

Anvik (AN-vick)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Anvik is located in Interior Alaska on the Anvik River, west of the Yukon River, 34 mi north of Holy Cross and 350 mi northwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 9.5 sq mi of land and 2.4 sq mi of water. Anvik was incorporated as a second-class city in 1969. The community is located in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 85 residents in Anvik, ranking it 263rd of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 3.7%. However, between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 27.9% with an average annual growth rate of -3.13%; well below the statewide average annual growth rate of 0.75% and indicative of a declining population. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

The population of Anvik was predominately Ingalik Athabaskan in 2010.³ In that year, 92.9% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 90.4% in 2000; 3.5% identified themselves as White, compared to 8.7% in 2000; and 3.5% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 0.0% in 2000. Information regarding Anvik's racial and ethnic composition can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 2.58, compared to 2.5 in 1990 and 2.67 in 2000. In that same year, there were a total of 46 housing units, compared to 47 in 1990 and 49 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, exactly half were owner occupied, compared to 69.4% in 2000; 21.7% were renter occupied, compared to 10.2% in 2000; 13% were vacant, compared to 10.2% in 2000; and 15.2% were occupied seasonally, compared to none in 2000. Since 1990 there have not been any reports of residents living in group quarters.

Gender distribution was skewed in 2010 at 54.1% male and 45.9% female. This was less even than the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and similar to the distribution in 2000 (54.8% male, 45.2% female). The median age that year was 29.8 years, which was younger than the statewide median of 33.8 years, and similar to the 2000 median of 28.5 years.

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.

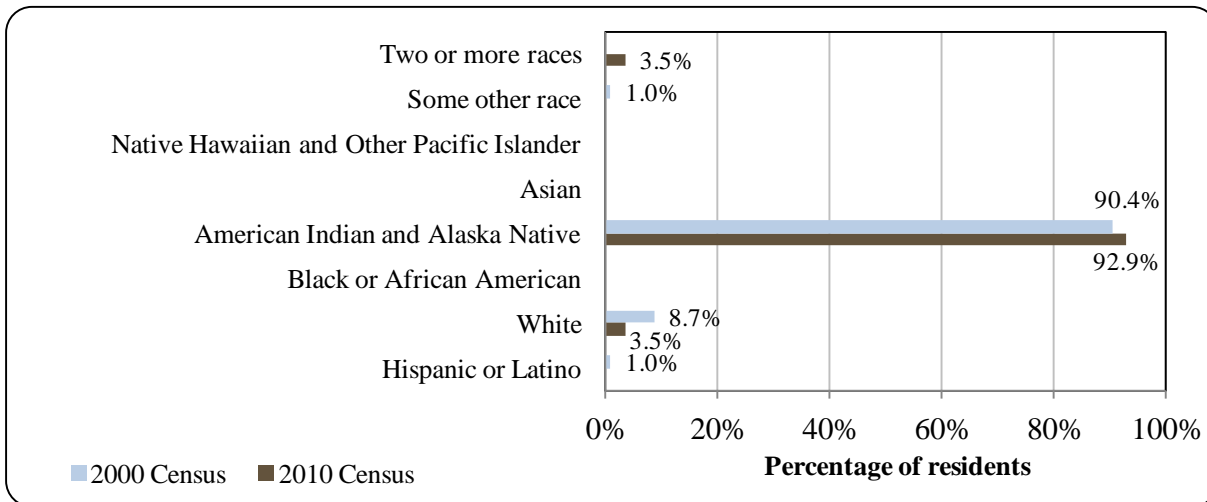
Table 1. Population in Anvik from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	82	-
2000	104	-
2001	-	102
2002	-	107
2003	-	105
2004	-	100
2005	-	99
2006	-	88
2007	-	102
2008	-	84
2009	-	75
2010	85	-

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



The 2010 population structure was similar to 2000; although Anvik’s small population size resulted in some irregularity. In that year, 36.5% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 41.2% in 2000; 16.6% were over the age of 59, compared to 7.8% in 2000; 32.9% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 40.5% in 2000; and 14.1% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 10.6% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 10 to 19 range (10.6% male, 4.7% female), followed by the 20 to 29 (9.4% female, 4.7% male) and 30 to 39 (9.4% male, 4.7% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 10 to 19 range. Information regarding trends in Anvik's population structure can be found in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)⁴ estimated that 68.1% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 21.3% had less than a ninth grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 10.6% had a ninth to twelfth grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 34.0% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall. No residents were estimated to hold a post-secondary degree in 2010.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁵

