Aleknagik (*uh-LECK-nuh-gik*)

People and Place

Location [1]

Aleknagik is located at the head of Wood River on the southeast end of Lake Aleknagik, 16 mi northwest of Dillingham and 329 mi southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 43.8 sq mi of land and 7.2 sq mi of water. Aleknagik was incorporated as a Second-class city. The community lies within the Dillingham Census Area and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

Demographic Profile [2]

In 2010, there were 219 residents, ranking Aleknagik 186th of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 18.4%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population grew by 3.62% with an average annual growth rate of 0.35%; which was slightly less than the statewide average of 0.75% and representative of a variable population trend. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that Aleknagik had an estimated 235 permanent and 250 seasonal residents in 2010. On average, seasonal workers live in the community from April through September and population peaks are mostly driven by seasonal employment. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

The population of Aleknagik was predominately Yup'ik Eskimo in 2010. In that year, 75.8% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 81.9% in 2000; 15.1% identified themselves as White, compared to 13.6% in 2000; and 9.1% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 3.2% in 2000. Information regarding racial and ethnic trends in Aleknagik can be found in Figure 1.

The average household size in 2010 was 3.08, compared to 3.2 in 1990 and 3.62 in 2000. In that year, there were 132 total housing units, compared to 84 in 1990 and 107 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 39% were owner-occupied, compared to 54% in 2000; 15% were renter-occupied, compared to 11% in 2000; 8% were vacant, compared to 15% in 2000; and 38% were occupied seasonally, compared to 20% in 2000. There were no reports of residents living in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

The gender distribution in 2010 was skewed at 58.4% male and 41.6% female. This was less even than both the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and distribution in 2000 (54.8% male, 45.2% female). The median age that year was 29.5 years, which was less than the statewide median of 33.8 years and slightly older than the 2000 median of 28.3 years.

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

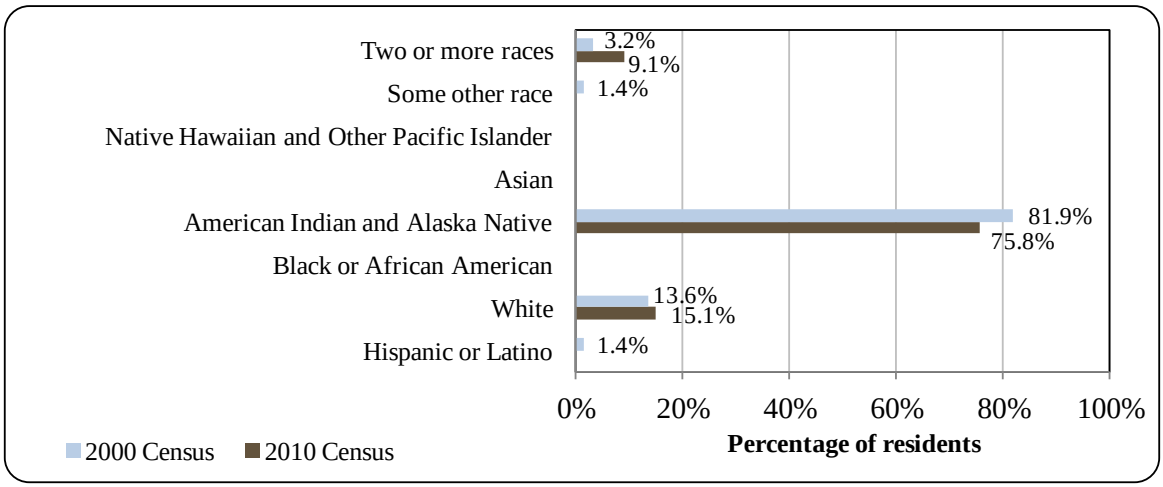
[2] U.S. Census, 1990, 2000 and 2010 decennial census and the 2006-10 American Community Survey.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census[1]	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents[2]
1990	185	-
2000	221	-
2001	-	221
2002	-	220
2003	-	239
2004	-	233
2005	-	238
2006	-	241
2007	-	232
2008	-	250
2009	-	229
2010	219	-

[1] U.S. Census, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census.
[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, Aleknagik: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

