

Ninilchik (nuh-NIL-chick)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Ninilchik is located on the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula, 38 miles southwest of the City of Kenai and 188 road miles from Anchorage. The community lies between mileposts 199 and 144 of the Sterling Highway. Ninilchik is located in the Homer Recording District and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 883 residents in Ninilchik, ranking it as the 72nd largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Ninilchik increased by 93.6%. Most of this growth occurred between 1990 and 2000, although the population continued to increase until 2010. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population increased by 14.4%. The average annual growth rate during this period was 0.51%, reflecting slow, consistent growth over the decade with small decreases in several years.

In 2010, the majority of the population of Ninilchik identified themselves as White (78.1%), along with 15.4% that identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.3% as Asian, 0.2% as Black or African American, 0.1% as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.5% as “some other race,” and 5.3% that identified with two or more races. In addition, 2.6% of Ninilchik’s population identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. The percentage of the population identifying as White increased slightly between 1990 and 2000, from 80.5% to 82.3%, before declining again to 78.1% in 2010. At the same time the percentage of the population identifying as American Indians and Alaska Natives decreased from 19.5% in 1990 to 14% in 2000, and then rebounded slightly to 15.4% in 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

Based on household surveys conducted for the U.S. Census, in 2010, the average household size Ninilchik was 2.14, a decrease from 2.4 in 1990 and 2.87 in 2000. The number of households in Ninilchik increased over time, from 185 in 1990 to 265 in 2000, and 412 in 2010. Of the 967 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 34.6% were owner-occupied, 8% were rented, and 57.4% were vacant. A majority of the unoccupied housing units were vacant due to seasonal use (91%). Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of Ninilchik were reported to be living in group quarters.

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

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

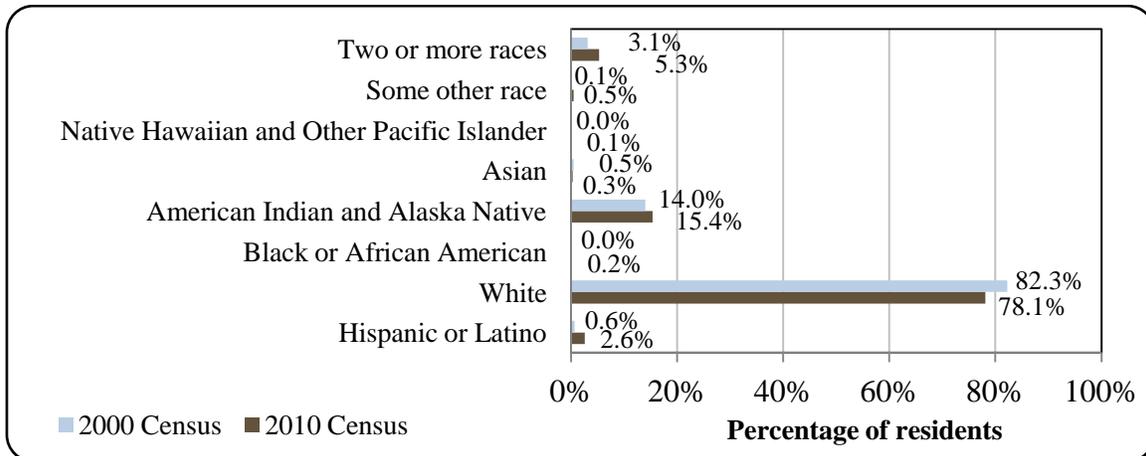
Table 1. Population in Ninilchik from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	456	-
2000	772	-
2001	-	760
2002	-	762
2003	-	774
2004	-	787
2005	-	788
2006	-	772
2007	-	769
2008	-	836
2009	-	824
2010	883	-

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

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

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

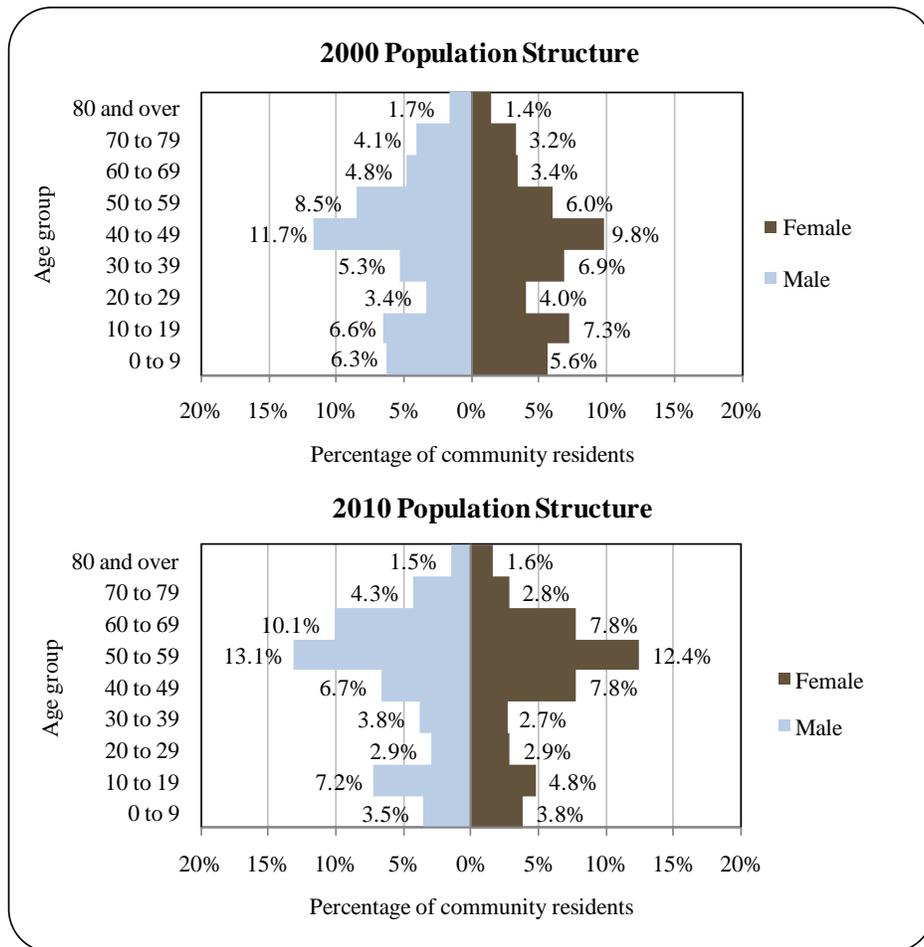


In 2010, the gender makeup of Ninilchik’s population (53.2% male and 46.8% female) was slightly less gender balanced compared to the population of the state as a whole, which was made up of 52% males and 48% females. That year, the median age of Ninilchik residents was 52.2 years, significantly older than both the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. Further, 28.1% of the Ninilchik population was age 60 or older in 2010, a higher percentage than in most other Alaskan communities. In 2010, the age groups most heavily skewed toward males were the 10-19, 50-59, and 60-69 age cohorts, while there was a relatively

