

## **Delta Junction**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1</sup>

Delta Junction is located at the convergence of the Richardson and Alaska Highways, approximately 95 mi southeast of Fairbanks and 236 mi northeast of Anchorage. The city developed along the east bank of the Delta River, south of its junction with the Tanana River. The area encompasses 17.3 sq mi of land and no water. Delta Junction was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1960, is part of the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, there were 958 residents in Delta Junction, ranking it 68<sup>th</sup> of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Overall, between 1990 and 2010 the population grew by 46.9%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population grew by 34.3% with an average annual growth rate of 7.2%, which was significantly greater than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of rapid population growth. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that there were 4,800 people living in Delta Junction in 2010, of which 800 were seasonal or transient according to state Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) filings. This number vastly exceeds U.S. Census figures and could possibly include residents from nearby Fort Greely or the surrounding area. Employment brought to the area by the Pogo Mine and Fort Greely missile defense program may be driving this number as well. The population typically reaches its annual peak in August and is not at all driven by employment in fisheries sectors. Information about population trends can be found in Table 1.

The racial composition of Delta Junction is predominately White, with 88.1% of residents identifying themselves as such in 2010, compared to 91.4% in 2000. Also in that year, 3.2% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 4% in 2000; 1.8% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 1.1% in 2000; 1.1% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 1% in 2000; and 4.2% identified themselves two or more races, compared to 2.4% in 2000. Residents identifying themselves as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander or some other race each made up less than 1% of the population in both 2000 and 2010. Hispanic or Latino residents made up 4.7% of the population in 2010 compared to 0.8% in 2000.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

In 2010, the average household size was 2.83, compared to 2.69 in 2000 and 2.6 in 1990. In that year, there were 517 total housing units, compared to 422 in 2000 and 413 in 1990. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 40% were owner occupied, compared to 42% in 2000; 33% were renter-occupied, compared to 32% in 2000; 21% were vacant, compared to 19% in 2000; and 6% were occupied seasonally, compared to 7% in 2000. There were no reports of residents living in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

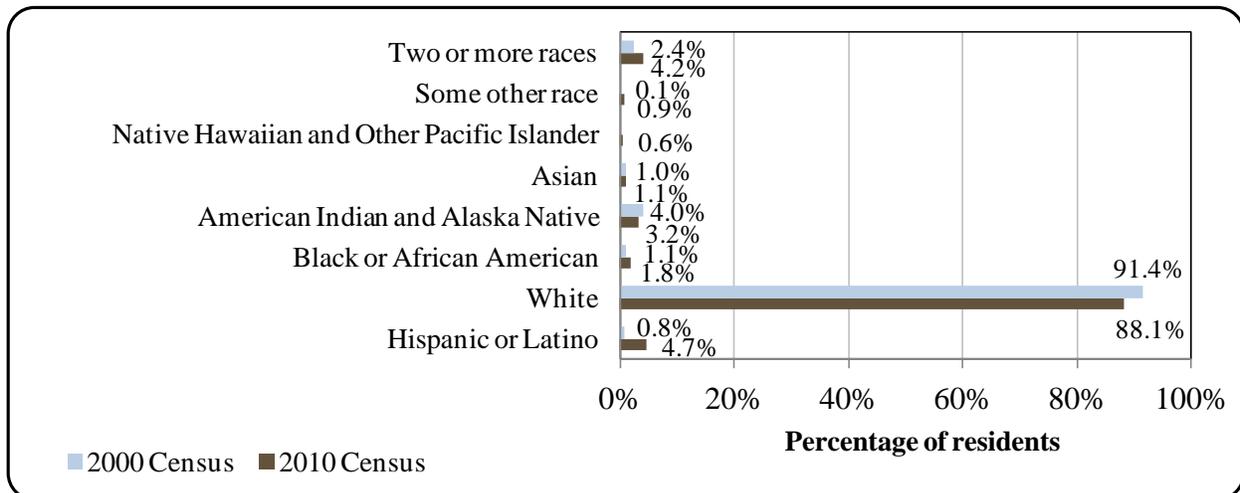
Table 1. Population in Delta Junction from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	652	-
2000	840	-
2001	-	876
2002	-	887
2003	-	961
2004	-	948
2005	-	989
2006	-	1,003
2007	-	999
2008	-	1,080
2009	-	1,128
2010	958	-

<sup>1</sup> (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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Delta Junction: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

