

Ouzinkie (ooh-ZINK-ee)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Ouzinkie is located on the west coast of Spruce Island, adjacent to the northeast coast of Kodiak Island. It lies 10 miles north of the City of Kodiak and 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. Ouzinkie is located in the Kodiak Recording District and the Kodiak Island Borough Census Area. The City encompasses 6.0 square miles of land and 1.7 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010 there were 161 residents in Ouzinkie, making it the 216th largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Since the community was first recorded in the 1880 U.S. Census, the population has fluctuated from no inhabitants at the lowest point (1900 and 1910) to 253 inhabitants at the highest point (in 1940). Since 1930 the population has remained relatively stable, remaining close to 200 inhabitants. Between 1990 and 2010, the population of Ouzinkie declined by 23%. After a period of growth between 1990 and 2000, Alaska Department of Labor estimates suggest that the population of permanent residents decreased by 24.4% between 2000 and 2009, with an average annual growth rate of -0.9%. According to a survey conducted by the NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders indicated that approximately 10 additional people are present in Ouzinkie each year as seasonal workers or transients. They also indicated that the population of Ouzinkie is stable year-round, and the seasonal fishing activities do not influence population fluctuations in the community.

In 2010, a majority of the population of Ouzinkie identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (79.5%), along with 10.6% who identified as White, 0.6% as Asian, and 9.3% who identified with two or more races. In addition, 1.9% of the population considered themselves to be Hispanic in 2010. Individuals identifying as American Indian and Alaska Natives made up 1.4% less of the population in 2010 than in 2000, while those identifying as White made up 0.5% less of the population, and 1.3% more of the population identified with two or more races. In addition, Asian residents appeared to be present in 2010 but not in 2000, and the percentage of residents identifying as Hispanic decreased by 2.5%. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

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

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

According to household surveys conducted for the U.S Census, the average household size in Ouzinkie in 2010 was 2.88, a slight decrease from 3.04 persons per household in 2000 and 3.0 in 1990. The total number of households increased slightly between 1990 and 2000, from 68 to 74 occupied housing units, and then decreased to 56 households in 2010. Of the 88 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, 45.5% were owner-occupied, 18.2% were rented, and 36.4% were vacant or used only seasonally. From 1990 to 2010, no residents of Ouzinkie lived in group quarters.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	209	-
2000	225	-
2001	-	204
2002	-	189
2003	-	172
2004	-	187
2005	-	189
2006	-	172
2007	-	166
2008	-	168
2009	-	170
2010	161	-

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

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

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

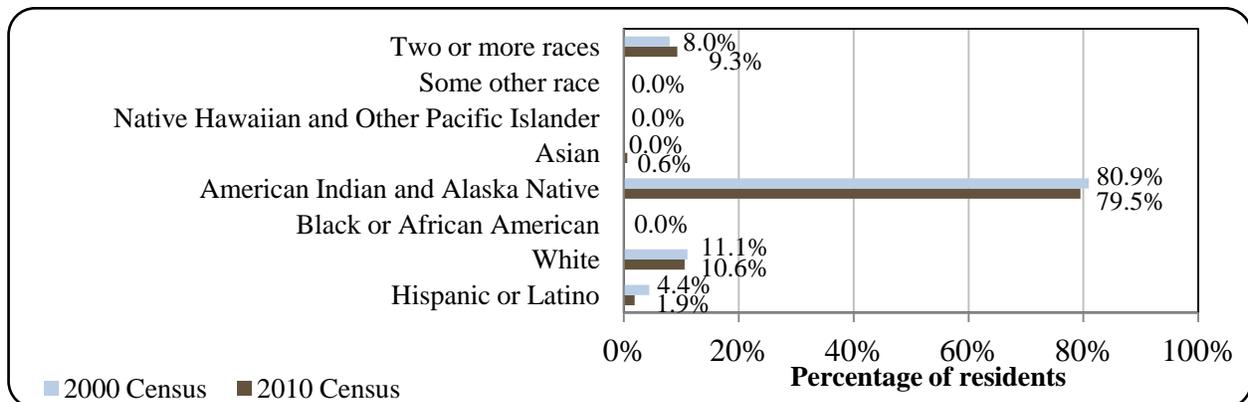
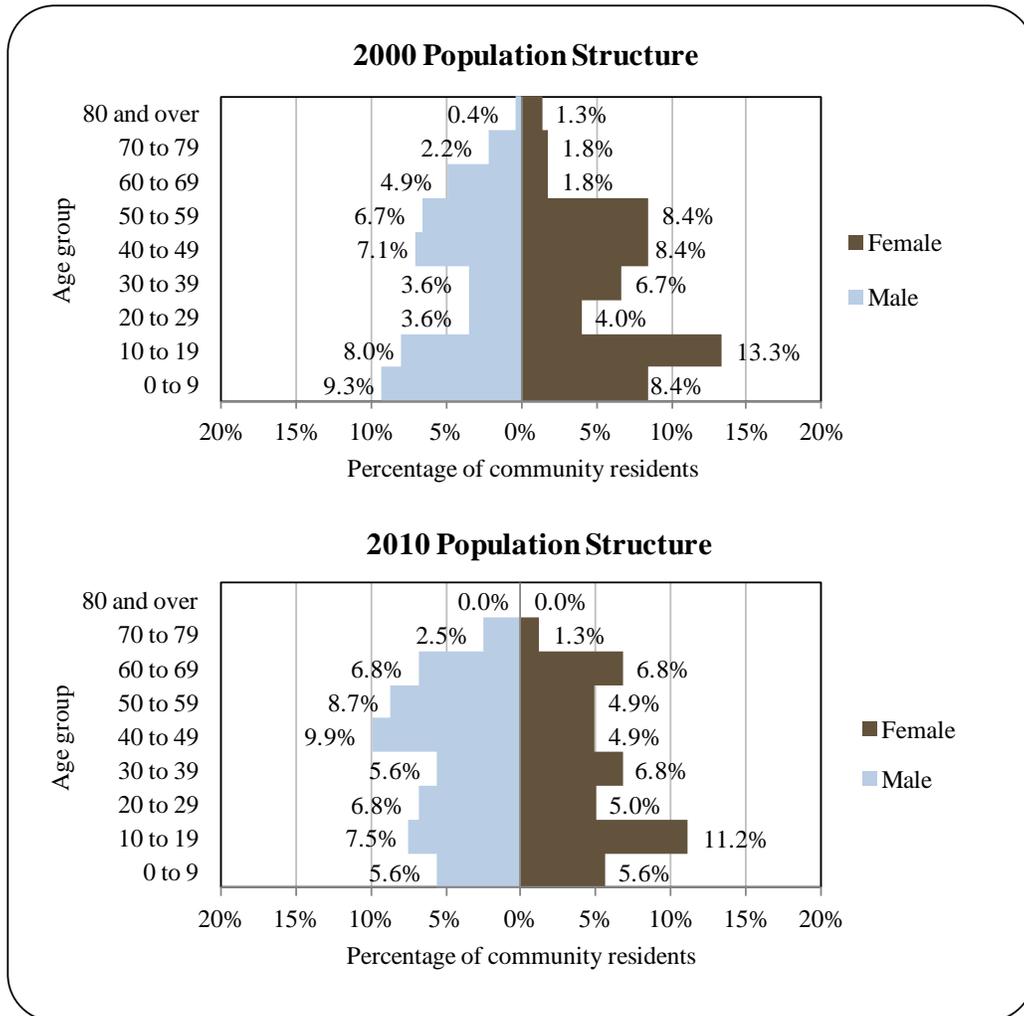


