

Egegik (EE-guh-gick)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Egegik is located on the south bank of the Egegik River on the Alaska Peninsula, 100 mi southeast of Dillingham and 326 air mi southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 32.8 sq mi of land and 101.2 sq mi of water. Egegik was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1995 and is under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 109 residents ranking Egegik 237th of 352 communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population declined by 10.7%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 37.1% with an average annual growth rate of -4.0%; which was much lower than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of a steeply declining population during those years. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that there were 50 full time residents according to a village count by Tribal staff. In addition, there were an estimated four to five thousand seasonal workers living in Egegik in 2010. On average, the community has seasonal workers living there between June and August. Seasonal population peaks, which occur between June and July, are thought to be driven entirely by employment in fisheries sectors. The seafood industry's effect on seasonal population levels is a likely source of the disparity between U.S. Census figures, Alaska Department of Labor estimates, and local estimates. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

Racial and ethnic composition was somewhat evenly split between Alaska Natives and Whites in 2010. In that year, 47.7% of residents identified themselves as White, compared to 19% in 2000; 39.4% identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 57.8% in 2000; 4.6% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0% in 2000; and 7.3% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 22.4% in 2000. In addition, 1.8% of residents were Hispanic or Latino, compared to 6.9% in 2000. Again, the variability of racial and ethnic representation in Egegik between 2000 and 2010 can likely be attributed to affects by the seafood industry and generally low population size. Information regarding racial and ethnic composition can be found in Figure 1.

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 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>.

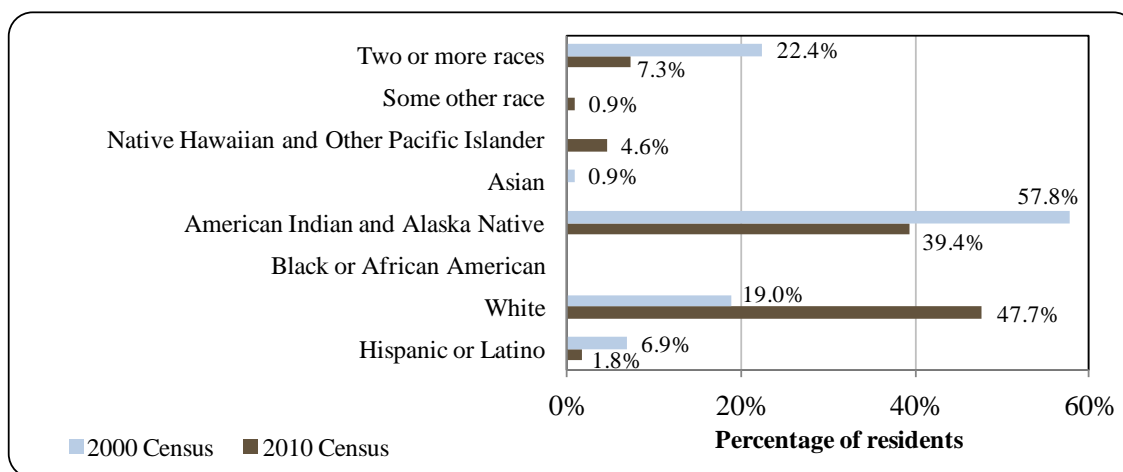
Table 1. Population in Egegik from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	122	-
2000	116	-
2001	-	80
2002	-	87
2003	-	82
2004	-	77
2005	-	81
2006	-	76
2007	-	63
2008	-	63
2009	-	73
2010	109	-

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, Egegik: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the average household size was 2.48, a decrease from 2.5 in 1990 and 2.64 in 2000. In that year, there was 256 housing units total, compared to 66 in 1990 and 286 in 2000. Of the household surveyed in 2010, 9% were owner-occupied, compared to 13% in 2000; 2% were renter-occupied, compared to 2% in 2000; 3% were vacant, compared to 6% in 2000; and 86% were occupied seasonally, compared to 83% in 2000. In that year, 37 residents lived in group quarters, compared to none in 2000.

The gender distribution in 2010 was significantly uneven at 72.5% male and 27.5% female, and less even than the distribution statewide (52% male, 48% female) and distribution in 2000 (59.5% male, 40.5% female). In that year, the median age was 47.3 years, which was much older than the statewide median of 33.8 years and 2000 median of 35.3 years.

