

Gakona (guh-KOH-nuh)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Gakona is at the confluence of the Copper and Gakona Rivers, 15 miles northeast of Glennallen. It lies at mile 2 on the Tok cutoff to the Glenn Highway, just east of the Richardson Highway. Gakona is located in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area and the Chitina Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 218 residents in Gakona, ranking it the 189th largest community in Alaska. Overall, between 1990 and 2010, the population has increased by 772%, yet since 2000 the population has changed very little (Table 1). The majority (79.4%) of Gakona residents identified themselves as White, compared to 74.3% in 2000. Also in that year, 0.9% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 1.4% in 2000. The biggest changes over this decade included an increase in the population of Native Alaskans and a decrease in the population with two or more races (Figure 1; 19.7% as American Indian or Alaskan Native, compared to 12.1% in 2000; and 0.9% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 10.7% in 2000).

The overall population structure of Gakona in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2. In 2010, there was a relatively even spread of males and females across each age category, though the 70 to 79, 20 to 29, and 0 to 9 age groups show the greatest difference in the spread of males and females. For example, in 2010, the 70 to 79 age group was 5.1% males and 0.9% females, and the 20 to 29 age group was 4.6% males and 2.3% females. In 2000, there were relatively few residents in the 50 to 59 age range (13%), whereas in 2010, 22.9% of residents were in this age category. Further changes in population and in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 can be found in Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2.

In 2010, the gender makeup was 52.2% male and 47.7% female, and somewhat similar to the gender makeup of the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female; see Figure 2). The median age was 40.7 years, which is slightly higher than the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and significantly higher than the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years.

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>.

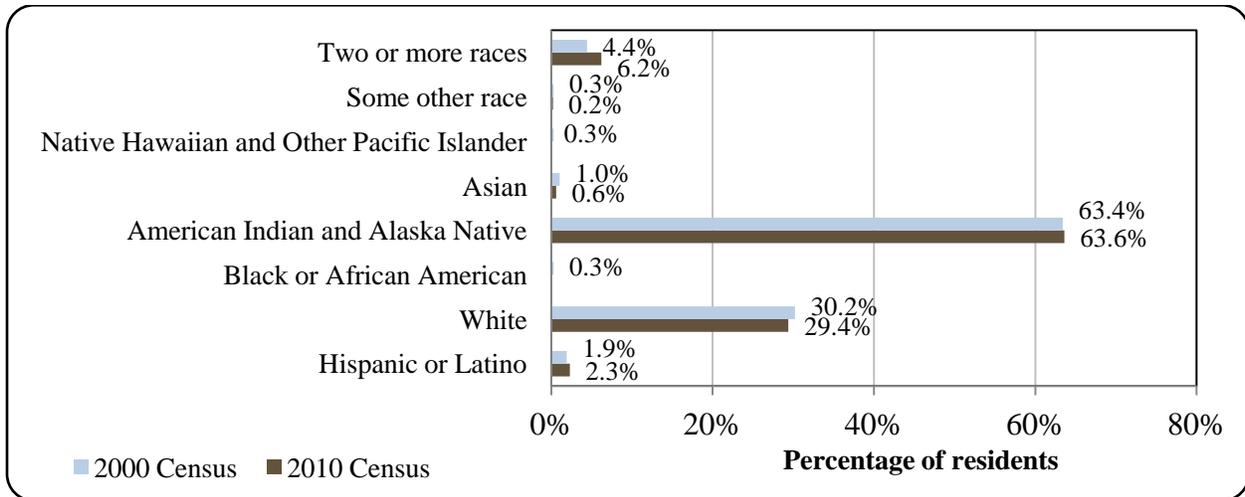
Table 1. Population in Gakona from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	25	-
2000	215	-
2001	-	218
2002	-	241
2003	-	222
2004	-	228
2005	-	218
2006	-	240
2007	-	231
2008	-	216
2009	-	202
2010	218	-

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>.