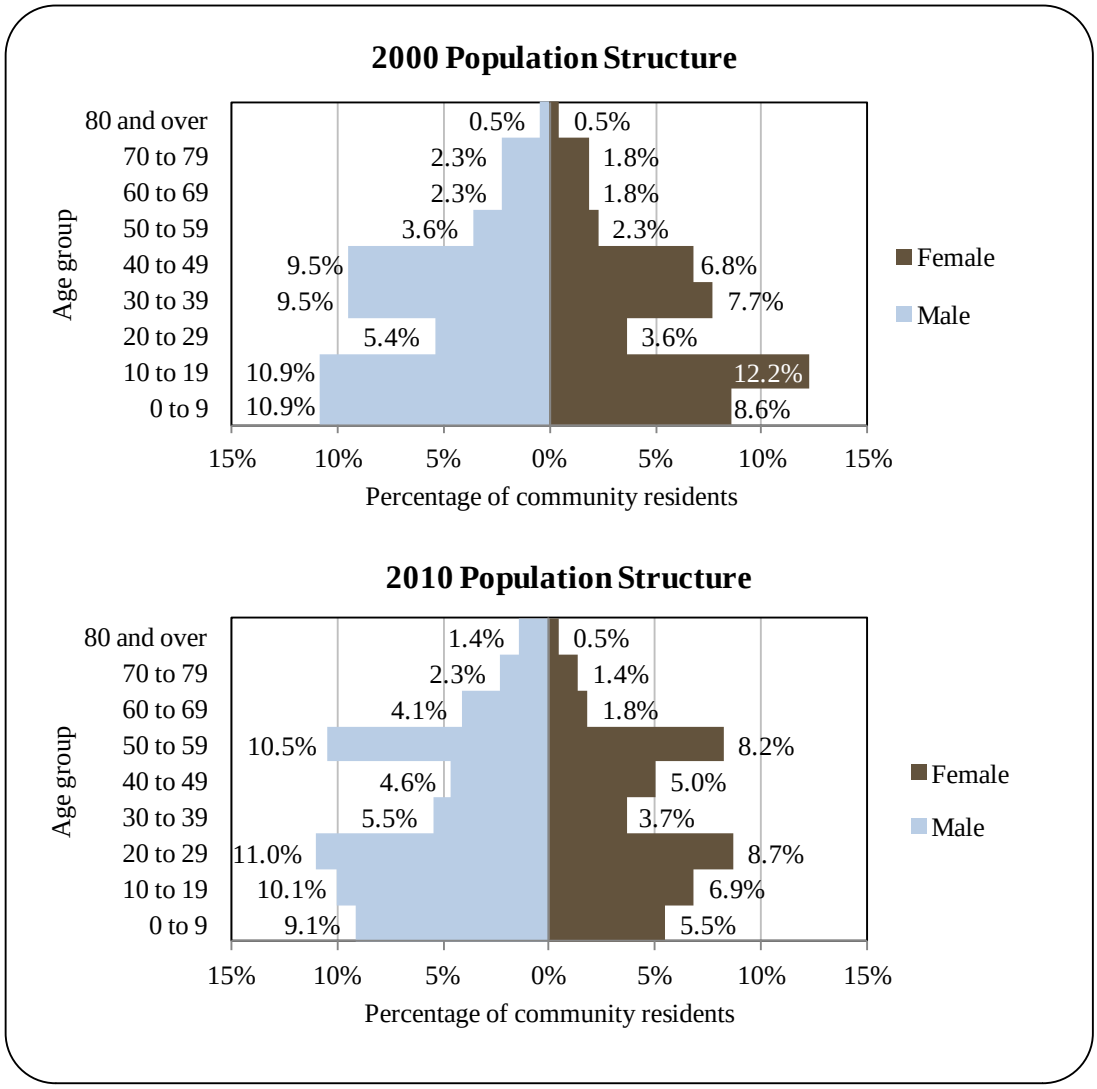


The population structure in 2010 was similar to 2000 in that it can be characterized as expansive. In addition, age transitions were, for the most part, consistent with a stable population; meaning that most cohorts maintained their overall structure as they aged. However, there was some attrition in the 30 to 39 range. In 2010, 31.6% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 42.6% in 2000; 11.5% were over the age of 59, compared to 9.2% in 2000; 37.5% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 39.4% in 2000; and 19.7% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 9.0% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000 with male biases among most age ranges. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 0 to 9 range (9.1% male, 5.5% female), followed by the 10 to 19 (10.1% male, 6.9% female) and 20

to 29 (11.0% male, 8.7% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative difference occurred in the 0 to 9 range. Information regarding trends in population structure can be found in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)[3] estimated that 82.8% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 9.4% of residents had less than a ninth grade education, compared to an

[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.

estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 7.8% had a ninth to twelfth grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 25.8% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 10.2% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 3.9% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall. No residents were estimated to hold an Associate's degree in 2010.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture[4,5]

Aleknagik means "Wrong Way Home." The community was given its name because Native Yup'iks returning to their homes along the Nushagak River would sometimes become lost in the fog and would be swept up the Wood River with the tide, inadvertently arriving at Aleknagik Lake. During the latter part of the nineteenth century there were approximately 200 people ling in Aleknagik. However, an influenza outbreak in 1918 decimated much of the population. By 1929, the U.S. Census found 55 people living in the "Wood River Village" area to the south. In 1930, there were five families living on the shores of the lake year-round: the Waskeys, Polleys, Hansons, Yakos, and Smiths.

A log cabin territorial school was built on the south shore of the lake in 1933, and Josie Waskey was the first teacher. Attracted by the school, other facilities, and plentiful fish, game, and timber, a number of families from Goodnews Bay, Togiak, and Kulukak relocated to Aleknagik. A post office was established in 1937. A two-story framed school with a teacher apartment was constructed in 1938. By 1939, Aleknagik had 78 residents, over 30 buildings, and a small sawmill. In the late 1940s, a Seventh-Day Adventist mission and school was established on the north shore. During the 1950s, a Moravian church and a Russian Orthodox Church were built in Aleknagik and over 35 families lived along the lake. In 1959, the state constructed a 25-mi road connecting the south shore to Dillingham. The road was passable only during the summer months, until the late 1980s, when it was upgraded and maintained year-round. The city was incorporated in 1973. Over 24 additional square miles were annexed to the city in April 2000.

Natural Resources and Environment

Aleknagik is in a transitional climate zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate does affect the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 30 to 66 °F (-1 to 19 °C). Average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F (-16 to -1 °C). The average annual precipitation is 20 to 35 inches and average annual snowfall is 93 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during July and August and may prevent air access to the community. The lake and river are ice-free from June through mid-November.[6]

[4] City of Aleknagik and Agnew::Beck Consulting (2005). *Aleknagik Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved December 21, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Aleknagik-CP-2005.pdf.
[5] Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[6] Ibid.

Aleknagik is located on the edge of Wood-Tilchik State Park, the largest state park in the nation at 1.6 million acres.[7] The topography surrounding the community is characterized by a system of lakes and rivers bordered by tundra lowlands, wooded areas, and mountainous regions. The lowland tundra and marshlands are marked by herbaceous sedges, forbs, shrubs, and dwarf birches and trees.[8] Coniferous spruce forest, mixed birch-spruce forest, muskeg, and willow-alder thickets occupy low and mesic zones. Areas above 900 ft are characterized by bare rock, heath tundra, and alpine meadows.[9]Aquatic wildlife in the area include all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, arctic char, lake trout, grayling, and northern pike. Terrestrial wildlife includes moose, caribou, brown bear, black bear, muskrat, otter, fox, beaver, wolverine, mink, porcupine, ground squirrels, and marmot. Birds include a variety of waterfowl, eagles, arctic tern, grouse, ptarmigan, sandpipers, and loons.[10]

