

South Naknek (NACK-neck)



People and Place

*Location*¹

South Naknek is a Census Designated Place (CDP) located on the south bank of the Naknek River, 297 miles southwest of Anchorage. South Naknek CDP encompasses 94 square miles of land and 2.5 square miles of water. It lies just west of the Katmai National Park and Preserve. South Naknek is located in the Kvichak Recording District, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the Bristol Bay Borough Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 79 inhabitants in South Naknek, making it the 267th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Between 2000 and 2009, the population of Naknek decreased by 50.36% with an average annual growth rate of -4.66%. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

In 2010, a large majority of South Naknek residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (82.3%), while 12.7% identified as White, 1.3% as Asian, and 3.8% identified with two or more races. Compared to 2000, several ethnic groups no longer appeared to be present in 2010, including Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, and Black or African American. In addition, individuals identifying as Hispanic no longer appeared to be present in South Naknek in 2010. There were slight declines in the percentages of the population identifying as both White and American Indian and Alaska Native between 2000 and 2010, while there was an increase in the percentages identifying as Asian or identifying with two or more races. Changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in South Naknek was 2.26, a decrease from 3.4 persons per household in 1990 and 2.98 in 2000. The total number of households increased from 39 in 1990 to 46 in 2000, and then decreased to 35 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 130 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 22 were owner-occupied, 13 were renter-occupied, and 95 were vacant or used only seasonally. Throughout this period no residents of South Naknek were reported to be living in group quarters.

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

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

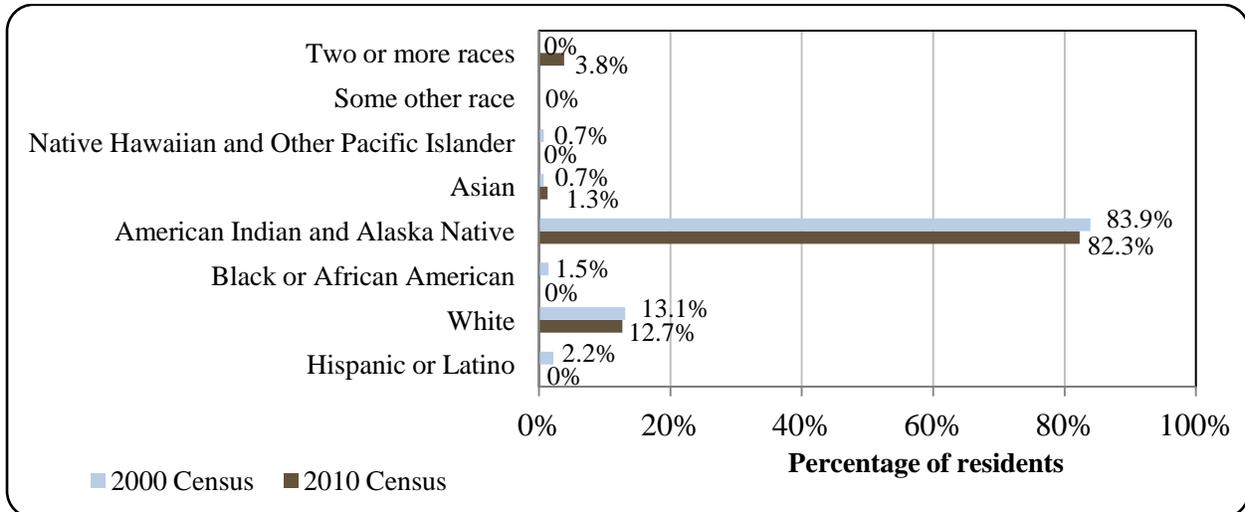
Table 1. Population in South Naknek from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	136	-
2000	137	-
2001	-	124
2002	-	120
2003	-	102
2004	-	89
2005	-	76
2006	-	75
2007	-	66
2008	-	68
2009	-	68
2010	79	-