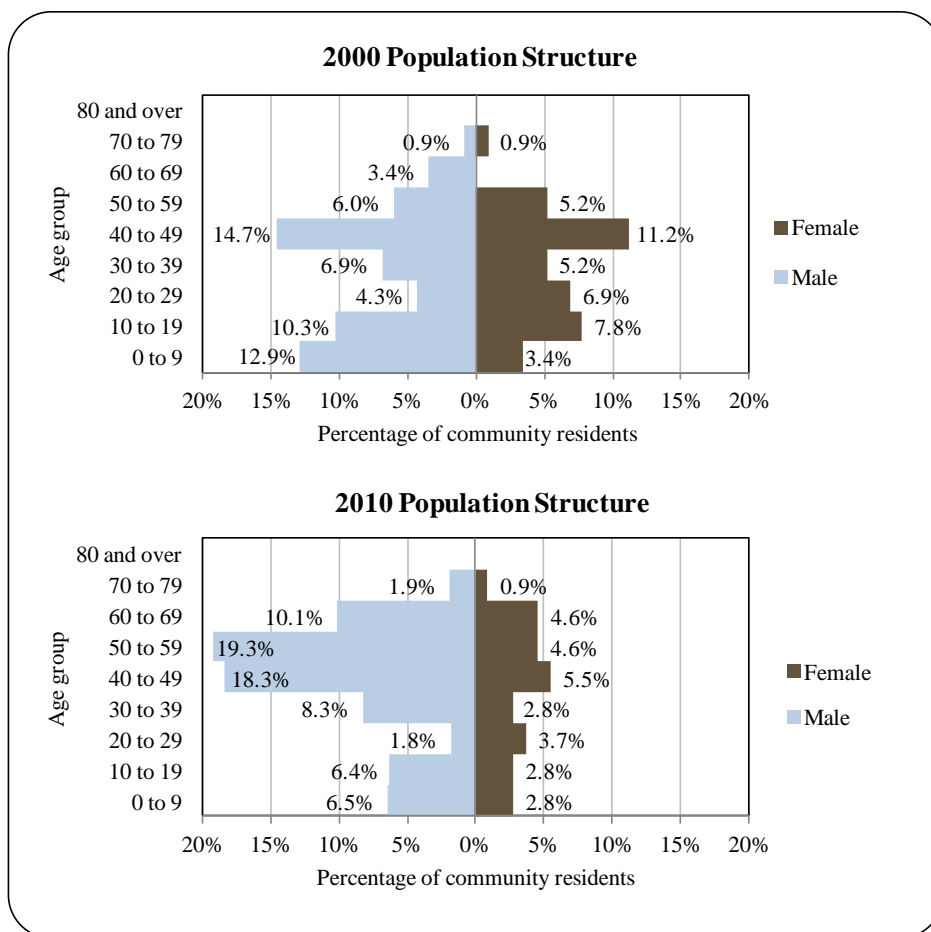
Compared to 2000, the population structure in 2010 was significantly more constricted. In that year, 18.5% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 34.4% in 2000; 17.5% were over the age of 59, compared to 5.2% in 2000; 58.8% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 49.2% in 2000; and 5.5% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 11.2% in 2000. In addition, there was noticeably few residents aged 10 to 19 in 2000 transitioning into the 20 to 29 range in 2010, perhaps indicating low youth retention.

Gender distribution by age cohort was notably less even in 2010 than in 2000, with male biases prevalent along most age ranges. The greatest absolute gender difference that year occurred within the 50 to 59 range (19.3% male, 4.6% female), followed by the 40 to 49 (18.3% male, 5.5% female) and 60 to 69 (10.1% male, 4.6% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 50 to 59 range. Overall, population structures in both 2000 and 2010 appear consistent with communities whose populations are heavily impacted by local seafood processors. It should be noted that because of Egegik's small and variable population, trends are difficult to discern. Information regarding Egegik's population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of education attainment, the U.S. Census' American Community Survey (ACS)³ estimated that 63% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 18.5% had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 18.5% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 11.1% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 11.1% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall. No residents were estimated to hold an Associate's, graduate or professional degree.

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.

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



History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

According to anthropologists, settlement of the Bristol Bay region first occurred over 6,000 years ago. Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians jointly occupied the area, although Aleuts arrived in later years. The first recorded contact with Russian fur traders occurred between 1818 and 1867. The village was first reported by Russians as a fish camp called “Igagik” (meaning “throat”) in 1876. Local people would travel each year from Kanatak on the gulf coast through a portage pass to Becharof Lake and then hike or kayak on to the Egegik Bay area for summer fish camp. In 1895, an Alaska Packers Association salmon saltery was established at the mouth of Egegik River and a town was developed around the former fish camp. During the influenza outbreaks beginning in 1918, Natives from other villages moved to Egegik in an attempt to isolate themselves from the disease. During World War II, men from Egegik were enlisted to help build the King Salmon Airport, with many subsequently serving in Dutch Harbor and elsewhere. Egegik later grew into a major salmon production port.⁴

⁴ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/comddb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

Today, the economy in Egegik is based on commercial fishing and fish processing, providing seasonal employment from May to August. The population swells by 1,000 to 2,000 fisherman and cannery workers during the commercial fishing season. Five on-shore processors are located on the Egegik River and numerous floating processors participate in the Egegik fishery. Local working tours of the Bristol Bay set-net fishery are available.⁵

Natural Resources and Environment

Egegik's predominantly maritime climate is characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60 °F (5 to 16 °C); winter temperatures range from 20 to 37 °F (-7 to 3 °C). Annual precipitation averages 20 to 26 inches, with 45 inches of snow.⁶

Egegik lies approximately 20 mi west of the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge (BNWR), which occupies around 1.16 million acres of the Alaska Peninsula. Local and regional topography is shaped by the Aleutian Range spanning the length of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian island chain. The community sits on flat lowland occupied by shallow lakes, wetlands, and tundra; while the rugged crests of the Kejulik Mountains provide a backdrop to the east. The coastal plain Egegik occupies is flat, with lakes and meandering streams, although the remains of glacial moraines provide limited relief. Local geology is volcanic in nature and soils are characterized by a mixture of ash and glacial deposits which result in a clay-like material. Organic soils occur in wet areas and consist of sedge peat and sphagnum.⁷

Vegetation in the area is characteristic of transitional coastal/tundra plant communities. This includes mostly low shrub and grasses, with low grass tundra. Near the BNWR boundary to the west, there are areas of low shrub and grass tundra. Trees in the area are typically stunted, and low alders and willows dominate deciduous species.⁸

