

## **Levelock (LEEV-lock)**



### **People and Place**

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

The unincorporated community of Levelock lies on the west bank of the Kvichak River, 10 miles inland from Kvichak Bay. Anchorage is 278 air miles to the northwest. The town is located near the Alagnak Wild and Scenic River Corridor and Katmai National Park and Preserve. The Levelock CDP (Census Designated Place) encompasses 14.5 square mi of land and no water area. Levelock is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough Census Area and the Kvichak Recording District.

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

In 2010, there were 69 inhabitants in Levelock, making it the 281<sup>st</sup> largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. The town did not appear in U.S. Census records until the 1950s. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Levelock decreased by 34%. According to Alaska Department of Labor population estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents in Levelock fell by 43%. However, the average annual growth rate during this time was 1.92%. This is explained by a decline in population from 122 inhabitants in 2000 to 54 in 2005, followed by growth in the second half of the decade (Table 1).

In 2010, a majority of Levelock residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (81.4%), along with 10.1% that identified as White, and 5.8% identifying as two or more races. None of Levelock's residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. The percentage of the population made up of White residents increased between 2000 and 2010, but compared to 1990, White residents made up 7% less of the population in 2010 (Figure 1).

In 2010, the average household size in Levelock was 2.56, a slight decline from 2.7 in 2000 and 2.6 in 1990. The total number of households in Levelock increased between 1990 and 2000 from 46 to 50, then declined by almost half, to 27 occupied units by 2010. Of the 48 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 29.2% were owner-occupied, compared to 42% in 2000. The percentage of housing that was renter occupied in 2010 was 27.1%, compared to 48% in 2000. In 2010, 43.8% of all housing units were vacant or used only seasonally, a large increase from 15.2% in 1990 and 10% in 2000. Between 1990 and 2010, no Levelock residents lived in group quarters.

In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that Levelock's population has a yearly peak between August and

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

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

May, when school teachers and families are present for the school year. Construction needs bring in some seasonal workers in the summer as well. Community leaders indicated that seasonal population fluctuations are only slightly driven by employment in fishing sectors, and the school year is the primary determining factor.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Levelock was 55% male and 45% female, slightly less balanced than the population of the state as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age was 32.5 years, slightly lower than the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, gender distributions were particularly skewed toward males in the age groups 10 to 19 and 40 to 49. Few Levelock residents were age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Levelock in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate <sup>2</sup>
1990	105	-
2000	122	-
2001	-	107
2002	-	83
2003	-	71
2004	-	58
2005	-	54
2006	-	61
2007	-	70
2008	-	70
2009	-	88
2010	69	-

<sup>1</sup> (1) U.S. Census Bureau (1990). *CP-1: General Population Characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1990.html>. (2) U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

