

## **Unalaska (un-uh-LASS-kuh)**



### **People and Place**

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

Unalaska overlooks Iliuliuk Bay and Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island in the Aleutian Chain. It lies 800 air mi from Anchorage (a two- to three-hour flight) and 1,700 mi northwest of Seattle. The name Dutch Harbor is often applied to the portion of the city on Amaknak Island, which is connected to Unalaska Island by bridge. Unalaska is located within the Aleutians West Census Area and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough. The community encompasses 111.0 sq mi of land and 101.3 sq mi of water.

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

In 2010, there were 4,376 residents in Unalaska, making it the 26<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Between 2000 and 2009, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) estimated that the average annual growth rate was -1.81%, indicating a declining population. This was reflected in the overall growth rate of -14.5%. However, the U.S. Decennial Census indicated that the population of Unalaska increased between 2000 and 2010. Based on both estimates, the population of Unalaska increased between 1990 and 2010. The change in population between 1990 and 2010 is provided in Table 1.

In a survey conducted by NOAA’s Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that approximately 2,500 seasonal or transient workers come to Unalaska each year. Community leaders also noted that the population of Unalaska reaches its annual peak between January 15<sup>th</sup> and April 1<sup>st</sup> each year (during Pollock “A” Season), and that this annual peak in population is “entirely” driven by employment in the fishing sectors.

In 2010, a majority of Unalaska residents identified themselves as White (39.2%) and Asian (32.6%). Other ethnic groups present in Unalaska that year included Hispanic or Latino (15.2%), some other race (7.4%), Black or African American (6.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native (6.1%), two or more races (5.6%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (2.2%). Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of the population identifying themselves as White, American Indian and Alaska Native, and some other race decreased, with corresponding increases in the percentage of the population identifying themselves as Asian, two or more races, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Black or African American, and Hispanic or Latino. Changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

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

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

The average household size in Unalaska in 2010 was 2.46, a slight decrease from 2.50 persons per household in 1990 and 2.51 in 2000. The total number of households in Unalaska increased from 575 in 1990 to 834 in 2000 and 927 in 2010. Of the 1,106 households surveyed in 2010, 21% were owner-occupied, compared to 19% in 2000; 63% were renter occupied, compared to 66% in 2000; 13% were vacant, compared to 11% in 2000; and 3% were occupied seasonally, compared to 4% in 2000. Also in that year, 2,099 residents lived in group quarters, compared to 2,192 in 2000.

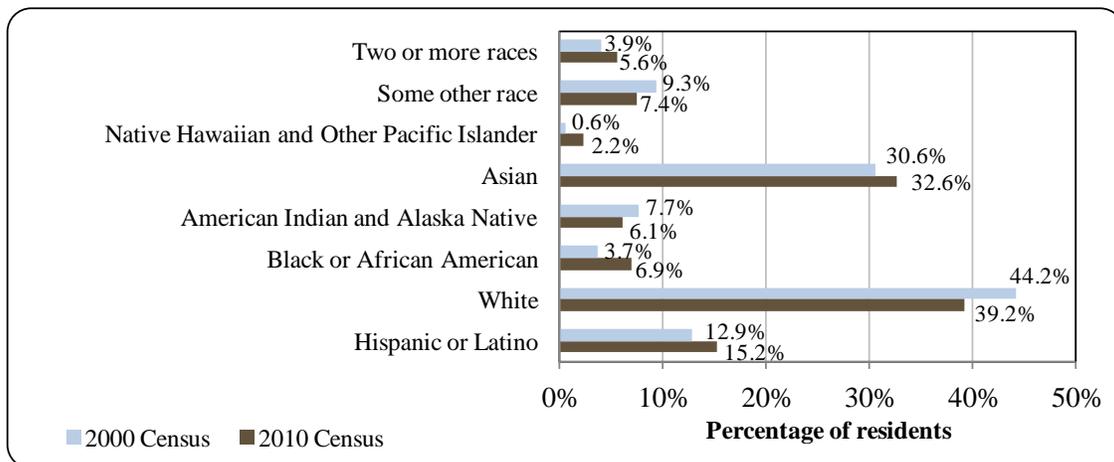
Table 1. Population in Unalaska from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	3,089	-
2000	4,283	-
2001	-	4,248
2002	-	4,035
2003	-	4,370
2004	-	4,363
2005	-	4,299
2006	-	4,028
2007	-	3,652
2008	-	3,549
2009	-	3,662
2010	4,376	-

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

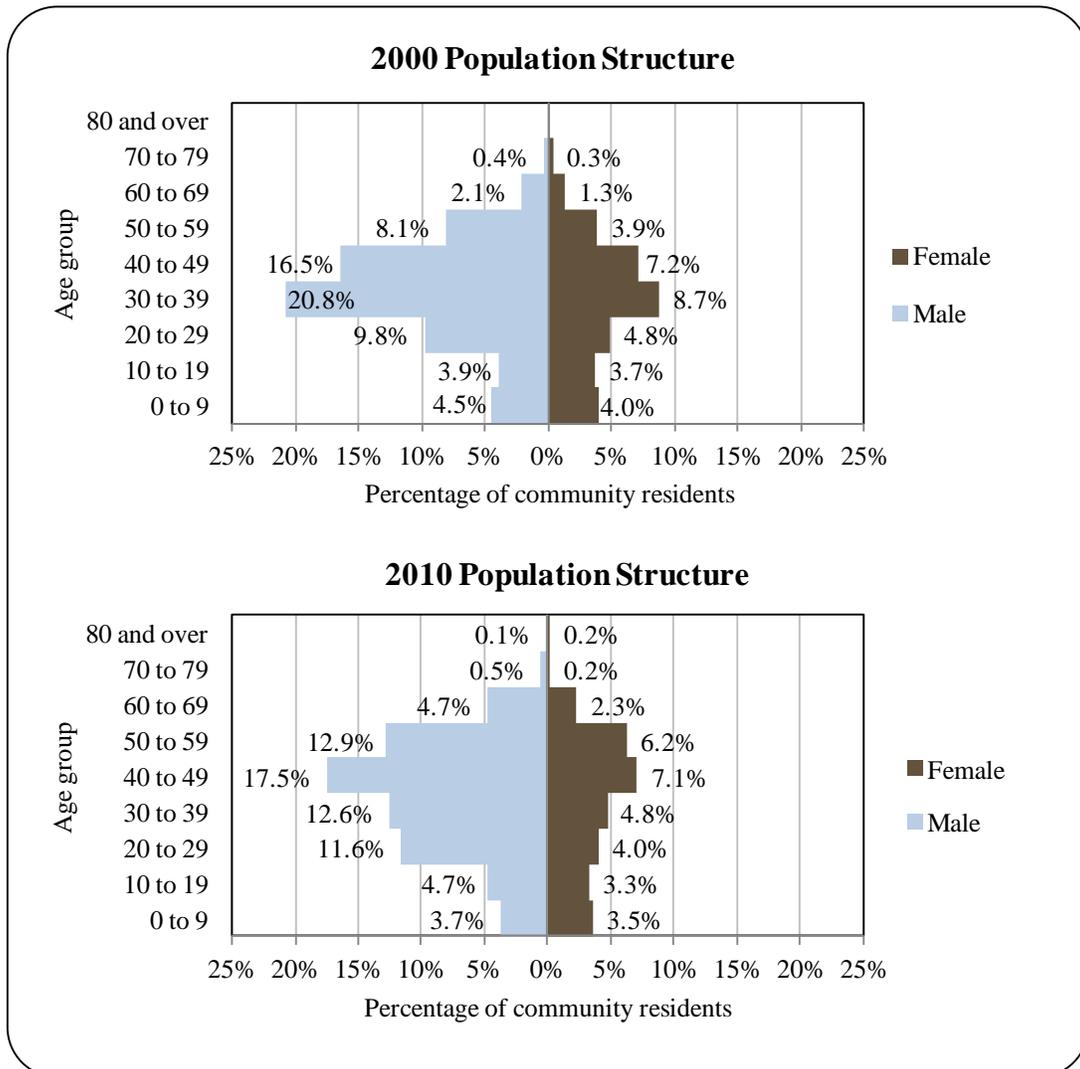
<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender distribution in Unalaska was 68.4% male and 31.6% female, which was substantially more skewed than the state as a whole (52.0% male, 48.0% female), and similar to the distribution in 2000 (66.1% male, 33.9% female). The median age that year was 40.7 years, which was higher than both the statewide median of 33.8 years, and 2000 median of 36.5 years. The largest percentage of the population fell within the age group 40 to 59 years old, with the next largest percentage in the age group 20 to 39 years old. Relatively few individuals were age 70 or older, and only a small percentage of the population was age 19 or younger. The overall population structure of Unalaska in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the 2006-10 American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>3</sup> estimated that 65.3% of Unalaska residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, 22.1% were estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 12.5% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 30.2% were estimated to have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to an estimated 27.4% of Alaska residents overall; 22.7% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 3.2% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8.0% of Alaska residents overall; 7.7% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 1.6% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