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

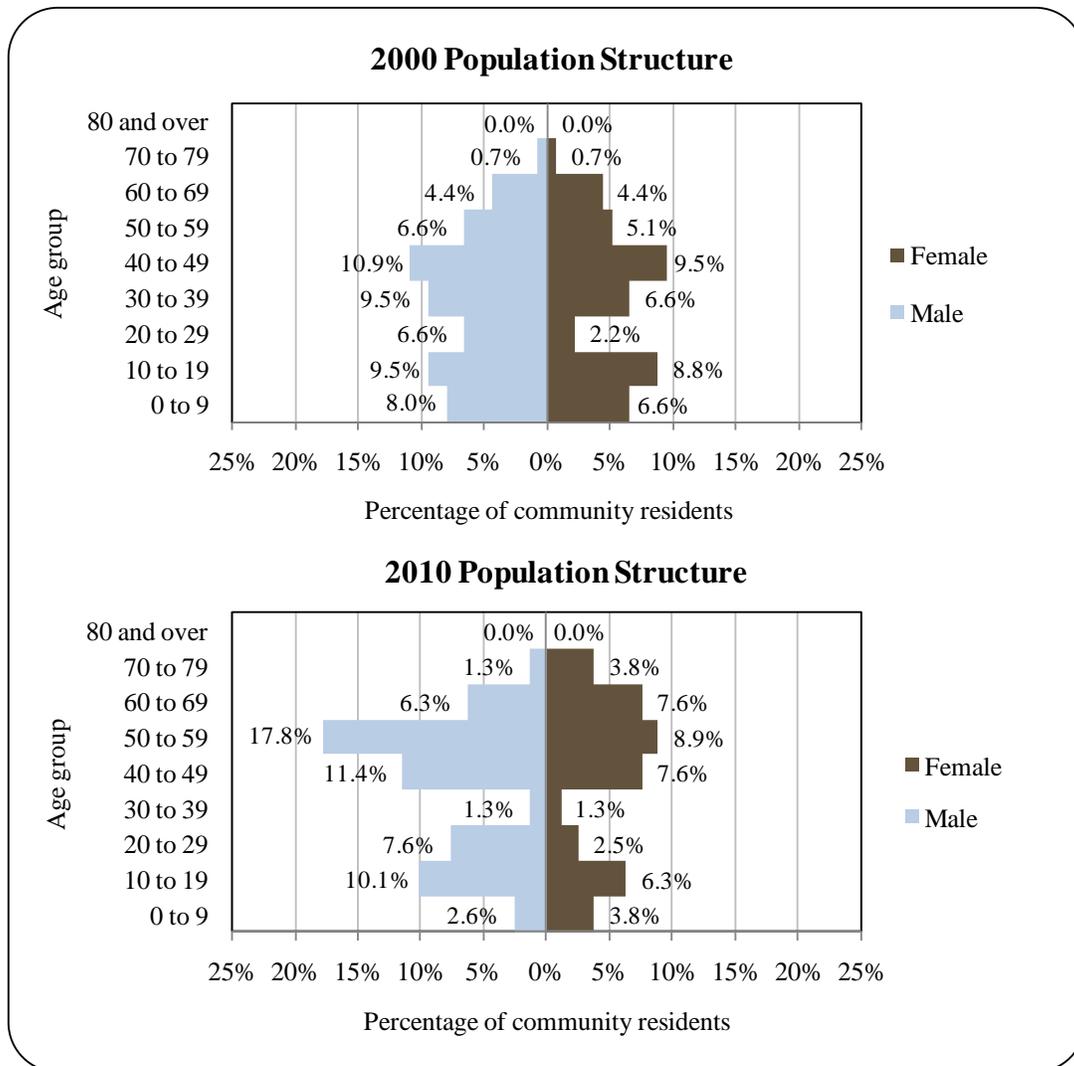
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



The gender makeup in South Naknek in 2010 was 58.2% male and 41.8% female, very similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The local population was male skewed for most age groups in 2010; however, the bias towards males between 40 and 59 is most noteworthy. The median age was estimated to be 45.8 years, higher than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the largest percentage of the population fell within the age category 50 to 59 years old, with the next largest percentage in the age category 40 to 49 years old. Very few individuals between 30 and 39 years old reside in the community. There were no individuals over age 80 living in South Naknek in 2010, and relatively few individuals between ages 30 and 39 and over age 70. The overall population structure of South Naknek in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 93% of South Naknek residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, there were no residents of South Naknek aged 25 and older that were estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 7% were estimated to have a ninth to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 16.3% were estimated to have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 27.4% of Alaskan residents overall; 37.2% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 18.6% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; and 20.9% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall. There were not estimated to be any South Naknek residents that had a graduate or professional degree in 2010.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Starting 8,000 years ago there is evidence of seasonal camps along the Kvichak River by people of the Paleo-Arctic tradition. These people likely arrived following herds of caribou. By 6,000 ago, ancestors of the Kodiak and Aleutian traditions made seasonal use of the South Naknek area, probably utilizing both caribou and marine resources. By 1,900 B.C., ancestors of historic Yup'ik populations settled in the area. They were fishermen and hunters of caribou and marine mammals. Evidence of permanent settlements and river salmon fishing in the area starts around 400 B.C.⁴

South Naknek is located across the Naknek River from Naknek, and the histories of the two communities are closely intertwined. By the time of European contact in the late 1700s, residents of the villages used rivers to interact with each other and for transport in pursuit of seasonal subsistence resources. In the 1880 U.S. Census, a village known as Qinuyang was located at the present site of South Naknek, and a village known as Paugvik was located at the present site of Naknek. At that time, the populations of these villages were counted together, with a total population of 192 Native people. Starting in the 1890 Census, the two villages were counted separately. As of 1890, Qinuyang had a reported population of one white person and 92 Natives.⁵

There was a strong Russian presence in the area during the mid-1800s. The Russians built a fort near Naknek, and Russian fur trappers inhabited the area prior to the United States' purchase of Alaska in 1867.⁶ Soon after the sale of Alaska, the commercial fishing industry began to develop in the region. The community of South Naknek became more established

³ 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.

⁴ Morris, Judith (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>.

⁵ Bristol Bay Native Association. (n.d.). *South Naknek*. Retrieved September 12, 2013 from <http://www.bbna.com/villages/snaknek/snaknek1b.htm>.