even spread of males and females across other age categories in Ninilchik. The overall population structure of Ninilchik in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 94% of Ninilchik residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 2.3% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 3.6% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 31% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 13.5% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 6.5% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 3.1% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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



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

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The Ninilchik area was historically used for fur-farming and fishing by the Kenaitze, the local group of Dena'ina people, a branch of Athabascan Indians.^{4,5} The word “Niqnilchint” means “lodge by the river.” Ninilchik was established in the 1840s as a retirement community for pensioners of the Russian American Company. A number of elderly, disabled, and sick employees of the Russian American Company preferred to remain in Alaska or could not travel safely home to Russia. Five families initially moved to Ninilchik.^{6,7}

The Kvasnikoffs and the Oskoloffs were early Ninilchik settlers. Grigorii and Mavra Kvasnikoff moved their large family from Kodiak to Ninilchik in 1847. Grigorii was a Russian Orthodox missionary from Moscow, and Mavra was a Russian-Sugpiaq from Kodiak. All nine of the original Native founding families of Ninilchik are descended from the Kvasnikoffs. Iakov and Anna Oskolkoff were two other Russian settlers who moved to Ninilchik in the early years. These settlers lived a subsistence lifestyle based on fishing, hunting, trapping, and gardening.⁸

The population of Ninilchik grew quickly. By 1880, the U.S. Census counted 53 “Creoles” living in Ninilchik, and the population had grown to 81 by 1890. At that time, and until the first decades of the 1900s, Ninilchik was apparently still a fully Russian-speaking community.⁹ In 1896, a Russian village school was built, and in 1901 the Russian Orthodox Church was constructed and dedicated at its current site. A post office was established in 1925.¹⁰ By the 1930s, a greater number of Americans had begun to settle in the area, and an English-language school was opened in Ninilchik. Use of the Russian language was not welcome at the school, and children in the community no longer received Russian as their first language.¹¹ The Berman Packing Company began canning operations in Ninilchik in 1949, and the Sterling Highway was completed through Ninilchik by 1950. The current Ninilchik School was also built in 1950.¹²

Natural Resources and Environment

Ninilchik is located in a maritime climatic zone, dominated by the moderating effects of a marine environment and characterized by high humidity, precipitation and fog cover as well as warm winters and cool summers. Winter temperatures in Ninilchik range from 14 to 27 °F, and summer temperatures vary from 45 to 65 °F. Average annual precipitation is 24 inches.¹³

⁴ 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.

⁵ Kenaitze Indian Tribe (n.d.). *Home Page: Raven's People*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from <http://www.kenaitze-nsn.gov/RavensPeople.html>.

⁶ See footnote 4.

⁷ Bergelson, M.B., and A.A. Kibrik (2010). The Ninilchik Variety of Russian: Linguistic Heritage of Alaska. In *Sociolinguistic Approaches to Non-Standard Russian*. Eds. Mustajoki, A., Protassova, N. and Vakhtin. Helsinki. Retrieved February 1, 2012 from <http://www.helsinki.fi/slavicahelsingiensia/preview/sh40/pdf/20-sh40.pdf>.

⁸ See footnotes 4 and 7.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ See footnote 4.

¹¹ See footnote 7.

¹² See footnote 4.

¹³ Ibid.

Protected areas near Ninilchik include Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park, the Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area, Kenai Fjords National Park, and the Kenai Wilderness. To the south of Ninilchik, the Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park was Alaska's first and only 'wilderness park.' A majority of the State Park's 400,000 acres are located on the southern side of Kachemak Bay, along with a small unit north of the Bay, and its terrain includes mountains, glaciers, forests, and ocean. Visitors to the State Park enjoy fishing, boating, wildlife viewing, kayaking, hiking, camping, and mountain sports.¹⁴

Kachemak Bay itself was designated as a State Critical Habitat Area (CHA) in 1974, and the Fox River Flats at the mouth of the Bay were also designated as a CHA in 1972. The purpose of these CHAs is to "protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary purpose." Eleven species of marine mammals utilize Kachemak Bay, including sea otter, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, beluga, minke, and orca whale, harbor porpoise, and Dall's porpoise, as well as a diversity of marine plants and invertebrates, birds, and fish and shellfish. The Fox River Flats and associated intertidal zone support at least 21 species of terrestrial mammals, including moose, black bear, brown bear, coyote, wolf, beaver, river otter, and small furbearers.¹⁵ In addition to their status as CHAs, Kachemak Bay and the Fox River Flats were designated as part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) in 1999, a network of 28 estuaries around the U.S. representing different biogeographic regions that are used for long-term research, water-quality monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship. It is the only Research Reserve located in the State of Alaska.¹⁶

Kenai Fjords National Park is located along the southeastern edge of the Kenai Peninsula, to the east of Ninilchik. This National Park was established in 1980 to "maintain unimpaired the scenic and environmental integrity of the Harding Icefield, its outflowing glaciers and coastal fjords and islands." Fifty-six percent of the park is covered by ice.¹⁷ Portions of both the Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park and Kenai Fjords National Park are included in the Kenai Wilderness, which covers a total of 1,354,247 acres on the Kenai Peninsula.¹⁸

The shoreline of the Kenai Peninsula along Cook Inlet is located at the edge of the North American Plate, leading to frequent and often devastating earthquakes and volcanic activity in the area. Five active volcanoes are located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough, all situated on the west side of Cook Inlet. They are Fourpeaked, Augustine, Iliamna, Redoubt, and Mount Spurr. Major damage can also be caused by secondary earthquake hazards, including landslides, floods, avalanches, tsunamis, uplift, subsidence, infrastructure failures, and soil liquefaction.¹⁹ Other natural hazards that have also been identified as threats in the Kenai Peninsula Borough

¹⁴ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (2009). *Kachemak Bay State Park and State Wilderness Park*. Retrieved January 27, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kbay/kbay.htm>.

