

Mountain Village (A.K.A. Asa'carsarmiut)

People and Place

*Location*¹

Mountain Village is on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 20 miles west of St. Mary's and 470 miles northwest of Anchorage. It is at the base of the 500-ft Azachorok Mountain, the first mountain encountered when traveling up the Yukon River. The City encompasses 4.3 square miles of land and 0 square miles of water. Mountain Village is located in the Wade Hampton Census Area and Bethel Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 813 residents in Mountain Village, making it the 78th largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Mountain Village increased by 20.6%. According to estimates by the Alaska Department of Labor, the population of permanent residents increased by 3.5% between 2000 and 2009, with an average annual growth rate between of 0.32%. This reflects small periods of decline within the overall upward population trend over the decade. In 2010, the majority of the population of Mountain Village identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (91.9%), along with 4.2% that identified as White, 0.7% as Asian, and 3.2% that identified with two or more races. In addition, 0.4% of Mountain Village's population identified themselves as Hispanic. The percentages of the population made up of individuals identifying as White decreased over time, from 8.2% in 1990 to 6.4% in 2000, and 4.2% in 2010, while the percentage identifying as Asians, American Indians and Native Alaskans, and individuals of mixed race increased slightly. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in Mountain Village was 4.42, greater than household size in 2000 (4.13 persons per household), but an overall decrease from 4.5 persons per household in 1990. The number of households in Mountain Village has increased over time, from 148 households in 1990 to 183 in 2000, and 184 in 2010. Of the 211 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 56.4% were owner-occupied, 30.8% were rented, and 12.8% were vacant or used only seasonally. From 1990 to 2010, no residents of Mountain Village lived in group quarters.

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

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

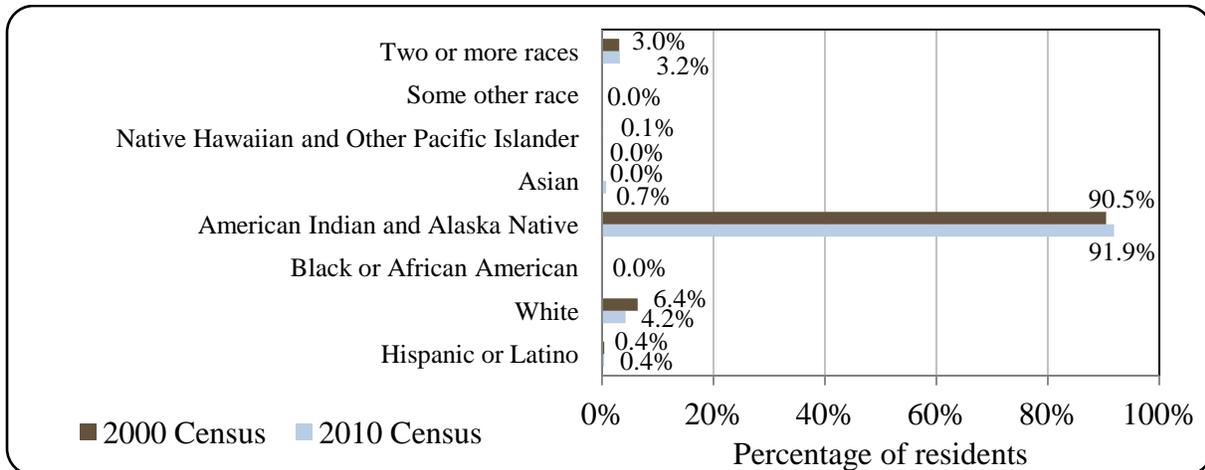
Table 1. Population in Mountain Village from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

| Year | U.S. Decennial Census ¹ | Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ² |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1990 | 674 | - |
| 2000 | 755 | - |
| 2001 | - | 749 |
| 2002 | - | 756 |
| 2003 | - | 752 |
| 2004 | - | 770 |
| 2005 | - | 786 |
| 2006 | - | 798 |
| 2007 | - | 782 |
| 2008 | - | 764 |
| 2009 | - | 782 |
| 2010 | 813 | - |

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>.