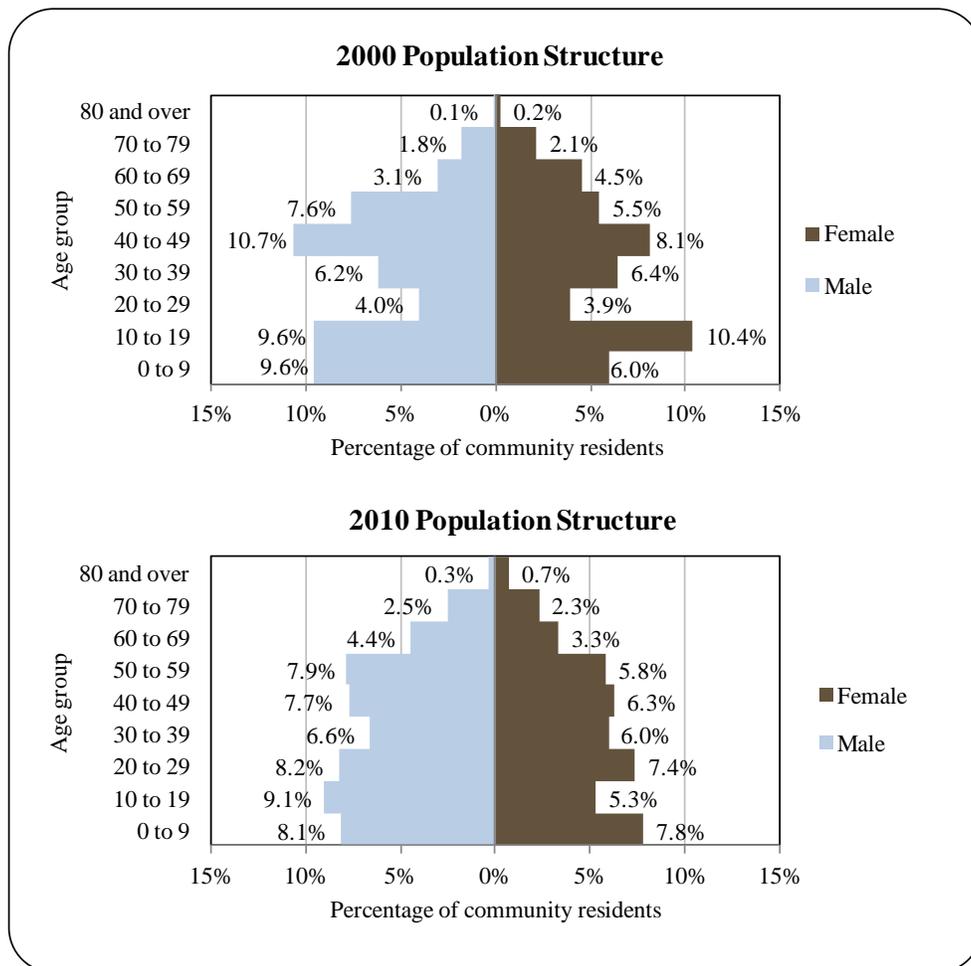


Compared with 2000, the population structure in 2010 was more stationary, with less variation among age cohorts. In that year, 30.3% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 35.6% in 2000; 13.5% were over the age of 59, compared to 11.8% in 2000; 40.3% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 44.5% in 2000; and 15.6% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 7.9% in 2000.

The gender distribution of Delta Junction was somewhat skewed in 2010 at 54.9% male and 45.1% female (Figure 2). This was slightly less even than the statewide distribution that year (52% male, 48% female) as well as the 2000 distribution (52.9% male, 47.1% female). The median age in 2010 was 32.4, which was similar to the statewide median of 33.8 and younger than the 2000 median of 36.

Gender distribution by age cohort was slightly more even in 2010 than it was in 2000, with most cohorts reflecting male biases. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 10 to 19 range (9.1% male, 5.3% female), followed by the 50 to 59 (7.9% male, 5.8% female) and 40 to 49 (7.7% male, 6.3% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 10 to 19 range. Information regarding population structure can be found in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>3</sup> estimated that in 2010, an estimated 94.9% 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 2.2% had less than a ninth grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 2.9% had a ninth to twelfth grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 36.5% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 10.3% held an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8.0% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 11.2% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 8.3% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

#### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture<sup>4</sup>*

Tanana Athabascan Indians occupied this site throughout most of the nineteenth and early twentieth Centuries. In 1899, the U.S. Army sent parties to investigate the Susitna, Matanuska, and Copper River valleys to find the best route for a trail north from Valdez through the Copper River Valley. By 1901, the army had completed the Trans-Alaska Military Road, which extended from Valdez to Eagle. In 1902, gold was discovered in the Tanana Valley, and shortly after, a spur trail was created from Gulkana on the Valdez-Eagle route to the new mining camp in Fairbanks. This trail became the Valdez-Fairbanks Trail. The Sullivan Roadhouse was built in 1905 by John and Florence Sullivan on a part of the Valdez-Fairbanks Trail known as the Donnelly-Washburn Cut-Off. This section of the trail was considered by many to be too steep, so the Alaska Road Commission built a new road which was 4 mi from the Sullivan Roadhouse. The Sullivans tore the roadhouse apart and rebuilt it alongside the new road.