¹⁵ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (1993). *Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas Management Plan*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/_management_plans/kachemak_bay.pdf.

¹⁶ National Estuarine Research Reserve System (n.d.). *Kachemak Bay Research Reserve website*. Retrieved June 15, 2012 from <http://www.nerrs.noaa.gov/Reserve.aspx?ResID=KBA>.

¹⁷ Kenai Fjords National Park website (2010). Retrieved December 27, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/kefj/>.

¹⁸ Wilderness.net website (n.d.). *Kenai Wilderness*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net>.

¹⁹ Kenai Peninsula Borough (2010). *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/plan.htm>

include flooding, wildfires, snow and avalanches, seiches, severe weather, erosion, and drought.²⁰

The Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet oil and gas industry is very active, with a number of new wells being drilled each year. As of 2010, there were 28 producing oil and gas fields on and off shore in the area. Oil production has declined from a peak in 1970 of 230,000 barrels per day. In 2010, only 12,000 barrels were produced per day. Cook Inlet natural gas production has also been declining in recent years.²¹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Ninilchik as of May 2012.²²

Current Economy²³

The private sector in Ninilchik is based primarily on fishing, retail businesses, and tourism. The surrounding Kenai area offers employment in diverse industries and services, including oil and gas processing, commercial and sportfishing, government, health care, retail business and tourism.²⁴ In 2010, top employers of local Ninilchik residents included the Kenai Peninsula Borough school, the Ninilchik Traditional Council, the State of Alaska, the Central Peninsula General Hospital, and various private businesses, including a grocery, restaurant and bar, dentist office, construction company, seafood processor, and an oil development company.²⁵

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁶ in 2010, the per capita income in Ninilchik was estimated to be \$25,271 and the median household income was estimated to be \$48,958. Compared to 2000, this represents an increase in income, from a per capita income of \$18,463 and median household income of \$36,250 in the year 2000. If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁷ the increase is revealed to be very slight, from a real per capita income of \$24,279 and real median household income of \$47,668 in 2000. In 2010, Ninilchik ranked 104th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 138th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

²⁰ State of Alaska (2002). *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

²¹ Resource Development Council (n.d.). *Alaska's Oil and Gas Industry*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.akrdc.org/issues/oilgas/overview.html>.

²² Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²³ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

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

²⁵ 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/>.

²⁶ 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>.

²⁷ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

However, Ninilchik’s small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁸ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Ninilchik in 2010 is \$12,335.²⁹ This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Ninilchik between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission in 2011,³⁰ indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a smaller percentage of Ninilchik’s population (59.8%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force in 2010 compared to the percentage of the statewide population in the civilian labor force (68.8%). In the same year, 18.6% of Ninilchik residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line in 2010, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 4.3%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in Ninilchik in 2010 was 12.3%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³¹

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, Ninilchik’s workforce was split relatively evenly across sectors, with 37.8% of workers estimated to be self-employed, 31.2% estimated to be employed in the private sector, and 29.4% in the public sector. In addition, 2.3% of the workforce was estimated to be unpaid family workers. Of the 221 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in construction (20.4%), educational services, health care, and social assistance (19.5%), public administration (17.2%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (14.5%). The number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and industries may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 332 employed residents in Ninilchik in 2010, of which 20.2% were employed in local government, 16.6% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 12.3% in education and health services, 12% in natural resources and mining, 10.8% in leisure and hospitality, 9% in construction, 5.1% in state government, 4.8% in manufacturing, 3.6% in professional and business services, 2.1% in financial activities, 1.5% in information, and 1.8% in

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ See footnotes 25 and 26.

³⁰ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³¹ See footnote 25.

other industries.³² As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

³² Ibid.

