and small chapel in Tununak in 1889. The mission closed in 1892 most likely because the Native people of the area were difficult to convert as they were migratory, and because shaman still held much power. A government school was built in the community in 1925 and in 1929 a Northern Commercial Co. store opened. A missionary by the name of Father Deshout lived on the island between the years of 1934 to 1962 and had much influence over the people. Many islanders experienced their first contact outside their communities in the 1950's with their involvement with the Territorial Guard, work in fish canneries, high schools, and health care treatment for tuberculosis which all brought vast changes to their ways of life. Evidence of these vast changes can be seen by the events leading up to the 1970s including the replacing of dog teams with snowmobiles and the abandoning of the last qasgiq (men's community houses). In 1975 the City became incorporated, although the incorporation was dissolved in 1997 and the community is governed by a traditional council. Alcohol is not allowed in the city with the sale, importation, and possession of it having been banned.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Tununak is based on commercial fishing, employment with the school district and village council, and income generated from trapping and crafts. Subsistence is very important to residents of the community with staples of their diet including herring, seal oil, and seal meat, but other animals are harvested for subsistence purposes as well. A lottery is held to hunt musk-ox on Nelson Island or Nunivak Island. In 2000, 78 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of the community and a total of 23 residents were licensed crew members. A processor, Coastal Villages Seafood, Inc. processes halibut and

salmon in the community and most likely provides some employment to residents. Of the population age 16 years and over in 2000, about 48.3% were employed, 11.9% were unemployed, and 39.8% were not part of the labor force. Of those which were employed about 69.4% were classified as government workers. The per capita income in Tununak was \$7,653 in 2000 with the median household income having been \$25,000. About 30.8% of the residents lived below the poverty level.

Governance

The community of Tununak is unincorporated and therefore there are no city or borough officials present in the community. The village has been governed by a traditional council since the city's incorporation was dissolved in 1997. The Tununak Traditional Council is the traditional council which was elected to represent the village, although it is not recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The BIA-recognized IRA Village Council is the Native Village of Tununak, although it, in turn, does not represent the village. The Native regional corporation for the area is the Calista Corporation and the Native village corporation is the Tununrmiut Rinit Corporation. Tununak is part of the Community Development Quota (CDQ) group of the Coastal Villages Region Fund. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Tununak is accessible by both air and water, although the community is very reliant on air transportation for mail and cargo service as well as passenger transportation. Present in the village is a 2,010 foot gravel airstrip which is State-owned. The approximate cost according to Travelocity and Expedia to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Tununak is \$601 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Air services are provided by Era Aviation. About two to four times each summer season goods are delivered to the village by barge. Locals travel using boats, ATVs, and snow machines. There are no accommodations for visitors to the village. One school is present, Paul T. Albert Memorial School, which teaches grades K-12 and had 110 students

and 8 teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the Tununak Health Clinic which is operated by the Yukon- Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) and owned by the Village Council, although the clinic is in need of major renovations. Police services are available from the State Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The electric utility is AVEC which is operated by REA Co-op with the main power source of diesel. There is no piped water in the village. The water system operator is the Traditional Council and the school and washteria are operated by the Traditional Council as well. Residents are dependent on the washteria for bathing and laundry. The sewer system is operated by the Traditional Council and by individuals. Thirteen honeybucket hoppers are situated down the length of the village and serve 66 houses. Some homes are serviced by the flush/haul system. Refuse is collected by the Council and the landfill is also operated by the Traditional Council.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

A total of 78 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Tununak in 2000 and there were 23 licensed crew member residents. Twenty-eight vessel owners which were residents of the community participated in the federal fisheries and two vessel owners participated in the salmon fishery.

Out of the 78 permits issued to community members, 50 were fished in 2000. A total of 41 permits were issued for the commercial fishing of halibut: 22 using a hand troll statewide (15 fished), 10 using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (8 fished), and 9 using mechanical jig statewide (7 fished). With regard to herring, 33 permits were issued for the harvesting of herring roe: 31 using a gillnet around Nelson Island (16 fished), one using a gillnet around Nunivak Island (one fished), and one was issued using a gillnet in Cape Avinof (not fished). One permit was issued for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a hand

troll statewide and it was fished in 2000. Three permits were issued for salmon using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay and of those two were fished.

No vessels delivered landings to the community of Tununak in 2000, though a processor is present. Coastal Villages Seafood, Inc. processes halibut and salmon. The plant was built during the 1980s and was operated by the Tununak Elders Traditional Council, but today is operated by Coastal Villages Seafoods which is a subsidiary of the CDQ group, Coastal Villages Region Fund (Knapp et, al. 2001).

Sport Fishing

There is no real evidence of sport fishing in Tununak as no sport fishing licenses were sold in the community in 2000 and according to the ADF&G no sport fishing guide businesses were listed in 2002, although the southwest area is supposed to be known for its sport fishing so the community might have the opportunity to enter in the industry if desired.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence harvesting is very important to residents of Tununak with the annual per capita harvest of subsistence resources being one of the largest in Alaska. According to the ADF&G, for the most representative year of 1986, 100.0% of households used all subsistence resources, 100.0% used salmon, 100.0% used non-salmon fish (herring, smelt, cod, eel, flounder, halibut, sculpin, stickleback, wolffish, blackfish, burbot, char, pike, sheefish, and whitefish), 100.0% used marine mammals, and 97.0% used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest by community members was 1092.58 lbs of all subsistence resources of which 10.42% was salmon, 60.70% was nonsalmon fish, 20.16% was marine mammals, 0.46% was marine invertebrates, 2.92% was birds and eggs, 1.88% was land mammals, and 3.47% was vegetation. Also according to ADF&G there were 109 household subsistence salmon permits issued to Tununak residents in 1999. Community members are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Twin Hills (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Twin Hills is situated near the mouth of the Twin Hills River, a tributary of the Togiak River. The community is in the Dillingham Census Area and is 386 miles southwest of Anchorage. It makes up 21.8 square miles of land and 0.3 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

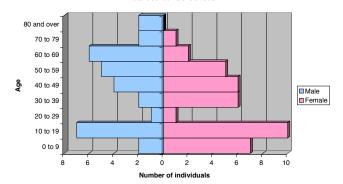
Twin Hills had a total population of 69 in 2000. The gender ratio of the population was very irregular, skewed heavily towards females, who made up 55.1% of the population. The population of Twin Hills has remained relatively constant since it was first recorded in 1970. In 2000 about 5.8% of the population was White, 84.1% was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 10.1% were of two or more races. A total of 94.2% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. No one in the population was Hispanic. The median age of the community was 38.5 years of age, which is close to the United States age median of 35.3 years. There were 33 total housing units in Twin Hills in 2000; however, nine were vacant, one due to seasonal use. No one in the population lived in group quarters. Of the population age 25 years and over about 56.7% had graduated from high school or gone on to higher education and about 20.0% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 30.0% had completed less than 9th grade.

History

The region has been inhabited by people since prehistory. "Yup'ik and Athabascan people settled the region; know as Naugeik, more than 6,000 years ago" (inAlaska.com). The village of Twin Hills was established in 1965 by families who moved from Togiak in order to avoid the reoccurring flooding there. Many of the ancestors of the residents of Twin Hills migrated to Togiak from the Yukon-Kuskokwim region after the 1918-19 influenza epidemics, and there are still strong ties with the region because of this. In 1967-68 school was first conducted in the church. In 1972 a school building was built; however, it burned in 1976 and in 1978 a new school was built. Around 1977 a post office was established in the community, but there have been some interruptions in service.

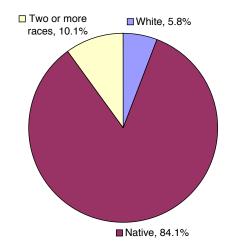
2000 Population Structure Twin Hills

Data source: US Census

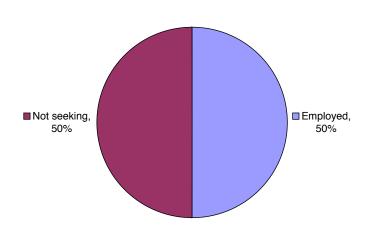


2000 Racial Structure Twin Hills

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Twin Hills



Infrastructure

Current Economy

For residents of Twin Hills, stable employment is limited to employment by the Village Council and Post Office. In 2000 there were 18 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Twin Hills and 13 residents who were licensed crew members. A market for the fishermen is provided by Togiak Fisheries and by other cash buyers. Residents are very dependent upon subsistence harvesting. Exchange relationships are in place between the community, Togiak, and Manokotak where seal oil is exchanged for blackfish. Incomes are also supplemented by handicrafts. In 2000, of those age 16 years and over in Twin Hills about 50.0% were employed and 50.0% were not in the labor force. Of those who were employed, about 60.0% were classified as government workers. The median annual per capita income was \$16,856 and the median household income was \$29,375. About 27.9% of the population lived below the poverty level at the time of the Census.

Governance

The community of Twin Hills is unincorporated and is not part of any organized borough, so there are no city or borough employees in the community. The Twin Hills Village Council is the Village Council for the community and is a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Traditional Council. The Village Council appears to operate many facilities that are normally operated by a city, including the washteria, sewer system, landfill, and electric utility. The Native village corporation for the community is the Twin Hills Native Corporation. The Native regional corporation is Bristol Bay Native Corporation and the regional nonprofit for the area is the Bristol Bay Native Association. The Community Development Quota (CDQ) group in which the village is included is the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Dillingham. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel, an office is located in Homer, and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Twin Hills is accessible for the most part by air

or by water. A 3,000 foot state-owned lighted gravel runway is located east of the village on a ridge. Both regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Twin Hills is \$484. Most cargo is delivered by air. A boat landing is present in the community, but there are no docking facilities, so bulk goods must be lightered to shore. Local residents travel by autos, ATVs, and snowmachines. In order to access Togiak Fisheries cannery, residents drive along the beach.

There are no hotels present in Twin Hills or any accommodations for visitors. There is one school, Twin Hills School, teaching third through eighth grade. The school had a total of 13 students and two teachers in 2000. Health care is available at the Twin Hills Health Clinic which is operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation (BBAHC) and owned by the Village Council. There are no police services in Twin Hills. The electric utility is the Twin Hills Village Council which is operated by the Village Council with a main power source of diesel. The washteria is operated by the Village Council. The water system is operated by the Village Council and a separate one is operated by the school. The sewer system is operated as well by the Village Council, as is the landfill. The piped water and sewer systems were installed in 1977. Currently 22 occupied houses have piped services along with complete plumbing and recently in March of 2003 the HUD built seven new housing units with individual wells and septic tanks.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

There were a total of 18 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Twin Hills in 2000. In addition, 13 members of the community were licensed crew members. Three residents owned vessels which were involved in the salmon fishery; no residents owned vessels which were involved in the federal fisheries.

Of the 18 permits issued to those from Twin Hills, only 8 were fished. One permit was issued for halibut using a hand troll in statewide waters, but it was not fished. Seven permits were issued for herring (none fished). Three permits were issued for herring roe using gillnets in Goodnews Bay (none fished), and four were issued for herring spawn on kelp gathered by diving or hand picked in Bristol Bay (none fished).

A total of 10 permits were issued for salmon, but only eight were fished. Seven were issued for salmon using drift gillnets in Bristol Bay (five fished), two using set gillnets in Bristol Bay (two fished), and one using a set gillnet in the Kuskokwim (one fished). Many Twin Hills fishermen use special flat-bottomed boats for the waters of Togiak Bay which are very shallow.

No landings were delivered to Twin Hills in 2000 because no processor was present in the community. An onshore processor, Togiak Fisheries, is present in the nearby community of Togiak and is operated by North Pacific Processors, Inc. In addition, a few floating processors operate in the area.

The CDQ group in which Twin Hills is included, the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), was recently granted \$75,026 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program "in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion" with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003).

Sport Fishing

There is no evidence of sport fishing in Twin Hills. No sport fishing licenses were sold in 2000 and no sport fishing guide businesses or support services were present in the community in 2002 according to ADF&G.

Subsistence Fishing

Little data is available from the ADF&G regarding subsistence in Twin Hills. However, according to the Department of Community and Economic Development, the community is very dependent on subsistence activities and utilizes seal, sea lion, walrus, whale, salmon, clams, geese, and ducks. A subsistence exchange relationship is in place between Twin Hills, Togiak, and Manokotak where seal oil is exchanged for blackfish. According to a report issued by ADF&G, one household permit was issued for subsistence salmon to a resident of Twin Hills in 1999 for an estimated harvest of 109 total salmon. Residents of Twin Hills are eligible to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

4.4 Northern Alaska

4.4.1 Northern Alaska

Communities

Elim

Nome

Prudhoe Bay

Shaktoolik

Unalakleet

Geographic Location

The Northern Alaska sub-region includes three areas: the Nome Census Area, North Slope Borough, and the Northwest Arctic Borough. These three areas together make-up 147,716 square miles of land area, but are extremely sparsely populated. All but one of the profiled communities belonging to this sub-region in this document is located in the Nome Census Area, which makes up 23,001 square miles of land. The communities in the Nome Census Area are located for the most part on the Norton Sound. The Census Area reaches to the borders of Russia to the west, 66.25667 °N Lat to the north, and approximately 62.77778 °N Lat to the south. The Nome Census Area is also known as the Bering Strait Region. One of the communities, Prudhoe Bay, is located in the North Slope Borough which makes up 88,817.1 square miles of land and 5,945.5 square miles of water. Prudhoe Bay is located on the Beaufort Sea. The North Slope Borough is at approximately 69 °N Lat and -154 °W Long and spans across the entire top of the State of Alaska. It makes up over 15% of the total land area of Alaska.