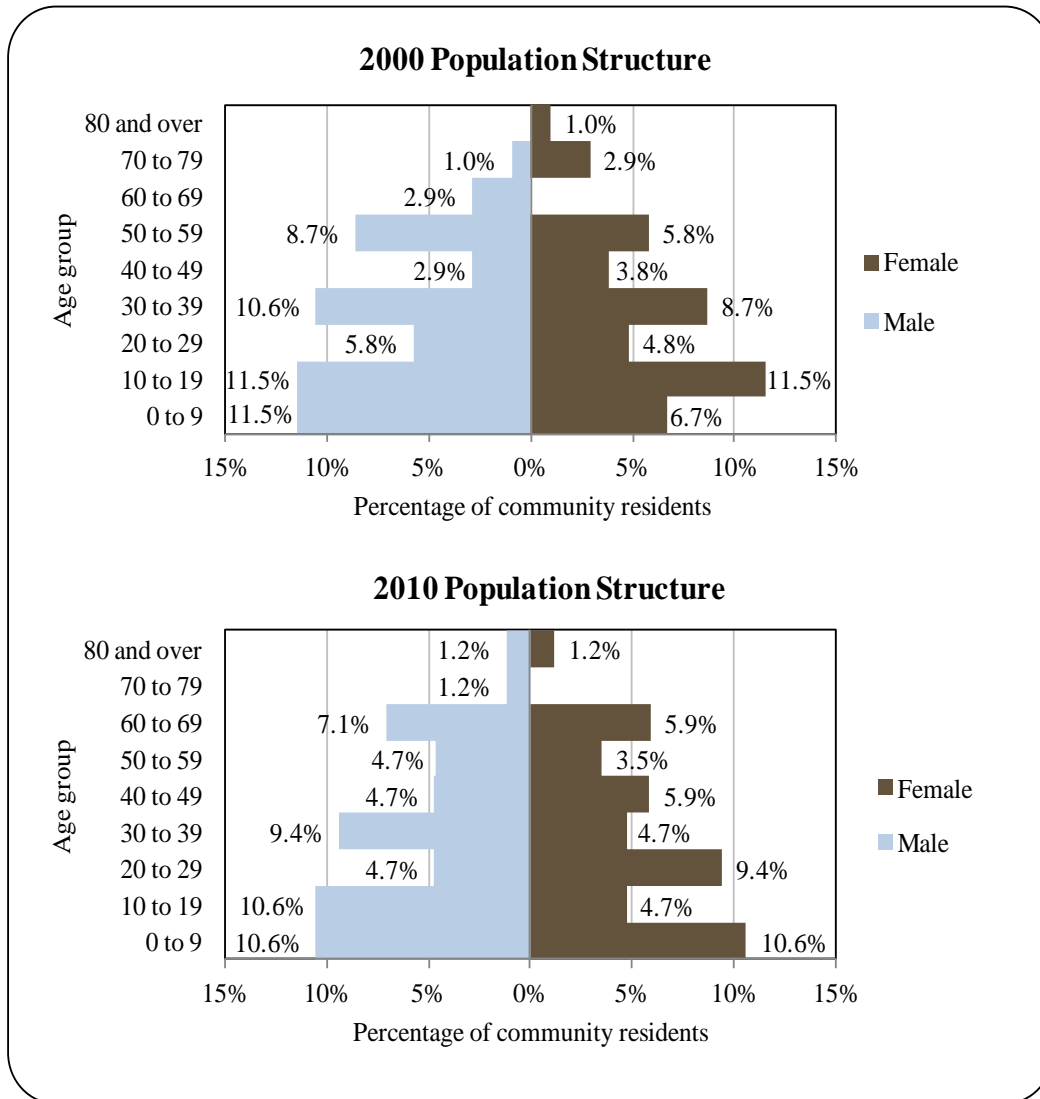
Historically, Anvik was a Deg Hit'an Athabascan village, although it has also been referred to as Ingalik Athabascan. Deg Hit'an translates as "the People of this area", describing those who historically lived in the Anvik-Shageluk area encompassing parts of the Anvik River, Innoko River, and areas along the Yukon River from Anvik to Holy Cross. Previous to contact with Russians and Americans, the area supported an extensive trade network connecting coastal and inland river communities. The Unalakleet people traded with the Sledge and King Island people, who in turn traded with Russian posts on the Kolyma River in Siberia. The Anvik River also provided a trade route between the lower Yukon area and the Norton Sound. Items traded often included dried and smoked fish, wooden tubs, dishes, bowls, and furs. First contact was reported in January of 1834 by Russian explorer Andrei Glazanov, who counted approximately 240 people living in the village. Within 4 years of Glazanov's visit, a smallpox epidemic swept through southwest Alaska and by 1842, the estimated population of 1,000 in the Anvik-Shageluk area had diminished to 699 according to the Russian explorer, Zagoskin. Anvik suffered extensive disease outbreaks in the years following European contact and the population declined by 20% between 1900 and 1914. During this time, many surviving residents and orphans of the epidemic moved from the old village of Tthogi qay xitl'ot, across the river to present day Anvik. By 1915, the old village was used only as a summer fish camp and later as a dog staging area.