The 2,740 sq mi Egegik River drainage is home to more than 1,000 salmon-producing streams. Estimated productivity of this drainage exceeds 30 million fish. Resident fish species include all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, lake trout, Dolly Varden, Arctic char, Arctic grayling, whitefish, northern pike, and burbot. Terrestrial wildlife in the BNWR includes weasels, red fox, coyote, snowshoe hare, beaver, wolverine, otter, mink, lynx, wolves, brown bears, caribou, moose, and host of small smaller mammals. Marine mammals include harbor seals, Steller sea lions, sea otters, porpoise, and killer, gray, minke, pilot, and beluga whales. Over 200 species of birds use the BNWR as migratory or permanent habitat.⁹

Natural resources in the area primarily include local wildlife and the environments that sustain them, included the BNWR and Bristol Bay. Oil and gas exploration is active in both Bristol Bay and the BNWR. Oil and gas seeps have been found to occur in the Becharof Lake area. Twenty-five onshore and one offshore exploratory wells have been drilled around the

⁵ Lake and Peninsula Borough (n.d.). *Egegik*. Retrieved March 21, 2012 from: <http://www.lakeandpen.com/>.

⁶ See footnote 4.

⁷ U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (2005). *Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Impact Statement: Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuges*. Retrieved March 21, 2012 from: http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/pdf/apb/APB%20Revised%20CCP-EIS_090605.pdf.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

refuges as of 2005, and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has cited lowlands along the Bristol Bay coast and Egegik Bay as having potential hydrocarbon accumulations.¹⁰

Environmental hazards include coastal and riverine erosion, volcanic eruptions, severe weather, wildfire, and earthquakes. As of 2009, erosion was threatening the seawall near the cannery as well as the city dock. Coastal erosion and undercutting along the banks of the Egegik River are immediate hazards to the community. Severe weather comes in the form of cyclonic windstorms out of the west and southwest. Each winter, windstorms cause considerable damage to the community with sustained winds of 100 mph and gusts up to 140 mi per hour being recorded during the winter of 2000. Active volcanoes within the Katmai National Park threaten the community directly through local ash fallout and indirectly through potential impacts to the salmon fishery. Ash fallout has the potential to disrupt travel, impact water utilities, and affect valuable salmon producing watersheds. While the community is relatively safe from forest fires, residents are concerned over potential tundra fires. Wildland fires have the potential to destroy property, harm livestock and pets, and impact vegetation and waterways. The potential for earthquakes in Egegik is relatively low, and there is no historical precedence of a catastrophic damage resulting from a quake. The chance of an earthquake within Egegik is greater than 10% but less than 20% each calendar year.¹¹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there were no significant environmental remediation sites active within Egegik in 2010.¹²

Current Economy¹³

The economy is based primarily on commercial fishing and fish processing. During the commercial fishing season, the population swells by 1,000 to 2,000 fishermen and cannery workers. There are a number of shore-based processors located within the Egegik Fishing District. Icicle Seafoods on the south shore of the Egegik River, and Coffee Point Seafoods on the north side of the river are the two largest processors in the area. Numerous tenders operate in the Egegik Fishery, transporting fish to floating processors in Bristol Bay as well as shore-based processors in Naknek and Dillingham. Subsistence hunting and fishing activities are also an important part of the lifestyle and local diet. Seal, beluga, salmon, trout, smelt, grayling, clams, moose, bear, caribou, porcupine, waterfowl, and ptarmigan are utilized. Locals also gather berries and wild greens each season.¹⁴ Top employers¹⁵ in 2010 included: the City of Egegik, the Village of Egegik, Lake and Peninsula School District, and Bristol Bay Native Association.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Lake and Peninsula Borough (2009). *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 22, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Lake_Pen_Boro_MJ_HMP.pdf.

¹² Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved June 29, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹³ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Alaska Department of Labor (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Network*. Retrieved January 20, 2012 from: <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

In 2010,¹⁶ the estimated per capita income was \$21,571 and the estimated median household income was \$74,167, compared to \$16,352 and \$46,000 in 2000, respectively. However, after accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,¹⁷ the real per capita income (\$21,503) and real median household income (\$60,489) indicate that while individual earnings remained unchanged, household earnings grew. In that year, Egegik ranked 137th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 36th of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; figures reported for Egegik do not reflect the value of subsistence to the local economy.

Egegik's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁸ Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled 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 \$933,198 in total wages in 2010.¹⁹ When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$8,561, which is significantly less than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.²⁰

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,²¹ 87.1% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 3.2%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 14.3% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. It is possible that the 2010 ACS misrepresented unemployment in Egegik because of the community's small population size. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, local unemployment was 12.3% based on unemployment insurance claimants.

Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 57.7% worked in the private sector and an estimated 42.3% worked in the public sector. By industry, most (34.6%) of those employed were estimated to work in transportation, warehousing, or utilities sectors; followed by professional, scientific, management, administration, or waste management sectors (19.2%) (Figure 3). By occupation type, most (42.3%) of those employed were estimated to hold service positions; followed by sales or office positions (19.2%); production, transportation, or material moving positions (15.4%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (11.5%); and management or professional positions (11.5%) (Figure 4). According to 2010 ALARI employment estimates, most (71.9%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (9.4%) and manufacturing (6.3%) sectors.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

¹⁷ 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.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ ALARI estimates are based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

²⁰ See footnote 15.

²¹ See footnote 18.