⁶ 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.

during the development of canneries along the Naknek River. The first salmon cannery opened on the Naknek River in 1890.⁷

Many Native residents of South Naknek are descended from inhabitants of “Old Savonoski”, an Aleut village that was located at the eastern end of Naknek Lake, within the modern boundaries of Katmai National Park and Preserve. Old Savonoski was abandoned during the 1912 eruptions of Mt. Katmai and Mt. Novarupta. Villagers relocated to a site at the confluence of King Salmon Creek and the Naknek River, six miles east of today’s South Naknek, which they called “New Savonoski”. Today, many descendants of Old Savonoski live in the present-day villages of King Salmon and South Naknek.^{8,9}

Today, South Naknek remains a traditional Sugpiaq (Pacific Yup’ik / Aleut) village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.¹⁰

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate is mainly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 63 °F (5.6 to 17.2 °C); average winter temperatures range from 29 to 44 °F (-1.7 to 6.7 °C). Extremes from -46 to 88 °F (-43.3 to 31.1 °C) have been recorded. Total precipitation averages 20 inches annually, with 45 inches of snowfall. Fog is common during summer months.¹¹

South Naknek is located on the Alaska Peninsula, close to the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) to the south, Katmai National Park and Preserve to the east, and the Alagnak National Wild and Scenic River to the northeast. The Refuge covers an area of 1,157,000 acres and contains Becharof Lake, the second largest lake in Alaska, and Mt. Peulik, a 4,800 foot volcano. Wildlife present in the Refuge includes brown bears, caribou, moose, over 200 species of migratory and resident birds, and provides an important nursery for Pacific salmon.¹² Katmai National Park is a 7,383 square mile wilderness area known for its high concentration of brown bears, volcanoes Mt. Katmai and Mt. Novarupta, and the Valley of 10,000 Smokes. The National Park is also a popular sportfishing destination. Visitors to Katmai may also pass through nearby Naknek, as King Salmon is one of the primary departure points for charter flights to the Park.^{13,14} 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.¹⁵

⁷ See footnotes 4 and 6.

⁸ Feldman, K.D. Ethnohistory and the IRA Tribal Status Application of King Salmon Natives, Alaska. *Alaska Journal of Anthropology*. 1(1):100-117. Retrieved October 18, 2013 from http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/anthropology/people/upload/King_Salmon.pdf.

⁹ See footnotes 5 and 6.

¹⁰ See footnote 6.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Becharof National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://becharof.fws.gov/>.

¹³ National Park Service. 2011. *Katmai National Park & Preserve*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/katm/>.

¹⁴ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 2005. *Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands*. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

¹⁵ Lake Clark-Katmai Studies Center, National Park Service. *Alagnak Wild River: An Illustrated Guide to the Cultural History of the Alagnak Wild River*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/alag/historyculture>.

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.¹⁶

Northeast of South Naknek, Iliamna Lake is near the proposed site for the Pebble Mine, a copper-gold-molybdenum mineral deposit. If the mine moves forward, South Naknek and other Bristol Bay communities that depend on local fisheries resources could be affected.^{17,18} The immediate South Naknek area has no known mineral occurrences, but local potential exists for subsurface oil and gas resources. Reserves of oil and natural gas are also thought to be present on the outer continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin, which runs along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula.¹⁹ However, 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.²⁰ 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 2017.²¹

According to the Bristol Bay Coastal Management Plan, the South Naknek area is at risk of earthquakes and volcanic activity, landslides and avalanches, flooding and erosion, storm surges, 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 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 coastal areas 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.²²

¹⁶ See footnote 14.

¹⁷ Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference website. (n.d.). *Industries: Mining*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://www.swamc.org/html/industries/mining.php>.

¹⁸ Pg. 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/>.

¹⁹ See footnote 14.

²⁰ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service. March 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>.

²¹ The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. March 31, 2010. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawl 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>.

²² 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.

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in South Naknek as of September 2013.²³

Current Economy²⁴

Commercial fishing and salmon processing are the mainstays of South Naknek's economy. In 2010, 24 residents held commercial fishing permits. Seafood processing companies operate in the vicinity. Most other employment is in public services. A few people trap, and most residents depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, trout, caribou, rabbit, porcupine, and seal are utilized.²⁵ Top employers in 2010²⁶ included Trident Seafoods, the South Naknek Village Council, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation

According to the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁷ in 2010, the per capita income in South Naknek was estimated to be \$14,667 and the median household income was estimated to be \$52,188, compared to \$13,019 and \$22,344 in 2000, respectively. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁸ the real per capita income in 2000 was \$17,120 and the real 2000 median household income was \$29,382. This shows that per capita income decreased between 2000 and 2010, while there was a real increase in household income during this period. In 2010, South Naknek ranked 208th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 114th of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. However, South Naknek's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁹ 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. 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 South Naknek in 2010 is \$10,637.³⁰ This estimate provides support for a decrease in real per capita income between 2000 and 2010.³¹ These low per capita income estimates are reflected in the fact

²³ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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/>.

²⁷ 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>.

²⁸ 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/inflationcalc1.htm>).

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ See footnotes 26 and 27.