Today the village is a contemporary subsistence community that maintains strong ties to its traditions. The traditional Deg Xinag Athabascan dialect was fluently spoken by one elder in the community as of 2003 and revitalization efforts are in place. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in the community.

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 City of Anvik. (2004). *Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan*. Retrieved December 23, 2011 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Anvik-CP-2004.pdf>

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



Natural Resources and Environment

The climate of Anvik is continental, and characterized by temperature extremes ranging from -60 to 87 °F (-51 to 31 °C). Total precipitation averages 21 inches per year, and snowfall averages 110 inches per year. The Yukon River is ice-free from June through October.⁶

Anvik is located at the confluence of the Anvik and Yukon rivers. The Anvik watershed includes a portion of the eastern flank of the Nulato hills, a north-south running range extending from the lower Yukon Delta to the Kotzebue Sound. The area is characterized by lowland wet tundra with meandering rivers, and scattered oxbow and shallow lakes. Uplands consist of

⁶ 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.

forested terraces, flat plains, and high bluffs. The community site itself occupies a natural levee of silt loam and fine sand.⁷

Vegetation includes spruce stands which follow the Yukon River. Well-drained soils support white spruce, paper birch, and quaking aspen along slopes. Lowlands are forested with dwarf black spruce, sedges, mosses, and stunted shrubs. Mixed stands of balsam poplar, cottonwood, willow, and alder brush populate floodplains. Edible and useful plants include cranberries, blueberries, salmon or cloud berries, rose hips, Indian potatoes, wild celery, wild onion, wild rhubarb, and sour dock.⁸

Anvik is approximately 13 mi south of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge, which covers 3.85 million acres and provides habitat to a number of fish, waterfowl, big game, and furbearers. Terrestrial wildlife includes moose, bear, wolves, lynx, wolverine, river otter, beaver, porcupine, caribou, snowshoe hare, red fox, red squirrel, marten, muskrat, weasel, mink, shrews, voles, and mice. Aquatic wildlife includes king, coho, and chum salmon, northern pike, Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, burbot, and whitefish.⁹

Mineral deposits in the area include Wolf Creek Mountain mercury/antimony deposit to the west, Stuyahok and Arnold Kako gold deposits to the southwest, and McLeod copper/molybdenum deposit to the northeast.¹⁰ A large-scale gold operation is being developed by Donlin Gold north of Crooked Creek to the southeast of Anvik. The mine is projected to operate for 25 years, with over 33 million ounces of gold speculated to be in the area.¹¹

Potential natural hazards to the community include flooding and bank erosion, wildfire, and earthquakes. Flood potential in the downtown area is high due to ice jamming and rapid snow melt. In addition, the seismic zone that Anvik is located in has the potential to produce earthquakes greater than magnitude 6 on the Richter scale.¹²

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no significant environmental remediation projects active in Anvik in 2010.¹³

Current Economy¹⁴

Anvik has a mix of both a cash and subsistence economy; however, subsistence is the dominant form of livelihood for residents. When not participating in subsistence gathering or harvesting, residents earn income through seasonal and part time work, home gardening, or trapping. Local guiding businesses provide opportunities for residents to participate in the sportfishing and hunting sectors. Donlin Gold has increased employment in the region since it began a major mining project to the southeast.¹⁵ Top employers in 2010¹⁶ included Iditarod Area

⁷ See footnote 5.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Innoko National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 23, 2011 from: <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/WildHabitat.cfm?ID=75605>

¹⁰ Alaska Department of Commerce. (n.d.). *Mineral Resources of Alaska*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from: <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>

¹¹ Donlin Gold. (n.d.) *Homepage*. Retrieved December 27, 2011 from: <http://www.donlingold.com/>

¹² See footnote 5.