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

It is believed that the first inhabitants to the area came across the Bering Land Bridge approximately 10,000 years ago. Archaeological sites on Anangula Island, near Nikolski, are thought to be around 8,000 years old and provide some of the earliest evidence of human occupation of the area.<sup>5</sup>

Russian ships first reached the Aleutians in 1741, lured by the abundance of fur bearing animals. At the time of Russian contact, there was thought to be around 16,000 Aleut inhabitants on the island chain, and more than 3,000 Unangan (known since the Russian era as "Aleuts") lived in 24 settlements on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands in 1759.<sup>6</sup> During the beginning of Russian occupation, many social and cultural upheavals took place in the Aleutians, often to the detriment of the indigenous population. Many local inhabitants were placed into slavery, while most others feel victim to diseases brought from Europe.<sup>7</sup> Unalaska became a Russian trading port for the fur seal industry in 1768. In 1787, many hunters and their families were enslaved and relocated by the Russian American Company to the Pribilof Islands to work the fur seal harvest.<sup>8</sup>

By the late eighteenth century, the Aleutians had for the most part been abandoned by Russians in favor of eastern trapping grounds. However, several strategic outposts remained including one in Iliuliuk Harbor. In 1825, the Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension of Christ was constructed. The founding priest, Ivan Veniaminov, composed the first Aleut writing system with local assistance and translated scripture into Aleut. Since Aleuts were not forced to give up their language or culture by the Russian Orthodox priests, the church became strong in the community. By 1830 and 1840, however, only 200 to 400 Aleuts lived in Unalaska.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Trych, Nyman & Hayes (1977). *City of Unalaska, Alaska: Recommended Community Development Plan*. (Retrieved June 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Unalaska-CP-1977.pdf>).

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 4.

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

<sup>8</sup> See footnote 4.

By 1850, Russians abandoned the outpost due to the diminished availability of furs. American influence in Alaska increased as people migrated northward; drawn by furs, fishing, and whaling. Dutch harbor flourished in the 1880s as a coaling station and commercial trade center. The Klondike Gold Rush of the 1890s brought many ships to Dutch Harbor, lured by its position as a gateway to the gold fields of northwest Alaska. By the turn of the twentieth century, several seafood processors may have been in operation processing herring, salmon, and whale meat.<sup>9</sup>

As coal began to be replaced by oil as ship fuel, the coal trade began to diminish in Dutch Harbor. Fox farming became popular throughout the Aleutians in 1910, which brought economic relief to Unalaska until the Great Depression of the 1930s saw the demise of the fur industry.

The City of Unalaska was incorporated in March 1942. Dutch Harbor Naval Station and Fort Mears were established in Unalaska as diplomatic relations with the Japanese deteriorated. Other military installations were established on Hog Island and remote locations throughout the area. Permanent facilities including a major hospital complex, docking and fueling facilities, submarine drydocking and repair facilities, an airport, and extensive living and recreational facilities were built to serve military personnel stationed in Unalaska. During this time, many Native residents were evacuated to Southeast Alaska communities. On June 3, 1942, Japanese naval forces bombarded Dutch Harbor, damaging or destroying several facilities and killing dozens of U.S. military personnel. Following the war, many villages returned only to find their villages severely damaged or destroyed. The population of Unalaska following the conflict was reported to be about 300.<sup>10</sup>

Interest in fishery resources in the Aleutians began to increase around 1950 with the harvesting and processing of halibut, salmon, and king crab. The growth of the king crab fishery in the early 1960s greatly improved the local economic condition. Unalaska became a rapidly-growing and culturally-diverse community, primarily focused on fishing and fish-processing activities. Subsistence activities are important to both the Unangan community and many long-term non-Native residents, as well.

Unalaska has four sites that appear on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Church of the Holy Ascension, the Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears, the S.S. *Northwestern* shipwreck site, and the Sitka Spruce Plantation.<sup>11</sup>

## Natural Resources and Environment

January temperatures range from 25 to 35 °F (-3.9 to 1.7 °C); summers range from 43 to 53 °F (6.1 to 11.7 °C). Average annual precipitation is 58 inches. The mean wind speed is 17 mph.<sup>12</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Unalaska's economy relies on the following natural resource-based industries: fishing, ecotourism, and sport hunting and fishing.

The Aleutian Range was formed by volcanic outpourings which began around sixty million years ago, and have continued to shape the region since. Erosive forces shaped Unalaska Island, lending to its current, tempered form. Less than a million years ago, volcanic activity on

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<sup>9</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> City of Unalaska (2005). *Unalaska Economic Development Plan*. Retrieved June 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Unalaska-EDP-2004.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 4.

the island diminished, and glaciers and streams began eroding the slopes of the then rugged landscape. The summit of Makushin Volcano eventually collapsed to form a caldera. Periods of glaciations covered most of the high country south of Makushin Volcano and smaller glaciers covered lower parts of the island. Much of Unalaska Island's surface has been scoured by glaciers, leaving cirques. Soils are generally thin and consist of glacial moraine and till, which is gravelly and unsorted in nature. Alluvial deposits exist around drainages, especially around Unalaska Creek. The Unalaska townsite is located on alluvial deposits resulting from stream deposition and wave formed beach deposits. Organic soils are humus and clay rich overlying volcanic materials. Much of the island's topography is steep and unsuitable for development. Groundforms vary from broad, flat valleys and coastlines, to steep mountainous ridges.<sup>13</sup>

Vegetation found in Unalaska consists primarily of alpine tundra. The cool climate, windy conditions, shallow soils, topography, and relative isolation prevent the establishment of larger vegetation types. Lowland areas support the diverse populations of lichens, heaths, and other tundra vegetation; while steeper slopes support less. Plant species include blueberry, crowberry, lichens, small shrubs, herbs, ferns, mosses, and grasses. Trees in the area were introduced artificially. Wildlife found in the Unalaska vicinity includes Steller sea lions, harbor seals, sea otters, and a variety of small terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish.<sup>14</sup>

Unalaska and the surrounding areas are home to a diverse array of wildflowers, berries, and medicinal plants, and wildlife such as seabirds, bald eagles, and a number of endemic birds not often seen outside the Aleutian Islands. Much of the land on Unalaska is privately owned by the Native-owned Ounalashka Corporation, and a land-use permit is required before visitors may explore the area. Makushin Volcano, at 6,680 ft, is the highest point on the island. The volcano steams regularly, but has not had an eruption since an ash discharge in 1980. The city, state, and private industry are investigating possibilities for tapping into the geothermal energy produced by the volcano.<sup>15</sup>