Mineral resources in the area include an iron/titanium/platinum deposit at Kamuk Mountain approximately 36 mi northeast of Aleknagik.[11] Significant mineral resources are present in the region, including the Pebble copper-gold-molybdenum deposit. The Pebble site is located approximately 19 mi northwest of Iliamna, at the divide between the Koktuli River and Upper Talarik Creek.[12] Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited calls the Pebble deposit, "one of the greatest stores of mineral wealth ever discovered," and estimates that the deposit includes 5.94 billion tons in the measured and indicated category, including 55 billion lbs of copper, 66.9 million ounces of gold and 3.3 billion lbs of molybdenum, and 4.84 billion tons in the inferred category, including 25.6 billion lbs of copper, 40.4 million ounces of gold and 2.3 billion lbs of molybdenum.[13] Concern has been raised about the possible effects of acid mine drainage from development of the Pebble deposit on salmon.[14]

While Aleknagik is relatively protected, natural hazards that have the potential to impact the community include river bank erosion and destabilization, winter storm events, wildfires, and flooding. While the community itself does not have a Hazard Mitigation Plan, the city of Dillingham 16 mi southeast has analyzed these hazards and has found their likelihood of occurrence to be moderate to high.[15]

As of 2010, there were three open contaminant cleanup projects in the area reported by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. These include a mercury and petroleum contaminated site originating from a 1950s mercury ore processing plant along the Wood River,

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[7] Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Wood-Tilchik State Park.* Retrieved December 14, 2011 from: http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/woodtik.htm.

[8] United States Forest Service. (1992). *The Alaska Vegetation Classification.* Retrieved December 14, 2011 from: http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/publications/pnw_gtr286/pnw_gtr286a.pdf.

[9] See footnote 7.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Mineral Resources.* Retrieved December 15, 2011 from: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/pdf/bbap_ch2_mineral.pdf.)

[12] Parker, Geoffrey Y., Francis M. Raskin, Carol Ann Woody, and Lance Trasky. 2008. "Pebble Mine: Fish, Minerals, and Testing the Limits of Alaska's Large Mine Permitting Process." *Alaska Law Review* 25:1.

[13] Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited website. 2012. *The Pebble Deposit*. Retrieved January 13, 2012 from http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/Pebble.asp.

[14] Parker, Geoffrey Y., Francis M. Raskin, Carol Ann Woody, and Lance Trasky. 2008. "Pebble Mine: Fish, Minerals, and Testing the Limits of Alaska's Large Mine Permitting Process." *Alaska Law Review* 25:1.

[15] City of Dillingham and URS. (2008). *The City of Dillingham Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.* Retrieved June 8, 2012 from:
http://www.agnewbeck.com/pdf/bristolbay/Dillingham_Comp_Plan/Final_Dillingham_HMP_030608.pdf.

groundwater heating oil contaminants which impacted a community well (the well has since been abandoned), and a fuel spill originating from a downed aircraft.[16]

Current Economy[17]

The economy in Aleknagik is largely dependent on educational and social services, health care, and commercial, subsistence and recreational fishing. Some residents commute to Dillingham for employment. Tourism is increasing in the vicinity of the community, with multiple guided hunting and fishing business and lodge operations located in and around Aleknagik.[18] Many residents participate in commercial and subsistence activities on the Bristol Bay coast during the summer. Trapping is also an important means of income. Most families depend to some extent on subsistence activities to supplement their livelihoods.[19]

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that most residents are employed in the commercial fishing sector between June and August, when most residents make the bulk of their income. Incomes are supplemented by subsistence harvesting from August through September, at which time Permanent Fund Dividends (PFDs) arrive prompting many residents to move to Anchorage or Dillingham to look for employment. Top employers in 2010[20] included the City of Aleknagik, Bristol Bay Housing Authority, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Aleknagik Traditional Council, Southwest Region Schools, Bristol Bay Native Association, University of Alaska, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC), Dillingham City School District, and Dillingham Liquor Store.

In 2010,[21] the estimated per capita income was $14,920 and the estimated median household income was $47,188, compared to $10,973 and $22,750 in 2000, respectively.[22] After accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,[23] the real per capita income ($14,429) and real median household income ($29,916) indicate that individual earnings remained almost unchanged, while household earnings grew. In 2010, Aleknagik ranked 205th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 148th of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

It should be noted that Aleknagik's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions.[24] A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled

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[16] Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program.* Retrieved December 14, 2011 from: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/db_search.htm.)

[17] Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

[18] City of Aleknagik and Agnew::Beck Consulting. (2005). *Aleknagik Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved June 8, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Aleknagik-CP-2005.pdf.

[19] The Stadium Group. (2003). *City of Aleknagik 20-Year Comprehensive Strategic Development Plan.* Retrieved June 8, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Aleknagik-CP-2003.pdf.

[20] 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/.

[21] U.S. Census. American Community Survey 2006-2010 estimates.

[22] 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.

[23] Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, http://labor.alaska.gove/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm).

[24] See footnote 22.

by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned $2.25 million in total wages in 2010.[25] When matched with the 2010 population, the per capita income equals $10,272. This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing per capita income as unchanged between 2000 and 2010.[26] However, Aleknagik was not recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission indicating that over 30% of residents aged 16 and older earned more than $16,120 in 2010. [27]

According to the 2006-2010 ACS,[28] an estimated 61.3% of residents aged 16 an over were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 25.8% and 40% residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line. Of those employed in the civilian labor force, an estimated 18.8% worked in the private sector, an estimated 72.5% worked in the public sector, and an estimated 8.7% were self-employed. It should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy. This may account for elevated poverty and unemployment statistics.

By industry, most (58%) of those employed were estimated to work in education service, health care, or social assistance sectors; followed by public administration sectors (18.8%) and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (17.4%). By occupation type, most (46.4%) were estimated to hold management or professional positions; followed by sales or office positions (27.5%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (14.5%); and service positions (11.6%). Overall, the 2006-2010 ACS purported strong proportional gains to education service, health care, social assistance, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and public administration sectors between 2000 and 2010. However, there were significant declines in most other sectors indicating an overall loss in economic diversity. Significant variation was also seen in occupation types during those years. It should be noted that ACS sampling techniques may not have captured the true scope of industry representation. This may account for the apparent reduction in economic diversity in those years. Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (41.3%) of employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by financial sectors (17.4%); and education and health service sectors (15.2%).