¹³ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved March 6, 2013 from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/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/>.

School District, Anvik Traditional Council, City of Anvik, Deloy Ges Inc., and Doyon Drilling Inc.

In 2010,¹⁷ the estimated per capita income was \$10,799 and the estimated median household income was \$14,583, compared to \$8,081 and \$21,250 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,¹⁸ the real per capita income (\$10,626) and real median income (\$27,943) indicate that while individual earnings remained unchanged, household income declined. In 2010, Anvik ranked 260th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 292nd of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

Anvik's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁹ Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$842,849 in total wages in 2010.²⁰ When matched with the 2010 population, the per capita income equals \$9,916; suggesting that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS estimates with the 2000 Census.²¹ In addition, the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.²²

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,²³ 88.5% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 28.8%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 39.7% of residents lived below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. However, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of 85. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 26.2%.²⁴ Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 67.7% worked in the private sector and an estimated 32.3% worked in the public sector.

By industry, most (45.2%) employed residents were estimated to work in retail trade sectors in 2010; followed by education services, health care, and social assistance sectors (32.3%); transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (12.9%); and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (9.7%). By occupation type, most (32.3%) employed

¹⁷ 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>.

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

²¹ See footnote 16.

²² Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: www.denali.gov.

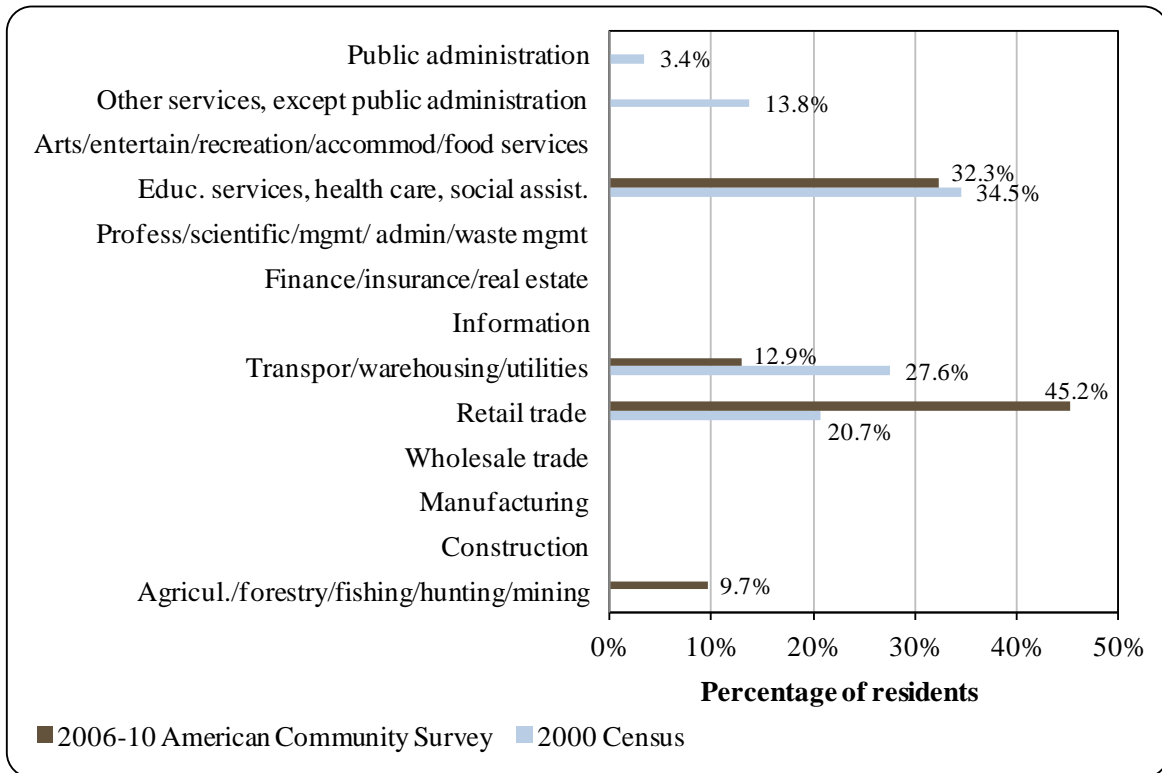
²³ See footnote 19.

