

Galena (guh-LEE-nuh)



People and Place

Location¹

Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 air miles west of Fairbanks. It lies northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. Galena is located in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and the Nulato Recording District. The City encompasses 17.9 square miles of land and 6.1 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile²

In 2010, there were 470 residents in Galena, ranking it the 126th largest community in Alaska. Overall, between 1990 and 2000, the population has decreased by 43.6%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population decreased by 16.4% with an average annual growth rate of -2.36%, which was well under the statewide average of 0.75% growth. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1. In 2010, the majority of Galena residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (63.6%), with 29.4% identifying themselves as White, 6.2% identifying themselves as of two or more races, 2.3% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, 0.6% identified themselves as Asian, and 0.2% identified themselves as of some other race. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in Galena was 2.47. Also in 2010, there were a total of 190 occupied housing units, a slight decrease compared to 216 in 2000. Of those households surveyed in 2010, 51.1% were owner-occupied and 20.8% were renter-occupied. In that same year, 28.0% were vacant, compared to 16.6% in 2000. There were no residents living in group quarters in 2010, compared to 63 in 2000.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Galena was 51.2% male and 48.7% female, very similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 36.8 years, the same as the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and higher than the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. The overall population structure of Galena in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2. In 2010, there was a relatively even spread of males and females across each age category, though the 50 to 59 age groups show the greatest difference in the spread of males and females. For example, in 2010, the 50 to 59 age group was 5.5% males and 8.7% females. This represents a significant change from the population structure in 2000, when there were more males in the population than females in all age categories. In addition, the percentage of the population that was age 60 or older more than doubled between 2000 (6.4%) and 2010 (14.8%).

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

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

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ estimated that 86.8% of Galena residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 5.3% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 7.9% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 25.7% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 3.9% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 10.2% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 12.2% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	833	-
2000	675	-
2001	-	674
2002	-	698
2003	-	717
2004	-	691
2005	-	654
2006	-	636
2007	-	607
2008	-	581
2009	-	564
2010	470	-

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>.

³ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot 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.