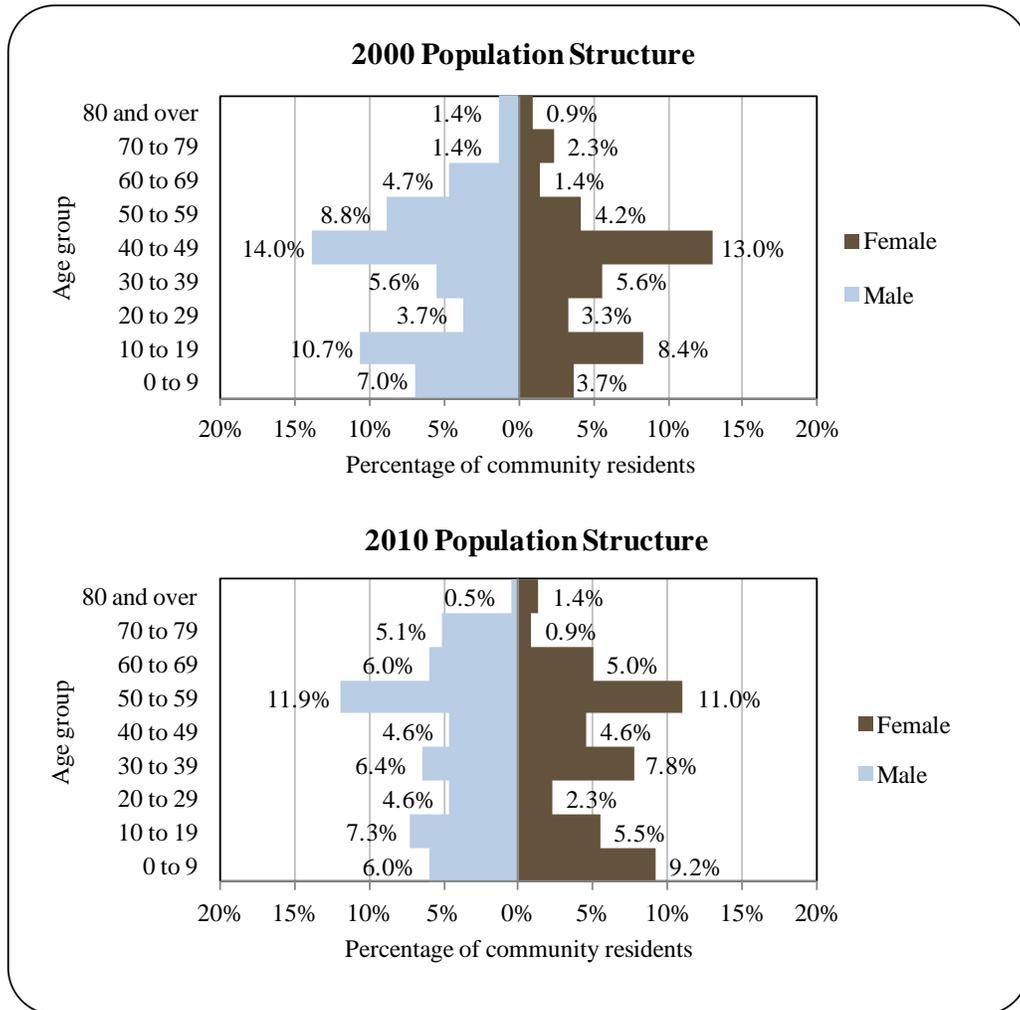
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the average household size was 2.5, a significant decline from 3.5 in 1990 and about the same when compared to 2000 (2.6). There has been an increase in occupied households, from seven in 1990 to 84 in 2000 to 86 in 2010. Of those occupied households surveyed in 2010, 75.6% were owner-occupied and of the 86 housing units reported in Gakona, 52.3% were considered vacant, compared to 71.4% in 2000. Of those households surveyed in 2010, 24.4% were renter-occupied. There are no records of residents living in group quarters in 2000 and 2010.