Weather

The weather in the Nome Census Area of Northern Alaska is for the most part sub-arctic. It ranges in temperature in the summer from about the mid-40s to mid-60s. During the winter the temperature ranges from approximately -12 °F to 11 °F, depending on the community. Precipitation ranges from about 8-18 inches with 33-56 inches of snowfall. Norton Sound is usually free of ice from the months of May to October and the Chukchi Sea to the north is typically ice-free from about mid-June to mid-November. The weather in the North Slope Borough is arctic with extreme temperatures ranging from -56 °F to 78 °F. Precipitation is about 5 inches per year in the North Slope; however, snowfall averages at about 20 inches.

General Characterization

There are no areas which are considered to be metropolitan in the Nome locale; however, the city of Nome is the center for supplies, transportation, and services and its population makes up roughly half the population of the entire Census Area which included a total of 9,196 persons in 2000. The other cities and villages ranged in population from 21 to 747 inhabitants. Most communities are reachable by both air and sea and have runway facilities for air travel and docking facilities for vessels.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census there were a total of 7,385 inhabitants of the North Slope Borough, with a very mobile population of about 5,000 oil field workers who rotate through different sites in the State and to different states as well. Communities in the North Slope are reachable year-round by air, with land providing only seasonal access to the communities.

A large percentage of Northern Alaskans were Alaska Native or American Indian. In the Nome area, as well as the North Slope Borough, this was as high as 74%. The Nome area was historically occupied by Inupiaq peoples, but also by Yupik and Athabascan, such as in the Unalakleet area. Traditional livelihoods, such as subsistence practices, remain very important to inhabitants. In the North Slope Borough area it was historically occupied by Inupiaq peoples, however with oil exploration and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline persons originating from all over the world have come to the area for employment.

The economies of the profiled communities in the Nome area are very heavily dependent upon subsistence harvests. Even in cities that provide wage earning opportunities, subsistence activities remain prevalent. The opportunities for employment were mostly in commercial fishing. A processor was present in Nome as well as one in Unalakleet. A

buying station was located in Elim. Residents also held government employment in Elim, Nome, and Unalakleet. Mining, oil, and tourism also provided employment in Nome. In 2000, the Census Area had an annual unemployment rate of 12.3%; however, some of the smaller communities held a much higher rate. The poverty rate was quite high for the area as well, with 17.4% of the population living below the poverty level.

The economy for the North Slope area is based on oil operations. The Borough government is funded by these oil tax revenues. Subsistence activities are prevalent in the North Slope. No one lived below the poverty level in the community of Prudhoe Bay; however, 9.1% of the population of the Borough lived below the poverty level.

Institutional Framework

The communities profiled in the Nome Census Area of Northern Alaska were not part of any organized borough. All were incorporated cities with "strong mayor" forms of government, which included city councils. All profiled communities had their own Traditional Council as well as a Native Village Corporation. The Regional Native Corporation in which the communities of the Bering Strait Region are included is the Bering Straits Native Corporation (BSNC). The BSNC is a for-profit Native corporation created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which owns land and is entitled to the subsurface rights of that land, as well as holding patent or interim conveyance to the subsurface land of much of the village corporations. The BSNC has quite a few subsidiaries operating various businesses including a real estate holdings company (which also owns a hotel), a gold mining company, an electrical construction business, a car rental business, and various other businesses.

The regional non-profit organization for those communities in the Nome Census Area is Kawerak, Inc. which has "programs ranging from education to housing, and natural resource management to economic development. Kawerak seeks to improve the region's social, economic, educational, cultural, and political conditions" (Kawerak, Inc. 2001). The community development quota (CDQ) organization for the area, the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC), includes 15 communities and represents the largest population of all the CDQs.

The NSEDC is given a percentage of the harvests of certain species and uses the revenue generated from such for community development and various programs including scholarships for education as well as community outreach. The NSEDC also operates Norton Sound Seafood Products (NSSP) in order to provide seafood processors who will purchase the fish of the area. There are three NSSP processors in the Norton Sound area.

For the North Slope Borough communities the situation is quite different. The communities are all part of a borough which provides services such as a school district, however most of the facilities are provided by the oil industry. As in the case of Prudhoe Bay, some communities are unincorporated, but it appears for the most part that communities in the borough are incorporated. Prudhoe Bay was not included in ANSCA and thus did not have either a Native regional corporation or Native village corporation. There also was not a local traditional council for the village which was federally recognized. The regional non-profit organization in which the community is included is the Arctic Slope Association.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

Every community profiled in this section participated in the commercial fishing sector in some substantial way: either as having permit holders, crew members, or a processor. The most important fisheries in regard to the amount of permit holders for the area appear to be salmon, king crab, and herring. Halibut was also fished. Quite a few of the permits issued for salmon were not fished in 2000 (over half were not fished in some communities), perhaps because of the recent falling salmon prices attributed to competition with foreign aquaculture fish. Both Nome and Unalakleet have Norton Sound Seafood Products (NSSP) processors in operation. A NSSP buying station is present in Elim. Only one permit was issued in the community of Prudhoe Bay; however, since this one resident accounted for more than 15% of the population the community was profiled even though other indicators of a fishing community were not present.

Sport fishing did not seem to be much of a major industry in the profiled communities in comparison to other areas in Alaska. About 1,728 sport fishing licenses were sold in the profiled communities. Over 70% of those licenses were sold to Alaska residents,

which may show that little revenue is being generated by sport fishing in the area by tourists. Over 70% of the licenses were also sold in the city of Nome. There were five sport fishing guide businesses in Nome and one which was located in Unalakleet.

Subsistence harvesting is very important to members of the region and is a large component of the economy. Little has been reported by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) in regard to total subsistence harvests and species harvested for this area, however evidence of its importance is shown in the daily wild food harvest totals for the communities which are at the high end of the spectrum of subsistence in Alaska, ranging from 1.7 to 1.85 lbs per person per day for the smaller communities. Those residents of Nome harvested approximately 0.658 lbs per person per day which is much less than the smaller communities, but still shows that subsistence is being utilized. There was no specific subsistence information available from ADF&G for the community of Prudhoe Bay in the North Slope Census Area; however, subsistence is important to permanent residents who participate in marine mammal hunts and other activities.

Regional Challenges

The Bering Strait Region has had its share of challenges including those associated with the rural character of the region affecting the prices of goods and cost of living for the area. There are few jobs available in some of the communities and the per capita income is comparatively low for the state. Education levels are also low, and poverty rates are relatively high. The dependence upon salmon fisheries has become a serious problem during the recent falling salmon prices. Many communities in the area were awarded compensation by the federal government in salmon disaster funds in order to help to replace funds which were lost in salmon taxes which provided basic services for many communities.

Challenges in the North Slope would most likely be the fact that most facilities in a community such as Prudhoe Bay are provided by the private oil industry companies.

Elim (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Elim is located on the northwest shore of Norton Bay on the Seward Peninsula, 96 miles east of Nome. It lies 460 miles northwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 2.4 square miles of land and no water area. Norton Sound is ice-free generally between mid-June and mid-November.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Elim had 313 inhabitants. The entire community lived in households, 20% of all housing units were vacant, and there were no group quarters. About 94.2% of the population was fully, or in part, Alaska Native or American Indian. Approximately 5.1% were white and 2.2% were of two or more races. The gender composition presented an acute imbalance: 43.1% females and 56.9% males.

Similar to many other rural communities, Elim was a young village. Its median age (23.6 years old) was significantly younger than the national median (35.3 years in 2000): 44.7% of the population was 19 years old and under and only 9.9% was 55 years and over. A total of 7.5% of the population of Elim age 25 and over had a bachelor's degree or higher, 77.4% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, and 22.6% never passed high school.

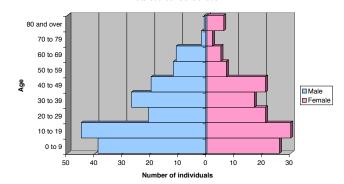
History

Elim was once a Malemiut Inupiat Eskimo village, known as Nuviakchak. Inupiak groups occupied all this area and managed the territory through hunting and gathering practices. In 1911 part of this territory was declared federal reindeer reserve.

Three years later, in 1914, the foundation of the Elim Mission Roadhouse, including a mission and convent, represented another fundamental moment of Elim's modern history. The City was incorporated in 1970. A year later, the community of Elim chose not to participate in the political process around the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and instead opted for title to the 298,000 acres of land in the former Elim Reserve. Subsistence practices remains significant to the economy, diet, and lifestyle of the community. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

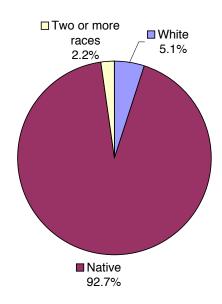
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

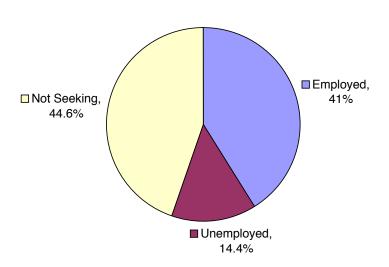


2000 Racial Structure

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Elim



Infrastructure

Current Economy

Elim is a small town which has a relatively insular economy. Subsistence harvesting is still a very important part of the local economy, and is fundamental to many households. As a vast majority of the community is Alaska Native (Endangered Species Act restrictions do not apply), seal, walrus, beluga whale, reindeer, moose, fish and home gardens are main elements of inhabitants' diet.

Cash employment is related to two main factors: fishing (39 commercial fishing permit holders) and government employment (28.4% of the potential workforce). Elim's fishing fleet has two delivery alternatives, either landing their catch in Unalakleet or Nome - places with processing plants - or selling their catch at the buying station owned by the Norton Sound Seafood Products company in town.

The employment structure showed that 41% of the total workforce was employed, a very high 14.4% was unemployed, and 44.6% of the potential workforce was not seeking a job. In 2000, 7.9% of the population lived below the line of poverty. The community showed a per capita income of \$10,300 and a median household income of \$40,179.

Governance

The second-class city of Elim, incorporated in 1970, has a "strong mayor" form of government with a six-member council. The city, located in an unorganized area, collects a 2% sales tax. Elim Native Corporation is the local Native corporation. The regional Native corporation, a for-profit organization with its headquarters in Nome, is the Bering Straits Native Corporation, which operates a series of businesses including the Bering Straits Development Company and the non-profit Bering Strait Foundation. Its counterpart in the area, the regional Native nonprofit institution, is the Kawerak, Inc. The CDQ, located in Anchorage, is the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC). **NSEDC** operates the Norton Sound Seafood Products facility. Also located in the community is the Native Village of Elim, recognized as a traditional council by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Elim did not participate in ANCSA, though they have full title to approximately 300,000 acres of former reservation lands.

The area is also served by the Bering Straits

Housing Authority, the Norton Sound Health Corporation (regional health corporation serving the Bering Strait villages) and the Eskimo Walrus Commission (regional non-profit organization serving 19 communities in the western coast).

Nome and Unalakleet have the closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices. In order to access to a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office, Elim inhabitants must to go Nome. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has its closest quarters in Anchorage.

Facilities

The community is accessible by air and sea. It has a good and recently modernized state-owned 3,000 foot gravel runway. The local Native corporation owns a private 4,700 foot paved airstrip with a 1,390 foot crosswind runway at Moses Point. The approximate price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from the community to Anchorage, with a connection in Nome, in early September of 2003 was approximately \$560. Elim's airport is served by Hagland Air, Baker Aviation, Cape Smith Air Service, Olson Air, and Artic Transportation Service. Elim does not have its own dock. Supplies are brought and lightered to shore from Nome. There are plans to develop a dock which could significantly change the economic structure of the village. A cargo ship brings freight annually to Nome.

The local school, the Anguiin, has 196 students and 9 teachers. There is also a city owned health service, Elim Health Clinic, police, and state Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO). The city owns the AVEC which provides diesel fuel-generated power as well as subsidized power. Water is derived from a well, and sewage services are provided by centralized systems built in 1974. This early infrastructure included indoor water heaters and plumbing, and in-home washers and dryers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Elim, with its relatively small size, is deeply engaged in all sort of fishing activities. On the commercial side, Elim had 48 commercial fishing permits, only 26 of which were fished. There were a total of 39 permit holders resident in the community.

There were also 28 residents registered as crewmen. The lack of a dock probably limited the operations of the part of the community involved in fishing. Current plans to build one can significantly change this situation. Permits held by community-members pertained to three species: herring, salmon, and crab.

Herring: There were 11 permits to catch herring roe with pot gear in vessels under 60 feet. All of them were issued to fish in the Norton Sound, although only 10 of these permits were fished.

Salmon: Salmon permits constitute the largest share of Elim's fleet. There were 36 permits to catch salmon (16 fished). There was one permit to set gillnets in the Lower Yukon River and 35 permits for gillnets in the Norton Sound (15 fished).

Crab: One permit was issued for catch king crab with pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet in the Norton Sound (not fished).

There were no real fish landings in the community due to the absence of processing plants. Vessels from this community deliver landings somewhere else, usually to Nome or Unalakleet. Elim does have a buying station for Norton Sound Seafood Products. The NSSP is a company established by the NSEDC (CDQ) as a development project.