Ongoing mining activity just north of Delta Junction in the Tenderfoot area and the Chisana Gold Strike of 1913 brought many prospectors and other travelers through the area. The Delta Junction area soon became known as Buffalo Center for the American bison that were transplanted there from the National Bison Range in Montana in 1928. In 1942, construction of the Alaska Highway began, and the Fort Greely military base was completed 5 mi to the south. In 1946, a dairy farm was established and in 1953, beef cattle were brought in by homesteaders. Delta Junction was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1960. Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline between 1974 and 1977 brought a dramatic upswing to the population and economy. In August 1978, the state initiated the Delta Agricultural Project I, a 60,000-acre demonstration agricultural project. Twenty-two parcels, averaging 2,700 acres in size were sold by lottery. Today, Delta Junction is largely centered on agriculture and the military.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

## Natural Resources and Environment

This area of Interior Alaska experiences seasonal extremes. The average low temperature in January is -11 °F (-24 °C). The average high during July is 69 °F (21 °C). Recorded temperature extremes range from a low of -63 °F (-53 °C) to a high of 92 °F (33 °C). Average annual liquid equivalent precipitation is 12 inches, with an average annual snowfall of 37 inches.<sup>5</sup>

Delta Junction lies in the Tanana subregion of the Yukon River system and is located on a level river terrace within the Tanana lowlands. Glacial deposits and alluvium cover tracts of gentle slopes with little relief aside from periodic dunes and moraine. Soils in the area are nutrient rich and suitable for crop cultivation. These soils are primarily derived from glaciers and are a composite of partially decomposed organic materials overlying sandy loams and gravel. In addition, a shallow permafrost table is present in several locations where soils are poorly drained. Vegetation generally consists of a mix of wooded areas and shrub-lands. Well drained areas support stands of paper birch, quaking aspen, and white spruce. Poorly drained soils support alder, black spruce, willow, mosses, and sedges. Shrub areas include American green alder, Sitka alder, rose, cranberry, bunchberry, dogwood, and Labrador tea. Horsetails, lichens, ferns, and grasses populate the undergrowth. Woodland areas are home to wildlife such as black and grizzly bears, and moose. Fur-bearers include fox, lynx, wolves, otter, mink, marten, weasel, beaver, muskrat, and snowshoe hare. Tanana Valley drainages support grayling, northern pike, and chum, coho, and Chinook salmon.<sup>6</sup>

Mineral resources in the region include deposits of silver, gold, tungsten, tin, molybdenum, zinc, and coal.<sup>7</sup> Sumitomo Metal Mining Pogo LLC operates the Pogo gold mine 38 mi northeast of Delta Junction.<sup>8</sup> Spruce and aspen provide ample timber resources for the region. The Tanana Valley 2011-2015 timber harvest schedule set aside 5,805 acres for timber sales for those years.<sup>9</sup> Agriculture is very important to the region. There is an estimated 150,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural development and crops such as potatoes, hardy vegetables, perennial grasses, oats, and barley are grown in the area. As of 2004, 102,000 acres of cropland were being cultivated in the area. Delta Junction also has one of four United States Department of Agriculture approved slaughterhouses in the state.

A range of outdoor activities are available to visitors including fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, and sightseeing. In addition, the community's location on the junction of the Richardson and Alaska Highways make it accessible to highway travelers.<sup>10</sup> Local attractions include Sullivan Road House, Rika's Roadhouse, Big Delta State Historical Park, the Alaska Pipeline, and several state recreation areas.

While Delta Junction is susceptible to most environmental hazards present in interior Alaska, threats from wildfire and crop damage resulting from invasive weeds and insects are of particular concern to the area. On average, 3,775 sq km burn in wildfires annually in Alaska,

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Tryck, Nyman & Hayes. (1975). *Delta Junction Community Development Plan*. Retrieved March 6, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/DeltaJunction-CP-1975.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Pogo Mine*. Retrieved March 6, 2012 from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/mining/largemine/pogo/>.

<sup>9</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Five year schedule of timber sales*. Retrieved March 6, 2012 from: <http://forestry.alaska.gov/timber/delta.htm#fiveyear>.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 6.

90% of which occur in interior Alaska.<sup>11</sup> These wildfires threaten timber stocks and population centers, as well as impact air quality in the area. There have been observations of over 35 invasive plant species in the Delta Junction area.<sup>12</sup> In 2003, cultivators reported no significant insect problems and only localized weed infestations.<sup>13</sup>

While the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation reports that no significant environmental remediation sites were active in Delta Junction in 2010, cleanup efforts were underway in nearby Fort Greely for soil and ground water contaminants. As of 2005, 59 sites throughout Fort Greely remained active.<sup>14</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>15</sup>

The economy of the Delta Junction region is diversified among agriculture, tourism, military, logging, and mining sectors. In 2001, Fort Greely was designated as a site for a national missile defense system, which substantially boosted the local economy following the planned closure of the base in 1995. Construction jobs related to the project brought hundreds of workers to the area and construction of the Pogo Mine site in 2004 brought additional employment.<sup>16</sup> Other major employers include the Delta/Greely School District and Alyeska Pipeline Services. Several state and federal highway maintenance staff are located in Delta Junction. There are also a number of small businesses that provide a variety of services. Delta Junction's location at the junction of two major highways has brought development based on services to travelers. Local farms produce barley, other grains and forage, potatoes, dairy products, cattle, and hogs. Wild buffalo are hunted by lottery only. Some private businesses provide buffalo and elk hunts. Lynx, fox, coyote, mink, and beaver are trapped. Ice fishing, skiing, and snow machining are winter sports, as is dog sledding, which is used for recreational transportation and trapping.<sup>17</sup> Top employers<sup>18</sup> in 2010 included: Delta/Greely School District, Wolverine Services LLC, Boeing Service Company, Norcon Inc., State of Alaska, Bechtel Construction Company, IGA Food Cache LLC, First Student Management LLC, Alaska Home Care Inc., and The Boeing Company.

