

Glennallen (gleh-NAL-len)



People and Place

*Location*¹

The community of Glennallen lies along the Glenn Highway at its junction with the Richardson Highway, 189 road miles east of Anchorage. Glennallen is located in the Valdez-Cordova Census Area and the Chitina Recording District. The community is located just west of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 483 residents in Glennallen, ranking it the 120th largest community in Alaska terms of population size. Overall, between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 7.09%. Between 2000 and 2010, the population decreased by 12.8% and the average annual growth rate during that time was -2.3%, representing a greater decline than the statewide average of 0.75% (Table 1).

In 2010, the majority of Glennallen residents identified themselves as White (77.4%), compared to 85.2% in 2000. Additionally, 7.7% identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native in 2010, compared to 5.1% in 2000; 11.4% identified themselves as of two or more races in 2010, compared to 7.9% in 2000; 2.1% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander in 2010, compared to 1.4% in 2000; 1.4% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino in 2010, compared to 0.5% in 2000; 0.4% identified themselves as Black or African American in 2010, compared to 0.2% in 2000; 0.6% identified themselves as Asian in 2010, compared to 0.2% in 2000; and 0.4% identified themselves as of some other race, compared to 0.0% in 2000. The largest changes were seen in the White population, which decreased over the time period, and the Alaska Native population, which increased a corresponding amount over the time period (Figure 1).

In 2010, the average household size in Glennallen was 2.29, compared to 3.31 in 2000 and 2.7 in 1990. Also in 2010, there were a total of 203 occupied housing units, compared to 204 in 2000. Of those households surveyed in 2010, 30.9% were owner-occupied and 29.5% were renter-occupied. In that same year, 39.6% were vacant, compared to 24.2% in 2000. There were 17 residents living in group quarters in 2000 and 18 in 2010.

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>.

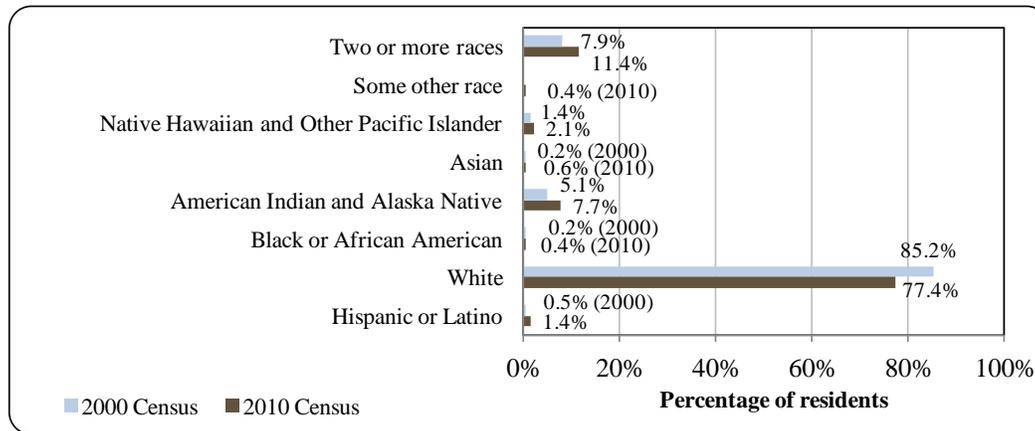
Table 1. Population in Glennallen from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	451	-
2000	554	-
2001	-	546
2002	-	527
2003	-	585
2004	-	549
2005	-	587
2006	-	519
2007	-	504
2008	-	455
2009	-	473
2010	483	-

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, Glennallen: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

