

Anchorage (ANG-kuh-ridge)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Anchorage, the most populated municipality in Alaska, is located in southcentral Alaska at the head of Cook Inlet, 576 mi northwest of Juneau and 1,400 mi northwest of Seattle. The area encompasses 1,697.2 sq mi of land and 263.9 sq mi of water. The city is surrounded by the rugged Chugach Mountains, Cook Inlet, and many miles of national forest land, state parks, and tidelands. Anchorage became a Unified Home Rule Municipality in 1975 and is located within its own borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 291,826 residents, ranking Anchorage 1st of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 29.0%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population grew by 11.6% with an average annual growth rate of 0.81%, which was slightly higher than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of modest, steady growth.

The racial composition of Anchorage was predominately White in 2010. In that year, 66.0% of residents identified themselves as White, compared to 72.2% in 2000; 8.1% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 5.5% in 2000; 7.9% identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 7.3% in 2000; 5.6% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 5.8% in 2000; 2.0% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.9% in 2000; 8.1% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 6.0% in 2000; and 2.3% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 2.2% in 2000. In addition, 7.6% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 5.7% in 2000.

In 2010, the average household size in Anchorage was 1.60, compared to 2.60 in 1990 and 2.67 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 113,032 housing units, compared to 94,153 in 1990 and 100,368 in 2000. Housing characteristics in 2010 were virtually the same as in 2000. In both years 57% of households were owner-occupied, 38% were renter-occupied, 4% were vacant, and 1% was occupied seasonally. In addition, 8,450 residents were reported to be living in group quarters in 2010, compared to 3,384 in 1990 and 7,014 in 2000.

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>.

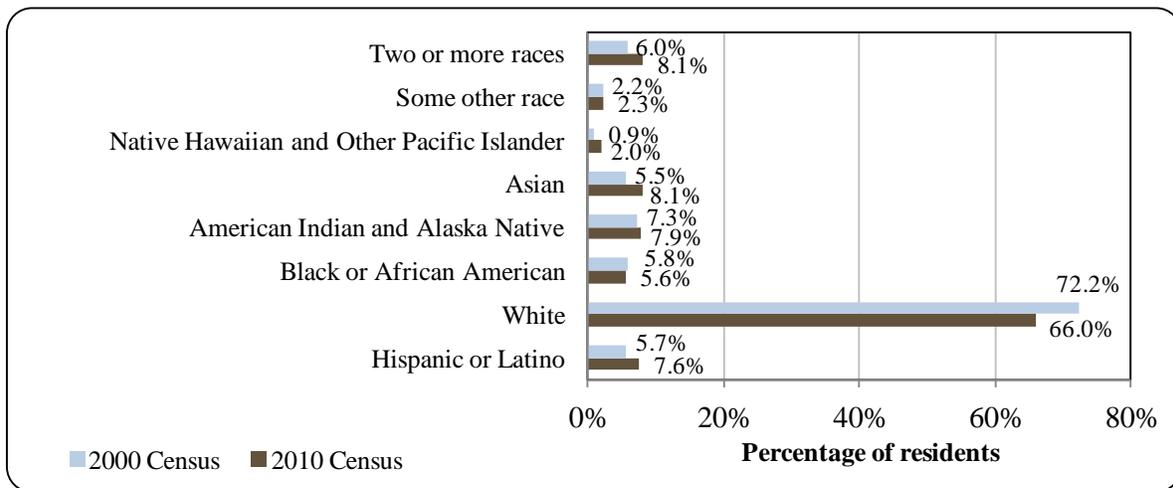
Table 1. Population in Anchorage from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	226,338	-
2000	260,283	-
2001	-	264,886
2002	-	267,860
2003	-	273,069
2004	-	277,880
2005	-	278,407
2006	-	283,348
2007	-	282,968
2008	-	283,912
2009	-	290,588
2010	291,826	-

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



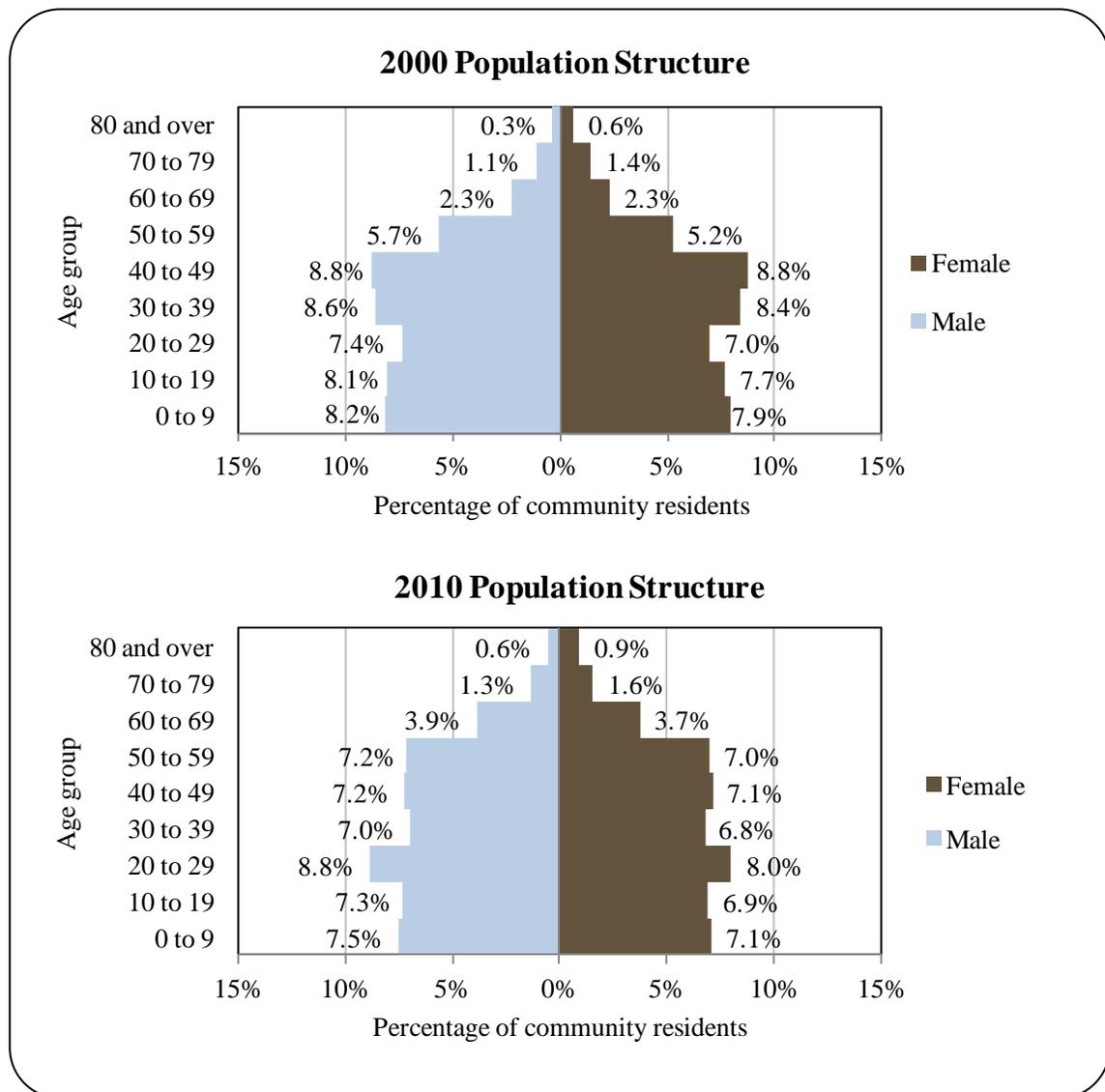
The gender distribution was relatively equal in 2010 at 50.8% male and 49.2% female. This was more even to the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female), and similar to the distribution in 2000 (50.6% male, 49.4% female). The median age that year was 32.9 years, which was very similar to both the Alaska median of 33.8 years, and 2000 median of 32.4 years.