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

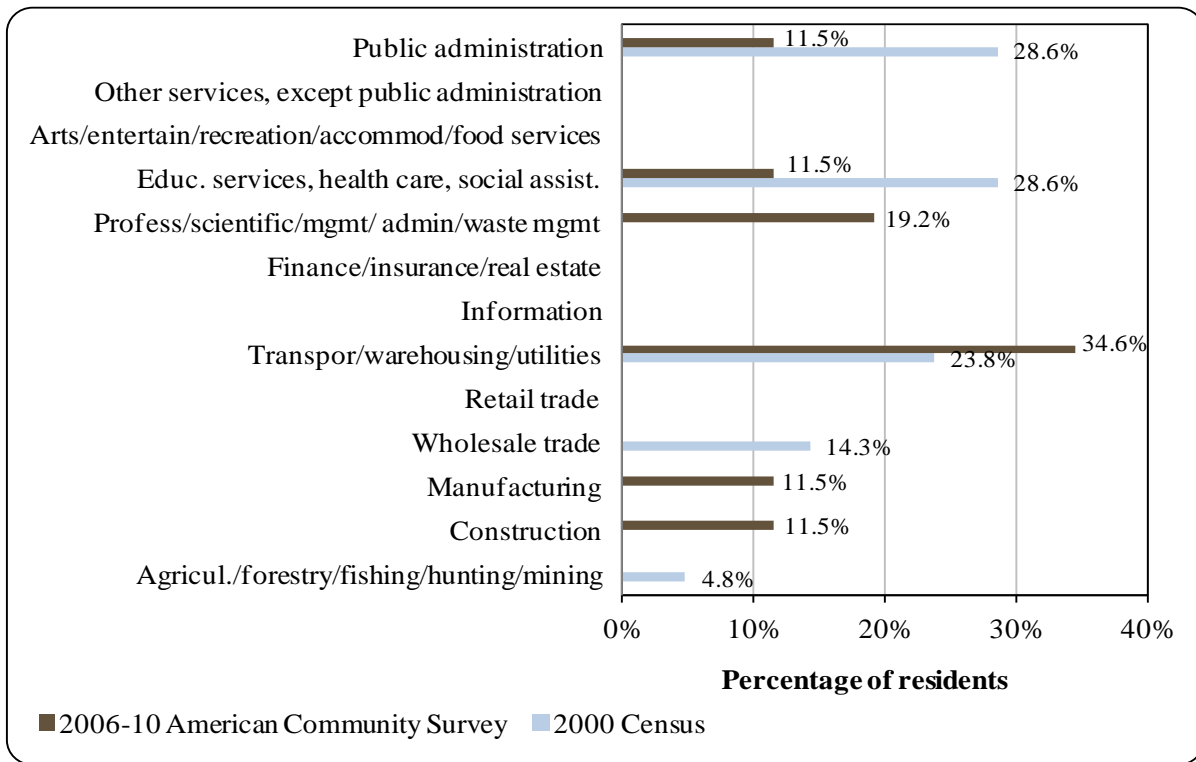
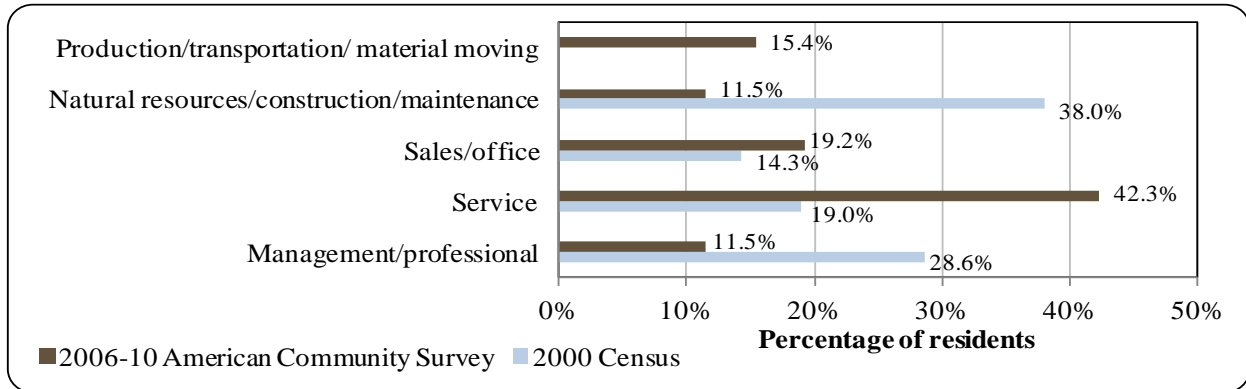


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Egegik (U.S. Census).



Between 2000 and 2010 there were strong shifts in employment both by industry sector and by occupation type. Public administration, education service, health care, social assistance, and wholesale trade sectors declined significantly, while there was significant growth in professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management, manufacturing, and construction sectors. In addition, there was significant growth in service, production, transportation, and material moving positions; and significant declines in natural resources, construction, maintenance, management, and professional positions. It is possible that extreme

shifts in industry sector and occupation representation are attributed to high population turnover. However, it should also be noted that many resource based sectors, including commercial fishing, are seasonal or transient in nature. This makes tracking them by Census and ACS survey methods difficult in some instances, especially given the known importance of commercial fishing to local residents (see *Commercial Fishing* section below).

Governance

Egegik is a Second-class city with a mayoral form of government. In addition, there is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Native village council and an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered Native village corporation (Becharof Corporation). The Bristol Bay Native Corporation is the regional ANCSA chartered corporation. The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in King Salmon 40 mi northeast. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are located in Kodiak, 188 mi west.