³¹ See footnote 26.

that, in 2011, South Naknek was recognized as a distressed community (using a plus/minus 3% formula) by the Denali Commission, prioritizing it for economic assistance.³²

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, 64.7% of the population age 16 and over was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 11.8%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 17.6% of local residents were living below the poverty line in 2010, compared to 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 South Naknek 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 South Naknek.³³ A potentially more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 21.2%, almost double the statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁴

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest number of workers in South Naknek was estimated to be employed in the public sector (55.6%), while 36.1% were employed in the private sector and 8.3% were self-employed. Out of 36 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, a majority were estimated to be employed in three primary industries: education services, health care, and social assistance (47.2%), construction (30.6%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining industries (16.7%). The remainder of the workforce was estimated to be employed in public administration (5.6%). The workforce was concentrated in fewer industries in 2010 compared to 2000. While this may be due to a real population decline in South Naknek, it is also important to note that the sampling methods utilized by the U.S. Census Bureau were altered between 2000 and 2010. The shift in sampling methods may also account for some of the differences observed in employment estimates.³⁵ Employment distribution by industry is presented in Figure 3.

Occupations in which the greatest percentages of the South Naknek workforce were estimated to be employed in 2010 were natural resources, construction, and maintenance (36.1%), sales and office (30.6%), and management, business, science, and arts occupations (27.8%). Employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

It is important to note that the number of individuals employed by fishing may be underestimated in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

³² Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: www.denali.gov.

³³ See footnote 29.

³⁴ See footnote 26.

³⁵ See footnote 29.

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

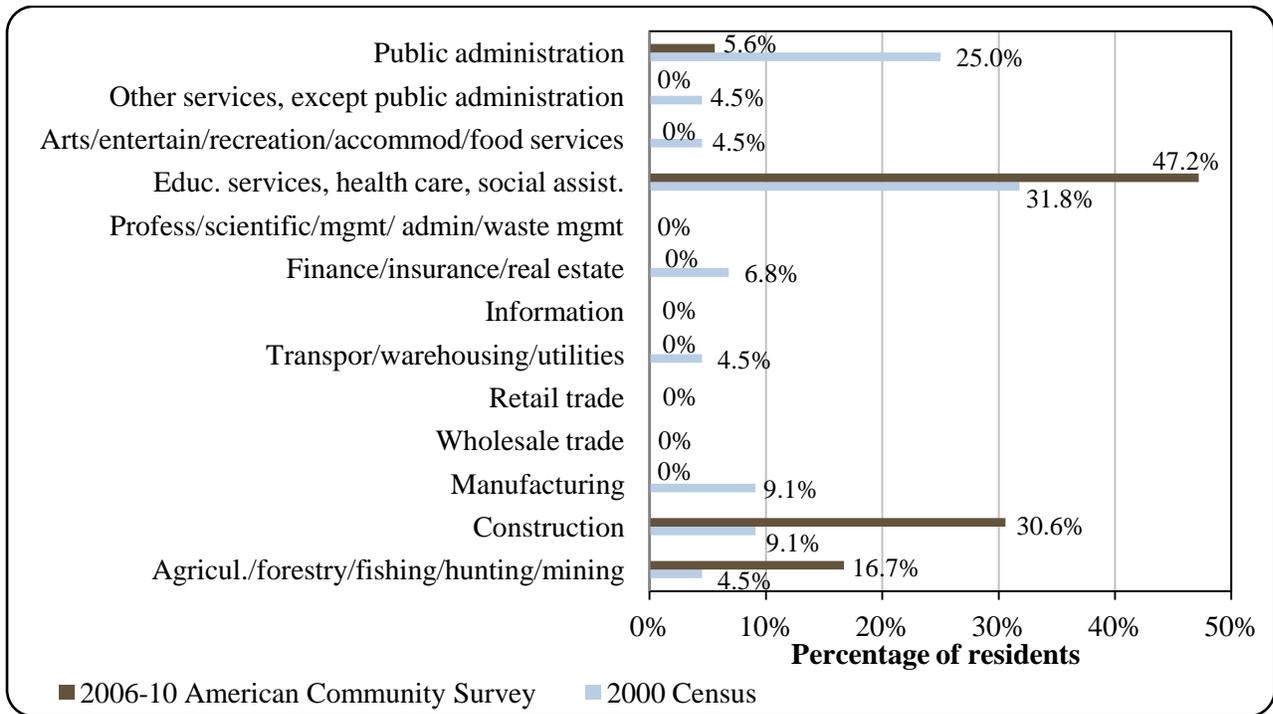
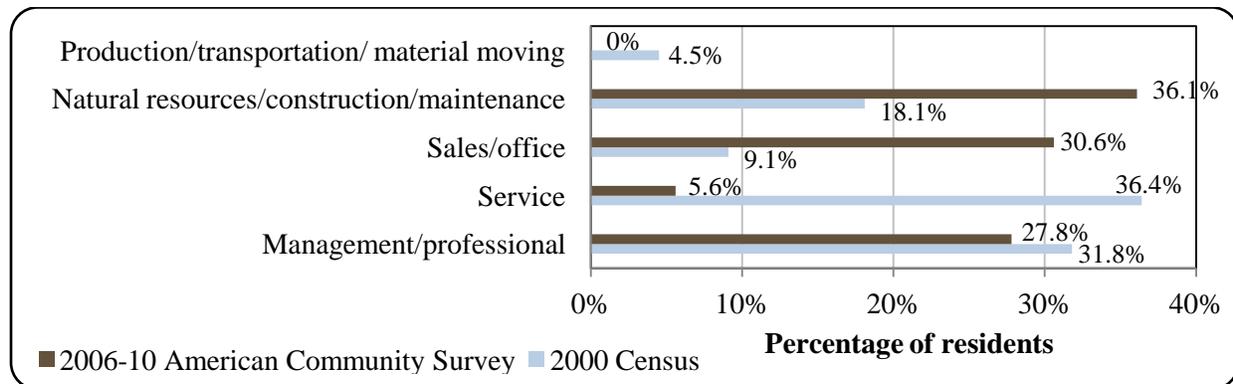