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

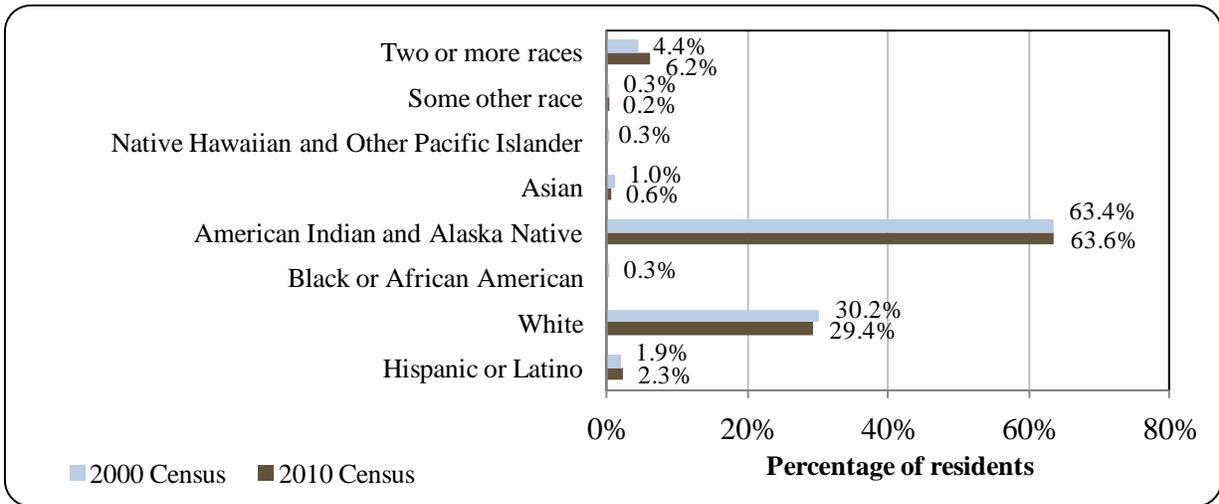
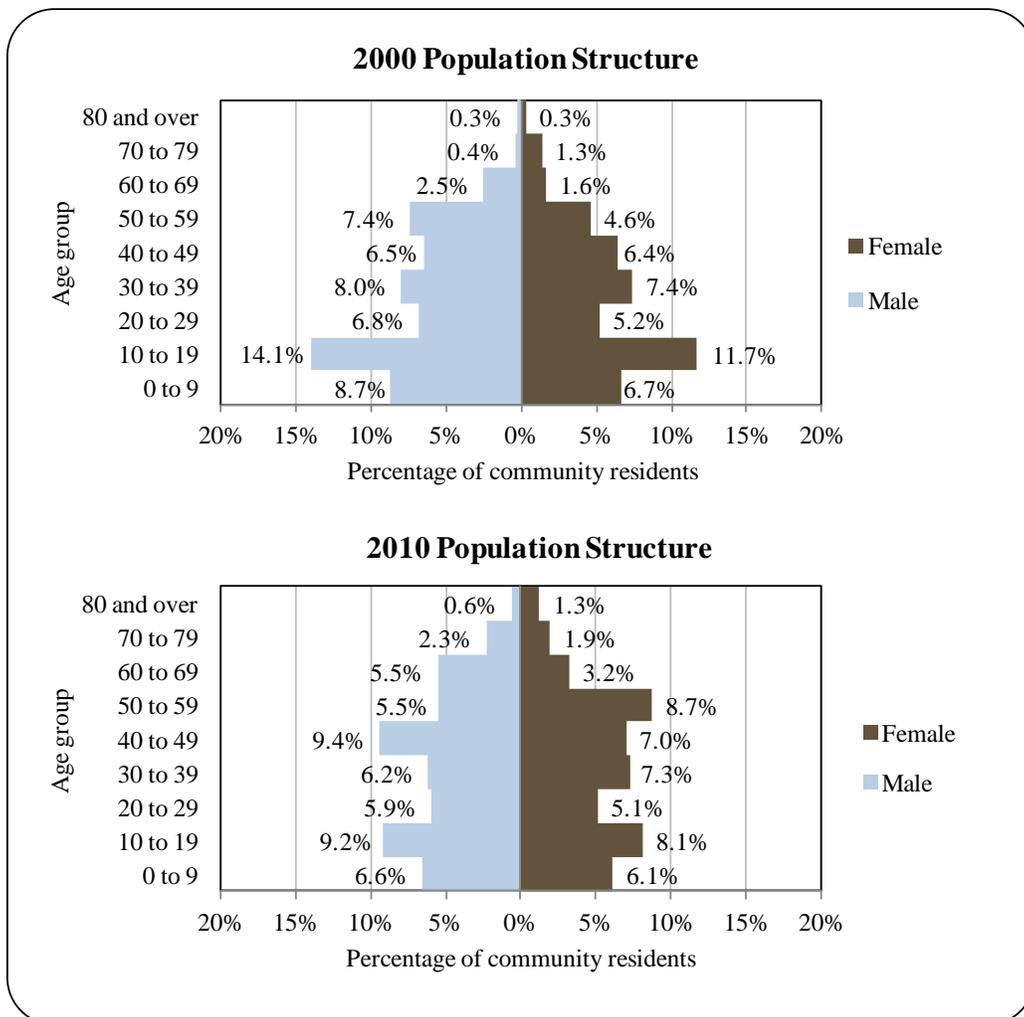


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Galena Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

The Native peoples who have occupied the interior areas of Alaska have historically been the Athabascan peoples whose prototype language was likely present in interior Alaska and the Yukon by at least 6000 B.C.⁵ The Koyukon Athabascans had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps throughout the Galena area as they followed wild game migrations. Twelve distinct summer fish camps have historically been situated on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. In 1918, Galena was established near an Athabascan fish camp named Henry's Point. Lead ore mines were located nearby the community and Galena became a supply and trans-shipment point for the mines. Athabascans from the nearby community of Loudon, located 14 miles north, began moving to Galena in 1920 to work hauling freight for the mines or to sell wood. Many of Galena's current residents were originally from Loudon or are descendants of Loudon inhabitants.

In the mid-1920s a school was built in Galena, and a post office opened in 1932. In 1941-1942, during World War II, a military air field was built adjacent to the civilian airport, and the two facilities shared the runway and flight line facilities. This air field was designated Galena Air Force Station shortly after the split of the U. S. Air Force from the U. S. Army, which occurred as a result of the National Security Act of 1947. During the 1950s, the construction of additional military facilities at Galena and the nearby Campion Air Force Station, in support of Galena's mission as a forward operating base under the auspices of the 5072nd Air Base Group, headquartered at Elmendorf Air Force Base, near Anchorage, provided improvements to the airport and the local infrastructure, causing economic growth for the area.

In 1971, the year Galena was incorporated, another severe flood occurred which caused the community to move to Alexander Lake, approximately 1.5 miles east of the original site. At "New Town," the name for the new location, a city government was formed and new houses, schools, and facilities were built. During the mid 1970s the City established the Alexander Lake Subdivision and sold lots to the public. By 1978, a number of homes, a new medical clinic and high school were constructed in the new subdivision.

