

## **Russian Mission**

### **People and Place**



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

Russian Mission, also known as Iqurmiut, is located on the west bank of the Yukon River in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 25 miles southeast of Marshall. It lies 70 air miles northeast of Bethel and 376 miles west of Anchorage. Russian Mission is located in the Bethel Recording District and the Wade Hampton Census Area, and is not located within an organized Borough. The community encompasses 5.7 square miles of land and 0.5 square miles of water.

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

In 2010, there were 312 residents in Russian Mission, making it the 160<sup>th</sup> largest out of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 22.6%. According to Alaska Department of Labor population estimates, the average annual growth rate in Russian Mission between 2000 and 2009 was 1.73%, indicating slow, steady growth. In a survey conducted by NOAA’s Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that, in addition to 336 year-round residents of Russian Mission, an additional 117 people come to Russian Mission as seasonal workers or transients each year. Community leaders reported that Russian Mission’s annual population fluctuation is “entirely” driven by employment in the fishing sectors. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

In 2010, the majority of residents of Russian Mission identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (95.8%), with only 3.2% of residents identifying themselves as White and 1% identifying themselves as two or more races. There were no residents of Russian Mission that identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. The percentage of the population identifying themselves as White decreased by 2.9% between 2000 and 2010, with corresponding increases in the percentage of the population identifying themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native and two or more races. The changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 4.27, which is a slight decrease from 4.30 in 1990, but is a slight increase from 4.23 in 2000. Also in that year, there were a total of 74 housing units, compared to 58 in 1990 and 81 in 2000. Of the 74 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 51 were owner-occupied, 22 were renter-occupied, and one unit was vacant. Throughout this period, no residents of Russian Mission were reported to be living in group quarters.

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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>.

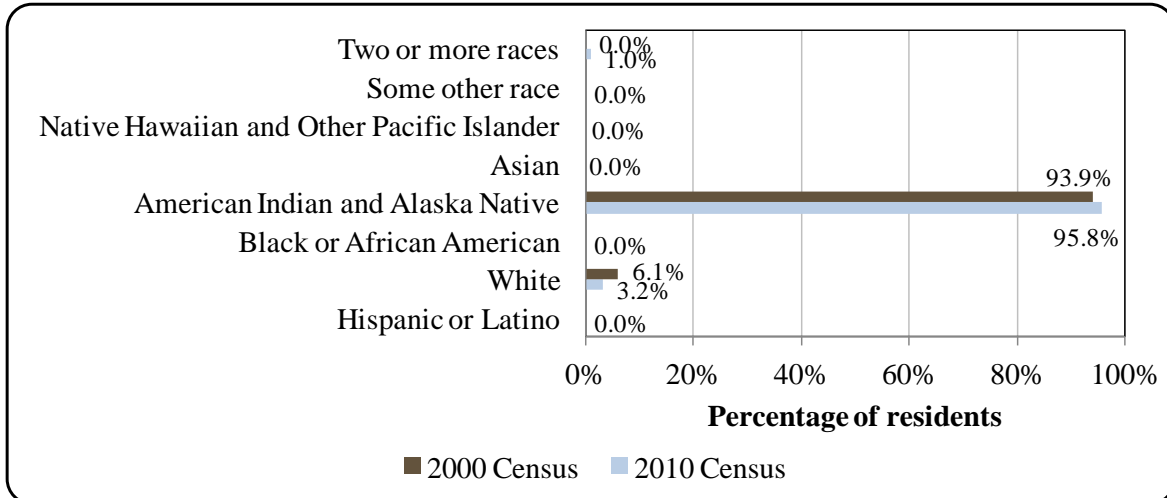
Table 1. Population in Russian Mission from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	246	-
2000	296	-
2001	-	315
2002	-	328
2003	-	327
2004	-	335
2005	-	330
2006	-	329
2007	-	332
2008	-	364
2009	-	363
2010	312	-

<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>.