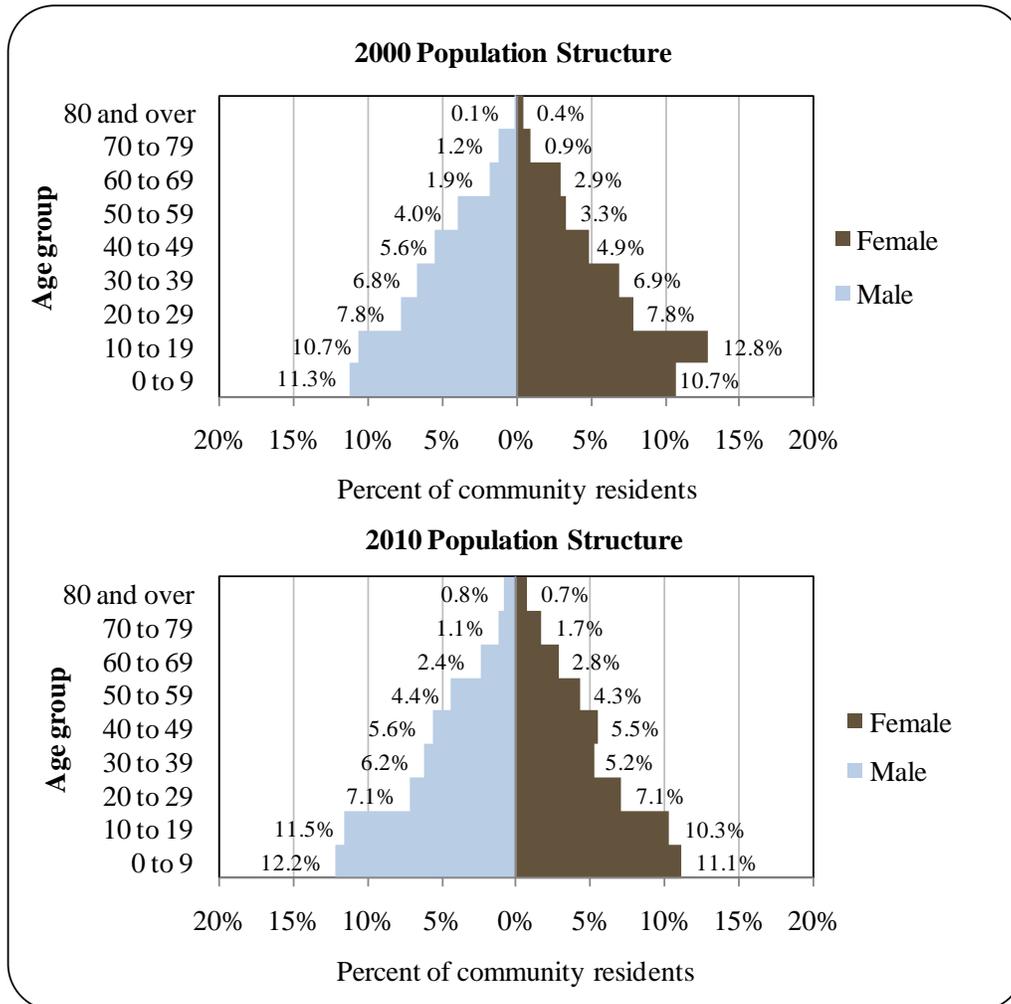
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup of Mountain Village’s population (51.3% male and 48.7% female) was very close to that of the state population as a whole (52% male and 48% female). The median age of Mountain Village residents was 22.6 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, no age groups were more heavily skewed toward males than others, though there were slightly more males in most age group categories. That year 9.5% of Mountain Village’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Mountain Village in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 72.3% of Mountain Village residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 17.9% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 9.9% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 21.4% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 2.7% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 4.7% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 5.2%

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

were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Mountain Village is located in traditional Yup'ik Eskimo territory. Alaska Natives living in southwest Alaska are named after the two main dialects of the Yup'ik language, known as Yup'ik and Cup'ik. Historically, the Yup'ik people were very mobile, traveling with the migration of game, fish and plants. The ancient settlements and seasonal camps contained small populations, with numerous settlements throughout the region consisting of extended families or small groups of families.⁴

Mountain Village was the site of a summer fish camp until the opening of a general store in 1908. This prompted residents of Liberty Landing and Johnny's Place to immigrate. A Covenant Church missionary school was also built in that same year. A post office was established in 1923, followed by a salmon saltery in 1956 and a cannery in 1964. Both have since ceased operating. The city government was incorporated in 1967. Mountain Village became a regional education center in 1976 when it was selected as headquarters for the Lower Yukon School District. Today, residents of Mountain Village continue traditional subsistence practices in combination with income earned from commercial fishing and fish processing. The sale and importation of alcohol is banned in the Village.⁵

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate of Mountain Village is continental with maritime influences. Temperatures range from -44 to 80 °F. Annual precipitation averages 16 inches, with snowfall of 44 inches. The Lower Yukon is ice-free from mid-June to October. High winds and low visibility are common during winter.⁶ Mountain Village has high potential for wind power development due to high average wind speeds, high wind power density, low turbulence and low extreme wind speed probability.⁷

Mountain Village is located within the boundaries of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The NWR was established “to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity, including, but not limited to shorebirds, seabirds, tundra swans, emperor, white-fronted and cackling geese, black brant and other migratory birds, salmon, muskoxen, and marine mammals; to fulfill treaty obligations; to provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses; and to ensure water quality and necessary water quantity.” Nunavaknuk Lake and the Kusilvak Mountains to its south are located approximately 25 miles west of Mountain Village. Inland river corridors of the Refuge host moose and black bear. Refuge lands are open to sport and subsistence hunting and fishing, as well as trapping. A

⁴ Alaska Native Heritage Center (n.d) *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are website*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/.