The population structure was stationary in both 2000 and 2010, although there was some overall aging within the total population in 2010, relative to 2000. In that year, 28.8% of

residents were under the age of 20, compared to 31.9% in 2000; 12.0% were over the age of 59, compared to 8.0% in 2000; 42.3% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 45.5% in 2000; and 16.8% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 14.4% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was slightly less even in 2010, with slight male biases occurring among most age ranges. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 20 to 29 range (8.8% male, 8.0% female), followed by the 0 to 9 (7.5% male, 7.1% female) and 80 and over (0.9% female, 0.6% male) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 80 and over range. Information regarding trends in Anchorage’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Anchorage 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) estimated that 91.9% 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 3.0% had less than a ninth-grade education, compared an estimated 3.5% if Alaska residents overall; an estimated 5.1% had a ninth to twelfth grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 27.8% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 8.3% held an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8.0% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 21.4% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 11.6% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture^{3,4}

Dena'ina Athabascans inhabited the area when Captain James Cook first explored Cook Inlet in 1778. Located near the northern end of the Municipality, the village of Eklutna was one of eight winter settlements and is the last occupied Dena'ina village in the Anchorage area. During the summer, villagers moved down the Knik Arm to Ship Creek and Fire Island to fish. In the fall, they returned to Eklutna to hunt and trap.

Russian fur traders and missionaries were the first Europeans to occupy the Anchorage area. The discovery of gold in the 1880s and in Interior Alaska in 1922 sparked development in the area. Initially, most prospectors and traders just passed through on their way to other gold fields. Some stayed to prospect the area, resulting in a few mining camps and small settlements along Turnagain Arm, mostly around present day Girdwood.

Construction began in 1914 on a federal railroad from the port of Seward, 126 mi south of Anchorage, through the coalfields of Interior Alaska, to the gold claims near Fairbanks (358 mi north). The midpoint construction headquarters was Anchorage, and by July of 1915, thousands of job seekers and opportunists had poured into the area; living in a tent city on the banks of Ship Creek near the edge of the present downtown. That July produced the "Great Anchorage Lot Sale;" a land auction that shaped the future of the city. Some 655 lots were sold for \$148,000 total, and an average of \$225 each. A month later, the town voted to call itself Alaska City, but the federal government refused to change its name from Anchorage. The City of Anchorage was incorporated on November 23, 1920.

From 1939 to 1957, major military and government construction of roads, airports, and harbors throughout Alaska contributed to the growth of Anchorage. During World War II, Anchorage's strategic location made it well positioned for the construction of defense support facilities serving the North Pacific. In 1940, Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base were constructed. During the same period, the construction of the Glenn and Alaska Highways gave Anchorage an overland link through Canada to the rest of the contiguous United States. The port was completed by the early 1960s. The Greater Anchorage Area Borough was formed on January 1, 1964.

³ 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.

⁴ Municipality of Anchorage. (2001). *Anchorage Bowl Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved June 13, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Anchorage1-CP-2001.pdf>.

The Good Friday earthquake of 1964 destroyed a large part of the city. During the 1970s, the development of the Prudhoe Bay oilfields and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline brought rapid growth to Anchorage. Population, office space, and housing tripled within a 10-year period. On September 15, 1975, the city and borough governments were unified, along with the cities of Girdwood and Glen Alps.

Natural Resources and Environment

The average temperatures in January range from 8 to 21 °F (-13 to -6 °C). In July, average temperatures range from 51 to 65 °F (11 to 18 °C). Average annual precipitation is 15.9 inches, and average annual snowfall is 69 inches.⁵

Anchorage and its surrounding communities are located in close proximity to the Chugach National Park, Chugach National Forest, and Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge. Terrestrial wildlife in the area includes wolves, otters, marmots, lynx, Dall sheep, bears, moose, muskrat, weasels, mink, hares, voles, shrews, and ground squirrels. Aquatic mammals include beluga, orca, gray, and humpback whale, porpoise, sea otters, Steller sea lions, and seals. Fish and shellfish include all five species of Pacific salmon, cod, sablefish, Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab, clams, trout, arctic grayling, char, sculpins, stickleback, halibut, and northern pike.⁶

Much of the Anchorage area is built on heavily glaciated sediments and alluvium. Subsurface geology consists of sedimentary rock typically found in lowland areas west of the Chugach Mountains. Upland areas consist of harder metamorphic and igneous rock. Surface materials consist of moraines, estuarine deposits, and bog deposits. Soils are made up primarily of silty loams.⁷

The diverse landscape surrounding Anchorage is characterized by lowland marsh and tidal mudflats, subalpine and upland tundra, alpine meadows, taiga, mesic forest, barren rock, and icefields.⁸ Anchorage is located in a transitional zone creating a mix of coastal and boreal vegetation communities. Coniferous stands dominated by Sitka spruce and mountain hemlock populate the coastal zones, while dwarf spruce birch, aspen, alder, and willow populate the boreal areas. Disturbed, lowland, or drainage areas typically consist of conifers mixed with cottonwood, willow, and birch. Upland muskegs and bogs consist of dwarf vegetation, shrubs, and sedges.^{9,10}

Mineral resources in the area include Wishbone Hill coal deposit 40 mi northeast of Anchorage, and Willow Creek mineral area 40 mi north. Usibelli Coal Mine Inc. has been conducting exploration and feasibility studies determining the viability of developing Wishbone

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Anchorage Coastal – Wildlife Refuge: Fish and Wildlife*. Retrieved December 16, 2011 from:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=anchoragecoastal.species>.

⁷ Municipality of Anchorage. (1993). *Chugiak-Eagle River Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved June 13, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/ChugiakEagleRiver-CP-1993.pdf>.

⁸ United States Forest Service. (1992). *The Alaska Vegetation Classification*. Retrieved December 16, 2011 from: http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/publications/pnw_gtr286/pnw_gtr286a.pdf.

⁹ Ager, Thomas A. and Paul E. Carrara (n.d.). *Latest Wisconsin Deglaciation and Postglacial Vegetation Development in the Turnagain Arm Area, Upper Cook Inlet, South-Central Alaska*. Retrieved December 16, 2011 from: <http://esp.cr.usgs.gov/research/alaska/turnarm.html>.

¹⁰ U.S. Forest Service. (n.d.). *What types of vegetation are present? Land cover categories South-Central Alaska PNW-FIA*. Retrieved December 16, 2011 from: http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/publications/pnw_gtr652/pnw-gtr652b.pdf.

Hill.¹¹ The Willow Creek mineral area, which has a history of producing several gold prospects, is also currently being assessed for further development.¹² There are several thousand acres of municipal greenbelts and parkland that link settled areas with surrounding natural open space. Numerous small lakes, streams, wetlands, and wooded areas provide a range of ecological services and recreation resources.¹³

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) there are several Superfund sites in Anchorage currently under remediation. These include white phosphorus, volatile organic compound, heavy metals, and polychlorinated biphenyl contaminants affecting soils, groundwater, and surface water within Fort Richardson Army Base; and petroleum and heavy metals threatening community aquifers within Elmendorf Air Force Base.¹⁴

According to the Municipality of Anchorage Hazard Mitigation Plan, natural hazards that have the potential to impact Anchorage include earthquakes, coastal erosion, avalanches, ground failure, volcanic ash fallout, coastal and river flooding, wildfire, extreme rain and cold events, and windstorms. Unconsolidated bluffs and shorelines around the Knik Arm are susceptible to coastal erosion.¹⁵

Current Economy^{16,17}

Anchorage went through a period of rapid growth in the 1980s. During that time, the city saw \$2.8 billion in new construction, including more than 21,000 new homes, over 2 million sq ft of new office space, and nearly four million sq ft of new retail space. Between 1982 and 1985, 19,000 jobs and 44,000 residents were added to the municipality. Top employers in 2010¹⁸ included Anchorage School District 9011, State of Alaska, Providence Hospital, Municipality of Anchorage, University of Alaska, Safeway Inc., Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Fred Meyer Stores, Inc., Wal-Mart Associates Inc., and the Southcentral Foundation.

When oil prices dropped in 1986, state revenues and expenditures shrank, and Anchorage's economy stalled. Many unemployed residents walked away from mortgages and rental vacancies jumped from 3% in 1982 to 25%. In that year, residential and commercial property values declined by almost half. However, in 1989 the economy rebounded, thanks in part to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Anchorage's economy continued to grow throughout the 1990s.

Today, Anchorage is a commerce center with a diversified economy. Oil and gas industries, finance and real estate, transportation, communications, and government agencies are headquartered in Anchorage. Numerous visitor and tourist facilities and services are available.