In the 1980s, the City installed a piped water and sewer system, cable television became available, and the State began a major river bank erosion project. It was also during this time that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service located refuge management staff in the community.⁶

In 1993, the Air Force Station in Galena closed and the former military facilities are currently used by the Galena School District as a boarding school. These facilities are maintained under contract by Chugach Development Corporation.

Today, Galena's population is mixed Athabascan and other non-Native Alaskan. Traditional festivals attract visitors from other river villages.

⁴ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved March 26, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁵ National Park Service (n.d.). *Archaeology of the Tundra and Arctic Alaska*. Retrieved March 17, 2012, from <http://www.nps.gov/akso/akarc/arctiv.htm>

⁶ City of Galena (1999). *Galena Comprehensive Plan, 1998 Update*. Prepared by University of Washington, Department of Urban Design and Planning, January 1999.

Natural Resources and Environment

The community of Galena is located on the north bank of the Yukon River in an area known as the Koyukuk flats region, an extensive lowland covering about 4,000 square miles at the conflux of the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers. One characteristic of these lowlands is the numerous thaw lakes, or lakes formed by water that melts on top of permafrost, and dry lakes. The dry lakes are well drained soils, without permafrost. The vegetation of the region is, for the most part, a typical boreal forest, which includes black spruce bogs that have poorly drained soils, low brush bog comprised of tamarack, rose, grasses, sedges, rushes, fireweed, berries, mosses, and lichens, and stands of cottonwood and white spruce. This diversity has resulted in intermittent permafrost.⁷

The Northern Unit of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge (NWR; known locally as the Kaiyuh Flats) encompasses 750,800 acres. Located south of the Yukon River, its northeastern boundary is directly across the river from Galena. Established by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980, the Innoko NWR is meant to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to, waterfowl, peregrine falcons, other migratory birds, black bear, moose, furbearers, and other mammals and salmon.⁸ Galena is also headquarters for the Koyukuk NWR, which was also established in 1980. The Koyukuk NWR is home to a wide variety of birds, mammals and fish of the boreal forest. Thousands of waterfowl, primarily wigeon, pintail, scaup, white-fronted geese and Canada geese are joined by both trumpeter and tundra swan on the Koyukuk's lush breeding grounds each spring. Streams and lakes in the Koyukuk NWR also sustain large fish populations that support subsistence, commercial and sport fisheries. Chinook, coho and chum salmon migrate up the waters of the Yukon River and its tributaries, including the Koyukuk River. Resident fish, such as the predatory northern pike, spend their entire lives in refuge waters. The Koyukuk NWR's mosaic of forests, woodlands, tundra and grasslands are home to many northern mammals, from majestic moose to tiny shrews and voles. More than 140 bird species, 30 mammal species, and 14 fish species occur within the Koyukuk NWR.⁹

Lead and gold mining has played a significant role in Galena's social and environmental history. In fact, some residents of Galena worked at the Illinois Creek gold mine, which opened in 1997 and is 50 miles southwest of Galena, until it closed in 2005. According to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, there are no mineral deposits currently being mined in Galena.¹⁰

The area around Galena experiences a cold, continental climate with extreme temperature differences. The average daily high temperature during July is in the low 70s; the average daily low temperature during January ranges from 10 to below 0 °F. Sustained temperatures of -40 °F are common during winter. Extreme temperatures have been measured from -64 to 92 °F. Annual precipitation averages 12.7 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall. The Yukon River is ice-free from

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (n.d.) *Innoko National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved August 23, 2012 from http://innoko.fws.gov/management_wilderness.htm.

⁹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (n.d.) *Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved September 17, 2013 from <http://www.fws.gov/alaska/nwr/koyukuk/wildlife.htm>.

¹⁰ Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (n.d.). *Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys Homepage*. Retrieved August 1, 2012 from <http://www.dggs.dnr.state.ak.us/>.

mid-May through mid-October. Erosion and flooding have long been environmental risks present in the community of Galena.¹¹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no notable environmental remediation sites active in 2010.¹²

Current Economy¹³

Galena serves as the transportation, government, and commercial center for the western Interior. Federal, state, city, school, and village government jobs dominate, but Galena has many other jobs in air transportation and retail businesses. In 2010, 12 residents held commercial fishing permits. Other seasonal employment, such as construction work and Bureau of Land Management firefighting, provide some income.