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Ouzinkie Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



The gender makeup in Ouzinkie in 2010 was slightly more skewed toward males (53.4% male and 46.6% female) than the gender makeup of the State as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. That year, the median age was 40.7 years, higher than the median age for Alaska of 33.8 and the U.S. national average of 36.8 years. In 2010, almost all age groups had more males than females, with the exception of more females in the 10-19 and 30-39 age groups, and an equal number of males and females between 0 and 9 and between 60 and 69 years of age. Relatively few people were over the age of 70, and no one over the age of 80, lived in Ouzinkie in 2010. The overall population structure of Ouzinkie in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 80% of Ouzinkie residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also

³ While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

in 2010, 3.9% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 16.1% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 16.1% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 0% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 17.4% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, the same as the percentage of Alaskan residents overall; and 11% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Kodiak Island is within the traditional territory of the Alutiiq peoples, and the area is estimated to have been inhabited for at least 7,500 years.^{4,5,6} At the time Russian settlement, the Alutiiq peoples were referred to as 'Aleuts'. The name 'Alutiiq' has been used since the 1980s to refer to the linguistic and cultural group of Alaska Natives from the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula to Prince William Sound, as distinguished from the Aleuts living in the Aleutian Islands. Alutiiq people living on Kodiak Island and the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula are called Koniag (Koniagmiut), and those living on Kodiak Island specifically are called Qikertarmiut (people of Kodiak Island).

The Koniags historically migrated between permanent winter villages and temporary summer fish camps. Salmon was an important staple, and they also harvested other fish, intertidal resources and marine mammals, including whales, sea lions, seals and sea otters. They were skilled mariners, using skin kayaks and larger wooden boats for both war raids and trade. When sea otter populations began to decline in the Aleutian Islands, Russian fur traders entered the territory of the Koniags. They were initially repelled by the Alutiiqs, but in 1784 Gregorii Shelikof and his men took Kodiak Island by force using cannons and muskets.⁷

Following a smallpox epidemic that dramatically reduced the Native population of Kodiak Island, in the 1840s the Russian colonial administration consolidated the remaining population into seven villages. Two villages, including Ouzinkie, were intended to be creole⁸ settlements. The number of creoles increased during the period of the Russian colony. In addition, Ouzinkie was conceived as a retirement community for employees of the Russian American Company, many of whom had Native families and wanted to stay in Alaska.⁹ The Russians referred to the settlement in 1849 as "Uzenkiy," meaning "village of Russians and Creoles."¹⁰

In 1889, the Royal Packing Company constructed a cannery at Ouzinkie. Shortly afterward, the American Packing Company built another. In 1890, a Russian Orthodox church

⁴ Crowell, A.L. Steffian, A.F., and G.L. Pullar, eds. 2001. *Looking Both Ways: Heritage and Identity of the Alutiiq People*. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

⁵ Clark, D.W. 1998. Kodiak Island: The Later Cultures. *Arctic Anthropology* 35:172-186.

⁶ Clark, D.W. 1984. Pacific Eskimo: Historical Ethnography. In *Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 5*. D. Damas, ed. Pp 185-197. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

⁷ Mason, Rachel. 1995. *The Alutiiq Ethnographic Bibliography*. Project sponsored by the Kodiak Area Native Association. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from <http://ankn.uaf.edu>.

⁸ Creoles were the children of Native women and Russian men, or the children of creoles.

⁹ See footnote 7.

¹⁰ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

was built, and in 1927 a post office was established. Cattle ranching was popular in the early 1900s. In 1964, the Good Friday Earthquake and resulting tsunami destroyed the Ouzinkie Packing Company cannery. Following the disaster, Columbia Ward bought the remains and rebuilt the store and dock but not the cannery. The City was incorporated in 1967. In the late 1960s, the Ouzinkie Seafoods cannery was constructed. The operation was sold to Glacier Bay and burned down in 1976 shortly after the sale. No canneries have operated since. Today, Ouzinkie remains an Alutiiq village.¹¹

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is moderate precipitation, frequent cloud cover and fog, and little to no freezing weather. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation averages 60 inches, with 87 inches of snowfall. Temperatures remain within a narrow range throughout the year, from 32 to 62 °F.¹²

Ouzinkie is located just over 20 miles east of the border of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The NWR covers the southwestern two-thirds of Kodiak Island. It was established in 1941 with the purpose of wildlife conservation, in particular the Kodiak brown bear unique to the island, as well as fulfillment of treaty obligations, providing for continued subsistence use, and to ensure water quality and quantity.¹³ There are also a number of state parks, state historical parks, and state recreation sites located on the northeast corner of Kodiak Island.¹⁴

Kodiak Island is located in a highly active volcanic and tectonic zone along the Pacific “Ring of Fire”. The earthquake belt along the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Kenai Peninsula is known as the Alaska-Aleutian subduction zone, where strong earthquakes occur as a result of slipping along the contact zone between the Pacific and Alaska plates. Earthquakes can cause tsunamis, landslides, snow avalanches, and submarine slumps.¹⁵ The 1912 eruption of the volcano Novarupta, located 100 miles northwest of Kodiak Island on the Alaska Peninsula, covered the island in ash and gasses and disrupted the local salmon fishery, especially between 1915 to 1919, when many adult fish starved and failed to spawn in ash-choked streams.¹⁶

In addition to risk of earthquake and volcanic activity, natural hazards present in Ouzinkie include wildfire and severe weather. A drought scenario has the potential to exacerbate wildfire risk and disrupt hydroelectric power production. A backup diesel generator is present in the community in such an event. High winds are the greatest weather threat in Ouzinkie.¹⁷

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See footnote 10.

¹³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. *Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge website*. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from <http://kodiak.fws.gov>.

¹⁴ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (n.d.) *Alaska State Parks website*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/>.

¹⁵ City of Ouzinkie. 2000. *Community Emergency Response Plan. Annex E to the Kodiak Emergency Operations Plan*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from <http://www.city.kodiak.ak.us/Emergency/Documents/Annex%20E%20-%20Ouzinkie.pdf>.

¹⁶ U.S. Geological Survey. 1998. “Can Another Great Volcanic Eruption Happen in Alaska?” Retrieved December 5, 2011 from <http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/about/publications/factsheets.php>.