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

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

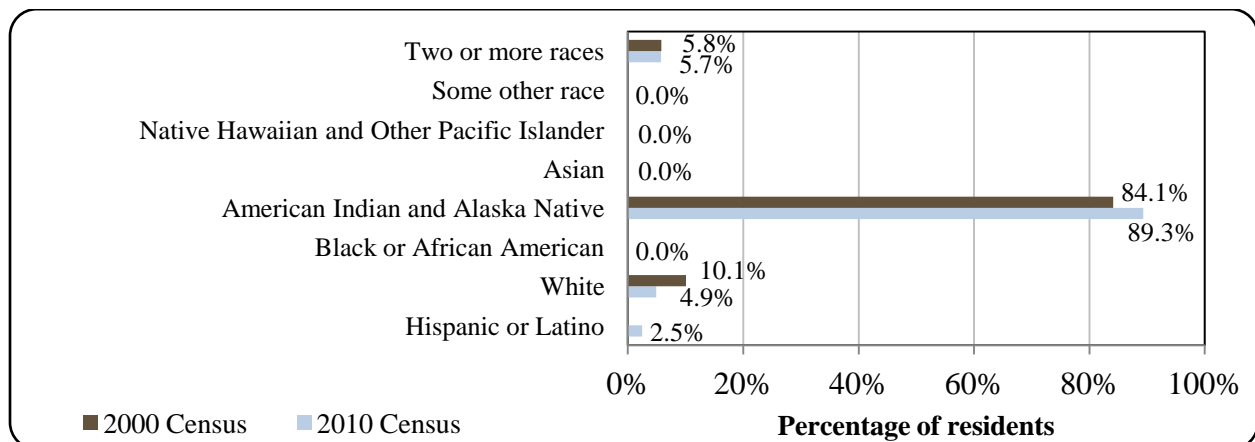
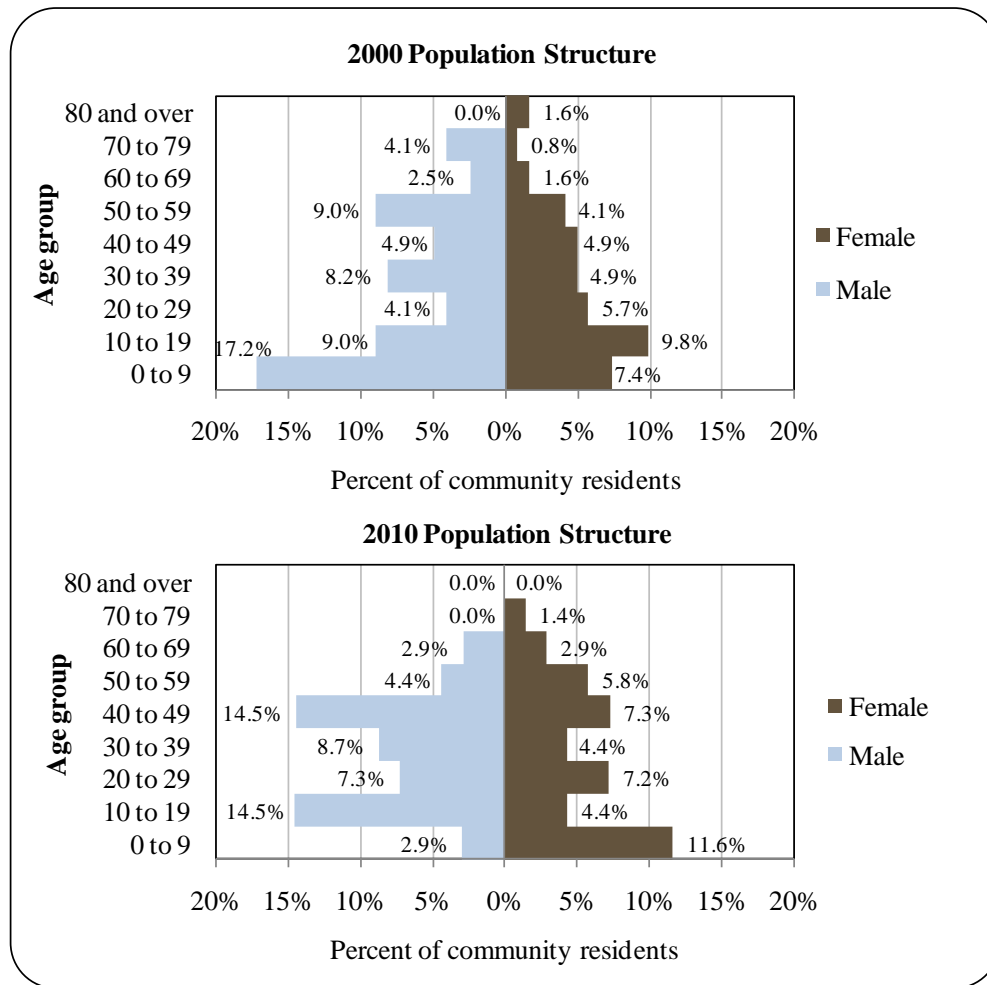


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Levelock Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, according to American Community Survey (ACS) estimates,<sup>3</sup> 94.2% of Levelock 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, 0% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 5.8% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, the same as the percentage of Alaska residents overall; 38.5% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 0% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 0% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 0% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

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

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*

Levelock was historically, and remains, a mixed Alutiiq and Yup'ik village. Most of the villages in the area are less than 2,200 years old, although cultural evidence suggests that people lived along river banks and at lake outlets since the retreat of the last ice age 12,000 years ago.<sup>4</sup> Nineteenth century Russian accounts reported the presence of a community known as "Kvichak". The village was again mentioned by the name of Kvichak in the 1890 census, although the population was not counted, and no systematic census data was recorded for Levelock until the 1950s. A 1908 survey of Russian missions identified Levelock as "Lovelock's Mission". The Bristol Bay area suffered successive waves of epidemics, in 1837, 1900, and 1918, which had a devastating effect on the communities in the area. Although many communities were abandoned during these years, Levelock survived and prospered with the rise of commercial fisheries.<sup>5</sup>

The North Alaska Salmon Company built a cannery at Levelock in 1900. Salmon were freighted to the cannery using a narrow gauge railroad from the company's other cannery, located downstream near the mouth of the Kvichak River. The Levelock cannery ran until 1936 when changes in the channel of the Kvichak River made operations impossible. The cannery reportedly burned down in 1937. Lumber was salvaged from the cannery to build houses in Levelock.<sup>6</sup> In 1930, the first school was built, and a post office was established in 1939. By this time, families had converted their homes to oil heat. During the early 1950s, another cannery was in operation. Today, commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the main focus of the community.<sup>7</sup>

### **Natural Resources and Environment**

Levelock is located in a climatic transition zone. It is primarily influenced by the maritime climate, but also by continental weather patterns. Summer temperatures average between 30 and 66 °F, and winter temperatures between 4 and 30 °F. Levelock receives 26 inches of rain and 70 inches of snow on average per year. Fog and low clouds are common during the summer. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.<sup>8</sup>

The area east of Levelock is protected as Katmai National Park and Preserve and Alagnak National Wild and Scenic River. Katmai National Park is a 7,383-square-mile wilderness area known for its high concentration of brown bears and the Valley of 10,000 Smokes. Park tourism does not affect Levelock, as visitors do not pass through Levelock to access the park.<sup>9</sup> The Alagnak River, also known as the "Branch River", is a 79-mile-long river with headwaters in Katmai National Park that joins the Kvichak River at Levelock. Sixty-seven miles of the Alagnak River are designated as wild.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> National Park Service (n.d.). *Guide to the Cultural History of the Alagnak Wild River*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/alag/historyculture>.