⁵ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ V3 Energy LLC. (2011). *Mountain Village, Alaska Wind Resource Report*. Retrieved December 19, 2011 from http://www.akenergyauthority.org/wind/08-2011_MountainVillage-0068-WindResourceReport.pdf.

majority of visitors access the park via Bethel.⁸ The southwestern border of the Andreafsky Wilderness Area, covering slightly more than 5% of the Yukon Delta NWR, is located approximately 15 miles northeast of Mountain Village.⁹

Natural hazards identified in the Wade Hampton Census Area include flooding, wildfire, earthquake, severe weather, erosion and volcanic activity.¹⁰ A cluster of cinder cone volcanoes, known as “Ingakslugwat Hills” is located approximately 50 miles south of Mountain Village in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. The 32 small cinder cones and eight larger craters covers an area of more than 300 square miles, and is thought to have been active during the Holocene.¹¹

The Yukon-Kuskokwim delta is rich in mineral deposits. Two current gold deposits, Stuyahok and Arnold Kako, are located approximately 100 miles east of Mountain Village.¹²

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Mountain Village as of May 2012.¹³

Current Economy¹⁴

Mountain Village has a seasonal economy based on commercial fishing and subsistence.¹⁵ Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Mountain Village residents holding state fishery permits was equal to between 11 and 13% of the total local population, and the number of crew license holders was equal to between 9 and 15%. In 2010, other top local employers included the Lower Yukon School District, local government agencies and the Native village corporation, seafood processing, regional health and education non-profit organizations, and several private construction companies.¹⁶

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,¹⁷ in 2010, the per capita income in Mountain Village was estimated to be \$12,645 and the median household income was estimated to be \$47,604. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$9,653 and \$31,250, respectively). However, if inflation is

⁸ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2011). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://yukondelta.fws.gov/>.

⁹ Wilderness.net (n.d.). *Andreafsky Wilderness*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://www.wilderness.net/NWPS/wildView?WID=11>.

¹⁰ State of Alaska (2002). *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

¹¹ Global Volcanism Program (n.d.). *Ingakslugwat Hills*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://www.volcano.si.edu/world/volcano.cfm?vnum=1104-03->.

¹² Alaska Dept. of Commerce (n.d.) *Mineral Resources of Alaska Map*. Retrieved December 2, 2011 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>.

¹³ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁵ See footnote 5.

¹⁶ 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/>.

¹⁷ 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>.

taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁸ the real per capita income in 2000 (\$12,694) is shown to be slightly higher than 2010 per capita income. The real median household income in 2000 was \$41,093, still slightly lower than 2010 median household income. In 2010, Mountain Village ranked 228th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 144th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Mountain Village's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁹ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Mountain Village in 2010 is \$8,732.²⁰ This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Mountain Village between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,²¹ indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a smaller percentage of Mountain Village residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (56.1%) compared to the percentage of Alaskans in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). That year, approximately 23.5% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaska residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 12.7%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in Mountain Village in 2010 was 24.7%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.²²

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the Mountain Village workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector (55.4%), along with 41.4% in the private sector, and 3.2% that was estimated to be self-employed. Of the 249 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the industries in which the greatest number were estimated to be working included educational services, health care, and social assistance (46.6%) and public administration (18.9%). Occupations in which the greatest number were estimated to be employed included management/professional (35.5%), natural resources/construction/maintenance (22.9%), and production/transportation/material moving

¹⁸ 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>).

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ See footnotes 16 and 17.

²¹ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

²² See footnote 16.

occupations (17.3%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

It is important to note that the number of individuals employed by fishing is probably underestimated in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. According to the 2006-2010 ACS, 5.6% of the civilian labor force was estimated to be working in farming, fishing, and forestry industries and occupations.