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, South Naknek (U.S. Census).



Governance

South Naknek is an unincorporated community located in the Bristol Bay Borough. The Bristol Bay Borough serves as the governing body for South Naknek. The Borough was incorporated in 1962, making it the first borough in Alaska. It is also one of the smallest boroughs in the State. It contains three CDPs – South Naknek, Naknek, and King Salmon. The seat of the Bristol Bay Borough is located in Naknek.³⁶

³⁶ Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference. (n.d.) *Bristol Bay Borough*. Retrieved October 21, 2013 from <http://www.swamc.org/html/southwest-alaska/bristol-bay-borough-raquo/bristol-bay-borough.php>.

As of 2012, the Bristol Bay Borough did not administer a sales tax, but did levy a 13 mills property tax, 10% bed tax, and 3% raw fish tax.^{37,38} In addition to tax revenues, other locally-generated income sources received by the Bristol Bay Borough between 2000 and 2010 included building and equipment rental income, charges for services provided by the Borough such as water and sewer, ambulance fees, and pool fees, land sales, building permit fees, and investment income. Outside revenue sources included state and federal grants and revenue sharing programs, as well as some state contracts including jail and special services contracts. State of Alaska sources of shared revenue during the 2000-2010 period included the State Revenue Sharing program from 2000 to 2003, the Community Revenue Sharing program in 2009 and 2010, municipal energy assistance, and state fish tax refunds (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section of this profile for more information). Federal shared revenue sources included funds from the Payment In Lieu of Taxes program. A variety of special project and capital project grants were also received from the state and federal governments during this period.³⁹ In 2008, a fisheries-related grant was received by the Bristol Bay Borough from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development's (DCCED's) Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA). The award of \$70,671 was provided to the Borough to purchase land for and development of a Fisherman's Dock and Industrial Park. Information regarding selected community revenue sources is reported in Table 2.

In addition to the Borough, South Naknek Native Village serves as a governing body for the Native population in the community. South Naknek Native Village was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The local village Native corporation is the Alaska Peninsula Corporation. The regional Native corporation to which Naknek belongs is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation.⁴⁰

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in Dillingham and King Salmon. Nearby King Salmon also hosts offices of the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Dillingham has an office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development's Division of Community and Regional Affairs. The nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources office is a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation office in Homer, while Kodiak and Homer have the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices. However, the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be more easily accessible for the people of the Bristol Bay region. The U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services has its nearest offices in Kodiak and Anchorage.

³⁷ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. 2013. *Alaska Taxable 2012*. Retrieved October 18, 2013 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/dnn/Portals/4/pub/OSA%20TAXABLE%202012%20-%20FINAL%202013-02-05.pdf>.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

⁴⁰ See footnote 38.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Bristol Bay Borough, including South Naknek, from 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Borough Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{1,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$7,175,572	n/a	\$29,923	n/a
2001	\$6,318,332	n/a	\$27,975	n/a
2002	\$4,801,219	n/a	\$27,960	n/a
2003	\$4,163,996	n/a	\$28,013	n/a
2004	\$6,098,710	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	\$4,213,625	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$5,475,184	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$6,248,803	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$8,374,133	n/a	n/a	\$70,671
2009	\$8,489,105	n/a	\$498,484	n/a
2010	\$8,839,652	n/a	\$497,231	n/a

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*.

Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

² 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.

³ Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from <https://www.tax.state.ak.us>.

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

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

South Naknek is accessible by air or sea. There are two state-owned lighted gravel runways. One is 2,264-ft-long by 60-ft-wide, and the other is 3,314-ft-long by 60-ft-wide. The Pacific American Fisheries (PAF) Cannery airport lies 3 miles to the southeast. It has a 750-ft-long by 30-ft-wide dirt strip and a 650-ft-long by 75-ft-wide crosswind strip. Scheduled and charter flight services are available. A 3,000-ft designated stretch of the Naknek River is used by float planes. The frozen river provides an ice road to Naknek and King Salmon in winter. There is an unmaintained dirt road to New Savonoski. The Borough operates a mid- and high-tide cargo dock at South Naknek with 200 feet of berth space to accommodate barges. Trucks, cars, ATVs, snowmobiles, and boats are used for local travel.⁴¹ In June 2012, round-trip airfare to Anchorage was \$588.⁴²

⁴¹ See footnote 38.