In 2010, Egegik administered a 3% Raw Fish Tax, \$3 per person/day Guide Tax, and a \$1 per person/day lodge Guide Tax. In addition, the borough administered a 2% Raw Fish Tax and 6% Bed Tax. When adjusted for inflation,²² total municipal revenues declined by 22.6% between 2000 and 2010, from \$2.34 million to \$2.35 million. However, it should be noted that in major revenue sources differed in both of those years. In 2010, almost half of revenues collected came from taxes, while most revenues were generated from capital projects in 2000. Other major sources of locally generated revenues in 2010 include municipal service charges, investments, and leases and grants. Major outside revenue sources included state and borough revenue sharing. In that year, approximately 4.2% of total municipal revenues were collected from state allocated Community Revenue Sharing, compared to 1.3% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, Egegik received one fisheries-related state/federal grant. This included \$92,621 in fisheries disaster relief associated with the Bristol Bay sockeye salmon crash in the early 2000s. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

The community is accessible by air and water. A new City-owned 5,600-ft long by 100-ft wide lighted gravel runway with crosswind airstrip is located approximately two mi south of Egegik. Scheduled and charter flights are available. Roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Egegik in June 2012 was \$712.²³ There is also a private 2,800-ft airstrip across from Coffee Point. A boat haul-out is available and the City has a deep water dock that that services barges from Anchorage and Seattle. Two privately-owned docks and marine storage are also available. Motorized vehicles used by residents include automobiles, trucks, skiffs, ATVs and snowmobiles.²⁴

²² Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

²³ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare from www.travelocity.com. (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

²⁴ Lake and Peninsula Borough. (2009). *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 22, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Lake_Pen_Boro_MJ_HMP.pdf.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Egegik 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	\$2,344,162	n/a	\$29,433	\$92,621
2001	\$4,302,728	n/a	\$28,492	n/a
2002	\$3,241,646	n/a	\$28,759	n/a
2003	\$639,495	n/a	\$28,779	n/a
2004	\$484,865	n/a	-	n/a
2005	\$901,421	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$767,000	n/a	-	n/a
2007	\$628,828	n/a	-	n/a
2008	\$1,292,947	n/a	-	n/a
2009	\$2,755,560	n/a	\$99,163	n/a
2010	\$2,345,501	n/a	\$99,661	n/a

¹ Alaska Department of Community 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 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, 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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Facilities

The City of Egegik operates a public water/sewer system. Egegik’s water is supplied by a combination of three wells. Two storage tanks are used, comprised of an indoor 8,000 gal tank and an outside 100,000 gal tank. Most households and public facilities are plumbed and connected to the public water and sewer system. The Icicle Seafoods processing facility derives water from School Lake and obtains water for general use from the City. A seven-acre landfill is available, with a batch oxidation incinerator. Visitor accommodations include the Fun & Wash Hotel and Becharof Lodge. Public safety services are provided by the City police department and state troopers based in King Salmon. Fire and rescue services are provided by Egegik First Responders. Additional facilities include a recreational center and community center. Communications services include local television, radio, and internet.²⁵

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that infrastructure projects completed or underway between 2000 and 2010 include dock improvements, broadband internet access, road construction, airport improvements, water and sewer pipelines, sewage and water treatment, alternative energy, landfill improvements, community center/library, public safety, and emergency response. Fisheries-related businesses or

²⁵ 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.

services available in the community include fish processing plants, fishing gear sales, boat repair (electrical, welding, mechanical services, machine shop, hydraulics), small and large vessel haulout facilities, commercial cold storage, dry dock storage, fish lodges, boat fuel sales, fishing gear repair, fishing gear storage, ice sales, and air taxi. Additional public services include medical and a food bank. Residents travel to Naknek, Dillingham, Anchorage, or Seattle for businesses and services not available in the community.

*Medical Services*²⁶

The Egegik Village Clinic is a Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) site, providing general health services. Acute, long-term, and specialized health care is provided in Dillingham.

*Educational Opportunities*²⁷

Egegik School provides preschool through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 10 students enrolled and 1 teacher employed.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

The community of Egegik has participated in North Pacific fisheries since Yup'ik and Athabascans first arrived in the area. Traditionally, subsistence harvesting was the sole method of participation before commercial fishing was introduced. The Bristol Bay region is justifiably famous for the salmon, trout, char, and grayling that abound in its lakes, streams, and marine waters. The world's largest sockeye salmon runs pass along the Alaska Peninsula and through Bristol Bay enroute to their spawning grounds in the streams and lakes of the region.²⁸

The Bristol Bay salmon fishery is one of the most important commercial salmon fisheries in the world. Annual commercial harvests of salmon since statehood have averaged about 17 million sockeye salmon (91.2% of all salmon), about 880,000 chum salmon (4.7%), about 550,000 pink salmon (3.0%), about 120,000 coho salmon (0.6%), and about 100,000 Chinook salmon (0.5%). Commercial sockeye salmon harvests since 1959 have represented about 56% of statewide commercial harvests for that species. Sockeye salmon are the most important commercial fish in the region, and large runs occur in Egegik and Nushagak River drainages. These fish return to Bristol Bay in late June and early July with most adults entering their spawning stream by late July or early August. In addition, research has shown that the largest outmigrating sockeye salmon smelts in the Bristol Bay area are from the Egegik River system.²⁹

Chinook harvests occur mostly in the Nushagak District outside of Dillingham. Coho salmon are underused because fall runs occur after most vessels have ceased fishing efforts. Because of this, coho harvests are directly tied to market conditions rather than abundance. The

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁸ LaRoche & Associates. (2011). *Lake & Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved March 22, 2012 from: http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf.

²⁹ Ibid.