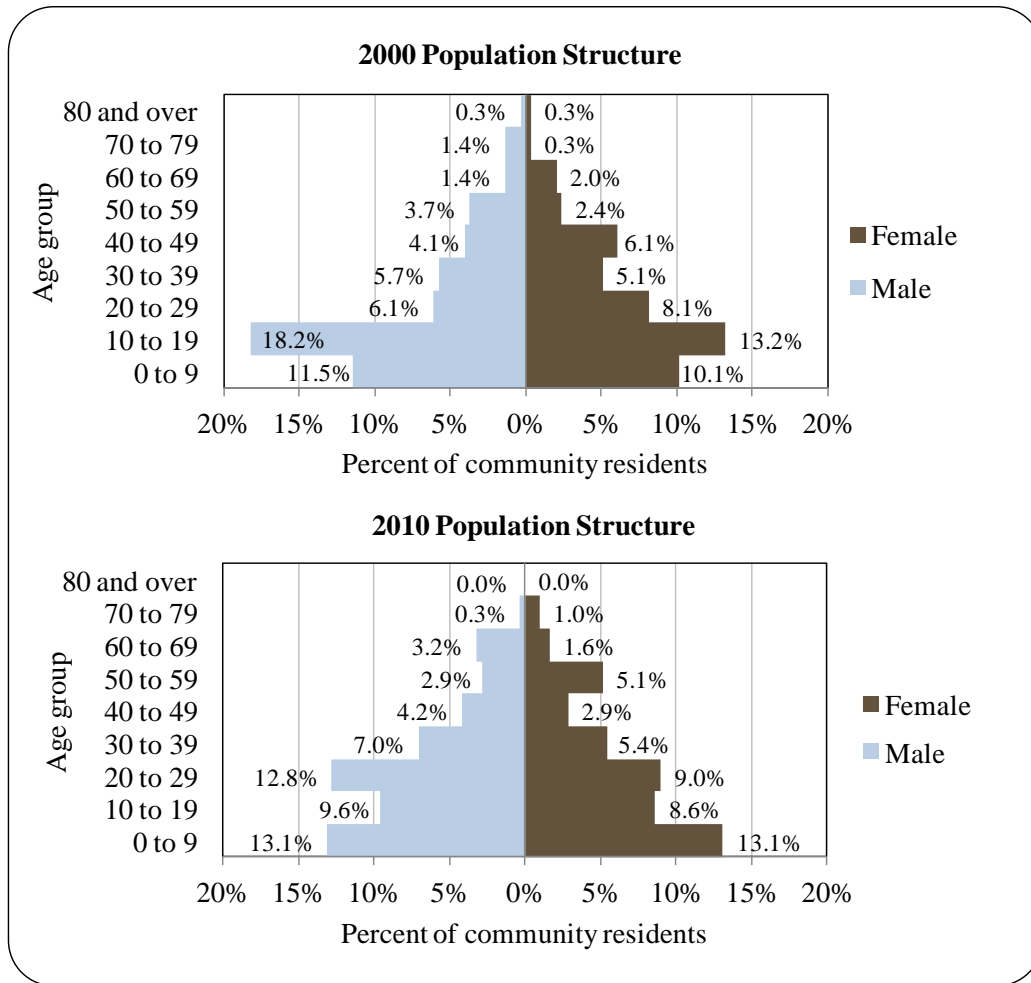
<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup of Russian Mission was slightly skewed, at 53.2% male and 46.8% female, similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age in Russian Mission was 21.8 years, considerably lower than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age in Alaska, 33.8 years. The greatest percentage of residents in 2010 fell within the age category 0-29 years old, with the next largest percentage for the age category 30-50 years old. Relatively few people were aged 60 or older. The overall population structure in Russian Mission in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>3</sup> an estimated 80.3% of residents aged 25 and over had a high school diploma or higher degree, compared with 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2009, an estimated 4.9% of the population had a less than ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 14.8% had a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared with 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 44.8% had a high school diploma or equivalent, compared with 27.4% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 25.4% had some college but no degree, compared with 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 5.6% had a Bachelor’s degree, compared with 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall, and an estimated 4.9% had a graduate or professional degree, compared with 9.6% of Alaskan 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*<sup>4</sup>

In 1837, the first Russian American Company fur trading post on the Yukon River was established where Russian Mission is now located. The settlement was recorded by the Russian explorer Zagoskin in 1842 as “Ikogmiut,” meaning “people of the point.” The first Russian Orthodox mission in Interior Alaska was established here in 1857 by the Russian-Aleut priest Jacob Netzuetov. The mission was called “Pokrovskaya Mission,” and the village name was changed to Russian Mission in 1900. It was often confused with a village on the Kuskokwim that was also called “Russian Mission,” but was renamed Chuathbaluk. The City was incorporated in 1970. Russian Mission is a Yup’ik Eskimo village. Subsistence is the focus of the culture. The sale and importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

### **Natural Resources and Environment**<sup>5</sup>

The climate of Russian Mission exhibits a significant maritime influence. Temperatures range from -54 to 86 °F (-47.8 to 30 °C). Annual precipitation averages 16 inches, with 60 inches of snowfall. Heavy northern winds often limit air access in the fall and winter. The Lower Yukon is ice-free from mid-June through October. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Russian Mission’s economy relies on fishing, a natural resource based industry.