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



According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ in terms of educational attainment, 92.1% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 91% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 3.9% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 3.9% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 13.8% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 1.3% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 36.8% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 20.4% were

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.

estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Ahtna Athabascans have lived in the Copper River basin for thousands of years. “Ahtna” is the Athabaskan name for the Copper River. Most settlements along the river were either fish camps, winter villages, or hunting and trapping camps. Gakona served as a wood and fish camp and later became a permanent village.⁴ In 1904, Doyle’s Roadhouse was constructed at the junction of the Valdez-Eagle and Valdez-Fairbanks Trails and became an essential stopping point for travelers. There was also a post office, stagecoach station, and blacksmith shop here. Some buildings are still standing, like the Gakona Lodge which was built in 1929 and is on the National Register of Historical Places. The lodge contains many old relics of the gold rush era in the late 1890s.⁵

Natural Resources and Environment

Gakona is located in the center of Copper Valley, surrounded by mountains and the famous Copper River. Gakona is located adjacent the Copper, Gakona and Gulkana Rivers allowing access to world class Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon and rainbow trout fishing. Gakona is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters and relatively warm summers. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -62 to 91 °F. Annual snowfall averages 61 inches, with total precipitation of 13 inches.⁶

Between 1910 and 1938, the Kennecott Copper Company operated in Gakona. The company also built the railroad between Cordova and Kennecott/McCarthy, and today the mine site is a National Historic Landmark managed by the National Park Service. During the gold rushes in 1898 and 1899, the Copper River Basin was a staging area for thousands of prospectors traveling to Alaska’s interior, including Gakona.⁷

The Copper River or Ahtna River is a 300 mile river in south-central Alaska. It drains a large region of the Wrangell Mountains and Chugach Mountains into the Gulf of Alaska. It is known for its extensive delta ecosystem, as well as for its prolific runs of wild salmon, which are among the most highly prized stocks in the world. It is the tenth largest river in the United States, as ranked by average discharge volume at its mouth. The Copper River Delta, which extends for roughly 700,000 acres is the considered the largest contiguous wetlands along the Pacific coast of North America. It is used annually by 16 million shorebirds, including the world's entire population of western sandpipers. It is also home to the world's largest population of nesting trumpeter swans and is the only known nesting site for the dusky Canada goose. Over 20,000

⁴ Simeone, William E. and James Kari. (2002). *Traditional Knowledge and Fishing Practices of the Ahtna of the Copper River, Alaska*. Technical Paper No. 270. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Division of Subsistence. Juneau, Alaska. July.

⁵ 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.

⁶ See footnote 5.

⁷ Ibid.

years ago, the area now drained by the great Copper River was a massive lake, covering nearly 2,000 square miles.

The name of the river comes for the abundant copper deposits along the upper river that were used by Alaska Native population and then later by settlers from the Russian Empire and the United States. Extraction of the copper resources was rendered difficult by navigation difficulties at the river's mouth. Finalized in 1911, the construction of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway from Cordova through the upper river valley allowed widespread extraction of the mineral resources, in particular from the Kennecott Mine, as mentioned above, which was discovered in 1898. The mine was abandoned in 1938 and is now a ghost town tourist attraction. A road runs from Cordova to the lower Copper River near Child's Glacier, following the old railroad route and ending at the reconstructed "Million Dollar Bridge" across the river. The Tok Cut-Off follows the Copper River Valley on the north side of the Chugach Mountains. To the west of Gakona, is Lake Louise, where there are vast deposits of coal.⁸

In August 2011, the Native Village of Gakona and the Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium partnered to reduce solid waste in Gakona, removing 90 tons or about 180,000 pounds. This was achieved by the removal of about 110 abandoned cars and trucks from Native land in the Gakona area, many of which were removed from one large dumping ground in the community. The Native Village of Gakona began working with the Indian General Assistance Program with the Environmental Protection Agency in 2004 on a number of environmental projects.⁹ However, according to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there were no notable environmental remediation sites active in 2010.¹⁰

Current Economy¹¹

The 2006-2010 ACS estimated 107 residents as employed in that time period and 77.6% of residents aged 16 years and over were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 11.6%, almost twice the statewide rate of 5.9%. However, an estimated 5.7% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 28.8% worked in the private sector and an estimated 71.2% worked in the public sector.