Togiak River continuously exceeds minimum escapement goals and had relatively few emergency orders issued between 2000 and 2005, compared to other areas within Bristol Bay.³⁰

The Togiak area of Bristol Bay supports the largest herring fishery in the state. Large purses seine and gillnet fleets harvest the spawning herring in a sac roe fishery, and spawn-on-kelp harvests are also taken by local residents (usually in Togiak Bay). The Togiak sac roe fishery began in 1977, and has supported a fairly stable catch, averaging 40.6 million pounds between 1998 and 2002.³¹

Bristol Bay supports a large, stable red king crab fishery which has been increasing in abundance since the late 1990s. Fishing effort has remained high with an average of 261 active permits between 1998 and 2002. However, no Togiak residents held crab permits or quota between 2000 and 2010.³²

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Egegik participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through a representative who participates in the Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council process. In addition, Egegik has a representative that attends ADF&G meetings. The community is eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program and is represented by the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The CDQ program was implemented to help alleviate economic distress in rural communities in western Alaska by allocating a percentage of halibut, crab, and groundfish to six CDQ non-profit organizations representing 65 communities in the Bering Strait and Aleutian Islands region.³³ Managers of CDQ organizations authorize individual fishermen and fishing vessels to harvest a certain portion of the allocated CDQ. The community is located in Federal Reporting Area 508, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory District.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, there are four shore-based processing plants operating in Egegik. Alaska General Seafoods' Egegik location is commercial fleet staging camp in support of the company's Naknek cannery, providing housing, mess hall, vessel storage, and repair services to independent commercial fishing vessels. This site was originally a saltery in the early 1930s. A cannery was established in the 1940s by a different company and has changed hands over time (San Juan Fish Packing, New England Fish Company, and Ocean Beauty/Diamond E). Ocean Beauty began to operate the facility as a fish camp soon after the late 1970s (and transferred the canning lines to the Diamond E plant in Egegik). The facility was purchased by Nelbro Co. in 1986 and it continued to operate as a commercial fleet staging camp. Nelbro built a new bunkhouse and warehouse. Nelbro Packing Co. merged with Kanaway Seafoods and Alaska General Seafoods to form Alaska General Seafoods in 1999. Alaska General's full summer season in Bristol Bay lasts from mid-June to late July. The facility which

³⁰ Clark, J. H. et al. (2006). *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Retrieved July 11, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

³¹ Woodby, D. et al. (2005). *Commercial Fisheries in Alaska*. Retrieved July 11, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

³² Ibid.

³³ Fina, M. (2011). Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific. *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf.

is supported by the Egegik fish camp processes herring and all five species of salmon. The Egegik fish camp provides boat repair services, housing and a mess hall to its independent fishing fleet. At the peak of the fishing season, Alaska General Seafoods employs more than 700 people throughout all of its shore-side operations, including the Bristol Bay area.³⁴

Big Creek Fisheries operates a fish processing plant in Egegik, although little is known about its operation. Big Creek Fisheries generally processes all five species of Pacific salmon.³⁵

Coffee Point Seafoods processes sockeye salmon and salmon roe (sujiko). Their season runs from mid-June to the end of July. After a successful 2002 Bristol Bay salmon season (marketed by Double E Foods), the owners of Clark's Fish company and Joe Kelso came together and moved into a larger facility to accommodate an increase in product volume for the 2003 season at which point they became Coffee Point Seafoods. The following products are processed in or near the Bristol Bay region: sockeye salmon (May-September at Bristol Bay plants), Chinook salmon (year-round at Bristol Bay plant), and salmon roe (May-September at Bristol Bay plant).³⁶

The Egegik facility of Icicle Seafoods Inc. is located on the south bank of the Egegik River. The canning and freezing facility processes sockeye salmon. The season runs from mid-June through the beginning of August, employing 200 fish processing workers. As the Bristol Bay season winds down the crew size decreases. The facility was purchased in 2005, but the cannery was established in the 1890s. Icicle provides free laundry service, work-gear, and room and board to its fish processing workers. Air transportation from and to Seattle is also provided, but is dependent on workers fulfilling their contractual obligations.³⁷

Fisheries-Related Revenue

In 2010, Egegik collected \$1.65 million in fisheries-related revenue, most of which came from a raw fish tax. That year accounted for the highest amount of fisheries-related revenue collected since 2000 when \$394,758 was collected. In addition to raw fish tax revenue, Egegik received revenue from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, and fees collected from public fishing gear storage (Table 3).³⁸

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 there has been a significant increase in the number of commercial fishing vessels in Egegik since 2005. In terms of size, there has been an increase of vessels shorter than 35 ft, while vessels longer than 125 ft have declined in number. The sockeye salmon season typically runs from June 1st through

³⁴ Alaska General Seafoods. (n.d.). *Egegik*. Retrieved from: <http://www.akgen.com>.

³⁵ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. 2011. Directory of Alaska Seafood Suppliers. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/index.cfm>.

³⁶ Google's March 15, 2009 cache of <http://www.eefoods.com/id108.htm>

³⁷ Icicle Seafoods. (n.d.). Retrieved from: <http://www.icicleseafoods.com/locations/vsl/about.aspx>.

³⁸ Fisheries-related revenue as a proportion of municipal revenue cannot be accurately reported due to conflicts between reported fisheries-related taxes and fees and municipal budgets provided by Alaska Taxable.

July 31st, while the coho salmon season typically runs from July 26th through August 13th.