[25] ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.
[26] See footnote 20.
[27] Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: www.denali.gov.
[28] See footnote 22.

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

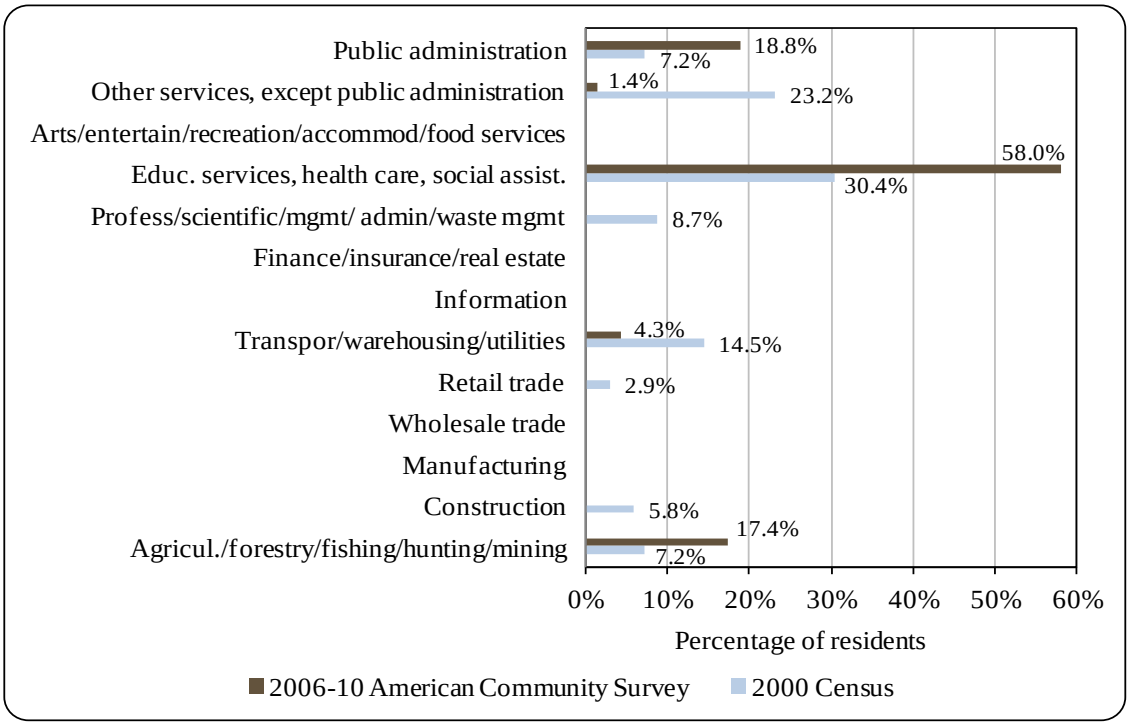
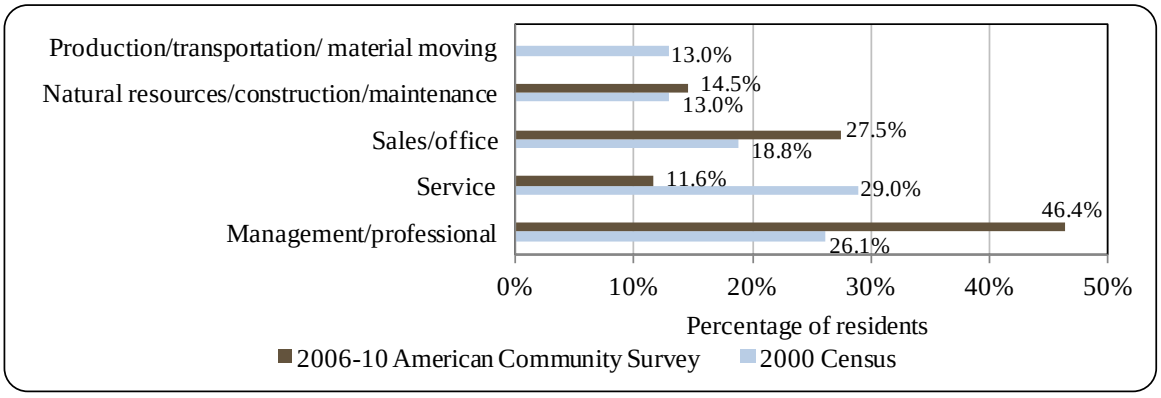


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Aleknagik (U.S. Census).



Governance

Aleknagik is a Second-class city with a mayoral form of government. There is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Native village government (Native Village of Aleknagik), and an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered Village Corporation (Aleknagik Natives, Ltd). The Bristol Bay Native Corporation represents Aleknagik as its regional ANCSA Corporation. The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Dillingham, 16 mi southeast. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Bethel, 147 mi northwest. The closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage, 329 mi northeast.

In 2010, total municipal operating revenue was $496,040, compared to $221,694 in 2000; an increase of 73.0% after adjusting for inflation.[29] Municipal revenues increased steadily between 2000 and 2008—peaking at $1.09 million in 2008—before declining again sharply in 2009. Aleknagik administered a 5% sales tax and 5% accommodations tax in 2010, collecting $56,000 in sales tax revenue that year, compared to $30,309 in 2000. Sales tax revenues peaked in 2007 and 2008 at $130,873 in each of those years (Table 2).

