

Kodiak

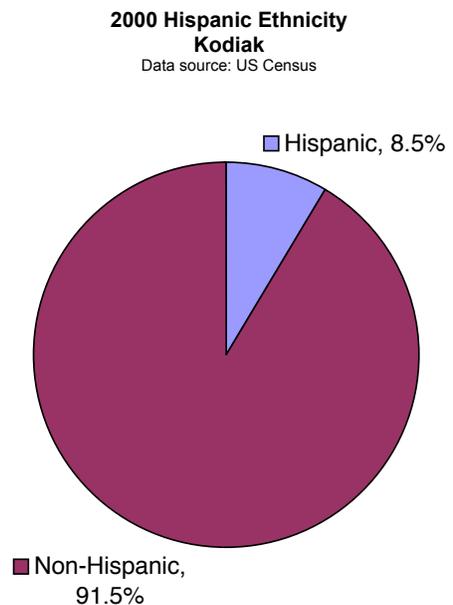
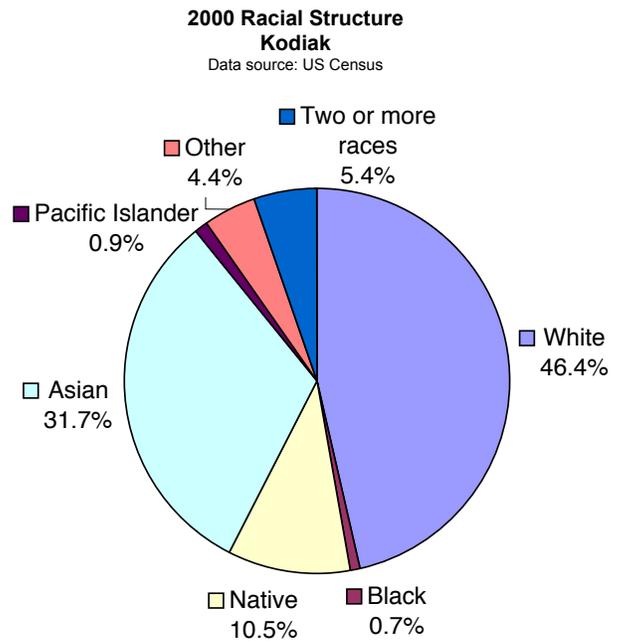
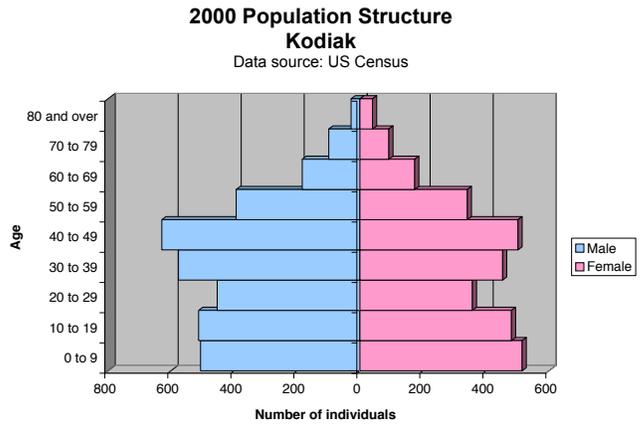
People and Place

Location

The city of Kodiak is located close to the eastern tip of Kodiak Island. Kodiak Island is located in the Gulf of Alaska and is the largest island in Alaska. Residents refer to Kodiak as ‘the Emerald Isle’. The community is 252 air miles south of Anchorage and is located in the Kodiak Recording District. It is made up of 3.5 square miles of land and 1.4 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

There were 6,334 inhabitants of Kodiak as recorded by the 2000 U.S. Census, and of those 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female. A population was first recorded by the Census for Kodiak in 1890, reporting 495 inhabitants at that time. Until 1930 the population remained relatively stable, doubling in 1940 to 864 inhabitants, then continuing to grow substantially. In 2000 it decreased slightly from the 6,365 people reported in 1990 to 6,334. There is a large seasonal population in the community which was most likely not recorded by the Census. Of the total population reported in 2000, individuals identified as 46.4% White, 0.7% Black, 10.5% American Indian and Alaska Native, 31.7% Asian (29.2% of those reported as Asian were Filipino), 0.9% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 4.4% other, and 5.4% two or more races. A total of 13.1% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 8.5% of the population was Hispanic. The median age of Kodiak was 33.5 years versus the national median of 35.3 years. About 70.9% of the population of Kodiak was 18 years of age or older. There were a total of 2,255 housing units in the city in 2000 - 259 were vacant and 32 of those were vacant due to seasonal use. Out of the total population of 6,334, there were 6,188 people living in households and 146 people living in group quarters. Of the population 25 years of age and over in Kodiak, 78.6% had graduated from high school and gone on to further schooling, 17.2% had obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher, and 5.4% had a graduate or professional degree at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census.