Russian Mission is located within the boundaries of the 22 million acre Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge). The Refuge was established “to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity, including, but not limited to shorebirds, seabirds, tundra swans, emperor, white-fronted and Cackling Geese, black brant and other migratory birds, salmon, muskoxen, and marine mammals; to fulfill treaty obligations; to provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses; and to ensure water quality and necessary water quantity.” Refuge lands are open to sport and subsistence hunting and fishing, as well as trapping.<sup>6</sup>

Natural hazards identified in the Wade Hampton Census Area include flooding, wildfire, earthquake, severe weather, erosion and volcanic activity.<sup>7</sup> Areas of the community close to the river are particularly susceptible to annual spring flooding.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim delta is rich in mineral deposits. Historically, significant mining activity took place in the Marshall mining district, located near Russian Mission. No mining development is currently taking place there, although active development is underway at the Donlin Creek mine in the Kuskokwim Delta.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</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>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2011). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge website*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://yukondelta.fws.gov/>.

<sup>7</sup> State of Alaska. 2002. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Pilot Station Traditional Council. (2009). *Pilot Station Community Development Plan*. Retrieved April 6, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/PilotStation-GCP-2006.pdf>.

## Current Economy<sup>9</sup>

According to the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>10</sup> the per capita income in Russian Mission in 2010 was estimated to be \$13,772, and the median household income in 2010 was estimated to be \$46,875, compared to \$8,358 and \$27,500 in 2000, respectively. However, after accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>11</sup> the real per capita income (\$10,991) and the real median household income (\$36,162) indicate a substantial increase in both values between 2000 and 2010. However, Russian Mission's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>12</sup> A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, the per capita income in Russian Mission in 2010 was \$8,306, which indicates an overall decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.<sup>13</sup> This is supported by 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>14</sup> However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

In 2010, Russian Mission ranked 215<sup>th</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data for that year, and 151<sup>st</sup> out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. Based on the ACS, in that same year, 73.1% of the population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 23.8%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 27.4% of local residents were living below the poverty line in 2010, compared with 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; the relatively low income figures and high poverty rates reported for Russian Mission are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Russian Mission. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 26.7%.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest number of workers was employed in the private sector (58%), while 42% were employed in the public sector. By industry sector, most (36.6%) employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors; followed by retail trade (17.9%); construction (13.4%); and public administration (12.5%) sectors. Overall, there was significant variability in proportional sector employment between 2000 and 2010. This could be attributed to Russian Mission's relatively small labor force and the fact that ACS sampling methods may misrepresent communities with small populations. Between those years, there was a significant decline in the

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<sup>9</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>11</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationscale.htm>).

<sup>12</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>13</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>14</sup> Denali Commission. (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

percentage of employed residents represented in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management, as well as transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors. Conversely, there were significant proportional increases in the number of residents working in public administration, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors (Figure 3). According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (55.3%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (12.9%) and construction (6.5%) sectors.

In terms of employment by occupation type, most (31.3%) employed residents were estimated to hold service positions; followed by sales or office (24.1%); management or professional (19.6%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance (16.1%); and production, transportation, or material moving (8.9%). However, of those holding natural resource, construction, or maintenance positions, none reported holding occupations in fisheries sectors. This may be attributed to the fact that many fishermen consider themselves self-employed, or hold positions in other sectors of employment. Because of this, the number of active fishermen may be underreported in Census data. Between 2000 and 2010, there was a significant proportional decline in the number of residents hold management or professional positions. Conversely, there was a significant proportional gain in the number of residents holding construction positions (Figure 4).