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

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> National Park Service (2011). *Katmai National Park & Preserve*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/katm/>.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 4.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that fishing is the primary natural resource-based industry upon which the local economy depends. The Kvichak River System, including the Alagnak River and Iliamna Lake, is the single most important source of salmon in the Bristol Bay area, providing resources for commercial, subsistence, and recreational fisheries. The Alagnak River attracts a large number of anglers each year for salmon, Arctic grayling, Arctic char, and lake trout fisheries. The river's rainbow trout fishery has a world-class reputation.<sup>11</sup>

Significant mineral resources are present in the Bristol Bay region, including the Pebble copper-gold-molybdenum deposit north of Levelock. The Pebble Mine site is located at the divide between the Kuktuli River and Uppler Talarik Creek, north of Iliamna Lake.<sup>12</sup> Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited calls the Pebble deposit, “one of the greatest stores of mineral wealth ever discovered,” and estimates that the deposit includes 5.94 billion tons in the measured and indicated category, including 55 billion lb of copper, 66.9 million oz of gold, and 3.3 billion lb of molybdenum, and 4.84 billion tons in the inferred category, including 25.6 billion lb of copper, 40.4 million oz gold, and 2.3 billion lb of molybdenum.<sup>13</sup> Concern has been raised about the possible effects of acid mine drainage from development of the Pebble deposit on salmon. According to the Pebble Partnership, 95% of the metal that would be produced by the Pebble mine is copper. Dissolved copper is known to be toxic to fish.<sup>14</sup> If the Pebble Mine is developed, Bristol Bay salmon fisheries could be affected.<sup>15</sup>

Reserves of oil and natural gas are also thought to be present on the continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin, along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula.<sup>16</sup> Given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a number of protected areas, in March 2010, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007-2012 program.<sup>17</sup> On March 31, 2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, whether for exploratory or production purposes, through 2017.<sup>18</sup>

According to the Bristol Bay Coastal Management Plan, the Levelock area is at risk of earthquakes and volcanic activity, landslides and avalanches, flooding and erosion, storm surge, and sea ice. A majority of earthquake activity takes place to the south of the Alaska Peninsula, in the Aleutian trench. As a result, communities located on the south side of the Peninsula are more vulnerable to tsunamis than communities inside the Bay. Soils in Bristol Bay are made up largely

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<sup>11</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources (2005). *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

<sup>12</sup> Parker, Geoffrey Y., Francis M. Raskin, Carol Ann Woody, and Lance Trasky (2008). Pebble Mine: Fish, Minerals, and Testing the Limits of Alaska's Large Mine Permitting Process. *Alaska Law Review* 25:1.

<sup>13</sup> Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited website (2012). *The Pebble Deposit*. Retrieved January 13, 2012 from <http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/Pebble.asp>.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 12.

<sup>15</sup> See page 36 in: Duffield, John, Christopher Neher, David A. Patterson, and Oliver S. Goldsmith (2007). *Economics of Wild Salmon Ecosystems: Bristol Bay, Alaska*. USDA Forest Service Proceedings RMRS-P-49. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from [http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs\\_p049/rmrs\\_p049\\_035\\_044.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p049/rmrs_p049_035_044.pdf).

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 11.

<sup>17</sup> Minerals Management Service (2010). *Preliminary Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/PRP2007-2012.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (2010). *Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.doi.gov/whatwedo/energy/ocs/upload/2010alaska-mem-rel.pdf>.

of glacial till left behind in moraines, and depending on slope, saturation, loading, or earthquake activity, these soils have a potential to slide. Floods are a potential hazard on almost every river in the Bristol Bay region. They can be caused by spring snowmelt and breakup, river ice jams, and heavy rainfall. Coastal flooding and erosion is affected by wind, site exposure and sea ice conditions. The management plan notes the potential for climate change to augment erosion, as coastal areas of Alaska are freezing later in the season, leaving coasts more vulnerable to fall storms and storm surges. Changing temperatures also have the potential to shift distribution of fish and wildlife, with possible consequences for commercial and subsistence activities.<sup>19</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Levelock as of April 2012.<sup>20</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>21</sup>

Levelock's economy is based around commercial fishing and government jobs. Many residents travel to Naknek during the summer season to fish or work in canneries. Subsistence practices are present in the area and play a significant role on the local economy. The community relies upon subsistence activities for a large portion of its diet. Salmon, trout, moose, caribou and berries are harvested.<sup>22</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that whitefish are also an important subsistence resource for the community. Several seasonal fishing lodges operate in the Levelock area.<sup>23,24</sup> In 2010, other top local employers in Levelock included the Levelock Village Council, the school district, and Levelock Electric Cooperative Inc.<sup>25</sup>