History

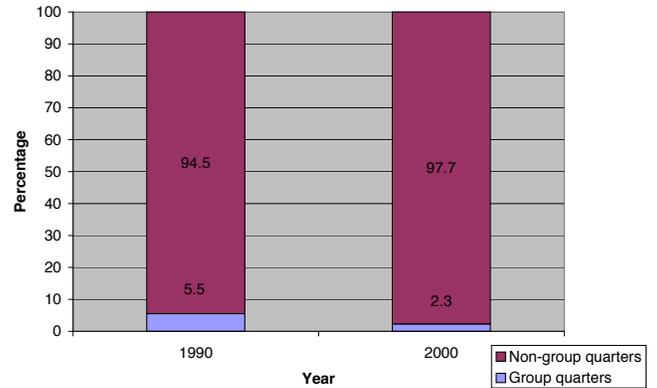
Kodiak Island has been populated for approximately 8,000 years. According to some archaeologists “the ancestors of the present-day Native Alaskan residents of the Alutiiq culture area have continuously inhabited the area for at least 7,000 years” (Mason 1995). Alutiiq is the more recent term used for the culture and the language of the “group of Alaska Native people indigenous to the Kodiak Island Archipelago, the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, Prince William Sound, and the lower tip of the Kenai Peninsula” (Mason 1995). By about A.D. 1200 the island may have had a population of about 14,000 Alutiiq inhabitants which is similar to the total number of inhabitants today on Kodiak (Rennick 2002, p. 24).

At the time of Russian contact, those living on Kodiak Island were the Koniags (the Alutiiq of Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula) of which there were 10,000 or more (Korsmo 1994). The first contact was in 1763 by Stephen Glotov. A Russian settlement was established at Three Saints Bay by Gregorii Shelikof in 1784 where the Native population was forced to hunt sea otter. Prior to this hundreds of Alutiiq Natives were killed attempting to hide from Shelikof’s party, but the Alutiiqs were dominated by the Russians using muskets and cannons (Mason 1995). Shelikof was recalled back to Russia and in 1792 Alexander Baranov, a fur trapper, established a trading post at St. Paul Harbor, which is the site of the city of Kodiak today. Kodiak became the capital of the Russian colony and at that time was called “Kikhtak” and later “Kadiak,” the Inuit word for island. Russian Orthodox clergymen arrived as missionaries around 1794. There were more than 6,500 Koniags in the area at that time, but by the end of Russian control of the island in 1867 the population had decreased to around 2,000 because of “hardship, accidents, and starvation, along with diseases introduced by the Russians” (Mason 1995).

Alaska became a U.S. Territory in 1867. Sea otter harvesting was still the major commercial enterprise of the area, although this quickly led to the near extinction of the animals. In 1882 a fish cannery opened at the Karluk spit which began the development of commercial fishing in the Kodiak area. Many canneries opened by the 1890’s, mainly for harvested salmon. Kodiak was incorporated in 1940. During WWII, Kodiak was a key operations area throughout the Aleutian Campaign. Both the Navy and Army built

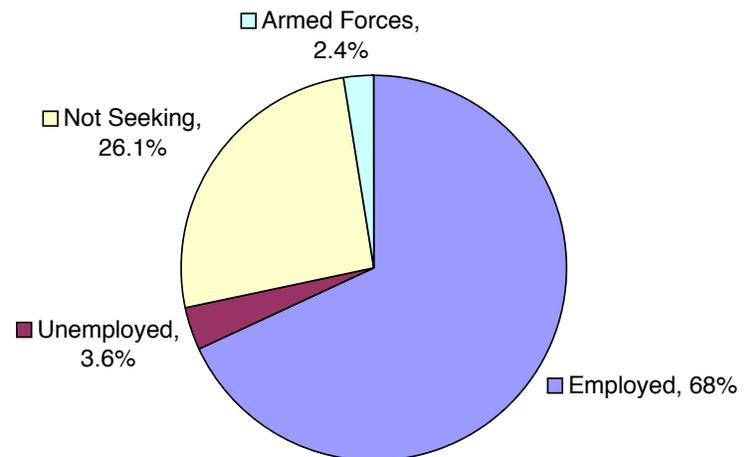
**% Group Quarters
Kodiak**

Data source: US Census



**2000 Employment Structure
Kodiak**

Data source: US Census



bases on the island, causing the population of Kodiak to sky-rocket to more than 25,000 during the war. After the war, the Navy base became a Coast Guard base and is now is the largest such base in the world.

