

Aniak (ANN-ee-ack)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Aniak is located on the south bank of the Kuskokwim River at the head of Aniak Slough, 59 mi southeast of Russian Mission in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It lies 92 mi northeast of Bethel and 317 mi west of Anchorage. The area encompasses 6.5 sq mi of land and 2.3 sq mi of water. Aniak was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1972. It is located in the Bethel Census Area and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 501 residents, ranking Aniak 118th of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population declined by 7.2%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population declined by 15.2% with an average annual growth rate of -1.22%, which was significantly less than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of steady decline. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that the estimated population of Aniak was 550 permanent residents and 600 seasonal or transient workers. On average, seasonal workers live in Aniak from June through August with the community's population peaking in June. Population fluctuations are generally somewhat related to employment in the fishing sectors. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

The population in Aniak was predominately Yup'ik Eskimo and Tanaina Athabascan in 2010.³ In that year, 69.5% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 68.4% in 2000; 20.4% identified themselves as White, compared to 25.0% in 2000; 0.2% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0.3% in 2000; 9.8% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 5.8% in 2000; and 0.2% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 0.0% in 2000. In addition, 1.2% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 1.0% in 2000. Information regarding racial and ethnic trends in Aniak can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 3.02, compared to 3.40 in 1990 and 3.74 in 2000. Total number of households in that year was 214, compared to 175 in 1990 and 203 in 2000. Of those households surveyed in 2010, 49% were owner-occupied, compared to 62% in 2000; 29% were renter-occupied, compared to 24% in 2000; 16% were vacant, compared to 11% in 2000; and 6% were occupied seasonally, compared to 3% in 2000. Since 1990 there have not been reports of any residents living in group quarters.

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

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

³ See footnote 1.

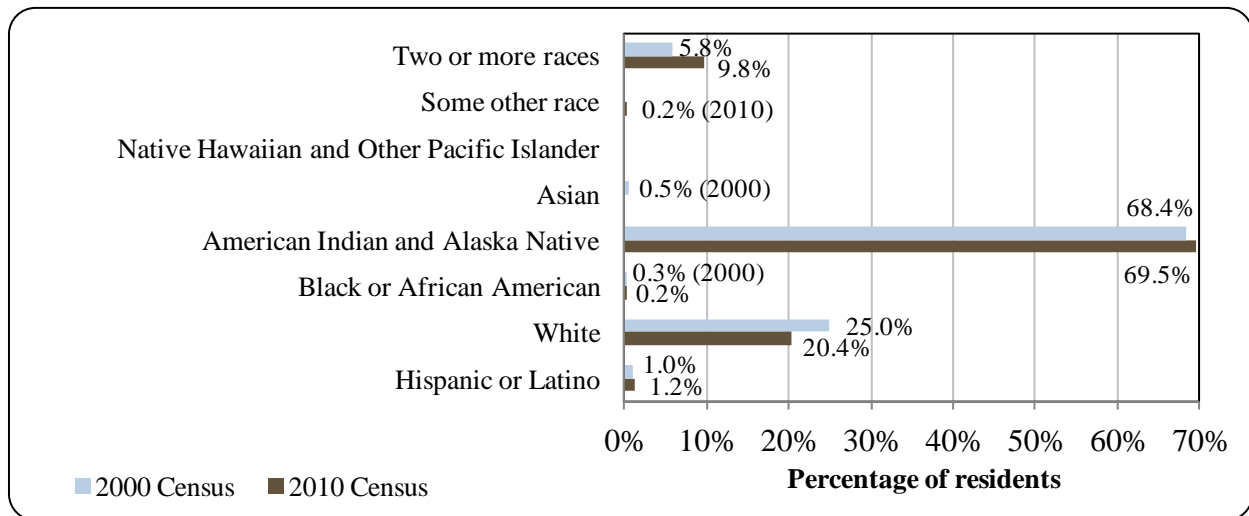
Table 1. Population in Aniak from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	540	-
2000	572	-
2001	-	564
2002	-	540
2003	-	541
2004	-	534
2005	-	527
2006	-	515
2007	-	505
2008	-	491
2009	-	485
2010	501	-