In 2010,<sup>19</sup> the estimated per capita income in Delta Junction was \$33,716 and the estimated median household income was \$85,139, compared to \$19,171 and \$43,500 in 2000,

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<sup>11</sup> Wendler, G. et al. (2010). *Climatology of Alaskan Wildfires with Special Emphasis on the extreme year of 2004. Theories of Applied Climatology*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from:

[http://climate.gi.alaska.edu/papers/Climatology\\_Alaskan\\_wildfires.pdf](http://climate.gi.alaska.edu/papers/Climatology_Alaskan_wildfires.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> University of Alaska Anchorage. (n.d.). *Alaska Exotic Plant Clearinghouse*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from: <http://aknhp.uaa.alaska.edu/maps/akepic/>.

<sup>13</sup> Delta Regional Economic Development Council. (2004). *Delta Junction Region Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/DeltaJunction-EP-2004.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/sites/ftgreely.htm>.

<sup>15</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 13.

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>18</sup> Alaska Department of Labor (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Network*. Retrieved January 20, 2012 from: <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

<sup>19</sup> 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>.

respectively. After accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values with 2010 dollars,<sup>20</sup> the real per capita income (\$25,210) and real median household income (\$57,202) indicate a significant rise in both individual and household incomes. In that year, Delta Junction ranked 39<sup>th</sup> of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 23<sup>rd</sup> of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Delta Junction's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>21</sup> 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).<sup>22</sup> According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$17.15 million in total wages in 2010.<sup>23</sup> When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$17,903, which is significantly lower than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.<sup>24</sup>

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,<sup>25</sup> 73.7% of residents aged 16 years and older were part of the civilian labor force and 3.2% were in the armed forces. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 10.4%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and 8.2% of residents were estimated to be living below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed in the civilian labor force, an estimated 68.4% worked in the private sector, and estimated 21.4% worked in the public sector, and an estimated 10.2% were self-employed. By industry, Delta Junction's economy was relatively diverse. Most employed residents were estimated to be working in professional, scientific, management, administrative or waste management sectors (26.5%); followed by education services, health care and social assistance sectors (15.9%) and manufacturing sectors (10.2%). According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (18.0%) employed residents worked in professional and business services; followed by local government (15.5%); trade, transportation, and utilities (14.8%); and construction sectors (9.7%).

In 2010,<sup>26</sup> 1.2% of employed residents were estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors. By occupation type, an estimated 35.8% held management or professional positions, an estimated 27.7% held sales or office positions, an estimated 17.5% held natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions, an estimated 15.5% held service positions, and an estimated 3.5% held production, transportation, or material moving positions.

While there were only modest differences in employment by occupation type between 2000 and 2010, there were significant differences in employment by industry. In 2010, there were notable increases in estimated employment in professional, scientific, management,

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<sup>20</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

<sup>21</sup> 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.

<sup>22</sup> See footnote 18.

<sup>23</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>24</sup> See footnote 18.

<sup>25</sup> See footnote 21.

<sup>26</sup> See footnote 19.

administrative, waste management, and manufacturing sectors. In that same year, there were also notable decreases in estimated employment in public administration, education services, health care, social assistance, and retail trade sectors. There is a possibility that these shifts resulted from jobs created by the Fort Greely missile defense program and Pogo mine; however, it should be noted that sampling techniques may not have captured the true scope of industry representation, particularly in resource based sectors. Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