In 2010,¹² the estimated per capita income was \$32,829 and the estimated median household income was \$104,375, compared to \$18,143 and \$33,750 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,¹³ the real per capita income (\$23,858) and real median household income (\$44,381) indicate that both individual earnings and household earnings increased significantly during this time period. In 2010, Gakona ranked

⁸ Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (n.d.). *Department Homepage*. Retrieved August 1, 2012 from <http://www.dggs.dnr.state.ak.us/>

⁹ Native Village of Gakona (n.d.). *Native Village of Gakona Homepage*. Retrieved December 13, 2011 from http://www.nvgakona.com/Native_Village_of_Gakona/Welcome.html

¹⁰ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of contaminated site summaries by region*. Retrieved July 31, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹¹ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹² U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

¹³ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

46th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 7th of 299 communities for which median household income was estimated.

However, Gakona's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁴ Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.¹⁵ According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$2,845,759 million in total wages in 2010.¹⁶ When paired with the 2010 Decennial Census population, the per capita income is \$13,053, which was significantly less than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when using ACS data.

In 2010, the greatest number of workers was employed in the public sector (67.3%), while 16.8% were employed in the private sector, while no residents reported themselves as self-employed. As seen in Figure 3, by industry, slightly over half (52.3%) of the employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors; followed by public administration sectors (14.0%) and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service sectors (14.0%). Compared with 2000, significant proportional increases occurred in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors, as well as information and public administration sectors. However, there was a significant drop in the percentage of those estimated to be employed in retail trade sectors from 12.7% in 2000 to an estimated 8.4% in 2010. A significant drop was seen in the percentage of those estimated to be employed in scientific/professional/management sectors from 9.5% in 2000 to an estimated 2.8% in 2010.

By occupation type, most (69.2%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions in 2010; followed by service positions (16.8%); sales or office positions (11.2%); and natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (2.8%). Compared to 2000, significant proportional decreases occurred in natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions sales and office occupations, and significant proportional increases occurred in service and management and professional occupations. As an additional source of occupational information, according to ALARI estimates, in 2010, accommodation and food service, and construction workers made up the majority of occupations.¹⁷ Further trends for employment by industry and occupation can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

¹⁶ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

¹⁷ Ibid.