In 2010, 26 residents, or 23.9% of the population, held 24 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 55 residents held 86 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits issued that year, 100% were for salmon, compared to 56% in 2000. Halibut permits were held in the community until 2009 and herring until 2004. Between 2000 and 2010 no residents held License Limitation Program (LLP) permits for groundfish or crab. Two residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) from 2000 to 2002. No residents held halibut, sablefish, or crab quota between 2010 and when the programs began.

There were 27 residents who held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 48 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 20 vessels that year, compared to 40 in 2000. Of the CFEC salmon permits issued in 2010, 71% were fished, compared to 92% in 2000. Fisheries prosecuted in 2010 by residents of Egegik included Bristol Bay drift and set gillnet salmon.³⁹

In 2010, 29.4 million pounds of fish were landed in Egegik valued at \$27.7 million ex-vessel, compared to 13.2 million valued at \$5.3 million in 2000. The number of vessels making landings in Egegik peaked in 2010 at 718 although pounds landed was at its lowest since 2003. On the other hand, landings peaked in 2009 when 539 vessels landed 67.9 million pounds. Total value of landings that year was \$54 million. In 2010, Egegik ranked 15th of 67 Alaskan communities in terms of total pounds landed and 16th in terms of ex-vessel value of landings. Between 2000 and 2010, the price of salmon in Egegik increased by \$0.12 per pound landed ex-vessel, after accounting for inflation⁴⁰ and without considering the species composition of landings. Residents of Egegik landed 503,567 lb of salmon valued at \$449,942 ex-vessel in 2010, compared to 905,790 lb valued at \$602,045 in 2000; a decrease of \$0.02 per pound landed after accounting for inflation⁴¹ and without considering the species composition of landings. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that residents are concerned with fish returns, markets and prices. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

⁴⁰ Inflation calculated using the 2010 Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

⁴¹ Ibid

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$330,810	\$381,616	\$55,120	\$313,063	\$202,571	\$412,575	\$792,763	\$475,289	\$434,367	\$1.05 M	\$1.57 M
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$62,748	\$33,912	\$35,953	\$81,471	\$38,273	\$39,428	\$32,508	\$33,661	\$78,512	\$68,512	\$67,801
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$19	\$51	\$194	\$349	\$333
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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ²	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,000	\$1,930	\$1,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$3,500	\$2,000	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	\$10,000
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
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>\$394,758</i>	<i>\$416,728</i>	<i>\$92,273</i>	<i>\$395,534</i>	<i>\$242,774</i>	<i>\$453,003</i>	<i>\$832,290</i>	<i>\$515,001</i>	<i>\$516,573</i>	<i>\$1.12 M</i>	<i>\$1.65 M</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$2.34 M</i>	<i>\$4.30 M</i>	<i>\$3.24 M</i>	<i>\$639,195</i>	<i>\$484,865</i>	<i>\$901,421</i>	<i>\$767,000</i>	<i>\$628,828</i>	<i>\$1.29 M</i>	<i>\$2.76 M</i>	<i>\$2.35 M</i>

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

¹ 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.

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 reports each year in its municipal budget. 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, Egegik: 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	2	2	2	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	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	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	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	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	11	6	5	4	4	4	2	3	1	1	0
	Fished permits	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	27%	17%	60%	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
	Total permit holders	11	6	5	4	4	4	2	3	1	1	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	23	12	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	13	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	57%	67%	25%	0%	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	13	6	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Egegik: 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	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	48	38	37	34	30	28	29	24	23	24	24
	Fished permits	44	28	26	24	21	24	23	17	17	14	17
	% of permits fished	92%	74%	70%	71%	70%	86%	79%	71%	74%	58%	71%
	Total permit holders	51	41	39	37	30	31	34	25	23	23	26
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>24</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>70%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>71%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>26</i>

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Egegik: 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 Egegik ²	Total Net Lb Landed In Egegik ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Egegik ^{2,5}
2000	48	6	4	40	129	600	13,210,430	\$5,251,922
2001	38	14	4	30	117	574	11,375,007	\$4,672,430
2002	32	20	2	25	102	378	23,218,722	\$11,344,570
2003	34	13	2	26	116	561	14,274,413	\$7,206,033
2004	27	16	3	20	104	693	61,293,040	\$31,325,919
2005	35	16	5	21	102	611	49,578,496	\$30,580,575
2006	33	13	3	21	107	530	43,374,102	\$28,223,187
2007	28	15	4	19	109	575	39,759,242	\$26,094,073
2008	22	19	4	17	105	391	42,094,548	\$31,085,066
2009	21	20	4	16	104	539	67,851,799	\$53,975,342
2010	27	13	4	20	109	718	29,436,776	\$27,667,099

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 Egegik: 2000-2010.

Year	Number Of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Lb)
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: 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 Egegik: 2000-2010.

Year	Number Of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Lb)
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: 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 Egegik: 2000-2010.

Year	Number Of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (Lb)
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.]