¹¹ Usibelli Coal Mine Inc. (n.d). *Homepage*. Retrieved December 16, 2011 from <http://www.usibelli.com/>

¹² U.S. Geological Survey. (n.d) *Alaska Resource Data File: Anchorage quadrangle* Retrieved December 16, 2011 from: http://ardf.wr.usgs.gov/ardf_data/Anchorage.pdf.

¹³ See footnote 4.

¹⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *Alaska Cleanup Sites*. Retrieved December 16, 2011 from: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/cleanup.nsf/webpage/Alaska+Cleanup+Sites>

¹⁵ HDR Alaska. (2011). *All Hazards Mitigation Plan Update*. Retrieved December 16, 2011 from: http://www.muni.org/Departments/works/project_management/Documents/Public%20Review%20Draft%20March%202011%20Haz%20Mit.pdf.

¹⁶ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁷ See footnote 4.

¹⁸ 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/>.

Over 13,000 military personnel are stationed at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.¹⁹ Economic assets include efficient air and marine transportation services, strategic location, modern communication infrastructure, low cost utilities, low taxes, and good quality of life.

Construction is a large economic contributor. In the 1980s, about \$3.9 billion in construction value was added to the municipality and another \$3.2 billion in the 1990s. Anchorage's development as Alaska's center of commerce continues to contribute to its sizable construction sector. Revenues from the petroleum industry make up a very sizable portion of the Alaska state budget. The industry is also an important employer and purchaser of local goods and services. As prices for oil and gas products rise globally, it is expected that the petroleum industry will continue to be large economic force within Anchorage.

Anchorage is also closely tied to national and global economies. Alaska exports many of its resources, and much of Alaska's export economy is based in Anchorage. In addition, Alaska imports a larger share of consumables than any other state. Anchorage's prosperity is tied to national and international oil, gas, minerals, timber, and seafood markets. Likewise, the flow of tourists and cargo, which are the backbone of Anchorage's transportation economy, are also dependant on national and international economies. Ted Stevens International Airport is boasted as one of the busiest air cargo ports in the United States. In the late 1980s, 1.7 million travelers passed through the airport and jet service is provided throughout the United States, Europe, and Asia. In 2010, the number of passengers served rose to over five million.²⁰

In 2009, an estimated 1.58 million tourists visited Alaska; directly or indirectly contributing \$1.75 billion to southcentral Alaska, and creating 17,600 jobs in the area.²¹ In addition to southcentral Alaska, Anchorage acts as a starting off point for many tourists seeking other destinations throughout the state. The Alaska Railroad provides transportation to cruise ship embark/debark points in Seward and Whittier, and visitors can link to interior destinations through Fairbanks. Bus tours provide excursions to Denali, interior Alaska, and Prudhoe Bay.

In 2010,²² the estimated per capita income was \$34,678 and the estimated median household income was \$73,004, compared to \$25,287 and \$55,546 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,²³ the real per capita income (\$33,252) and real median household income (\$73,042) indicate that both individual and household incomes stayed relatively stagnant between 2000 and 2010. In that year, Anchorage ranked 31st of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 38th of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates, 70.7% of residents aged 16 and over were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 5.2%, compared to 5 an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 7.9% of residents lived below the poverty

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. (n.d.). *Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from: <http://dot.alaska.gov/anc/>.

²¹ McDowell Group. (2011). *Cruise Ship Outlook 2012*. Retrieved June 13, 2012 from: <http://www.anchoragechamber.org/userfiles/files/CruiseShipOutlook2012.pdf>.

²² 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>.

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

line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed, an estimated 71.6% worked in the private sector, an estimated 21.7% worked in the public sector, an estimated 6.4% was self-employed, and an estimated 0.2% was unpaid family workers.

By industry sector, most (21.4%) employed residents were estimated to work in education service, health care, and social assistance sectors in 2010; followed by retail trade (10.9%) and professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management (10.9%) sectors. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors made up 3.4% of sector employment that year, compared to 3.1% in 2000 (Figure 3). By occupation type, most (39.0%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions in 2010; followed by sales or office positions (25.5%); service positions (17.4%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (9.1%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (9.0%) (Figure 4). There was very little proportional change in sector employment or occupation types between 2000 and 2010, which was reflective of the large, stable economy.

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

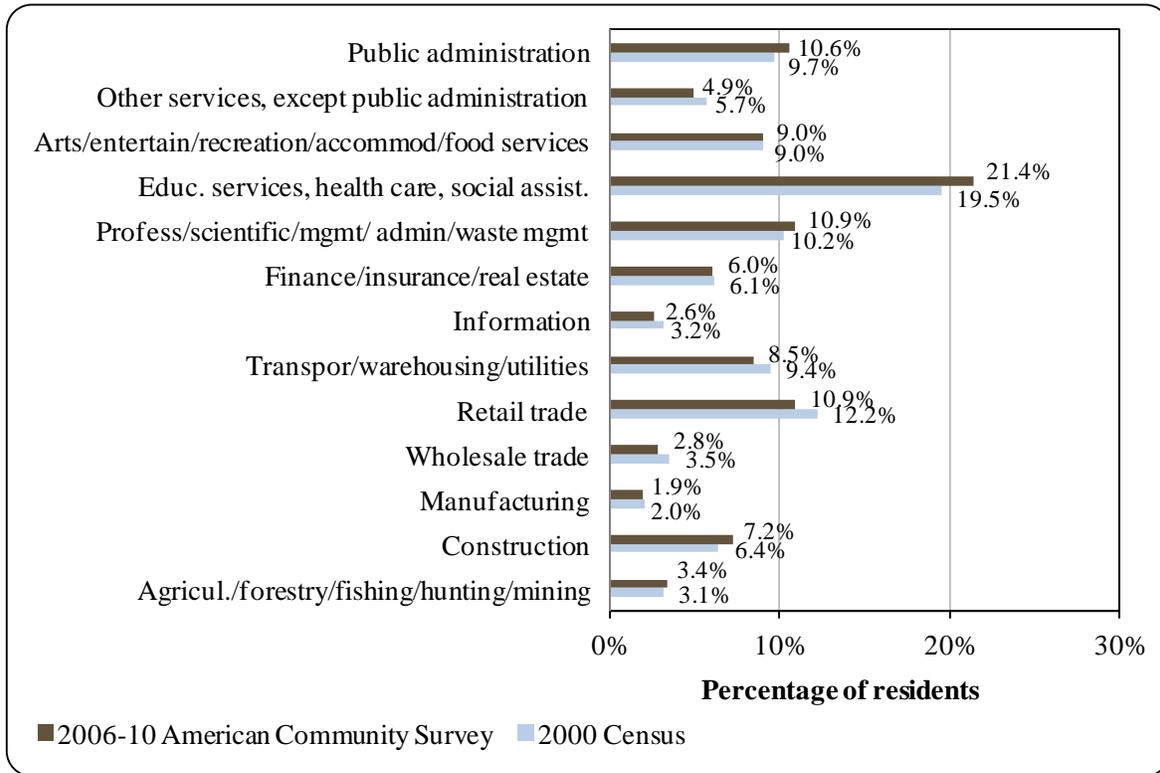
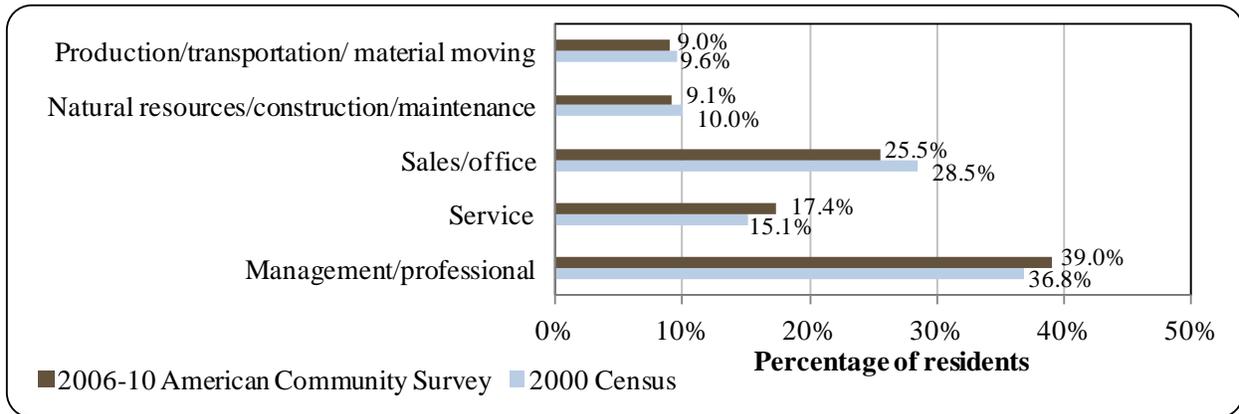


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Anchorage (U.S. Census).