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

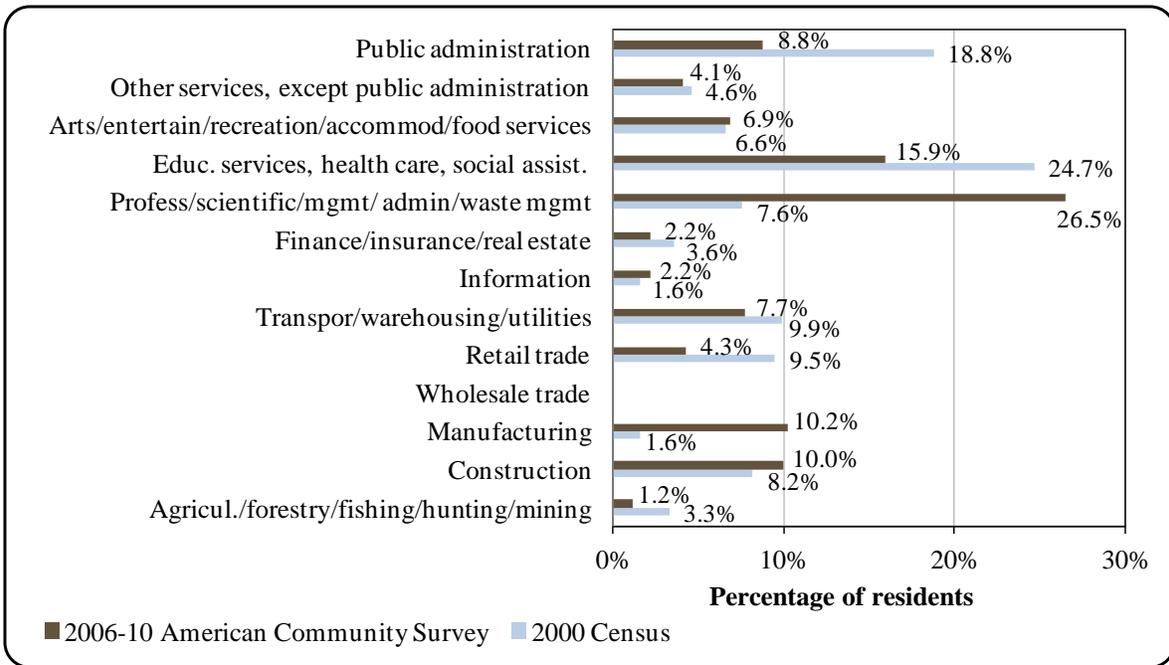
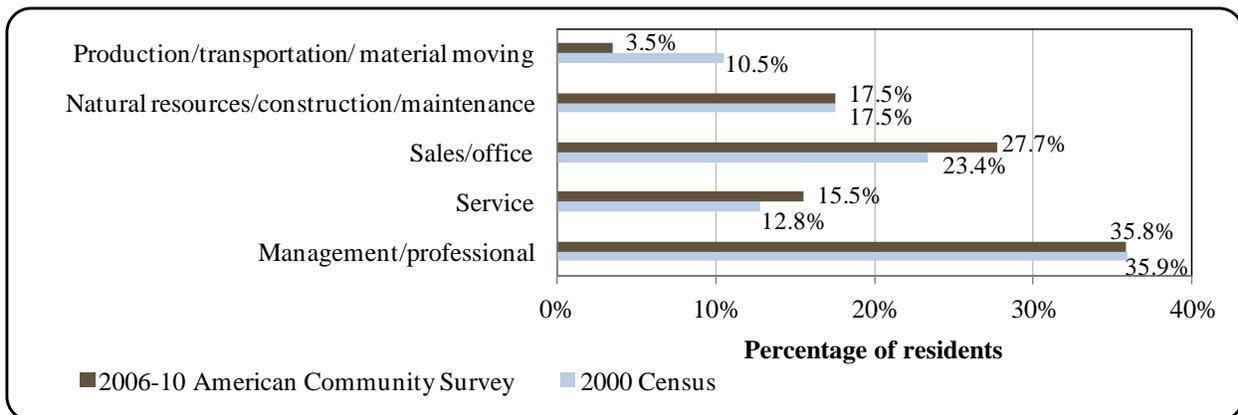


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Delta Junction (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Delta Junction is a Second-class city with a mayoral form of government. Delta Junction was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is not represented by a federally recognized Native traditional council. There is an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office located in Delta Junction. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Anchorage, 236 mi southwest. The closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Fairbanks, 95 mi northwest.

In 2010, Delta Junction did not administer any taxes. The total municipal budget that year was \$1.54 million, compared to \$573,517 in 2000; representing a 108% increase in revenues after accounting for inflation.<sup>27</sup> Most locally generated revenues were collected from landfill lease fees and various other municipal leases. Most outside revenues were collected from payments in lieu of taxes and Community Revenue Sharing.

In 2010, the city received \$149,973 in state allocated Community Revenue Sharing, which accounted for 10% of the total municipal budget in 2010. In 2000, \$25,923 in State Revenue Sharing accounted for 5% of the total municipal budget for that year. Between 2000 and 2010, Delta Junction did not receive any state or federal fisheries-related grants. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	\$541,652	n/a	\$25,923	n/a
2001	\$499,082	n/a	\$25,027	n/a
2002	\$379,982	n/a	\$25,027	n/a
2003	\$507,686	n/a	\$25,000	n/a
2004	\$582,064	n/a	-	n/a
2005	\$981,260	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$1,076,460	n/a	-	n/a
2007	\$1,357,002	n/a	-	n/a
2008	\$1,317,674	n/a	-	n/a
2009	\$1,376,770	n/a	\$146,247	n/a
2010	\$1,543,300	n/a	\$149,973	n/a

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

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

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Delta Junction is accessible by the Alaska and Richardson Highways. Buses provide transportation to Fairbanks and Whitehorse. The city offers a 2,500-ft long by 60-ft wide gravel airstrip with a 1,600-ft long by 60-ft wide dirt crosswind strip. There are five other privately-owned airstrips in the vicinity. Plans are underway for joint use of the Allen Airfield on Fort Greely. Snowmobiles are used for recreation.<sup>28</sup> Roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Fairbanks in June 2012 was \$230.<sup>29</sup> Charter service to Delta Junction from Fairbanks is available by appointment, however rates vary.