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>26,27</sup> in 2010, the per capita income in Levelock was estimated to be \$8,400 and the median household income was estimated to be \$46,607. Interestingly, although these estimates indicate that median household income increased from \$18,750 in 2000, per capita income decreased over the decade, from \$12,199 in 2000. This is reflected in Levelock's low per capita income ranking in 2010, at 290<sup>th</sup> out of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income information that year. This drop in per capita income between 2000 and 2010 is even greater when accounting for inflation by

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<sup>19</sup> Glenn Gray and Associates (2008). *Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from

[http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans\\_Final/BBCRSA/BB\\_Final\\_Plan\\_Amendment.pdf](http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/BBCRSA/BB_Final_Plan_Amendment.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>21</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>22</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> National Park Service (n.d.). *Guide to the Cultural History of the Alagnak Wild River*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/alag/historyculture>.

<sup>25</sup> 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/>.

<sup>26</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>27</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

converting the 2000 value to 2010 dollars,<sup>28</sup> revealing a real per capita income in 2000 of \$16,042. In contrast, the increase in median household income between 2000 and 2010 remained substantial after accounting for inflation: real median household income in 2000 was \$24,656. In 2010, Levelock ranked 153<sup>rd</sup> in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

This decline in per capita income from 2000 to 2010 is supported by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Levelock in 2010 is \$8,016.<sup>29,30</sup> This estimate is similar to the ACS estimate of \$8,400, providing additional evidence for an overall decrease in per capita income compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.<sup>31</sup> This decline in per capita income is reflected in the fact that 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.<sup>32</sup> It is important to note that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, 71.8% of the Levelock population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to 68.8% in the civilian labor force statewide. In the same year, 20.2% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskans overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 12.8%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 32.7%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.<sup>33</sup>

Also based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the Levelock workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector (76.1%), while 10.9% were estimated to be working in the private sector, and 13% self-employed. Out of 46 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest number of workers was estimated to be in public administration (52.2%) and educational, health care, and social services industries (26.1%). The occupations in which the greatest percentages of the workforce were estimated to be employed were service (30.4%), management/professional (28.3%), and natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations (23.9%). It is important to note that, although 23.9% of the workforce was estimated to be employed in natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations, a breakdown of this category reveals that all 11 workers were employed in construction and extraction occupations, while 0 were employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Likewise, the ACS estimated that 0% of the work force was working in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing

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<sup>28</sup> 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>).

<sup>29</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include 2000 Decennial Census SF1100% data. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>30</sup> See footnote 25.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

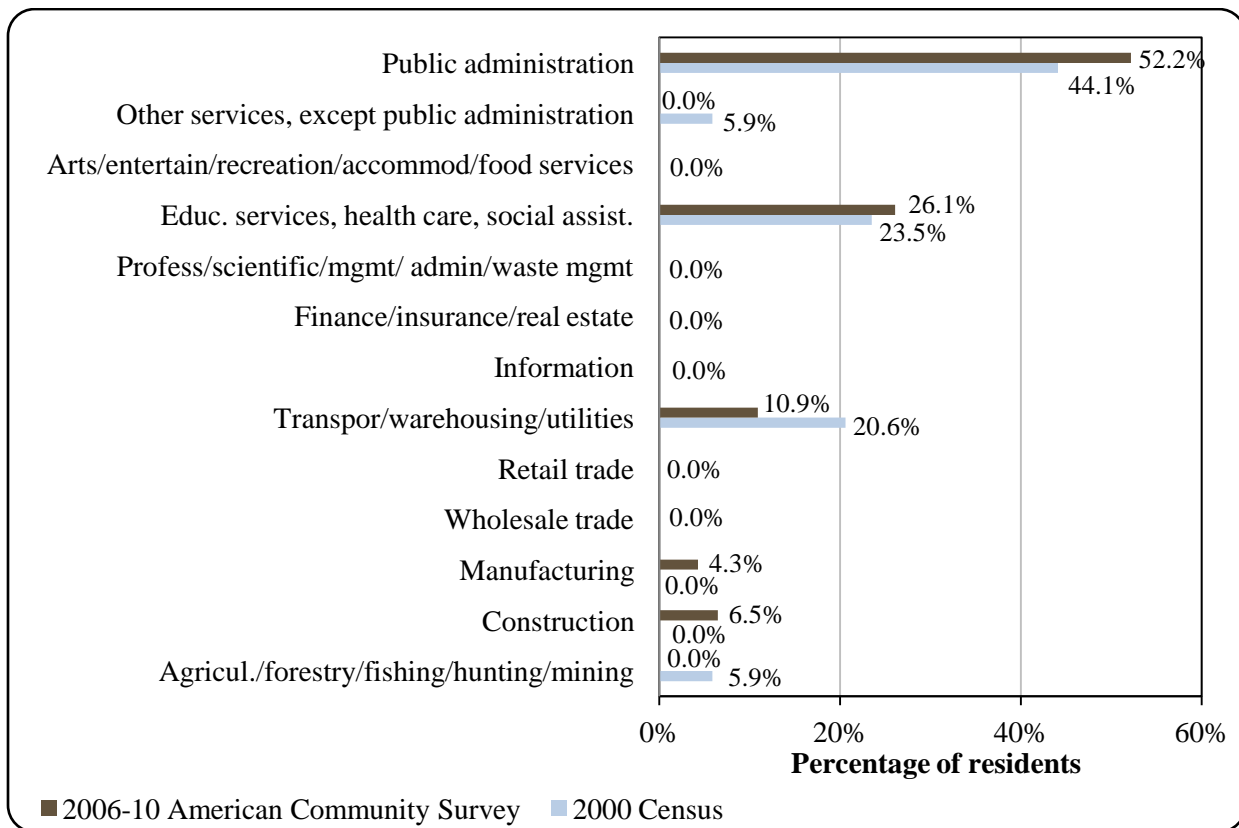
<sup>32</sup> Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 25.