In 2010, sales tax accounted for 11.3% of total municipal revenues, compared to 13.7% in 2000. Also in that year, $107,484 in state administered Community Revenue Sharing was allocated to Aleknagik, compared to $25,605 from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. In addition, Aleknagik community entities received a number of fisheries-related state or federal grants between 2000 and 2010. These included $36,844 in fisheries disaster relief funds, $52,500 for an emergency response boat, $120,000 for a boat yard feasibility study, $2.12 million for a boat storage yard, $145,288 for a float plane dock feasibility study, $1.34 million for a float plane road project, $193,000 for dock transfer and maintenance funds, and $25,000 for projects related to the Pebble Mine. This information about selected revenue streams in Aleknagik is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Aleknagik 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	$221,694	$30,309	$25,605	n/a
2001	$245,748	$37,042	$24,618	$36,844
2002	$372,413	$97,743	$24,622	$52,500
2003	$336,800	$106,606	$24,814	$30,000
2004	$294,864	$93,429	-	n/a
2005	$335,361	$93,429	-	n/a
2006	$516,373	$80,358	-	n/a
2007	$983,746	$130,873	-	$720,252
2008	$1,086,507	$130,873	-	$832,561
2009	$505,358	$55,698	$108,345	$1,225,028
2010	$496,040	$56,000	$107,484	$1,200,100

[1] Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.
[2]Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.
[3]Alaska Department of Revenue (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011from 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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). Community Funding Database. Retrieved April 15, 2011from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

[29] Inflation calculated using 2010 Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Aleknagik is the only regional village with a road link to Dillingham, a 25-mi road that connects to the south shore. The north shore of the lake is not currently accessible by road, and residents use skiffs to travel to town from the south shore.[30] As of 2013, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities was in the process of developing a bridge over the Wood River that would connect the northern portion of the community to the south shore by road.[31] Aleknagik is also accessible by air. A state-owned 2,040-ft long by 80-ft wide gravel airstrip is located on the north shore of the Lake, and regular flights are scheduled to Alenagik from Dillingham.[32] Roundtrip airfare between Dillingham and Anchorage in June 2012 was $452, and roundtrip airfare between Dillingham and Aleknagik was $170.[33] In addition to the state-owned runway, two private runways are located in the community. One is a 1,200-ft by 25-ft gravel dirt runway located two mi southeast of Aleknagik, and the other is a 1,150-ft by 35-ft gravel runway. In addition, Moody's Aleknagik Seaplane Base, also on the north shore, provides fueling services for floatplanes. Vehicles, skiffs, ATVs, and snowmobiles are the most frequent means of local transportation.[34]

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, the state owns a 100-ft dock on the north shore of Aleknagik Lake. A breakwater, barge landing, boat launch ramp, and haulout facility are located there. The south shore has a boat launch located at the Lake Aleknagik State Recreational Site.[35]

Facilities

The majority of residents have household plumbing, and most use individual wells. Twelve homes do not have water or sewer service. Some haul water from the community center, and a few are served by a spring water catchment system. Septic tanks, leech fields, and public sewage lagoons are used for sewage disposal. The North Shore uses eleven shared residential effluent pumps (REP units), which discharge into a piped system. There are two landfill sites. The North Shore landfill is permitted, and the South Shore landfill is not permitted. Nushagak Electric in Dillingham provides electricity to Aleknagik. Public safety services include a Village Public Safety Office (VPSO) first responders and Aleknagik Volunteer Fire Department. Public facilities include a community center and library. Communications services include local and long distance telephone, internet, local television, and local radio.[36]

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[30] Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[31] Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. (n.d.) Aleknagik: Wood River Bridge. Retrieved October 23, 2013 from http://brooks-alaska.com/aleknagik/index.htm.
[32] See footnote 30.
[33] Airfare was estimated from http://www.travelocity.com and http://www.flygrant.com/ (retrieved November, 2011).
[34] See footnote 30.
[35] City of Aleknagik and Agnew::Beck Consulting. (2005). *Aleknagik Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved June 8, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Aleknagik-CP-2005.pdf.
[36] See footnote 34.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that infrastructure projects completed or still in progress as of 2010 include broadband internet access, floatplane harbor access, and bridge access spanning the Wood River. Social services provided in the community include public subsidized housing and tribal office services. Harbor infrastructure includes 130 ft of public dock space capable of mooring vessels up to 100 ft in length and able to handle regulated vessels including rescue vessels, fuel barges, and 32-ft commercial vessels. Planned fisheries-related infrastructure includes additional dock space and haulout facilities. Fisheries related businesses and services located in Aleknagik include fishing gear sales, electrical services, welding services, mechanical services, machine shop, hydraulic services, small vessel (<60 tons) haulout facilities, commercial vessel moorage, recreational vessel moorage, dry dock storage, fish lodges, fishing related book keeping, fishing gear repair, and air taxi. Most fisheries-related businesses and services are informal, and residents often go to Dillingham, King Salmon, Lake Clark, or Iliamna for services not found within the community. There is no permanent moorage in the community due to winter ice conditions.

Medical Services[37]

Basic health care is provided by Aleknagik North and South Shore Clinics, considered Primary Health Care facilities and Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) sites. Acute and long-term care is available at the hospital in Dillingham.

Educational Opportunities[38]

Aleknagik has one school providing preschool through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 31 students enrolled and four teachers employed.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries[39]

The Bristol Bay region is historically defined by traditional subsistence harvesting practiced by Yup'ik, Aleuts, and Athabascans of the region for millennia. Subsistence activities historically and continue to define livelihood, exchange, social networks, and social organization in the region. Subsistence supplements wage employment, and is considered culturally necessary for much of the population. In 1819, Russian fur traders established a trading post at Nushagak Point. Salmon were mostly harvested for local consumption although small amounts of salted salmon were exported. In 1864, canning techniques were being developed in California and by 1878; Alaska's first salmon cannery was built in Klawock.

In 1883, the exploratory vessel *Neptune* anchored in Nushagak Bay to assess potential commercial salmon prospects. Plentiful runs prompted a cannery to be built at the village of Kanulik. By the late 1880s, canneries were built at Scandinavian Creek, Kanakanak, and Clark's Point. Gillnetters flocked to the region and by 1890, canneries were producing more product then

[37] See footnote 34.
[38] Ibid.
[39] The Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. (2003). *An Analysis of Options to Restructure the Bristol Bay Salmon Fishery.* Retrieved March 14, 2012 from: http://www.bbsalmon.com/FinalReport.pdf.

there were buyers. This posed a problem for packers, who reacted by forming the Alaska Packers Association in order to control production. By 1895, landings in Bristol Bay reached five million sockeye and new canneries were built on the Ugashik, Egegik, Naknek, and Kvichak Rivers.