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

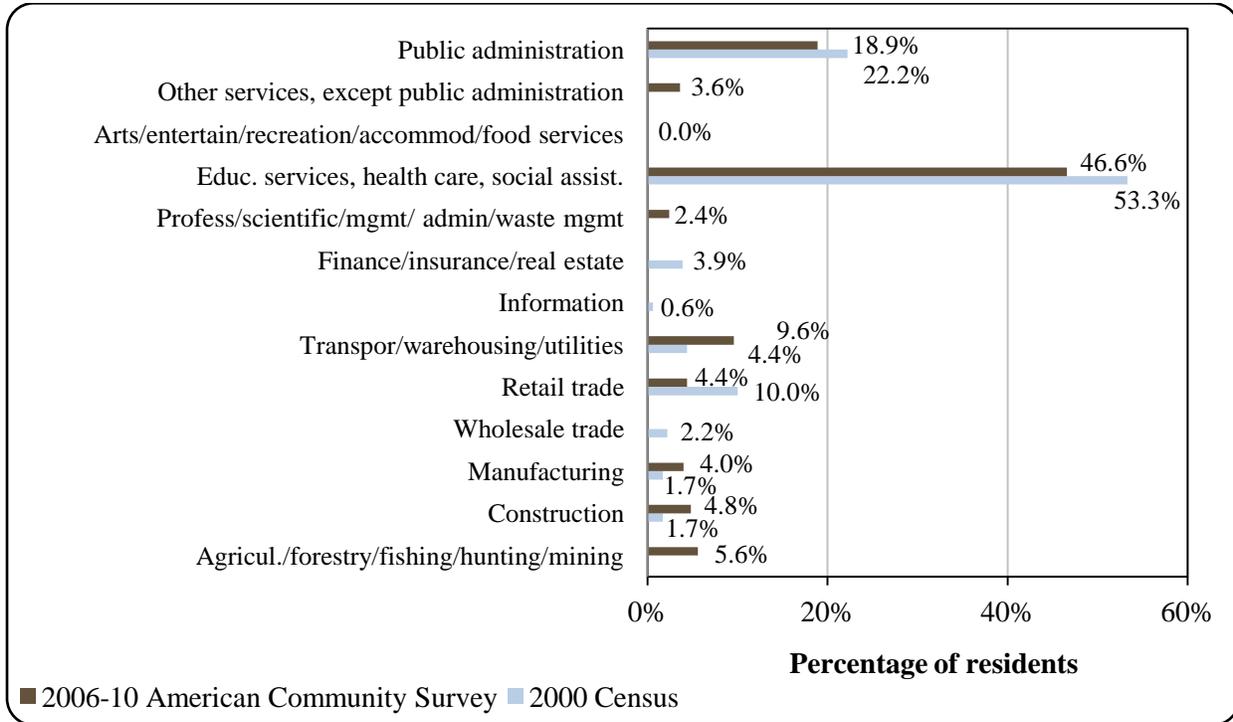
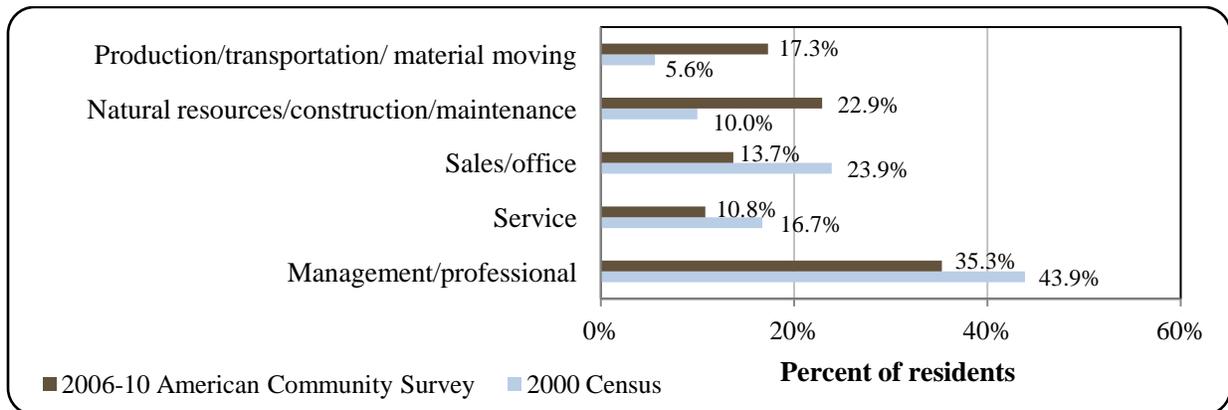


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Mountain Village (U.S. Census).



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 378 employed residents in Mountain Village in 2010, of which 66.7% were employed in local government, 11.1% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 6.9% in manufacturing, 4.8% in educational and health services, 3.4% in construction, 0.8% in natural resources and mining, 0.8% in leisure and hospitality, 0.8% in state government, 0.5% in financial activities, 0.3% in information, and 4% in other industries.²³ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

Governance

Mountain Village was incorporated as a 2nd Class City in 1967 and is not part of an organized borough. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, a seven-person city council, including the mayor, a nine-person advisory school board, a seven-person planning commission, and several municipal employees. The City administers a 3% sales tax, but no other taxes. Municipal revenue varied between \$1.4 and \$1.9 million dollars per year from 2000 and 2010. In addition to sales tax revenue, locally-generated revenue sources in Mountain Village during this period included facilities revenue and lease fees, equipment rentals, water and sewer service fees, and bingo and pull tab revenue. Outside revenue sources included contributions from the State Revenue Sharing and Community Revenue Sharing programs in certain years, the Payment In Lieu of Taxes program, and state and federal grants including capital matching and public library grants. No fisheries-related grants were reported from 2000 and 2010. Information about selected aspects of Mountain Village's municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

Mountain Village was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is the Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council. The Native village corporation is Azachorok Incorporated, which manages 138,240 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Mountain Village belongs is the Calista Corporation.²⁴

Mountain Village is also a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), a tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Bethel that serves communities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. At the request of villages, AVCP provides social services, human development and culturally relevant programming to “promote tribal self-determination and self-governance and to work to protect tribal culture and traditions.”²⁵ The AVCP is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.²⁶ AVCP is made up of 56 villages and 45 village corporations.²⁷

²³ Ibid.

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

²⁵ Association of Village Council Presidents. (n.d.). *AVCP homepage*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from www.avcp.org.