Although many neighboring communities received direct economic compensation through federal salmon disaster funds in order to soften the impact of plummeting salmon prices, Elim did not. The NSEDC did received \$78,599 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after the inclusion of this species into the endangered species list. The NSEDC, in turn, allocated \$20,000 in community benefits to Elim. This allocation, under

ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 this community issued five sport fishing licenses, all purchased by local residents. This fact however, does not preclude the possibility that the area could have been visited by numerous outsiders who obtained their permits elsewhere. In 2002 the village had no official evidence of any business dealing with sport fishing as either a personal endeavor or as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have systematic and reliable surveys on the subsistence activities of most of the Norton Sound communities, included Elim. However, evidence from similar communities in similar environments point out that these practices are fundamental to understanding their economy and social structure. An estimate of the ADF&G situates Elim's daily wild food harvest over 1.85 lbs per person. Such a quantity is evidence of the importance of subsistence practices for the local economy.

Additionally, 78 household permits were held in Elim to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for approximately 4,000 fish (mainly pink salmon and coho salmon). Moreover, village inhabitants (as part of a tribe and/or part of a rural community) are eligible for the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Nome (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

The City of Nome is Alaska's oldest first-class city, incorporated on April 9, 1901. Nome is located on the south coast of the Seward Peninsula facing Norton Sound and part of the Bering Sea. It lies 539 air miles northwest of Anchorage (a 75-minute flight) and 102 miles south of the Arctic Circle, 161 miles east of Russia.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the city of Nome had 3,505 inhabitants. The racial composition of Nome was as follows: 51% Alaska Native, 37.9% White, 1.5% Asian, 0.9% Black, 0.1% Hawaiian Native, 0.4% "Other," and 8.2% identified with two or more racial groups. A total of 58.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. At the same time, 2.1% of the population identified themselves as having Hispanic origin. The median age of this community is slightly younger than the national average: 32.4 years versus 35.3 years. In 2000, the largest age group, 46.6%, fell between 25 and 54 years old, and a significant 34.4% of the population was under 19 years of age.

This community has a fairly skewed gender ratio: 53.5% male and 46.5% female. In 2000, 202 individuals of the community lived in group quarters. The rest of the population, 85.7%, lived in households. Of those age 25 years and over in Nome, about 80.1% had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling and 20.3% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 19.9% of the population never completed high school or received their diploma.

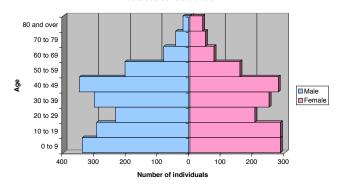
History

Different Inupiat groups have inhabited the Seward Peninsula for hundreds of years. A complex and environmentally adapted culture has allowed Malemiut, Kauweramiut and Unalikmiut Eskimos to survive on a subsistence economy based on several forms of hunting, fishing, and harvesting.

Gold was discovered in the area around the 1860s by prospectors. Soon, thousands of miners attracted by these discoveries flooded the area. Almost overnight an isolated stretch of tundra fronting the beach was transformed into a tent-and-log cabin city of 20,000

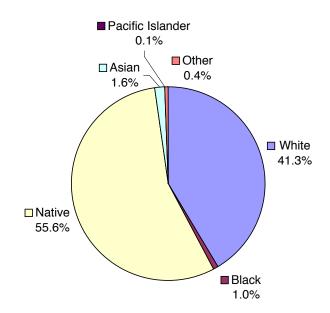
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

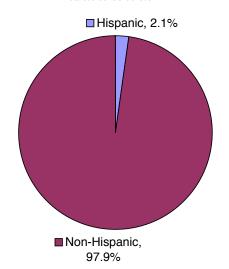


2000 Racial Structure Nome

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Nome



prospectors, gamblers, claim jumpers, saloon keepers, and prostitutes. The gold-bearing creeks had been almost completely staked, when some entrepreneur discovered the "golden sands of Nome." This new situation affected the traditional Eskimo way of life. For instance, a fundamental resource of the peninsula, the caribou, started to decline around the 1870s. This fact initiated a shift in local diets. Many more changes followed.

At the turn of the century, Nome was connected by railroad and telephone to Anvil Creek. The City of Nome was officially formed in 1901. A few years later the chaotic gold rush was taken over by powerful and more organized mining companies.

The main negative phenomena that affected Nome during the first half of the 20th century were gold depletion, the influenza epidemic (1918), the depression, and a major fire that almost destroyed the city in 1934. Alternatively, WWII - with Alaska located centrally on the Pacific front - the expansion of the fishing industry, oil discovery in the North Slope, and the slowly growing tourism industry were positive factors in Nome's re-consolidation in the second half of the century.

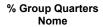
Although, as seen in the demographic section, Nome is currently populated by all sorts of "racial" groups, subsistence activities still play a fundamental role in the local economy. Nome is also the place where many of the former inhabitants of King Island resettled. Nome is the finish line for the 1,100-mile Iditarod Sled Dog Race from Anchorage, held each March.

Infrastructure

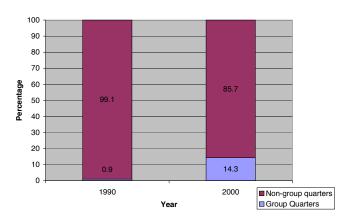
Current Economy

Nome's economy is complex. It needs to be understood not just as a self-contained unit but as a regional commercial center that supplies all sorts of services to the Bering Strait area. The range of services includes transportation, supplies, government, and so on. An important part of the employment is provided by government services but Nome also has mining and oil extraction businesses, and tourism is slowly developing.

Nome is also a fishing community with 60 commercial permit holders, 151 subsistence salmon harvest permits, and is the headquarters and home

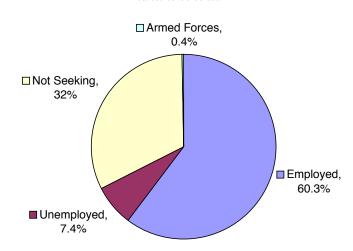


Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Nome

Data source: US Census



of a processing plant of the Norton Sound Seafood Products. Subsistence activities are an important complement to local household diets and economies.

The employment structure illustrated by the 2000 U.S. Census shows that 60.3% of the total workforce was employed, 7.4% was unemployed, 0.4% worked with the armed forces and 32% of the workforce was not seeking jobs. In 2000, 6.3% of the population lived below the line of poverty. The community showed a per capita income of \$23,402 and a median household income of \$59,402.

Governance

Nome is a first-class city and was incorporated in 1901. It has a "strong mayor" form of government with a seven-member council. The city, which is not organized under a borough, has a 4% sales tax, 4% accommodation tax, and a 0.126% property tax.

The Sitnasuak Native Corporation is the local Native corporation managing approximately 240,000 acres under ANCSA. The regional Native corporation, a for-profit organization, with its headquarters in Nome, is the Bering Straits Native Corporation, which operates a series of businesses including the Bering Straits Development Company and the non-profit Bering Strait Foundation. Its counterpart in the area, the regional Native non-profit institution, is the Kawerak, Inc. The CDQ of the area, located in Anchorage, is the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC). NSEDC operates Norton Sound Seafood Products (NSSP).

Nome is also home to the headquarters of the Bering Straits Housing Authority and the Norton Sound Health Corporation (regional health corporation serving the Bering Strait villages). In addition, the Eskimo Walrus Commission, the regional non-profit organization which serves 19 communities in the western coast, is also located in Nome.

Nome has its own Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has its closest office in Anchorage.

Facilities

Nome, as a regional center, is readily accessible by air and sea. The town acts as a transport distribution center for most of the Norton Sound area. The city has two State-owned airports. The Nome Airport has a two paved runways, one 6,000 feet in length, and the other at 5,500 feet. An \$8.5 million airport improvement project is nearing completion. Scheduled jet flights are available, as well as charter and helicopter services. Flights are operated by Baker Aviation, Bering Air, Alaska Airlines, Cape Smith Air Service, Hageland, Olson, Grant, Artic Transportation Services, Frontier, Northern Air Cargo, and Evergreen Helicopters. Lynden, Alaska Cargo Express and Everest all provide freight service to Nome. The price of a roundtrip ticket from the community to Anchorage in early September of 2003 was \$369.

Nome's seaward side is protected by a 3,350-foot-long sea wall. A port and berthing facilities accommodate vessels up to 18 feet of draft. Cargo services are provided to communities of the area from

this harbor. Local development groups and the City are currently funding harbor dredging, two seasonal floating docks, and a boat launch. Local roads lead to Teller, Council, and the Kougarok River.

Visitor accommodations are provided by several lodging services. Nome has four schools that in total have 739 students and 48 teachers. Healthcare services in Nome and neighboring communities are provided by the Norton Sound Regional Hospital. Alternative healthcare services are provided by the Nome Volunteer Ambulance Department, the Norton Sound Health Corporation, Medevac Service, and Quyanna Care center. The town, in addition, has its own city police department as well as a state trooper post.

Nome obtains its water from a well at Moonlight Springs. This water is treated at the Snake River Power Plant. The water and the sewage systems, covering almost the entire city, are owned and operated by the city.

Involvement with North Pacific fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Nome is not a significant player in the North Pacific fishing industry; however, the limited extent to which the town does engage in the industry is significant to its economy. According to official records from 2000, Nome had 60 commercial permit holders with 83 permits for commercial fisheries, 28 of which were fished that year. In Nome, 19 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were six federal fisheries vessel owners plus two owners of salmon vessels. Nome's fleet was involved in most of the Alaskan fisheries: Crab, Halibut, Herring, other Groundfish, and Salmon. Fishing permits are specific to species, size of the vessel, type of gear and fishing area.

Salmon: A total of 28 permits were issued for the salmon fishery, 9 of which were fished in 2000. These pertained to three permits for drift gillnet: one permit for Cook Inlet (not fished) and two permits for Bristol Bay. There was also a non-fished statewide permit for hand troll. The remaining 25 permits were for set gillnet: one for the Bristol Bay, 2 for the Lower Yukon, 3 for Kotzebue (2 fished) and 19 for Norton Sound, of which only 2 were fished in 2000.

Crab: In 2000 the bulk of the permits issued in Nome pertained to king crab. There were 34 permits

of which only 15 were fished that year: 29 for pot gear in vessels under 60 feet in Norton Sound (11 fished) and 5 with the same gear were given to the YDFDA (4 fished).

Halibut: There were 14 statewide permits to catch halibut with longline gear in vessels under 60 feet of which only 3 permits were fished.

Herring: Only four permits were issued for herring in 2000: two to catch herring roe with gillnet in the Norton Sound (one fished), two permits for food/bait with gillnet in Kotzebue and Norton Sound respectively (none fished).

Other finfish: There was one statewide permit to catch freshwater fish with beach seine (not fished). Two permits were issued to catch the miscellaneous saltwater fish with longline, one with a vessel under 60 feet and the other for a vessel over 60 feet (none fished).

In 1993 the NSEDC, the regional CDQ, in partnership with the Glacier Fish Company, decided to begin supporting local fisheries. In 1995 the NSEDC founded the Norton Sound Seafood Products (NSSP). The targeted species were salmon, halibut, herring and crab. Although the operations of the NSSP spread all across the Sound, they are centralized in Nome with the Crab Plant and the newly constructed Norton Sound Seafood Center.

In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for the community are unavailable. The city of Nome received a direct allocation of \$1,166.27 in federal salmon disaster funds. These allocations were to compensate for losses due to prices plummeting in the international market. The NSEDC (the regional CDQ) also received \$78,598.76 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after this species appeared on the Endangered Species List. Of this sum, Nome received \$20,000 in community benefits. This allocation, under ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 the community issued 1,209 sport fishing licenses: 935 were bought by residents of Alaska. Although the proportion of locals is high, it does not preclude the possibility that the area could have been visited by numerous outsiders obtaining their permits elsewhere. In 2002 the village had five freshwater guide businesses licenses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity. Only one of these businesses does not have its headquarters in Nome.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have systematic and reliable surveys on the subsistence activities of most of the Norton Sound communities, included Nome. However, evidences from similar communities in similar environments point out that these practices are fundamental to understand the economy and social structure of these communities.

An estimate of the ADF&G situates Nome's daily wild food harvest over 0.6 lbs per person. Such a quantity is an evidence of the importance of such practices for the local economy, especially taking into account its 3,500 inhabitants (the entire community, in average harvests 2,400 lbs per day).

Two more elements that help speculate the importance of subsistence activities in Nome are, on the one hand, the existence in the community of 151 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 1,353 fish, mainly chum, and, on the other hand, the fact that the village inhabitants (as part of a tribe and/or part of a rural community) are eligible for the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Prudhoe Bay (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Prudhoe Bay lies in the northern waters of Alaska, offshore in the Beaufort Sea in the North Slope Borough. It is located approximately 800 miles north of Anchorage. Its area encompasses 416.3 square miles of land and 141.8 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

As the northern station of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline, Prudhoe Bay's population is comprised primarily of temporary workers who do not live in the community year-round. Some 5,000 people are employed in Prudhoe Bay in oil-related industries, but U.S. Census figures reflect only the permanent residents.

In 2000, Prudhoe Bay had a population of five people, all in one household. The racial composition of the community was as follows: White (20%), American Indian and Alaska Native (20%), and two or more races (60%). Approximately 80% of residents were Native or part Native. The median age of the community was 11.5 years, much younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. The gender composition of the community was 60% male and 40% female. In terms of educational attainment, 100% of residents aged 25 or older held a high school diploma.