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

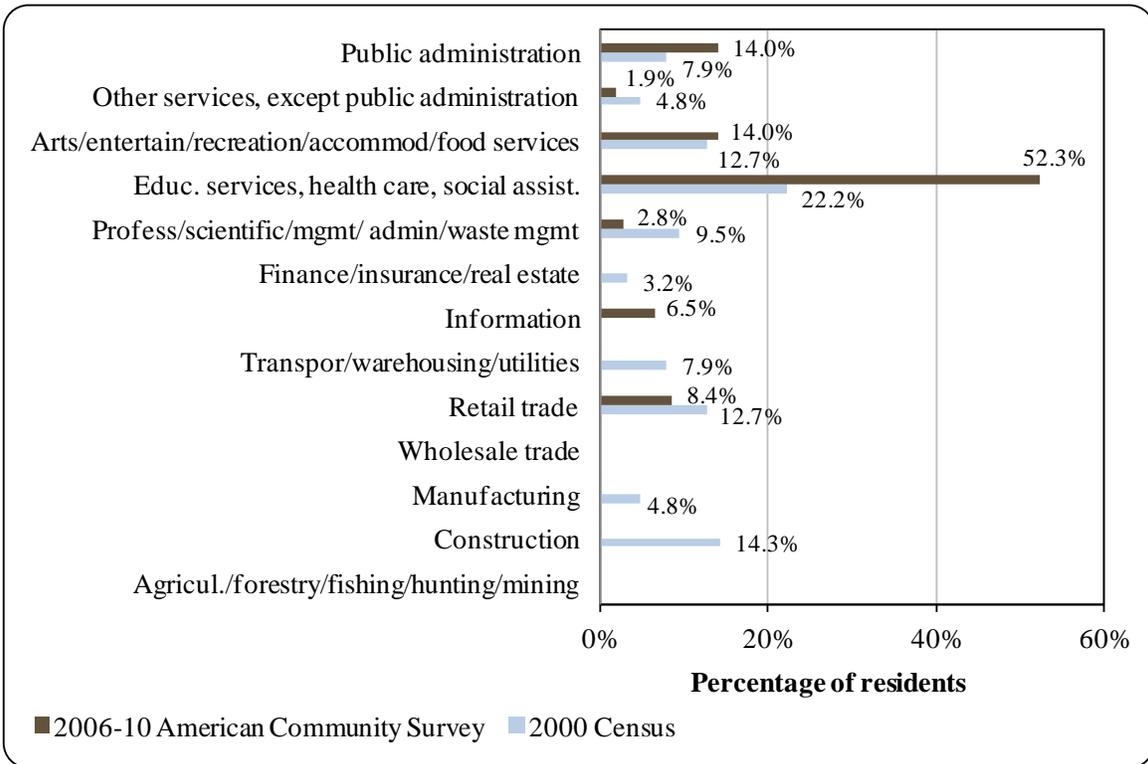
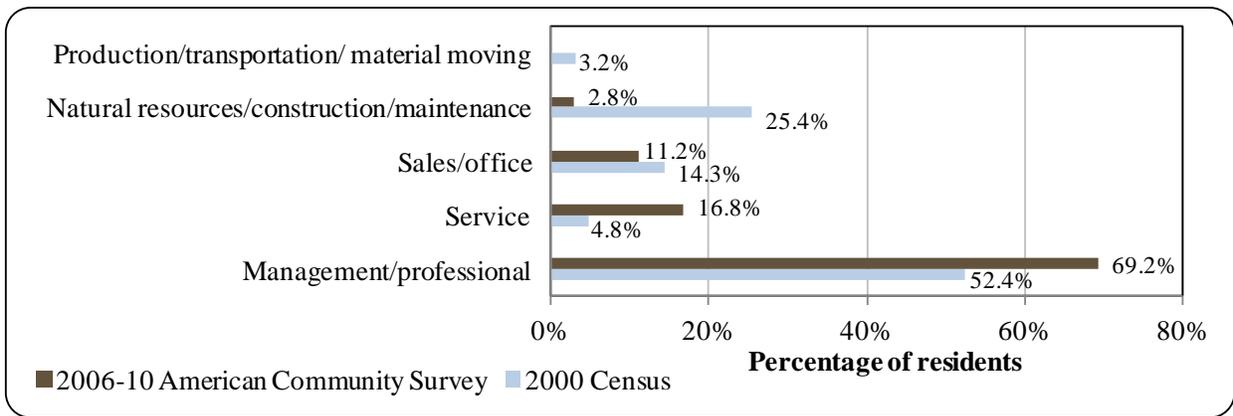


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Gakona (U.S. Census).



Governance

Gakona is an unincorporated city and is not located in an organized borough, so there are no city or borough officials in the community. Given this, there is no local authority to set a municipal budget or collect taxes or revenue (Table 2). However, the Native Village of Gakona is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized tribe and serves as the governing body for the village.¹⁸

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered regional corporation representing Gakona is Ahtna, Incorporated, and the local ANCSA chartered non-profit is the Cooper River Native Association. The ANCSA chartered village corporation is Ahtna, Inc.

Gakona is home to the Mount Sanford Tribal Consortium (Kelt'aeni), a tribal consortium made up of two federally recognized Tribal Councils of Chistochina and Mentasta Lake.¹⁹

The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are all located in Cordova.

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

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

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

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

² Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

³ Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Accessed at www.tax.state.ak.us. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

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

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

¹⁸ Native Village of Gakona (n.d.). *Native Village of Gakona Homepage*. Retrieved December 13, 2011 from http://www.nvgakona.com/Native_Village_of_Gakona/Welcome.html.

¹⁹ Mount Sanford Tribal Consortium (n.d.). *Mount Sanford Tribal Consortium Homepage*. Retrieved December 13, 2011 from <http://www.mstc.org/mstc.html>.

Infrastructure²⁰

Connectivity and Transportation

The Glenn/Tok cutoff and Richardson Highway provides road access to the Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the Lower 48. The Richardson Highway connects Valdez to Gakona. There is a 5,000' paved runway in nearby Gulkana. The nearest airport to Gakona is approximately 130 miles away in Valdez, where, as of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Valdez costs \$314.²¹

Facilities

Electricity in Gakona is provided by Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc and operated by REA Co-op. The local communication service infrastructure is provided by Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, AT&T Alascom GCI, and local radio stations include KCAM-AM and KUAC-FM. All residences have individual wells and septic systems and complete plumbing. The school uses its own well-water system. Refuse collection services are available from Copper Basin Sanitation, which hauls waste to the Glennallen landfill.