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

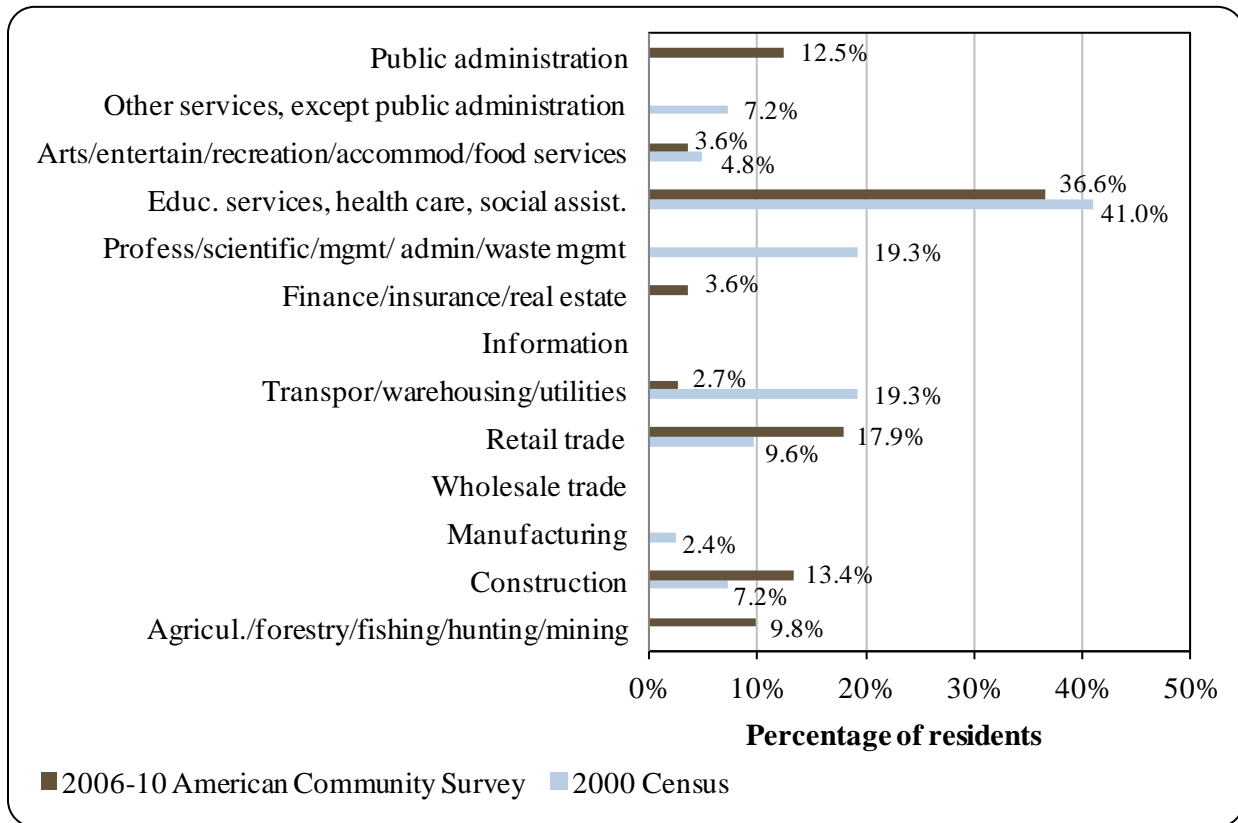
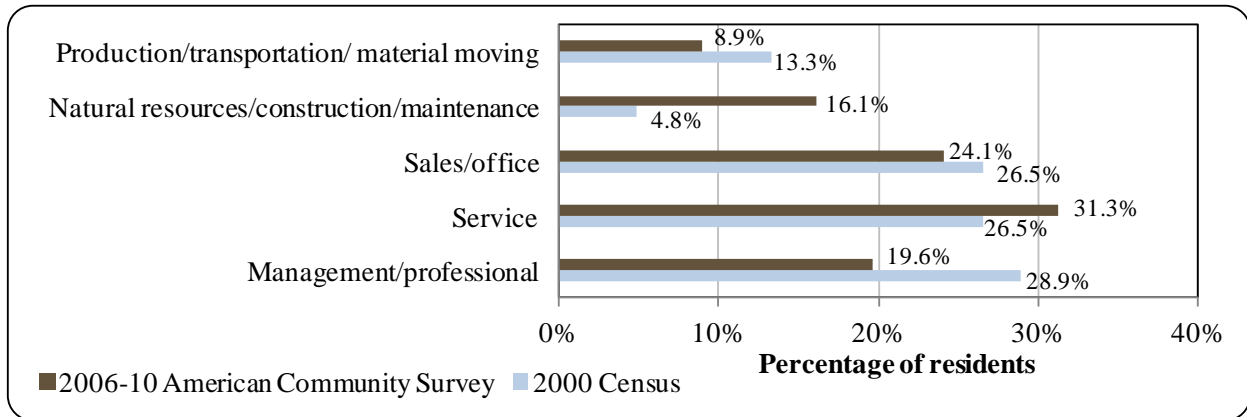