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

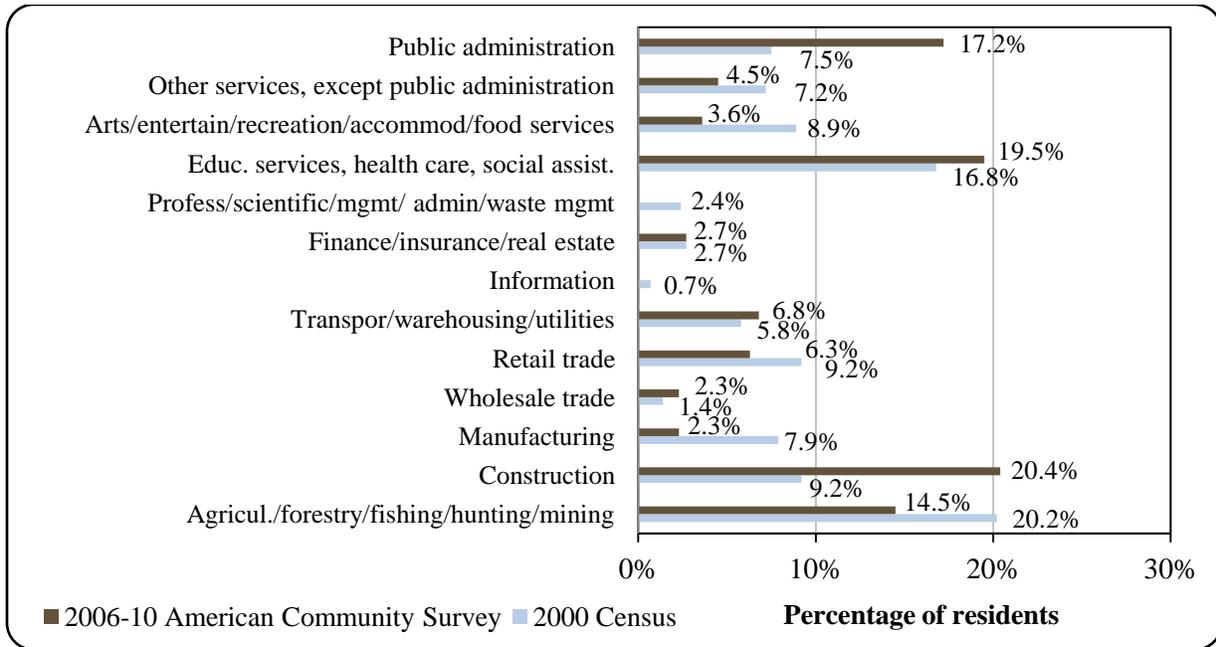
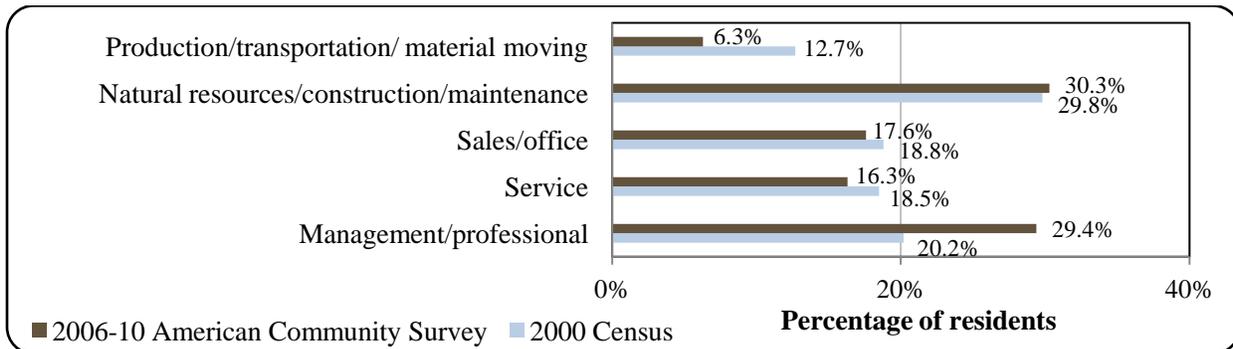


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Ninilchik (U.S. Census).



Governance

Ninilchik is an unincorporated community in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The community does not administer any local taxes, although the Borough does administer a 3% sales tax and 4.5 mills property tax.³³ Given that Ninilchik is not incorporated, there was no municipal revenue or municipal sales tax revenue between 2000 and 2010. No information was reported regarding State or Community Revenue Sharing contributions or fisheries-related grants received by the community between 2000 and 2010. Information about selected aspects of community revenue is presented in Table 2.

³³ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm.

Ninilchik 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 Ninilchik Traditional Council. The local village Native corporation is Ninilchik Native Association, Inc., which manages 168,802 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Ninilchik belongs is Cook Inlet Regional, Inc.³⁴

Ninilchik is also a member of the Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITI), a tribal non-profit organization headquartered in Anchorage. CITI strives to work together with Native people of the Cook Inlet region, and all Natives living in Anchorage, to help them develop talents and strengths, and become successful and self-sufficient individuals, families, and communities, with the goal of advancing the overall economic, social and cultural development of the people of the Chugach Region.³⁵ CITI is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁶ CITI offers educational programs, job training, business assistance, youth programs, drug and alcohol treatment, and other assistance to families and individuals.³⁷

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ Cook Inlet Tribal Council (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved February 23, 2012 from <http://www.citci.com/>.

³⁶ U.S. Government Accountability Office (2005). *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

³⁷ Cook Inlet Tribal Council. (n.d.). *What We Do*. Retrieved February 23, 2012 from <http://www.citci.com/>.

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Homer and Anchorage. The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are located in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Ninilchik is easily accessible via the Sterling Highway.³⁸ A state-owned 2,400-foot by 60-foot airstrip is present in the community, but is not served by schedule commercial flights. The nearest commercial flights to Anchorage leave from airports in Homer (39 miles away by road) and the City of Kenai (48 road miles away).³⁹ The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Kenai to Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$179, and from Homer to Anchorage was \$239.⁴⁰ A small boat harbor is available in Ninilchik, serving charter and recreational boats. Larger harbor and docking facilities are available in Homer, along with access to the Alaska State Ferry system.⁴¹

Facilities

Water in Ninilchik is derived from individual wells or delivered to homes. A community well and central hauling point are maintained by the Village Council. Two-thirds of residences in Ninilchik have individual septic tanks, and others use outhouses. The school operates its own well and water treatment facility. A Borough refuse transfer site is available in Ninilchik, located at mile 138.5 on the Sterling Highway. Peninsula Sanitation provides refuse collection services. The Homer Electric Association provides electricity in Ninilchik using both hydro power and natural gas.⁴²

Police services are provided by state troopers stationed in Ninilchik. Emergency services are provided by Ninilchik Emergency Services. Community facilities in Ninilchik include a washeteria, operated by a private company, as well as a senior center, high school swimming pool, and two libraries, one public and one operated by the school. Phone and internet are available in Ninilchik, but no cable providers offers service locally.⁴³

Regarding fisheries-related infrastructure, the harbor in Ninilchik is oriented to small boats, including charter and recreational vessels. Harbor and dock infrastructure sufficient for larger vessels are located in Homer.⁴⁴

³⁸ See footnote 34.

³⁹ Airport information retrieved January 31, 2012 from www.airnav.com.

⁴⁰ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴¹ See footnote 34.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

Medical Services

Medical services are provided by the Ninilchik Community Clinic, owned and operated by the Village Council. Ninilchik is a Community Health Aid Program site. Alternative health care is provided by Ninilchik Emergency Services. Emergency services have highway, coastal, and helicopter access, and are provided by 911 Telephone service and a health aide.⁴⁵ The nearest hospitals are located in Soldotna and Homer.