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

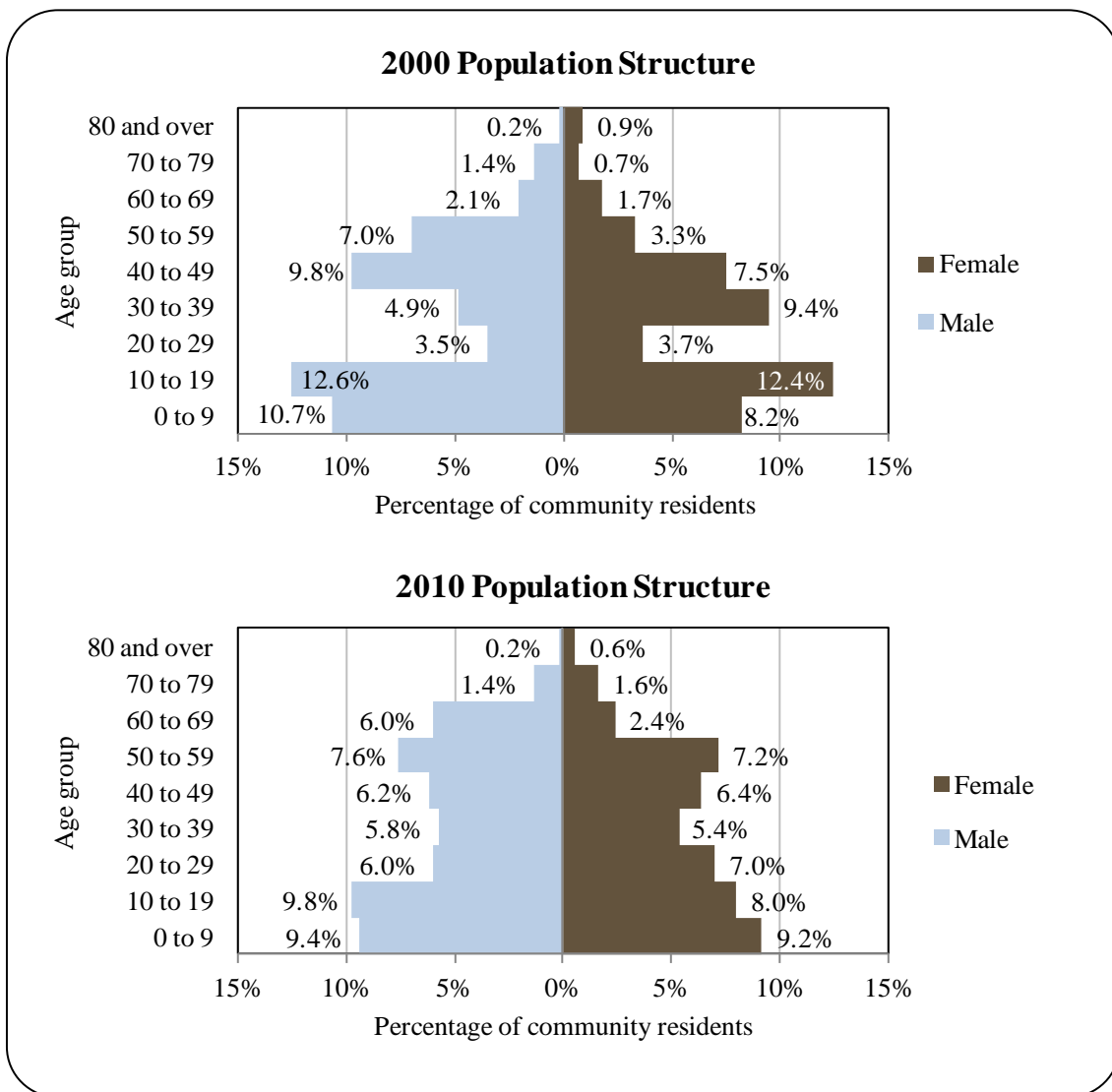


The gender distribution was somewhat skewed in 2010 at 52.3% male and 47.7% female. This was similar to both the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and distribution in 2000 (52.1% male, 47.9% female). The median age that year was 30.3 years, which was slightly younger than the statewide median of 33.8 years and slightly older than the 2000 median of 28.3 years.

When compared with 2000, the population structure in 2010 was somewhat less expansive. In that year, 36.4% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 43.9% in 2000; 12.2% were over the age of 59, compared to 7.0% in 2000; 38.6% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 41.9% in 2000; and 13.0% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 7.2% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was more even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 60 to 69 range (6.0% male, 2.4% female), followed by the 10 to 19 (9.8% male, 8.0% female) and 20 to 29 (7.0% female, 6.0% male) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 60 to 69 range. Information regarding trends in Aniak’s population structure can be found in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)⁴ estimated that 92.6% 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 2.4% had less than a ninth grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 5.0% had a ninth to twelfth grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 25.4% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 5.0% held an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8.0% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 7.1% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 12.7% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁵

Aniak is a Yup'ik word meaning "the place where it comes out," which refers to the mouth of the Aniak River. This river played a key role in the placer gold rush of 1900-01. In 1914, Tom L. Johnson homesteaded the site and opened a store and post office. The Yup'ik village of Aniak had been abandoned long before this time. Eskimos Willie Pete and Sam Simeon brought their families from Ohagamuit to Aniak, which reestablished the Native community. A Russian-era trader named Semyeon Lukin is credited with the discovery of gold near Aniak in 1832. A territorial school opened in 1936. Construction of an airfield began in 1939, followed by the erection of the White Alice radar-relay station in 1956, which closed in 1978. The city was incorporated in 1972.