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Russian Mission (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Russian Mission was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1970. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, with a seven-person city Council including the Mayor, a nine-person advisory school board, a planning commission, and several municipal employees. No taxes are administered by the City or the Borough.<sup>15</sup> Russian Mission did not receive any fisheries-related grants between 2000 and 2010.

Russian Mission 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 Iqurmuit Traditional council. The Native village corporation is Russian Mission Native Corporation, which manages 92,160 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Russian Mission belongs is the Calista Corporation.<sup>16</sup>

The nearest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development are located in Bethel. The nearest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources is located in McGrath, and the nearest offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement are located in Anchorage.

When adjusted for inflation,<sup>17</sup> total municipal revenues increased by 18.3% between 2000 and 2010 from \$244,889, to \$373,782. In 2010, only 18.0% of total municipal revenues were generated from local sources. In that year, most (59.6%) locally generated revenues came from Alaska Village Electric Cooperative refunds, followed by office space rentals (29.5%) and other land leases (10.5%). The majority (36.1%) of outside revenue was generated by state allocated Community Revenue Sharing, followed by Municipal Energy Assistance Program grants (28.6%) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic development grants (15.8%).<sup>18</sup> Information regarding municipal revenues can be found in Table 2.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

<sup>18</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Russian Mission 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	\$244,889	n/a	\$27,176	n/a
2001	\$198,034	n/a	\$27,176	n/a
2002	\$198,034	n/a	\$25,777	n/a
2003	\$226,124	n/a	\$26,159	n/a
2004	\$144,135	n/a	-	n/a
2005	\$49,605	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$88,999	n/a	-	n/a
2007	\$601,192	n/a	-	n/a
2008	\$601,192	n/a	-	n/a
2009	\$252,655	n/a	\$113,161	n/a
2010	\$373,782	n/a	\$114,467	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Dept. of Rev. (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 Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (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.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Russian Mission's location on the Yukon River allows barge and small boat travel during the summer. Passengers, mail, and light goods arrive primarily by air. A 3,600 feet long by 100 feet wide gravel airstrip and seaplane landing area are owned and operated by the state. Scheduled daily flights are available. Snowmobiles are used for inter-village transportation in the winter, and a trail is marked to Kalskag (25 miles away).<sup>19</sup> Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage in June 2012 was \$578.<sup>20</sup>

### *Facilities*<sup>21</sup>

Water is derived from a deep well and is treated and distributed via buried pipes throughout the community. Most homes are also connected to the piped sewage system. Refuse is disposed of by individuals at the landfill. Russian Mission is served by a Village Public Safety

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

<sup>21</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).



Officer (VPSO), a City Police Department, and state troopers stationed downriver in St. Mary's. Fire and rescue services are provided by the State, the local VPSO, the Volunteer Fire Department, and Project Red Code Equipment. The City maintains a public safety holding cell, a recreation center, a community hall, a facility for bingo, and a school library.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that, while there is no dock space available for permanent vessels, vessels up to 300 feet long are able to use moorage in Russian Mission. In the same survey, community leaders indicated that Russian Mission is capable of handling fuel barges and freight vessels.

### *Medical Services*<sup>22</sup>

There is a local health clinic, the Russian Mission Clinic, which is owned by the City of Russian Mission and operated by the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Emergency services have river, floatplane, and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide. The nearest hospital is located in Bethel.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>23</sup>