Educational Opportunities

One school is present in Ninilchik. The Ninilchik School serves preschool through 12th grade. As of 2011, the school had 185 students and 14 teachers.⁴⁶

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Ninilchik is located in the traditional territory of the Kenaitze people, a branch of Athabascan Indians. Historically, the Kenaitze had summer fish camps along the rivers and shores of Cook Inlet. They harvested all five salmon species using dip nets, weirs, dams, and fish traps.⁴⁷ Russian settlers living in the area in the mid-1800s also maintained a subsistence lifestyle, including fishing, hunting, trapping, and gardening.⁴⁸ Today, the economy of Ninilchik is diverse, and includes a significant number of residents engaged in the commercial and sportfishing industries. Between 2000 and 2010, Ninilchik residents held the greatest number of fishing permits in fisheries for salmon, halibut, and groundfish, as well as some permits in fisheries for herring and crab.

Commercial fisheries developed in the region after the 1867 purchase of Alaska by the U.S. Commercial harvest of salmon in Cook Inlet began in 1882,⁴⁹ with the development of a cannery at the mouth of the Kasilof River. An additional 17 canneries had been built in central Alaska by 1890.⁵⁰ Commercial exploitation of halibut and groundfish first extended into the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) in the 1920s after development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.⁵¹ In the 1920s, herring had become increasingly valued for oil

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴⁷ Kenaitze Indian Tribe (n.d.). *Home Page: Raven's People*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from <http://www.kenaitzen-sn.gov/RavensPeople.html>.

⁴⁸ See footnote 45.

⁴⁹ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁵⁰ Cook, Linda, and Frank Norris (1998). *A Stern and Rock-bound Coast: Kenai Fjords National Park Historic Resource Study*. National Park Service Alaska Support Office, Anchorage. Retrieved January 25, 2012 from http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm.

⁵¹ Thompson, William F. and Norman L. Freeman (1930). *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Report of the International Fisheries Commission. Number 5. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

and meal, and a number of reduction plants were built. Commercial crab fisheries began to develop in the GOA in the 1930s. Historically, a sizable spawning biomass of herring was found in western Cook Inlet, and Lower Cook Inlet also supported commercial fisheries for Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab. However, crab and herring fisheries are currently closed due to low stock abundance.^{52,53}

Today, ADF&G manages the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. Lower Cook Inlet is divided into the Southern, Outer, Eastern, and Kamishak Bay fishing districts, and Upper Cook Inlet is divided into the Central and Northern fishing districts. Set gillnet is the only gear allowed in the Northern District, while set and drift gillnet and purse seine gear use is permitted in the Central District. However, seine gear use is limited to the Chinita Bay sub-district, which is open only sporadically. Purse seine gear is used throughout the Lower Cook Inlet management area, and set gillnets are limited to the Kachemak Bay sub-district.⁵⁴

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within 3 nautical miles (nm) of the coast or in inland waters are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and fisheries that take place beyond 3 nm in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction. Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission. Cook Inlet is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central GOA federal Sablefish Regulatory Area.

In addition to federal groundfish fisheries that take place in the GOA, state groundfish fisheries take place in the inland and near-coastal waters of Cook Inlet for Pacific cod, sablefish, and rockfish. The Cook Inlet Pacific cod fishery is managed as a parallel fishery, which takes place at the same time as the federal Pacific cod fishery. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) set by NMFS applied to both fisheries. Beginning in 1997, an additional ‘state-waters fishery’ for Pacific cod was initiated in Cook Inlet. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the Alaska Board of Fish, and guideline harvest limits (GHL) are set by ADF&G. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition to Pacific cod fisheries, a Cook Inlet open access sablefish fishery is managed by ADF&G under a GHL, and the State also manages directed mechanical jig fisheries for lingcod and rockfish in Cook Inlet.⁵⁵

Ninilchik is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Sablefish Regulatory District. Ninilchik is not eligible to participate in either the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program or the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program.

Processing Plants

Between 2000 and 2010, ADF&G’s Intent to Operate list noted two processing plants in Ninilchik, although neither was listed as registered in 2010. Data reported by NMFS also indicates that several shore-side processing facilities were in operation in Ninilchik between

⁵² Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁵³ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (2012). *Commercial Fisheries Overview: Lower Cook Inlet Management Area*. Retrieved June 19, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=commercialbyarealci.main>.

⁵⁴ See footnote 49.

⁵⁵ See footnote 52.

2000 and 2009.⁵⁶ These facilities included Deep Creek Custom Processing and Anchor Point Seafoods, Inc. In addition, Tanner’s Fresh Fish Processing began processing seafood in Ninilchik in 2006.⁵⁷

Deep Creek Custom Packing Inc. has been producing gourmet seafood products since 1961. The company processes Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon, producing smoked, fresh, and canned offerings. In addition, Deep Creek Custom Packing offers fresh frozen and smoked halibut as well as fresh king crab, scallops, and black tiger shrimp.⁵⁸ Deep Creek Custom Packing has downsized considerably in recent years and now primarily caters to the sportfishing community. As of the 2012 season, the processor employed approximately five individuals year-round.⁵⁹

Anchor Point Seafoods was listed on ADF&G’s Intent to Operate list between 2005 and 2008. The company offered Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon products, including fresh, frozen, and smoked options. Anchor Point also offered smoked halibut, fresh, frozen, or smoked scallops, and fresh or frozen king crab.⁶⁰ In May 2012, the business was sold to Tanner’s Fresh Fish Processing.⁶¹ As of the 2012 season, the business was still operated under the name Anchor Point Seafood, but the new owners planned to transition the business name to Tanner’s Incorporated beginning in 2013.⁶²

Tanner’s Fresh Fish Processing has been processing seafood in Ninilchik since 2006. The company specializes in fresh and smoked salmon and king crab, and also offers halibut, cod, yelloweye rockfish, scallops, razor clams, and spotted shrimp. The company primarily caters to sport fishermen.^{63,64}

In addition, ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate List noted a number of registered processing facilities in nearby communities of Homer, Kenai, and Nikiski.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no data were reported about fisheries-related revenue received by Ninilchik (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is an important industry within Ninilchik’s diversified economy. Between 2000 and 2010, residents participated in state and federal fisheries as crew members, vessel owners, and permit and quota share account holders. A number of fish buyers and fish processors were also active in the community during some years in the 2000-2010 period.