History

The North Slope has been occupied by Athabascan and Eskimo peoples since prehistory. Oil was first discovered in Prudhoe Bay in the late 1960s. In 1975, construction of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline, the largest privately funded construction project in history at that time, was begun. The pipeline was completed in 1977 and began transporting up to two million barrels of crude oil per day to the terminus at Valdez, some 800 miles to the south (Naske and Slotnick 1987:251-270). Today, Prudhoe Bay is primarily a work site for temporary workers in the oil industry.

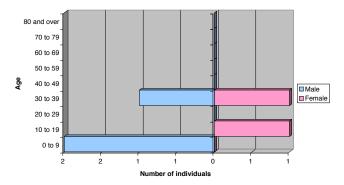
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Prudhoe Bay is dominated by the oil industry. The Prudhoe Bay oil fields provide 15-

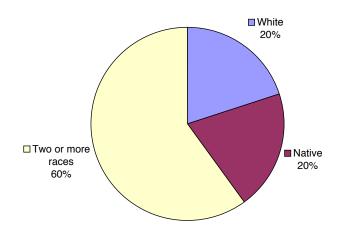
2000 Population Structure Prudhoe Bay

Data source: US Census

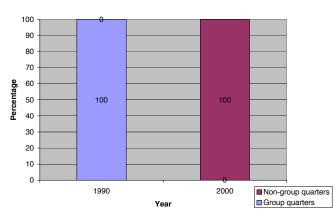


2000 Racial Structure Prudhoe Bay

Data source: US Census



% Group Quarters Prudhoe Bay



20% of the domestic oil supply of the U.S., and some 5,000 people are employed in oil-related industries. Data presented here, however, are only for Prudhoe Bay's five permanent residents.

In 2000, the U.S. Census reported that there was no unemployment in Prudhoe Bay, and 33.3% of residents aged 16 and older were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). The median per capita income was \$19,880 and the median household income was \$90,957.

Governance

Prudhoe Bay is an unincorporated city under the jurisdiction of the North Slope Borough. It is a member of the Arctic Slope Association, a regional native non-profit organization. The nearest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Fairbanks, as is the nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Anchorage.

Facilities

The airport, with a 6,500-foot airstrip located at nearby Deadhorse, is the primary means of public transportation to Prudhoe Bay. Roundtrip airfare from Prudhoe Bay to Anchorage is approximately \$612. In addition, there is a state-owned heliport at Prudhoe Bay. The Dalton Highway is used year-round by trucks hauling cargo to the North Slope; it is restricted to the public north of Wiseman.

Most of the services and facilities at Prudhoe Bay are provided by the private oil companies that operate there. These facilities include group quarters for employees, a landfill, and sanitation facilities. There are no schools in Prudhoe Bay.

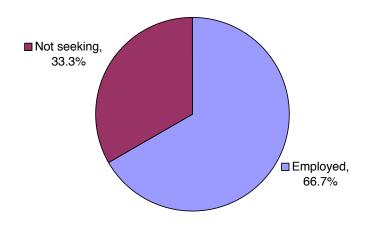
Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although Prudhoe Bay is dominated by the oil industry, it was included in the community profile project because its one commercial permit holder amounted to more than 15% of the local population according to the 2000 U.S. Census. This one permit was a freshwater set gillnet permit for statewide waters, but was not fished in 2000. Other indicators

2000 Employment Structure Prudhoe Bay

Data source: US Census



of a fishing community (commercial fish processors, vessel owners, and crew members) were not present in Prudhoe Bay.

Sport Fishing

Although sport fishing is by no means a major component of the local economy, Prudhoe Bay does exhibit some involvement in it. A total of 107 sport fishing licenses were sold in Prudhoe Bay in 2000, 76 of them (71%) to Alaska residents. Major sport species include Dolly Varden and Arctic grayling.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have information on subsistence activities in Prudhoe Bay.

Shaktoolik (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Shaktoolik is located on the east shore of Norton Sound. It lies 125 miles east of Nome and 33 miles north of Unalakleet. The area encompasses 1.1 square miles of land. Shaktoolik has a sub-arctic climate with maritime influences when Norton Sound is ice-free, usually from May to January.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Shaktoolik had 230 inhabitants. The entire community lived in households rather than group quarters. According to the Census, 94.3% of the population was Alaska Native or American Indian, 5.2% was White, and 0.4% was two or more races. A total of 94.8% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian.

The gender composition was unbalanced: 44.8% of residents were female, and 55.2% were male. Similar to other predominantly Native communities, Shaktoolik was a young village. Its median age of 24.3 years was far below the national median of 35.3 years. Approximately 43% of the population was under 19 years of age, and only 10.6% of the population was over 55.

In terms of educational attainment, 78.6% of the population of Shaktoolik age 25 and over had completed high school or gone on to further schooling, 7.7% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 21.7% never graduated from high school.

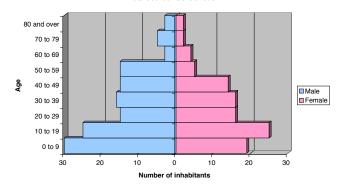
History

Shaktoolik was the first modern Malemuit settlement on Norton Sound. It was also the southernmost of these settlements. It was occupied around 1839. Prior to Euro-American settlement, Iyatayet, an old site situated 12 miles northeast from Shaktoolik was inhabited for some 6,000 to 8,000 years. Reindeer herds have been managed in the area since the beginning of the 20th century.

The location of the village was moved in 1933 from its former site, six miles upriver, to the mouth of the river. This new location proved to be too exposed to the elements, and the village was relocated to its present location in 1975. The city was incorporated in 1969. The economy of the village is still heavily

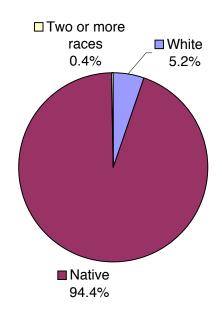
2000 Population Structure Shaktoolik

Data source: US Census

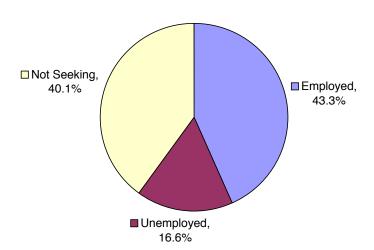


2000 Racial Structure Shaktoolik

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Shaktoolik



dependent on fishing and subsistence hunting.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

According to most sources, Shaktoolik's economy fundamentally depends on subsistence practices supplemented by part-time or seasonal wages, mainly in the fishing industry (33 residents held commercial fishing permits). Reindeer herding also provides income and meat. Fish, crab, moose, beluga whale, caribou, seal, rabbit, geese, cranes, ducks, ptarmigan, berries, greens, and roots are also primary food sources. Shaktoolik's fishing fleet lands its catch either in Nome, Unalakleet, or the buying point operated in Shaktoolik by the Norton Sound Seafood Products company.

In 2000 the employment structure showed that 43.3% of the total workforce was employed, 16.6% was unemployed, and 40.1% of the adults were not seeking a job. Approximately 6.1% of Shaktoolik residents lived below the poverty level; this is not a very high percentage compared to similar communities with similar employment structures. The community had a per capita income of \$10,491 and a median household income of \$31,871.

Governance

The second-class city of Shaktoolik, incorporated in 1969, has a "strong mayor" form of government with seven city council members. The city, located in an unorganized area, has a 2% sales tax and no property tax.

The Shaktoolik Native Corporation is the local Native corporation managing approximately 120,000 acres. The regional Native corporation, a for-profit organization with its headquarters in Nome, is the Bering Straits Native Corporation. This corporation operates a series of businesses, including the Bering Straits Development Company and the non-profit Bering Strait Foundation. Its counterpart in the area, the regional Native non-profit institution, is Kawerak, Inc. The CDQ of the area, headquartered in Anchorage, is the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC).

The area is also served by the Bering Straits Housing Authority, the Norton Sound Health Corporation (regional health corporation serving the Bering Strait villages) and the Eskimo Walrus Commission (regional non-profit organization serving nineteen communities in western and northern Alaska). Also located in the community is the Shaktoolik Native Village, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a tribal council.

Shaktoolik does not have an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office. Nome and Unalakleet are the two closest permanent ADF&G offices. In order to access to a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office, Shaktoolik's residents have to go to Nome. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has its closest quarters in Anchorage.

Facilities

Since 2002 Shaktoolik has better accessibility by air: a new State-owned airstrip was constructed in 2002 that enables regular service from Nome. A roundtrip ticket from Shaktoolik to Anchorage, connecting in Nome, is approximately \$650. The village does not have docking facilities. Cargo, as for most of the region, is shipped from Nome and lightered to shore. The local residents travel primarily by ATV, motorbikes, trucks and boats in summer; and by snowmachines and dog teams in winter.

The Shaktoolik School has 57 students and 8 teachers. Health care is provided by the city-owned Shaktoolik Health Clinic. The town also has a village public safety officer (VPSO). The city has piped water and sewage systems that cover the majority of households. Power is provided by the city-owned AVEC Corporation.

Involvement in North Pacific fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Shaktoolik is a small community in which fishing activities of all sorts have great significance. According to official records Shaktoolik, in 2000, had 33 commercial permit holders and 39 all-fisheries combined permits, 31 of which were fished. In Shaktoolik 38 individuals were registered as crewmen and there were 6 vessel owners with operations in federal fisheries, plus 6 owners of salmon vessels. Saktoolik's fleet was only involved in three very specific fisheries: herring, crab, and salmon. The following is a detailed breakdown of permits issued to Shaktoolik residents in 2000.

Salmon: The salmon fleet encompassed a little bit

more than half of Shaktoolik's modest fishery effort. It accounted for 20 permits, 16 of which were fished. All of them were for set gillnet: 19 for the Norton Sound (15 fished) and one permit for the Lower Yukon River (one fished).

Herring: The herring fleet accounted for the other half of Shaktoolik's permits. There were 18 permits, of which 15 were fished, all of them for herring roe caught with gillnet in Norton Sound.

Crab: This was the final species present on the 2000 reports. There was only one permit to catch king crab with pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet in length. The permit was for Norton Sound and was not fished that year.

There were no processors in Shaktoolik and therefore no registered landings. Shaktoolik's fleet likely delivers primarily to Nome and Unalakeet. Shaktoolik received a direct allocation of \$ 2,577 in federal salmon disaster funds. These allocations were to compensate for losses due to plummeting prices in the international market. This allocation was implemented in 2003.

The Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (CDQ) also received \$78,599 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after the inclusion of this species into the endangered species list. This allocation, under ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002. Of this sum, Shaktoolik received \$20,000 in direct community benefits. The funds not directly allocated to the city were added to the general budget of the CDQ and helped to compensate the decline on fish taxes and to

relieve the budgetary tensions of the institutions of the

Sport Fishing

In 2000 this community did not issue a single sport fishing permit. This fact, however, does not preclude the possibility that the area could have been visited by outsiders who got their permits elsewhere. In 2002, the village had no businesses licenses related to sport fishing as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have systematic and reliable surveys on the subsistence activities of most of the Norton Sound communities, including Shaktoolik. However, evidence from similar communities in similar environments point out that these practices are fundamental to an understanding of the economy and social structure of these communities.

The ADF&G estimates that Shaktoolik's daily wild food harvest is over 1.8 lbs per person. In addition, 57 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 8,116 fish (mainly pink salmon and coho salmon), were issued to residents of Shaktoolik. Village inhabitants (as part of a tribe and/or part of a rural community) are eligible for the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

Unalakleet (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Unalakleet lies on the central coast of Norton Sound at the mouth of the Unalakleet River, 148 miles southeast of Nome and 395 miles northwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 2.9 square miles of land and 2.3 square miles of water. Norton Sound is ice-free, usually from May to October.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 Census, Unalakleet had 747 inhabitants. The racial composition of Unalakleet was as follows: 85.3% Alaska Native, 11.9% White, 0.3% Black, and 2.5% more than one racial group. A total of 87.7% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 0.3% of residents were of Hispanic origin.

This community has a fairly balanced gender ratio, by Alaskan standards: 53.4% of the population was male and 46.6% female. The entire community lived in households. Approximately 7.4% of the houses in the community were vacant, some due to seasonal use.

The median age of this community was 30.5 years, significantly younger than the U.S. national median of 35.3 years. The Census shows a significant increase in the local population since the 1970s. In 2000, 64.2% of residents were between 25 and 54 years old, and 20.5% were under 19 years old.

With regard to educational attainment, about 82.7% of the population age 25 and over had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, 18.0% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and only 17.3% of the population never completed 12th grade.

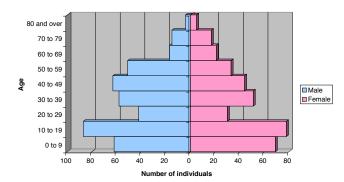
History

Unalakleet has always been situated at a cultural crossroads. The area, even before pre-contact times, was in a transition area between several central Alaskan Athabascan groups and several Eskimo groups (Inupiaqs and Yupiks). This explains the flow of goods through trade routes covering the entire Yukon basin, most of north and west Alaska, as well as parts of Siberia.