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)¹⁴ estimated that 258 residents were employed in 2010, with 72.1% of residents aged 16 years in civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 5.1%, compared to 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 11.2% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 64.0% worked in the private sector and an estimated 19.0% worked in the public sector and 0.0% of residents were self-employed.

In 2010, the estimated per capita income was \$25,994 and the estimated median household income was \$56,250, compared to \$22,143 and \$61,125 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,¹⁵ the real per capita income (\$29,118) and real median household income (\$80,379) indicate that both individual earnings and household earnings increased. In 2010, Galena ranked 96th of 305 communities for which per capita income was estimated, and 94th of 299 communities for which median household income was estimated.

However, Galena's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

¹¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved March 26, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

¹² Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.) Retrieved July 31, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹³ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

¹⁶ 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.

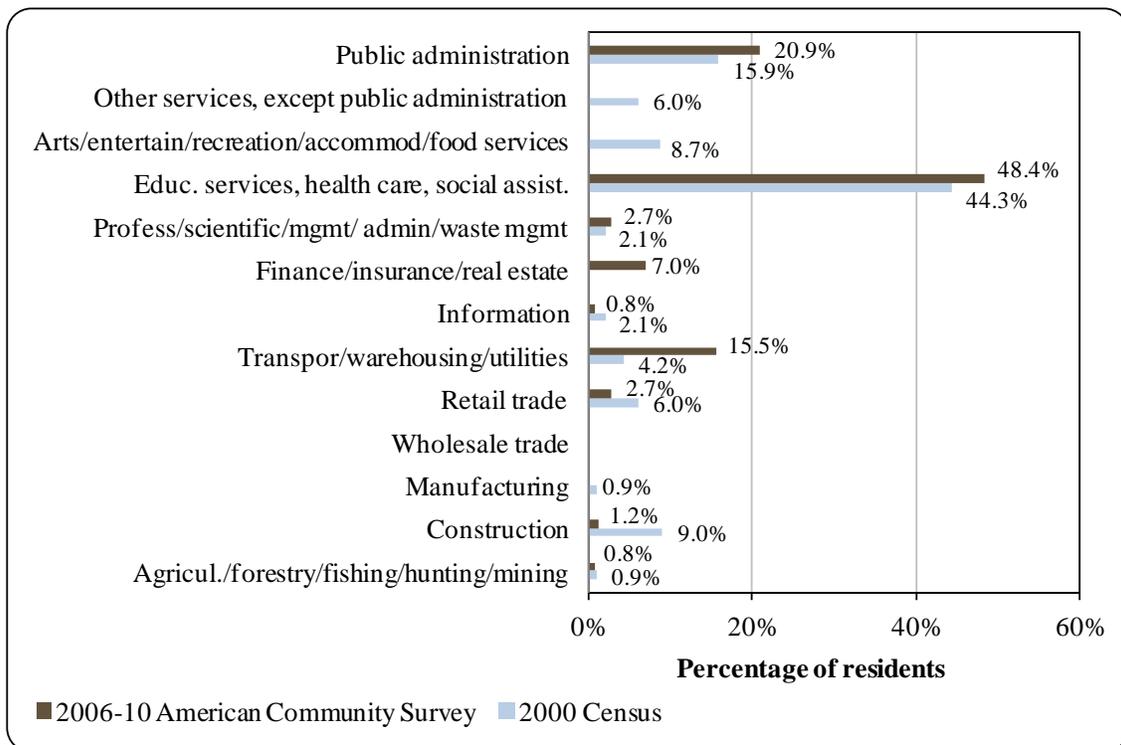
¹⁷ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$8,992,335 million in total wages in 2010.¹⁸ When paired with the 2010 Decennial Census population, the per capita income is \$15,424 which was significantly less than the 2006-2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when using ACS data.

Based on the 2006-2010 American Community Survey, by industry, most (48.4%) employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors; followed by public administration sectors (20.9) and transportation, warehousing and utility sectors (15.5%) (Figure 3). Compared with 2000, significant proportional increases occurred in finance, insurance, and real estate sectors, public administration sectors, construction, transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors, and education services, health care, and social assistance sectors. However, there was a significant drop in the percentage of those estimated to be employed in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service sectors from 8.7% in 2000, to an estimated 0.0% in 2010.