²⁴ See footnote 16.

residents were estimated to hold sales or office positions that year; followed by production, transportation, or material moving positions (25.8%); service positions (16.1%); management or professional positions (16.1%); and natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (9.7%). There were significant variations in both industry sector employment and occupation types between 2000 and 2010. While it is possible that those shifts were attributed to changes in economic conditions, it is more likely that ACS sampling techniques did not accurately capture the scope of industry representation, which may account for the extreme variations. Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

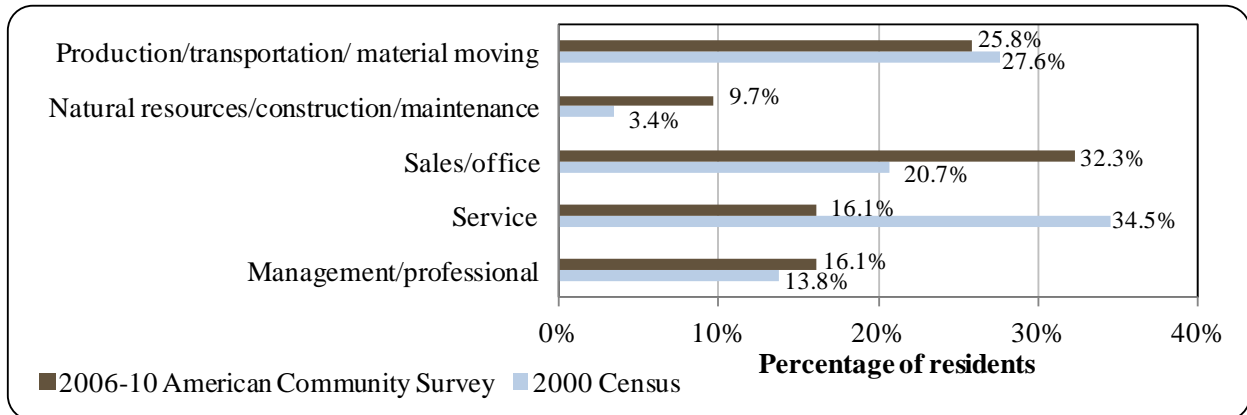
According to 2010 ALARI estimates,²⁵ most (72.5%) of employed residents were estimated to work in local government sectors; followed by financial sectors (7.8%) and natural resources and mining sectors (5.9%).

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



²⁵ Ibid.

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



Governance

Anvik is a Second-class city with a mayoral form of government. In addition, there is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Native village council (Anvik Village) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered village Native corporation (Deloy Ges, Inc.). The regional ANCSA chartered Native Corporation is Doyon Ltd. The closest ADF&G and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are located in Bethel, 139 mi southwest. The closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage, 350 mi southeast.

In 2010, total municipal revenue peaked at \$206,064, compared to \$85,069 in 2000. In 2010, no taxes were administered by the city. However, state-allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 48.4% of total municipal revenues that year, compared to 30.0% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. In addition, there were several state and federal fisheries-related grants awarded to Anvik between 2000 and 2010 including, \$37,500 for a roe processing plant and \$371,600 for fish processing equipment and power access. Information regarding municipal budget trends can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Anvik 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	\$85,069	n/a	\$28,901	\$37,500
2001	\$96,152	n/a	\$27,854	n/a
2002	\$118,000	n/a	\$27,851	n/a
2003	\$156,065	n/a	\$27,870	n/a
2004	\$144,646	n/a	-	n/a
2005	\$116,180	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$83,745	n/a	-	n/a
2007	\$129,849	n/a	-	n/a
2008	\$177,148	n/a	-	\$371,600
2009	\$204,431	n/a	\$101,257	n/a
2010	\$206,064	n/a	\$100,285	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.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

The Anvik River, west of the Yukon River, allows access to the community during the summer by barge or float plane. The city would like to develop additional dock and harbor facilities. The state-owned 4,000-ft long by 75-ft wide, gravel airstrip provides year-round access. Three mi of local roads are used by All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs), snowmachines, and dog teams.²⁶ Roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Anvik in June 2012 was \$646.²⁷

²⁶ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁷ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. Source: <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