The name "Unalakleet" comes from the Inupiat phrase "from the south side," probably referring to the prevailing wind direction in the area. The remains of houses along the beach ridge are dated at 200 BC

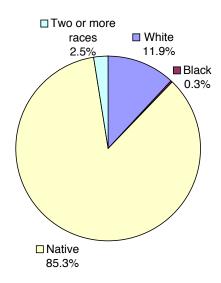
2000 Population Structure

ata source: US Census



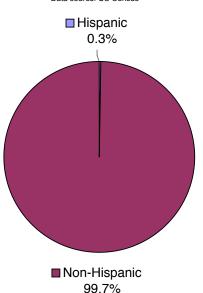
2000 Racial Structure Unalakleet

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Unalakleet

Data source: US Census



Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska/Northern Alaska/Unalakleet

to 300 AD. Unalakeet's modern history starts in 1830 when the Russian-American Company built a post there. At the end of the nineteenth century reindeer herders from Lapland were imported to Unalakleet to establish sound herding practices.

At the beginning of the 20th century Unalakleet was incorporated to the American communicational network by a telegraph line built by the Army Corps Signal Corps, from St. Michael over the Portage to Kaltag and Fort Gibbon. The City was incorporated in 1974.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Unalakleet's economy is dominated by two main sectors: fishing activities and government employment. These are complemented by retail services and a slowly growing tourism industry. The city's dependence on fishing has grown with the installment in the city of a processing plant.

Fishing, as a commercial activity (109 permit holders), subsistence activity, and more recently, a sporting activity, is the fundamental element of Unalakleet's economy. Moreover, the Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation operates a fish processing plant in the town.

The employment structure shows that 51.4% of the total workforce was employed, 8.8% was unemployed, and 39.8% of adults were not seeking work. In Unalakleet 21.6% of the population works, at some level, for the government, that is 32.1% of the potential workforce. In 2000, the community had a per capita income of \$15,845 and a median household income of \$42,083. The poverty rate was 11%.

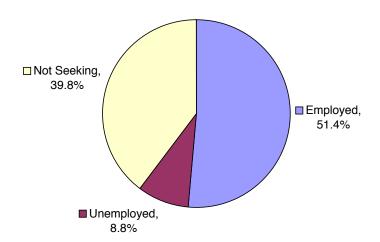
Subsistence practices and traditional interchange activities are an important part of the town's economy. The local economy is the most active in Norton Sound, along with a traditional Unaligmiut Eskimo subsistence lifestyle. Fish, seal, caribou, moose, and bear are utilized. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in the community, although importation and possession are allowed.

Governance

The second-class city of Unalakleet, incorporated in 1974, has a "strong mayor" form of government with six city council members. The city, located in an

2000 Employment Structure Unalakleet

Data source: US Census



unorganized area (i.e. not located within an organized borough), has a 5% sales tax and a 5% accommodation tax. There is no property tax.

Unalakleet Native Corporation is the local Native corporation managing approximately 180,000 acres under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The regional Native corporation, a forprofit organization with its headquarters in Nome, is the Bering Straits Native Corporation. This corporation operates a series of businesses, including the Bering Straits Development Company, and the non-profit Bering Strait Foundation. Its counterpart in the area, the regional Native non-profit institution, is Kawerak, Inc. The Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC), the Community Development Quota (CDQ) group of the area, has its headquarters in Anchorage.

The area is also served by the Bering Straits Housing Authority, the Norton Sound Health Corporation (regional health corporation serving the Bering Strait villages) and the Eskimo Walrus Commission (a regional non-profit organization serving nineteen communities along the western coast). Also located in the community is the Native village of Unalakleet, recognized as a traditional council by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Unalakleet has its own Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office. In order to access a Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office Unalakleets's inhabitants have to go to Nome. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has its closest office in Anchorage.

Facilities

Unalakleet is a relatively well connected community. A recently renewed state-owned 6,200 foot gravel runway allows for regular flights to Anchorage. The approximate price of a roundtrip to Anchorage is \$480. The community has a dock to which cargo is regularly shipped from Nome. In winter, snowmachines and dogsleds are used for transportation.

Accommodation is provided by several lodges. The Unalakleet schools have 210 students and 19 teachers. Health care is provided by the Euksavik Clinic, owned by the village council. The town has its own police department and state village public safety officer. Matanuska Electric Association owns and operates the electrical system in Unalakleet, through the Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative. Water is derived from an infiltration gallery on Powers Creek, and is treated and stored in a million-gallon steel tank. In cold weather the supply of water is not enough to cover demand. Only 190 households are connected to the piped water and sewer system and have complete plumbing. The water and the sewage systems are owned and operated by the city.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Despite its size, Unalakleet is deeply engaged in all sort of fishing activities, especially commercial fishing. In the community, there were 109 permit holders that manage 155 all-fisheries permits, although only 68 of those permits were fished in 2000. The community also had 70 residents registered as crewmen.

The permits held by Unalakleet residents encompass some of the most significant fisheries of the Alaskan waters: king crab, herring, salmon, halibut, and others.

Salmon: Approximately 70 permits were issued in 2000 (39 fished). There were 65 permits for set gillnet issued in the Norton Sound (37 fished), 3 non-fished permits for set gillnet limited to the Lower Yukon River, and 2 fished permits for drift gillnet in Bristol Bay.

Herring: The second most important fishery for Unalakleet was herring with 67 permits (22 fished):

66 for herring roe to be caught with gillnet in Norton Sound (22 fished) and one non-fished permit for beach seine in Norton Sound.

Crab: There were 13 permits to catch king crab (5 fished). Ten permits were for pot gear and vessels under 60 feet in the Norton Sound (4 fished) and 2 non-used permits, again for pot gear and vessels under 60 feet, this time for the Bering Sea. Finally, there was a fished permit for the local CDQ (NSEDC). This permit was also for pot gear in a vessel under 60 feet.

Other Fisheries: There was one fished permit to catch halibut statewide with longline gear in a vessel under 60 feet. There was also a non-fished permit to catch miscellaneous saltwater fish with a hand troll in statewide waters. Finally, there were three permits to catch other types of finfish: one permit to catch fresh water fish with hand troll in statewide waters (one fished), and two non-fished permits, one for a mechanical jig and one experimental, both of them with statewide range.

In 1993 the CDQ of the area, the NSEDC, in partnership with the Glacier Fish Company, started to support local fisheries with a processing operation. Norton Sound Seafood Products (NSSP) was established in 1995. Although its operations are centralized in Nome, there is a plant in Unalakleet. The species targeted are salmon, crab, herring, and halibut.

Although, as mentioned above, Unalakleet has a processing plant, data on landings cannot be disclosed. This report can only acknowledge landings from Unalakleet's fleet, and probably from neighboring communities.

Finally, Unalakleet received a direct allocation of \$3,720 in federal salmon disaster funds. These allocations were to compensate for losses due to falling prices in the international market. This allocation was implemented in 2003.

The Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (CDQ group) also received \$78,599 to reduce the impact of Steller sea lion protective regulations that came up after the inclusion of this species into the endangered species list. Of this sum, \$20,000 was given to Unalakleet in direct community benefits. This allocation, under ESA regulations, was implemented in 2002.

The funds not directly allocated to the city were added to the general budget of the CDQ and helped

to compensate for the decline in fish taxes income and to relieve the budgetary tensions of the institutions of the area.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 this community issued 407 sport fishing permits; 187 of them were bought by Alaska residents. This fact, however, does not preclude the possibility that the area could have been visited by numerous outside fishermen who bought their permits elsewhere. In 2002 the village had one freshwater guide business license related to sport fishing as a tourist activity.

It is important to mention the dual nature of recreational fishing in urban settings. On the one hand, this sector works on the commercialization of an individual productive activity turning in it into a sport for locals or, mainly, outsiders. On the other hand, it involves the individual who uses a sport fishing permit for catching fish for normal household use. In this way, this second side of sport fishing plays the role that in rural settings is played by subsistence fishing.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have systematic and reliable surveys on the subsistence activities of most of the Norton Sound communities, including Unalakleet.

However, evidence from similar communities in similar environments points out that these practices are fundamental to understanding the economy and social structure of these communities.

An ADF&G report estimates Unalakleet's daily wild food harvest at over 1.7 lbs per person. Such a quantity is evidence of the importance of such practices for the local economy, especially taking into account the fact that the town's residents number nearly 800 people (for an estimated community-wide harvest of 1,360 lbs per day).

Two more elements that help to speculate about the importance of subsistence activities in Unalakleet are, on the one hand, the existence in the community of 228 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 25,127 fish (mainly pink salmon and coho salmon), and, on the other hand, the fact that the village inhabitants (as part of a tribe and/or part of a rural community) are eligible for the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC). These allocations are based on recognized customary and traditional uses of halibut. Regulations to implement subsistence halibut fishing were published in the Federal Register in April 2003 and became effective May 2003.

4.5 Interior Alaska

4.5.1 Interior Alaska

Communities
Fairbanks
Galena

Geographic Location

Fairbanks and Galena are the only communities in interior Alaska that met the selection criteria for this project. Fairbanks is located on the Chena River in the Tanana Valley, 358 miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.84 °N Lat. Galena is 270 air miles west of Fairbanks, located on the Yukon River. It lies at about 64.73 °N Lat.

Weather

Interior Alaska's weather is characterized by extremes. Winter temperatures average -12 °F; summer temperatures average 61 °F. But the seasonal temperature swing in this region is one of the widest on earth, with recorded winter lows of -78 °F and summer highs of 93 °F —a swing of 171 °F. The latitude in Interior Alaska also makes for a high degree of seasonal variability of sunlight, with 4 hours of daylight in the winter and 21 hours of daylight in the summer. Precipitation in the region is relatively low, averaging 11.3 inches per year.

General Characterization

The current situation of Fairbanks is conditioned by its past. This region was the traditional territory of the Tanana Athabascan Indians for thousands of years prior to European contact. Similar to other Athabascan groups, the Tanana practiced a hunting and gathering lifestyle. That way of life changed dramatically in the late 1800s with the influx of European and American explorers interested in the natural resources of the region. By the early 1900s, when gold was discovered, Fairbanks was firmly on the path of large-scale development, a path that has continued with the establishment of U.S. military bases in the 1940s and 1950s, and the construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline in the 1970s.

Today, the Fairbanks North Star Borough is home to some 85,000 inhabitants, 30,000 of whom live within the city limits of Fairbanks itself. The other residents are scattered throughout 10 smaller communities

located in the borough. The demographics of the region have changed dramatically over the course of time, owing to the factors noted above. In 2000, the racial composition of Fairbanks was primarily White, with relatively small minority groups of Alaska Natives, Blacks, and Hispanics. The gender composition of the community was relatively equal, reflecting a more permanent residential trend, in contrast to many of the working communities elsewhere in Alaska.

The area of Galena was historically occupied by Koyukon Athabascans which moved from camps each season with the migrating wild game. The community of Galena saw its major rise in growth from the development of military facilities in the area in the 1950s. The Air Force Station closed in 1993 and today the community has about 675 members of which over half the population were American Indian and Alaska Native. The rest of the population was largely White, but there existed also a small percentage of Black, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander community members. The ratio of men to women in Galena is heavily swayed, with a larger number of males in contrast to the more equal distribution in Fairbanks.

Institutional Framework

Fairbanks is located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, one of only two organized boroughs in Interior Alaska. Fairbanks thus serves as an administrative hub for much of the interior region. Taxes are administered both by the city and by the borough. In addition, there are many important Native governmental bodies, including a regional Native non-profit corporation, a regional Native for-profit corporation, and various Native associations and village councils.

Galena is not located in any organized borough and the City administers its own sales tax and operates its own school district. Galena is somewhat similar to Fairbanks in that it acts as a regional transport center for neighboring villages. The City operates most of the necessary facilities. A village council, Native village corporation, and Native regional corporation are all active in the community. In addition a regional Native health corporation is active in the area.

Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries

Fairbanks serves as proof that reliance on marine resources extends well beyond the coastline. It is nearly 400 miles from Fairbanks to the Gulf of Alaska; nevertheless, the community has a substantial number of vessel owners, commercial permit holders, and registered crew members. There is even a commercial fish processing plant. In short, Fairbanks is proof that Alaska's commercial fishing industry is as much about networks and inter-community linkages as it is about location.

Sport fishing and subsistence fishing are also important economic factors for Fairbanks. Sport fishing guides based in Fairbanks ply their trade both in nearby interior lakes and rivers and at sea hundreds of miles away. In addition, despite residents' of Fairbanks urban surroundings, they still rely on subsistence fishing and hunting.

Galena is located particularly far in from the coast as well, however, not nearly as far as Fairbanks. Galena has an extensively higher ratio of commercial fishing permit holders in the community compared to the total population of the city. There is also a high proportion of sport fishing businesses to other businesses in Galena which cater to guiding tourists for freshwater fishing and supplying other services. Subsistence is very important with a very large yearly per capita harvest for community members.

Regional Challenges

Interior Alaska faces a few interesting challenges, brought on primarily by its relatively remote location. Fairbanks has had to cope with a dramatic population boom in the last few decades brought on by the construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. From the 1970s onward, Fairbanks has dealt with an influx of people attracted by the pipeline and the construction boom it caused, along with a concomitant rise in problems ranging from crime to cost of living increases.

With Galena's commercial fishing sector heavily dependent upon salmon, problems have been created by recent falling prices attributed to competition with farmed salmon. This could perhaps be the reason that none of the salmon permits issued to residents of Galena in 2000 were fished. This struggle is also made visible by the recent allocation of federal salmon disaster funds to the community.

In addition, both Fairbanks' and Galena's involvement in North Pacific fisheries presents some peculiar problems. Because of its location far from any fishery, those who choose a livelihood based on fishing face either the challenge of seasonal relocation to coastal areas, or the challenge of overseeing fishing operations from afar.