⁵⁶ National Marine Fisheries Service (2011). Alaska processors’ Weekly Production Reports (WPR) 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.]

⁵⁷ Personal communication, Tanner’s Fresh Fish Processing employee, June 27, 2012.

⁵⁸ Deep Creek Custom Packing, Inc. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved June 19, 2012 from <http://www.deepcreekcustompacking.com/>.

⁵⁹ Personal communication, Deep Creek Custom Packing, Inc. employee, June 19, 2012.

⁶⁰ Anchor Point Seafood (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved June 19, 2012 from <http://www.anchorpointseafood.com/>.

⁶¹ Personal communication with Paul Warner, previous owner of Anchor Point Seafoods, June 20, 2012.

⁶² See footnote 57.

⁶³ *Ibid*.

⁶⁴ Tanner’s Fresh Fish Processing (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved June 27, 2012 from <http://www.tannersfish.com/>.

In 2010, 42 Ninilchik residents held commercial fishing crew permits and 26 fishing vessels were primarily owned by residents (Table 5). Also in 2010, 56 Ninilchik residents held a total of 67 state-issued Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. Six federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits and three Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) were also held by Ninilchik residents that year (Table 4).

A majority of the CFEC permits (46) were held in salmon fishery. Of these, 28 (61%) were held in the Cook Inlet set gillnet fishery, 7 (15%) in the Cook Inlet drift gillnet fishery, and 1 or 2 permits each were held in purse seine fisheries in Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Prince William Sound, drift gillnet fisheries in Prince William Sound and Bristol Bay, the set gillnet fishery in Bristol Bay, and the statewide power troll fishery. Of all salmon permits, 26 (59%) were actively fished in 2010. The number of salmon permit holders and total salmon permits increased between 2000 and 2005, before falling to just under 2000 levels by 2010. The percentage of salmon permits fished decreased slightly over the period (Table 4).

Other CFEC permits held in 2010 included seven herring permits, held by six individuals, for Cook Inlet and Kodiak herring roe fisheries, six groundfish permits/permit holders in the statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish fishery, five halibut permits/permit holders in statewide hand troll and longline fisheries, two crab permits/permit holders in Cook Inlet Dungeness crab pot gear fishery, and one ‘other shellfish’ permit/permit holder in the Prince Williams Sound shrimp fishery using pot gear. Of these additional CFEC permits, only halibut and groundfish permits were actively fished in 2010. The last year between 2000 and 2010 in which a herring permit was actively fished was 2006, and crab CFEC permits were not actively fished at any time during this period. In the case of halibut, the number of permits and permit holders decreased by approximately half between 2000 and 2010. In the case of groundfish, the number of permit holders remained stable over the period, but the total number of permits held decreased by 40%. Information about CFEC permits held by Ninilchik residents is presented in Table 4.

Federal fishery permits held by Ninilchik residents in 2010 included five groundfish License Limitation Permits (LLP), one crab LLP, and three Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP). One FFP was actively fished in 2010, while none of the LLP permits were active that year. The most recent year in which a federal groundfish LLP was actively fished by a Ninilchik resident was 2004, while federal crab LLPs were not active in any year between 2000 and 2010. Federal permit information is also presented in Table 4.

In 2000, there were 18 halibut quota share account holders residing in Ninilchik, declining to 8 by 2010. Total quota shares held decreased from 653,000 to 427,983 over the same period. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment fluctuated from year to year, rising to a value 38% higher than the 2000 level in 2006, and falling to 36% lower than the 2000 level by 2010. Between 2000 and 2004, one sablefish quota share account holder was present in Ninilchik, and 1,103 sablefish quota shares were held. Sablefish IFQ allotment increased over this 5-year period, rising to a level 28% higher than 2000 by 2004. No quota share accounts or quota shares were held by Ninilchik residents in the federal crab fisheries between 2000 and 2010. Further information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

In 2010, Ninilchik ranked 50th out of 67 Alaskan ports that received commercial fisheries landings. That year, there were 12 fish buyers operating in Ninilchik, while no shoreside processors were registered as operating in the community that year (see the *Processing Plants* section). Landings and ex-vessel revenue information about individual fisheries is largely considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants,

although net pounds of salmon and herring landed were each reported during 2 years (Table 9). Total landings and revenue, including all fisheries, are reported for 5 years during the period. In 2010, a total of 95,742 net pounds of fish were purchased by fish buyers in Ninilchik, generating \$224,348 in ex-vessel revenue. Of those years in which total landings and ex-vessel revenue were reported, 2010 had the lowest numbers, despite the presence of a greater number of fish buyers than in any other year between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5).

Ninilchik vessel owners delivered landings in many locations throughout the 2000-2010 period. Information about salmon harvest by Ninilchik residents was reported for all years between 2000 and 2010. During this period, Ninilchik vessel owners landed an average of 658,544 net pounds of salmon per year, valued at \$395,842 in ex-vessel revenue on average. The highest volume of salmon was landed by Ninilchik residents in 2010 (1,396,938), valued at \$801,621. Halibut and Pacific cod landings are only reported for some years, while landings in other years are considered confidential due to the small number of participants. In 2003, Ninilchik vessel owners landed 75,387 net pounds of halibut for total ex-vessel revenue of \$228,981. In 2001, Ninilchik vessel owners landed 12,138 net pounds of Pacific cod, valued at \$4,146 in ex-vessel revenue. Landings of all other species are considered confidential for all years between 2000 and 2010. Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Ninilchik vessel owners, irrespective of delivery location, is presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue</i> ⁴	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue</i> ⁵	<i>n/a</i>										

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Active permits	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	50%	16%	16%	33%	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	3	3
	Fished permits	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	43%	43%	29%	33%	50%	33%	33%	33%
	Total permit holders	8	8	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	2	2
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	10	9	10	12	10	8	7	4	4	5	5
	Fished permits	8	6	8	11	9	7	7	4	4	5	4
	% of permits fished	80%	67%	80%	92%	90%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%
	Total permit holders	9	8	9	11	10	8	7	4	4	5	5
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	7	3	2	2	1	4	6	4	4	5	7
	Fished permits	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	29%	33%	-	-	-	50%	17%	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	7	3	2	2	1	3	5	4	3	4	6

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	10	8	5	4	3	1	4	5	5	6	6
	Fished permits	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	4	5	2
	% of permits fished	30%	13%	40%	25%	67%	100%	75%	80%	80%	83%	33%
	Total permit holders	6	5	3	3	2	1	3	5	5	6	6
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	48	48	52	59	63	65	58	56	53	50	46
	Fished permits	36	38	33	41	40	36	32	31	30	29	27
	% of permits fished	75%	79%	63%	69%	63%	55%	55%	55%	57%	58%	59%
	Total permit holders	50	47	50	56	57	57	58	58	52	48	47
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>67</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>33</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>49%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>56</i>

¹ 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.]