Aniak has one property eligible for nomination on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Built in 1944, Protection of the Theotokos Church is a Russian Orthodox church serviced by the Russian Mission Deanery Clergy.⁶ However, as of June 18, 2012, the property was not found on the National Park Service database.⁷

Natural Resources and Environment⁸

Climate is maritime in the summer and continental in winter. Temperatures range between -55 and 87 °F (-48 and 36 °C). Average yearly precipitation is 19 inches, and average yearly snowfall is 60 inches. The Kuskokwim River is ice-free from mid-June through October.

Aniak is located on Calista Corporation land on the eastern edge of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (YDNWR), which provides spawning, rearing, feeding, and wintering

⁴ 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.

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

⁶ Orthodox Church in American. (n.d.). *Protection of the Theotokos Church*. Retrieved June 18, 2012 from: <http://oca.org/parishes/oca-ak-aniptc>.

⁷ U.S. National Park Service. (n.d.). *National Register of Historic Places*. Retrieved June 18, 2012 from: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>.

⁸ Ibid.

habitat for a range of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.⁹ Terrestrial wildlife known to occur locally include: waterfowl and gamebirds, moose, wolf, wolverine, bear, mink, beaver, muskrat, otter, fox, beaver, muskrat, muskox, hares, voles, ermines, squirrels, lemmings, shrews, and weasels.¹⁰ Aquatic wildlife include: all five species of Pacific salmon, whitefish, burbot, northern pike, blackfish, smelt, lamprey, char, grayling, trout, sculpin, stickleback, and longnose sucker.¹¹ Local vegetation types are characterized by both lowland and upland tundra. The lowland wet tundra is populated with many streams, sloughs, shallow lakes, and rivers. Vegetation generally includes poplar, spruce, and willows. The upland areas to the north, east, and south, are characterized by rolling hills and plateaus. Vegetation in these areas generally includes forest stands of birch and spruce.¹²

Aniak sits on unconsolidated alluvial deposits. The Kilbuck Mountains to the south are comprised of basaltic lavas, graywack, shales, granites, and some coal-bearing rocks. Some glacial moraine exists in the area as well. Soils primarily consist of poorly drained, stratified loams, silts, and sands covered by a thick layer of peat. Gravelly loams dominate hilly areas.¹³

Regional mineral resources include Bogus Creek and Nyak gold deposits to the southwest and Mission Creek polymetallic deposits to the east.¹⁴ A large-scale gold operation is being developed by Donlin Gold north of Crooked Creek to the east of Aniak. This project is expected to operate for 25 years and tap into the over 33 million ounces of gold speculated to be in the area.¹⁵

Environmental contaminants in the area include polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminants in the soils resulting from the White Alice communications program initially developed in the 1950s. The contaminated military facility was used as a middle school from 1981 until 2003 and is still under lease by the school district. A site cleanup was conducted by the U.S. Air Force and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) between 1979 and 1983 during which 80 tons of contaminated soil was removed and a sealant was applied to the contaminated building. Since 1983, periodic testing of the area and exposure to residents has yielded normal results, with exposure levels being limited. However, in 2008, damage to the floor sealants resulted in elevated PCB levels being detected, prompting the school district to suspend use of the building. Ongoing tests and cost recovery negotiations with potentially responsible parties are being conducted.¹⁶

⁹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from: <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/recEdMore.cfm?ID=74540>

¹⁰ Bethel Coastal District et al.(2006). *Bethel Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from: http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District_Pages/NW_Region/Bethel/

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. (2002). *Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Transportation Plan*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdplng/areaplans/pub/YKDelta_Plan_final.pdf

¹³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (1988). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan, Environmental Impact Statement, Wilderness Review, and Wild River Plan*. Retrieved June 19, 2012 from: http://books.google.com/books?id=kkHxAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

¹⁴ Alaska Department of Community (n.d.). *Mineral Resources of Alaska*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from: <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>

¹⁵ Donlin Gold. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from: <http://www.donlingold.com/>

¹⁶ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/list.htm>

According to the Aniak All-Hazards Mitigation Plan,¹⁷ the community is susceptible to flooding, wildfire, earthquake, severe weather, and erosion. Of those potential hazards, flood events, erosion, and severe weather have the highest probability or frequency of occurrence. In terms of flooding, the many tributaries and drainages in the area are prone to flooding caused by severe rain events, rapid snow melt, and ice jams. Impacts of flood events include exacerbated erosion, contaminated water supply, sediment deposition, bank destabilization, dike failure, personal injury, and property damage. Severe weather impacts generally include winter storms and cyclone-like events, heavy snow, extreme cold, and ice storms.