Natural hazards include earthquakes, tsunamis or seiches, and erosion caused by extreme weather events or land disturbance. Earthquake potential is considered high due to the elevated seismicity of the region. Unalaska falls within earthquake zones 3 and 4, which carry a high risk of substantial seismic damage. While tsunamis present a threat, the city is located north side of Unalaska Island which may lessen impacts of waves originating around the Aleutian Megathrust fault. Finally, there is the potential for flooding and erosion along coastal areas of Unalaska Island as well as throughout the Unalaska Creek valley. Damming and obstructions downstream of Unalaska Creek may produce more frequent flooding within upstream areas.<sup>16</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there was one significant environmental remediation site active at Rocky Point, outside Dutch Harbor. As of 2002, the DEC reported hydrocarbon contaminants within groundwater, including diesel and gasoline range organics. Sources of contaminants include pre- and post-World War II fuel storage sites, which were operated under multiple entities. It is estimated that the history of these tank farms spans over 60 years, and that the facilities have been the site of numerous spills, leaks, and releases. The DEC has been working with Chevron, Delta Western, and the U.S.

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<sup>13</sup> Trych, Nyman & Hayes (1977). *City of Unalaska, Alaska: Recommended Community Development Plan*. (Retrieved June 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Unalaska-CP-1977.pdf>.)

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Unalaska/Port of Dutch Harbor (2010). *Undiscovered, Unforgettable, Unalaska. Official 2010 Visitor Guide*. Unalaska/Port of Dutch Harbor Convention and Visitors Bureau.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 13.

Army Corps. of Engineers since 1989 to identify the source and extent of contamination, as well as any responsible parties. As of 2002, ground and surface water contaminants were not believed to be a public health threat.<sup>17</sup>

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

Unalaska's economy is based on commercial fishing, fish processing, and fleet services, such as fuel, repairs, maintenance, trade, and transportation. The community enjoys a strategic position as the center of a rich fishing area and is used for transferring cargo between Pacific Rim trading partners. The Great Circle shipping route from major U.S. west coast ports to the Pacific Rim passes within 50 mi of Unalaska, and Dutch Harbor provides natural protection for fishing vessels. Onshore and offshore processors provide some local employment. However, non-resident workers are usually brought in during the peak season. In 2010, 31 residents held commercial fishing permits. Westward Seafoods, Unisea, Alyeska Seafoods, Icicle Seafoods, Trident Seafoods, and Royal Aleutian Seafoods process the commercial catch. Unalaska also has a small tourist industry.<sup>19</sup> Top employers in 2010<sup>20</sup> included Unisea, Westward Seafoods, the City of Unalaska, Horizon Lines of Alaska LLC, the Unalaska School District, Alyeska Seafoods, Safeway Inc., Pacific Stevedoring Inc., WSTN Pioneer Inc., and American President Lines Ltd.

In 2010,<sup>21</sup> the per capita income in Unalaska was estimated to be \$25,353 and the median household income was estimated to be \$80,625, compared to \$24,676 and \$69,539 in 2000, respectively. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>22</sup> the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$32,449 and the real 2000 median household income was \$91,443. This shows that both per capita and household income decreased between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Unalaska ranked 102<sup>nd</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 25<sup>th</sup> of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Unalaska's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>23</sup> Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by DOLWD. According to the ALARI database, residents earned a \$66.92

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<sup>17</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (2002). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved June 12, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

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

<sup>19</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>20</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>22</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

<sup>23</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

million in total wages in 2010.<sup>24</sup> When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$15,293, suggesting that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS estimates with the 2000 Census.<sup>25</sup> Again, because labor force data presented by DOLWD does not include self-employed residents, many residents working in fisheries sectors may not have been captured by estimates. This is an especially important consideration concerning Unalaska.

Based on the 2006-10 ACS,<sup>26</sup> 97.3% of the population aged 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to a statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 2.2%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 11.5% of local residents were living below the poverty line, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; figures reported for Unalaska are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Unalaska. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 23.6%.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>27</sup> the greatest percentage of workers were employed in the private sector (95.0%), while 3.8% of workers were employed in the public sector and 1.1% were self-employed. By industry, most (82.6%) employed residents were estimated to work in manufacturing sectors in 2010; followed by transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (5.7%); and education service, health care, and social assistance sectors (2.0%). By occupation type, most (70.6%) employed residents were estimated to hold production, transportation, or material moving positions; followed by service positions (7.8%); management or professional positions (7.4%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (7.4%); and sales or office positions (6.8%). Between 2000 and 2010 there was a significant proportional increase in employment in manufacturing sectors as well as in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. This may be attributed to evolving economic conditions; however, it may also be attributed to sampling, coverage, or measurement error within the ACS sample as a result of a high number of transient residents residing within the city. Unalaska is known to be one of the top commercial fishing ports in Alaska. However, given the data reported in the *Commercial Fishing* section below, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry may be underestimated in Census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

According to 2010 ALARI estimates,<sup>28</sup> most (46.4%) of employed residents work in manufacturing sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (23.5%) and local government sectors (14.4%).

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<sup>24</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>25</sup> See footnote 23.

<sup>26</sup> See footnote 21.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> See footnote 20.

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

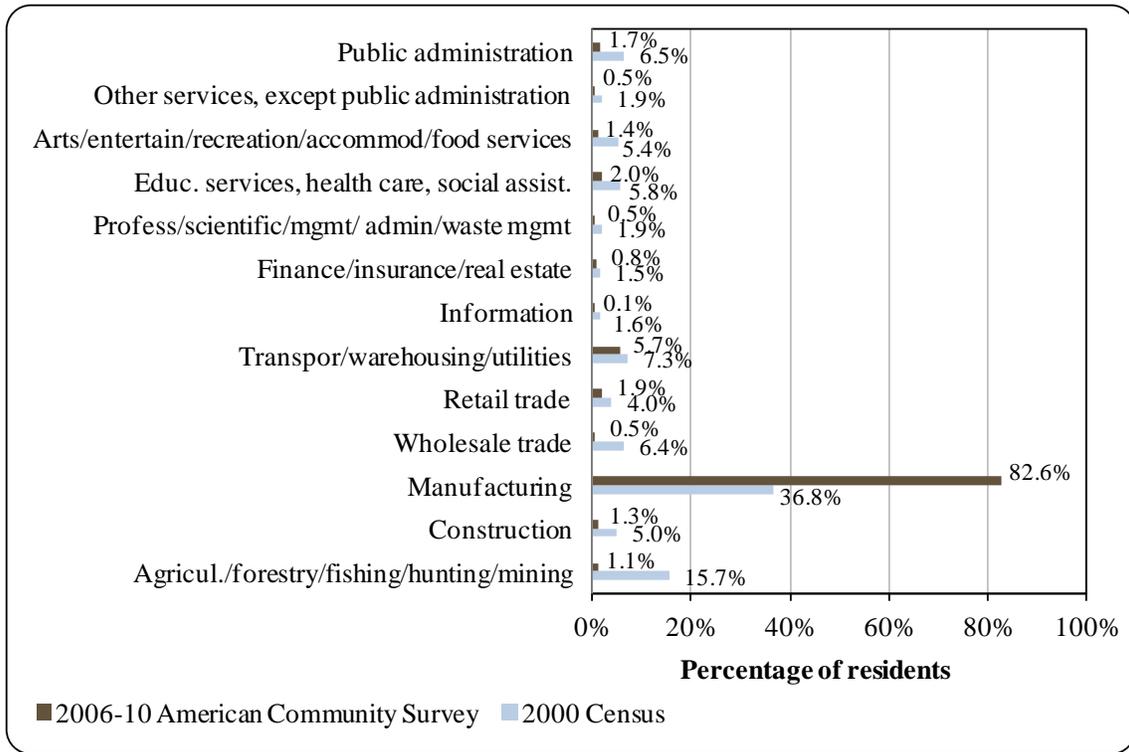
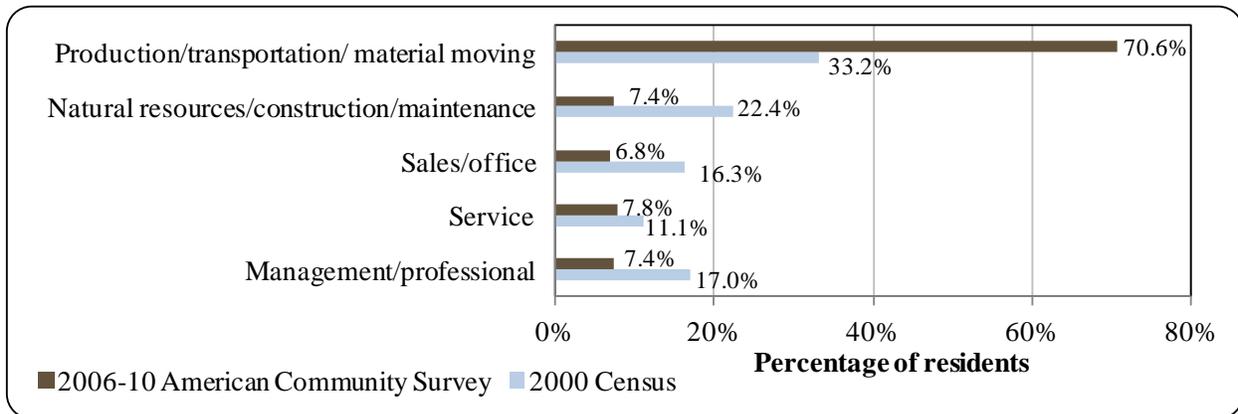