industries in 2010. Although not captured in this estimate, it is important to note that part of the Levelock workforce travels to Naknek to fish or work in the canneries during the summer season.<sup>34</sup> The number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries and occupations may be underestimated in census statistics if fishermen hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. This information about employment by industry in Levelock is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 34 employed residents in Levelock in 2010, of which 73.5% were employed in local government, 17.6% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 2.9% in financial activities, 2.9% in educational and health services, and 2.9% in leisure and hospitality industries.<sup>35</sup> As with income statistics, it should also be noted that both ACS and ALARI employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

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

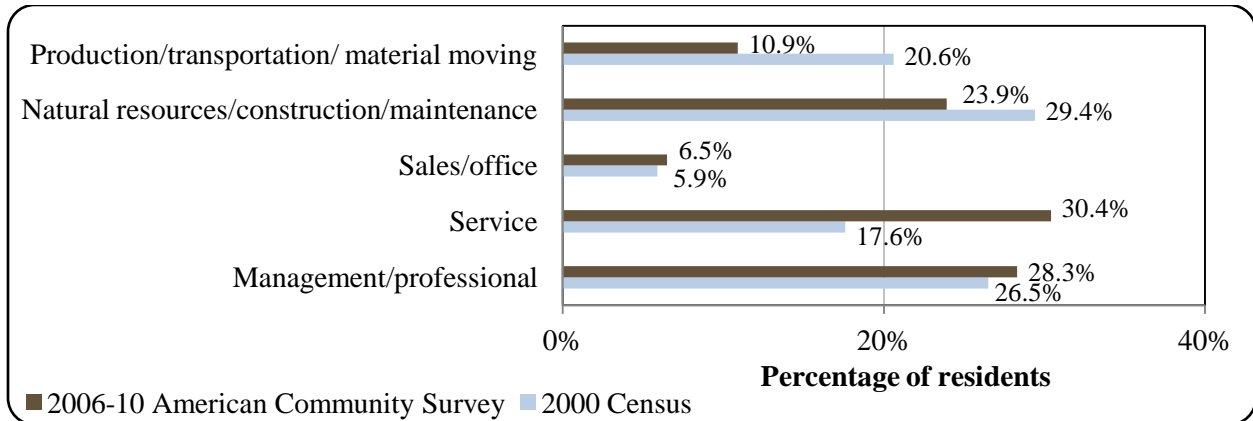


<sup>34</sup> See footnote 22.

<sup>35</sup> See footnote 25.



Figure 4. Local employment by occupation in 2000-2010, Levelock (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Levelock is an unincorporated community under the jurisdiction of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. As of 2010, the community of Levelock did not administer any local taxes. The Borough did administer a 2% fish tax, a 6% bed tax, a \$3 per person/day guide tax, and a \$1 per person/day lodge guide tax.<sup>36</sup> Levelock is not a municipality and did not administer a municipal budget. Given this, Levelock does not receive sales tax revenue or State or Community Revenue Sharing contributions. This is reflected in Table 2, in which no data were reported about community finances between 2000 and 2010.

Levelock was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is the Levelock Village Council. The Native village corporation is Levelock Natives Limited, which manages 96,800 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Levelock belongs is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation.<sup>37</sup>

Levelock is also a member of the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), a regional non-profit organization headquartered in Dillingham that provides social, economic, cultural, and educational opportunities and initiatives for the benefit of the Tribes and the Native people of Bristol Bay.<sup>38</sup> The BBNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from [http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_COMDB.htm](http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm).

<sup>37</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>38</sup> Bristol Bay Native Association (n.d.). BBNA homepage. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from [www.bbna.com](http://www.bbna.com).