² 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 Ninilchik: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch In Ninilchik ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Ninilchik ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Ninilchik ^{2,5}
2000	58	1	1	77	102	15	-	-
2001	62	4	1	80	101	37	618,682	\$539,286
2002	40	6	2	77	96	37	811,572	\$513,815
2003	36	1	1	85	99	4	-	-
2004	53	5	1	82	95	7	156,849	\$224,004
2005	46	1	2	36	23	4	-	-
2006	39	1	3	29	22	6	-	-
2007	39	1	2	24	26	2	-	-
2008	43	2	1	24	26	50	-	-
2009	37	9	2	26	29	12	150,902	\$201,036
2010	42	12	0	26	27	15	95,742	\$224,348

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	18	653,000	72,377
2001	18	625,856	74,134
2002	19	644,733	78,959
2003	19	571,370	69,956
2004	15	461,620	62,573
2005	14	446,200	61,466
2006	15	640,420	99,671
2007	8	622,173	93,622
2008	8	427,983	56,011
2009	8	427,983	50,183
2010	8	427,983	46,229

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 Ninilchik: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	1	1,103	99
2001	1	1,103	94
2002	1	1,103	94
2003	1	1,103	112
2004	1	1,103	127
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,480	33,177
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	718,687	-	108,111	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	-	718,687	-	108,111	-	-	-	-	18,480	33,177
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,480	\$32,957
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	\$339,583	-	\$78,576	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	-	\$339,583	-	\$78,576	-	-	-	-	\$18,480	\$32,957

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	64,123	72,852	-	75,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	8,462	12,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	698,466	414,970	612,437	557,845	733,103	715,697	552,499	550,748	587,813	423,464	1,396,938
<i>Total²</i>	<i>771,051</i>	<i>499,960</i>	<i>612,437</i>	<i>633,232</i>	<i>733,103</i>	<i>715,697</i>	<i>552,499</i>	<i>550,748</i>	<i>587,813</i>	<i>423,464</i>	<i>1,396,938</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$166,619	\$145,101	-	\$228,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	\$3,412	\$4,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$317,792	\$214,857	\$260,802	\$302,464	\$413,863	\$526,568	\$382,662	\$435,909	\$421,619	\$276,110	\$801,621
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$487,823</i>	<i>\$364,104</i>	<i>\$260,802</i>	<i>\$531,445</i>	<i>\$413,863</i>	<i>\$526,568</i>	<i>\$382,662</i>	<i>\$435,909</i>	<i>\$421,619</i>	<i>\$276,110</i>	<i>\$801,621</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

The recreational fishing industry has a large presence in Ninilchik, providing significant employment in the community.⁶⁵ From 2000 and 2010, the number of active sport fish guide businesses located in Ninilchik varied between 25 and 38 per year and the number of licensed sport fish guides residing in the community varied between 46 and 59 per year. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Ninilchik residents that purchased sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale) varied between 473 and 629 per year. The number of fishing licenses sold in Ninilchik was much larger, varying between 934 and 4,964 per year. The greater number of licenses sold in Ninilchik than licenses sold to residents indicates that sportfishing is a large tourism draw in Ninilchik. Information about sportfishing activity is presented in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶⁶ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the species known to be targeted by private anglers in Ninilchik. In freshwater, anglers targeted Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, smelt, Arctic grayling, and northern pike. In saltwater, anglers pursued the same salmon species listed above, as well as Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, and shark. The survey also noted sport harvest of Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell clams, and shrimp by Ninilchik residents.⁶⁷

Kept/released statistics from charter logbook data reported by ADF&G⁶⁸ show that Pacific halibut was by far the most important species targeted by fishing charters out of Ninilchik between 2000 and 2010, with 41,705 halibut kept and 54,425 released in 2010. Chinook salmon were the next most numerous species caught by sport charters, although numbers of Chinook caught decreased significantly in 2009 and 2010. In 2000, 1,977 large Chinook salmon were kept and 171 released, compared to only 361 kept and 15 released in 2010. Coho salmon and pelagic rockfish were the next most numerous species reported in charter logbooks. The greatest number of coho were reported in 2002 (1,229 kept), and the lowest number was reported in 2010 (195 kept). The greatest number of pelagic rockfish were reported caught in 2004 (2,349 kept), and the lowest number was reported in 2006 (41 kept). Other species that were also caught during charters out of Ninilchik between 2000 and 2010 include sockeye, chum, and pink salmon, lingcod, yelloweye rockfish, ‘other rockfish’, sablefish, and shark.

Ninilchik is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area P, including saltwater fishing in Cook Inlet and freshwater fishing on the Kenai Peninsula. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater and freshwater sportfishing at this regional level was substantial. In 2010, Alaska residents logged 47,656 saltwater angler days and 28,294 freshwater angler days, while non-Alaska resident logged 20,292 saltwater angler days and 71,555 freshwater angler days. Typically, Alaska residents took part in saltwater sportfishing at greater rates than non-Alaska

⁶⁵ 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.

⁶⁶ 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).

⁶⁷ The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey includes separate categories for Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell clams and shrimp. Remaining species fall into the ‘other shellfish’ category.

⁶⁸ 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.]

resident anglers, and the opposite was true of freshwater sportfishing. For both Alaska resident and non-Alaska resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater, the number of angler days fished per year decreased between 2000 and 2010 (Table 11).