According to 2010 ALARI estimates,²⁴ most (22.3%) employed residents were estimated to work in trade, transportation, and utilities sectors; followed by education and health service sectors (14.5%); professional and business service sectors (11.5%); and leisure and hospitality sectors (11.3%). In addition, 4.1% of employed residents were estimated to work in natural resources and mining sectors.

Governance

Anchorage is a home rule municipality located within its own borough. Anchorage was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and does not have its own federally recognized Tribal government or corporation. However, the City of Anchorage houses headquarters for offices of many regional institutions related to rural development, Native Alaska issues, commerce, communication, environment, infrastructure, fishing, education, and housing.²⁵ The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services all have offices in Anchorage.

As of 2010, the city administered a 12% accommodations tax, 8% car rental tax, tobacco tax, and property tax (median rate: 15.72 mills).²⁶ Total revenue in 2010 was \$421.4 million, compared to \$259.2 million in 2000; an increase of 25.7% after adjusting for inflation.²⁷ State allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 3.6% of total municipal revenues in 2010, compared to 1.4% in 2000 from State Revenue Sharing. State and federal fisheries-related grants awarded to Anchorage between 2000 and 2010 included: \$110.0 million for port expansion projects, \$198,000 for Lower Yukon salmon marketing, \$144,939 for 10th & M Seafoods processing and packaging equipment, \$25,000 for salmon marketing, \$6.3 million for harbor dredging, \$93,000 for seafood quality control, and \$6.0 million for dock improvements. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

²⁴ See footnote 18.

²⁵ Sepez, J. A., B. D. Tilt, C. L. Package, H. M. Lazrus, and I. Vaccaro. 2005. Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska. U. S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-AFSC-160, 552 p.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Controlled airports include the state-owned Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport and Lake Hood Float Plane Base, the municipality's Merrill Field, and U.S. Army and Air Force facilities. The Port of Anchorage handles 85% of the general cargo for the Alaska Railbelt area. There are five terminal berths, with 3,488 linear ft available. Several barge and trucking companies are available. The Alaska Railroad connects Anchorage to Seward, Whittier, and Fairbanks.²⁸ Highway networks connect Anchorage with the statewide highway system as well as the rest of the United States and Canada. Roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Seattle in June 2012 was estimated at \$460.²⁹

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Anchorage 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	\$259,231,060	n/a	\$3,746,210	n/a
2001	\$258,381,150	n/a	\$3,176,186	\$1,000,000
2002	\$270,481,160	n/a	\$3,140,790	n/a
2003	\$283,497,130	n/a	\$3,043,987	\$2,793,000
2004	\$309,317,690	n/a	-	\$367,939
2005	\$332,772,920	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$367,207,176	n/a	-	\$10,000,000
2007	\$399,396,750	n/a	-	\$10,000,000
2008	\$431,377,965	n/a	-	n/a
2009	\$422,421,304	n/a	\$15,018,748	\$15,000,000
2010	\$421,425,248	n/a	\$15,053,452	\$20,000,000

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

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

² Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

³ Alaska Department of Revenue (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Accessed at www.tax.state.ak.us. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

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 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ Airfare was estimated from travel websites, including <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November, 2011)

Facilities

Water is diverted from three primary sources. Lake Eklutna supplies 35 million gal per day; Ship Creek Reservoir supplies 24 million gal per day; and deep wells supply another 20 million gal per day. Water is treated and piped throughout the municipality -- the Anchorage Water & Wastewater Utility maintains 670 mi of transmission and distribution mains. Most homes are served by the piped wastewater system. The John M. Asplund Wastewater Treatment Facility, built in 1972, provides primary treatment of 35 million gal of wastewater each day. Effluent is discharged into Cook Inlet. Approximately 15,000 homes use individual wells and septic systems. Eagle River and Girdwood are served by tertiary treatment facilities. Piped natural gas is available from ENSTAR Natural Gas Company and is the most prevalent and cost-effective home heating method. Electricity is provided to the core area by Anchorage Municipal Light & Power and the privately-owned Chugach Electric Association. Matanuska Electric Association serves the Eagle River and Chugiak area of Anchorage, as well as the Matanuska-Susitna Valley. In October 1997, these three utilities purchased the Eklutna Hydroelectric Facility. Anchorage Municipal Light & Power also owns 8 electrical generating facilities. Chugach Electric owns power generating facilities from the Kenai Peninsula to the Eklutna River. The municipality and privately-owned companies collect refuse for deposit into the Anchorage Regional Landfill on Hiland Road. The municipality collects hazardous wastes and waste oil. The privately-owned Anchorage Recycling Center collects cans, metal, paper, and newspaper.³⁰ Communications services include telephone and cable television infrastructure. Long distance fiber optic capacity for voice, video, and data transmission is available, as are transmission and receiving facilities for wireless communications. Civic facilities include the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, the Municipal Library System, Alaska Center for the Performing Arts, William A. Egan Civic and Convention Center, George M. Sullivan Arena, municipal offices, community recreation centers, public parking, Anchorage Senior Center, indoor ice rinks, and a number of parks and green spaces. Public safety services include a police headquarters, 11 substations, and a regional training center. Fire and rescue services include 10 fire stations.³¹

Anchorage possesses a substantial amount of fisheries-related infrastructure, businesses, and services. The Port of Anchorage occupies 122 acres of tidelands. Facilities include three general cargo terminals providing 2,109 ft of dock face; two petroleum product terminals providing 600 ft of dock space each; loose cement offloading capability and storage; and intermodal deep-water connections via rail, road, and air.³² In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that there are ongoing fisheries-related infrastructure improvements including improvements to barge landing areas, dock space and structure, dockside utilities, transportation and connectivity, pilings, and harbor dredging. Harbor facilities are capable for handling regulated vessels, including rescue vessels, cruise ships, fuel barges, container ships, dry bulk carriers, and military vessels. Over the last 3 years, the city has seen an increase in the frequency and number of cruise ships and

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 Municipality of Anchorage. (2001). *Anchorage Bowl Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved June 13, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Anchorage1-CP-2001.pdf>.

³² Port of Anchorage. (n.d.). *Facilities*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from: <http://www.portofalaska.com/operations/facilities.html>.

petroleum tankers; a trend they believe will continue. The Port of Anchorage does not have any public dock space for moorage of permanent or transient vessels, although numerous privately run moorage facilities are available.

*Medical Services*³³

Medical services include Alaska Regional Hospital, Providence Alaska Medical Center, Alaska Native Medical Center, Elmendorf AFB 3rd Medical Group, U.S. Army Medical Clinic/Fort Richardson, Air National Guard Medical Squadron/Kulis, and numerous others. Many facilities are acute, long term care facilities. In addition, a wide range of specialized care facilities are available locally.

*Educational Opportunities*³⁴

As of 2011, the Anchorage school district had 96 schools, 49,206 students enrolled, and 3,071 teachers employed. In addition, Anchorage is home to the University of Alaska's Anchorage campus and Alaska Pacific University. Numerous private schools and universities are also located in Anchorage.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Originally, the Kachemak tradition and Dena'ina Athabascans occupied the Cook Inlet region. Kachemak people were the first to arrive approximately 3,000 years ago followed by Dena'ina Athabascans. These groups utilized both marine and riverine ecosystems, relying on marine mammals and fish using drift nets, weirs, and dip nets, and basket traps. In general all five species of Pacific salmon and Dolly Varden char were utilized throughout the Cook Inlet.³⁵

The first commercial fish packing operation in the southcentral Alaska region started in 1878 by the Alaska Commercial Company at its Kenai River trading station. Large commercial salmon fisheries in the Cook Inlet did not begin until the 1880s, when a cannery was established at Kasilof. Once the fur trade collapsed in the 1890s, fur traders switched to salmon to make a living. Fish traps operated by canneries were established in the mouths of the Kenai and Kasilof rivers.³⁶

An influx of Euro-Americans during the late 1880s gold rush brought increased competition for resources, and many Dena'ina were forced to take jobs in canneries. Instead of relying on traditional subsistence cycles, many Dena'ina took up a pattern of commercial fishing

³³ See footnote 30.