The Spanish American War and Klondike Gold Rush bolstered the demand for canned salmon in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuryies. By 1901, there were 18 canneries throughout Bristol Bay, and landings reached 10 million sockeye. Mechanization and industry expansion increased production substantially, causing it to peak in 1912 at 20 million salmon landed by over 1,000 gillnetters. For the next seven years, production would range between 20 and 25 million. Fueled by demand for canned salmon during WWI, canneries operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and recorded record profits. This caused a major crash in sockeye runs throughout Bristol Bay in 1919.

Following the salmon crash, the White Act of 1924 assigned the federal government with managing the Alaska salmon fishery and mandated a 50% escapement rate. This prompted fishery closures and gear restrictions including the abolishment of powerboats, purse seines, and fish traps. However, new regulations being put in place were rarely enforced during the early years following the passage of the White Act.

Commercial salmon fishing prospered in the 1920s and early 1930s and accounted for 80% of tax revenues collected by the territorial government. However, variable runs, foreign encroachment, and the Great Depression stressed the industry and in 1935, only three million salmon were caught almost prompting a total shut-down of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery.

World War II brought significant changes to the Bristol Bay commercial fishing industry. Worker shortages prompted canneries to hire local labor and local fishermen and communities began to organize. In Dillingham, fishermen and cannery workers formed co-ops in 1944 to counter what was seen as an overly influential industry. Following World War II, salmon runs were once again in decline, although the Pacific Decadal Oscillation coupled with lower ocean productivity was to blame this time. However, further threats faced the industry from overfishing in the Bering Sea. By 1955, deep-sea catches by Japanese vessels reached 50 million salmon. Inshore catches on the other hand, averaged at 6.7 million sockeye annually during the 1950s. At this point, many seafood producers switched to more lucrative tuna, which became the iconic fish of the baby boom years.

Following statehood in 1959, salmon management responsibility shifted to state managers. In Bristol Bay, this meant more aggressive forms of in-season management and escapement monitoring. Seasons were regulated according to in-season run strength indicators instead of pre-season forecasts. Despite rigorous management, salmon recovery was slow. Bristol Bay salmon fell to historic lows in 1973 when fewer than one million sockeye salmon were harvested. The state's response was both a scathing indictment of Japanese fishing effort and limits to fishery entry. Following an amendment to Alaska's constitution in 1972, the state issued transferable limited entry permits based on experience and economic dependence to the fishery. In 1976, the U.S. asserted jurisdiction over much of the outer continental shelf surrounding its coastlines. The 200-mi exclusive economic zone, along with revised Bering Sea fishing boarders and favorable environmental conditions, set the stage for salmon recovery.

Salmon returned to the Bristol Bay region in 1978, when after a weak sockeye season, a surge in pink salmon into the Nushagak River overwhelmed processing capacity for the region. Sockeye returned in force the following year, and strong demands elevated prices over $1.00 per lb. In 1980, over 64 million sockeye returned to Bristol Bay and subsequent seasons remained strong. By 1988, sockeye prices rose to $2.40 per lb. Average gross earnings by drift boat

exceeded $100,000 and the value of Bristol Bay drift permits surged to almost $250,000. As permit value rose, entry into the fishery became increasingly contested and litigated, resulting in additional permits being issued. However, during this time Chile began exporting farmed salmon to Japan. While insignificant at first, salmon farming would soon subvert the Alaska salmon industry and cause a significant drop in prices. A year after salmon prices peaked, they dropped to $1.09 per lb. By 1991, seafood processors were offering $0.50 per lb which resulted in fishermen striking. Once again, the Japanese were the focus of ire, with many fishermen making accusations of price-fixing from Japanese-owned seafood processors. During that time, Bristol Bay still maintained record salmon harvests, with 45 million fish taken in 1995. Revenues remained high despite low prices due to large harvests. However, once again the fishery would falter, and once again the Pacific Decadal Oscillation was to blame.

In previous lean years, production shortages would drive prices up. However, the abundance of farmed fish within the market changed this. By 1997, the overall value of Bristol Bay salmon was cut in half from the previous year to $63 million. Runs in years following were characterized by modest rebounds followed by more declines. In that time, Bristol Bay was declared both a state and federal disaster area and many permit holders opted to not participate in the 2001 season. In 2002, additional fishermen as well as several canneries and cold storage facilities opted out as well. In that year, the Bristol Bay drift permit once valued at $250,000 was valued at less than $20,000. In addition, total ex-vessel value of the fishery was down 90% from its peak in 1992.

Many residents of Aleknagik are involved in commercial and subsistence activities during the summer months off the Bristol Bay coast. The Wood River is located in the Nushagak District of Bristol Bay. All five species of Pacific salmon are harvested in commercial, subsistence, and recreational fisheries. Between 1990 and 2009, and average of 25.8 million sockeye, 64,000 Chinook, 1.3 million chum, 88,000 coho, and 182,000 pink salmon were commercially harvested in Bristol Bay annually. The Togiak herring fishery is the largest herring fishery in Alaska. From 1990 to 2009, sac roe harvests averaged approximately 21,000 tons annually. Commercial spawn-on-kelp fisheries exist, but seldom occur. No spawn-on-kelp fishery existed in 2010, and only one existed between 2000 and 2010.[40]

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that compared with 2005, the community has seen an increase in charter vessels, private vessels, commercial vessels, and vessels shorter than 35 ft. The community participates in the fisheries management process through a representative who sits on regional fisheries advisory groups run by ADF&G. Aleknagik is located Federal Reporting Area 514, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory District. In addition, Aleknagik is eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program and is represented by the BBEDC. In the Bering Sea – Aleutian Islands (BSAI) region, percentages of the Total Allowable Catch for groundfish species, halibut, and crab are allocated to six CDQ non-profit organizations representing 65 communities in Western Alaska in an effort to spur economic development and reduce poverty in western Alaska.[41] BBEDC receives allocations for pollock, Pacific cod, Atka mackerel, Pacific perch, yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead sole,

[40] Salomone, P., Slim, M., Tim, S., Matt, J., Tim, B., Greg, B., Fred, W., and Ted, Kreig. 2011. 2010 Bristol Bay Area Annual Management Report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Fishery Management Report No. 11-23. Retrieved December 26, 2012 from: http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/FMR11-23.pdf.