⁴² 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.

*Facilities*⁴³

Individual water wells and septic systems serve the majority of the community; others use a piped water and sewer system. Two permitted landfills are available: one operated by the borough and one by Peter Pan Seafoods. Power lines cross the Naknek River 5 miles east of Naknek and connect to South Naknek. Law enforcement services are provided by the borough police department and Alaska state troopers in King Salmon. Fire and rescue services are provided by the volunteer Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services. South Naknek also has a public library.

*Medical Services*⁴⁴

Medical services are provided by the South Naknek Health Clinic, which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) site. Alternate health care is provided by the Camai Medical Center in Naknek. Emergency Services have coastal air and river access and are provided by volunteers and a health aide. The nearest hospital is located in Dillingham.

*Educational Opportunities*⁴⁵

As of 2011, there were no schools located directly in South Naknek, which is within the Bristol Bay Borough School District. The Bristol Bay Borough School is located in nearby Naknek. The school has an Elementary School wing and a Middle/High School wing. As of 2011, the Elementary School (grades preschool through 6th) was attended by 93 students and had 7 teachers. That same year, the Middle/High School had 85 students and 8 teachers.⁴⁶ During community review of this profile, a representative of the Bristol Bay Borough noted that enrollment numbers have been steadily decreasing in the Bristol Bay School District system.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Starting in 6,000 B.C., there is evidence of Ocean Bay peoples, ancestors of the Kodiak and Aleutian traditions, living in the Bristol Bay region. These people likely made use of marine resources along the coast. By 400 B.C., there is archaeological evidence of fishing activity by people of the Norton tradition in the South Naknek area. Notched pebbles used as sinkers

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴⁶ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

allowed access to fishing sites along the Naknek River where deep swift water made wading impossible.⁴⁷

The community of South Naknek developed alongside the development of the commercial fishing industry in Bristol Bay. An influx of workers arrived from outside Alaska to help in the construction of canneries and to provide a sufficient labor force for fishing and cannery jobs. The lack of fishermen and cannery labor led to a practice of importing cannery crews and fishermen from outside Alaska.⁴⁸ Historically this led to a lack of participation by local Native residents as fishermen in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, although the start of World War II created a labor shortage in the United States, and provided an opportunity for local residents to enter the fishery.^{49,50}

South Naknek is located at the mouth of the Naknek River, which empties into Bristol Bay. The area is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. South Naknek participates in the Community Development Quota program as a member of the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The community is not eligible for the Community Quota Entity program.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, South Naknek does not have a registered processing plant. The nearest processing plants are located in nearby Naknek.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, the primary sources of revenue to the Bristol Bay Borough that were directly tied to fisheries included income from both a borough and a state raw fish tax, as well as revenue sharing from the state Fisheries Business Tax. Based on information reported in the Bristol Bay Borough's yearly audits, the local raw fish tax remained a more stable source of revenue than the state raw fish tax through the decade, and the shared Fisheries Business Tax increased in importance over time, rising to \$1.5 million per year in several later years of the period. Information about fisheries-related revenue sources is presented in Table 3.

It is important to note that the BBEDC uses fisheries revenue from the CDQ program to provide grants for infrastructure, fuel, and electrical assistance to member communities. The BBEDC also offers educational scholarships, vocational training, and fishing permit acquisition and financing assistance to residents of its member communities.⁵¹

⁴⁷ 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>.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (2003). *An Analysis of Options to Restructure the Bristol Bay Salmon Fishery*. Retrieved December 22, 2011 from <http://www.bbsalmon.com/FinalReport.pdf>.

⁵¹ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. *Annual Report 2010*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from <http://www.bbdc.com>.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, there were 28 salmon Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit holders that held a total of 29 salmon CFEC permits in South Naknek. Of these, 26 were reported to have been actively fished. Of the 28 salmon CFEC permits issued in 2010, the majority were for the Bristol Bay set gill net fishery, and the remainder were issued for the Bristol Bay drift gill net fishery. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of salmon CFEC permits, permit holders, and permits reported as fished all decreased substantially. Prior to 2007, South Naknek residents also held CFEC permits for halibut and herring, though the number of permits and permit holders were small. The halibut CFEC permits were issued for the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet. The herring CFEC permits were issued for roe herring gill net fishery in Bristol Bay. Herring permits were actively fished from 2000 to 2006, and a halibut permit was actively fished in 2006 only. Information on CFEC permits and permit holders by species between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 4.

There were 13 crew license holders in South Naknek in 2010, which represents an overall decrease from 39 crew license holders in 2000 and a peak of 43 crew license holders in 2002. There were no fish buyers located in South Naknek between 2000 and 2010, and there have been no shore-side processing facilities located in the community since 2002. In 2010, 11 vessels were primarily owned by South Naknek residents and 39 vessels were homeported in South Naknek. Both of these numbers represent declines from 2000. Given the lack of fish buyers in South Naknek, no vessels were reported to land catch in South Naknek between 2000 and 2010. Table 5 presents information about characteristics of the commercial fishing sector.