By occupation type, most (39.5%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions in 2010; followed by sales or office positions (22.1%); service positions (15.9%); production, transportation, and material moving positions (15.1%); and natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (7.4%). Compared to 2000, significant proportional decreases occurred in natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions, and significant proportional increases occurred in production, transportation, and material moving positions. According to ALARI estimates, in 2010, trade workers, construction workers, and state government workers made up the majority of occupations.¹⁹

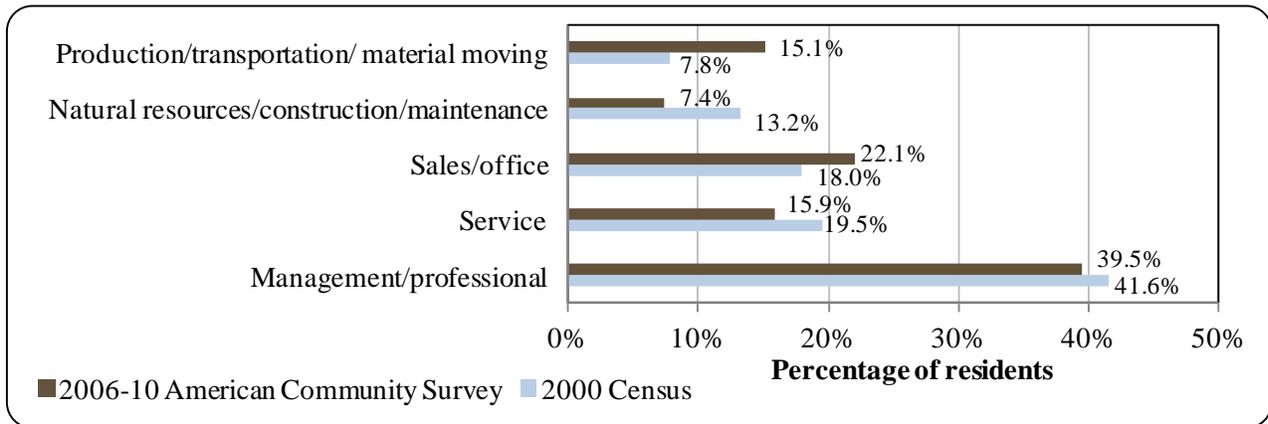
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Galena (U.S. Census).



¹⁸ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved August 4, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>

¹⁹ Ibid.

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



Governance

Galena is a 1st Class City and was incorporated in 1971. The City has a Manager form of government with a six-person city council including the Mayor, a five-person school board, and various municipal employees. Galena is not located within an organized borough. As of 2010, the City administered a 3% sales tax and did not levy a property tax.²⁰ In addition to local tax revenues, locally-generated income sources in Galena between 2000 and 2010 included charges for city public utilities and other services, fines, investment income, and land sales. Outside revenue sources included various sources of shared revenue as well as state and federal grants. In the early half of the decade (2000-2003), the City received some revenue from the State Revenue Sharing program. The State Revenue Sharing program ceased in 2004 and was replaced in 2008 by the Community Revenue Sharing program. Other shared revenues came from the SAFE Communities program (utilities, infrastructure, public safety, etc.), federal Payment In Lieu of Taxes dollars, and state raw fish tax refund dollars in 2001 only (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section). Municipal revenues were higher than average in 2002 as a result of over \$6 Million in capital project grant funding for projects including water and sewer upgrades, a swimming pool, shop, and utilidor, the Galena Health Center, and a regional Vocational Education Center. The City also received \$1.99 total fisheries-related grant funding in 2005, 2007, and 2009 to design and construct a barge dock. See Table 2 below for more details on selected municipal, state or federal revenue streams for Galena from 2000 to 2010.

Galena was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Galena Village, also known as Loudon Tribal Council. The local village Native corporation is Gana-A'Yoo, which manages 115,200 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Galena belongs is Doyon, Limited.²¹

The Galena Village is a member of the Tanana Chiefs Conference, a tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Fairbanks. It is a consortium of 42 villages of Interior

²⁰ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved March 26, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²¹ Ibid.

Alaska that works to meet “the health and social service challenges for more than 10,000 Alaska Natives spread across a region of 235,000 square miles in Interior Alaska.” The non-profit provides health and tribal development services, as well as educational and employment services to individuals of member tribes.²² The Tanana Chiefs Conference is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.²³

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located within the city of Galena. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services office is located in either Anchorage or Nome. Anchorage is also home to the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Galena 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	\$2,745,273	\$104,407	\$29,996	n/a
2001	\$3,821,777	\$156,337	\$28,962	n/a
2002	\$9,401,962	\$150,914	\$28,952	n/a
2003	\$3,040,321	\$123,142	\$29,056	n/a
2004	\$3,711,206	\$140,445	n/a	n/a
2005	\$3,090,406	\$175,970	n/a	\$300,000
2006	\$3,818,030	\$175,422	n/a	n/a
2007	\$3,353,592	\$178,361	n/a	\$71,077
2008	\$4,393,786	\$140,755	n/a	n/a
2009	\$3,814,531	\$198,039	\$125,588	\$1,624,062
2010	\$1,438,136	\$187,186	\$124,285	n/a

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

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. 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 Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (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 Dept. of Rev. (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 Dept. of Comm. 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.