Fairbanks City (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Fairbanks is centrally located in Alaska. This centrality though, seems more geographical than social or economical. The city was founded on the banks of the Chena River in the Tanana Valley and in the very heart of interior Alaska.

Fairbanks is a 45 minute flight from Anchorage, and a 3 hour flight from Seattle. It lies 358 road miles north of Anchorage. The area encompasses 31.9 square miles of land and 0.8 square miles of water. The artic daylight variations have an important impact on Fairbanks lifestyle: 21 hours of daylight between May 10th and August 2nd each summer, and less than 4 hours of daylight between November 18th and January 24th each winter.

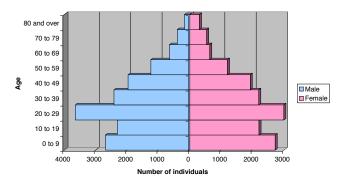
Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Fairbanks, one of Alaska's main cities, had 30,224 inhabitants. The Fairbanks North Star Borough in general contains 84,791 inhabitants, the second largest concentration of population in Alaska after Anchorage. In the city of Fairbanks, 93.7% of the population lived in households, while 6.3% lived in group quarters. This 6.3% was composed of army personnel, institutionalized individual, and people employed seasonally by the fishing industry. According to the census, 9.9% of the population was Alaska Native or American Indian, 66.7% White, 11.2% Black, 2.7% Asian, 0.5% Pacific Islanders, 2.4% "Other," and 6.6% identified with two or more races. A total of 13.3% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Finally, 6.1% of the population identified as Hispanic.

The gender composition of Fairbanks was fairly balanced in comparison to most other Alaskan communities: 48.7% females and 51.3% males. These percentages presented an important difference with most Alaskan communities which are characterized by an overwhelming male presence. This may be attributed to the urban character of the area. The median age in Fairbanks was 27.6 years, quite different when compared to the national median (35.3 years in 2000). Fairbanks' age structure had some striking similarities to many young rural communities with a large amount of the population between the ages of 20 to 29. In that

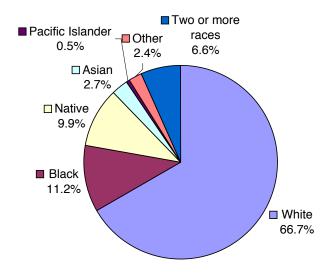
2000 Population Structure Fairbanks

ata source: US Census

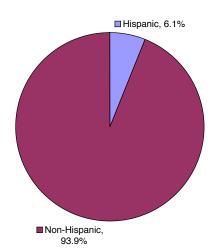


2000 Racial Structure Fairbanks

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Fairbanks



sense it differs from Anchorage whose age structure did not substantially differ from the national average. Of those age 25 and over in Fairbanks about 88.9% of the population had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, 19.4% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.1% never completed 12th grade.

History

The Fairbanks region, in the Tanana Valley, had been inhabited by Tanana Athabascans for thousands of years prior to European contact. Tanana Athabascans were strictly territorial and used hunting and gathering practices in their semi-nomadic ways of life and dispersed habitation patterns. The boundaries of such systems of life were, presumably, fairly fluid, which might explain some references to the presence of Koyukon Athabascans, the northwest neighbors.

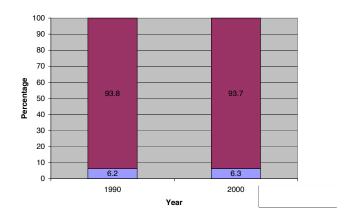
Central Alaska was at the center of the race between British, Russian, and American control of the Yukon River from Norton Sound and Saint Michael to Fort Yukon and the current Canadadian border.

In the year 1901 a trading post was established on the Chena River. Soon after, gold was discovered in the area and a new wave of the gold rush was underway. Prospectors inundated the place and the city of Fairbanks emerged around the old steamboat landing banks. The town, named after Indiana Senator Charles Fairbanks, boomed along with many other mining field communities. The passage of a local government law in 1900, which regularized incorporation procedures and authorized the use of certain fees by city councils and school districts, gave Fairbanks the security and tools to avoid the collapse that other boom towns had suffered after the gold rush. By 1910, the official population had grown to 3,541, although more than 6.000 miners lived and worked their claims on creeks north of town.

During the twentieth century, two major events transformed Fairbanks and the rest of Alaska: WWII and the oil boom of the 70s. In both cases major resource flows and infrastructure construction fueled the growth and consolidation of Fairbanks as one of the main urban centers of the state. In the 1940s, initiated by the war effort and concern about the Japanese threat, the Alcan Highway was built. In the 1970s, coinciding with a world's oil shortage, the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline was established.

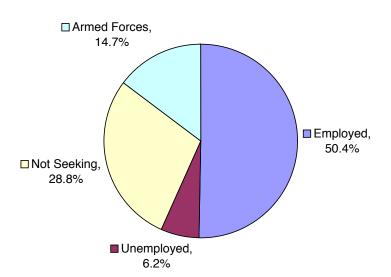
% Group Quarters Fairbanks

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Fairbanks

Data source: US Census



Infrastructure

Current Economy

Fairbanks provides supplies as well as private and public services to most of interior Alaska and thus plays a central role in the community. This centrality is fundamental to understanding the organization and composition of Fairbanks economic system.

By virtue of its centrality, Fairbanks has a high density of public institutions: city, borough, state, and federal government services of all sorts. In fact, about 50% of the total employment is in government services including Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright personnel. The University of Fairbanks is also a large employer as are public services such as transportation, communication, manufacturing, financial, and regional medical services.

On a more local basis, tourism, mining, and fishing are also a significant part of the economy. The recently developed tourism sector attracts 325,000 visitors each summer. The mines, one of the oldest economic endeavors of the city, still produce large amounts of gold. In 2000, 126 city residents held commercial fishing permits and 180 households held salmon harvest subsistence permits.

The employment structure from the 2000 U.S. Census shows that 50.4% of the total workforce was employed, 6.2% was unemployed, 14.7% worked with the armed forces, and 28.8% of those eligible to work were not seeking a job. In 2000, a fairly high 10.5% of the population lived below the line of poverty. The community showed a per capita income of \$19,814 and a median household income of \$40,577.

Governance

Fairbanks was incorporated in 1903 and became a Home Rule City. It has a strong mayor form of government supported by a six-member local council. The city imposes a 0.065% property tax and an 8% tax on tobacco. The Borough also implements property and tobacco taxes: 0.15% and 8% respectively.

Alaskan institutions in the area include regional and local corporations as well as village councils: Denakkanaaga Inc. (regional Native non-profit.-Tribal Elders Council for Doyon Region), Doyon Ltd. (regional Native corporation), Fairbanks Native Association (regional Native non-profit providing social services), and the Tanana Chiefs Conference (regional health corporation-non-profit for Doyon Ltd). Other local or regional institutions of the area are the Interior Regional Housing Authority, the Alaska Sea Otter Commission, and the Fairbanks Community Food Bank.

Permanent offices of both the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are located in Fairbanks, the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Anchorage.

Facilities

Fairbanks connects Anchorage with the north, the interior, and Canada. It lies at the confluence of the Richardson Highway, George Parks Highway, Steese Highway, and Elliott Highway. Another major route, the Dalton Highway (formerly the North Slope Haul road) to Prudhoe Bay, begins about 75 miles north of

town. The railway connects Fairbanks to Anchorage and Seward at the shoreline of the Gulf of Alaska.

The city is also easily reachable by air. The State-owned Fairbanks International Airport is regularly serviced by Alaska Airlines, Air North, Warbelow's Air Ventures, Larry's Flying Service, Marina Air, Frontier Flying Service, Arctic Circle Adventure, Midnight Sun Aviation, Interior Alaska Adventures, Tanana Air Service, Tatonduck Outfitters, and Wright Air Service. The facility has an 11,800 foot asphalt runway, a heliport, and a seaplane landing strip. A public seaplane base is also located on the Chena River. In addition, there are several privately-owned airstrips and heliports in the vicinity.

Due to its geographic and climatic features, Fairbanks must import most of the goods that its population consumes. Goods are transported to Fairbanks by air and truck along the Alaska Railroad. The city has its own municipal transportation system, cab companies, and rental car availability. Each summer, this city receives more than 300,000 visitors and has a correspondingly wide variety of accommodation possibilities.

Fairbanks has 23 schools with a total of 10,610 students and 577 teachers. Healthcare services in Fairbanks are provided by the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, the Interior Neighborhood Health Clinic, Chief Andrew Isaac Health Center/HIS, Bassett Army Community Hospital/Ft. Wainwright. In addition specialized care is provided by FNA Regional Center for Alcohol & Other Addictions, Fairbanks Pioneers' Home, and the Denali Center. The town, in addition, has its own city police department as well as a state troopers post.

Fairbanks has centralized water and sewage systems and power is provided by the Golden Valley Electric Association and Aurora Energy. City water, sewer, and electric systems were sold to a private company in 1997. Services are also distributed to the greater Fairbanks area.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Although the city is more than 300 miles away from the shoreline, Fairbanks is included in this profile as a "fishing community" by virtue of its long distance involvement in the industry. This

illustrates how pervasive and important the fishing industry of Fairbanks is for Alaska as a whole. In 2000, 126 commercial fishing permits were held by residents of Fairbanks, pertaining to a total of 164 commercial fishing permits, only 58 of which were fished that year. Additionally, 83 inhabitants of Fairbanks were registered as crewmen. Four owners of federally managed fisheries vessels and 14 owners of salmon vessels were also residing in the community. Fairbanks' fleet fished mainly halibut and salmon. Its residents also held permits to catch sablefish, herring, groundfish, and shellfish.

Salmon: Most of the permits issued pertained to salmon: 125 issued, and only 46 fished. The reports show 13 permits issued for drift gillnet: one fished permit for the Southeast, 6 fished permits for Bristol Bay, 4 permits for Cook Inlet (3 fished), and 2 permits for Prince William Sound (one fished). There were four permits to fish with purse seine, three for Prince William Sound and one for Kodiak (none fished). There were 15 statewide permits for hand troll fishing (one fished). The remaining 51 permits were for set gillnet: 12 for Bristol Bay (11 fished), 12 for the Lower Yukon River (8 fished), 2 non-fished permits for Kotzebue, 3 for Yakutat (one fished), one fished permit for Prince William Sound, 2 for Cook Inlet (one fished), one non-fished permit for Kuskokwim, and one non-fished permit for Norton Sound. Finally, there were seven permits to use power gurdy troll statewide, six of those fished that year.

Halibut: Residents of the community held 20 permits for halibut (8 fished): 15 permits for longline vessels under 60 feet (6 fished), 3 for longline vessels over 60 feet (2 fished), and 2 non-fished permits for statewide hand trolling.

Herring: The city issued nine permits to catch herring (two fished). There were five non-fished permits to catch herring roe with gillnet: one on Nelson Island, two in Bristol Bay, and two in Norton Sound. The remaining permits were to harvest spawn on kelp by the pound, which pertained to two non-fished permits in Prince Williams Sound and two fished permits in northern southeast.

Other finfish: This small group was composed of only two permits, none of which were fished in 2000.

Both permits were to catch freshwater fish statewide, one to fish with beach seine and the other with set gillnet.

Other groundfish: This fishery encompassed five statewide permits to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with longline vessels under 60 feet.

Other shellfish: In 2000, this group included two permits, one to catch shrimp with pot gear in vessels under 60 feet and one statewide permit to harvest clams with shovels (not fished).

Sablefish: There was only one non-fished permit to catch sablefish in Prince William Sound with fixed gear in a vessel of a maximum length of 35 feet.

Fairbanks, has one processing plant owned by the Interior Alaska Fish Processors, Inc. Due to its geographic location, Fairbanks does not report landings. Its fleet delivers to harbors which may be proximate to fishing grounds.

Sport Fishing

In 2000 the community issued 16,387 sport fishing permits: 12,362 of them were bought by Alaska residents. Although the proportion of locals is high, it does not preclude the possibility that the area could have been visited by numerous outsiders who obtained their permits elsewhere. Due to the inland geographic location of Fairbanks, saltwater sport fishermen must travel a great distance to the coast. In 2002 the city had 33 freshwater and one saltwater guide business license related to sport fishing as a tourist activity.

Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have systematic and reliable surveys on the subsistence activities of most urban areas of Alaska.

An estimate of the ADF&G situates Fairbanks' yearly wild food harvest at over 16 lbs per person per year. This figure testifies to the importance of subsistence practices for the local economy, especially taking into account the 30,000 inhabitants of the community (the entire community harvests 480,000 lbs per year). The community also held 180 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 9,300 fish, mainly sockeye and chum.