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Unalaska (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Unalaska is a First-class city that is not located within an organized borough. The city administers a 2% sales tax and a 2% raw fish tax. The total municipal revenue received by Unalaska in 2010 was approximately \$29.0 million, an amount which has increased overall since the year 2000. General fund revenues peaked in 2009 at approximately \$34.9 million. Sales tax revenue received by the city also increased between 2000 and 2010, though the peak years of sales tax revenue were in 2008 and 2009. Unalaska received State and Community Revenue

Sharing between 2000 and 2003 of approximately \$100,000-129,000 per year, and in 2009 and 2010, the amount of approximately \$278,000 per year. In addition, Unalaska received fisheries-related grants between 2000 and 2010 for projects including an assessment of fish and other biological waste from Unalaska Fish Oil, harbor and navigation improvements and construction, funds toward boat harbor maintenance, and funds toward improvements and construction for the Unalaska Little South America (LSA) harbor. Information about selected aspects of Unalaska’s community revenue is presented in Table 2.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	\$19,413,550	\$3,269,242	\$129,402	\$5,000
2001	\$22,170,479	\$3,625,064	\$103,053	n/a
2002	\$20,015,517	\$5,233,203	\$106,462	\$7,500,000
2003	\$20,193,196	\$5,906,859	\$106,094	\$7,500,000
2004	\$22,933,930	\$6,350,610	-	n/a
2005	\$20,097,405	\$7,646,280	-	n/a
2006	\$21,895,565	\$6,049,831	-	\$5,324,500
2007	\$24,196,040	\$6,297,674	-	n/a
2008	\$31,338,570	\$11,036,560	-	n/a
2009	\$34,903,838	\$10,431,035	\$277,152	\$1,500,000
2010	\$28,984,464	\$8,733,038	\$279,655	n/a

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Alaska 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

Unalaska 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 Ounalashka Corporation. Unalaska also is represented by the Aleut Corporation, a regional Native corporation. The Aleut Corporation is committed to promoting economic, cultural, and social growth for its shareholders through its subsidiaries, partnerships and foundation. The Aleut Corporation is one of the 13 regional Native corporations that were established in 1972 under ANCSA. The Aleut Corporation received a settlement of \$19.5 million, 66,000 acres of surface lands, and 1.572 million acres of subsurface estate. Lands selected by the Aleut Corporation include areas on the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian, Shumagin, and Pribilof Islands. Among the Corporation’s holdings is the village site of Attu and numerous historical and cemetery sites throughout the Aleut Region. Operations of the Aleut Corporation and subsidiaries include Government Contracting, Telecommunications,

Environmental Remediation, Fuel Sales, and Real Estate Management. The Company also participates in various partnerships, joint ventures and other business activities.<sup>29</sup>

Both the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) hold offices in Unalaska. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources is located in Homer. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is located in Dillingham. The nearest offices of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement are located in Anchorage.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Daily scheduled flights serve the community at the state-owned 3,900 ft long by 100 ft wide paved runway. A seaplane base is also available. In June 2012, round-trip airfare between Unalaska and Anchorage was \$958.<sup>30</sup> The state ferry operates on a bi-monthly schedule from Kodiak between April and October. There are 10 major docks in Unalaska; three are operated by the city. The International Port of Dutch Harbor serves fishing vessels and shipping, with 5,200 ft of moorage and 1,232 ft of floating dock. The small boat harbor provides 238 moorage slips. The Unalaska Marine Center and U.S. Coast Guard dock offers cargo, passenger, and other port services.<sup>31</sup>

### *Facilities*<sup>32</sup>

Water is supplied by a dam at Pyramid Creek and Unalaska Creek and a water reservoir at Icy Creek. It is then chlorinated and stored in a tank. All homes and on-shore fish processors are served by the city's piped water system. Piped sewage receives primary treatment before discharge into Unalaska Bay. Nearly all households have plumbing; a few homes use septic tanks or privies. The city has a class-1 lined 6-acre landfill and baler; recycling and hazardous waste disposal is provided. All shore-based processors generate their own electrical power.

Law enforcement is provided by the city police department, a state troopers post, and a Village Public Safety Officer. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Unalaska Fire/Emergency Medical Services and the Unalaska Search and Rescue Divers. The city maintains a community center, city hall, and city jail. Senior services are provided by the Unalaska Senior Citizens, Incorporated, and the Father Ishmail Gromoff Senior Center. There are both public and school libraries in Unalaska, and Unalaska also has the Museum of the Aleutians and the Aleutian World War II Historical Park.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the following infrastructure projects have been completed within the past 10 years: fish cleaning

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<sup>29</sup> Aleut Corporation: Corporation (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved on May 11, 2012 from <http://www.aleutcorp.com/index.php>.

<sup>30</sup> Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

<sup>31</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid*.

station, improvements to existing dock structure, electricity serving the dock, water serving the dock, harbor dredging, dry dock space, a jetty, and a school. Community leaders also noted that the following infrastructure projects are in progress: barge landing area, construction of new dock space, and a breakwater. In the same survey, community leaders noted that Unalaska has 7,026 ft of space available for permanent vessels to moor and 2,305 ft of dock space available for transient vessels, and that vessels up to 200 ft long can use moorage in Unalaska including rescue vessels, cruise ships, ferries, and fuel barges. Community leaders reported that public moorage facilities earned \$501,313 in revenue in 2010.