<sup>39</sup> 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>.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Levelock From 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in Dillingham and King Salmon. Kodiak and Homer have the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices, and Homer also hosts the nearest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. However, the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be more accessible to people of this area. Anchorage and Kodiak have the closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Levelock is mainly accessible by air and water. In winter, when the river freezes and the winds are too strong for river access, some trails to surrounding villages are used. The state operates a 3,281-ft by 59-ft lighted gravel runway in Levelock.<sup>40</sup> Scheduled and charter flights are available through companies including King Air and Peninsula Air. The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Levelock to Anchorage, with connections in King Salmon and Dillingham

<sup>40</sup> See footnote 37.

in early June of 2012, was \$699.<sup>41</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Levelock also has a seaplane base.

### *Facilities*

Electricity in Levelock is provided by a diesel powerhouse owned by the Levelock Electric Cooperative. The village council provides septic pumping and refuse collection services between May and September. Levelock homes and facilities use individual water wells and septic systems. Thirty-five homes have complete plumbing. The school operates its own well and water treatment facility. The village council operates a “washeteria”.<sup>42</sup> A library, recreational center and multi-purpose hall are also available in the community.<sup>43</sup> The nearest VPSO (village public safety officer) is stationed in King Salmon,<sup>44</sup> and the nearest state trooper post is also in King Salmon.<sup>45</sup> Visitor accommodations are provided by Levelock Natives Ltd. Lodging.<sup>46</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Levelock also has a post office, telephone service is in place, and broadband internet access is currently being established.

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, the DCCED community profile of Levelock states that both a 110-ft dock and a beach with an unloading area are present in the community.<sup>47</sup> However, in the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that no dock space is available for permanent, transient or public moorage. Community leaders did indicate that a fish cleaning station and roads serving the dock space are currently under development, and that improvements are planned within the next 10 years to the barge landing area and the dock, including construction of new dock space and the addition of electricity and water serving the dock. Community leaders indicated that no boat repair services, infrastructure, or other fisheries-related businesses are available in Levelock, and that residents typically travel to nearby villages of Naknek, King Salmon, and Dillingham to access fisheries-related businesses and services.

### *Medical Services*

Local hospitals or health clinics include the Levelock Clinic. Emergency Services have river and air access. Local emergency service is provided by a health aide. Auxiliary health care is provided by the Levelock First Responders.<sup>48</sup> The nearest hospital is located in Dillingham.

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<sup>41</sup> This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

<sup>42</sup> A washeteria is another word for laundromat. In Alaska, washeterias often include shower facilities.

<sup>43</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>44</sup> Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

<sup>45</sup> Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

<sup>46</sup> See footnote 43.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

### *Educational Opportunities*

Levelock School offers a pre-school through 12<sup>th</sup> grade education. As of 2011 there were 2 teachers and 20 students attending the school.<sup>49</sup>

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Subsistence harvest of fisheries resources has been important to Levelock since the time of its settlement.<sup>50</sup> Commercial exploitation of salmon was initiated shortly after the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.<sup>51</sup> Levelock was the site of several canneries during the early years of Bristol Bay commercial fisheries development. Koggiung Packers operated the first cannery at Levelock in 1925 and 1926, but its operation was short-lived due to a fire that destroyed the cannery in 1926, and also threatened the entire village. Residents dug fire lines to save their homes. A second cannery operated from 1928 to 1929. During the early 1950s, another cannery operated for a short period. Today, nearby Naknek serves as a hub of processing facilities in the area. Levelock residents participate in commercial fishing activities, and subsistence harvest also continues to be an important foundation for the local economy.<sup>52</sup>

Bristol Bay is the nearest marine area to the community of Levelock. The Bay is encompassed by Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Levelock participates in the CDQ (Community Development Quota) program as a member of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The community is not eligible for the CQE (Community Quota Entity) program. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Levelock's participation in fisheries management processes is facilitated by regional organizations such as the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference, which provides information to the community regarding fisheries management.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, there are no registered processing plants in Levelock, but facilities were registered in nearby communities in Bristol Bay, including Dillingham, Egegik, and Naknek. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that plans are underway to construct a fish processing plant in Levelock.

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<sup>49</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>50</sup> Morris, J. (1985). The Use of Fish and Wildlife Resources by Residents of the Bristol Bay Borough, Alaska. *Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Technical Paper Number 123*. Retrieved December 22, 2011 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp123.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> 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>.

<sup>52</sup> See footnote 43.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

The only information about fishing-related revenue received by Levelock came from community leaders in the 2011 AFSC survey. They reported that, in 2010, Levelock received \$3,000 in funds from the Lake and Peninsula Borough fish tax as well as \$150,000 in funding or grants from their CDQ entity, the BBEDC. In its annual report, the BBEDC reported use of fisheries revenue from the CDQ program to provide grants for infrastructure, fuel and electrical assistance to member communities. The BBEDC also offered educational scholarships, vocational training, and fishing permit acquisition and financing assistance to local residents.<sup>53</sup> No other data were reported about fishing-related revenue received by the community of Levelock from municipal, state, or federal sources (Table 3).