The 1960’s brought growth to Kodiak in terms of fish processing and commercial fishing, but in 1964 on Good Friday a 9.2 magnitude earthquake hit the islands and caused a chain of tsunamis. One of the waves reached 35 feet above mean low tide damaging Kodiak’s central business district and waterfront, destroying the villages of Kaguyak, Old Harbor (other than the church), and Afognak (so severely damaged that residents were permanently relocated to the new community of Port Lions). In Kodiak, \$30 million in damage was caused by the tsunami: 158 homes were destroyed, and the fishing fleet, processing plant, and canneries were all destroyed. By 1968 the city had been rebuilt to become the largest fishing port in terms

of dollar value in the U.S. With the passing of the Magnuson Act in 1976, foreign fleet competition was reduced and the city was able to develop a groundfish processing industry.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Kodiak's economy is based on fishing, seafood processing, retail, and government employment. A total of 1,569 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Kodiak in the year 2000 and many fish processors operate in Kodiak including but not limited to: Cook Inlet Processors, North Pacific, Ocean Beauty, Trident, and International Seafoods. A total of 1,263 residents of Kodiak were licensed crew members in 2000. In addition to fishing and processing, the City and the hospital are also top employers of those in the community. A \$38 million low-Earth orbit launch facility, the Kodiak Launch Complex, is located near Chiniak and the largest U.S. Coast Guard station is located south of the city. Subsistence is also important to residents of the community.

Of the population age 16 and over in Kodiak in 2000; 68.0% were employed, 3.6% were unemployed, 2.4% were in the armed forces, and 26.1% were not in the labor force. The median household income in the year 2000 was \$60,484 with the per capita income having been \$21,522. About 7.4% of those in Kodiak were below the poverty level in 2000.

Governance

Kodiak is a Home Rule city which was incorporated in 1940 and has a Manager form of government that includes a mayor, a six person city council, and a variety of municipal employees. There is a 6% sales tax for a maximum of \$30 per transaction, a property tax of 2 mills (0.2%) by the City and 9.25 mills (0.925%) by the Borough, and a 5% accommodations tax imposed by the City and the Borough. Kodiak is part of the Kodiak Island Borough. The regional Native corporation for the area is Koniag, Inc., and the non-profit half of Koniag, Inc. is the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA). The Native urban corporation for the area is called the Natives of Kodiak, Inc. and is one of four Native urban corporations established in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The Native village corporations in Kodiak are Shuyak, Inc., Bells Flats Natives, Inc., and Litnik, Inc. The

Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak is the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized traditional council for the village which was federally recognized in 2001. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices are all located within the city of Kodiak. The new NOAA research vessel, the Oscar Dyson, is to be home-ported in Kodiak.

Facilities

Kodiak City is reachable by both air and sea and also by 140 miles of state paved and unpaved roads from the other cities on the east side of the island. The Kodiak Airport has a 7,500 foot paved runway which is owned by the State. The Municipal Airport has a 2,475 foot paved runway as well. According to Travelocity and Expedia the approximate cost to fly to Anchorage roundtrip from Kodiak is \$263 (price given for date as close to September 1st 2003 as possible). There are three airlines serving Kodiak with several daily flights, and there are quite a few air taxi services which fly to other communities on the island. There are also seaplane bases at Trident Basin and Lilly Lake which are both city-owned. Ferry service is operated by the Alaska Marine Highway System both to and from Seward and Homer (12 hour travel time). There are two boat harbors in Kodiak with 600 boat slips and three commercial piers, but boat launch ramps and vessel haulouts are available as well. A \$20 million breakwater on Near Island which was recently completed provides another 60 acres of mooring space. The float system at St. Paul Harbor has had funds provided to replace the aging system.

Accommodations in Kodiak are available at the R&R Lodge, Russian Heritage Inn, The Shelikof Lodge, The Kodiak Inn, Wintel's B&B, Inlet Guest Rooms, Kodiak Buskin River Inn, VFW RV Park, and the Afognak Wilderness Lodge. Health care is available at Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center, Alutiiq Health Clinic, and the Coast Guard Integrated Support Center/Rockmore-King Medical Clinic. There is a City Police Department as well as a State Troopers Post in Kodiak. The electric utility in the community is the Kodiak Electric Association operated by REA Co-op with the main power source being hydroelectric. The City operates the water and sewer systems, although the Borough collects refuse and operates the landfill. There were six schools in Kodiak in 2000 with a total of 2,252 students and 137 teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing*

Kodiak is the state's largest fishing port where many diverse species of fish are harvested and delivered by almost every possible gear group. There were 1,569 commercial fishing permits issued to residents of Kodiak in 2000, and a reported 1,263 licensed crew members residing in the community. There were 256 vessel owners who were residents of the city of Kodiak participating in the federal commercial fisheries. An estimated 187 participated in the commercial salmon fishery. Of the total 1,569 permits issued, 948 were fished in 2000. There were 119 crab permits issued to residents, 285 for halibut, 152 for herring, 540 for other groundfish, 67 for other shellfish, 58 for sablefish, and 348 were issued for salmon.