Facilities

The majority of homes have new individual water wells, piped sewage disposal, and complete plumbing. Treated well water is also available at the “washeteria.” Funds have been requested to complete the remaining unserved homes. In total, 13 homes need plumbing, 16 homes need a septic tank, and 4 new water wells need to be drilled. Blackwell School connected to the city water system when its own well went dry in 1999. The school has its own drainfield.²⁸ Additional businesses and services include fuel storage, a community center, fuel sales, a general store, and a teen center. Satellite communication services are provided by Bush Tell and AT&T. Internet services are provided by GCI. Alaska Rural Communications Services (ARCS) provides public television and KSKO public radio broadcasts regionally via transmitter. In addition, residents often use VHF (Very High Frequency) radios to communicate with neighboring communities. Visitor accommodations include Chase Enterprises Lodge and Anvik City Building and School. Public safety services are provided by Village Public Safety Office (VPSO) and state troopers based in Aniak. Fire and rescue services are provided by VPSO and Anvik volunteer fire department. Additional public facilities include a community hall, school gym, museum, and school/community library.²⁹

As of 2004, Anvik lacked commercial lodging/accommodations, restaurant/food services, and transportation rental and repair services. The community has plans to develop barge docking, vessel landing, barge staging, and vessel storage infrastructure.³⁰

Medical Services

The Anvik Health Clinic is a Primary Health Facility and Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) site. Acute and long term care is provided in Bethel.³¹ Mental health services are provided in nearby McGrath and secondary or intermediate healthcare is provided in Aniak.³²

Educational Opportunities

The Blackwell School provides a preschool through 9th grade education. As of 2011, there were 16 students enrolled and 3 teachers employed.³³ K-12 education services are provided in McGrath. In addition, the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) offers secondary educational opportunities through Interior-Aleutian Campus (IAC) McGrath Center.³⁴

²⁸ See footnote 26.

²⁹ City of Anvik. (2004). *Anvik Comprehensive Community Plan*. Retrieved December 23, 2011 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Anvik-CP-2004.pdf>

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ See footnote 26.

³² See footnote 29.

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

³⁴ See footnote 26.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Historically, residents of the lower-middle Yukon River region followed seasonal subsistence practices, utilizing seasonal camps. This continued until missionary and governmental influences encouraged more sedentary lifestyles. However, mobility continued to be important for communities within the region, maintaining kinship ties and shared subsistence practices.

While subsistence harvesting remains the dominant form of fisheries participation practiced by residents, the community has also been developing both its commercial and recreational sectors. Residents of Anvik have held commercial fisheries permits since 1980,³⁵ and landings have historically been made in the community. Sport fish guide businesses in the area also provide services to private anglers. In 2003, residents participated in a brief Arctic lamprey opening using dip nets or locally made eeling sticks. Landings from this fishery were transported 20 mi upriver to Grayling and sold to Kwikpak Fisheries for \$1.25 per lb.³⁶ Anvik is located within the Yukon Fisheries Management Area District 4A and Alaska Game Management Unit 21E. Although the community is ineligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program, it is represented regionally through the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council on subsistence issues, as well as through the G.A.S.H. (Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, Holy Cross) advisory committee to ADF&G.

The first recorded commercial harvest of salmon on the Yukon River 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 on the Yukon River 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. Poor returns of Chinook salmon in the late 1990s and early 2000s resulted in restrictive management of the commercial fishery and complete closure in 2001 to ensure subsistence resources.³⁷ 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.³⁸ 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 abundance species, including gear and other management restrictions.³⁹

³⁵ Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (n.d.). Retrieved December 27, 2011 from: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/gpbycen/1980/290603.htm>

³⁶ See footnote 29.

³⁷ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. (2006). "The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska." *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

³⁸ 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>.

³⁹ Alaska Department 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>.

Currently, commercial salmon fishing takes place 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 takes place with set and drift gillnets, and fish wheels are also allowed in Upper Yukon districts (Districts 4, 5, and 6). Subsistence fishermen also most often utilize these gear types. Many subsistence fishermen are also commercial fishermen.⁴⁰

Processing Plants

According to the 2010 Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Intent to Operate list, the company Bonasila Inc. operates a seafood processing plant called Bonasila Roe Plant in Anvik.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, Anvik did not record any fisheries-related revenue. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 11 residents, or 12.9% of the population, held a total of 14 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 14 residents held 15 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, salmon made up 71%, compared to 100% in 2000; and "other" finfish made up 29%, compared to 0% in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, no residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits. In addition, no residents held halibut, sablefish, and crab quota between 2010 and when the programs began.

No residents held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to one in 2000. In addition, no residents held majority ownership of any commercial vessels, compared to eight in 2000. Overall, 14% of the CFEC permits issued were actively fished in 2010, compared to 0% in 2000. This ranged by fishery from 50% of "other" finfish permits, to 0% of salmon permits. In that year, CFEC permits were fished exclusively in the statewide freshwater set gillnet fishery. Overall, permit activity remained relatively low between 2000 and 2010, averaging approximately 6% of total permits held between those years. No permits were fished between 2000 and 2002, as well as 2004 and 2005. Permit activity peaked in 2009 at 27% of total permits held, despite the fact that the total number of permits held remained relatively constant over the decade. This was entirely credited to a spike in salmon permit activity.