Current Economy¹⁸

The economy of Aniak is based on government, transportation, and retail services. As the largest city in the area, Aniak is a service hub for surrounding villages. Subsistence activities supplement part-time wage earnings, and some commercial fishing occurs. The school district, Kuskokwim Native Association, Bush-Tell Inc., and the Aniak Subregional Clinic provide most year-round employment. Salmon, moose, bear, birds, berries, and home gardening provide food sources.¹⁹ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Aniak's economy is mostly dependant on mining and recreational hunting/fishing. Top employers in 2010²⁰ included Kuspuk School District, Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. 90, Aniak Traditional Council, Bush-Tell Inc., AVCP Housing Authority, Hageland Aviation Services Inc., Alaska Commercial Co. State of Alaska, Kuskokwim Native Assoc., and Chiulista Camp Services Inc.

In 2010,²¹ the estimated per capita income was \$24,488 and the estimated median household income was \$59,018, compared to \$16,550 and \$41,875 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²² the real per capita income (\$21,763) and real median household income (\$55,065) indicates that while individual earnings increase, household earnings decreased. In 2010, Aniak ranked 114th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 82nd of 299 communities from which median household income was estimates. However, it should be noted that ACS and Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Aniak's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²³ A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the DOLWD. According to the ALARI database, Aniak

¹⁷ City of Aniak (2005). *All Hazards Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved December 23, 2011 from: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Aniak_HMP.pdf

¹⁸ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁹ See footnote 5.

²⁰ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

²¹ U.S. Census 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>.

²² 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>).

²³ See footnote 4.

residents earned \$8.34 million in total wages in 2010.²⁴ When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$16,643; which is similar to per capita income in 2000 and suggests that that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS estimates with the 2000 Census.²⁵

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,²⁶ 65.7% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 5.9%, compared to 5.9% estimated statewide; and an estimated 10.2% of residents lived below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 58.6% worked in the private sector; an estimated 39.7% worked in the public sector; and an estimated 1.7% were self-employed.

By industry, most (34.3%) employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors in 2010; followed by public administration sectors (21.9%) and construction sectors (12.4%). By occupation type, most (28.6%) employed residents were estimated to hold natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions in that year; followed by sales or office positions (23.8%); service positions (23.8%); management or professional positions (18.1%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (5.7%). Between 2000 and 2010, there were significant proportional increases in construction, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and public administration sector employment. In addition, there were significant proportional declines in transportation, utilities, warehousing, finance, information, real estate, and insurance sectors. There were also significant proportional increases in number of natural resources, construction, maintenance, and service positions; while there were significant proportional declines in the number of management and professional positions. While shifts in industry sector employment and occupations could be attributed to changes in economic conditions, it should be noted that ACS sampling techniques may not have accurately captured the scope of industry representation, which may account for extreme variations. Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

According to 2010 ALARI estimates,²⁷ most (32.1%) of those employed are estimated to work in local government sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities sectors (20.2%) and education and health service sectors (13.7%).

²⁴ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

²⁵ See footnote 20.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ See footnote 20.