¹⁷ See footnote 15.

Kodiak Island was directly impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill in March of 1989, in which 11 million gallons of crude oil spilled into Prince William Sound and spread to surrounding areas.¹⁸ Oil was carried by currents throughout the area of the Alutiiq people, and hit the beaches of Kodiak Island in mid-April.¹⁹ The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council was formed following the spill, and has overseen large-scale habitat restoration, protection, and acquisition. On Kodiak Island, the Trustee Council has protected over 260,000 acres, much of it now included with Kodiak NWR.²⁰

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Ouzinkie as of May 2012.²¹

Current Economy²²

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Ouzinkie's economy relies upon commercial fishing and sport hunting and fishing. Other top local employers in 2010 included local government offices, regional health and social service organizations, the Kodiak Island Borough School District, the village Native corporation (Ouzinkie Native Corporation), a construction company, a stevedoring company, and Servant Air, Inc.²³ In addition, almost the entire population depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources. Salmon, crab, halibut, shrimp, clams, ducks, deer, and rabbit are utilized.²⁴

Based on household surveys for the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁵ in 2010, the per capita income in Ouzinkie was estimated to be \$18,548 and the median household income was estimated to be \$48,824. This represents a decrease from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$19,324 and \$52,500, respectively). If inflation is taken into account by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁶ this drop in income is revealed to be even greater. Real per capita income in 2000 was \$25,411 and real median household income was \$69,037. In 2010, Ouzinkie ranked 166th in per capita income out of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 139th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

¹⁸ Environmental Protection Agency. *Exxon Valdez*. Retrieved December 2, 2011 from <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/learning/exxon.htm>.

¹⁹ Mason, Rachel. 1995. *The Alutiiq Ethnographic Bibliography*. Project sponsored by the Kodiak Area Native Association. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from <http://ankn.uaf.edu>.

²⁰ Restoration Notebook. 2009. *Habitat Protection – A Successful Restoration Strategy*. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Retrieved December 1, 2011 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov>.

²¹ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²² Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²³ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

²⁴ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

²⁶ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

Although Ouzinkie’s small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,²⁷ the 2010 ACS per capita income estimate is supported by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Ouzinkie in 2010 is \$10,970.²⁸ This is lower than the 2006-2010 ACS estimate, providing additional evidence that per capita income declined in Ouzinkie between 2000 and 2010. Despite this apparent decline in per capita income in Ouzinkie, the community was not recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission.²⁹ It is important to note that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, 54.3% of the population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, a lower percentage than was estimated to be in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 26.5% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% statewide, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 7.5%, compared to the state percentage of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 8.5%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁰

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of Ouzinkie workers were estimated to be employed in the public sector (64.2%), along with 34.6% worked in the private sector, and 1.2% estimated to be self-employed. Of the 81 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest number was estimated to work in educational services, health care, and social assistance (27.2%), public administration (27.2%), construction (17.3%), and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (13.6%). Also in 2010, 4.6% of the employed civilian labor force was estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining. However, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries is probably underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 97 employed residents in Ouzinkie in 2010, of which 53.6% were employed in local government, 10.3% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 10.4% in educational and health services, 9.3% in professional and business services, 5.2% in construction, 4.1% in natural resources and mining, 1% in leisure and hospitality, 1% in unknown industries, and 5.2% in other industries.³¹ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

²⁷ While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

²⁸ See footnotes 23 and 25.

²⁹ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³⁰ See footnote 23.

³¹ *Ibid.*

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

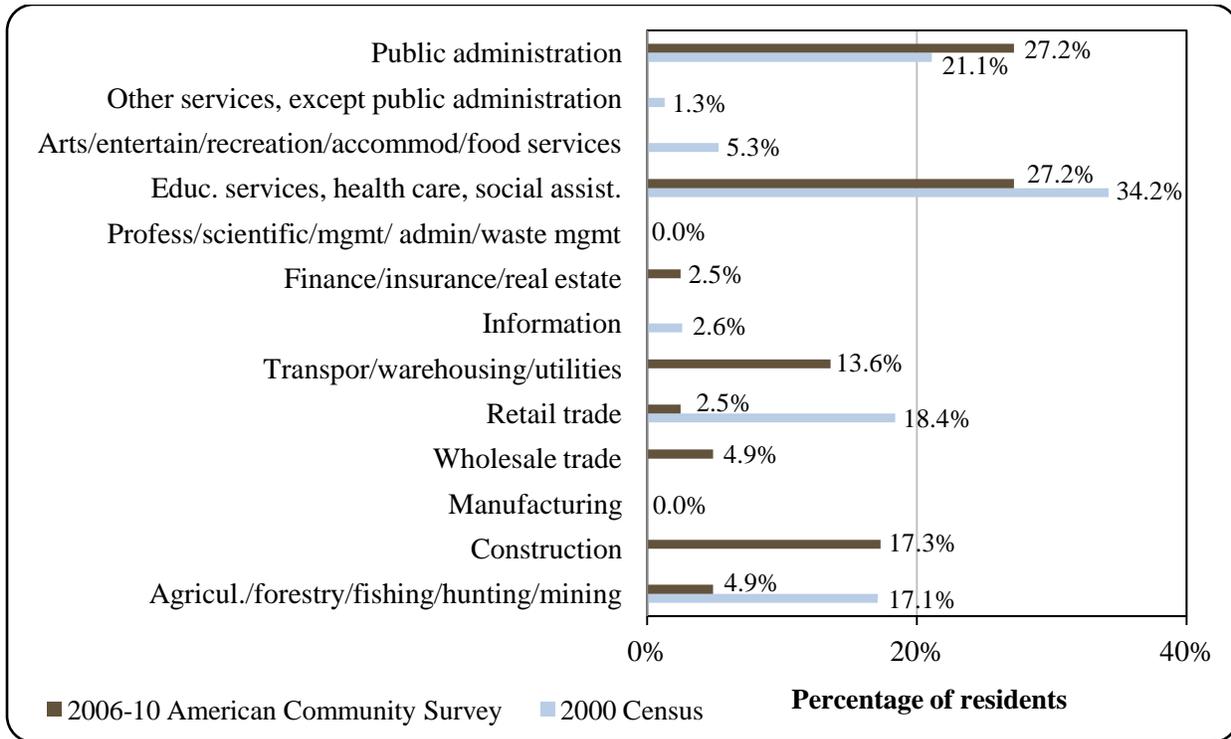
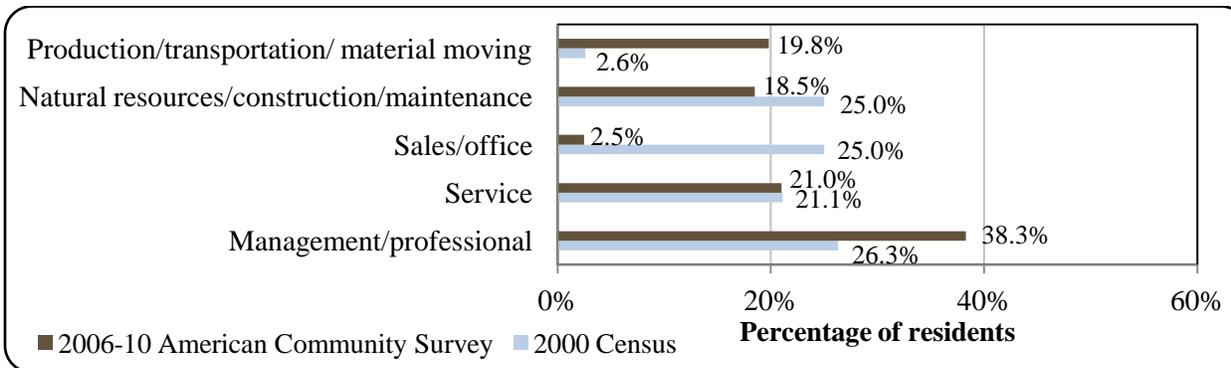