### *Medical Services*<sup>33</sup>

Medical services are provided by the Oonalaska Wellness Center, which is owned by a Tribal non-profit and operated by the Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated. The center is a Community Health Aid Program site. The center is a qualified Emergency Care Center. Emergency services have limited highway, marine, and airport access and are provided by 911 telephone services volunteers and a health aide. Alternate health care is provided by the Unalaska Fire/Emergency Management Services. The nearest qualified Emergency Care Center is located in Akutan and the nearest hospital is located in Soldotna.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>34</sup>

There are two schools in Unalaska. Eagle's View Elementary School provides instruction to students in pre-school through sixth grade. In 2011 the school had 212 students and 17 teachers. The Unalaska Junior/Senior High School provides instruction to students in grades seven through 12. In 2011 the school had 203 students and 15 teachers.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*<sup>35</sup>

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, seafood processing of salmon, herring, and salt cod was established in Unalaska; although major fisheries were not established until the late 1920s. By the 1940s, the military presence in the region overshadowed commercial fishing, and Dutch Harbor was mostly repurposed as a naval port.

Following World War II the community entered a period of economic depression until the 1960s when halibut, salmon, and king crab fisheries began to develop in earnest. During the 1970s, the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) king crab fishery brought about an economic boom. During that time, there was a dramatic increase in the number of commercial fishing vessels and seafood processors within the community.

By 1979, the Port of Dutch Harbor was a leading U.S. commercial fishing port as crab harvests boomed during the 1970s. Between 1975 and 1977, the Tanner crab harvest jumped

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>35</sup> City of Unalaska (2005). *Unalaska Economic Development Plan*. Retrieved June 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Unalaska-EDP-2004.pdf>.

from 7 million lbs to an estimated 50 million lbs. King crab harvests grew to an excess of 60 million lbs by 1977.<sup>36</sup> The king crab fishery continued to sustain a local boom until stocks collapsed in the early 1980s. The collapse led to an economic bust until 1986, when Unalaska transitioned to a groundfish-based economy. Rapid growth occurred in the BSAI pollock fishery between 1988 and 1992.

By 1992, Dutch Harbor was the number one U.S. port in amount and value of commercial fish landed. In the years following, the commercial fishing and fish processing industry grew rapidly and diversified. Today, major varieties of fish processed in Unalaska include king, Tanner (*bairdi*) and snow (*opilio*) crab, pollock, Pacific cod, salmon, herring, halibut, sablefish, turbot, Atka mackerel, and rockfish.

Although the majority of Unalaska residents depend on income derived directly or indirectly from the commercial fishing and fish processing industry, few have ownership interest in major sea-food related firms. Many of the largest shore-side fish processors are wholly- or partially-owned by Japanese interests. Many other large processor vessels (motherships), or floating processor barges are owned by non-Alaskan firms. Many commercial vessels are non-Alaskan owned as well, although this trend has been changing.

Unalaska is located in the Aleutian Island Chain. The area is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 610, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4A, and the Western Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory Area. Unalaska is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota or Community Quota Entity programs.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Unalaska participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through a paid staff member who attends North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) and/or Board of Fisheries meetings, a representative who participates in NPFMC committees or advisory groups, and a representative who sits in on regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups conducted by ADF&G. In addition, Unalaska relies on regional organizations to provide information on fisheries management issues. Finally, Unalaska financially supports research organization, industry coalitions, and trade associations related to North Pacific fisheries.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, two processing facilities were in operation in Unalaska. Alyeska Seafood Inc. is a shore-based processor that began operations in Unalaska in 1986. The plant employs a between 50 and 500 workers each year. The plant provides living accommodations to the majority of its employees and can accommodate 500 people.<sup>37</sup> Unisea Inc. is a large processing facility that began operations in Unalaska in 1975. The plant employs between 400 and 1,250 workers each year. In 2010, the plant employed a total of 1,222 in the months of February and March.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Trych, Nyman & Hayes (1977). *City of Unalaska, Alaska: Recommended Community Development Plan*. (Retrieved June 12, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Unalaska-CP-1977.pdf>).

<sup>37</sup> This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Unalaska receives fisheries-related revenue from a 2% raw fish tax, the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, and harbor usage fees. The total fisheries-related revenue received by Unalaska increased slightly between 2000 and 2010.<sup>39</sup> In 2010, fisheries-related revenue peaked at approximately \$19.8 million, compared to approximately \$11.0 million in 2000. Information about reported fisheries-related revenue received by the community of Unalaska between 2000 and 2010 is provided in Table 3.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the following public services are at least partially supported or funded by the raw fish tax, Shared Fisheries Business Tax, Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, or the marine fuel sales tax: maintaining the harbor, hospital/medical clinic/emergency response, educational scholarships, roads, social services, water and wastewater systems, roads, and police/enforcement/fire protection.

It should be noted that a direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

### *Commercial Fishing*

In Unalaska in 2010, there were 42 permit holders that held a total of 95 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) for crab, halibut, herring, sablefish, groundfish, and salmon. Overall, the number of CFEC permits and permit holders decreased between 2000 and 2010, though the number of permits reported as fished remained relatively stable. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of crab CFEC permit holders and permits held remained relatively stable, as did the number/percentage of permits reported as fished. Crab CFEC permits issued in 2010 were for the Cook Inlet Dungeness crab pot fishery, the westward Dungeness crab pot fishery using vessels 60 ft in length or over, the Dutch Harbor, Aleutian CDQ (Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association), Bering Sea, and Bristol Bay king crab pot fisheries using vessels 60 ft or over. Other crab CFEC permits issued in 2010 were for the Dutch Harbor Tanner crab pot fishery using vessels under 60 ft, the Peninsula-Aleutians, Dutch Harbor, and Bering Sea Tanner crab pot fisheries using vessels 60 ft or over, and the Kodiak Tanner (*bairdi*) crab pot fishery using vessels up to 120 ft. The number of salmon CFEC permits and permit holders increased between 2000 and 2010, though the percentage of those permits reported as fished actually decreased during this period. Salmon CFEC permits issued in 2010 were for the Prince William Sound, Chignik, and Peninsula-Aleutians purse seine fisheries, the Prince William Sound, Peninsula-Aleutians, and Bristol Bay drift gill net fisheries, the Peninsula-Aleutians set gill net fishery, and the statewide hand troll fishery. The number of groundfish and halibut CFEC permits and permit holders decreased between 2000 and 2010, though in both fisheries the percentage of permits reported as fished increased during this period. Halibut CFEC permits issued in 2010 were for the statewide longline vessel fisheries using vessels under 60 ft and 60 ft or over. Groundfish CFEC permits issued in 2010 were for the following statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish fisheries: longline using vessels under 60 ft, pot gear using vessels under 60 ft, mechanical jig, longline

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<sup>39</sup> 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.

vessels 90 ft or over, otter trawl using vessels between 90 and 125 ft, and otter trawl using vessels over 125 ft. The number of sablefish and herring CFEC permits and permit holders experienced an increase followed by a decrease between 2000 and 2010. Sablefish permits issued in 2010 were for the statewide longline and pot gear fisheries using vessels under 60 ft. Herring CFEC permits issued in 2010 were for the Bristol Bay roe herring (purse seine and gill net) fisheries and the Alaska Peninsula herring food/bait gillnet fishery. During that same period, the percentage of sablefish CFEC permits reported as fished increased, while the percentage of herring CFEC permits reported as fished decreased.

The number of Federal Fisheries Permits and permit holders increased and then decreased between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of those permits reported as fished increased overall during that same period. There were 17 permit holders that held 22 groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permits in 2010, representing an increase in number of permits and permit holders between 2000 and 2010. The number of groundfish LLP permits reported as fished also increased during this period. Also in 2010, there were five individuals holding seven crab LLP permits, both of which represent a slight increase from the amount of permits and permit holders in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of crab LLP permits reported as fished remained between zero and three each year. Information on commercial fishing permits and permit holders by species between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 4.