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

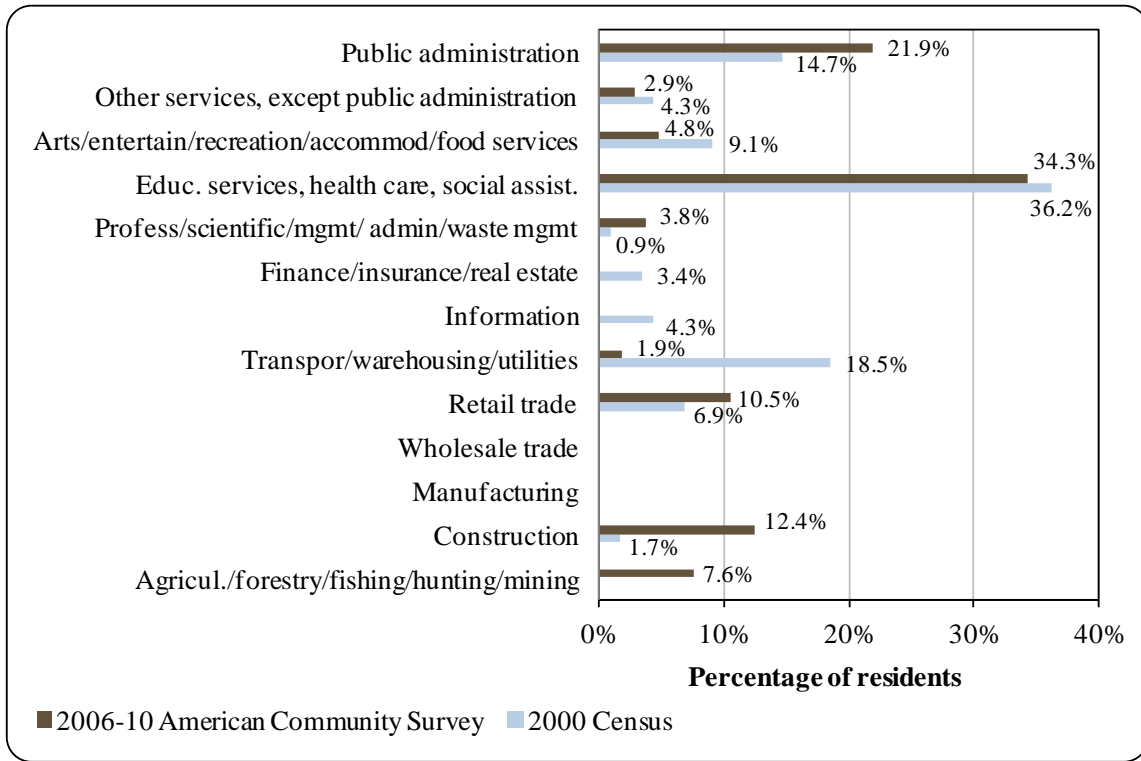
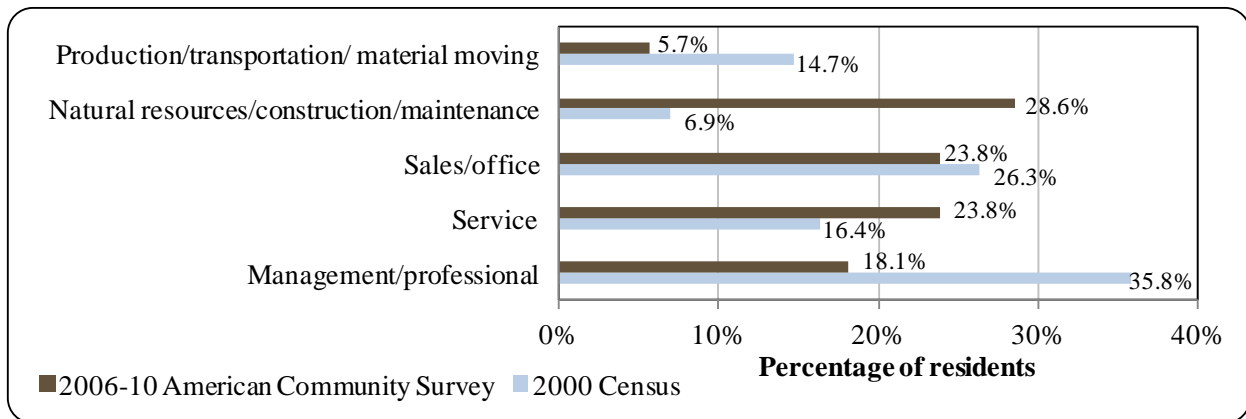


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Aniak (U.S. Census Bureau).



Governance

Aniak is a Second-class city located within Calista Corporation land. There is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) federally recognized village council. The Kuskokwim Corporation is the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) village corporation and the Kuskokwim Native Association is the regional ANCSA non-profit. Calista Corporation is the regional ANCSA for-profit corporation. The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are located in Bethel, 92 mi

southwest, and the closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage, 317 mi east.

As of 2010, Aniak administered a 2% sales tax. In that year the city collected \$655,591 in revenues, compared to \$218,524 in 2000; a 132.0% increase after adjusting for inflation.²⁸ In that year, most (\$272,921) locally generated revenues were collected from gaming sales, followed by utility rents and sales tax revenues. Outside revenues were generated primarily Community Revenue Sharing, Payment in Lieu of Taxes, and grants. In 2010, sales tax accounted for 8.5% of total municipal revenues, compared to 29.0% in 2000. State allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 18.5% of total municipal revenues in 2010, compared to 14.9% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. Aniak received \$100,000 in fisheries-related grants in 2002 for a harbor feasibility and design project. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Aniak 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	\$218,524	\$63,432	\$32,555	n/a
2001	\$220,780	\$53,615	\$32,812	n/a
2002	\$205,465	\$47,099	\$31,516	\$100,000
2003	\$277,296	\$48,847	\$31,615	n/a
2004	\$237,407	\$49,357	-	n/a
2005	\$231,370	\$47,465	-	n/a
2006	\$250,235	\$47,465	-	n/a
2007	\$314,330	\$52,719	-	n/a
2008	\$331,156	\$52,719	-	n/a
2009	\$401,248	\$53,464	\$122,077	n/a
2010	\$655,591	\$55,739	\$121,201	n/a