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

³⁵ Workman, W. B., and K. W. Workman. 2010. The end of the Kachemak tradition on the Kenai Peninsula, southcentral Alaska. *Arctic Anthropology*, 47(2), pp. 90-96.

³⁶ Fall, J. A., R. T. Stanek, B. Davis, L. Williams, R. Walker. (2004). *Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from: <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/03-045final.pdf>

in the inlet and at the mouth of the Kenai River during spring and summer, and going up-river in the fall to harvest coho, hunt moose, fish for freshwater species, and trap.³⁷

During the early twentieth century, many Dena'ina and Alutiiq began using salmon resources for commercial sale. In 1904, transportation infrastructure was proliferating setting the stage for the first sport fishery on the Kenai Peninsula. Cooper Creek and Kenai Lake became destination rainbow trout fishing grounds. At that time, commercial traps at the mouth of the Kenai River, and nets upriver were beginning to severely impact salmon runs. By 1923, salmon runs on the Kenai River were severely depleted, with one dip netter recalling that only 160 fish were taken during that season when usually there would be thousands.³⁸

Homesteaders arrived on the Kenai Peninsula in the 1930s and 1940s, and commercial and subsistence fishing became important aspects of economic life. Back then, fill nets and seines were used in the Kenai, Skilak, and Tustumena Lakes to harvest northern pike, lake trout, grayling, whitefish, and char. Commercial catches were sold in Anchorage, Kenai, and Kasilof.³⁹

Commercial fishing for Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet began to increase substantially during the 1940s. Before 1940, commercial fishermen harvested approximately 60,000 Chinook annually, however, over the next decade harvests would more than double. Average harvests of Chinook were about 13,000 fish during the 1960s, 12,000 fish during the 1970s, 25,000 fish during the 1980s, and 17,000 fish during the 1990s. Sockeye salmon harvests did not exceed 3 million fish in any year until 1982. Prior to that, the peak decadal average occurred in the 1940s at 1.6 million fish. Commercial harvests of sockeye averaged 4.5 million fish in the 1980s and 4.1 million fish in the 1990s. Coho salmon harvests averaged less than 400,000 annually until the 1980s when the annual commercial harvest averaged about 540,000 fish. During the 1990s average annual harvest dropped to 360,000 fish. The largest commercial harvest of pink salmon in the Cook Inlet occurred in 1952 when almost 5 million were caught. Commercial harvests of chum salmon peaked in the 1980s at an average annual catch of around 906,000 fish.⁴⁰

A commercial herring fishery began in the Lower Cook Inlet in 1914. A total of eight salteries were operating during the fisheries peak and over 7,900 tons were averaged between 1924 and 1926. In 1939, a fishery was started in and around Resurrection Bay and Day Harbor within the Eastern District. Again, peak years occurred from 1944 to 1946 where the average harvest was 16,250 tons. The fishery died out during the late 1950s due to overharvesting. A Lower Cook Inlet herring sac roe fishery began in 1969; however, it went into decline after 1973 until limits were established in 1974. However, quotas were never followed and Outer and Eastern districts were eventually closed until 1984 for stock recovery.⁴¹

Today, the Cook Inlet is managed according to two distinct management areas: Upper and Lower Cook Inlet. The city of Anchorage plays a complex role in the Alaskan fishing industry. Historically, Anchorage was built around mining, and later petroleum. Fishing was never a central component of the city's economy in its early years. However, as fisheries developed in the Cook Inlet and around the Kenai Peninsula, Anchorage found itself playing an increasingly important role in the support of those fisheries.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Clark, J. H., A. McGregor, R. D. Mecum, P. Krasnowski, and A. M. Carroll. (2006). *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁴¹ Schroeder, T. R. (1989). *A Summary of Historical Data for the Lower Cook Inlet, Alaska, Pacific Herring Sac Roe Fishery*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/FRB.1989.04.pdf>

Anchorage is located in Federal Reporting Area 630, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) regulatory area 3A, and the Central Gulf of Alaska sablefish regulatory district. The community is not eligible for participation in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program for sablefish and halibut quota.

Processing Plants

Originally founded in 1943 as a freezing facility for mink hunters, the two facilities of 10th and M Seafoods (also known as Alaska Sea Pack Inc.) in Anchorage process fresh and frozen crab, shrimp, halibut and salmon. In addition to buying fish and shellfish from various commercial fishermen from around the state, 10th and M Seafoods custom processes seafood for sport fishermen.⁴²

Alaska Wild Kenai Salmon owns and operates a processing facility and online seafood store in Anchorage. The facility processes fresh and frozen halibut and salmon. The salmon comes to the facility via their buying station in Ninilchik and their halibut is caught in Prince William Sound.⁴³

AquaTech is a family owned and operated seafood exporter with a processing facility in Anchorage. Aquatech specializes in live, fresh, and frozen King Crab. They also process and sell halibut and salmon. The Norton Sound red King Crab fishery is the only small boat, summer King Crab fishery in Alaska, taking place in July and August. Meanwhile the Bristol Bay Red King crab fishery takes place from October to December. The halibut season lasts from February through November, and collectively all five species of salmon are caught from May through the winter months.⁴⁴

Copper River Fine Seafoods is one of the three original fish companies that came together in 1996 to form Copper River Seafoods. Copper River Seafoods has a processing facility in Anchorage as well as a larger seafood processing plant in Cordova. Both its Anchorage and Cordova facilities, Copper River Seafoods collectively employs 150 fish processors (including foreign students with J-1 visas) and processes salmon (king, sockeye, coho), halibut, Pacific cod, rockfish, rock sole, red king crab and spot prawns. The processing season at its Anchorage facility begins in March and lasts until October.⁴⁵ The plant relies on public water services, power/electricity, gas, and waste management services. The plant receives fish that are already headed and gutted, and reports that it will be undergoing changes in 2012 that will change the overall character and processing capacity of the plant.⁴⁶

Favco, Inc. has operated a seafood processing facility in Anchorage since 1974, processing black cod, clam, crab (Dungeness, king, snow), halibut, mussels, oysters, rockfish-snapper, salmon (Chinook, chum, coho, sockeye), scallop, shrimp and prawns.⁴⁷ The plant operates year-round and has maximum of 35 employees, and relies on public water services, power/electricity, gas, and waste management services.

⁴² 10th and M Seafoods. (n.d.). *About us*. Retrieved from: <http://www.10thandmseafoods.com/aboutus.asp>.

⁴³ Alaska Wild Kenai Salmon. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://www.alaskawildkenaisalmon.com/default.htm>.

⁴⁴ AquaTech Seafood Exporter. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://www.crabfactory.com/index.html>.

⁴⁵ Copper River Seafoods. (n.d.). *Our story*. Retrieved from: <http://www.copperriverseafood.com/Content.aspx?page=OurStory>.

⁴⁶ This information is based on the results of a survey of processing plant managers conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in 2011.

⁴⁷ Alaska Seafood. (n.d.). *Supplier directory*. Retrieved from: <http://alaskaseafood.org/>.