Medical Services

The Gakona Clinic, which is a designated Community Health Aid Program site, is operated by the Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium and owned by the Village Council. Emergency Services have highway and air access and are within 30 minutes of a higher-level satellite health care facility. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and volunteers. The nearest hospital to Gakona is the Mat-Su Regional Medical Center in Palmer, Alaska, about 132 miles away.

Educational Opportunities

Gakona is located in the Copper River School District. In 2011, there was one school, the Gakona Elementary School, which had no students or teachers.²²

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

The Copper River and Bering River districts are located on the Gulf of Alaska east of Prince William Sound. Covering over 1,100 square miles, the Copper River District is the largest district in Prince William Sound. By contrast, Bering River District is approximately one-sixth the size with an open area greater than 200 square miles. The Copper River drains over 27,000

²⁰ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²¹ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

²² Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

square miles of interior Alaska while the Bering River has a drainage area of only a few hundred square miles. Together, these systems provide spawning and rearing habitat for all five species of Pacific salmon. Sockeye, coho and Chinook salmon runs are harvested by approximately 500 drift gillnet commercial permit holders and managed by the local Alaska Department of Fish and Game office in Cordova.

The sockeye and Chinook salmon runs that have been commercially fished since the late 1800s are among the earliest and most prized in the state.²³ Ahtna Athabascans have long fished along the Copper River²⁴ and Gakona itself continues to be a popular salmon and trout fishing destination. Early research on the Copper River salmon is related to the development of the commercial fishery at the mouth of the river. Between 1889 and 1905, a commercial fishery targeting Copper River stocks of salmon was developed on the Copper River delta. In 1915, the fishery expanded into the lower Copper River up to Baird Canyon and in 1924 Congress passed the White Act, which prohibits commercial fishing in the main stem of the Copper River. After the passage of the White Act, the federal government conducted periodic harvest surveys on the upper river and monitored escapement into the river. Following statehood in 1959, the State of Alaska took over management of the Copper River salmon fishery.²⁵

Ahtna oral tradition indicates that every 30 or 40 years the salmon runs on the Copper River failed²⁶ and there Ahtna stories of starvation and hard times when people had to rely upon resources other than salmon support this claim. Today, there are indications that certain wild stocks of sockeye and Chinook salmon may have declined from historical levels. The Ahtna have identified 14 different species of fish and 21 different salmon runs or stocks in the Copper River Basin, and sockeye salmon are the most culturally valued fish of the Ahtna.²⁷ The cultural significance of sockeye salmon is shaped by the fact that this species of salmon has been critical to the Ahtna's economic and cultural survival for at least 1,000 years.²⁸

Given that Gakona is more than 50 miles from the coast, no federal fisheries regulatory areas are located within the immediate vicinity. Gakona is not eligible for the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. The community is also not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program.

Processing Plants

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

²³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (n.d.). *Commercial Fisheries Overview: Copper River Management Area*. Retrieved August 1, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=commercialbyareacopperriver.main>

²⁴ Simeone, William E. and James Kari (2002). *Traditional Knowledge and Fishing Practices of the Ahtna of the Copper River, Alaska*. Technical Paper No. 270. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Division of Subsistence. Juneau, Alaska. July.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ See footnote 24.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Workman, William (1977). Ahtna archaeology: a preliminary statement. In *Problems in the Prehistory of the North American Subarctic: the Athapaskan Question*. Pp.22-39. J.W. Helmer, S. Van Dyke, and F. Kense, eds. Calgary: University of Calgary Archeological Association.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Given the lack of an incorporated governance structure, there was no reported fisheries-related municipal revenue for Gakona between 2000 and 2010.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing plays a small role in the economy of Gakona. In 2010, five permits were held by four permit holders and of these, 100% were actively fished. Since 2000, when there were three permits issued and three permit holders, there has only been a slight increase in the number of permits issued. Between 2000 and 2010, residents held permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In that time period, the number of salmon CFEC permit holders ranged from two to four, there was one herring CFEC permit holder between 2005 and 2007, and one halibut CFEC permit holder between 2000 and 2008. Residents holding CFEC permits participated in Bristol Bay salmon drift and set gillnet fisheries.

No residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits between 2000 and 2010. Finally, no residents participated in the sablefish or crab catch share programs between 2000 and 2010. In this same time period, limited participation was seen in the halibut catch share program where participation was non-existent until 2006 when 32,154 were held by one resident. In 2007, no halibut quota shares were held and then from 2008 to 2010 only 489 shares were held each year, again by one account holder (see Table 6).

Although no landings were made in Gakona, local residents did make commercial landings elsewhere. For example, ex-vessel revenue earned by Gakona residents landing catch outside of Gakona totaled \$721,322 in 2010, a significant increase compared to the \$497,668 earned from landings in 2009, and all of which was based on salmon landings. All data on ex-vessel revenue earned by Gakona residents between 2000 and 2008 is confidential, so reporting trends for this time period is not possible. Since 2004, there has been an 84.2% decrease (from 19 to 3) in the number of vessels homeported and a 66.7% decrease (from 15 to 5) in the number of vessels primarily owned by Gakona residents. Between 2000 and 2010 the number of crew license holders has ranged from one to three. As of 2010, there are no fish buyers or shoreside processors in Gakona. Further trends for commercial fishing in Gakona between 2000 and 2010 can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>n/a</i>										

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 3
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Gakona

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5
	Fished permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5
	<i>Fished permits</i>	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	75%	75%	75%	80%	100%	100%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4

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

¹ National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on Limited Liability Permits, Alaska Federal Processor Permits (FPP), Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), and Permit holders. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

² 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 Gakona: 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 Gakona ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Gakona ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Gakona ^{2,5}
2000	3	0	0	22	19	0	0	\$0
2001	3	0	0	20	20	0	0	\$0
2002	2	0	0	15	15	0	0	\$0
2003	2	0	0	15	19	0	0	\$0
2004	2	0	0	15	19	0	0	\$0
2005	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	\$0
2006	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	\$0
2007	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	\$0
2008	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	\$0
2009	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	\$0
2010	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	\$0

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

¹ (ADF&G) 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 (ADF&G) Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	1	32,154	4,315
2007	0	0	0
2008	1	489	0
2009	1	489	0
2010	1	489	0

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. 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 AFSC, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Gakona: 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

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

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. 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 AFSC, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

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

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

Source: (ADF&G) 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 Gakona Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	624,264	767,636
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	624,264	767,636
	<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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$497,668	\$721,322
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$497,668	\$721,322

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

Source: (ADF&G) 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

The Copper River is a major sportfishing destination in Alaska and many Gakona residents participate in recreational fishing. The Upper Copper/Upper Sustina Sport Fish Management Area (UCUSMA), offers a unique blend of freshwater fishing opportunities to sport anglers and subsistence participants. Three species of North Pacific salmon (Chinook, coho, and sockeye) are available to anglers fishing upper Copper River drainage waters. A resident-only, personal use dip net fishery and a subsistence fishery takes place in the mainstem Copper River. The upper Sustina River drainage has no anadromous salmon. A velocity barrier in Devil's Canyon prevents upstream migration in the Sustina River. Anglers can also target coho salmon stocked in several landlocked lakes of the region. Popular fisheries also occur on the area's resident stocks of Arctic grayling, Burbot, Dolly Varden, rainbow and steelhead trout, and lake trout. Smaller fisheries occur on the area's resident stocks of whitefish. Currently 29 lakes in the UCUSMA are stocked with Arctic grayling, rainbow trout, coho salmon and Arctic char. The

stocked fish are reared at state-owned hatcheries on Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage.²⁹

In 2010, 324 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community, of which 190 were sold to Gakona residents, representing 87% of the population. Since 2000, the number of sport fish guide licenses has steadily declined, with 20 licenses issued in 2000 and 5 in 2010. Between 2004 and 2010, the number of sport fish guide licenses issued decline by 70.6%. The number of locally registered sport fish guide business averaged around seven between 2000 and 2005, while declining to an average of five between 2006 and 2010. However, only one locally registered sport fish guide business was in operation in any given year, and none operated between 2005 and 2007. The number sport fish guide licenses hit a 10-year high in 2000 at 21, and declined steadily in years following. In 2010, eight sport fish guide licenses were held in the community. According to the ADF&G harvest survey data, local charters are fishing in both freshwater and saltwater, and catch primarily coho, burbot, grayling, rockfish, Pacific cod, and razor clams.