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

²⁸ Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Access to Aniak is limited to air and water. The state-owned airport has an asphalt runway that is 6,000 ft long by 150 ft wide, is lighted, and is equipped for instrument approaches. Regular flights are provided by several carriers, including charter operators. Float-planes can also land on Aniak Slough. Fuel and supplies are brought in by barge during the summer; other goods are delivered by air year-round. There is no road connection between Aniak and other villages, although trails and the frozen river are used by “snowmachines” during winter. A 15-mi winter trail is marked to Kalskag. The community has requested construction of a road to Chuathbaluk.²⁹ Roundtrip airfare in June 2012 between Aniak and Anchorage was \$274.³⁰

Facilities

The majority of homes (155) are plumbed and have individual wells. A central well was completed in 1988 by the village corporation. There are also wells at the Auntie Marie Nicoli School and the Joe Parent Voc Ed Center. Only 21 households haul water. A central piped sewage system serves most residents, with the exception of the school, the clinic, and the Napat subdivision across Aniak Slough. The system has four lift stations, and wastewater is treated in a lagoon. Some homes use individual septic tanks, but permafrost has caused drainfield problems, so most of the unserved homes use pit privies. The city provides septic pumping services. A “washeteria” is operated by the village council. Aniak Power & Light is a privately-owned company. Visitor accommodations include the Aniak Hotel and LOJ’s. Public safety services are provided by local state troopers. Fire and rescue services are provided by Aniak volunteer fire department and city fire and rescue. Legal services are provided by local state magistrate. Additional public facilities include a community hall, senior services, school gym, a public library, and two school libraries. Communications services include local and long-distance telephone, internet, local television, and local radio.³¹

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported fisheries-related infrastructure including tackle sales, fish lodges, boat fuel sales, and air taxi. Public infrastructure includes a public library. There is no harbor infrastructure or dock space available to support permanent or transient vessel moorage. Residents go to Bethel for goods and services not available in Aniak.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. Source: <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

³¹ See footnote 29.

*Medical Services*³²

The Clara Morgan Sub-Regional Clinic provides emergency, primary, preventative, dental, and behavioral health care. It has a pharmacy, radiology and optometry services, and mental health services. Acute and long-term care is provided in Bethel.

*Educational Opportunities*³³

Aniak has two schools. Auntie Mary Nicoli Elementary provides preschool through 6th grade instruction. As of 2011 there were 89 students enrolled and six teachers. Aniak Junior and Senior High School provides 7th through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 50 students enrolled and five teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Fisheries participation in the Lower Kuskokwim Delta dates back thousands of years to the original Central Yup'ik occupants. Commercial harvest of salmon first took place in the Kuskokwim area in 1913, although in the early years it was a quasi-commercial fishery with limited distribution. During early years, local salmon were cured and salted and by 1920, the largest commercial season to-date took place on the Kuskokwim, with five operators processing approximately 35,000 Chinook salmon that year. In 1922, there were four salteries operating near the mouth of the Kuskokwim, processing Chinook and sockeye salmon. The Kuskokwim area was closed to all fishing for export from 1926 through 1929. In 1930, regulations were modified to allow commercial fishing in part of Kuskokwim Bay. A floating cannery operated for that year, and by 1932, three companies engaged in commercial fishing. Catch was dried and sold as food for sled dogs during the 1930s when dog teams were the primary means of hauling freight to villages in Western Alaska. Information on commercial fishing during the late 1930s through the 1950s is limited. However in 1952, poor salmon runs prompted the closure of the Kuskokwim River and Bay. Management was finally shifted to the State of Alaska in 1960, and commercial fishing resumed.³⁴

At the time of statehood in 1959, commercial fishing districts were defined along the Kuskokwim River. In the 1960s and 1970s commercial salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim were still considered experimental, and management efforts focused on increasing commercial use while ensuring continued supply for subsistence use. Harvest levels continued to increase until the mid-1990s, after which time fishing effort, harvest levels and salmon prices decreased. Current management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of

³² Ibid.