²² Tanana Chiefs Conference (2007). *History*. Retrieved January 9, 2012 from <http://www.tananachiefs.org/>.

²³ U.S. Government Accountability Office (2005). *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Galena is reachable by air, water, and land. The community functions as a regional transport center for neighboring villages. A 7,254 foot paved and lighted runway, as well as a 2,786 foot gravel ski strip next to the main runway are present in the community. The state-owned Edward G. Pitka Sr. Airport provides the only year-round access.²⁴ As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Galena costs \$585.²⁵ Cargo barges are able to access the community on the river from mid-May through mid-October. A boat launch was recently completed. Locals use pickups, cars, snowmobiles, skiffs, and ATVs for transportation. The frozen rivers are used for travel during the winter to Ruby, Koyukuk, Kaltag, and Nulato. There is a winter trail to Huslia.²⁶

Facilities

Electricity in Galena is provided by the City of Galena and water is derived from wells and is treated. Twenty-eight residences and the school are connected to a piped water and sewer system. One-hundred-ten households use a flush/haul system. Twenty households use honeybuckets, and others have individual septic tanks. Refuse collection and a landfill are provided by the City. The City began operating the landfill, located on the former Campion Air Force Station grounds, in 1997. There is a 200,000 gallon reservoir and a community leach field.

Medical Services

The primary medical clinic in Galena is the Edgar Nollner Health Center/Galena Public Health Office. The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center. X-Ray Laboratory Dental X-Ray and Dark Room are available. Galena is an isolated town/Sub-Regional Center it is found in the Interior Emergency Management Services Region. Emergency Services include limited highway river and airport access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers and a health aide. Telephone 911 service is available for response to fire only.²⁷

*Educational Opportunities*²⁸

As of 2012, the Galena City School district consisted of four schools, the Galena Interior Learning Academy (9th thru 12th grades, 183 students and 13 teachers), Interior Distance Education of Alaska (pre-school thru 12th grade, 3,626 students and 31 teachers), Sidney C. Huntington Elementary (pre-school thru 6th grade, 61 students and 8 teachers), and the Sidney C. Huntington Jr./Sr. High School (7th thru 12th grades, 50 students and 13 teachers).

²⁴ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved March 26, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁵ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

²⁶ See footnote 24.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Galena's fishing history is tied to a deep history of salmon fishing along the Yukon River. Indigenous people living along the Yukon and Tanana Rivers have long harvested salmon for subsistence purposes. Salmon was used for personal subsistence as well as food for sled dogs. The first recorded commercial harvest of salmon in the Alaskan portion of 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 between 1925 and 1931. In the 1980s, concerns about possible overharvest of Chinook runs led to reduced commercial fisheries in the late 1980s and 1990s along the Yukon. Poor returns in the late 1990s and early 2000s resulted in restrictive management of the commercial fishery and complete closure in 2001 to ensure subsistence resources.²⁹ Yukon River Chinook runs showed signs of improvement for several years following the 2001 commercial closure, but low returns required restricted commercial harvest in 2008 and complete closure of Chinook harvest in 2009. A fishery disaster was declared that year.³⁰ 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.³¹

Like Yukon Chinook salmon runs, chum salmon runs have seen poor returns since 1998. A relatively strong run in 2007 led to some effort to redevelop the Yukon chum fishery, but this process is challenged by the need to reduce incidental harvest of co-migrating Chinook salmon. Further, beginning in 2008, the fall chum salmon run has not been large enough to provide for commercial opportunity. From 2008 to 2010, management actions have been taken to delay commercial fishing to provide for escapement and subsistence use.³²

Some Yukon River communities have witnessed declining salmon runs and blame bycatch trends in the Bering Sea commercial fisheries. In 2008, the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association united key stakeholders in western Alaska to work through the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) toward the common goal of getting a hard cap put into place that would limit salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock fishery.³³ For several years, the Bering Sea pollock industry has been working on developing a Chinook salmon excluder device for trawl gear, which allows salmon to escape from the trawl

²⁹ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). "The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska." *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *2012 Alaska Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster – FAQ*. Retrieved October, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=hottopics.federalChinookdisaster>.