²⁶ U.S. Government Accountability Office (2005). *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

²⁷ Calista Corporation (2011). *Our Communities: The Villages of the Calista Region*. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://www.calistacorp.com/shareholders/communities>.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Mountain Village 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 | \$1,479,104 | \$69,893 | \$43,797 | n/a |
| 2001 | \$1,533,629 | \$68,983 | \$56,488 | n/a |
| 2002 | \$1,577,208 | \$66,610 | \$30,000 | n/a |
| 2003 | \$1,505,529 | \$82,776 | \$27,185 | n/a |
| 2004 | \$1,416,529 | \$97,927 | \$n/a | n/a |
| 2005 | \$1,372,120 | \$116,263 | n/a | n/a |
| 2006 | \$1,355,532 | \$120,673 | n/a | n/a |
| 2007 | \$1,280,094 | \$121,002 | n/a | n/a |
| 2008 | \$1,563,770 | \$129,528 | n/a | n/a |
| 2009 | \$1,909,582 | \$138,182 | \$136,403 | n/a |
| 2010 | \$1,618,805 | \$140,000 | \$135,026 | n/a |

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

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (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 Commerce, 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 Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the city of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office. ADF&G offices are available year round in the communities of Nome and Bethel, although the Anchorage office may be more accessible to people in this region. The nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are located in Anchorage. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development is in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is also located in Bethel, and a larger office is located in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

A summer road links Mountain Village to the communities of Pitka’s Point, Andreafsky, and St. Mary’s. The community is accessible by riverboat or barge. A state-owned 3,500-ft-long by 75-ft-wide gravel airstrip is available, and floatplanes also land on the Yukon River. In the

winter, passengers, cargo, and mail are flown in by plane.²⁸ The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Mountain Village to Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$700.²⁹ Snowmobiles and skiffs are used for local transportation.³⁰

Facilities

The City of Mountain Village operates a piped water and sewer system that serves 200 households and facilities. A community well and individual wells are also in use, and multiple watering points exist throughout the City.³¹ Public safety services are provided by a VPSO (Village Public Safety Officer) and state troopers stationed in St. Mary's, approximately 20 miles west of Mountain Village.^{32,33} Mountain Village also has volunteer firefighters and a city jail. The City operates a piped circulating water system and sewer system that serves the 70% of the community that is fully plumbed. The remainder of the City must haul water from a central well and use outhouses. Water is chlorinated, but not filtered. The City also operates a landfill and provides refuse collection services. A diesel powerhouse provides electricity to the village, operated by AVEC (the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative).³⁴ A test wind turbine has been installed east of Mountain Village. Wind resources are excellent in the area. At present the site is not near enough to electrical distribution lines to expand production.³⁵

Additional facilities and services in Mountain Village include a city teen center, the city/community hall, the school gymnasium, two school libraries, and one public library. Internet and phone service is available in Mountain Village, but cable service is not offered. Taxi service is available in town, and local flights are provided by Hageland Aviation and Tanana Air Service.³⁶

Medical Services

Medical care is available at the George Waskey Memorial Clinic in town. The clinic is owned by the City and operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. Emergency Services have limited highway, river, and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide.³⁷ The nearest hospital is located in Bethel.

²⁸ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁹ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

³⁰ See footnote 28.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

³³ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

³⁴ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

³⁵ V3 Energy LLC. (2011). *Mountain Village, Alaska Wind Resource Report*. Retrieved December 19, 2011 from http://www.akenergyauthority.org/wind/08-2011_MountainVillage-0068-WindResourceReport.pdf.

³⁶ See footnote 34.

³⁷ Ibid.

Educational Opportunities

One school is located in Mountain Village, the Ignatius Beans School, which offers preschool through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, 242 students were in attendance at the school, and there were a total of 19 teachers.³⁸ In addition, the Rural Alaska Community Action Program runs a Head Start program in Mountain Village that serves children aged 3 to 5 years.³⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Yup'ik Eskimo people were historically very mobile, following the migration and seasonal availability of subsistence resources.⁴⁰ The present site of Mountain Village was originally a summer fish camp.⁴¹ Indigenous people living along the Yukon River have long harvested salmon for subsistence purposes. Salmon was used for personal subsistence as well as food for sled dogs. The first recorded commercial harvest of salmon took place in 1918, and early harvests were relatively large. Concerns about providing sufficient salmon resources for subsistence harvest led to limitations on commercial salmon fishing during several periods, including a complete commercial fishing closure between 1925 and 1931. In the 1980s, concerns about possible overharvest of Chinook runs led to reduced commercial fisheries in the late 1980s and 1990s along the Yukon. Poor returns in the late 1990s and early 2000s resulted in restrictive management of the commercial fishery and complete closure in 2001 to ensure subsistence resources.⁴²