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Ouzinkie (U.S. Census).



Governance

Ouzinkie is a 2nd Class City in the Kodiak Island Borough. The City was incorporated in 1967 and has a Strong Mayor form of government, including a seven-person city council which includes the Mayor, a five-person advisory school board, and several municipal employees. The City administers a 3% sales tax, and the Borough administers a 11.27 mills (1.127%) property tax, excluding service area taxes.³² In addition to sales tax revenue, other locally-generated revenue sources included contracted maintenance services, land leasing, fees for water/sewer,

³² Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

landfill, and electricity services, gravel sales, apartment rentals, and equipment rentals. Outside revenue sources included shared funds from various state revenue sharing programs, as well as grants and subsidies in some years. Revenue sharing contributions came from the State Revenue Sharing program (approximately \$21,000 per year from 2000 to 2003), the Community Revenue Sharing program (just over \$100,000 per year in 2009 and 2010), and state fish tax revenues (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section of this profile). In addition, Ouzinkie received a variety of fisheries-related grants between 2000 and 2010, including a \$1,300,000 grant in 2002 for improvements to harbor facilities, a \$11,854 disaster aid grant in 2005 for construction of a Wave Wall, and a series of grants in 2008 and 2010 for dock replacement. Information about selected aspects of Ouzinkie municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

Ouzinkie was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Native Village of Ouzinkie. The Native village corporation is the Ouzinkie Native Corporation, which manages 151,052 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Ouzinkie belongs is Koniag, Incorporated.³³

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$522,007	\$12,318	\$21,640	n/a
2001	\$627,637	\$6,276	\$20,824	\$1,300,000
2002	\$576,919	\$5,962	\$20,825	n/a
2003	\$490,483	\$8,134	\$20,970	n/a
2004	\$539,797	\$5,266	n/a	\$11,854
2005	\$579,957	\$15,246	n/a	n/a
2006	\$507,541	\$10,108	n/a	n/a
2007	\$519,718	\$11,544	n/a	\$570,000
2008	\$551,541	\$8,577	n/a	n/a
2009	\$628,567	\$6,866	\$104,519	\$4,000,000
2010	\$878,950	\$17,494	\$104,526	n/a

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*.

Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

³³ Ibid.

Ouzinkie is also a member of the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA), a tribal non-profit organization headquartered in Kodiak that serves communities in the Kodiak Archipelago.³⁴ KANA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁵ KANA provides health and development services, as well as career development and other community services, with the goal of promoting economic self sufficiency and promote healthy families.³⁶

The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are all located within the City of Kodiak, 10 miles south of Ouzinkie. The nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources office is a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation office, also located in Kodiak, and the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

The village is accessible by air and water. There is a state-owned 2,085 ft long by 80 ft wide gravel airstrip, although runway conditions are not monitored, so visual inspection is recommended prior to use.³⁷ As of early June 2012, a roundtrip ticket between Kodiak and Anchorage cost \$360.³⁸ Several companies offer service between Kodiak and Ouzinkie, including Servant Air, Inc. and Island Air Service. As of June 2012, a roundtrip ticket between Kodiak and Ouzinkie with these air services cost between \$110 and \$120.³⁹ A floatplane landing area is also available at Ouzinkie Harbor.⁴⁰ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, water taxi service was also available to Ouzinkie. Barges provide cargo delivery from Seattle and Kodiak.⁴¹ The road system in Ouzinkie is limited, including only a few miles of gravel roads and paths. Less than 50 vehicles are present in town, along with approximately 40-60 ATVs.⁴²

³⁴ Kodiak Area Native Association. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved February 16, 2012 from <http://www.kanaweb.org/>.

³⁵ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

³⁶ See footnote 34.

³⁷ City of Ouzinkie. 2000. *Community Emergency Response Plan. Annex E to the Kodiak Emergency Operations Plan*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from <http://www.city.kodiak.ak.us/Emergency/Documents/Annex%20E%20-%20Ouzinkie.pdf>.

³⁸ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

³⁹ Price information retrieved June 26, 2012 from http://www.kodiakislandair.com/summer_schedule.htm and http://www.servantair.com/schedules_summer.html.

⁴⁰ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² See footnote 37.

Facilities

The City operates a piped water system in Ouzinkie. Water is derived from a dam on Mahoona Lake, and also from Katmai Creek. The City also operates a piped sewage system. A central septic treatment system and a sludge disposal site are used for waste. Over 90% of all homes in Ouzinkie are fully plumbed. Electricity is provided in Ouzinkie from a hydroelectric facility operated by the City, with a diesel backup generator.⁴³ Public safety services are provided by a Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) stationed in Ouzinkie,⁴⁴ as well as a state trooper post in Kodiak. Fire and rescue services are provided by the city volunteer fire department and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). Additional community facilities include a Community Center, school gymnasium, and public library. A meals program for senior citizens operates out of the Community Center.⁴⁵ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, a post office and publicly subsidized housing are also present in Ouzinkie.

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, according to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that Ouzinkie has a breakwater, small boat harbor, and dock with fuel tanks. They indicated that 800 feet of dock space is available for permanent vessel moorage along with 100 ft of space for transient vessel moorage. They said that vessels up to 80 ft in length can be accommodated in Ouzinkie. According to community leaders, several improvements are currently underway to these facilities, including construction of new dock space and pilings, improvements to the existing dock structure, and addition of roads and electricity serving the dock. The new dock will have the capacity to receive a ferry. They noted that plans are in place to add a fish cleaning station and barge landing area and to connect the water system to the dock within the next 10 years. Additionally, they reported that harbor dredging has recently been carried out. For fisheries-related businesses and services not available locally, community leaders indicated that Ouzinkie residents typically travel to Kodiak, Homer, or Anchorage.

Medical Services

Health care is available at the Ouzinkie Health Clinic which is owned by the Village Council and operated by KANA. The clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers and a health aide.⁴⁶ The nearest hospital is located in the City of Kodiak.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers Kindergarten through 12th grade. As of 2011, the Ouzinkie School had a total of 28 students and 3 teachers.⁴⁷

⁴³ See footnote 40.