In 2010, there were 181 crew license holders, 14 fish buyers, and seven shore-side processing facilities in Unalaska, all of which represent decreases from the number of crew license holders (197), fish buyers (29), and shore-side processing facilities (8) in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010 there was also an overall decrease in the number of vessels owned primarily by Unalaska residents and in vessels homeported in Unalaska. The number of vessels landing catch in Unalaska also decreased between 2000 and 2010, as did the total number of net lbs landed in Unalaska. The amount of ex-vessel value of the catch landed in Unalaska briefly increased between 2000 and 2010, though in 2010 the amount of ex-vessel revenue from catch landed in Unalaska was similar to the amount of ex-vessel revenue in 2000. Information regarding characteristics of the commercial fishing sector in Unalaska between 2000 and 2010 is provided in Table 5. Unalaska was the top port in Alaska in landings and ex-vessel revenue in 2010, ranking first in landings and ex-vessel revenue out of 67 Alaskan communities that received commercial fisheries landings.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of halibut quota share account holders and the number of quota shares held increased substantially, though the halibut Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) allotment (in lbs) increased only slightly (Table 6). The number of sablefish quota share account holders increased and then decreased between 2000 and 2010, as did the number of quota shares held and the sablefish IFQ allotment (Table 7). Between 2005 and 2010, the number of crab quota share account holders decreased from three to two, while the total number of quota shares and the crab IFQ allotment increased slightly (Table 8).

For at least some years between 2000 and 2010, the number of lbs landed (and the associated ex-vessel revenue) for finfish, herring, and salmon is considered confidential due to a small number of participants. For years and species for which data are not considered confidential, the total number of lbs landed in Unalaska decreased overall between 2000 and 2010. Both landings and associated ex-vessel revenue decreased steadily between 2000 and 2010 for halibut, herring, other groundfish, and Pacific cod landed in Unalaska. In contrast, landings and associated ex-vessel revenue increased steadily for sablefish during this same period. For other shellfish and pollock, landings and associated ex-vessel revenue experienced an increase

followed by a decrease during this period. Information on landings and ex-vessel revenue by species in Unalaska between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 9.

When landings and ex-vessel revenue are examined by vessel owner residence, for vessels owned by Unalaska residents, both overall landings and overall ex-vessel value increased between 2000 and 2010. During this period, landings and ex-vessel revenue for crab, finfish, herring, other groundfish, other shellfish, pollock, and sablefish are considered confidential for some or all years due to a small number of participants. For years in which data were available, both landings and associated ex-vessel revenue increased between 2000 and 2010 for crab, halibut, herring, Pacific cod, and salmon. While landings of other shellfish increased between 2000 and 2010, the ex-vessel revenue of those landings decreased during the same period. Also between 2000 and 2010, the landings and associated ex-vessel revenue for other groundfish and sablefish both decreased. Information on landed lbs and ex-vessel revenue by species by Unalaska residents between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 10.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that commercial fishing vessels between 35 and 60 ft, from 61 to 125 ft, and over 125 ft use Unalaska as their base of operations during the fishing season. Community leaders also noted that the predominant gear types used by these vessels include: trawl, pots, longline, gillnet, purse seine, and jig. In the same survey, community leaders reported that, for fishing-related businesses that are not available in Unalaska, people travel to Seattle, WA, Kodiak, AK, and Seward, AK.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$3,431,229	\$3,077,083	\$3,339,469	\$3,662,645	\$4,190,139	\$3,888,475	\$4,193,082	\$4,076,762	\$4,690,713	\$4,633,809	\$3,596,623
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$2,483,670	\$3,249,218	\$3,179,798	\$2,838,536	\$3,272,188	\$3,659,452	\$3,446,661	\$3,749,004	\$3,554,414	\$3,877,701	\$4,547,085
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	\$2,224,904	\$2,813,251	\$3,000,184	\$4,183,141	\$2,579,844	\$3,876,282	\$3,736,810	\$4,889,966	\$4,717,052	\$5,200,898	\$4,040,106
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	\$2,891,500	\$2,923,670	\$3,020,200	\$3,093,100	\$3,856,650	\$4,068,250	\$4,229,750	\$4,164,750	\$4,166,750	\$3,996,950	\$3,849,539
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a	\$3,743,700									
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>\$11.03 M</i>	<i>\$12.06 M</i>	<i>\$12.54 M</i>	<i>\$13.78 M</i>	<i>\$13.90 M</i>	<i>\$15.49 M</i>	<i>\$15.61 M</i>	<i>\$16.88 M</i>	<i>\$17.13 M</i>	<i>\$17.71 M</i>	<i>\$19.78 M</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>\$19.41 M</i>	<i>\$22.17 M</i>	<i>\$20.02 M</i>	<i>\$20.19 M</i>	<i>\$22.93 M</i>	<i>\$20.10 M</i>	<i>\$21.90 M</i>	<i>\$24.20 M</i>	<i>\$31.34 M</i>	<i>\$34.90 M</i>	<i>\$28.98 M</i>

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city brings in each year from all sources, including fisheries-related revenue streams. 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	15	16	19	19	19	19	19	22	25	23	22
	Active permits	6	6	6	4	6	10	10	11	10	12	10
	% of permits fished	40%	37%	31%	21%	31%	52%	52%	50%	40%	52%	45%
	Total permit holders	12	12	14	14	13	13	14	16	17	17	17
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	7
	Active permits	1	2	1	0	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
	% of permits fished	20%	40%	20%	0%	60%	60%	60%	40%	28%	42%	28%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	15	15	15	22	28	29	19	19	21	16	16
	Fished permits	1	1	1	13	12	13	12	13	12	10	11
	% of permits fished	7%	7%	7%	59%	43%	45%	63%	68%	57%	63%	69%
	Total permit holders	15	15	15	18	22	23	18	18	19	15	15
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	22	19	15	22	44	60	25	34	26	25	23
	Fished permits	13	11	10	10	26	30	12	22	14	17	14
	% of permits fished	59%	58%	67%	45%	59%	50%	48%	65%	54%	68%	61%
	Total permit holders	12	8	6	13	26	42	16	26	17	17	15
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	4	2	1	0	10	8	6	2	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	n/a	30%	12%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	4	2	1	0	10	8	6	2	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	25	28	30	24	24	21	19	22	17	21	20
	Fished permits	20	17	24	18	19	16	14	17	16	16	19
	% of permits fished	80%	61%	80%	75%	79%	76%	74%	77%	94%	76%	95%
	Total permit holders	23	26	27	21	20	20	18	21	17	20	20
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	11	19	22	19	8	4	6	3	5	6
	Fished permits	0	6	15	17	13	1	2	2	1	2	1
	% of permits fished	0%	55%	79%	77%	68%	13%	50%	33%	33%	40%	17%
	Total permit holders	1	10	17	20	18	7	3	5	3	4	4

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	7	10	10	20	9	7	5	8	9	9	6
	Fished permits	5	5	7	6	5	4	5	7	8	8	5
	% of permits fished	71%	50%	70%	30%	56%	57%	100%	88%	89%	89%	83%
	Total permit holders	7	10	9	15	7	6	4	7	8	8	5
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	46	44	49	49	42	45	32	31	27	23	22
	Fished permits	22	15	19	22	18	18	20	17	14	12	15
	% of permits fished	48%	34%	39%	45%	43%	40%	63%	55%	52%	52%	68%
	Total permit holders	40	33	34	35	32	31	27	25	20	18	17
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	8	6	8	8	17	18	20	16	15	15	18
	Fished permits	5	5	4	4	10	10	8	7	5	7	9
	% of permits fished	63%	83%	50%	50%	59%	56%	40%	44%	33%	47%	50%
	Total permit holders	8	6	7	7	15	16	17	14	13	13	15
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>95</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>63</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>66%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>42</i>