³² Wolfe, R.J. and C. Scott. (2010). *Continuity and Change in Salmon Harvest Patterns, Yukon River Drainage, Alaska*. Final Report for Study 07-253, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

³³ Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association (n.d.). *What we do: Accomplishments*. Retrieved August 10, 2012 from <http://www.yukonsalmon.org/whatwedo/accomplishments.htm>.

net underwater, while retaining pollock. The success of such devices relies on the different swimming behaviors of pollock and Chinook salmon. Through experimental fishery permits authorized by the NPFMC and NOAA Fisheries, various iterations have been tested, and their voluntary use by pollock skippers is increasing. Recently, the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) pollock industry has begun to consider how the Bering Sea Chinook salmon excluder might be adapted for the smaller GOA pollock fleet.³⁴

In years when commercial salmon fishing is open, fishing is allowed along the entire 1,200 miles of the main stem of the Yukon River, as well as 225 miles of the Tanana River. There are 7 fishing districts, 10 sub-districts and 28 statistical areas. Galena is located in the Upper Yukon Area of the Yukon salmon fishery, in District 4. Chinook, chum, and coho are the three species of salmon that have significant runs far into Interior Alaska and Canada. Fishing on the Upper Yukon takes place using drift gillnets and fish weirs.³⁵

Galena is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program or the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Galena does not have a registered shoreside processing plant. The nearest processing plant is in Unalakleet.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, the only known fisheries-related revenue for the community of Galena was \$153 from Shared Fisheries Business Tax collections (Table 3).³⁶

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, residents held a minimal number of permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). Of those permits issued, a majority were held in the Yukon River salmon fishery. In that time period, the number of salmon CFEC permit holders ranged from 25 to 31 and there was one herring CFEC permit holder each year between 2000 and 2010. Of the salmon CFEC permits issued in 2010, the majority were using fishwheels on the upper Yukon, with the remainder using gillnets on the upper Yukon and in Kotzebue. Of the herring CFEC permits issued in 2010, residents participated in gill net fishing in Norton Sounds. No residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits between 2000 and 2010. In addition, no CFEC permits were fished between 2000 and 2004, 2007, and 2009 to 2010. Also no residents held halibut, sablefish, or crab quota shares between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 6 to 8). Finally, between 2000 and 2010, no Galena residents made commercial landings, nor earned any ex-vessel revenue (Tables 9 and 10). All data on ex-vessel revenue earned by Galena residents between 2000 and 2004, as well as 2006, is confidential, so reporting trends for these time periods is not possible.

³⁴ North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (n.d.). *Salmon Bycatch*. Retrieved August 16, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/bycatch-controls/SalmonBycatch.html>.

³⁵ See footnote 29.

³⁶ A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of vessels homeported has ranged from zero to five, with five in 2003, and zero in 2010. The number of vessels primarily owned by Galena residents has followed a similar trend, with five in 2003 and zero in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010 the number of crew license holders has ranged from zero to two. As of 2010, there are no fish buyers or shoreside processors in Galena. Since no fish buyers were located in Galena, there were no fish landed and no revenue earned (Table 5).

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Galena: 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	\$153	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>	n/a	\$153	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	\$2.7 M	\$3.8 M	\$9.4 M	\$3 M	\$3.7 M	\$3.1 M	\$3.8 M	\$3.4 M	\$4.4 M	\$3.8 M	\$1.4 M

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

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

² Alaska Dept. of Comm. 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 Dept. of Comm. 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, Galena: 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										
	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										
	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										
	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										
	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										
	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										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Galena: 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										
	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										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (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										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	30	30	30	29	27	26	25	25	26	26	26
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	8%	0%	4%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	31	31	30	29	27	26	26	25	26	26	26
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</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 Galena: 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 Galena ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Galena ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Galena ^{2,5}
2000	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	\$0
2002	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	\$0
2003	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	\$0
2004	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	\$0
2005	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2006	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	\$0
2007	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2008	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2009	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	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 Galena: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share 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 Galena: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share 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 Galena: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share 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 Galena: 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>

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 pounds 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 Galena 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	–	0	0	0	0
Finfish	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Halibut	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Herring	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Pollock	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
Salmon	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	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	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	–	–	–	–	–	\$0	–	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses were registered in Galena. Over the same period, the number of licensed sport fish guides present in the community declined from 10 to 2. The number of sportfishing licenses sold to Galena residents (irrespective of point of sale) varied from 117 to 208 per year. Only a small number of licenses was sold in the community of Galena (zero to seven sold per year), indicating that most Galena residents travel to other communities to prepare for sportfishing activity. This may also indicate that sportfishing does not draw a large number of visitors to Galena.