Yukon River Chinook runs showed signs of improvement for several years following the 2001 commercial closure, but restricted commercial harvest in 2008 and complete closure of Chinook harvest in 2009 led to declaration of a fishery disaster that year.⁴³ A fishery disaster was again declared for the 2012 season, when the commercial Chinook salmon fishery was closed and subsistence fishery was significantly restricted. ADF&G, the Alaska Board of Fisheries, and constituents are working together to develop a conservation plan that restricts Chinook harvest while allowing for greater harvest of more abundant species, including gear and other management restrictions.⁴⁴ Currently, commercial salmon fishing is allowed along the entire 1,200 miles of the main stem of the Yukon River, as well as 225 miles of the Tanana River. There are 7 fishing districts, 10 sub-districts and 28 statistical areas. Fishing on the lower Yukon River takes place with set and drift gill nets. Subsistence fishermen also most often utilize these

³⁸ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

³⁹ Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc (2011). *2010 Head Start Report*. Retrieved on December 20, 2011 from <http://www.ruralcap.com/>.

⁴⁰ Alaska Native Heritage Center (n.d) Yup'ik & Cup'ik - *Who We Are website*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/.

⁴¹ See footnote 34.

⁴² Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁴³ Upton, Harold F. 2010. *Commercial Fishery Disaster Assistance*. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34209.pdf>.

⁴⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *2012 Alaska Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster – FAQ*. Retrieved October, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=hottopics.federalChinookdisaster>.

gear types. Many subsistence fishermen are also commercial fishermen.⁴⁵ In addition to salmon, several Mountain Village residents held permits in the statewide “freshwater fish” fisheries from 2003 to 2010. Commercial freshwater fish fisheries may target species such as Arctic char, Dolly Varden char, northern pike, rainbow trout, and sheefish.⁴⁶

Mountain Village is located approximately 40 miles inland from the Bering Sea coast. This area is included in District 2 of the Lower Yukon River salmon fishery. It is also important to note that the ocean area into which the Yukon River flows is encompassed by Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Mountain Village is a member of the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (YDFDA), a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group. Mountain Village is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program.

Processing Plants

ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Mountain Village. Processing facilities were registered in the nearby communities of Emmonak and Saint Mary’s.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

According to information provided in Mountain Village’s annual municipal budgets between 2000 and 2010, the community received an average of \$102 per year in fisheries-related revenue. The primary sources of fisheries-related revenue in Mountain Village were a raw fish tax and the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. Information about fisheries-related revenue is presented in Table 3.⁴⁷

Commercial Fishing

Mountain Village is a river fishing community, located approximately 40 miles inland from the ocean on the Yukon River. The community relies primarily on the Lower Yukon salmon gill net fishery, but several residents also participated in “other finfish” freshwater fisheries and saltwater fisheries for herring, halibut, crab, and “other shellfish” between 2000 and 2010. During these years, Mountain Village residents were involved in commercial fisheries as crew, permit holders, and vessel owners. In 2010, 75 Mountain Village residents purchased commercial crew licenses, 13 were the primary owner of a fishing vessel, and 10 vessels were homeported in Mountain Village.

In 2010, 90 individuals (equivalent to 11% of the local population) held a total of 89 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits, of which 60 (67%) were actively fished that year. Of the total 90 permits, 82 were held in the Lower Yukon salmon gill net fishery, 5 were for “other finfish” fisheries, and 1 was a herring permit. In 2010, 71% of salmon

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (2006). *Our Wealth Maintained: A Strategy for Conserving Alaska’s Diverse Wildlife and Fish Resources*. Retrieved June 21, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=species.wapview>.

⁴⁷ 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.

permits were actively fished, along with 40% of “other finfish”, and 0% of herring permits. “Other finfish” permits were held for the freshwater set gill net fishery, and the herring permit was held in the Norton Sound herring roe and food/bait fishery. The last year during the 2000-2010 period in which Mountain Village residents held halibut, crab, and “other shellfish” CFEC permits was 2004. In that year, two residents held “other shellfish” permits (shovel, statewide), one held a halibut permit (longline vessel under 60 ft, statewide), and one held a crab permit (Dungeness crab; pot gear; Cook Inlet). Of these, only the halibut permit was actively fished that year.

Between 2000 and 2010, no residents of Mountain Village held federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) or Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) for groundfish or crab. One Mountain Village resident held a quota share account in the federal halibut catch share fishery from 2002 and 2005. A total of 48,480 halibut quota shares were held in 2002 and 2003, and 89,833 shares were held in 2004 and 2005. No quota share accounts in federal sablefish or crab catch share fisheries were held by Mountain Village residents between 2000 and 2010. Information about state and federal permits held by Mountain Village residents is presented in Table 4, information about the commercial fishing sector in the community is presented in Table 5, and information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

No fish buyers or shore-side processors were reported to be present in Mountain Village between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5), and no landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated in the community (Table 9). Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by vessel owners residing in Mountain Village is considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants (Table 10).