Established in 1977, Great Pacific Seafoods operates a seafood processing facility in Anchorage from January through March and from May through September, specializing in salmon and Pacific cod. During these periods Great Pacific employs as many as 100 people.⁴⁸

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, there are two shore-based processors that go by the local name of Homer Fish Processing. Processor Code F8488 is owned by Wild Kenai Salmon and Naknek Family Fisheries, although its official port location code is Anchorage. According to the company website, this plant also goes by the name of "A Fisherman's Resort." Homer Fish Processing/A Fishermen's Resort has been family owned and operated for 5 years, and processes and smokes sockeye salmon and processes king crab.⁴⁹

Mat Valley Meats is a "full service, old-fashioned meat market" that custom processes sport game and fish and also smokes sport fish. It is actually located outside of Anchorage on the East Wasilla-Palmer Highway between Wasilla and Palmer.⁵⁰

For over 30 years Sagaya Corporation has operated a seafood retail and wholesale facility in Anchorage.⁵¹ Sagaya's products include black cod, clam, Pacific cod, crab (Dungeness, king), halibut, lingcod, mussels, oysters, rockfish-snapper, and salmon (Chinook, chum, coho, sockeye).⁵²

The company Triple Threat Bait Company operates a seafood processing facility in Anchorage called Triple Threat Salmon Eggs. The facility specializes in processing salmon roe (coho and king) for bait, and prides itself in processing roe that is blood-free, fresh and hand-cured.⁵³

Togiak Seafoods LLC is also known to operate a seafood processing plant in Anchorage; however, little is known about its operations.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Overall in 2010, Anchorage received \$185,120 in fisheries-revenues compared to \$80,281 in 2000. These revenues were collected from a Shared Fisheries Business tax and Fisheries Resource Landing tax. Between 2000 and 2010, fisheries-related revenue collected by the City of Anchorage was relatively insignificant, indicating that Anchorage's diverse economy isn't directly dependent on fisheries. However, the indirect importance of the fishing industry can be seen in the number of businesses and services in Anchorage which are tied to the local and statewide fishing industry. These entities, combined with the peripheral assets created by the businesses serving them, attest to Anchorage's complex relationship with Alaska's fishing communities. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends 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

⁴⁸ Great Pacific Seafoods Inc. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://greatpacificseafoods.com/>

⁴⁹ Homer Alaska Fish Processing. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://www.myalaskafish.com/>.

⁵⁰ Mat Valley Meats. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://mvmeat.com/>.

⁵¹ New Sagays's Markets. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://www.newsagaya.com/>.

⁵² Alaska Seafood. (n.d.). *Suppliers directory*. Retrieved from: <http://alaskaseafood.org>.

⁵³ Triple Threat Salmon Eggs. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://triplethreatsalmoneggs.com/>.

In 2010, 1,009 residents, or less than 1% of the population, held a total of 1,181 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 1,073 residents held 1,416 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 74% were for salmon, compared to 62% in 2000; 9% were for herring, compared to 11% in 2000; 6% were for halibut, compared to 10% in 2000; 5% were for “other” shellfish, compared to 1% in 2000; 2% were for groundfish, compared to 10% in 2000; 2% were for crab, compared to 3% in 2000; 2% were for sablefish, compared to 3% in 2000; and less than one-percent were for “other” finfish, compared to less than 1% in 2000. In addition, 36 residents held 41 Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), 72 residents held 95 License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits, and 24 residents held 35 LLP crab permits. Finally, residents held 11.28 million shares of halibut quota on 124 accounts in 2010, compared to 9.86 million shares on 211 accounts in 2000; 7.66 million shares of halibut quota was held on 20 accounts, compared to 2.25 million shares on 31 accounts in 2000; and 213.05 million shares of crab quota was held on 16 accounts, compared to 49.49 million shares held on 18 accounts in 2005.

Residents held 1,318 commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 1,378 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 438 vessels that year, compared to 1,181 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 54% were actively fished, compared to 61% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 87% of halibut permits, to 83% of sablefish, 50% of crab, 38% of groundfish, 27% of “other” shellfish, 9% of herring, and 0% of “other” finfish. In addition, 44% of FFPs, 31% of LLP crab, and 31% of LLP groundfish permits were actively fished. Fisheries prosecuted in 2010 by Anchorage residents included: Bering Sea pot king and Tanner crab; Bristol Bay pot king crab; Alaska Peninsula pot Tanner crab; statewide longline halibut; Southeast Alaska purse seine herring roe; Kodiak purse seine herring roe; Bristol Bay purse seine herring roe; Norton Sound gillnet herring roe and food/bait; statewide longline miscellaneous saltwater finfish; Gulf of Alaska pot, longline, and otter trawl miscellaneous saltwater finfish; statewide pot, otter trawl, and mechanical jig miscellaneous saltwater finfish; Prince William Sound pot shrimp; Southeast Alaska pot shrimp; statewide longline and mechanical jig sablefish; Prince William Sound fixed gear sablefish; Northern Southeast Alaska longline sablefish; Prince William Sound purse seine, set and drift gillnet salmon; Kodiak purse seine and set gillnet salmon; Chignik purse seine salmon; Alaska Peninsula purse seine, set and drift gillnet salmon; Southeast Alaska drift gillnet salmon; Cook Inlet drift and set gillnet salmon; Bristol Bay drift and set gillnet salmon; Yakutat set gillnet salmon; Kuskokwim gillnet salmon; Kotzebue gillnet salmon; Lower Yukon gillnet salmon; and statewide hand and power troll salmon.⁵⁴

In 2010, Anchorage ranked 31st of 67 communities reporting landings for that year and 31st of 67 communities in terms of ex-vessel revenue acquired from landings. In that year, 2.81 million lbs of fish were landed in Anchorage valued at \$4.13 million ex-vessel, compared to 283,910 lbs valued at \$105,797 ex-vessel in 2001. Landings and ex-vessel revenues in 2010 were significantly higher than any other year going back to 2000. By fishery, salmon was the only species landed in Anchorage between 2001 and 2010. In 2010, 2.39 million lbs of salmon valued at \$3.69 million ex-vessel was landed, compared to 283,910 lbs valued at \$105,797 ex-vessel; an increased of \$1.01 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation,⁵⁵ and without considering the

⁵⁴ 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.]

⁵⁵ Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>

species composition of landings. In terms of landings made by Anchorage residents, salmon was most lucrative in 2010, followed by crab and Pacific cod. In that year, residents landed 37.35 million lbs of salmon valued at \$22.49 ex-vessel, compared to 25.30 million lbs valued at \$11.16 million ex-vessel in 2000; a decrease of \$0.01 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation,⁵⁶ and without considering the species composition of landings. Revenues from salmon landings peaked in 2010. Crab landings that year totaled 8.55 million lbs valued at \$21.88 million ex-vessel, compared to 1.14 million lbs valued at \$3.03 million in 2000; a decrease of \$1.10 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation,⁵⁷ and without considering the species composition of landings. Revenues from crab landings peaked in 2008 at \$30.71 million. Pacific cod landings totaled 9.59 million lbs valued at \$3.84 million ex-vessel, compared to 2.68 million lbs valued at \$932,672 in 2000; a decrease of \$0.08 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation.⁵⁸ Revenues from Pacific cod landings peaked in 2010. Halibut landings totaled 703,909 lbs valued at \$3.19 million ex-vessel, compared to 739,055 lbs valued at \$1.86 million in 2000; an increase of \$1.07 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation.⁵⁹ Revenues from crab landings peaked in 2008 at \$3.47 million. Sablefish landings totaled 462,738 lbs valued at \$1.58 million ex-vessel, compared to 176,365 lbs valued at \$567,867 in 2000; a decrease of \$1.01 after adjusting for inflation.⁶⁰ Revenues from sablefish landings peaked in 2010. Pollock landings totaled 4.05 million lbs valued at \$531,107 ex-vessel, compared to 5.73 million valued at \$652,283; a decrease of \$0.03 per lb landed after adjusting for inflation.⁶¹ Revenues from pollock landings peaked in 2005 at \$1.30 million. Herring landings totaled 3.26 million lbs valued at \$264,233 ex-vessel, compared to 3.0 million lbs valued at \$346,404 in 2000; a decrease of \$0.08 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation. Revenues from herring landings peaked in 2002 at \$387,819. “Other” shellfish landings totaled 33,816 lbs valued at \$102,320, compared to 23,383 valued at \$76,729 in 2000. Revenues from “other” shellfish landings peaked in 2010. Finally, “other” groundfish landings totaled 392,172 lbs valued at \$40,854 in 2000. Revenues from “other” groundfish landings peaked in 2000. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$80,281	\$82,750	\$41,575	\$37,946	\$51,526	\$68,777	\$53,888	\$85,247	\$60,210	\$99,112	\$184,339
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	\$1,591	\$3,045	\$2,359	\$354	\$826	\$793	\$599	\$908	\$432	\$780
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$80,281	\$84,341	\$44,619	\$40,305	\$51,880	\$69,603	\$54,681	\$85,846	\$61,118	\$99,544	\$185,120
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$259.2M	\$258.4M	\$270.5M	\$283.5M	\$309.3M	\$332.8M	\$367.2M	\$399.4M	\$431.4M	\$422.4M	\$421.4M

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.