There is one school in Russian Mission that provides instruction to students from pre-school through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. In 2011, the school had 8 teachers employed and 117 students enrolled.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Yup'ik Eskimo people were historically very mobile, following the migration and seasonal availability of subsistence resources.<sup>24</sup> Salmon has long been of particular importance to indigenous people living along the Yukon River. Salmon was used for personal subsistence as well as food for sled dogs. The first recorded commercial harvest of salmon on the Yukon River took place in 1918, and early harvests were relatively large. Concerns about providing sufficient salmon resources for subsistence harvest led to limitations on commercial salmon fishing during several periods, including a complete commercial fishing closure on the Yukon River between 1925 and 1931. In the 1980s, concerns about possible overharvest of Chinook runs led to reduced commercial fisheries in the late 1980s and 1990s. Poor returns in the late 1990s and early 2000s resulted in restrictive management of the commercial fishery and complete closure in 2001 to ensure subsistence resources.<sup>25</sup>

Currently, commercial salmon fishing is allowed along the entire 1,200 miles of the main stem of the Yukon River, as well as 225 miles of the Tanana River. There are 7 fishing districts,

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>24</sup> Alaska Native Heritage Center (n.d) Yup'ik & Cup'ik - *Who We Are website*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from [http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main\\_nav/education/culture\\_alaska/yupik/](http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/).

<sup>25</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>.

10 sub-districts and 28 statistical areas. Fishing on the lower Yukon River takes place with set and drift gillnets. Subsistence fishermen also most often utilize these gear types. Many subsistence fishermen are also commercial fishermen.<sup>26</sup>

Russian Mission is located almost 200 miles up the Yukon River from the Bering Sea. This area is included in District 3 of the Lower Yukon River salmon fishery. It is also important to note that the ocean area into which the Yukon River flows is encompassed by Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Russian Mission is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and because the community is located more than 50 miles inland from the ocean, it is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Russian Mission's annual population peak is "entirely" driven by employment in the fishing sectors (e.g., processing plants, commercial fishing, subsistence fishing, recreation and sport fishing, and charter fishing). Community leaders also reported that commercial fishing boats under 35 feet use Russian Mission as their base of operation during the fishing season, that gill nets are the primary gear type used by these vessels, and that there are "a lot more" commercial fishing boats in Russian Mission compared to five years ago.

### *Processing Plants*

According to the ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Russian Mission did not have a registered processing plant. Although not listed on ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, one processing plant has been active in nearby Marshall in recent years. As recently as 2008, Maserculiq Fish Processors, Inc. was listed on the Intent to Operate list. The company utilizes fish harvested by local Yup'ik Eskimo fishermen and produces value-added salmon products which are distributed by Yukon King Seafoods of Alaska.<sup>27</sup> In addition, the 2010 Intent to Operate list did include a registered processing facility in the community of Saint Mary's (approximately 100 miles downriver from Russian Mission) called Boreal Fisheries, Inc. It is a husband-and-wife operation which began in 1974. Boreal Fisheries purchases salmon from local fishermen, with processing focused on Chinook, chum, and coho.<sup>28</sup>

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Available data on fisheries-related revenue received by Russian Mission between 2000 and 2010 show a small amount of revenue received in some years from a raw fish tax and the Shared Fisheries Business Tax (Table 3).<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Yukon King Seafoods. (2008). *About us*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://www.yukonking.com>.

<sup>28</sup> Boreal Fisheries. (2009). *Homepage*. Retrieved May 31, 2012 from <http://www.borealfish.com/>.

<sup>29</sup> 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.

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2010, 15 residents of Russian Mission held salmon permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), and no residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (Table 4). Seven of those 15 permits (47%) were reported as fished in 2010 and all were issued for the Lower Yukon salmon gill net fishery. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of salmon CFEC permits varied between 11 and 16, with 0% to 85% of these permits reported as actively fished, depending on the year.

Between 2000 and 2010, there were no vessels recording landings in Russian Mission (Table 5). While no landings were reported between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9), residents of Russian Mission made landings in other communities between 2000 and 2010; however, data regarding landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Russian Mission vessel owners are considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 10). In 2010, there were 17 registered crew license holders residing in Russian Mission, a number which has varied from 1 to 27 between 2000 and 2010. Also in 2010, there were five vessels owned primarily by Russian Mission residents, and three vessels were homeported locally (Table 5). In addition, no residents of Russian Mission held quota share account in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 6, 7, and 8).