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	7,911,550	11,375,007	23,218,722	14,274,413	61,293,040	49,578,496	43,374,102	39,759,242	42,094,548	67,850,329	29,436,776
<i>Total²</i>	<i>7,911,550</i>	<i>11,375,007</i>	<i>23,218,722</i>	<i>14,274,413</i>	<i>61,293,040</i>	<i>49,578,496</i>	<i>43,374,102</i>	<i>39,759,242</i>	<i>42,094,548</i>	<i>67,850,329</i>	<i>29,436,776</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$4,721,748	\$4,672,430	\$11,344,570	\$7,206,033	\$31,325,919	\$30,580,575	\$28,223,187	\$26,094,073	\$31,085,066	\$53,970,526	\$27,667,099
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$4,721,748</i>	<i>\$4,672,430</i>	<i>\$11,344,570</i>	<i>\$7,206,033</i>	<i>\$31,325,919</i>	<i>\$30,580,575</i>	<i>\$28,223,187</i>	<i>\$26,094,073</i>	<i>\$31,085,066</i>	<i>\$53,970,526</i>	<i>\$27,667,099</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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	309,873	484,388	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	905,790	539,937	559,173	391,287	814,890	818,644	572,727	469,551	462,221	799,926	503,567
<i>Total²</i>	<i>1,215,663</i>	<i>1,024,325</i>	<i>559,173</i>	<i>391,287</i>	<i>814,890</i>	<i>818,644</i>	<i>572,727</i>	<i>469,551</i>	<i>462,221</i>	<i>799,926</i>	<i>503,567</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	\$32,881	\$38,504	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$602,045	\$223,040	\$270,272	\$194,250	\$417,612	\$500,034	\$366,510	\$310,817	\$343,597	\$634,653	\$449,942
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$634,926</i>	<i>\$261,544</i>	<i>\$270,272</i>	<i>\$194,250</i>	<i>\$417,612</i>	<i>\$500,034</i>	<i>\$366,510</i>	<i>\$310,817</i>	<i>\$343,597</i>	<i>\$634,653</i>	<i>\$449,942</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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that sportfishing and hunting were important aspects of Egegik’s economy. Private anglers typically fish from shore or by private boats owned by both local residents and non-local residents. According to community leaders, species targeted locally include Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon. In 2010, residents held 8 sportfishing licenses, compared to 15 in 2000. The number of sportfishing licenses held in the community declined steadily between 2000 and 2010. One sport fish guide business was registered in 2006 and another in 2009, although neither were active during those years. Two sport fish guide licenses were issued in 2009. No charter catch record information is available for Egegik.

Egegik is located within the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all Alaskan waters, including drainages, between Cape Douglas and the community of Naknek. In 2010, overall angler days fished totaled 5,297 days for saltwater fisheries, compared to 10,534 days in 2000; and 33,635 days for freshwater fisheries, compared to 44,976 days in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska resident anglers accounted for 38.4% of saltwater and 58.4% of freshwater angler days fished, compared to 15.8% and 39.5% in 2000, respectively. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data,⁴² private anglers in Egegik target coho salmon. Information regarding sportfishing trends can be found in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Egegik²
2000	0	0	15	0
2001	0	0	18	0
2002	0	0	19	0
2003	0	0	14	0
2004	0	0	12	0
2005	0	0	16	0
2006	0	1	14	0
2007	0	1	10	0
2008	0	0	8	0
2009	0	2	9	0
2010	0	0	8	0

⁴² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sportfishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of sport fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Egegik: 2000-2010.

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

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

Residents of Alaska Peninsula communities harvest caribou from the Mulchatna and Alaska Peninsula herds. The subsistence harvest of moose in the Borough region occurs primarily in the Nushagak drainage, Iliamna Lake area, and on the Alaska Peninsula. Subsistence hunters also harvest small game and birds throughout the region with geese, ptarmigan, and ducks receiving the most attention. Residents of coastal communities along the Bristol Bay side of the peninsula gather seaweed, crab, cockles, clams, and marine fish year-round. In late summer and fall, people throughout the region pick blueberries, cranberries, huckleberries, blackberries, and salmon berries. In the spring, villagers gather wild celery, spinach, and bird eggs. During winter, a few residents of each community trap furbearers. The catch varies by area but beaver, land otter, mink, and fox are most commonly taken. Some meat is used for subsistence purposes, but the primary objective is to sell the furs to supplement their cash income.⁴³ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that salmon, moose, and berries are the three most important subsistence resources to Egegik residents.

⁴³ LaRoche & Associates. (2011). *Lake & Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved March 22, 2012 from: http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf.

Information regarding subsistence activity is limited, and data regarding subsistence harvest activity by household is unavailable (Table 12). However, data are available regarding total community reported harvests of salmon, halibut and some marine mammal species. Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, sockeye salmon were harvested most, followed by coho, Chinook, chum, and pink salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 1,022 salmon, compared to 572 in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2004 at 2,874 fish. In that year, coho salmon made up the majority of salmon harvested at 1,356 fish (Table 13). In 2010, one resident held a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) although no halibut was harvested that year (Table 14). Between 2000 and 2008, and estimated 3 beluga whales, 1 walrus, and 38 harbor seals were harvested (Table 15).

According to ADF&G *Community Subsistence Information System*,⁴⁴ marine invertebrate species harvested or used by residents of Egegik include butter clams, chitons, cockles, Dungeness crab, king crab, mussels, octopus, razor clams, sea urchin, shrimp, and Tanner crab. Non-salmon fish harvested or used include capelingcod, Dolly Varden, flounder, grayling, herring, herring roe, herring roe on kelp, lake trout, rainbow trout, steelhead trout, and whitefish. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 11 through 15.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Egegik: 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).

⁴⁴ 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, Egegik: 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	15	12	11	9	233	n/a	319	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	10	7	101	381	1,356	86	950	n/a	n/a
2005	20	15	35	216	439	n/a	963	n/a	43,027
2006	18	13	36	17	514	n/a	503	n/a	n/a
2007	7	7	118	57	260	25	198	n/a	n/a
2008	11	10	45	25	320	3	629	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, Egegik: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	1	n/a	n/a
2010	1	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, Egegik: 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	4	n/a
2001	2	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	6	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2003	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	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.