### *Facilities*

Households have individual septic systems, which range from 150 to 350 ft deep. Some residents use rain catchment systems. The Delta School has its own well-water system. Almost all homes are fully plumbed. Businesses and residences are dispersed over a large area, so a community system is not practical. Refuse is collected by a private firm, Delta Sanitation, and is deposited in the city-owned permitted landfill. The laundromat, Delta Laundry, is also operated privately. The city operates a sewage pit at the landfill site. Visitor accommodations are plentiful and include motels, lodges, campgrounds, and Recreational Vehicle parks. Public safety services are provided by the City Public Safety Office and a local state trooper post. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Delta Rescue Squad and Rural Deltana Volunteer Fire department. There is a gym pool, and movie theater at Fort Greely. There is one public library and three school libraries. Telephone, cable television, and broadband internet are all available.<sup>30</sup>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that infrastructure projects completed since 2000 or under development include a new landfill or solid waste site, a new community center, and improvements to schools and the fire department. Delta Junction is located inland and does not possess port or harbor facilities. For businesses and services not available in Delta Junction, residents go to Valdez, Homer, and Kenai.

### *Medical Services*<sup>31</sup>

Basic health care is provided by the Delta Junction Family Medical Center and Delta Junction Public Health Center. The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center. Additional acute, long-term, or specialized services are provided by Fairbanks Memorial Hospital in Fairbanks.

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<sup>28</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>29</sup> Airfare was calculated using lowest fare from [www.travelocity.com](http://www.travelocity.com). (Retrieved November 22, 2011).

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 28.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

### *Educational Opportunities*

Delta Cyber School offers kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction remotely. As of 2011, there were 175 students in attendance and 4 teachers employed. Delta Junction Elementary offers preschool through 5<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 283 students in attendance and 19 teachers employed. Delta Junction Senior High School offers 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 205 students in attendance and 17 teachers employed. Gerstle River School offers preschool through 12<sup>th</sup> grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 22 students in attendance and 3 teachers employed. New Horizons High School offers grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 12 students in attendance and one teacher employed.<sup>32</sup> The University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) offers cooperative extension services in association with Partners for Progress in Delta, Inc. Programs focus on vocational training for positions in local mining and defense sectors.<sup>33</sup>

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

History of participation in North Pacific Fisheries in the Tanana River Subregion is centered on subsistence harvesting. The original Tanana Athabascans in the area utilized a wide range of subsistence resources, including fish from the Tanana and Yukon Rivers. Until the twentieth century, Tananas would migrate throughout the region, taking advantage of seasonal resources. While the introduction of market economies in the area encouraged a more sedentary lifestyle, subsistence was still an important part of daily life. Today, grayling, whitefish, northern pike, and salmon are harvested for both subsistence and recreational purposes.<sup>34</sup> Chinook, chum, and coho salmon are caught as well. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Delta Junction participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through a representative that sits on regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Delta Junction does not have a registered processing plant. Processing of recreational catch in the area is largely done by individual guide services. The closest registered seafood processing plant is located in Fairbanks. Santa's Smokehouse operates a family owned and operated plant in Fairbanks called Interior Alaska Fish Processors which processes halibut and all five species of salmon. Interior Alaska Fish Processors also processes sport-caught fish and game, and it smokes sport-caught salmon (all species but pink).<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>33</sup> Partners for Progress in Delta, Inc. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from: <http://www.partnersforprogressindelta.org/>.

<sup>34</sup> Kofinas, G. P. et al. (2010). Resilience of Athabaskan Subsistence Systems to Inter Alaska's Changing Climate. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 40, 1347-1359.

<sup>35</sup> Santa's Smokehouse (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved from: <http://santassmokehouse.com/>.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Between 2000 and 2010, Delta Junction did not report any fisheries-related revenue from taxes for fees with the exception of \$1,610 collected in Shared Fisheries Business Taxes in 2006. Information regarding fisheries-related revenues 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*

Although the city itself is not involved in commercial fisheries, many of its residents are. In 2010, 22 residents, or 2.3% of the population, held 48 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). Five residents, held six CFEC permits in 2000. Overall number of permits increased steadily between 2000 and 2010, as did the number of permit holders. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 38% were for salmon, compared to 50% in 2000; 21% were for groundfish, compared to 17% in 2000; 19% were for sablefish, compared to 0% in 2000; 2% were for herring, compared to 0% in 2000; 15% were for halibut, compared to 33% in 2000; 4% were for crab, compared to 0% in 2000; and 2% were for other shellfish, compared to 0% in 2000. Also in 2010, three residents held four License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits, and four residents held five Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP). The amount of halibut quota share being held in the community grew significantly from 1,987 shares on 2 accounts in 2000, to 1.2 million shares on 6 accounts in 2010. Also in 2010, residents held 412,778 shares of sablefish quota on 5 accounts, compared to 43,752 shares on 2 accounts in 2001. No residents held crab quota between 2010 and when the program began.

There were 19 residents who held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 4 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 14 vessels that year, compared to 24 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits issued in 2010, 67% were actively fished, compared to 33% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 89% of sablefish permits, to 86% of halibut, 67% of salmon, 60% of groundfish, and 0% of herring, crab, and “other” shellfish permits. Also in that year, 100% of groundfish LLP and 80% of FFP were fished. Overall permit activity averaged 74.1% between 2001 and 2010. Fisheries prosecuted by residents of Delta Junction in 2010 included: statewide longline halibut; statewide longline miscellaneous saltwater finfish; Gulf of Alaska longline miscellaneous finfish; statewide longline sablefish; Prince William Sound drift gillnet salmon; Cook Inlet drift gillnet salmon; and Alaska Peninsula drift gillnet salmon.<sup>36</sup>

Between 2000 and 2010 there were no recorded landings in Delta Junction. However, there were landings made by residents of Delta Junction in other locations during that time. Based on non-confidential data provided in Table 9, the most profitable species landed by residents in 2010 was halibut. In that year, 316,546 lb was landed valued at \$1.4 million, compared to 148,976 lb valued at \$436,469 in 2003; an increase of \$0.46 per pound landed after accounting for inflation.<sup>37</sup> Salmon was the next most profitable species landed in 2010. In that

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<sup>36</sup> 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.]