Between 2000 and 2010, one halibut quota share account holder resided in South Naknek. The number of halibut quota shares held in this account remained stable at 1,575 throughout the period. The annual halibut IFQ allotment varied slightly from year to year. Between 2000 and 2010, there were no sablefish or crab quota account holders in South Naknek. This information about federal halibut, sablefish, and crab catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

As previously noted, no commercial fishing vessels landing catch in South Naknek between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9). For catch landed in other ports by South Naknek vessel owners, a majority of landings and associated ex-vessel revenue for all species except salmon between 2000 and 2010 are considered confidential due to a small number of participants (Table 10).

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Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Bristol Bay Borough: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Borough raw fish tax ¹	\$1,376,536	\$529,759	\$337,112	\$131,111	\$311,369	\$464,884	\$729,623	\$838,199	\$1,143,108	\$1,587,484	\$1,170,907
State raw fish tax ¹	\$789,759	\$1,439,586	\$918,305	\$504,399	n/a						
State Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$8,232	\$14,275	\$12,108	n/a	\$393,836	\$460,752	\$834,661	\$1,178,357	\$29,353	\$1,581,617	\$1,559,831
State Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ¹	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ¹	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ²	n/a										
Boat hauls ¹	n/a										
Harbor usage ¹	n/a										
Port/dock usage ¹	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue received by the Bristol Bay Borough⁴</i>	<i>\$2,174,527</i>	<i>\$1,983,620</i>	<i>\$1,267,525</i>	<i>\$635,510</i>	<i>\$705,205</i>	<i>\$925,636</i>	<i>\$1,564,284</i>	<i>\$2,016,556</i>	<i>\$1,172,461</i>	<i>\$3,169,101</i>	<i>\$2,730,738</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue reported by the Bristol Bay Borough⁵</i>	<i>\$7,175,572</i>	<i>\$6,318,332</i>	<i>\$4,801,219</i>	<i>\$4,163,996</i>	<i>\$6,098,710</i>	<i>\$4,213,625</i>	<i>\$5,475,184</i>	<i>\$6,248,803</i>	<i>\$8,374,133</i>	<i>\$8,489,105</i>	<i>\$8,839,652</i>

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

¹ 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.

² 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.

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

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

⁵ Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the Bristol Bay Borough reports each year in its audit. 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.

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	3	3	1	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	67%	33%	100%	100%	33%	33%	50%	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	49	48	51	51	53	47	43	38	36	31	29
	Fished permits	46	45	43	44	49	44	41	34	30	26	26
	% of permits fished	94%	94%	84%	86%	92%	94%	95%	89%	83%	84%	90%
	Total permit holders	53	49	55	52	53	48	43	37	36	32	28
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>29</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>87%</i>	<i>87%</i>	<i>81%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>90%</i>	<i>93%</i>	<i>89%</i>	<i>83%</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>90%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>28</i>

¹National 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.]

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch in South Naknek ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in South Naknek ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in South Naknek ^{2,5}
2000	39	0	2	18	48	0	0	\$0
2001	17	0	2	17	43	0	0	\$0
2002	43	0	1	17	35	0	0	\$0
2003	41	0	0	17	38	0	0	\$0
2004	35	0	0	18	41	0	0	\$0
2005	26	0	0	14	41	0	0	\$0
2006	28	0	0	12	47	0	0	\$0
2007	26	0	0	12	46	0	0	\$0
2008	20	0	0	11	45	0	0	\$0
2009	22	0	0	10	39	0	0	\$0
2010	13	0	0	11	39	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	1	1,575	19
2001	1	1,575	22
2002	1	1,575	22
2003	1	1,575	22
2004	1	1,575	23
2005	1	1,575	22
2006	1	1,575	21
2007	1	1,575	19
2008	1	1,575	18
2009	1	1,575	16
2010	1	1,575	15

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 South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

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

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Total Net Pounds¹											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>										
Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>										

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

¹ Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	494,244	624,125	300,832	343,600	485,195	817,008	504,233	605,077	555,688	739,669	465,588
<i>Total²</i>	<i>494,244</i>	<i>624,125</i>	<i>300,832</i>	<i>343,600</i>	<i>485,195</i>	<i>817,008</i>	<i>504,233</i>	<i>605,077</i>	<i>555,688</i>	<i>739,669</i>	<i>465,588</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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$317,103	\$260,292	\$146,276	\$169,939	\$248,015	\$491,868	\$319,171	\$391,751	\$408,837	\$581,077	\$433,843
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$317,103</i>	<i>\$260,292</i>	<i>\$146,276</i>	<i>\$169,939</i>	<i>\$248,015</i>	<i>\$491,868</i>	<i>\$319,171</i>	<i>\$391,751</i>	<i>\$408,837</i>	<i>\$581,077</i>	<i>\$433,843</i>

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

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

¹ Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish were registered in South Naknek. The number of sportfishing licenses sold to community residents (irrespective of the point of sale) varied between 8 and 33 per year. The number of sportfishing licenses sold within the community was minimal, and in all years was lower than the number of licenses sold to community residents, indicating the potential that South Naknek residents may travel to nearby Naknek and King Salmon or other areas to prepare for and engage in sportfishing activity.