### *Commercial Fishing*

Levelock lies on the shore of the Kvichak River, ten miles upstream from its mouth. Even though Levelock is not a coastal community, it is still intimately involved with the fishing industry. Although there were no fish buyers in Levelock between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5) and no direct fisheries landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated in Levelock in during the period (Table 9), local residents participated in state fisheries as permit holders, crew members and vessel owners. Between 2000 and 2010, all Levelock vessel owners landed an average of 281,335 combined net lb of salmon, earning combined \$184,292 in ex-vessel revenue on average. Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Levelock vessel owners in other fisheries between 2000 and 2010 is considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 10). It should be noted here that local residents also held permits in herring and groundfish fisheries in the year 2000, while no permits were held in fisheries other than salmon throughout the rest of the 2000 to 2010 period (Table 4).

In total, eight Levelock residents held eight state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits in 2010. All were held for salmon fisheries (Bristol Bay drift and set gill net fisheries), and six were actively fished that year. These numbers represent a decline of almost 50% from salmon permit numbers in the year 2000, when 17 residents held 14 salmon permits, of which 12 were actively fished. Two non-salmon CFEC permits were also held by Levelock residents in the year 2000. One was for groundfish (statewide hand troll for miscellaneous finfish, not actively fished in 2000), and one was for herring (Bristol Bay herring roe gill net fishery, actively fished in 2000). However, Levelock residents did not hold permits in either the groundfish or herring fishery from 2001 to 2010. No Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) were issued to Levelock residents between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4). Also in 2010, no quota share accounts were held by Levelock residents in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab (Tables 6 through 8).

In 2010, 12 Levelock residents held state commercial crew licenses, a notable decrease from 20 crew licenses in 2000. Also in 2010, six residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel and seven vessels were homeported in Levelock. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, commercial fishing boats using Levelock as a base of fishing operations were all under 35 ft in length, and were gill-netters primarily involved in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. Characteristics of the Levelock commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5.

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<sup>53</sup> Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (2010). *Annual Report 2010*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from <http://www.bbtedc.com>.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>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>

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city reports each year in its financial statements. Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. . (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	1	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	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	14	15	13	12	11	10	8	9	8	7	8
	Fished permits	11	9	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	6	6
	% of permits fished	79%	60%	54%	58%	73%	70%	88%	89%	88%	86%	75%
	Total permit holders	17	17	15	13	11	10	8	10	8	8	8
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>88%</i>	<i>89%</i>	<i>88%</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>75%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>

<sup>1</sup>National 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.]

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



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

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count Of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch In Levelock <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Levelock <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Levelock <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	20	0	0	9	7	0	0	\$0
2001	11	0	0	7	6	0	0	\$0
2002	7	0	0	6	6	0	0	\$0
2003	18	0	0	6	6	0	0	\$0
2004	15	0	0	6	6	0	0	\$0
2005	18	0	0	7	5	0	0	\$0
2006	17	0	0	5	4	0	0	\$0
2007	16	0	0	7	5	0	0	\$0
2008	19	0	0	6	6	0	0	\$0
2009	8	0	0	6	6	0	0	\$0
2010	12	0	0	6	7	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Levelock: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Levelock: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Sablefish Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Levelock: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Crab Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Levelock: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	150,614	151,746	35,416	194,590	190,818	522,607	386,856	482,511	406,176	312,762	260,590
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>150,614</i>	<i>151,746</i>	<i>35,416</i>	<i>194,590</i>	<i>190,818</i>	<i>522,607</i>	<i>386,856</i>	<i>482,511</i>	<i>406,176</i>	<i>312,762</i>	<i>260,590</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$99,135	\$63,904	\$17,178	\$96,047	\$97,925	\$318,303	\$245,666	\$311,151	\$296,249	\$242,560	\$239,100
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$99,135</i>	<i>\$63,904</i>	<i>\$17,178</i>	<i>\$96,047</i>	<i>\$97,925</i>	<i>\$318,303</i>	<i>\$245,666</i>	<i>\$311,151</i>	<i>\$296,249</i>	<i>\$242,560</i>	<i>\$239,100</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.]

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

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

### *Recreational Fishing*

Between 2000 and 2010, there were no active sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides in Levelock, and no sportfishing licenses were sold in Levelock during this period. However, Levelock community members participated in sport fisheries. In 2010, Levelock residents purchased 14 sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale).

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that both Alaska resident and non-Alaska resident sport fishermen fished out of Levelock using private boats, targeting all species of salmon. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,<sup>54</sup> conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not provide any information about species targeted by private anglers in Levelock specifically. However, the survey noted the following species targeted by private anglers downstream in Naknek: chinook, coho, sockeye and pink salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char and Arctic grayling, Pacific halibut, whitefish, northern pike, and smelt. The survey also noted harvest of razor and hardshell clams in Naknek. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Levelock between 2000 and 2010.<sup>55</sup>

Levelock is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area S – Kvichak River Drainage. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Overall between 2000 and 2010, non-resident anglers fished more angler days than Alaska residents in both freshwater and saltwater. Non-Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more days than Alaska resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater during this period, reflective of the large amount of sportfishing related tourism in the region. Freshwater sportfishing activity was significantly more important than saltwater fishing in the region. The number of freshwater angler days for non-Alaska resident sport fishermen varied between 17,234 and 30,340 between 2000 and 2010, while Alaska resident freshwater angler days varied between 3,077 and 10,297. This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Levelock is also displayed in Table 11.