<sup>37</sup> Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

year, 1.6 million lb valued at \$1.3 million was landed, compared to 211,056 lb valued at \$166,148 in 2001; a decrease of \$0.22 per pound landed after accounting for inflation,<sup>38</sup> and without considering the species composition of landings. Sablefish landings totaled 71,888 lb valued at \$405,351, compared to 9,492 lb valued at \$34,893 in 2003; an increase of \$0.51 per pound after accounting for inflation.<sup>39</sup> Pacific cod landings totaled 1.3 million lb valued at \$404,549, compared to 544,781 lb valued at \$185,603 in 2003; a decrease of \$0.17 per pound after accounting for inflation.<sup>40</sup> Other groundfish landings totaled 200,560 lb valued at \$65,860, compared to 58,140 lb valued at \$15,158 in 2003. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$1,610	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	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 revenue<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>\$1,610</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>\$541,652</i>	<i>\$499,082</i>	<i>\$379,982</i>	<i>\$507,686</i>	<i>\$582,064</i>	<i>\$981,260</i>	<i>\$1.08 M</i>	<i>\$1.36 M</i>	<i>\$1.32 M</i>	<i>\$1.38 M</i>	<i>\$1.54 M</i>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 7  
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Delta Junction

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	4	4	4
	Active permits	0	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
	% of permits fished	n/a	100%	75%	75%	60%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	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										
	Total permit holders	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	1	1	1	7	7	7	5	6	6	5	5
	Fished permits	0	0	0	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	4
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	57%	57%	57%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
	Fished permits	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	0%									
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	2	4	3	7	8	8	9	8	10	9	7
	Fished permits	0	3	3	6	7	7	8	8	7	7	6
	% of permits fished	0%	75%	100%	86%	88%	88%	89%	100%	70%	78%	86%
	Total permit holders	2	4	3	7	7	7	9	8	10	9	7
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4. Cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	4	4	7	7	7	8	9	8	10	9
	Fished permits	0	4	3	5	7	6	8	8	8	9	8
	% of permits fished	n/a	100%	75%	71%	100%	86%	100%	89%	100%	90%	89%
	Total permit holders	0	3	4	6	6	6	8	9	8	10	9
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	8	6	10	12	15	13	11	9	12	10
	Fished permits	0	5	4	7	6	7	9	8	7	9	6
	% of permits fished	0%	63%	67%	70%	50%	47%	69%	73%	78%	75%	60%
	Total permit holders	1	5	3	6	6	7	6	8	8	9	9
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	3	7	7	9	12	13	12	13	13	15	18
	Fished permits	2	6	6	8	10	12	10	12	10	12	12
	% of permits fished	67%	86%	86%	89%	83%	92%	83%	92%	77%	80%	67%
	Total permit holders	3	7	8	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	17
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>48</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>32</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>72%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>67%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>22</i>

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew Licenses Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count Of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch In Delta Junction <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Lb Landed In Delta Junction <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Delta Junction <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	4	0	0	24	18	0	0	\$0
2001	3	0	0	27	17	0	0	\$0
2002	8	0	0	20	14	0	0	\$0
2003	15	0	0	24	13	0	0	\$0
2004	12	0	0	13	11	0	0	\$0
2005	13	0	0	11	0	0	0	\$0
2006	16	0	0	9	0	0	0	\$0
2007	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	\$0
2008	11	0	0	14	1	0	0	\$0
2009	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	\$0
2010	19	0	0	14	0	0	0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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.]

<sup>4</sup> 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.]

<sup>5</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	2	1,987	196
2001	4	539,419	76,985
2002	5	836,319	120,933
2003	4	834,807	120,556
2004	5	977,696	146,957
2005	6	1,143,788	160,193
2006	9	1,433,226	201,388
2007	8	1,376,289	197,704
2008	6	1,376,289	186,929
2009	6	1,376,289	169,468
2010	6	1,185,591	133,366

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 Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	2	43,752	3,735
2002	3	51,590	4,426
2003	3	37,751	3,839
2004	4	61,706	7,114
2005	5	244,694	27,972
2006	5	244,694	24,576
2007	5	242,622	23,715
2008	5	242,622	21,072
2009	6	420,616	41,839
2010	5	412,778	40,635

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 Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 7  
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Delta Junction