Gakona is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area I – Upper Copper River Drainage. Information is available about freshwater sportfishing activity only at this regional scale. In general, freshwater fishing in the region surrounding Gakona was significant. Between 2000 and 2010, 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 31,555 angler days fished per year compared to an average of 14,109 angler days fished by non-Alaska residents. Further information about the sportfishing sector in and near Gakona is presented in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Gakona: 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 Gakona ²
2000	1	21	187	204
2001	1	17	199	195
2002	1	15	176	248
2003	1	16	191	224
2004	1	17	202	339
2005	0	10	191	348
2006	0	10	191	337
2007	0	5	201	328
2008	1	10	211	349
2009	1	8	181	300
2010	1	8	190	324

²⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Upper Copper and Sustina River Management Area*. Retrieved August 21, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=ByAreaInteriorUpperCopperSustina.main>.

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Gakona: 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	0	0	14,806	32,769
2001	0	0	12,212	31,506
2002	0	0	13,069	27,978
2003	0	0	10,901	32,550
2004	0	0	12,248	27,454
2005	0	0	11,659	25,529
2006	0	0	12,516	21,448
2007	0	0	16,970	27,658
2008	0	0	11,959	27,940
2009	0	0	11,071	33,493
2010	0	0	13,683	27,229

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

Ahtna have historically engaged in subsistence fishing along the Copper River, with a particular focus on salmon.³⁰ Between 2000 and 2010, subsistence fishing by residents of Gakona targeted almost exclusively salmon (Table 13). Sockeye salmon made up the bulk of subsistence harvests between 2000 and 2008, followed by Chinook, coho, and chum. Salmon are harvested using either a dip net or a fish wheel, but only one type of gear can be used for each permit. Subsistence fishing opens in the Glennallen district of the Copper River opens June 1 and closes September 30. In 2008, the most recent year in which data are available, 33 subsistence salmon permits were issued, representing 15% of the population. In that same year, 2,300 sockeye salmon were reported as harvested, in addition to 153 Chinook salmon and 21 coho salmon. The largest harvest of Sockeye salmon occurred in 2001, when 7,188 were harvested, and the lowest harvest occurred in 2003, when 1,377 were harvested. Between 2000 and 2008, Chinook harvests were at their lowest in 2003, when 52 Chinook were harvested, and were at their highest in 2000, when 309 were harvested (Table 13).

³⁰ Simeone, William E. and James Kari (2002). *Traditional Knowledge and Fishing Practices of the Ahtna of the Copper River, Alaska*. Technical Paper No. 270. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Division of Subsistence. Juneau, Alaska. July.

In 2010, one halibut Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) was issued, but there was no reported harvest (Table 14). Based on household surveys conducted by ADF&G, there appears to be no reliance on marine mammals for subsistence by local residents (Table 15). While the ADF&G's Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS) reports no data on the percentage of households using subsistence resources in Gakona in particular, non-salmon fish species are harvested by subsistence users on the Copper River, including: rainbow and lake trout, burbot, grayling, whitefish, steelhead, and Dolly Varden.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Gakona: 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, Gakona: 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	65	64	309	n/a	67	n/a	6,395	n/a	n/a
2001	62	60	263	17	126	n/a	7,188	n/a	n/a
2002	43	40	186	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,474	n/a	n/a
2003	30	24	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,377	n/a	n/a
2004	39	34	148	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,865	n/a	n/a
2005	60	57	155	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,565	n/a	n/a
2006	53	50	145	n/a	4	n/a	4,471	n/a	n/a
2007	53	50	145	n/a	4	n/a	4,471	n/a	n/a
2008	33	31	153	n/a	21	n/a	2,300	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, Gakona: 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	1	n/a	n/a
2008	1	n/a	n/a
2009	1	n/a	n/a
2010	1	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, Gakona: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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