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<sup>54</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sportfishingsurvey> (Accessed September 2011).

<sup>55</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Levelock <sup>2</sup>
2000	0	0	6	0
2001	0	0	6	0
2002	0	0	10	0
2003	0	0	5	0
2004	0	0	9	0
2005	0	0	6	0
2006	0	0	9	0
2007	0	0	4	0
2008	0	0	7	0
2009	0	0	11	0
2010	0	0	14	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler days fished –Non-Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	68	168	20,848	10,297
2001	214	43	21,554	8,202
2002	435	14	19,495	6,618
2003	74	50	18,248	5,831
2004	129	101	20,785	5,263
2005	38	79	22,156	4,179
2006	114	28	28,013	4,054
2007	229	38	30,340	3,077
2008	179	65	24,104	5,127
2009	n/a	n/a	17,234	6,514
2010	n/a	22	20,068	5,613

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

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

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

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

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Subsistence harvest has been noted as a primary focus of the Levelock's economy and culture. Sharing is a way of life in the village, providing for those who are unable to hunt or fish on their own.<sup>56</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that salmon, whitefish, and trout were particularly important subsistence target species for residents of Levelock. Historically, residents have reported the most subsistence harvesting of sockeye salmon and non-salmon fish.

In 2005, the only year that a subsistence survey was conducted by ADF&G in the community of Levelock between 2000 and 2010, 76% of households were estimated to participate in salmon subsistence, 51% were estimated to participate in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut), 34% participated in marine mammal subsistence, and 19% participated in marine invertebrate subsistence. No households were estimated to participate in halibut subsistence that year. This finding matches the lack of reported information about Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued to residents of Levelock between 2000 and 2010 (Table 14). In 2005, the per capita subsistence harvest of land and sea-based resources in Levelock was 531 lb. Information about per capita subsistence and household participation is presented in Table 12. Also in 2005, an estimated 97 lb of marine invertebrates and 1,352 lb of non-salmon fish (not including halibut) were harvested by Levelock residents (Table 13).

Information about subsistence salmon harvest was available for 6 years between 2000 and 2010. During these years, subsistence salmon permits were issued to between 1 and 14 Levelock households per year. Sockeye salmon were the most heavily harvested, followed in quantity by chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon (Table 13). Information about subsistence harvest of marine mammals was reported for some years during the 2000-2010 period. According to data reported by NMFS, for years in which information was reported, between one and seven beluga whales were harvested by Levelock residents per year. According to ADF&G data, the number of harbor seals harvested varied from 3 to 13 per year from 2000 to 2008. No information was reported by management agencies regarding harvest of sea otter, walrus, polar bear, Steller sea lion, or spotted seal between 2000 and 2010. This information about marine mammal subsistence harvest is presented in Table 15.

According to ADF&G's Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS), in 2005, Levelock residents also harvested ringed seal, bearded seal, and Steller sea lion, although no number estimates were available. The CSIS also provides species-level information about non-salmon fish species and marine invertebrate species harvested by the greatest percentage of Levelock households in 2005. Non-salmon fish species included northern pike, smelt, rainbow trout, humpback whitefish, grayling, Dolly Varden char, broad whitefish, lake trout, and flounder. Marine invertebrate species harvested by Levelock households included razor clams, butter clams, freshwater clams, horse clams, Pacific littleneck clams, pinkneck clams, cockles, mussels, scallops, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, shrimp, and octopus.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>57</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)*. ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Levelock: 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	76%	0%	34%	19%	51%	531
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, Levelock: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	14	11	81	19	51	64	1467	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3874
2004	4	3	83	4	27	n/a	1200	n/a	n/a
2005	11	11	127	19	70	4	914	97	1352
2006	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	1	1	1	6	n/a	n/a	102	n/a	n/a
2008	2	1	4	20	30	25	30	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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



Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Levelock: 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, Levelock: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2001	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	1	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	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2006	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a
2009	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> Frost, K.J., and R.S. Suydam. 2010. "Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006." *J. Cetacean Res. Manage.* 11(3): 293–299. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Marking, Tagging and Reporting Program data bases for northern sea otter, Pacific walrus and polar bear*. Office of Marine Mammals Management. Anchorage, Alaska. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

<sup>3</sup> Wolfe, R.J., Fall, J.A. and M. Riedel. 2009. *The subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in 2008*. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 347, Anchorage.

## Additional Information

Levelock is located near the intersection of the Kvichak and "Branch" Rivers. The Native name for the Branch River – Alagnak – means "making mistakes". In the words of a local elder, "the channel is always changing, causing mistakes and getting lost."<sup>58</sup>

<sup>58</sup> National Park Service (n.d.). *Guide to the Cultural History of the Alagnak Wild River*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/alag/historyculture>.