[41] NOAA Fisheries (n.d.). *Community Development Quota Program.* Retrieved January 1, 2013 from: http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/cdq/default.htm.

sablefish, Pacific halibut, snow crab, Tanner crab, red king crab, golden king crab, and blue king crab. In 2010, pollock, crab, and Pacific cod were among the top performing fisheries for BBEDC harvesters, while halibut and sablefish fisheries also performed well.[42]

Processing Plants

According to the 2010 Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Intent to Operate list, Aleknagik does not have a registered processing plant. The closest seafood processor is located in Dillingham.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Overall in 2010, the community received $19,479 from fisheries-related taxes and fees, which represented an increase from $8,724 in 2000. These revenue sources included a Shared Fisheries Tax, Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, and money raised by boat hauls. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that revenue raised by these taxes go to fund medical services, roads, and public safety. In addition, the community received $150,000 in funding or grants from their representative CDQ entity (BBEDC). Information regarding fisheries-related revenue can be found in Table 3.

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

Commercial Fishing

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the commercial salmon season typically runs from June through September. Gear types used by residents include gillnet and troll. Vessels under 35 ft homeport in Aleknagik seasonally, but are not permanent due to winter ice. In 2010, 26 residents, or 11.9% of the population, held a total of 32 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 35 residents held a total of 50 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 72% were salmon, compared to 58% in 2000; and 28% were herring, compared to 40% in 2000. In addition, no residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish or crab permits between 2000 and 2010. Finally, no residents held halibut, sablefish, or crab quota between 2010 and when the programs began. A total of 66% of the CFEC permits were actively fished in 2010, compared to 74% in 2000. Overall, the number of CFEC permits held within the community declined at a relatively steady rate between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of permits actively fished averaged at 63.5% annually. Participation in herring fisheries declined significantly in that time, as did the number of herring permits held locally. Participation in salmon fisheries remained relatively high between 2000 and 2010, an average of 89.9% of CFEC salmon permits actively fished annually. Fisheries prosecuted by Aleknagik residents in 2010 included Bristol Bay drift and set gillnet salmon.

Residents held 31 commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 48 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 14 vessels that year, compared to 59 in 2000. In

[42] Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (2012). *BBEDC Decennial Review Report 2006-2010.* Retrieved January 2, 2013 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/bsc/pub/DR_2010_BBEDC.pdf.

addition, the number of vessels homeported in Aleknagik declined significantly from a peak of 115 in 2000, to a low of 14 in 2010. The sharpest decline in that decade occurred in 2005, when the number of homeported vessels dropped from 111 to 21 in one year.

No landings were reported in Aleknagik between 2000 and 2010. However, landings were reported by Aleknagik residents during that time. In 2010, residents landed 847,395 lbs of salmon valued at $763,956 ex-vessel, compared to 803,096 lbs valued at $515,045 ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of $0.07 per lb after adjusting for inflation,[43] and without considering the species composition of landings. Salmon landings by residents peaked in 2004 at 1.04 million lbs landed valued at $492,588 ex-vessel. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 though 10.

[43] Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax[1]	$3,500	$5,471	$4,609	$3,682	$3,297	$4,019	$4,850	$6,131	$6,131	$6,100	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax[1]	$3,164	$5,471	$7,609	$9,153	$3,297	$4,019	$4,825	$6,061	$5,810	$7,241	$7,004
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$25	$69	$267	$445	$475
Fuel transfer tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls[2]	n/a	$5,603	$8,261	$11,158	$14,500	$14,500	$4,900	$4,263	$11,633	$11,925	$12,000
Harbor usage[2]	$2,060	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total fisheries-related revenue[4]	*$8,724*	*$16,545*	*$20,479*	*$23,993*	*$21,094*	*$22,538*	*$14,600*	*$16,525*	*$23,841*	*$25,711*	*$19,479*
Total municipal revenue[5]	*$221,694*	*$245,748*	*$372,413*	*$336,800*	*$294,864*	*$335,361*	*$516,373*	*$983,746*	*$1.07 M*	*$505,358*	*$496,040*

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

[1] Alaska Department of Community 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 Department of Community 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 brings in each year from all sources, including fisheries-related revenue streams. Alaska Department of Community 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.

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) [1]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) [1]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits [1]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	20	19	13	14	13	11	11	10	10	9	9
	Fished permits	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	45%	21%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	14	16	12	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	9

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Aleknagik: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	29	28	28	30	25	28	24	23	23	24	23
	Fished permits	28	27	22	27	23	24	21	21	20	22	21
	% of permits fished	97%	96%	79%	90%	92%	86%	88%	91%	87%	92%	91%
	Total permit holders	31	28	30	32	25	29	25	24	23	29	23
Total CFEC Permits[2]	*Permits*	*50*	*48*	*42*	*44*	*38*	*39*	*35*	*33*	*33*	*33*	*32*
	Fished permits	*37*	*31*	*24*	*27*	*23*	*24*	*21*	*21*	*20*	*22*	*21*
	% of permits fished	*74%*	*65%*	*57%*	*61%*	*61%*	*62%*	*60%*	*64%*	*61%*	*67%*	*66%*
	Permit holders	*35*	*32*	*32*	*34*	*28*	*32*	*28*	*27*	*26*	*31*	*26*

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

[1] (NMFS) National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on Limited Liability Permits, 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] (CFEC) 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 Aleknagik: 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 Aleknagik[2]	Total Net Lbs Landed In Aleknagik[2,5]	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Aleknagik[2,5]
2000	48	0	0	59	115	0	0	$0
2001	28	0	0	57	96	0	0	$0
2002	20	0	0	55	101	0	0	$0
2003	31	0	0	58	103	0	0	$0
2004	27	0	0	51	111	0	0	$0
2005	30	0	0	15	21	0	0	$0
2006	25	0	0	15	19	0	0	$0
2007	34	0	0	15	15	0	0	$0
2008	38	0	0	16	15	0	0	$0
2009	37	0	0	17	16	0	0	$0
2010	31	0	0	14	14	0	0	$0

[1] (ADF&G) 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] (ADF&G) Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and (CFEC) 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] (NMFS) 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.]