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Russian Mission: 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	\$48	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	\$49	n/a	\$79	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$55	\$57	\$68	\$75
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>\$49</i>	<i>\$48</i>	<i>\$79</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>\$55</i>	<i>\$57</i>	<i>\$68</i>	<i>\$75</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>\$244,889</i>	<i>\$198,034</i>	<i>\$198,034</i>	<i>\$226,124</i>	<i>\$144,135</i>	<i>\$49,605</i>	<i>\$88,999</i>	<i>\$601,192</i>	<i>\$601,192</i>	<i>\$252,655</i>	<i>\$373,782</i>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](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 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Russian Mission: 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	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

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Russian Mission: 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) <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	13	11	11	12	12	12	13	16	16	15	15
	Fished permits	8	0	9	9	5	10	11	11	7	0	7
	% of permits fished	62%	-	82%	75%	42%	83%	85%	69%	44%	-	47%
	Total permit holders	13	11	11	12	12	14	14	16	17	15	15
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>83%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>47%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>

<sup>1</sup>National Marine Fisheries Service. (2011). Data on License Limitation Program, 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 Russian Mission: 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 Russian Mission <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Russian Mission <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Russian Mission <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	20	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2001	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2002	18	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2003	22	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2004	12	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2005	27	0	0	1	1	0	0	\$0
2006	19	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2007	19	0	0	5	3	0	0	\$0
2008	16	0	0	6	4	0	0	\$0
2009	3	0	0	6	4	0	0	\$0
2010	17	0	0	5	3	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 in Russian Mission: 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 Russian Mission: 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 Russian Mission: 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 Russian Mission: 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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Russian Mission 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

*Recreational Fishing*

According to the ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey, whitefish and Northern pike are caught by private anglers in Russian Mission. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Chinook/king salmon, coho/silver salmon, and sockeye/red salmon are targeted by recreational fishermen that use boats based in Russian Mission.

Between 2000 and 2010 there were no registered sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides in Russian Mission. A total of 119 sport fishing licenses were sold to residents of Russian Mission (irrespective of the location of point of sale). In comparison, a total of 141 sport fishing licenses were sold in Russian Mission, indicating the potential that visitors to Russian Mission are participating in recreational fishing activities.

Russian Mission is located within the Yukon River Drainage Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area. There were no saltwater angler days fished reported in this survey area between 2005 and 2010. Between 2000 and 2004, the number of saltwater angler days fished by non-Alaska residents decreased from 81 in 2000 to 17 in 2004, though there were no angler days fished by non-Alaska residents in 2002 and 2003. The number of saltwater angler days fished by Alaska residents was highly variable between 2000 and 2003, and there were no saltwater angler days fished by Alaska residents between 2004 and 2010. During this 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 between 2000 and 2010, averaging 7,355 angler days fished per year compared to an average of 3,861 angler days fished by non-Alaska residents. Information about the sport fishing sector in and near Russian Mission is presented in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Russian Mission: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fish Guide Licenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Russian Mission<sup>2</sup></b>
2000	0	0	68	79
2001	0	0	84	95
2002	0	0	108	154
2003	0	0	75	144
2004	0	0	76	137
2005	0	0	118	132
2006	0	0	108	134
2007	0	0	113	128
2008	0	0	143	152
2009	0	0	134	147
2010	0	0	119	141

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

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	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

<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/sport\\_fishingsurvey/](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sport_fishingsurvey/) (Accessed September 2011).

### Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are prevalent amongst the residents of Russian Mission. Salmon, moose, black bear, porcupine, rabbit, and waterfowl are utilized.<sup>30</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that fish, meat, and birds are the three most important subsistence resources to the residents of Russian Mission.

While data were not available for subsistence participation by household and species between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12), data from the ADF&G Division of Subsistence show that Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, and pink salmon have been historically important subsistence species in Russian Mission (Table 13). In 2008, the last year for which data were available, 69 subsistence salmon permits were issued to households in Russian Mission, a number which is consistent with the number of permits issued between 2000 and 2007. In 2008, 26 of those permits were reported as fished, a slight increase from the years between 2000 and 2007. No data were reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of halibut or marine mammals between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 14 and 15).

<sup>30</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).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Russian Mission: 2000-2010.

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Russian Mission: 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	68	21	1,860	1,354	24	8	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	69	18	3,428	242	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	63	17	1,887	559	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	61	18	2,057	786	178	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	61	25	2,337	1,056	151	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	56	20	1,894	1,592	133	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	60	20	1,851	1,579	19	8	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	60	20	1,851	1,579	19	8	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	69	26	2,949	2,978	372	436	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<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, Russian Mission: 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, Russian Mission: 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	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.*

<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.