⁴⁴ Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

⁴⁵ See footnote 40.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, subsistence hunting and fishing was the basis of the economy for people living on Kodiak Island and surrounding areas. The Koniags historically migrated between permanent winter villages and temporary summer fish camps. Salmon was an important staple, and they also harvested other fish, intertidal resources and marine mammals, including whales, sea lions, seals, and sea otters. With the arrival of Russian colonists to Kodiak Island in the late 1700s, the Alutiiq people were forced to hunt for sea otters to fuel the trade of their valuable pelts.⁴⁸

After the U.S. purchase of Alaska, American entrepreneurs arrived to continue hunting sea otter and to develop other industries, including salmon fishing. In 1889, the Royal Packing Company constructed a cannery at Ouzinkie. Shortly afterward, the American Packing Company built another. A majority of cannery employees were hired from outside the region, primarily from the lower U.S. states and China. Native Alaskans became increasingly involved in commercial salmon fishing in the early 1900s, and coordinated commercial fishing activity with subsistence hunting and fishing activities. The most common fishing gear was the beach seine until purse seining became popular in the 1920s with the rise of fuel-powered boats. The salmon fishery was the primary focus of local commercial fishing activity, although by the 1920s halibut fisherman began stopping in Kodiak, and herring and cod fishermen also worked in the area.⁴⁹

The Ouzinkie cannery was destroyed by the Good Friday earthquake of 1964. Following the disaster, Columbia Ward bought the remains and rebuilt the store and dock but not the cannery. In the late 1960s, the Ouzinkie Seafoods cannery was constructed. The operation was sold to Glacier Bay and burned down in 1976 shortly after the sale. No canneries have operated since.⁵⁰ After the 1964 earthquake, Kodiak became the focal point of seafood processing for the region. The king crab fishery emerged as a new focus for the Kodiak fishing fleet in the years following the tsunami. Most Alutiiq fishermen continued to focus on salmon fishing into the late 1900s, but some also diversified into herring, cod, and crab fisheries.⁵¹ Today all of these commercial fisheries continue to be important to fishermen living in Ouzinkie, as well as continued subsistence fishing and hunting.⁵²

Between 2000 and 2010, Ouzinkie fishermen were most engaged in commercial fisheries for salmon, groundfish, and halibut, and were also involved to a lesser degree in fisheries for crab, sablefish, and ‘other shellfish’. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the Pacific cod jig fishery takes place during the first half of January each year, the snow crab fishery takes place in the second half of January, and the Pacific halibut longline fishery runs between mid-March and mid-November. Fisheries that occur within 3 nautical miles (nmi) of the coast or in inland waters are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and fisheries that take place beyond 3 nmi in the U.S. Exclusive Economic

⁴⁸ Mason, Rachel. 1995. *The Alutiiq Ethnographic Bibliography*. Project sponsored by the Kodiak Area Native Association. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from <http://ankn.uaf.edu>.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁵¹ See footnote 48.

⁵² See footnote 50.

Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction.⁵³ Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

Ouzinkie is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central GOA federal Sablefish Regulatory Area. ADF&G manages the Kodiak salmon and herring fisheries in waters surrounding the Kodiak archipelago.⁵⁴ The salmon fishery is divided into seven fishing districts (Afognak District, Northeast Kodiak District, Eastside Kodiak District, Alitak Bay District, Southwest Kodiak District, Northwest Kodiak District, and Mainland Districts). Gear types in use currently include purse seine, set gillnets and beach seine.⁵⁵ Kodiak herring fisheries include a roe fishery (using both purse seine and gillnet gear) and a food/bait fishery. Herring sac roe fisheries take place in the spring when individual spawning biomasses are aggregated. In contrast, food/bait fisheries take place in the summer, fall, and winter when herring from several stocks may be mixed together. A Kodiak food/bait herring fishery has historically taken place in Shelikof Strait, but has been closed in recent years because the Kamishak Bay spawning biomass (Cook Inlet) has been below threshold since 1998. The Alaska Board of Fish (BOF) closes food/bait fisheries if any of the individual spawning populations is below threshold.⁵⁶

In the GOA, federally-managed groundfish fisheries target Pacific cod, walleye pollock, pelagic shelf rockfish, sablefish, and flatfish. Parallel fisheries for Pacific cod and walleye pollock also take place in state waters surrounding Kodiak Island. Parallel fisheries occur at the same time as the federal fisheries. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) set by NMFS in each fishery applies to both federal and parallel harvest. In addition to federally-managed groundfish fisheries, beginning in 1997, a ‘state-waters fishery’ for Pacific cod was initiated in the Kodiak area. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the BOF, and guideline harvest limits (GHL) are set by the ADF&G. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition, the ADF&G manages lingcod fisheries in both state and EEZ waters off Alaska, and beginning in 1998, management of black rockfish and blue rockfish in the GOA was transferred from NMFS to ADF&G.⁵⁷ Kodiak Island is one historical center of the red king crab fishery, and Tanner crabs are also distributed through the GOA. The ADF&G manages red king crab and Tanner crab stocks in the GOA.^{58,59} The Kodiak red king crab fishery has been closed in recent years due to low abundance. However, parts of the Kodiak district have been open for Tanner crab harvest in recent years. Kodiak area Tanner crab harvest is managed using eight separate management areas, each with its own GHL.⁶⁰

⁵³ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Kodiak Management Area*. Retrieved June 25, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareakodiak.main>.

⁵⁵ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. “The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska.” *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁵⁶ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Commercial Herring Fisheries*. Retrieved June 25, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=CommercialByFisheryHerring.main>.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Red King Crab Species Profile*. Retrieved June 20, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=redkingcrab.main>.

⁵⁹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Tanner Crab Species Profile*. Retrieved June 25, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=tannercrab.management>.

⁶⁰ See footnote 53.

In 1995, management of the Pacific halibut and sablefish fisheries shifted from limited entry to a catch share program. The program includes allocation of the annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of halibut and sablefish via Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ). The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share program which issued transferable quota shares that allocated and apportionment of the annual TAC to eligible vessels and processors. Although the IFQ program resulted in many benefits to fishermen, processors, and support businesses, and unintended consequence was that many quota holders in smaller Alaskan communities either transferred quota outside the community or moved out themselves. In addition, as quota became increasingly valuable, entry into halibut or sablefish fisheries became difficult. In many cases, it was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors lead to decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries.⁶¹ These and other factors that may contribute to decreasing fisheries participation in villages of the Kodiak Island archipelago have been discussed in detail in a number of research papers. Please refer to the books and articles referenced here for a more nuanced discussion of this issue.^{62,63}

The Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, implemented by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council in 2005, is one program intended to address the issue of fishing rights leaving rural communities. Under the program, eligible communities can form a non-profit corporation under state law to purchase and manage quota share on their behalf. After they purchase quota share, CQE non-profits can lease the IFQ to eligible community residents.⁶⁴ Ouzinkie participates in the program through the Ouzinkie Community Holding Corporation, a non-profit entity created under the program through the recommendation of the City of Ouzinkie. The Ouzinkie Community Holding Corporation is one of two CQE non-profits in Alaska that held commercial halibut IFQ and was actively leasing commercial halibut quota to residents in 2013. As of October that year, the Ouzinkie Community Holding Corporation held 159,978 halibut quota shares in Area 3A.⁶⁵ It is important to note that, in addition to commercial halibut quota, CQE non-profits now have the ability to acquire and lease charter halibut permits and non-trawl gear groundfish License Limitation Permits (LLP). In October 2013, the Ouzinkie Community Holding Corporation held seven halibut charter permits and nine non-trawl groundfish LLPs.^{66,67} Ouzinkie is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program.