Galena (return to communities)

People and Place

Location

Galena is situated on the north bank of the Yukon River. The community is northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. It is 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 air miles west of Fairbanks. Galena is located in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and makes up 17.9 square miles of land and 6.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

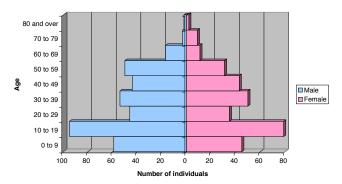
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the community of Galena had a total of 675 inhabitants. The gender ratio was swayed heavily toward males who comprised 54.8% of the population versus females who made up 45.2%. A population was first recorded for Galena in 1930 at which time there were 67 residents. The population of the community has grown since then, but has decreased in recent years with a population of 833 for the 1990, 158 more people than recorded for 2000. The racial composition of Galena for 2000 was as follows: 30.2% White, 0.3% Black, 63.4% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.0% Asian (0.3% Filipino and 0.7% Korean), 0.3% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.3% "Other", and 4.4% two or more races. A total of 67.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.9% of the population was of Hispanic ethnicity. The median age in the community was 28.5 years versus the national average of 35.3 years. There were a total of 259 housing units in Galena in 2000 and of those 43 were vacant, with 18 vacant due to seasonal use. There were 63 residents living in group quarters and 612 living in households. Of the population age 25 years and over about 81.3% of the population had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling and 28.6% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

History

The Native peoples who have occupied the interior areas of Alaska have historically been Athabascan, whose prototype language "was probably present in interior Alaska and the Yukon by at least 6000 BP" (National Park Service 2003). The area of Galena has been occupied by the Koyukon Athabascans who moved as the wild game migrated and had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps. Twelve summer fish

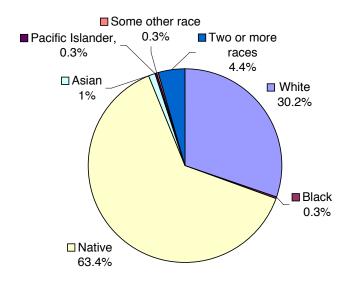
2000 Population Structure

Data source: US Census

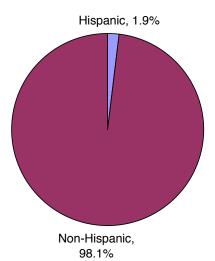


2000 Racial Structure Galena

Data source: US Census



2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Galena



camps were situated on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. In 1918 Galena was established near an Athabascan fish camp named Henry's Point. Lead ore mines were located nearby the community and Galena became a supply and trans-shipment point for the mines. Athabascans who lived 14 miles upriver from the community at Louden began moving to Galena in 1920 for work, hauling freight for the mines or selling wood. In the mid-1920s a school was built in Galena and in 1932 a post office opened. During WWII, Galena Air Field was built. There was a major flood in the community in 1945. Growth was sparked in Galena during the 1950s by military facilities at Galena and Campion Air Force Stations and airport and road developments. In 1971 another severe flood occurred which caused the community to move to Alexander Lake, about one and a half miles east of the original site. At "New Town" a City government was formed and new houses, schools, and facilities were built. In 1993 the Air Force Station closed. The Base facilities are currently in use by the Galena School District as a boarding school and the facilities are maintained under contract by Chugach Development Corp.

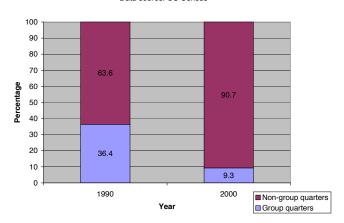
Infrastructure

Current Economy

The city of Galena is the center for the western Interior for transportation, government, and commercial activities. Jobs are dominated by government employment including federal, state, city, school, and village employment. Of those employed in Galena in 2000, about 68% were classified as government workers. In addition to government employment, jobs are also available in retail and in air transportation as well as seasonal jobs such as construction and BLM fire fighting. In 2000, 31 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Galena, and two residents were licensed commercial fishing crew members. Due to low market prices, the Illinois Creek gold mine, 50 miles southwest of Galena, has closed. Residents of the community are involved in subsistence activities. Of the population age 16 years and over about 67.5% were employed, 6.5% were unemployed, and 26.1% were not in the labor force. The per capita income was \$22,143 with the median household income having been \$61,125. About 10.2% of the population

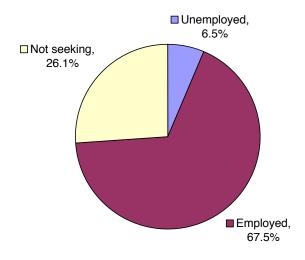
% Group Quarters Galena

Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure Galena

Data source: US Census



was below the poverty line at the time of the 2000 Census.

Governance

Galena is a first-class city, incorporated in 1971. It has a Manager form of government which includes a mayor, six person city council, five person school board, and various municipal employees. The city implements a 3% sales tax, but has no other taxes. Galena is not part of any organized borough and has its own school district, Galena City Schools. The regional Native corporation for the area is Doyon, Ltd. The Native village corporation is Gana-A'Yoo, Ltd which is the merged corporation of Galena, Kaltag, Koyukuk, and Nulato. The Bureau of Indian Affairs

(BIA) recognized Traditional Council and Village Council for Galena is Louden Village Council. The regional Native health corporation for the area is Tanana Chiefs Conference. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located within the city of Galena. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in either Nome or Anchorage. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) main office is located in Anchorage.

Facilities

Galena is reachable by air, water, and land. The community functions as a regional transport center for neighboring villages. A 7,254 foot paved and lighted runway and a 2,786 foot gravel ski strip next to the main runway are present in the community. The airport provides the only year-round access to the community. The approximate cost to fly to Galena from Anchorage roundtrip according to Travelocity and Expedia is about \$493 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Cargo barges are able to access the community on the river from mid-May through mid-October. A boat launch was recently completed. Locals use pickups, cars, snowmachines, skiffs, and ATVs for transportation. The frozen rivers are used for travel during the winter to Ruby, Koyukuk, Kaltag, and Nulato. There is a winter trail to Huslia. Accommodations are available in the community at Huntington's Venture, G&R Enterprises, Yukon Cactus B&B, and the Dancing Bear B&B. There are four schools in Galena: Galena Elementary School, Galena Jr./Sr. High School, Interior Distance Education of Alaska (IDEA), and Project Education Residential School. In 2000 there were a total of 3,846 students involved in these programs and a total of 63 teachers. Health care is available at Galena Health Center which is owned by the City and operated by both the City and the Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC). In 2002 a large addition was added to the clinic. The center is qualified for emergency care, x-ray, laboratory, dental, dental x-ray, and has a dark room. Police services are available from both the City Police and the State Trooper Post. The electric utility in Galena is the City of Galena and the main power source is diesel. The water system, sewer system, and landfill are all operated by the City; however, only 28 residences and the school are connected to the piped water and sewer system. A flush/haul system is used by 110 households, 20 use honeybuckets, and the remaining use individual

septic tanks. Currently, construction is in the works on a new well, water treatment system, storage tank, and washeteria. Additional residences are being added to the piped water system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were a total of 31 commercial fishing permits issued to community members and two licensed crew members lived in the city. There were no resident vessel owners involved in either the salmon fishery or the federal fisheries.

Of 31 commercial fishing permits issued to residents, only one was fished in 2000. One permit was issued for herring roe using a gillnet in Norton Sound and it was fished in 2000. The remaining 30 permits were all issued for salmon and none were actally fished; six were issued using set gillnets in the Upper Yukon, one using a set gillnet in Kotzebue, and 23 using fish wheels in the Upper Yukon.

There were no landings of any kind to the community of Galena because no processor was present in the community in 2000. The city of Galena was allocated \$2,859 in federal salmon disaster funds in July of 2003 because of the recent drop in salmon prices and loss in taxes generated.

Sport Fishing

The city of Galena has a few businesses which cater to the sport fishing industry. In 2002 according to the ADF&G there were four businesses in Galena listed as freshwater guide businesses, three listed as full service guiding services, three listed as having tent/cabin services, four listed as having drop-off services, two with equipment rental services, and one with an aircraft/fly-in service. A total of 107 sport fishing licenses were sold in Galena in 2000, and all except 11 were sold to Alaska State residents.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, the most representative subsistence year was 1985. In 1985, 100.0% of all households in Galena used all subsistence resources: 98.6% salmon, and 71.6% non-salmon fish (blackfish, burbot, grayling, pike, sheefish, sucker, trout, and white fish). The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 787.06 lbs. Of that per capita harvest, 69.24% was salmon, 7.82% was

non-salmon fish, 1.00% was birds and eggs, 21.62% was land mammals, and 0.33% was vegetation. Also according to the ADF&G, 183 household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Galena in the year 1999 for an estimated harvest of 6,282 total salmon of which the majority was chinook and chum. Residents of Galena do not have the right to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

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6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix A: Authors

Jennifer Sepez leads the non-economic aspects of the social science program at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (National Marine Fisheries Service). She is an affiliate member of the faculty in the University of Washington's Department of Anthropology. Prior to receiving her Ph.D. in Environmental Anthropology from the University of Washington, she worked in the fishing industry in Prince William Sound and for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. She has conducted research on indigenous environmental knowledge and resource use in Alaska, the Northwest Coast (US), and Mexico. She is responsible for the design and implementation of the community profiles project. She can be contacted at Jennifer.Sepez@noaa.gov.

Heather Lazrus is currently a graduate student in the Environmental Anthropology Program at the University of Washington. She began working for the National Marine Fisheries Service in June 2003 and has since held Research Assistant positions at both the Alaska Fisheries Science Center and the Northwest Fisheries Science Center. She has been involved with projects at both Centers to compile socioeconomic profiles of fishing communities where residents are involved in the North Pacific and West Coast fisheries. In her dissertation research Heather is investigating cultural and political impacts of global climate change on small scale societies. As well as Alaska and the West Coast of the United States, she has field experience in the Solomon Islands, New Zealand, and Tuvalu where she will conduct dissertation fieldwork in 2006. She can be contacted at lazrus@u.washington.edu.

Christina Package is a social science research assistant at the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (National Marine Fisheries Service). She holds a bachelor's degree in Anthropology from the University of Washington, with a minor in Environmental Studies. Since 2001 when she began as an intern for the project focused on the Pribilof Islands, she has done research for NOAA that is centered in Alaska. She has been with the Alaska Center since 2002 and has worked during that time on various projects including a Traditional Ecological Knowledge database, Dutch Harbor research, and worked extensively on the Alaska community profiles. She is also involved in the joint Alaska Fisheries Science Center and Northwest Fisheries Science Center project to profile mainly West Coast communities with involvement in the North Pacific and/or West Coast fisheries. She can be contacted at Christina.Package@noaa.gov.

Bryan Tilt is currently an assistant professor of anthropology at Oregon State University. He earned his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Washington, and worked on the community profiles project primarily as a graduate student in that department. In addition to fisheries management, Dr. Tilt's research focuses on sustainable rural development in China. He is presently working on a project that assesses the effects of industrialization on health and family structure in Sichuan, China. He can be contacted at Bryan.Tilt@oregonstate.edu.

Ismael Vaccaro received his Ph.D. in Environmental Anthropology at the University of Washington (2005). His academic background includes a M. A. in Anthropology at the Ecole d' Hautes en Sciences Sociales (Paris), and studies in Political Science. His research is mainly devoted at understanding the relationships between conservation areas and local communities. He is currently involved in research projects in Spain and Mexico.

Authors by Profile

Although the profiling was a collaborative effort, individual team members are largely responsible for the first draft of each profile. Subsequent revisions and edits were made by other members of the team, plus the AFSC Publications Unit.

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Methods – Jennifer Sepez and Christina Package

Overview – Bryan Tilt, Christina Package, and Jennifer Sepez

Adak – Christina Package

Alaska Peninsula & Aleutian Islands Sub-regional Introduction – Bryan Tilt

Akhiok – Christina Package

Akiachak – Bryan Tilt

Akutan – Bryan Tilt

Aleknagik – Christina Package

Alitak Bay – Jennifer Sepez

Anchor Point – Bryan Tilt

Anchorage (Anchorage Eagle River-Chugiak Girdwood) – Ismael Vaccaro

Anchorage/Matsu Regional Introduction – Christina Package

Angoon – Heather Lazrus

Atka – Heather Lazrus

Bethel – Bryan Tilt

Chefornak – Bryan Tilt

Chignik Bay – Ismael Vaccaro

Chignik Lagoon – Ismael Vaccaro

Chignik Lake – Ismael Vaccaro

Clam Gulch - Bryan Tilt

Clark's Point – Christina Package

Cordova – Heather Lazrus

Craig – Bryan Tilt

Dillingham – Christina Package

Edna Bay - Ismael Vaccaro

Eek - Bryan Tilt

Egegik – Christina Package

Ekuk – Christina Package

Ekwok – Christina Package

Elfin Cove – Heather Lazrus

Elim – Ismael Vaccaro

Emmonak – Christina Package

Excursion Inlet – Heather Lazrus

Fairbanks – Ismael Vaccaro

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Goodnews Bay – Bryan Tilt

Gustavus – Heather Lazrus

Haines – Heather Lazrus

Halibut Cove – Heather Lazrus

Hobart Bay – Heather Lazrus

Homer – Bryan Tilt

Hoonah – Heather Lazrus

Hooper Bay – Christina Package

Hydaburg – Bryan Tilt

Igiugig – Bryan Tilt

Iliamna – Ismael Vaccaro

Interior Alaska Regional Introduction – Bryan Tilt and Christina Package

Ivanof Bay – Bryan Tilt

Juneau (Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay) – Ismael Vaccaro