Galena is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area Y – Yukon River drainages. Information is available about freshwater sportfishing activity only at this regional scale and saltwater fishing in the region was minimal given the distance of most of the Survey Area from the Bering Sea. In fact, from 2005 to 2010 no saltwater angler days were reported fished by either Alaska resident or non-Alaska resident anglers. Freshwater fishing in the region was much more significant. During the 2000-2010 period, freshwater angler days fished varied considerably for both Alaska residents and non-Alaska residents. Alaska residents fished consistently more angler days in freshwater in this region than non-Alaska residents, averaging 7,355 angler days fished per year compared to an average of 3,861 angler days fished by non-Alaska residents. This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Galena is presented in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Galena²
2000	0	10	195	7
2001	0	4	186	3
2002	0	8	205	4
2003	0	8	203	4
2004	0	7	208	3
2005	0	2	166	1
2006	0	2	183	1
2007	0	3	172	1
2008	0	1	163	1
2009	0	0	138	0
2010	0	2	117	2

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Galena: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Residents of Galena have been largely involved in subsistence salmon fisheries on the Yukon River. In addition to the salmon resource that is available during summer months,³⁷ Galena residents have historically harvested or used non-salmon species including burbot, cisco, Dolly Varden char, Arctic grayling, whitefish, trout, lamprey, northern pike, sheefish, and sucker.³⁸

Based on a household subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G, in 2010, 45% of Galena households were estimated to participate in salmon subsistence, along with 20% participating in halibut subsistence, 4% in marine invertebrate subsistence, and 52% in non-salmon fish (not including halibut) subsistence. No estimate was reported that year regarding participation in marine mammal subsistence. Additional estimates were available for 2006, when 6% of Galena households participated in halibut subsistence and 16% in non-salmon fish subsistence. In 2010, per capita subsistence harvest of land and sea-based resources by Galena residents was estimated

³⁷ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (n.d.). *Yukon River Management: Fishing Information*. Retrieved August 8, 2010 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=ByAreaSubsistenceYukon.fishingInfo>.

³⁸ 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).

to be over 1,000 pounds (Table 12). Total harvest estimates of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish in 2010 were estimated to be 208 pounds and 108,780 pounds, respectively. An estimate of total non-salmon fish harvest was also available for 2006, when Galena residents reported harvest of 110,216 pounds of non-salmon fish (Table 13). It is of note that much of the subsistence harvest of whitefish is often used for dog food. As with the community of Tanana, approximately 200 miles to the east of Galena, the patterns of non-salmon fish harvest and use appear to reflect the community's focus on harvesting large quantities of fish for dog food. Whitefish species usually make up the majority of these harvests, and that these harvests are not exclusively used to feed dogs, but also provide a food source for households.³⁹

Details are also available from 2000-2008 regarding subsistence salmon permits. During this period, the number of households that were issued salmon permits declined from 217 to 186, while the total number of permits returned varied between 44 and 64 per year. The primary salmon species targeted by Galena residents for subsistence were Chinook, chum, and coho. Pink and sockeye salmon were also harvested in some years during the period in small quantities. The highest volume Chinook harvest occurred in 2004, and coho salmon harvests were greatest in 2003 and 2004. The highest volume chum harvests during the 2000-2010 period occurred in 2005 (Table 13).

No Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to residents of Galena between 2003 and 2010 (Table 14). In addition, no data were available from management agencies regarding marine mammal harvest was (Table 15).

³⁹ Brown, C., D. Koster, and P. Koontz (2010). Traditional Ecological Knowledge and the Harvest Survey of Non-salmon Fish in the Middle Yukon River Region, Alaska, 2005-2008. Technical Paper No. 358. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Division of Subsistence.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Galena: 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	6%	n/a	n/a	16%	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	45%	20%	n/a	4%	52%	1,086

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, Galena: 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	217	59	789	1,384	71	n/a	21	n/a	n/a
2001	201	53	1,755	473	142	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	171	54	1,525	1,061	169	50	60	n/a	n/a
2003	168	44	3,112	1,799	1,507	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	160	45	3,296	2,369	1,307	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	151	47	2,864	3,708	607	n/a	11	n/a	n/a
2006	155	48	2,380	2,837	137	n/a	n/a	n/a	110,216
2007	149	44	2,511	2,042	425	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	186	64	2,233	2,122	558	31	29	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	208	108,780

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, Galena: 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, Galena: 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.