⁶¹ North Pacific Fishery Management Council. (2010). *Review of the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program under the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/CQereport210.pdf>.

⁶² Langdon, S.J. 2008. The Community Quota Program in the Gulf of Alaska: A vehicle for Alaska Native village sustainability. In Lowe, M.E., Carothers, C., eds. "Enclosing the Fisheries: People, Places, and Power." *American Fisheries Society*. Symposium 68:155-194.

⁶³ Carothers, C. 2011. Equity and access to fishing rights: Exploring the Community Quota Program in the Gulf of Alaska. *Human Organization*.70:213–223.

⁶⁴ Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities Coalition. 2012. *Halibut Community Quota Entities: Management Manual*. Retrieved October 21, 2013 from http://www.goac3.org/pdf/initiatives/Halibut_Managment_Manualv6.pdf.

⁶⁵ NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. (2013). *Permit Reports: Individual Fishing Quota*. Retrieved October 24, 2013 from http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/daily/ifq_cqea_permits.xls.

⁶⁶ NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. (2013). *Permit Reports: Charter Halibut*. Retrieved October 24, 2013 from http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/daily/chp_cqea_permits.xls.

⁶⁷ NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. (2013). *Permit Reports: License Limitation Program*. Retrieved October 24, 2013 from http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/daily/llp_cqea_permits.xls.

Community leaders also commented in the 2011 AFSC survey that Ouzinkie is not actively involved in the fisheries management process in Alaska. They also noted that lack of local infrastructure and high fuel costs are challenges for Ouzinkie's fishing sector, and expressed that the IFQ system has led to decreased recruitment of local residents into the fishing industry. They commented that most of the original local IFQ shareholders have sold their shares to individuals outside of the community, and noted that the community of Ouzinkie is actively looking for ways to buy into community quota to promote new entry into IFQ fisheries and invigorate future fishing opportunities locally. It is important to note that the declining fishery participation has a dramatic impact on coastal fishing communities. Several books and articles are referenced here that provide a more detailed discussion of the impact of declining fishing participation on Kodiak-area villages.^{68,69}

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Ouzinkie. However, *11 processing facilities were registered in nearby Kodiak in 2010.*

Fisheries-Related Revenue

According to information provided in Ouzinkie's annual municipal budget between 2000 and 2010, local fisheries-related revenue sources included a raw fish tax, the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, a fuel transfer tax, and harbor usage fees. In 2010, Ouzinkie received \$17,250 in raw fish tax revenue, \$15,777 from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, \$87 from the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, \$10,000 in fuel transfer tax revenue, and \$10,000 from harbor usage fees. In addition, community leaders reported in a 2011 survey conducted by the AFSC that \$100 was generated from tax on marine fuel sales. They also noted that a portion of revenues from fisheries-related funding sources is used to fund harbor maintenance activities. Information about fisheries-related revenue is presented in Table 3.⁷⁰

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Ouzinkie residents were engaged in commercial fishing activities as vessel owners, permit and quota share account holders, and crew license holders. In 2010, 23 Ouzinkie residents held state crew licenses and 20 residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel. Both of these numbers represent decreases since 2000, with a 34.3% decrease in crew licenses, down from 35 in 2000, and a 28.6% decrease in vessels owned by residents, down from 23 in 2000. In addition, 16 vessels were homeported in Ouzinkie in 2010, down from 23 in 2000, a decline of 30.4%. Please refer to literature cited above, at the end of the *History and*

⁶⁸ Carothers, C. 2012. Enduring ties: salmon and the Sugpiat of the Kodiak Archipelago. Pages 133-160 in B.J. Colombi and J.F. Brooks, eds. *Keystone Nations: Indigenous Peoples and Salmon across the North Pacific*. School for Advanced Research Press, Santa Fe, NM.

⁶⁹ Carothers C. 2010. Tragedy of commodification: Transitions in Alutiiq fishing communities in the Gulf of Alaska. *MAST* 90:91–115.

⁷⁰ A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

Evolution of Fishing section, for a more detailed discussion of the impact of declining fishing participation on Kodiak-area coastal communities.

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that fishing boats using the community as their base of fishing operations are typically under 35 feet or between 35 and 60 feet in length, and used pots, longline, gillnet, or seine gear. No fish buyers or shore-side processors were present in Ouzinkie between 2000 and 2010. These characteristics of the Ouzinkie commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5.

In 2010, a total of 31 state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits were held by 19 Ouzinkie residents in fisheries for salmon, groundfish, halibut, herring, crab, and ‘other shellfish’. Salmon permits were held in the Kodiak purse seine, beach seine, and set gillnet fisheries. Of 11 total salmon permits held in 2010, 5 were actively fished (45%). All eight permits in the statewide halibut fishery were actively fished in 2010. Also in 2010, groundfish permits were held in the statewide lingcod and miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig fisheries, and Gulf of Alaska (GOA) miscellaneous saltwater finfish troll and mechanical jig fisheries. Of the seven permits held, three were actively fished that year (43%). In addition, one crab permit was actively fished in 2010 in the Kodiak Tanner crab pot gear fishery, one sablefish permit was held but not actively fished in the statewide longline fishery (vessel under 60 ft), and one ‘other shellfish’ permit was held but not actively fished in the westward shrimp pot gear fishery (vessel under 60 ft). Overall between 2000 and 2010, the total number of CFEC permit holders declined by 32.1% and the number of permits held declined by 36.7%. The percentage of permits held that were actively fished remained relatively stable over the period. Information about CFEC permits held in Ouzinkie can be found in Table 4.

In addition, seven Ouzinkie residents held a total of nine License Limitation Program permits (LLP), all of which were held in federal groundfish fisheries. Four of these nine permits were actively fished in 2010 (44%). In 2001, one LLP was also held in a federal crab fishery, but was not actively fished that year. In 2010, five Ouzinkie residents also held a total of five Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), of which three were actively fished that year (60%). This federal permit information is also presented in Table 4.