No landings were reported in Anvik in 2010; although landings were made in 2007 and 2008. Salmon landings peaked in 2007 when 32,057 lbs of salmon were landed in Anvik with an ex-vessel value of \$16,678. However, the value per-pound peaked in 2009, when 27,771 lbs of salmon was valued at \$17,780 in ex-vessel. Data regarding landings by residents between 2000 and 2009 are considered confidential. No landings were reported by residents in 2010. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Anvik: 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	n/a	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 revenue⁴</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$85,069</i>	<i>\$96,152</i>	<i>\$118,000</i>	<i>\$156,095</i>	<i>\$144,646</i>	<i>\$116,180</i>	<i>\$83,745</i>	<i>\$129,849</i>	<i>\$177,148</i>	<i>\$204,431</i>	<i>\$206,064</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Anvik: 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	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
Herring (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

Table 4. Cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Anvik: 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	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	50%	33%	50%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	4
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	11	10
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	27%	0%
	Total permit holders	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	10	9
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>14%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>

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

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 Anvik: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew Licenses 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 Anvik ²	Total Net Lbs Landed In Anvik ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Anvik ^{2,5}
2000	1	0	0	8	10	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2002	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2003	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	\$0
2004	0	0	0	11	13	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	\$0
2006	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	\$0
2007	3	1	0	1	2	0	--	--
2008	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	\$0
2009	5	1	1	1	2	0	--	--
2010	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Anvik: 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	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Anvik: 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 Anvik: 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 Anvik: 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
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	--	0
Salmon	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>--</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>--</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
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0	--	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0	--	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0	--	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0	--	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0	--	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0	--	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0	--	\$0
Salmon	\$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>--</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>\$0</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.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	<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
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$0

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

Anvik's remote location limits recreational fishing by non-Alaska residents; however, this has not prevented sportfishing outfitters from providing opportunities for both resident and non-Alaska resident private anglers. As of 2010, the Anvik River Lodge was the only sportfishing business in the area, although it was not registered as active that year. In that year, 31 residents held sportfishing licenses and 184 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, compared to 22 and 74 in 2000, respectively. Sportfishing license sales peaked in 2010. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data,⁴¹ northern pike is the only species targeted by private anglers. However, there are further reports of chum, king, pink, and coho salmon, Arctic char, Dolly Varden char, and Arctic grayling being targeted.⁴² There is no kept/released charter log data available for Anvik.

Anvik is located in the Yukon River Drainage ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes all Yukon River drainages, from the south side of the Brooks Range to the Bering Sea, from the Canadian border to the Bering Sea, and all drainages of the Koyukuk and Alatna rivers. In 2010, there were a total of 9,134 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 11,223 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 43.6% of angler days fished, compared to 29.8% in 2000. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are heavily relied upon by residents to supplement incomes, preserve traditional values, and bolster a sense of community. Anvik's mixed subsistence/cash economy grew from a hunter-gatherer economy that existed in the area prior to Russian-American contact. The community participates in subsistence fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering. According to ADF&G,⁴³ an estimated 46% of households surveyed participated in non-salmon fish subsistence activities in 2002, totaling 174.23 lbs per capita. That same year, an estimated 46% of households surveyed were harvesting terrestrial mammals, totaling 104.32 lbs per capita. Non-salmon fish harvested by residents include whitefish, inconnu, northern pike, Arctic grayling, Longnose sucker, burbot, Alaska blackfish, and Arctic lamprey. Non-salmon fish are harvested year-round, with pre-breakup (March and April) pike, whitefish, and sheefish harvests commonly occurring. Following breakup, dipnets are commonly used to fish for whitefish during their spring migration. Through May and June, gillnets are used to harvest whitefish, pike, and sheefish. Although effort largely shifts to salmon during summer months, non-salmon fish continue to be harvested throughout the season. During the summer, residents also rely on fish wheels and hook and line gear.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska Sportfishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

⁴² Anvik River Lodge. (n.d.). Retrieved December 27, 2011 from: <http://www.anviklodge.com/fishing/index.htm>