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Ninilchik ²
2000	28	46	493	934
2001	25	48	514	978
2002	28	52	473	1,149
2003	26	51	598	1,065
2004	30	54	601	1,111
2005	33	51	602	1,467
2006	37	54	600	1,687
2007	35	57	625	1,295
2008	38	59	606	4,964
2009	36	54	646	4,906
2010	36	56	629	4,207

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	68,928	40,179	42,157	139,737
2001	62,340	22,585	28,245	69,053
2002	53,537	22,745	26,479	83,335
2003	49,366	24,522	35,299	80,368
2004	57,167	24,224	39,009	83,478
2005	65,997	27,827	37,309	91,489
2006	67,259	23,225	33,988	76,100
2007	67,556	24,465	31,105	89,061
2008	54,136	21,762	28,780	70,285
2009	41,925	21,446	24,959	77,945
2010	47,656	20,292	28,294	71,555

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Ninilchik is located in the historic territory of the Kenaitze people, a branch of Athabascan Indians. The Kenaitze had summer fish camps along the rivers and shores of Cook Inlet. They harvested all five salmon species using dip nets, weirs, dams, and fish traps.⁶⁹ Russian settlers living in the area in the mid 1800s also survived from subsistence fishing, as well as hunting, trapping, and gardening.⁷⁰ Today, many residents of Ninilchik continue to harvest marine resources for subsistence purposes.

No information was reported by ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households in Ninilchik utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, an ADF&G survey of subsistence activities in 1998 provides information regarding subsistence use of marine mammals, marine invertebrates, and non-salmon fish (not including halibut) in Ninilchik. The survey indicated that Ninilchik residents harvested the following species of marine invertebrates in 1998: butter, horse, Pacific littleneck, pinkneck, and razor clams, black and red chitons, cockles, mussels, oysters, scallops, limpets, snails, sea urchin, sea cucumber, whelk, Dungeness, Tanner, snow, and king crab, octopus, and shrimp. Of these species, the greatest percentage of households reported harvesting razor clams (54%), Pacific littleneck clams (12%), and mussels (10%). The percentage of households using these resources was greater than the percentage harvesting, indicating the presence of sharing networks.⁷¹

Species of non-salmon fish (not including halibut) harvested by Ninilchik residents in 1998 included Dolly Varden, Arctic char, steelhead, cutthroat, lake, and rainbow trout, pike, whitefish, sheefish, sturgeon, grayling, eel, euchalon (hooligan candlefish), black and red rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific cod, walleye pollock, Pacific tom cod, sea bass, greenling, Irish lord, unknown sculpin, smelt, flounder, sole, wolf fish, skate, shark, and herring. The survey also noted harvest of herring sac roe and herring spawn on kelp. Of these species, the greatest percentage of households reported harvest of Dolly Varden (14%), while 20% of households reported using Dolly Varden for subsistence purposes.⁷²

In addition, the survey found that Ninilchik households harvested the following marine mammal species in 1998: bowhead and unknown whale, harbor seal, and Steller sea lion.⁷³

Information was reported during the 2000-2010 period regarding subsistence harvest of salmon, halibut, and marine mammals. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Ninilchik households varied between two and eight. In 2008, the number rose dramatically, to a reported 65 total permits issued. Based on reported harvests, on average, sockeye was the most heavily harvested salmon species. Harvest of some Chinook, chum, and pink salmon was also reported in some years. Information about subsistence salmon harvest is presented in Table 13.

⁶⁹ Kenaitze Indian Tribe (n.d.). *Home Page: Raven's People*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from <http://www.kenaitze-nsn.gov/RavensPeople.html>.

⁷⁰ 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.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ 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).

Between 2003 and 2010, an average of 54 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to residents of Ninilchik. Of these, an average of 14 SHARC cards were fished, with an average subsistence halibut harvest of 4,675 pounds per year. The highest reported harvest of halibut during the 2000-2010 period occurred in 2004, when 26 SHARC cards were fished and a total of 7,627 pounds of halibut were harvested. Information about subsistence harvest of halibut is presented in Table 14.

Some information was reported about subsistence harvest of marine mammals by residents of Ninilchik. According to data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service data, several sea otters were harvested each year between 2008 and 2010. A total of 13 were reported harvested in 2008, while only 2 were reported in 2009, and 3 in 2010. No information was available from management agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, walrus, polar bear, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, or spotted seal by Ninilchik residents between 2000 and 2010. This information about marine mammal harvest is presented in Table 15.

Additional Information

According to a linguistic study, “Ninilchik Russian” is a distinct and unique variety of the Russian language. In 2010, there were no speakers of Ninilchik Russian under the age of 70, and the language is expected to die out in coming years. The language incorporates characteristics of various Russian dialects and neighboring Slavic languages, and is also influenced by Eskimo-Aleut and Athabascan languages. Nevertheless, it is the Russian language, and the remaining speakers of Ninilchik Russian are able to communicate fully with speakers of standard Russian.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Bergelson, M.B., and A.A. Kibrik (2010). The Ninilchik Variety of Russian: Linguistic Heritage of Alaska. In *Sociolinguistic Approaches to Non-Standard Russian*. Eds. Mustajoki, A., Protassova, N. and Vakhtin. Helsinki. Retrieved February 1, 2012 from <http://www.helsinki.fi/slavicahelsingiensia/preview/sh40/pdf/20-sh40.pdf>.

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

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	8	8	3	1	n/a	n/a	192	n/a	n/a
2001	7	8	2	n/a	5	n/a	137	n/a	n/a
2002	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	83	n/a	n/a
2003	5	6	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	n/a	n/a
2004	3	3	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	10	n/a	n/a
2005	8	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	60	n/a	n/a
2006	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	44	n/a	n/a
2007	8	7	89	n/a	n/a	n/a	451	n/a	n/a
2008	65	62	5	n/a	5	n/a	557	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	51	18	3,538
2004	61	26	7,627
2005	62	21	7,509
2006	64	16	3,735
2007	67	14	7,218
2008	44	7	1,661
2009	41	7	3,135
2010	38	3	2,974

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, Ninilchik: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	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	n/a
2003	n/a	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	n/a
2005	n/a	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	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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