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

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count Of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch In Unalaska <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Lbs Landed In Unalaska <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Unalaska <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	197	29	8	42	53	350	790,615,622	\$174,458,581
2001	193	33	8	44	56	364	952,112,511	\$163,550,512
2002	197	37	9	50	51	345	1,033,813,180	\$192,495,740
2003	220	31	9	39	44	317	1,031,927,937	\$213,171,334
2004	228	26	7	59	55	312	1,041,336,167	\$193,029,153
2005	212	23	6	52	54	297	1,032,293,981	\$215,908,691
2006	206	24	7	41	42	239	1,042,595,882	\$212,957,412
2007	197	26	6	44	47	241	919,210,055	\$226,415,140
2008	198	19	7	31	36	245	718,780,458	\$278,039,242
2009	236	17	7	33	36	204	583,538,417	\$184,465,644
2010	181	14	7	33	37	196	598,832,454	\$177,265,345

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (lbs)</b>
2000	23	764,445	233,257
2001	26	1,035,951	307,718
2002	29	1,163,263	363,817
2003	28	960,982	307,387
2004	31	978,516	232,401
2005	30	1,051,552	240,805
2006	30	1,357,183	292,388
2007	31	1,294,174	242,590
2008	29	1,470,877	303,688
2009	30	1,627,762	286,955
2010	30	1,621,798	262,700

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 Unalaska: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Sablefish Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Sablefish IFQ Allotment (lbs)</b>
2000	3	1,304	106
2001	5	994,172	80,690
2002	8	1,410,481	131,777
2003	9	1,471,751	198,501
2004	6	1,047,896	140,762
2005	8	1,303,593	147,739
2006	9	1,685,377	220,527
2007	9	1,756,771	237,553
2008	9	1,756,771	223,439
2009	9	1,192,585	140,088
2010	6	645,879	71,437

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 Unalaska: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Crab Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Crab IFQ Allotment (lbs)</b>
2005	3	5,409,814	169,993
2006	3	5,745,564	157,046
2007	3	5,745,564	242,422
2008	2	5,534,552	221,695
2009	2	5,534,552	176,972
2010	2	5,534,552	183,863

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.]

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	8,806,624	6,965,412	6,544,566	6,098,296	4,747,960	4,397,199	3,691,249	3,463,925	3,064,403	3,156,026	2,660,462
Herring	--	--	5,597,239	2,934,518	2,522,997	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	8,306,823	3,072,855	3,592,310	3,317,838	4,823,815	3,862,873	5,593,941	6,919,682	6,178,205	11,400,580	5,486,728
Other Shellfish	11,948	1,819,587	444,172	587,934	1,401,323	1,214,185	1,068,354	291,671	377,289	92,585	247,311
Pacific Cod	59,805,350	43,197,794	59,064,568	56,483,533	62,225,432	61,594,050	63,187,655	47,386,862	50,018,188	28,051,065	48,821,227
Pollock	693,722,181	877,220,689	936,318,660	938,304,905	943,518,287	935,392,356	939,634,886	825,014,409	617,217,587	507,772,449	509,608,605
Sablefish	896,536	1,199,068	2,024,173	1,827,679	1,962,169	2,091,137	1,807,935	2,571,450	1,263,663	1,360,998	1,256,158
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,811
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>771,549,462</i>	<i>933,475,405</i>	<i>1,013,585,688</i>	<i>1,009,554,703</i>	<i>1,021,201,983</i>	<i>1,008,551,800</i>	<i>1,014,984,020</i>	<i>885,647,999</i>	<i>678,119,335</i>	<i>551,833,703</i>	<i>568,112,302</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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$21,814,085	\$13,415,663	\$14,233,950	\$17,324,784	\$13,611,667	\$12,609,283	\$13,684,654	\$14,569,818	\$11,538,993	\$8,267,668	\$12,056,952
Herring	--	--	\$927,805	\$380,769	\$385,998	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$487,656	\$185,751	\$266,567	\$162,943	\$294,398	\$103,209	\$142,740	\$207,562	\$120,783	\$159,454	\$141,715
Other Shellfish	\$23	\$37,282	\$8,903	\$170,291	\$604,535	\$248,262	\$149,953	\$47,102	\$77,184	\$5,053	\$26,548
Pacific Cod	\$17,981,796	\$10,500,953	\$12,380,529	\$15,762,947	\$14,325,809	\$16,131,747	\$24,824,574	\$22,299,230	\$28,870,146	\$6,905,765	\$13,760,274
Pollock	\$80,176,569	\$87,789,785	\$101,030,630	\$101,622,304	\$96,497,785	\$112,034,504	\$115,265,862	\$95,044,526	\$122,145,606	\$90,887,890	\$70,811,938
Sablefish	\$3,183,669	\$3,610,506	\$5,146,653	\$5,843,384	\$4,877,279	\$5,719,929	\$6,051,955	\$8,165,167	\$4,855,102	\$5,265,209	\$5,753,158
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$123,643,798</i>	<i>\$115,539,940</i>	<i>\$133,995,037</i>	<i>\$141,267,422</i>	<i>\$130,597,470</i>	<i>\$146,846,934</i>	<i>\$160,119,739</i>	<i>\$140,333,405</i>	<i>\$167,607,814</i>	<i>\$111,491,039</i>	<i>\$102,550,584</i>

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	159,727	456,995	234,293	212,321	236,892	35,294	547,803	413,573
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	293,200	409,860	482,207	489,878	432,764	330,633	353,343	354,725	382,887	339,742	551,044
Herring	--	--	266,488	176,259	366,274	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	67,877	--	--	15,420	--	--	--	4,015	522	1,116
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	2,686	9,778	24,884	7,641	--	5,780	7,890
Pacific Cod	721,495	1,290,943	916,605	1,237,263	191,683	905,723	2,436,760	2,182,645	2,682,169	2,342,198	3,349,215
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	257,317	345,944	207,599	31,202
Salmon	343,552	557,698	109,544	--	741,275	1,630,368	1,324,132	1,740,565	906,240	978,220	1,066,270
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>1,358,247</i>	<i>2,326,378</i>	<i>1,774,844</i>	<i>2,063,127</i>	<i>2,207,097</i>	<i>3,110,795</i>	<i>4,351,440</i>	<i>4,779,785</i>	<i>4,356,549</i>	<i>4,421,864</i>	<i>5,420,310</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	--	--	--	\$491,220	\$903,978	\$363,836	\$240,623	\$412,233	\$58,248	\$863,326	\$684,952
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$719,010	\$790,144	\$1,059,245	\$1,391,557	\$1,240,750	\$959,751	\$1,314,286	\$1,519,828	\$1,468,392	\$901,336	\$2,500,779
Herring	--	--	\$53,298	\$34,469	\$62,632	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	\$37,689	--	--	\$5,969	--	--	--	\$1,223	\$357	\$1,213
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	\$2,323	\$7,501	\$11,271	\$3,950	--	\$1,952	\$117
Pacific Cod	\$423,127	\$568,114	\$340,387	\$453,061	\$55,317	\$290,144	\$1,047,157	\$1,136,951	\$1,634,648	\$687,970	\$1,018,201
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$784,866	\$1,390,265	\$910,655	\$163,001
Salmon	\$222,378	\$217,649	\$55,047	--	\$343,263	\$594,151	\$527,539	\$616,483	\$536,866	\$607,317	\$853,144
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$1,364,515</i>	<i>\$1,613,595</i>	<i>\$1,507,977</i>	<i>\$2,370,306</i>	<i>\$2,614,231</i>	<i>\$2,215,383</i>	<i>\$3,140,875</i>	<i>\$4,474,311</i>	<i>\$5,089,641</i>	<i>\$3,972,912</i>	<i>\$5,221,406</i>

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

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

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

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

### *Recreational Fishing*

In 2010, there were two sport fish guide businesses active in Unalaska, and two sport fish guide licenses were held by residents. Both the number of sport fish guide businesses and the number of sport fish guide licenses decreased between 2000 and 2010. Log book data for sportfishing charters out of Unalaska between 2000 and 2010 reported that the following species were kept/released on charters during this period: halibut, lingcod, other rockfish, pink salmon, pelagic rockfish, and shark.<sup>40</sup>

In 2010, there were 542 sportfishing licenses sold to Unalaska residents (irrespective of the location of the point of sale), a number which declined steadily between 2000 and 2010. However, in 2010 there were 1,163 sportfishing licenses sold in Unalaska, representing an overall increase between 2000 and 2010. This indicates the potential that visitors to Unalaska are participating in recreational fishing activities.