³³ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

³⁴ Pennoyer, S.; Middleton, K. R.; & Morris, M. E. (1968). *Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Area Salmon Fishing History*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from: <http://www.sf.ADFG.state.ak.us/fedaidpdfs/afrbIL.070.pdf>.

available surpluses.³⁵ Harvest levels continued to increase until the mid-1990s, after which time fishing effort, harvest levels and salmon prices decreased. Current management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of available surpluses.³⁶

Commercial catch of herring for bait began in Alaska around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s. Along the Yukon/Kuskokwim coast there are six commercial gillnet sac roe districts: Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, Cape Avinof, Nelson Island, Nunivak Island and Cape Romanzof. Harvests in these areas have been declining in recent years, in part due to lack of processing capacity in the region.³⁷

On the lower Kuskokwim, subsistence sockeye, chum, and Chinook harvesting typically begins by June 1st, and is concluded by mid-July. Coho and pink salmon are harvested in August and September. Fishing effort is based from either a fish camp or from a home village. Drift gill nets, fish wheels, and rods and reels are used for harvesting. Soon after river ice breaks up in May, smelt move into the lower Kuskokwim area. Residents use fine-meshed nets to catch smelt, and thread them through willow sticks before drying and smoking them. Whitefish, sheefish, Arctic grayling, and northern pike are harvested year-round. Blackfish and burbot are harvested during fall and winter months. Dolly Varden are typically harvested from June through December; while trout are typically harvested in the early spring and summer, and again in the late summer and early fall. Spotted seal, bearded seal, ringed seal, and walrus are harvested in the late spring.^{38,39}

Aniak's participation in North Pacific fisheries is mostly subsistence based; however, several residents do hold commercial salmon permits. Fishing is conducted in the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. Although no commercial fishing was reported in 2009 and 2010, 12 permit holders were present in Aniak in 2010. In addition, several outfitters provide sportfishing opportunities for both resident and non-resident anglers.

While the community typically has conducted the bulk of their fishing on the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers, any fishing outside those waters would likely be conducted in Federal Reporting Area 514, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory District. It should be noted that permits have not been issued for fisheries outside the Yukon and Kuskokwim drainages since 2003.⁴⁰ Aniak is ineligible for participation in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program.

³⁵ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "Kuskokwim Commercial Salmon Fishery." In *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

³⁶ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "Kuskokwim Commercial Salmon Fishery." In *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

³⁷ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

³⁸ Coffing, M. (1991). *Kwethluk Subsistence: Contemporary Land Use Patterns, Wild Resource Harvest and Use, and the Subsistence Economy of the Lower Kuskokwim River*. Retrieved July 12, 2012 from: <http://www.subsistence.ADFG.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp157.pdf>

³⁹ Andrews, E.; and Coffing, M. (1986). *Kuskokwim River Subsistence Chinook Fisheries: An Overview*. Retrieved July 12, 2012 from: <http://www.nativeknowledge.org/db/files/tp146.htm>.

⁴⁰ Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (n.d.). Retrieved December 21, 2011 from: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/2010/050077.htm>

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the community does not participate in the management of North Pacific fisheries or advocate for itself in the management process.

Processing Plants

According to the 2010 Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Intent to Operate list, Aniak does not have a registered processing plant. The closest fish processing facility is located in Bethel.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

The community received virtually no fisheries-related revenue between 2000 and 2010, with the exception of \$60 in Shared Fisheries Business tax revenue in 2000. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Aniak does not have any fisheries related fee programs which support local infrastructure. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 13 residents, or 2.4% of the population, held a total of 12 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 14 residents held 15 CFEC permits. In 2010, salmon permits made up 92% of CFEC permits issued, while "other" finfish made up the remainder; an increase from 2000 when 86% of CFEC permits were for salmon. Between 2000 and 2010, no residents held Federal Fishing Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits. Between 2004 and 2008, 498 shares of halibut quota were held on one account. No residents held sablefish or crab quota between 2010 and when the programs began.

Fishing activity has been in decline since 2000 and no CFEC permits were fished in 2009 or 2010. In addition, the number of vessels owned primarily by residents, and vessels homeported in Aniak has been in decline. In 2000, residents held majority ownership of 29 vessels, compared to four in 2010. In that same year 23 vessels were homeported in Aniak, compared to three in 2010.