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

| Revenue source | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Raw fish tax ¹ | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$271 | \$271 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹ | n/a | \$74 | n/a | \$121 | n/a | n/a | n/a | \$84 | \$87 | \$102 | \$107 |
| Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹ | n/a |
| Fuel transfer tax ² | n/a |
| Extraterritorial fish tax ² | n/a |
| Bulk fuel transfers ¹ | n/a |
| Boat hauls ² | n/a |
| Harbor usage ² | n/a |
| Port/dock usage ² | n/a |
| Fishing gear storage on public land ³ | n/a |
| Marine fuel sales tax ³ | n/a |
| Total fisheries-related revenue⁴ | \$0 | \$74 | \$0 | \$393 | \$271 | \$0 | \$0 | \$84 | \$87 | \$102 | \$107 |
| Total municipal revenue⁵ | \$1.5 M | \$1.5 M | \$1.6 M | \$1.5 M | \$1.4 M | \$1.4 M | \$1.4 M | \$1.3 M | \$1.6 M | \$1.9 M | \$1.6 M |

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

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, 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 Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (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 financial statements. Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

| Species | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Groundfish (LLP) ¹ | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Active permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crab (LLP) ¹ | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Active permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Fisheries Permits ¹ | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crab (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other shellfish (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Halibut (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Herring (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | Total permit holders | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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

| Species | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Sablefish (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundfish (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Finfish (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 5 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | % of permits fished | - | - | - | 80% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 33% | 0% | 25% | 40% |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 5 |
| Salmon (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 89 | 85 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 82 | 85 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| | Fished permits | 82 | 0 | 80 | 79 | 82 | 75 | 76 | 75 | 66 | 58 | 58 |
| | % of permits fished | 92% | 0% | 92% | 90% | 94% | 91% | 89% | 91% | 80% | 71% | 71% |
| | Total permit holders | 94 | 89 | 93 | 93 | 91 | 88 | 94 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 88 |
| <i>Total CFEC Permits²</i> | <i>Permits</i> | <i>90</i> | <i>86</i> | <i>88</i> | <i>101</i> | <i>99</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>93</i> | <i>87</i> | <i>98</i> | <i>96</i> | <i>89</i> |
| | <i>Fished permits</i> | <i>82</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>80</i> | <i>88</i> | <i>83</i> | <i>75</i> | <i>77</i> | <i>76</i> | <i>66</i> | <i>61</i> | <i>60</i> |
| | <i>% of permits fished</i> | <i>91%</i> | <i>0%</i> | <i>91%</i> | <i>87%</i> | <i>84%</i> | <i>75%</i> | <i>83%</i> | <i>87%</i> | <i>67%</i> | <i>64%</i> | <i>67%</i> |
| | <i>Permit holders</i> | <i>95</i> | <i>90</i> | <i>94</i> | <i>98</i> | <i>94</i> | <i>92</i> | <i>95</i> | <i>90</i> | <i>97</i> | <i>95</i> | <i>90</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 Mountain Village: 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 Mountain Village ² | Total Net Pounds Landed In Mountain Village ^{2,5} | Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Mountain Village ^{2,5} |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 2000 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2001 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2002 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2003 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2004 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2005 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2006 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2007 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2008 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2009 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2010 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |

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 in Mountain Village: 2000-2010.

| Year | Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders | Halibut Quota Shares Held | Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds) |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 1 | 48,480 | 5,934 |
| 2003 | 1 | 48,480 | 5,932 |
| 2004 | 1 | 89,833 | 12,173 |
| 2005 | 1 | 89,833 | 12,373 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Mountain Village: 2000-2010.

| Year | Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders | Sablefish Quota Shares Held | Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds) |
|-------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: 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 Mountain Village: 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 Mountain Village: 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 | 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>Total²</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>Total²</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.]

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

| | <i>Total Net Pounds¹</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Crab | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finfish | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Halibut | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Herring | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Groundfish | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shellfish | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Cod | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pollock | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sablefish | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salmon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Total²</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | <i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Crab | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finfish | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Halibut | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Herring | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Groundfish | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shellfish | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Cod | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pollock | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sablefish | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salmon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Total²</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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses were registered in Mountain Village, although one licensed sport fish guide was present in the community in 2006 only. Starting in 2003, sport fishing licenses were sold to private anglers in Mountain Village. In 2010, 207 sport fishing licenses were sold to Mountain Village residents (irrespective of point of sale), and 200 licenses were sold in the City of Mountain Village.⁴⁸ In most years, the number of licenses sold in Mountain Village was only slightly higher than the number of licenses sold to Mountain Village residents. This indicates that a small number of non-resident anglers came to Mountain Village to participate in sport fishing activity.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁴⁹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, reported information only for the year 2000 about species targeted by private anglers in Mountain Village. In that year, according to the survey, coho salmon was the primary species targeted by private anglers in Mountain Village. More information was reported about sport fishing activity in nearby Saint Mary's, 20 miles east of Mountain Village. The survey noted the following species targeted by private anglers in Saint Mary's: coho and chum salmon, Dolly Varden char, Arctic grayling, northern pike, Pacific halibut, and rockfish. The survey also noted sport harvest of razor and hardshell clams in the Saint Mary's area. No kept/released log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Mountain Village between 2000 and 2010.⁵⁰

Mountain Village is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area Y – Yukon River Drainage. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sport fishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater sport fishing activity was minimal, with between zero and 81 non-Alaska resident angler days fished per year, and between zero and 89 Alaska resident angler days fished per year. The low numbers reported for saltwater sport fishing make sense given that a majority of residents in Yukon drainage communities live at a great distance from the ocean, and fishing activities take place primarily in freshwater. Between 2000 and 2010, Alaska resident anglers in the Yukon River drainage consistently fished more days in freshwater (4,783 – 10,400 angler days per year) than non-Alaska resident anglers (2,573 – 5,761 angler days per year). This information about the sport fishing sector in and near Mountain Village is displayed in Table 11.