Crab: There were 119 crab permits issued to residents of Kodiak (82 fished): 23 were issued for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet westward (6 fished), one for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet on the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), one for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in Cook Inlet (none fished), 8 for Dungeness crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet westward (5 fished), 2 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet in Bristol Bay (one fished), 2 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet by Kodiak (one fished), 5 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (none fished), 38 for king crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in Bristol Bay (33 fished), 38 for Tanner crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet in the Bering Sea (35 fished), and one permit was issued for Tanner crab using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet for the Bering Sea Community Development Quota (CDQ) (one fished).

Halibut: Of the 285 halibut permits issued, 236 were fished. One hundred and sixty-two permits were issued for halibut using a longline vessel under 60 feet statewide (138 fished), 25 using a mechanical jig statewide (15 fished), and 98 using a longline vessel over 60 feet statewide (83 fished).

Herring: Of the 152 herring permits issued in 2000, only 37 were fished. For herring roe: one permit was issued using a purse seine in the southeast (one fished), 11 using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), 9 using a purse seine in Cook Inlet (none fished), 34 using a purse seine in Kodiak (9

fished), 2 using a purse seine in the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), 22 using a purse seine in Bristol Bay (17 fished), one using a gillnet and purse seine in Kodiak (none fished), 48 using a gillnet in Kodiak (6 fished), one using a gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula (none fished), 2 using a gillnet in Security Cove (one fished), 5 using a gillnet in Bristol Bay (one fished), and one for herring roe using a gillnet in Norton Sound (none fished). In regards to herring food or bait; two permits were issued for herring food/bait using a purse seine in the southeast (none fished), one using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), five using a purse seine in Kodiak (none fished), five using a purse seine on the Alaska Peninsula (two fished), and two using an otter trawl in Kodiak (none fished).

Groundfish: Out of the 540 other groundfish permits issued to residents of Kodiak in 2000, 280 were fished. One was issued for lingcod using a dinglebar troll statewide (none fished), 12 for lingcod using a mechanical jig statewide (one fished), and two for lingcod using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (none fished). For miscellaneous saltwater finfish, one permit was issued using a purse seine statewide (none fished), 34 using a hand troll statewide (9 fished), 72 using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (43 fished), 40 using an otter trawl statewide (33 fished), 78 using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (48 fished), 207 for a mechanical jig statewide (84 fished), 21 for longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (7 fished), and 70 using pot gear on a vessel 60 feet or over statewide (55 fished). For demersal shelf rockfish, one permit was issued for longline on a vessel under 60 feet in the southeast (none fished) and one using mechanical jig in the southeast (none fished).

Other Shellfish: Of the 67 other shellfish permits issued, 26 were fished. No permits were issued for geoduck clams using diving gear in the southeast, but one permit was fished by a resident of the community. For octopi or squid three permits were issued using longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (none fished), 21 using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (10 fished), and 10 using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (3 fished). For shrimp, one permit was issued using an otter trawl westward (none fished), 9 using pot gear on a vessel under 60 feet westward (none fished), one using pot gear in

* Commercial fishing permit data from the CFEC is given for the communities of Chiniak and Kodiak

the southeast (none fished), and 4 using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet westward (one fished). Two permits were issued for sea cucumbers using diving gear in the southeast (one fished) and 10 were issued for sea cucumbers using diving gear statewide excluding the southeast (7 fished). One permit was issued for clams using a shovel to a resident of Kodiak, but was not fished. In regards to sea urchins, no permits were issued using diving gear in the southeast but one was fished, and four were issued using diving gear statewide excluding the southeast (two fished). One permit was issued for scallops dredging statewide (one fished).

Sablefish: Of the 58 total sablefish permits issued, 40 were fished. A total of 33 permits were for longline on a vessel under 60 feet statewide (21 fished), one was using a mechanical jig statewide (none fished), 23 were using longline on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (19 fished), and one was issued using pot gear on a vessel over 60 feet statewide (none fished).