Between 2000 and 2010, no landings were made in the community. All landings made by residents outside the community between 2000 and 2010 are considered confidential. In 2010, one resident held a crew license. Information regarding permit trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Aniak: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries											
Business Tax ¹	\$60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fisheries Resource											
Landing Tax ¹	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 ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish											
tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ²	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 ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage											
on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total fisheries-related</i>											
<i>revenue⁴</i>	\$60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total municipal</i>											
<i>revenue⁵</i>	\$218,524	\$220,780	\$205,465	\$277,296	\$237,407	\$231,370	\$250,235	\$314,330	\$331,156	\$401,248	\$655,591

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

¹ Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (n.d.) *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

² Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

³ Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

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

⁵ Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city reports each year in its municipal budget. Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	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	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	12	11	11
	Fished permits	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	46%	15%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	12	13	13	12
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</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 Aniak: 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 Aniak ²	Total Net Lbs Landed In Aniak ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Aniak ^{2,5}
2000	0	0	0	29	23	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	24	18	0	0	\$0
2002	1	0	0	24	20	0	0	\$0
2003	2	0	0	28	25	0	0	\$0
2004	0	0	0	15	19	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	\$0
2006	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	\$0
2007	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	\$0
2008	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	\$0
2009	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	\$0
2010	1	0	0	4	3	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 by Residents of Aniak: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	2	865	112
2002	2	865	113
2003	2	865	113
2004	1	498	67
2005	1	498	68
2006	1	498	67
2007	1	498	70
2008	1	498	65
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 Aniak: 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 Aniak: 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 Aniak: 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 lbs 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 Aniak 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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that private anglers in the community target coho salmon, and that the sportfishing season runs from mid-June through the end of September. Recreational fishing is typically done by private anglers and guided charter fishing businesses. The community saw an increase in the number of private vessels between 2005 and 2010.

According to ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey data, additional species targeted by private anglers between 2000 and 2010 include all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, whitefish, Arctic grayling, and northern pike. Pacific halibut and Pacific cod have also been targeted in saltwater fisheries. In 2010, 36 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to none in 2000. In that same year, 185 residents held sportfishing licenses, compared to 237 in 2000. One active sport fish guide business operated from Aniak between 2005 and 2010, although it is not clear whether it was the same businesses each of those years. Also in 2010, residents held 7 sport fish guide licenses, compared to 11 in 2000. No kept/released charter log data is available for Aniak.

Aniak is located in the Kuskokwim River and Bay Drainages ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes the Kuskokwim River drainages and all waters flowing into Kuskokwim Bay; adjacent saltwater from Cape Newenham north of the Naskonat Peninsula. In 2010, there were a total of 19,455 angler days fished, compared to 19,990 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 72.1% of angler days fished, compared to 67.0% in 2000. Total angler days fished peaked in 2004 at 25,391.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Aniak: 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 Aniak ²	Freshwater Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Freshwater Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	0	11	237	0	13,388	6,602
2001	0	10	203	0	16,437	4,236
2002	0	9	206	0	14,583	6,062
2003	0	10	219	0	16,923	7,355
2004	1	8	146	0	16,239	9,152
2005	1	11	129	121	13,725	5,685
2006	1	7	139	49	14,773	7,616
2007	1	5	145	22	13,390	7,816
2008	1	6	206	30	17,582	8,172
2009	1	7	179	11	12,625	5,166
2010	1	7	185	36	14,033	5,422

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

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that subsistence fisheries typically run from mid-June through September. Popular subsistence resources harvested by residents include all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden char, arctic char, northern pike, rainbow trout, lush, and geefish.

Information regarding subsistence activities is limited, and data on household subsistence participation, and halibut and marine mammal subsistence harvests are unavailable. Of the species documented by ADF&G in Table 13,⁴¹ Chinook salmon were harvested most, followed by chum, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon. There was a notable increase in the number of coho salmon taken in 2008 compared to previous years, with 3,722 fish taken compared to 1,922 in 2000. Overall, 11,275 salmon were harvested in 2008, compared to 8,125 in 2000; a 39% increase. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

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

⁴¹ 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, Aniak: 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	169	153	3,117	1,943	1,922	n/a	1,143	n/a	n/a
2001	164	134	2,524	1,982	1,906	n/a	2,223	n/a	n/a
2002	165	163	2,994	3,002	2,616	n/a	723	n/a	n/a
2003	150	118	2,077	1,160	1,552	n/a	670	n/a	n/a
2004	139	117	2,606	2,331	1,655	n/a	867	n/a	n/a
2005	161	142	1,987	2,539	1,886	173	975	n/a	n/a
2006	166	91	2,011	3,611	1,101	2	721	n/a	n/a
2007	162	127	2,737	3,391	2,435	20	953	n/a	n/a
2008	205	100	3,283	2,549	3,722	n/a	1,721	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

¹ Fall, J.A., C. Brown, N. Braem, J.J. Simon, W.E. Simeone, D.L. Holen, L. Naves, L. Hutchinson-Scarborough, T. Lemons, and T.M. Krieg. 2011, revised. Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2008 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 359, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Aniak: 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, Aniak: 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.