[4] (CFEC) 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. Individual Fishing Quota, Halibut, Aleknagik: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
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: (NMFS) 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. Individual Fishing Quota, Sablefish, Aleknagik: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
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: (NMFS) 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. Individual Fishing Quota, Crab, Aleknagik: 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: (NMFS) 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 Aleknagik: 2000-2010.

	Total Net Pounds[1]										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Finfish	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Halibut	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Herring	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Groundfish	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Shellfish	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Pacific Cod	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Pollock	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sablefish	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Salmon	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total[2]	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*

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 Aleknagik Residents: 2000-2010.

	Total Net Pounds[1]										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	124,660	171,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	803,096	517,138	245,476	927,430	1,037,633	880,145	973,238	1,027,564	983,706	1,021,253	847,395
Total[2]	*927,756*	*688,188*	*245,476*	*927,430*	*1,037,633*	*880,145*	*973,238*	*1,027,564*	*983,706*	*1,021,253*	*847,395*
	Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	***2001***	***2002***	***2003***	***2004***	***2005***	***2006***	***2007***	***2008***	***2009***	***2010***
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	$13,347	$13,342	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	$515,045	$193,716	$100,482	$426,824	$492,588	$488,780	$581,051	$629,884	$682,079	$761,068	$761,946
Total[2]	*$530,392*	*$209,058*	*$102,484*	*$428,827*	*$494,592*	*$490,785*	*$583,057*	*$631,891*	*$684,087*	*$763,077*	*$763,956*

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

Recreational fishing is very popular in Aleknagik, most likely due to its proximity to Aleknagik Lake and Wood Tilchik State Park. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that species targeted by local private anglers include all five species of Pacific salmon, as well as halibut. In addition, local private anglers target Dolly Varden char, rainbow trout, and northern pike.[44] In 2010, there were 324 sportfishing licenses sold in the community, compared to 581 in 2000. Sportfishing license sales peaked in 2006 at 601 licenses sold. In addition, residents held 45 sportfishing permits in 2010, compared to 21 in 2000. Although there are sport fish guide business registered in Aleknagik, none were active between 2000 and 2010.

Aleknagik is located within the Nushagak, Wood River, and Togiak ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which included all lakes and tributaries of the Nushagak River drainage, including the Mulchatna River drainage, the Wood River, Tilchik Lake systems, and water westward of Cape Newenham. In 2010, there were a total of 23,385 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 43,083 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 67% of angler days fished, compared to 73% in 2000. Total angler days fished peaked in 2005 at 48,751. No charter log data is available for Aleknagik between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses[1]	Sport Fish Guide Licenses[1]	Sport Fishing Licenses to Residents[2]	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Aleknagik[2]	Freshwater Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents[3]	Freshwater Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents[3]
2000	0	1	21	581	31,290	11,793
2001	0	1	31	536	31,489	10,779
2002	0	2	33	575	20,011	11,911
2003	0	3	40	463	26,783	13,419
2004	0	2	42	599	25,203	19,980
2005	0	14	40	596	33,089	15,662
2006	0	11	47	601	28,840	14,858
2007	0	9	43	486	28,541	13,762
2008	0	12	50	335	27,066	7,356
2009	0	8	49	381	22,444	7,805
2010	0	7	45	324	15,676	7,709

[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

[44] 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).

Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/ (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence is an important part of the local culture and economy of Aleknagik. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that incomes are heavily supplemented by subsistence resources after the commercial fishing season closes. The most important subsistence species harvested by residents include sockeye salmon, berries, moose, and caribou. Popular subsistence areas include Aleknagik Lake, Bear Creek to the north, and Pike Bay on the east side of Aleknagik Lake.[45] According to data taken from the ADF&G Community Subsistence Information System, residents of Aleknagik have used or harvested butter clams, cockles, hair crab, mussels, razor clams, shrimp, bearded seal, harbor seal, ringed seal, Steller sea lion, blackfish, burbot, capelin, cisco, Dolly Varden, flounder, Arctic grayling, herring (roe and food), lake trout, Pacific cod, Pacific tom cod, Northern pike, rainbow smelt, rainbow trout, sculpin, sucker, and whitefish.[46]

Data pertaining to subsistence activity is limited, and information on household participation in subsistence activities is unavailable. Of the species reported by ADF&G in Table 13, residents reported harvesting sockeye salmon the most often, followed by Chinook, coho, chum, and pink salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 3,309 salmon, compared to 1,111 in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2008. Overall, the number of reported Chinook and sockeye salmon harvests increased significantly between 2000 and 2008, while the number of chum and coho harvest remained relatively stable. In 2010, residents held 3 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 1 in 2003. No halibut was reported harvested between 2003 and 2008. Between 2000 and 2008, an estimated 11 beluga whales, 7 harbor seals, and 63 spotted seals were harvested. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

Additional Information

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that opening the Wood River Special Harvest Area to commercial fishing has negatively impacted the community by preventing residents from accessing their set net operations and fish camps. In addition, the community is in favor of allowing foreign processors to operate in Bristol Bay in order to increase processing capacity. Finally, proposals to increase length restrictions of vessels may negatively affect residents, who are largely "low capital" by impacting their competitiveness. Management impacts perceived to be beneficial to the community include the CDQ program and shortened openings on ebb tides.

[45] City of Aleknagik and Agnew::Beck Consulting. (2005). *Aleknagik Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved June 8, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Aleknagik-CP-2005.pdf.

[46] 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 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Aleknagik 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, Aleknagik: 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	19	17	187	55	134	n/a	735	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	26	19	885	68	187	14	1,051	n/a	n/a
2005	22	19	470	82	105	6	1,131	n/a	n/a
2006	26	20	482	95	155	10	1,305	n/a	n/a
2007	21	15	284	8	94	n/a	1,021	n/a	n/a
2008	42	40	1,198	125	142	n/a	1,844	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, Aleknagik: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	1	n/a	n/a
2004	3	n/a	n/a
2005	4	n/a	n/a
2006	4	n/a	n/a
2007	3	n/a	n/a
2008	3	n/a	n/a
2009	3	n/a	n/a
2010	3	n/a	n/a

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, Aleknagik: 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	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
2002	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	6
2004	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7
2005	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	7
2006	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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