Kake - Heather Lazrus

Karluk – Christina Package

Kasilof – Bryan Tilt

Kenai Peninsula Regional Introduction – Bryan Tilt

Kenai – Bryan Tilt

Ketchikan (Ketchikan/Ward Cove) – Bryan Tilt

King Cove – Heather Lazrus

King Salmon – Bryan Tilt

Kipnuk – Bryan Tilt

Klawock – Ismael Vaccaro

Kodiak Sub-regional Introduction – Christina Package

Kodiak – Christina Package

Kokhanok – Bryan Tilt

Koliganek – Christina Package

Kongiganak – Bryan Tilt

Kotlik – Christina Package

Kwigillingok – Bryan Tilt

Larsen Bay – Christina Package

Levelock – Ismael Vaccaro

Manokotak – Christina Package

Marshall – Christina Package

Metlakatla – Bryan Tilt

Meyers Chuck – Ismael Vaccaro

Naknek – Heather Lazrus

Napakiak – Bryan Tilt

Nelson Lagoon – Bryan Tilt

New Stuyahok – Christina Package

Newhalen – Bryan Tilt

Newtok – Bryan Tilt

Nightmute – Bryan Tilt

Nikiski – Christina Package

Nikolaevsk – Bryan Tilt

Ninilchik – Bryan Tilt

Nome – Ismael Vaccaro

Northern Alaska Regional Introduction – Christina Package

Old Harbor – Christina Package

Ouzinkie – Christina Package

Palmer – Ismael Vaccaro

Pedro Bay – Bryan Tilt

Pelican – Heather Lazrus

Perryville – Bryan Tilt

Petersburg – Heather Lazrus

Pilot Point - Ismael Vaccaro

Pilot Station – Christina Package

Platinum – Bryan Tilt

Point Baker – Ismael Vaccaro

Port Alexander – Bryan Tilt

Port Alsworth – Bryan Tilt

Port Graham – Bryan Tilt and Heather Lazrus

Port Heiden – Ismael Vaccaro

Port Lions – Christina Package

Port Moller – Jennifer Sepez

Port Protection – Ismael Vaccaro

Portage Creek – Christina Package

Prince William Sound sub-regional intro – Bryan Tilt

Prudhoe Bay – Bryan Tilt

Quinhagak – Christina Package

Sand Point – Ismael Vaccaro

Scammon Bay – Christina Package

Seldovia – Heather Lazrus

Seward – Heather Lazrus

Shaktoolik – Ismael Vaccaro

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Skwentna – Heather Lazrus

Soldotna – Bryan Tilt

South East Alaska Regional Introduction – Bryan Tilt

South Naknek – Heather Lazrus

St. George – Christina Package

St. Mary's – Christina Package

St. Paul – Christina Package

Sterling – Heather Lazrus

Tenakee Springs – Heather Lazrus

Thorne Bay – Ismael Vaccaro

Togiak – Christina Package

Toksook Bay – Christina Package

Tuntutuliak – Christina Package

Tununak – Christina Package

Twin Hills – Christina Package

Ugashik – Christina Package

Unalakleet – Ismael Vaccaro

Unalaska/Dutch Harbor – Bryan Tilt

Valdez – Heather Lazrus

Wasilla - Ismael Vaccaro

Western Alaska Sub-regional Introduction – Bryan Tilt

Whale Pass – Heather Lazrus

Whittier – Heather Lazrus

Willow - Ismael Vaccaro

Wrangell – Bryan Tilt

Yakutat – Heather Lazrus

6.2 Appendix B: Combined, Unrecognizable, and Subsumed Communities

Date reported for some communities were combined or partially combined based on different treatment by different data sources.

*Bold indicates a community was originally selected for profiling as a place named in the data by the method described above; non-bold indicates a community was not originally selected as a separate entity for profiling, but that one or more of the data sources included it as part of a selected community. The parameters and constraints indicated in the Data Issues column ultimately drove the treatment of the communities as indicated in the Action column.

| Community* | Data Issues | sepa | eated a rate pl by: | aces | Action |
|---|---|----------|---------------------------|------------|--|
| | | CF EC | Cen- sus | Oth- er | |
| Akhiok and Alitak Bay | There was no individual information available for Alitak Bay in the Census or the Alaska DCED Community Database. CFEC names it as a separate community, but does not separate the data from Akhiok data. Alitak Bay shows up separately in fish ticket data due to the presence of a processor. | No | No | Yes | Alitak Bay not profiled individually, but fishing information is included in the Akhiok profile. Alitak Bay is also discussed in sub-regional introduction for Kodiak. |
| Anchorage, Girdwood, Eagle River/Chugiak | Data for Anchorage, Girdwood, and Eagle River/Chugiak are given separately by the CFEC, but these are not treated as separate "places" in Census or other data. For crew data, the overall crew numbers are reported as combined (based on ADF&G data), but CFEC's reported numbers for Girdwood and Eagle River/Chugiak are also reported. | Yes | No | No | Combined during selection procedures, general data reported as combined in Anchorage profile, followed by separated CFEC data. |

| Dillingham and Portage Creek | Although the US Census treats Dillingham and Portage Creek as separate "places," the CFEC does not give separate data for the two. | No | Yes | Yes | Combined in Dillingham profile. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Excursion Inlet and Funter Bay | Excursion Inlet and Funter Bay are named separately in the CFEC database, but information is only given for the two combined. | No | No | Yes | Combined in Excursion Inlet profile |
| Hobart Bay, Idaho Inlet, and Skagway | Hobart Bay, Idaho Inlet, and Skagway are all named separately in the CFEC database, but information is only given for the three combined. Hobart Bay and Skagway are treated as separate in all other data sources, while Idaho Inlet does not appear in other data sets. | No | HB = Yes II = No, S = Yes | HB = Yes II = No, S = Yes | Combined in Hobart Bay profile |
| Ketchikan and Ketchikan East and Ward Cove | The CFEC names "Ketchikan East" separately, but does not give separate data for it. Ketchikan East is not recognized as a separate place by other data sources. CFEC data is given separately for Ward Cove and Ketchikan. We combined Ward Cove with Ketchikan data because Ward Cove does not appear separately in other (fish ticket and Census place-level) data. | K and KE = No, K and WC = Yes | No | No | Combined in Ketchikan profile. |
| Kodiak and Chiniak | Although the US Census treats Kodiak and Chiniak as separate "places," the CFEC does not give separate data for the two. | No | Yes | Yes | Combined in Kodiak profile |

| Port Moller | There was no information available for Port Moller from the US Census or the Alaska DCED It is listed as a separate community by the CFEC, but permit holdings are recorded as zero. Port Moller was selected as a profile community because there was an active processor there in 2000, however, due to the lack of information it could not be profiled on an individual basis. | Yes | No | Yes | Not profiled individually. Discussed only in Regional Introduction for Alaska Peninsula/Aleuti an Islands |
|---|--|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Unalaska and Dutch Harbor | Although CFEC separates these data, US Census does not treat Dutch Harbor as a separate "place." | Yes | No | Yes | Combined for profile of "Unalaska/Dutch Harbor" |
| Whale Pass, Port Protection, Tokean, Tuxekan, and Noyes Island | Whale Pass, Port Protection, Tokean, Tuxekan, and Noyes Island are all named in the CFEC database, but information is only given for the five combined. Whale Pass and Port Protection are treated as separate places by the Census, but the others are not. Whale Pass and Port Protection also show up independently in fish ticket data, but the others do not. | No | WP and PP = Yes T,T and NI = No | WP and PP = Yes T, T and NI = No | Combined in Whale Pass profile |

The following communities had fisheries data generated in at least one of the categories, but did not have a place-level population recorded by the US Census, and were not able to be combined with a Census place for a variety of reasons. In many cases, these are unofficial community names used by locals but not clearly recognizable as part of a jurisdiction. Therefore, these communities could not have a percent calculated for indicators 2-8. The three communities listed in bold were selected for profiling anyway, because they had a processing plant present, and thus generated data in indicator 1, which does not require a population denominator:

Admiralty Island, Afognak, Alagnak, Alagnak River, Alexander Creek, **Alitak Bay**, Amook Island, Amook Pass, Annette Island, Ayakulik River, Baranof, Bentalit Lodge, Big River Lake, Bird Creek, Boathouse Cove, Bristol Bay, Brooks Lake, Calder Bay,

Cannery Bay, Cannery Cove, Cape Pole, Chatham, Chelatna Lake, Chilkat Lake, China Poot Bay, Chinitna Bay, Chisik Island, Clarks Slough, Coffee Point, Cohen Island, Council, Coville Lake, Crow Island, Deep Bay, Deep Creek, Deshka Landing, Diamond J, Dry Bay, Ekuk, El Capitan, Ellamar, English Bay, Falls Bay, Farragent Bay, Fire Lake, Fish Creek, Fish Lake, Fish Lake Creek, Fish Lakes, Fort Wainwright, Funter Bay, Galovin, Goodnews River, Grosvenor Lake, Hewitt Lake, Hidden Basin, Holitna River, Icy Bay, Inian Island, Island Lake, Ivan River, Jakolof Bay, Kachemak Silo, Kalgin Island, Kalugin Island, Kamishak River, Kanakanak, Kanektok River, Kasitsna Bay, Katmai Lodge, Kenai River, Knudson Cove, Kusko River, Kustatan, Kvichak, Kvichak River, Lake Clark, Lake Creek, Lake Iliamna, Libbyville, Little Tutka Bay, Lonesome Bay, Marabou Landing, Marble Island, Medfra, Meshik, Mile 20 Denali Hwy, Moser Bay, Mount Edgecumbe, Mulchatna River, Nelson Island, Nikishka, Ninilchik Harbor, Nonvianuk Lake, Nushagak, Nushagak River, Olga Bay, Pederson Point, Pennock, Pile Bay, Port Althrop, Port Ashton, Port Bailey, Port Beaucher, Port Moller, Port William, Portage, Powder Island Cove, Pybus Bay, Quiet Cove, Raspberry Island, Raymond, Red Salmon, Rock Point, Saltery Cove, Sarkar, Security Bay, Shelter, Shelter Island, Silver Salmon Cr, Silverton, Sourdough, Squaw Creek, Strawberry Pt, Sunshine, Tacoma, Talachulitna, Talachulitna River, Tee Harbor, Terror Bay, Tikchik Lake, Tokeen Cove, Tutka Bay, Ugak Bay, Uganik, Umkumute, Vixen Inlet, Warm Springs, Warren, Waterfall, Waterfall Resort, Wolf Lake, Wood River, Wooldridge, Yentna River, Yes Bay, Zachar Bay.

In other cases, the community or sub-community has been subsumed by a larger "place" recognized the US Census. Where this latter situation was detected prior to the selection procedures, fisheries data for sub-communities were combined with fisheries data for the Census place-level community for the purpose of selection. Specifically, Aleknagik includes Lake Aleknagik; Alitak Bay includes Alitak; Anchorage includes Alexander, Chugiak, Eagle River, Fort Richardson, Girdwood, Indian, and Spenard; Angoon includes Killisnoo, Killisnoo Harbor, and Killisnoo Island; Chenega includes Chenega Bay; Chickaloon includes Sutton; Chignik includes Chignik Bay; Haines includes Port Chilkoot; Holitna River includes Holitna; Juneau includes Auke Bay, Douglas, and Funter; Kalifornsky includes Kalifornsky Beach; Kanektok River includes Kanektok; Ketchikan includes Ward Cove; Knik-Fiarview includes Knik; Kodiak includes Seal Bay; Levelock includes Gokona; Marshall includes Fortuna Ledge with Marshall; Naknek includes North Naknek; Pilot Point includes Point Pilot; Saint George includes Saint George Island; Saint Paul includes Saint Paul Island; Sarkar includes Sarkar Cove; Sheldon Point includes Nunam Iquaa; Tenakee Springs includes Tenakee; Tikchik Lake includes Tikchik Lodge; Toksook Bay includes Toksook; Uganik Bay includes Uganik; Unalaska includes Dutch Harbor; Upper Kalskag includes Kalskag; Warm Springs includes Warm Springs Bay.

6.3 Appendix C: Glossary of Abbreviations

Glossary of Abbreviations

ADF&G Alaska Department of Fish and Game

AEC Aleut Enterprise Corporation

AKFIN Alaska Fisheries Information Network ANCSA Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

ANILCA Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act

APIA Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association

APICDA Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association

ATV all terrain vehicle
BP before the present
BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs

BBAHC Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

BBEDC Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation

BBNA Bristol Bay Native Association BBNC Bristol Bay Native Corporation

BCIS Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

BLM Bureau of Land Management
BSAI Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands
BSNC Bering Straits Native Corporation
CAC Chugach Alaska Corporation

CBSFA Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association

CDQ Community Development Quota

CFEC Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

CIRI Cook Inlet Region Incorporated CQE Community Quota Entity

CSPA Chignik Seafood Producers Alliance CVRF Coastal Villages Region Fund

DCED Department of Community and Economic Development

DIPAC Douglas Island Pink and Chum
EMS Emergency Medical Services
EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ESA Endangered Species Act FCA Fishing Company of Alaska

GOA Gulf of Alaska

HUD Department of Housing and Urban Development

IFQ Individual Fishing Quota
 IRA Indian Reorganization Act
 KANA Kodiak Area Native Association
 LLP License Limitation Program

Mat-Su Matanuska-Susitna

MFCMA Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act

MSFCMA Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service

NPFMC North Pacific Fishery Management Council

NSEDC Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation

NSSP Norton Sound Seafood Products

OC Ounalashka Corporation PFD Permanent Fund Dividend

PSPA Pacific Seafood Processors Association
SEARHC SouthEast Alaska Regional Health Consortium
SHARC Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate

SRS State Revenue Sharing

SWAMC Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference

TCC Tanana Chiefs Conference
TDX Tanadgusix Corporation

THREA Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority
 UNFA Unalaska Native Fisheries Association
 USDA United States Department of Agriculture

VPO Village Police Officer
VPSO Village Public Safety Officer

WACO Willow Area Community Organization

YDFDA Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association

YKHC Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation

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