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 2
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Anchorage

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	73	79	83	83	82	82	84	86	97	91	95
	Active permits	22	25	26	27	27	23	19	24	26	21	30
	% of permits fished	30%	31%	31%	32%	32%	28%	22%	27%	26%	23%	31%
	Total permit holders	65	71	74	75	73	72	71	74	75	71	72
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	22	22	23	24	25	24	26	27	34	33	35
	Active permits	6	7	9	10	12	12	9	10	11	9	11
	% of permits fished	27%	31%	39%	41%	48%	50%	34%	37%	32%	27%	31%
	Total permit holders	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	22	24	23	24
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	68	70	74	47	49	52	29	32	34	40	41
	Fished permits	1	2	1	22	16	17	15	17	17	18	18
	% of permits fished	1%	3%	1%	47%	33%	33%	52%	53%	50%	45%	44%
	Total permit holders	62	63	67	47	49	49	28	31	32	35	36
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	39	41	47	49	40	38	28	22	22	26	24
	Fished permits	29	30	37	32	30	28	17	11	9	13	12
	% of permits fished	74%	73%	79%	65%	75%	74%	61%	50%	41%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	21	26	28	28	23	29	19	18	18	20	22
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	20	23	19	12	16	15	14	13	14	14	59
	Fished permits	6	5	5	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	16
	% of permits fished	30%	21%	26%	16%	18%	33%	14%	15%	7%	7%	27%
	Total permit holders	18	22	18	13	14	14	13	12	13	13	57
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	142	139	129	125	110	100	87	85	79	77	67
	Fished permits	82	77	80	88	72	70	67	64	71	62	58
	% of permits fished	58%	55%	62%	70%	65%	70%	77%	75%	90%	81%	87%
	Total permit holders	137	134	124	121	105	98	86	84	78	77	67
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	152	133	113	120	108	110	106	102	104	106	107
	Fished permits	38	19	19	19	9	16	10	4	5	7	10
	% of permits fished	25%	14%	17%	16%	8%	15%	9%	4%	5%	7%	9%
	Total permit holders	109	99	84	89	82	84	84	82	87	83	84

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	41	39	35	37	33	29	27	25	25	24	23
	Fished permits	32	28	28	32	25	24	20	19	21	20	19
	% of permits fished	78%	72%	80%	86%	76%	83%	74%	76%	84%	83%	83%
	Total permit holders	34	34	31	35	32	28	27	24	24	23	21
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	141	131	99	98	91	64	51	43	50	41	29
	Fished permits	49	32	23	33	29	18	15	22	20	12	11
	% of permits fished	35%	24%	23%	34%	32%	28%	29%	51%	40%	29%	38%
	Total permit holders	100	100	74	71	64	49	44	39	42	35	25
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
	Fished permits	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	880	878	853	877	888	923	889	887	888	885	870
	Fished permits	631	542	451	490	505	556	511	514	504	513	511
	% of permits fished	72%	62%	53%	56%	57%	60%	57%	58%	57%	58%	59%
	Total permit holders	888	879	845	872	890	918	891	879	867	880	857
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>1,416</i>	<i>1,385</i>	<i>1,295</i>	<i>1,318</i>	<i>1,287</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>1,203</i>	<i>1,178</i>	<i>1,184</i>	<i>1,174</i>	<i>1,181</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>637</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>54%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>1,073</i>	<i>1,069</i>	<i>1,011</i>	<i>1,037</i>	<i>1,043</i>	<i>1,058</i>	<i>1,029</i>	<i>1,018</i>	<i>1,006</i>	<i>1,015</i>	<i>1,009</i>

¹National 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.]

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 Anchorage: 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 Anchorage ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Anchorage ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Anchorage ^{2,5}
2000	1,378	8	17	1,181	390	2	--	--
2001	1,185	13	16	1,128	379	6	283,910	\$105,797
2002	972	28	16	1,056	362	12	280,150	\$117,750
2003	1,112	6	13	982	317	12	688,840	\$235,079
2004	1,018	20	16	961	308	27	71,986	\$55,011
2005	1,103	7	15	435	170	10	154,964	\$61,104
2006	1,105	4	14	417	147	10	76,355	\$79,624
2007	1,131	3	15	413	139	5	--	--
2008	1,261	29	17	413	128	18	263,848	\$341,418
2009	1,174	17	11	393	125	36	173,400	\$169,340
2010	1,318	11	13	438	132	200	2,814,278	\$4,128,378

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number Of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Lbs)
2000	211	9,858,411	1,305,305
2001	211	10,293,078	1,615,748
2002	210	10,122,764	1,669,019
2003	209	10,653,955	1,720,876
2004	188	10,291,088	1,726,005
2005	175	9,644,945	1,581,485
2006	173	9,641,776	1,491,819
2007	155	9,769,094	1,482,889
2008	139	10,187,876	1,534,919
2009	136	10,613,100	1,455,170
2010	124	11,277,243	1,414,021

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 Anchorage: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	31	2,254,088	205,507
2001	27	6,526,899	590,362
2002	31	7,159,972	648,906
2003	27	5,523,624	605,791
2004	24	5,733,754	707,720
2005	23	5,101,950	585,989
2006	24	5,549,606	632,671
2007	21	5,216,090	554,311
2008	21	7,406,255	788,455
2009	21	7,397,266	779,757
2010	20	7,656,130	752,348

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 Anchorage: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2005	18	49,486,504	1,832,134
2006	18	108,321,961	3,172,778
2007	18	145,295,967	7,040,995
2008	18	172,729,655	7,802,512
2009	18	167,712,109	5,504,516
2010	16	213,051,176	8,043,956

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	283,910	277,882	687,534	71,986	154,964	76,355	--	263,848	173,400	2,390,051
<i>Total²</i>	--	283,910	277,882	687,534	71,986	154,964	76,355	--	263,848	173,400	2,390,051
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	\$105,797	\$108,102	\$230,524	\$55,011	\$61,104	\$79,624	--	\$341,418	\$169,340	\$3,691,676
<i>Total²</i>	--	\$105,797	\$108,102	\$230,524	\$55,011	\$61,104	\$79,624	--	\$341,418	\$169,340	\$3,691,676

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.

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 2
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Anchorage