South Naknek is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area R – Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, sportfishing activity in this region varied considerably. For saltwater sportfishing, non-Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 1,603 and 4,126 during this period, while Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 3,261 and 12,721 days. Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more saltwater days than non-Alaska resident anglers during this period. In contrast, non-Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days in freshwater in the Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands region on average (18,462 per year on average) than Alaska resident anglers (15,290 per year on average). This information about the sportfishing sector in and near South Naknek is also displayed in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁵² conducted by the ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following species targeted by private anglers in South Naknek: sockeye salmon, smelt, razor clam, hardshell clam, and other shellfish. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of South Naknek between 2000 and 2010.⁵³

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in South Naknek ²
2000	0	0	27	0
2001	0	0	33	0
2002	0	0	30	0
2003	0	0	33	22
2004	0	0	28	9
2005	0	0	18	16
2006	0	0	25	17
2007	0	0	9	8
2008	0	0	25	16
2009	0	0	14	10
2010	0	0	8	2

⁵² 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).

⁵³ 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 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	1,664	8,870	17,749	27,227
2001	1,760	3,939	16,840	14,350
2002	4,126	5,210	15,865	18,417
2003	1,603	4,333	16,557	11,878
2004	1,948	12,721	18,813	19,360
2005	3,585	5,129	14,130	12,038
2006	2,809	4,392	22,323	8,830
2007	2,588	9,356	20,371	15,870
2008	3,436	4,298	21,797	10,207
2009	3,488	3,815	18,996	16,020
2010	2,036	3,261	19,643	13,992

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Most residents of South Naknek depend on subsistence hunting and fishing. Salmon, trout, caribou, rabbit, porcupine, and seal are particularly important local resources.⁵⁴ Data regarding subsistence participation by household and species were available in 2007, the year that ADF&G conducted a household subsistence survey in South Naknek. That year, 49% of South Naknek households were reported to participate in salmon subsistence, 19% in halibut subsistence, 24% in marine mammal subsistence, 9% in marine invertebrate subsistence, and 68% in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut). In addition, the survey provided a per capita estimate of 151 pounds of land- and sea-based resources utilized by South Naknek residents that year (Table 12).

Information about permits and total harvest is available for the 2000-2010 period for salmon, halibut, marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish, and marine mammals. The number of subsistence salmon permits issues to South Naknek households declined from 42 in 2000 to 26 in 2008, and the number reported as actively fished also declined over the period. Sockeye were consistently the most heavily harvested species, along with smaller harvests of Chinook, chum,

⁵⁴ 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.

pink, and coho in all years for which salmon harvest data were reported. This information is presented in Table 13, along with information about total harvests of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish. In 2007, the year of the ADF&G household subsistence survey, 185 pounds of marine invertebrates and 233 pounds of non-salmon fish (not including halibut) were estimated to have been harvested in South Naknek.

Additional detail is available from ADF&G regarding the species of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish harvested. Marine invertebrate species harvested by South Naknek residents in 2007 were butter and softshell clams, and non-salmon fish species harvested were smelt, rainbow trout, and lake trout. It is important to note that, in addition to the species reported to have been actively harvested by South Naknek households, other species were also reported to have been used. Additional marine invertebrate species included razor clams, Dungeness crab, and king crab, while additional non-salmon fish species included herring and Pacific gray cod. In addition, the percentages of South Naknek households using smelt and clams were greater than the percentages engaged in their harvest.⁵⁵ These facts point to the presence of sharing networks both within the community and between households in South Naknek and other communities.

Halibut subsistence harvest was minimal in South Naknek. From 2003 to 2009, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) cards issued to South Naknek residents varied between one and three per year. No data were available regarding the number of SHARC cards were actively fished each year, or the total pounds of halibut harvested (Table 14).

The only marine mammal species harvested by South Naknek residents between 2000 and 2010 was harbor seal. For the years in which data were reported, total harbor seal harvest varied from 1 to 17 animals per year. No information was available from management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of sea otter, walrus, Steller sea lion, or spotted seal over the decade (Table 15). Additional data are available from ADF&G regarding marine mammal subsistence use patterns in South Naknek. Although South Naknek households did not report participating in harvest activities of species other than harbor seal in 2007, they reported using bowhead whale for subsistence purposes.⁵⁶ As with marine invertebrate and non-salmon fish harvest and use patterns described above, this information suggests the presence of sharing networks between South Naknek and other communities that engage in bowhead harvest.

⁵⁵ 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).

⁵⁶ Ibid.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, South Naknek: 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	49%	19%	24%	9%	68%	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, South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	42	40	118	119	231	272	2,571	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	n/a
2004	34	33	337	10	210	19	2,320	n/a	n/a
2005	31	27	219	18	352	64	1,561	n/a	n/a
2006	33	29	208	19	249	55	1,936	n/a	n/a
2007	26	22	171	117	287	134	1,967	185	233
2008	26	26	139	43	423	159	1,838	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, South Naknek: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	1	n/a	n/a
2004	1	n/a	n/a
2005	3	n/a	n/a
2006	3	n/a	n/a
2007	3	n/a	n/a
2008	2	n/a	n/a
2009	2	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, South Naknek: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	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	1	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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