⁴⁸ 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.]

⁴⁹ 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).

⁵⁰ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Mountain Village: 2000-2010.

| Year | Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹ | Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹ | Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ² | Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Mountain Village ² |
|------|---|--|---|--|
| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 0 |
| 2001 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 0 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 36 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 177 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 185 |
| 2006 | 0 | 1 | 203 | 206 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 227 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 220 | 242 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 208 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 207 | 200 |

| Year | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|------|---|--|---|--|
| | Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³ | Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³ | Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³ | Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³ |
| 2000 | 81 | 45 | 3,345 | 7,878 |
| 2001 | 29 | 14 | 4,063 | 6,454 |
| 2002 | 0 | 89 | 5,761 | 9,194 |
| 2003 | 0 | 17 | 3,344 | 5,756 |
| 2004 | 17 | 0 | 5,479 | 7,613 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 4,182 | 4,783 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 3,607 | 7,816 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 3,168 | 8,226 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 2,573 | 10,400 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 2,969 | 7,639 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 3,983 | 5,151 |

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/sport_fishingsurvey/ (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

Residents of Mountain Village depend on subsistence hunting and fishing to supplement work in commercial fishing and processing industries.⁵¹ In 2010, the only year that a subsistence survey was conducted by ADF&G in the community of Mountain Village between 2000 and 2010, 76% of households were estimated to participate in salmon subsistence, 70% in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut), 56% in marine mammal subsistence, and 11% in halibut subsistence. Zero percent of Mountain Village households were estimated to participate in marine invertebrate subsistence in 2010. That year, the per capita subsistence harvest of land and sea-based resources in Mountain Village was estimated to be 1,132 lb (Table 12).

Information about household subsistence use of marine mammals and non-salmon fish (not including halibut) is also available from 1980, when a previous subsistence survey was conducted by ADF&G in Mountain Village. That year, Mountain Village households reported harvesting spotted seal, bearded seal, ringed seal, and Steller sea lion. The greatest percentage of households was involved in harvest of spotted and bearded seal that year (31% of households in the case of both species). The species of non-salmon fish that were reported to have been harvested by the greatest percentage of Mountain Village households in 1980 included northern pike (94% of households reported harvesting), broad whitefish (81%), burbot (69%), eel (69%), sheefish (69%), and blackfish (61%).⁵²

Data are available from ADF&G about subsistence salmon permits between 2000 and 2008. During these years, subsistence salmon permits were issued to between 135 and 170 households per year in Mountain Village. Based on those permits that were returned, Chinook and chum were the most heavily harvested salmon species overall. Coho and pink salmon harvests were also reported for all years between 2000 and 2008, and in 2006, coho harvest was slightly higher than Chinook harvest. Historically, Mountain Village residents have relied most on chum salmon. Information about subsistence harvest of salmon in Mountain Village is presented in Table 13, along with information about harvest of non-salmon fish (not including halibut). In 2010, the year the ADF&G subsistence harvest survey was conducted, Mountain Village residents harvested a total of 273,747 lb of non-salmon fish subsistence.

No data were reported regarding marine invertebrate harvest (Table 13). Likewise, no information was reported by management agencies regarding participation of Mountain Village residents in subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut or marine mammals during the 2000-2010 period (Tables 14 and 15).

⁵¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁵² Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)*. ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Mountain Village: 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 | 76% | 11% | 56% | n/a | 70% | 1,132 |

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, Mountain Village: 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 | 170 | 59 | 1,715 | 7,423 | 376 | 61 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2001 | 157 | 45 | 1,864 | 8,954 | 423 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2002 | 149 | 38 | 1,523 | 7,004 | 240 | 745 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2003 | 147 | 47 | 2,367 | 7,583 | 736 | 117 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2004 | 142 | 59 | 2,362 | 11,594 | 521 | 891 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2005 | 135 | 58 | 2,383 | 10,151 | 246 | 78 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2006 | 150 | 64 | 1,659 | 15,517 | 1,856 | 616 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2007 | 146 | 60 | 2,077 | 9,177 | 1,027 | 87 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2008 | 144 | 64 | 1,645 | 8,485 | 518 | 500 | n/a | 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 | 273,747 |

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, Mountain Village: 2003-2010.

| Year | SHARC Issued | SHARC Cards Fished | SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested |
|------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2003 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2004 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2005 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2006 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2007 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2008 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2009 | 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, 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, Mountain Village: 2000-2010.

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

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.