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	1,139,849	1,456,434	1,838,119	1,683,501	638,252	1,288,695	3,197,309	8,837,818	12,260,390	10,290,408	8,545,836
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	739,055	1,131,736	1,530,571	944,748	918,318	931,005	824,596	783,409	804,034	774,674	703,909
Herring	3,001,299	1,729,257	3,176,863	3,635,437	2,192,311	3,452,879	2,534,519	--	--	--	3,256,199
Other Groundfish	3,494,026	2,881,464	2,645,126	2,721,406	1,661,552	1,829,664	74,364	53,268	94,347	79,894	392,172
Other Shellfish	23,383	40,029	25,088	--	33,971	86,700	18,375	19,227	14,841	19,587	33,816
Pacific Cod	2,684,599	6,590,379	5,588,725	4,705,250	2,238,158	3,429,448	1,892,093	2,108,014	3,000,155	1,300,065	9,589,051
Pollock	5,725,299	9,736,018	7,707,131	--	8,345,330	10,601,818	674,225	82,888	881,414	1,126,468	4,047,146
Sablefish	176,365	128,202	431,950	178,798	175,423	177,056	120,704	120,632	102,204	287,102	462,738
Salmon	25,301,658	20,663,916	18,225,515	22,518,015	18,727,774	38,613,718	21,967,003	34,328,541	29,846,812	26,140,568	37,354,398
<i>Total²</i>	<i>42,285,533</i>	<i>44,357,436</i>	<i>41,169,088</i>	<i>36,387,155</i>	<i>34,931,089</i>	<i>60,410,983</i>	<i>31,303,188</i>	<i>46,333,797</i>	<i>47,004,197</i>	<i>40,018,766</i>	<i>64,385,265</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$3,030,446	\$3,564,094	\$4,742,912	\$4,405,881	\$1,982,598	\$3,961,138	\$6,152,759	\$22,695,386	\$30,714,734	\$20,613,628	\$21,875,085
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$1,862,759	\$2,205,565	\$3,400,568	\$2,674,758	\$2,705,470	\$2,744,688	\$2,985,234	\$3,362,554	\$3,469,089	\$2,294,938	\$3,192,574
Herring	\$346,404	\$142,630	\$387,819	\$296,297	\$161,697	\$304,191	\$182,361	--	--	--	\$264,233
Other Groundfish	\$402,976	\$382,234	\$233,880	\$245,340	\$140,135	\$210,301	\$23,443	\$22,335	\$30,192	\$17,862	\$40,854
Other Shellfish	\$76,729	\$100,635	\$62,164	--	\$47,078	\$90,592	\$87,947	\$87,813	\$22,009	\$42,167	\$102,320
Pacific Cod	\$932,672	\$2,151,111	\$1,597,678	\$1,320,946	\$575,517	\$930,783	\$710,473	\$1,003,236	\$1,726,350	\$377,816	\$3,835,238
Pollock	\$652,283	\$1,128,586	\$810,363	--	\$855,585	\$1,297,047	\$87,465	\$9,955	\$181,822	\$212,755	\$531,107
Sablefish	\$567,867	\$389,995	\$632,048	\$560,815	\$472,317	\$466,432	\$320,341	\$323,180	\$337,144	\$937,898	\$1,583,587
Salmon	\$11,160,836	\$6,881,383	\$6,144,455	\$7,728,245	\$8,237,514	\$12,084,991	\$11,065,449	\$14,938,506	\$16,764,251	\$14,826,204	\$22,491,184
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$19,032,971</i>	<i>\$16,946,232</i>	<i>\$18,011,887</i>	<i>\$17,232,282</i>	<i>\$15,177,910</i>	<i>\$22,090,161</i>	<i>\$21,615,474</i>	<i>\$42,442,965</i>	<i>\$53,245,592</i>	<i>\$39,323,268</i>	<i>\$53,916,182</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

Anchorage's position as a point of entry for many of Alaska's visitors has encouraged many regional tourism related businesses to locate themselves within the city. However, the Anchorage area itself is not as popular a destination for sportfishing when compared to the Kenai Peninsula, Lower Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, and Gulf of Alaska. For local anglers, popular streams and rivers include the Eklutna and Eagle rivers; and Thunderbird, Ship, and Bird creeks. However, there are many other drainages and lakes within the municipality which offer sportfishing opportunities.⁶² Many local outfitters serve the greater southcentral Alaska area, and are not limited to Knik and Turnagain arms.

In 2010, there were a total of 48 sportfish guide businesses active in Anchorage, compared to 99 in 2000. The number of active sportfish guide businesses declined steadily between 2000 and 2010, from its peak in 2000 and 2001, to its lowest in 2000. Also in 2010, residents held 299 sportfish guide licenses, compared to 651 in 2000. The number of sportfish guide licenses held in Anchorage peaked in 2004 before declining significantly. Also in that year, there were a total of 101,073 sportfishing licenses sold locally, compared to 75,997 in 2000. The number of locally sold sportfish licenses peaked in 2005 at 114,509. Finally, residents were sold 79,066 sportfishing licenses in 2010, compared to 77,142 in 2000. Sportfishing licenses sold to residents peaked in 2004 at 80,571.

Anchorage is located within the Anchorage ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all waters bounded by the Eklutna River to the north; Knik Arm to the west; Turnagain Arm, to Ingram Creek in the South; and the Chugach Mountains to the east. In 2010, there were a total of 1,675 saltwater and 60,029 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 2,197 and 165,302 in 2000, respectively. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 5% of freshwater angler days fished, compared to 6% in 2000. In addition, non-Alaska residents accounted for 11% of freshwater angler days fished that year, compared to 9% in 2000. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data,⁶³ local private anglers target all five species of Pacific salmon, landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, whitefish, Arctic grayling, northern pike, sheefish, Pacific halibut, lingcod, Pacific cod, shark, smelt, steelhead trout, sablefish, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell clams, shrimp, and other finfish and shellfish. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

⁶² Alaska Outfitting. (n.d.). *Fishing the Anchorage Area*. Retrieved June 18, 2012 from: <http://www.alaskanoutfitting.com/fishing/Anchorage/anchorage.shtml>.

⁶³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

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

Year	Active Sportfish guide businesses ¹	Sportfish guide licenses ¹	Sportfishing licenses sold to residents ²	Sportfishing licenses sold in Anchorage ²
2000	99	651	77,142	75,997
2001	99	689	78,196	77,475
2002	80	719	76,404	74,227
2003	76	717	79,010	102,271
2004	81	729	80,571	113,036
2005	81	361	80,290	114,509
2006	73	352	76,771	108,472
2007	76	350	75,505	105,002
2008	66	350	75,153	102,045
2009	60	306	79,701	97,649
2010	48	299	79,066	101,073

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler days fished – non-Alaska residents ³	Angler days fished – Alaska residents ³	Angler days fished – non-Alaska residents ³	Angler days fished – Alaska residents ³
2000	128	2,069	14,294	151,008
2001	333	1,944	17,755	115,480
2002	378	3,115	13,805	94,502
2003	502	2,741	12,024	88,737
2004	221	1,030	10,128	90,564
2005	471	2,199	15,429	82,942
2006	208	1,332	13,292	88,968
2007	1,056	4,486	9,625	76,714
2008	135	2,842	11,224	96,920
2009	585	2,031	8,755	68,372
2010	85	1,590	6,790	53,239

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

Subsistence activities do not hold the same importance in Anchorage as they do in more rural locations; however, residents still take advantage of subsistence and personal use fisheries. A significant number of Anchorage residents travel to the Kenai Peninsula to take advantage of personal-use fisheries in the area.

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, sockeye salmon were harvested most, followed by Chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 39,595 salmon, compared to 58,064 in 2000. Sockeye accounted for 92% of salmon harvests in both years. In addition, harvests reported by Anchorage residents accounted for 3.8% of total subsistence salmon harvests reported statewide for 2010. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2001 at 74,529 fish. In 2010, residents held 232 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 176 in 2003. In that year, 15,344 lbs was harvested on 52 SHARC cards, compared to 11,584 lbs harvested on 38 SHARC in 2003. Between 2010 and 2000, an estimated 573 sea otters were harvested. Estimated sea otter harvests peaked in 2006 at 105. Between 2000 and 2007, an estimated seven walrus were harvested. Estimated walrus harvests peaked in 2002 at three. Between 2000 and 2008, an estimated 1 Steller sea lion and 337 harbor seals were harvested. Estimated harbor seal harvests peaked in 2003 at 55. Finally, an estimated 6 polar bears were harvested between 2003 and 2005. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Anchorage: 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, Anchorage: 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	3,322	3,115	2,823	276	1,592	32	53,341	n/a	n/a
2001	3,801	3,510	2,572	61	1,352	8	70,536	n/a	n/a
2002	2,547	2,336	2,159	30	958	37	44,807	n/a	n/a
2003	2,394	2,179	1,691	122	964	390	41,901	n/a	n/a
2004	3,148	2,657	2,420	106	1,356	414	52,315	n/a	n/a
2005	2,860	2,353	1,632	158	673	169	57,101	n/a	n/a
2006	2,791	2,258	1,714	131	616	91	53,216	n/a	n/a
2007	2,881	2,453	2,076	167	492	86	56,996	n/a	n/a
2008	3,017	2,598	1,651	167	1,035	320	36,422	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, Anchorage: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	176	38	11,584
2004	226	47	34,552
2005	240	40	23,871
2006	253	54	20,269
2007	314	67	16,415
2008	215	48	7,692
2009	227	52	12,991
2010	232	30	15,344

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, Anchorage: 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	25	1	n/a	n/a	44	n/a
2001	n/a	22	2	n/a	1	45	n/a
2002	n/a	33	3	n/a	n/a	40	n/a
2003	n/a	60	n/a	1	n/a	55	n/a
2004	n/a	58	n/a	4	n/a	47	n/a
2005	n/a	63	n/a	1	n/a	25	n/a
2006	n/a	105	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	n/a
2007	n/a	68	1	n/a	n/a	27	n/a
2008	n/a	66	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	n/a
2009	n/a	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	47	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.