Salmon: Out of the 348 salmon permits issued to residents of Kodiak, 247 were fished. Four permits were issued for salmon using a purse seine in the southeast (3 fished), one using a purse seine in Prince William Sound (none fished), 174 using a purse seine in Kodiak (105 fished), 9 using a purse seine in Chignik (11 fished), one using a purse seine in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands (none fished), 16 using a beach seine in Kodiak (2 fished), 4 using a drift gillnet in Prince William Sound (4 fished), 7 using a drift gillnet in Cook Inlet (6 fished), 4 using a drift gillnet on the Alaska Peninsula (4 fished), 29 using a drift gillnet in Bristol Bay (25 fished), 87 using a set gillnet in Kodiak (76 fished), 9 using a set gillnet in Bristol Bay (10 fished), 3 using a hand troll statewide (none fished), and no permits were issued using a set gillnet in the Kuskokwim, but one was fished by a resident of the community.

With regard to landings, 455 vessels participated in other groundfish fisheries and delivered landings to Kodiak totaling 102,318.27 tons in groundfish landings in 2000. There were 108 vessels which delivered 1,542.49 tons of sablefish. A total of 298 vessels delivered 4,352.30 tons of halibut, 32 vessels delivered 1,041.98 tons of Bering Sea Aleutian Islands (BSAI) crab, 331 vessels delivered 23,759.03 tons of salmon, and 26 vessels delivered 951.34 tons of herring. In accordance with confidentiality regulations, landings data for scallops in Kodiak are unavailable because there were only two vessels that delivered scallops to

the community. The total amount landed in federal species in Kodiak in 2000 was 109,255.03 tons.

Kodiak is a major processing center where all species including BSAI crab, groundfish, halibut, herring, sablefish, salmon, and scallops are processed. There are quite a few processors in the community including 11 that processed federal species in 2000. Some of the processors in Kodiak include Alaska Fresh Processors Inc., Global Seafoods Kodiak LLC, Island Seafoods Inc., Kodiak Salmon Packers Inc., Tt Acquisition Inc., and Western Alaska Fisheries Inc., with the largest processors in Kodiak being Cook Inlet Processors, International Seafoods, Ocean Beauty, North Pacific, and Trident. Production runs year-round at many of the facilities and the workforce population most likely runs in the thousands with a large amount of the work force being residents of the communities of the island. There is a large subculture of Filipino employees in Kodiak because of their work in the canneries.

The City of Kodiak was recently allotted \$321,521 in federal salmon disaster funds and the Kodiak Island Borough was allotted \$362,963.14, which will most likely be applied to projects within the borough. The City of Kodiak was also recently granted \$31,221 by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference as part of the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program “in recognition of the negative economic impacts of federal measures to protect the Steller sea lion” with money which had been allocated by the U.S. government (Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference 2003). The Borough was granted \$69,687 from the Steller Sea Lion Mitigation program.

Sport Fishing

Kodiak is famous for sport fishing. The community had a large amount of sport fishing businesses listed in 2002 with a wide variety of services including saltwater guide businesses, freshwater guide businesses, aircraft fly-in services, drop-off services, and full service guide businesses. There were 11,331 sport fishing licenses sold in Kodiak in 2000, of which 5,030 were sold to Alaska residents. There is a variety of sport fishing activities held in the community such as the Kodiak Kid’s Pink Salmon Jamboree and the Silver Salmon Derby.

Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G’s Division of Subsistence in the city of Kodiak for the most representative

subsistence year, 1993, 99% of all households in Kodiak used all subsistence resources: 93.3% of households used salmon, 95.2% non-salmon fish (herring, herring roe, smelt, cod, flounder, greenling, halibut, perch, rockfish, sablefish, sculpin, shark, skates, sole, wolffish, char, grayling, pike, trout, and whitefish), 1.9% marine mammals, and 79.0% of all households used marine invertebrates. The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 151.05 lbs in 1993. The breakdown of that harvest was: 31.61% salmon, 39.70% non-salmon fish, 0% marine mammals, 6.29% marine invertebrates, 0.44% birds and eggs, 15.36% land mammals, and 6.59% vegetation. Also according

to ADF&G there were 1,138 household permits for subsistence salmon issued to residents of Kodiak in the year 1999 for an estimated harvest of 24,956 total salmon. Residents of Kodiak have the right to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.

Additional Information

There are many fishing related events, ceremonies, and festivals held in the city of Kodiak such as the Blessing of the Fleet, the Kodiak Crab Festival, the Kodiak Salmon Celebration, and a Fisherman's Memorial Service for Those Lost At Sea.