In 2010, Ouzinkie residents held 10 quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery, with a total of 550,333 halibut quota shares. The number of quota share accounts and the number of quotas held in Ouzinkie decreased between 2000 and 2010. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment increased to 17% higher than 2000 levels by 2004, and then declined again to 10% under the 2000 allotment level by 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, one sablefish quota share account was also held in Ouzinkie, and 91,457 sablefish quota shares were held each year. Sablefish IFQ allotment increased to 27% over the 2000 level by 2004, and then declined to almost 22% lower than the 2000 allotment by 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, no Ouzinkie residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in federal crab catch share fisheries. Federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

Given the lack of fish buyers in Ouzinkie (Table 5), no landings or ex-vessel revenue were reported in the community between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9). However, information was reported regarding landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Ouzinkie vessel owners, including all delivery locations. In 2010, Ouzinkie vessel owners landed 63,802 net pounds of Pacific halibut and 34,787 net pounds of Pacific cod. Other landings and ex-vessel revenue in 2010 are considered confidential due to the small number of participants. Salmon landings and revenue data were reported for 6 years during the 2000-2010 period. In 2007, Ouzinkie vessel owners landed 1,488,878 net pounds of salmon for an ex-vessel value of \$408,426. ‘Other

groundfish' landings and ex-vessel revenue were reported for only one year between 2000 and 2010 while information from other years is considered confidential due to the small number of participants. During the year in which 'other groundfish' data were reported (2002), Ouzinkie vessel owners landed 7,265 net pounds of groundfish, valued at \$2,775. For information about landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by vessels owners residing in Ouzinkie, see Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$16,379	\$12,000	n/a	\$12,000	\$11,500	\$11,500	\$12,280	\$14,531	\$14,531	\$15,000	\$17,250
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$13,717	\$11,272	\$14,950	\$11,309	\$9,248	\$21,477	\$26,490	\$20,327	\$14,195	\$17,011	\$15,777
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	\$56	\$309	\$207	\$255	\$219	\$271	\$77	\$139	\$143	\$89	\$87
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$4,900	\$11,500	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$4,900	\$11,500	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	\$100									
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$30,152	\$23,581	\$15,156	\$33,364	\$43,968	\$57,248	\$54,847	\$54,997	\$48,869	\$52,101	\$53,114
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$522,007	\$627,637	\$576,919	\$490,483	\$539,797	\$579,957	\$507,541	\$519,718	\$551,541	\$628,567	\$878,950

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

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.) *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

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

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

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

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

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 5
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Ouzinkie

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9
	Active permits	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	4	4
	% of permits fished	22%	37%	14%	14%	%	14%	14%	14%	22%	44%	44%
	Total permit holders	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	7
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	7	8	8	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
	Fished permits	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	50%	20%	20%	25%	25%	40%	60%	60%
	Total permit holders	6	6	6	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished		0	67%	50%	33%	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	14	14	15	13	14	12	12	11	11	10	8
	Fished permits	13	10	13	12	12	11	11	10	11	9	8
	% of permits fished	93%	71%	87%	92%	86%	92%	92%	91%	100%	90%	100%
	Total permit holders	14	14	15	13	14	12	11	11	11	10	8
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	18	17	15	15	14	14	7	7	7	11	7
	Fished permits	6	2	1	6	4	5	2	1	2	4	3
	% of permits fished	33%	12%	7%	40%	29%	36%	29%	14%	29%	36%	43%
	Total permit holders	13	14	12	12	11	10	7	7	7	9	6
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	14	14	15	12	12	13	13	13	12	12	11
	Fished permits	7	8	7	5	5	5	4	7	3	4	5
	% of permits fished	50%	57%	47%	42%	42%	38%	31%	54%	25%	33%	45%
	Total permit holders	15	14	15	12	12	13	14	13	13	11	10
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>31</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>55%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>19</i>

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

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

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

Year	¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch In Ouzinkie ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Ouzinkie ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Ouzinkie ^{2,5}
2000	35	0	0	28	23	0	0	\$0
2001	32	0	0	36	26	0	0	\$0
2002	23	0	0	32	24	0	0	\$0
2003	23	0	0	26	21	0	0	\$0
2004	32	0	0	26	22	0	0	\$0
2005	31	0	0	22	17	0	0	\$0
2006	34	0	0	21	16	0	0	\$0
2007	29	0	0	22	19	0	0	\$0
2008	25	0	0	21	19	0	0	\$0
2009	14	0	0	22	20	0	0	\$0
2010	23	0	0	20	16	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	20	652,006	87,090
2001	18	607,009	88,504
2002	17	584,140	88,774
2003	18	588,991	89,197
2004	18	611,484	96,326
2005	17	601,597	92,113
2006	17	601,597	87,631
2007	13	588,902	85,919
2008	12	578,329	81,866
2009	11	578,329	75,174
2010	10	550,333	65,996

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

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

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	1	91,457	8,280
2001	1	91,457	7,807
2002	1	91,457	7,846
2003	1	91,457	9,302
2004	1	91,457	10,544
2005	1	91,457	10,470
2006	1	91,457	9,199
2007	1	91,457	8,939
2008	1	91,457	7,943
2009	1	91,457	7,206
2010	1	91,457	6,513

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Ouzinkie: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

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

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Ouzinkie: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 5
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Ouzinkie

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	81,159	75,849	96,789	91,575	90,933	81,112	88,112	84,140	81,426	63,981	63,802
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	7,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	58,531	13,599	-	39,086	-	-	-	-	8,926	60,796	34,787
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	996,100	1,861,839	1,166,568	-	1,007,615	1,571,529	-	1,488,878	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>1,135,790</i>	<i>1,951,287</i>	<i>1,263,357</i>	<i>137,926</i>	<i>1,098,548</i>	<i>1,652,641</i>	<i>88,112</i>	<i>1,573,018</i>	<i>90,352</i>	<i>124,777</i>	<i>98,589</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$204,172	\$152,456	\$213,313	\$260,714	\$267,161	\$238,226	\$334,476	\$353,826	\$346,146	\$196,111	\$311,768
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	\$2,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	\$23,870	\$4,254	-	\$13,376	-	-	-	-	\$5,588	\$20,155	\$10,652
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$306,918	\$376,716	\$176,891	-	\$220,906	\$321,909	-	\$408,426	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$534,960</i>	<i>\$533,427</i>	<i>\$390,204</i>	<i>\$276,864</i>	<i>\$488,068</i>	<i>\$560,134</i>	<i>\$334,476</i>	<i>\$762,252</i>	<i>\$351,733</i>	<i>\$216,266</i>	<i>\$322,419</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, there was at least one active sport fish guide business in Ouzinkie in each year except 2002. The number of licensed sport fish guides residing in the community declined slightly over this period, falling from four in 2000 to one in 2010, after a brief increase to six guides present in 2003 and 2004. The number of Ouzinkie residents who purchased sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale) varied between 46 and 75 per year between 2000 and 2010. This was higher than the number of licenses sold in Ouzinkie, which varied between 31 and 63 per year, suggesting that Ouzinkie residents may travel to Kodiak or other areas to prepare for or engage in sportfishing activity. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that local sportfishing activity is largely made up of residents using private boats or fishing from docks or the shore, as well as charter fishing. They also noted that fishing lodges are present in Ouzinkie.