⁴³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

⁴⁴ Brown, C., J. Burr, K. Elkin, and R. J. Walker. 2005. *Contemporary Subsistence Uses and Population Distribution of Non-Salmon Fish in Grayling, Anvik, Shageluk, and Holy Cross*. Alaska Department of Fish and

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Anvik: 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 Anvik ²	Freshwater Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Freshwater Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	0	6	22	74	3,345	7,878
2001	0	3	34	39	4,063	6,454
2002	0	2	26	72	5,761	9,194
2003	0	2	28	112	3,344	5,756
2004	0	2	33	110	5,479	7,613
2005	0	3	25	102	4,182	4,783
2006	0	3	27	129	3,607	7,816
2007	0	3	19	142	3,168	8,226
2008	0	5	13	72	2,573	10,400
2009	0	3	18	131	2,969	7,639
2010	0	2	31	184	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/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Whitefish comprise the most significant portion of non-salmon fish harvested in the region. Five different types of whitefish: broad, humpback, round, and least and Bering cisco are harvested locally. Whitefish eggs are valued in many communities where they are made into “Caviar.” Whitefish oil can also be rendered to make fat ice cream, also known as “snow ice cream.” Historically, residents would dam portions of a creek or slough in the fall and dipnet whitefish from pools. Northern pike make up a significant portion of the annual non-salmon subsistence harvest in Anvik. They are highly accessible, and available throughout the year. Pike are also important figures in cultural life, and are imbued with spiritual significance. Blackfish are known as “survival fish” in many Yukon River communities, as they often fed residents during times when food was scarce. Residents of Anvik report fishing for blackfish in lakes and sloughs near the village. Primary harvesting methods include dipnets and traps. Unlike most other non-salmon fish in the region, Arctic lamprey run at specific and often inconsistent times making it difficult to determine when harvests should occur. They are often boiled and rendered for oil, smoked, frozen, jarred, or used as dog food. Arctic grayling do not constitute a large portion of non-salmon subsistence harvests. Near Anvik, grayling can be found in the Anvik and Bonasila rivers, where they are typically harvested by hook and line or net. Burbot are harvested primarily in winter months while the fish are wintering outside of the Yukon River’s main stem. Burbot livers are considered a delicacy, and fish are both consumed by residents, and used as dog food. Sheefish are important for their year-round availability and oil-rich flesh, and can be found

Game. Technical Paper No. 289. Retrieved March 7, 2013 from: <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp289.pdf>.

traveling up the Anvik River in search of spawning habitat. Sheefish are harvested in fish wheels and nets either set in-river during the summer, or under the ice during the winter and early spring. Spring is the preferred harvest time due to high oil and fat content. When prepared, sheefish are typically rendered for oil, although they can also be dried, smoked, boiled, or frozen. Sheefish eggs are typically fried or boiled. Longnose suckers are not harvested in significant amounts, and are primarily used as dog food. Suckers are mostly caught as by-catch in nets intended for chum salmon or whitefish harvests.⁴⁵

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, chum salmon were harvested most by residents, followed by Chinook, coho, and pink salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 2,153 salmon, compared to 835 in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2007 at 7,807 fish. In that year, there was a significant increase in reported chum harvests. While chum harvests were variable between 2000 and 2008, reported Chinook harvests increased steadily from 205 to 1,433. In 2002, there was a reported 16,143 lbs of non-salmon fish harvested. Yukon River salmon are typically harvested between late May and early October. Chinook, chum, and coho salmon make up the majority of subsistence harvests on the Yukon, although Chinook are desired most for consumptive purposes. Declining Chinook returns prompted a region-wide disaster declaration in 2009. Depressed returns resulted in commercial and subsistence fishing restrictions each year between 2009 and 2012, ultimately leading to widespread commercial and subsistence closures in 2012.⁴⁶

There is no documentation available on local subsistence marine mammal or halibut harvests between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2013). *Socioeconomic Effects of Chinook Salmon Declines*. Retrieved March 9, 2013 from: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/regulations/regprocess/fisheriesboard/pdfs/2012-2013/ayk/rcs/rc014_adfg_socioeconomiceffects.pdf.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Anvik: 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	46%	174.23
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Anvik: 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	42	17	205	600	n/a	30	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	38	33	608	123	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	33	30	708	1,490	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16,143
2003	32	26	1,286	1,023	12	240	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	31	26	1,588	646	288	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	35	30	1,206	1,026	406	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	37	32	958	505	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	34	29	1,321	5,679	807	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	32	26	1,433	657	40	23	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	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, Anvik: 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, Anvik: 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.