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	148,976	136,040	181,482	208,167	308,276	284,501	306,879	316,546
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	58,140	188,901	77,178	220,840	126,911	178,276	239,852	200,560
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	544,781	916,157	915,114	1,499,621	1,350,603	1,542,341	1,656,591	1,331,021
Pollock	--	--	--	19,382	4,352	4,002	52,325	58,271	47,716	32,655	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	9,492	--	13,114	44,694	83,918	52,969	73,132	71,888
Salmon	--	221,056	517,789	482,416	507,193	462,912	346,371	649,006	826,540	776,936	1,564,887
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	221,056	517,789	1,263,187	1,752,643	1,653,802	2,372,018	2,576,985	2,932,736	3,086,045	3,484,902
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	\$436,469	\$416,581	\$575,234	\$799,281	\$1,386,910	\$1,256,486	\$946,873	\$1,440,852
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	\$15,158	\$31,054	\$14,098	\$55,950	\$38,457	\$80,977	\$85,537	\$65,860
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	\$185,603	\$276,590	\$295,715	\$625,517	\$704,862	\$955,895	\$566,467	\$404,549
Pollock	--	--	--	\$1,476	\$261	\$254	\$4,223	\$4,604	\$5,106	\$3,620	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	\$34,893	--	\$40,700	\$128,723	\$234,460	\$173,925	\$278,831	\$405,351
Salmon	--	\$166,148	\$207,919	\$272,258	\$363,259	\$432,226	\$392,447	\$573,523	\$630,493	\$643,506	\$1,324,073
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	\$166,148	\$207,919	\$945,858	\$1,087,745	\$1,358,227	\$2,006,140	\$2,942,815	\$3,103,143	\$2,524,834	\$3,640,685

*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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

### *Recreational Fishing*

Recreational fishing is an important industry in Delta Junction. However, only one registered sport fish guide business was active at a time between 2000 and 2010 (with the exception of 2003, when there were two). The number of sport fish guide licenses held in the community declined significantly during that time from 31 in 2000 and 3 in 2010. This was likely attributed with the fact that the total number of registered sport fish guide businesses (active and inactive) declined as well during that period. The number of sportfishing licenses held by residents increased steadily from 1,396 in 2000, to 1,729 in 2010, with an average of 1,502 (note that the number of sportfishing licenses sold to residents greatly exceeds total population estimates). The number of sportfishing licenses sold in the community averaged at 69 between 2000 and 2009, before jumping to 2,502 in 2010. No kept/released charter log data are available for Delta Junction.

Delta Junction is located in Tanana River Drainage ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes the entire Tanana River watershed. In 2010, there was a total of 96,859 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 121,763 in 2000. Non-Alaska resident anglers accounted for 9.3% of angler days fished that year, compared to 9.5% in 2000. Combined angler days fished peaked in 2000. According to ADF&G harvest survey data, local private anglers target all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, whitefish, burbot, Arctic grayling, and northern pike. There is no kept/released charter information available for Delta Junction. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

### *Subsistence Fishing*

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that many residents participate in subsistence fishing on the Gulkana and Copper Rivers. Because of this, there is concern over management of Copper River salmon. Of chief concern is the level of salmon escapement related to Gulf of Alaska commercial fishing and Gulkana River fish wheels. Of the species reported by ADF&G in Table 13, residents reported sockeye salmon harvesting the most, followed by coho and Chinook. In 2008, 6,354 salmon were harvested, compared to 6,058 in 2000. In that year, 6,048 sockeye salmon were harvested, compared to 5,723 in 2000. Three residents were issued Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) by NMFS in 2005; however, no halibut was harvested that year. No data is available regarding subsistence participation by household, or subsistence harvests of marine invertebrates, non-salmon/halibut fish, and marine mammals. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Delta Junction <sup>2</sup>
2000	1	31	1,396	61
2001	1	22	1,322	42
2002	1	24	1,279	31
2003	2	21	1,338	53
2004	1	15	1,466	53
2005	1	5	1,562	65
2006	1	4	1,639	67
2007	1	5	1,531	112
2008	1	5	1,621	116
2009	1	9	1,646	93
2010	1	3	1,729	2,502

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	n/a	11,517	110,246
2001	n/a	n/a	10,744	80,391
2002	n/a	n/a	9,733	98,884
2003	n/a	n/a	7,502	92,432
2004	n/a	n/a	11,853	104,633
2005	n/a	n/a	11,335	82,063
2006	n/a	n/a	8,216	71,461
2007	n/a	n/a	9,327	91,629
2008	n/a	n/a	7,613	64,722
2009	n/a	n/a	7,415	85,082
2010	n/a	n/a	9,025	87,834

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Delta Junction: 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, Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	333	312	140	2	193	n/a	5,723	n/a	n/a
2001	357	327	151	n/a	242	n/a	6,824	n/a	n/a
2002	268	237	127	n/a	36	n/a	4,539	n/a	n/a
2003	316	283	128	n/a	144	n/a	4,990	n/a	n/a
2004	362	309	145	n/a	173	n/a	6,055	n/a	n/a
2005	431	361	168	n/a	106	n/a	8,702	n/a	n/a
2006	445	384	208	n/a	183	n/a	8,165	n/a	n/a
2007	373	343	188	n/a	240	n/a	6,600	n/a	n/a
2008	423	360	131	n/a	175	n/a	6,048	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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Delta Junction: 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	3	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	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	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, 2010. 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, Delta Junction: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	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	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.