Ouzinkie is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area Q – Kodiak. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. On average, Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days per year than non-Alaska residents in both saltwater and freshwater sport fisheries, and more angler days were fished per year in freshwater than in saltwater in the Kodiak region between 2000 and 2010. However, sportfishing activity in by both Alaska resident and non-Alaska resident anglers, and in both saltwater and freshwater, was extremely high. Information about the sportfishing sector in and near Ouzinkie is displayed in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁷¹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following saltwater species targeted by private anglers in Ouzinkie: Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, and Pacific cod, as well as Tanner crab and razor clams. In freshwater the survey noted sport harvest of Chinook, coho, and pink salmon. In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported a similar list of species targeted by recreational fishing, including all five species of Pacific salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, crab, and clams.

Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G⁷² show that Pacific halibut, coho salmon, and pelagic rockfish were the most important species targeted by fishing charters out of Ouzinkie. In 2010, 112 halibut were kept and 21 released, 104 coho were kept, and 66 pelagic rockfish were kept and 43 released. These numbers represent a decline from higher charter harvest levels in 2005 and 2006. Other species that were also caught on charter fishing trips out of Ouzinkie between 2000 and 2010 include Chinook, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon, lingcod, yelloweye rockfish, ‘other rockfish’, and shark.

It is also important to note that, as of 2013, Ouzinkie’s CQE non-profit, the Ouzinkie Community Holding Corporation, held seven charter halibut permits that were available for lease to community residents.⁷³

⁷¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

⁷² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

⁷³ NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. (2013). *Permit Reports: Charter Halibut*. Retrieved October 24, 2013 from http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/daily/chp_cqe_permits.xls.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Ouzinkie: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Ouzinkie ²
2000	2	4	75	63
2001	2	5	74	49
2002	0	4	55	47
2003	1	6	62	46
2004	1	6	55	37
2005	1	1	49	38
2006	1	1	46	39
2007	1	2	51	44
2008	1	4	51	34
2009	1	3	58	33
2010	1	2	55	31

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	16,767	38,809	18,542	47,307
2001	14,761	24,604	18,299	19,757
2002	18,356	19,737	15,018	35,113
2003	17,715	23,726	13,362	34,034
2004	18,896	22,787	21,331	31,124
2005	21,269	33,917	23,789	36,753
2006	23,511	21,991	23,483	26,239
2007	21,668	31,554	26,916	31,072
2008	20,275	31,944	24,944	24,876
2009	20,813	26,520	16,654	32,965
2010	20,012	20,365	18,871	22,211

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence harvest continues to play an important role in the culture and economy of Ouzinkie.⁷⁴ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, salmon, Pacific halibut, and waterfowl were some of the most important subsistence resources for Ouzinkie residents. Crab, shrimp, clams, deer, and rabbit are also utilized.⁷⁵ Between 2003 and 2005, the years for which subsistence surveys were conducted in the community, an average of 85% of households were reported to participate in salmon subsistence, and an average of 29% participated in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut). In 2003, 98% of households participated in halibut subsistence, 27% of households participated in marine mammal subsistence, and 65% participated in marine invertebrate subsistence. That year, the per capita subsistence of land and sea-based resources by residents of Ouzinkie was 316 lbs. This information is presented in Table 12.

Information was also available from ADF&G regarding the species of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish, and marine mammals harvested by Ouzinkie households in 2003. The species of marine invertebrate harvested by the greatest number of Ouzinkie households that year included black chitons, octopus, Tanner crab, sea urchin, limpets, butter clams, Dungeness crab, razor clams, Pacific littleneck clams, red chitons, shrimp, and weathervane scallops. The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest number of households included black rockfish, Pacific cod, Dolly Varden, lake trout, rainbow trout, steelhead, lingcod, red rockfish, herring, greenling, walleye pollock, starry flounder, Pacific tomcod, and Irish lord. In addition, although no households reported harvesting herring roe, a small number of households did report using it, indicating the presence of sharing networks between Ouzinkie and other communities. In addition, a number of Ouzinkie households reported involvement in the harvest of harbor seal. Most species listed above were used by a greater percentage of household than were involved in harvest activities, indicating the presence of sharing networks within the community.⁷⁶

Information was also reported during the 2000-2010 period regarding total subsistence harvests of salmon and halibut. In 2008, the most recent year for which data are available about subsistence salmon harvest, 29 Ouzinkie households were issued subsistence salmon permits, and all 29 were returned, with a total harvest of 1,644 salmon. These numbers represent a decline from 43 permits issued in 2004 and 36 in 2005, and harvests of between 2,000 and 3,400 salmon in those years. Sockeye salmon made up the greatest percentage of the subsistence salmon harvest in all years for which data were reported. Additionally, in 2003, 2,966 pounds of marine invertebrates were harvested and 13,543 lbs of non-salmon fish (not including halibut) were harvested. This information is presented in Table 13.

In 2009, the most recent year for which data are available regarding subsistence halibut harvest, 59 Subsistence Halibut Fishing Certificates (SHARC) were issued to residents of Ouzinkie. Of these, 26 were fished that year, and a total of 3,433 lbs of halibut were harvested through the program. The number of SHARC cards issued varied considerably between 2003 and 2010, fluctuating between a low of 39 in 2003 and a high of 66 in 2007. The greatest volume of

⁷⁴ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)*. ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

halibut was harvested in 2006 through this program, with 8,718 lbs harvested on 39 active SHARC cards. This information about subsistence halibut harvest is presented in Table 14.

Ouzinkie residents also participated in the subsistence harvest of marine mammals. Data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) indicate that six sea otters were harvested for subsistence purposes in 2003, and data from a 2009 ADF&G report indicates that Steller sea lions were also harvested in several years between 2000 and 2010. No information was available from management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of beluga whale, walrus, harbor seal, or spotted seal during the 2000-2010 period. This information is presented in Table 15.

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

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	88%	98%	27%	65%	35%	316
2004	86%	n/a	n/a	n/a	38%	n/a
2005	81%	n/a	n/a	n/a	13%	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	n/a	26	8	43	617	20	1,422	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	45	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	1	41	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	2,966	13,543
2004	43	43	23	35	514	168	1,525	n/a	843
2005	36	36	119	172	863	572	1,690	n/a	758
2006	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	29	29	7	14	449	54	1,120	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	39	28	5,163
2004	47	38	6,435
2005	43	35	6,620
2006	48	39	8,718
2007	66	46	6,248
2008	53	31	5,181
2009	59	26	3,433
2010	47	17	2,724

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

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

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

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	33	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	63	n/a
2003	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	73	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	137	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	50	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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