Unalaska is located within the Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area R – Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, sportfishing activity in this region varied considerably. For saltwater sportfishing, non-Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 1,603 and 4,126 during this period, while Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 3,261 and 12,721 days. Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more saltwater days than non-Alaska resident anglers during this period. In contrast, non-Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days in freshwater in the region (18,462 on average) than Alaska resident anglers (15,290 on average). This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Unalaska is also displayed in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey, conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following species targeted by private anglers in Unalaska: all five species of salmon, Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, Pacific cod, Tanner crab, and razor clam.<sup>41</sup>

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that recreational fishing in Unalaska takes place from charter/party boats, private boats owned by local residents, private boats owned by non-residents, shore-based or dock fishing by local residents, shore-based or dock fishing by non-residents, and fishing on lakes, in rivers, and on ocean banks. In the same survey, community leaders indicated that the following saltwater species are targeted by recreational fishermen that use boats based in Unalaska: pink salmon, chum salmon, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, sockeye salmon, halibut, rockfish, crab, black cod/sablefish, shrimp, and octopus.

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<sup>40</sup> 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.]

<sup>41</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000-2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Unalaska <sup>2</sup>
2000	3	14	843	795
2001	6	16	808	714
2002	4	12	744	794
2003	4	7	641	643
2004	5	9	621	684
2005	2	4	554	671
2006	2	3	567	640
2007	3	4	534	779
2008	1	1	542	769
2009	1	1	558	1,013
2010	2	2	542	1,163

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

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

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

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

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Subsistence activities are important to the Unangan community and to many long-term non-Native residents of Unalaska.<sup>42</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the more important subsistence marine or aquatic resources to the residents of Unalaska are sockeye salmon, halibut, coho salmon, and crab. While data on subsistence participation by household and species were not available between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12), data are available for total harvest of subsistence resources at the species level.

According to 2005 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)<sup>43</sup> interviews, Unalaska residents reported that overall, local salmon numbers had diminished compared to decades prior. Poor conditions of local fish, including observed cysts or burns, had lead residents to suspect that waste outfalls and industrial pollutants were impacting local fish stocks. The effects of the Kuroshima oil spill in 1997 were also believed to have impacted shellfish populations. Several respondents mentioned the local practice of beached whale harvests. Other marine mammals mentioned in 2002 interviews included a heavy dependence on harbor seal, Steller sea lion, and Pribilof Islands' northern fur seals. Residents subsisting on these resources will often venture out in search of halibut, and will bring a rifle in case a seal presents itself. There is perceived competition with the commercial fishing industry for subsistence resources. Local residents complain of seasonal or transient residents crowding local subsistence areas and depleting fish stocks.

In 2008, the most recent year for which data were available for salmon harvesting, there were 199 subsistence salmon permits issued to Unalaska residents, a value which ranged from 172 subsistence salmon permits issued in 2007 to 226 permits issued in 2002. Also in 2008, 158 of the subsistence salmon permits were reported as fished. Subsistence salmon harvest between 2000 and 2008 included Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon, though the amount of each species harvested for subsistence use varied from year to year during this period. Sockeye salmon were the primary species harvested under subsistence permits between 2000 and 2008 (Table 13). Information regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish was not available during this period.

Between 2003 and 2009, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) cards issued increased overall, as did the number of SHARC cards reported as fished. The number of pounds of halibut harvested for subsistence purposes using SHARC cards also increased during this period. However, in 2010 there was a significant drop in the number of SHARC held, SHARC fished, and halibut harvested. In that year, an estimated 12,610 pounds of halibut was harvested on 55 SHARC, compared to an estimated 29,306 pounds harvested on 76 SHARC in 2009. Information regarding subsistence halibut harvests can be found in Table 14.

Information about subsistence harvest of marine mammals was available between 2000 and 2008, with the exception of 2007. No known harvesting of beluga whales, sea otters, or walrus for subsistence purposes occurs in Unalaska. Harvest data were reported for sea lion and harbor seal harvest between 2000 and 2008, though the numbers of each species harvested decreased substantially during that period. The number of sea lions harvested decreased from 49

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<sup>42</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>43</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2005). *Subsistence Fisheries Harvest Assessment and Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Lower Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands*. Retrieved June 13, 2012 from: <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/02-032Final.pdf>.

in 2000 to 3 in 2008, and the number of harbor seals harvested decreased from 34 in 2000 to 0 in 2008. Information on subsistence harvest of marine mammal resources is provided in Table 15.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Unalaska: 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 (Lbs)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	206	162	7	25	615	569	3,935	n/a	n/a
2001	202	168	6	77	724	786	4,258	n/a	n/a
2002	226	178	3	65	706	385	5,618	n/a	n/a
2003	220	172	24	40	572	378	5,094	n/a	n/a
2004	210	173	7	25	955	437	4,757	n/a	n/a
2005	208	146	6	14	423	527	4,055	n/a	n/a
2006	198	161	17	74	422	675	2,085	n/a	n/a
2007	172	122	14	43	254	683	2,649	n/a	n/a
2008	199	158	7	90	829	660	1,855	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	92	50	10,860
2004	131	81	20,706
2005	150	88	17,417
2006	171	81	16,331
2007	176	82	13,250
2008	173	88	13,710
2009	164	76	29,306
2010	155	55	12,610

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, Unalaska: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	34	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23	38	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	14	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	14	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	29	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	30	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	9	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	9	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	0	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

## **Additional Information**

The Museum of the Aleutians in Unalaska is the only archaeological research and museum storage facility for the Aleutian region. The Aleutian World War II Visitor Center contains informational exhibits about the men and women who served in the US Armed Forces in the Aleutian Islands during World War II, as well as about the removal and internment of the Unangax (Aleuts) during the war.<sup>44</sup>

When asked in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011 to describe the effects seen on Unalaska as a result of fisheries policies or management actions, community leaders reported that regulations resulting from the 2010 Steller sea lion protection measures have had impacts on harvesters, processors, and fishery support sector businesses. In addition, restrictive bycatch regulations on various species have impacted harvests, processors, and fisheries support sector businesses. Finally, Essential Fish Habitat closures have had impacts on Aleutian and Pribilof Island area. Positive impacts include catch share programs for pollock, crab, halibut, and sablefish.

According to community leaders, future salmon bycatch restrictions for chum salmon in the Bering Sea would have the potential to impact the Eastern Bering Sea Pollock “B” season. That season constitutes 60% of the annual Eastern Bering Sea pollock allocation. If restrictions result in the closure of the entire “B” season, impacts on Unalaska’s economy are expected.

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<sup>44</sup> Unalaska/Port of Dutch Harbor (2010). *Undiscovered, Unforgettable, Unalaska. Official 2010 Visitor Guide*. Unalaska/Port of Dutch Harbor Convention and Visitors Bureau.