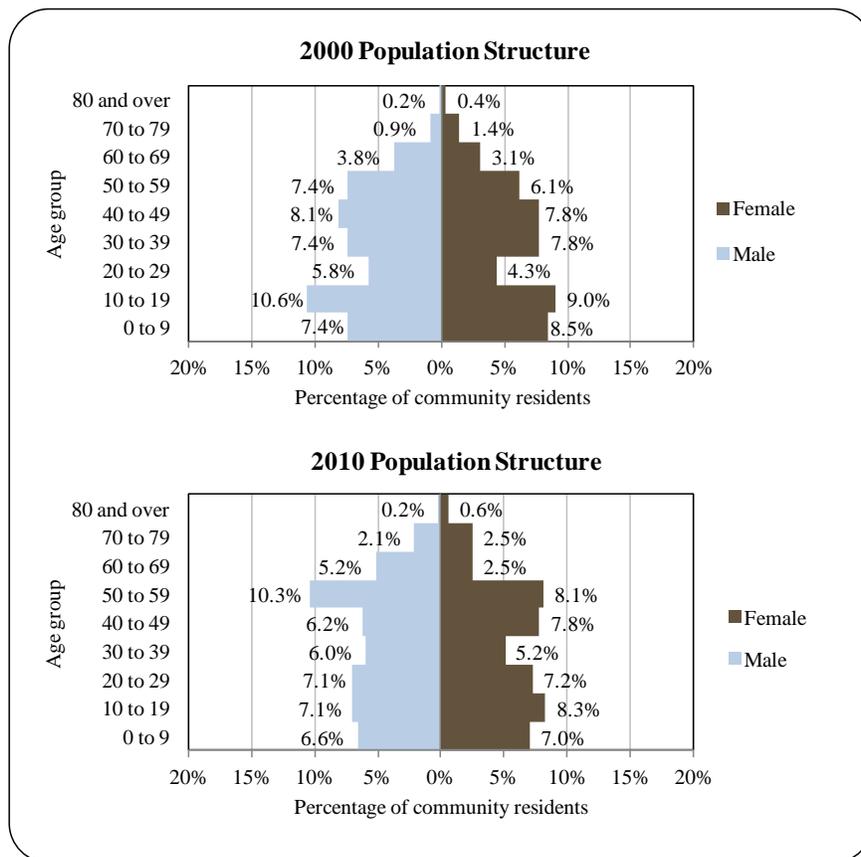


In 2010, the gender makeup in Glennallen was 50.7% male and 49.3% female, very similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 35.8 years, lower than the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and higher than the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, females outnumbered males in most age groups but 60-69 years, 50-59 years, and 30-39 years. The age groups that experienced the greatest change between 2000 and 2010 were the 50-59 and 10-19 age groups, when in 2010 the male population increased by 2.9% and decreased by 3.5% when compared to 2000. In 2010, 13.1% of the Glennallen

population was age 60 or older, compared to 9.8% in 2000. The overall population structure of Glennallen in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ an estimated 97% of Glennallen residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 0% 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% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 30.6% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 11% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 11.3% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 15.1% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.⁴

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



³ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

⁴ 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>.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The area has historically been occupied by the Ahtna Athabaskan people, although Glennallen is currently predominantly a White community.⁵ Most historical settlements along the Copper River were either fish camps, winter villages, or hunting and trapping camps in the uplands. The Native Alaskan residents were divided into clans and the various groups had their own hunting, fishing and berry picking areas.⁶ While historical records show Russian contact in this area as early as the 18th century, it was not until the late 1800s that the Ahtna had their first true involvement with outside explorers. Several years after the U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867, Lt. Henry Allen traveled the Copper River as far north as the Tanana River. With his exploration came the word of the large concentrations of copper found in this volcanic valley.⁷ The community received its modern name from Henry Allen and another early American explorer named Major Edwin Glenn.⁸ The settlement of Glennallen grew in the 1940s with the construction of the Glenn Highway.⁹ It is one of the few communities in the Copper River region that was not built on the site of a Native village.¹⁰

Natural Resources and Environment

Just outside the western boundary of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Glennallen is located in the continental climate zone, with long, cold winters, and relatively warm summers. The mean temperature in January is -10°F and 56°F in July. Temperature extremes can reach -50°F in winter and 80°F in summer. Snowfall averages 39 inches, with total precipitation of 9 inches per year.¹¹ The Copper River Valley is surrounded by the mountains of the Alaska Range and Talkeetna, Chugach, and Wrangell Mountains. The Denali Fault runs through the region, and more than 12 volcanoes are recognized in the Wrangell Mountains. Mt. Wrangell is considered to be an active volcano, with steam still venting from near its summit.¹²

Forests of aspen, spruce, and balsam poplar cover much of the Valley. Permafrost is found throughout the Valley at varying depths. Common wildlife in the Valley includes moose, bison, Dall sheep, mountain goats, black bear, grizzly bear, porcupines, and many furbearers such as coyote, red fox, martin, mink, lynx, muskrat, and beaver. In addition, about 135 species of birds are present during summer months in interior Alaska, along with an approximately 3 dozen migratory species that pass through the area in spring and fall. Resident species include trumpeter swans, bald eagle, and spruce, sharptail, and ruffled grouse.¹³

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 Copper River Native Association Website. (n.d.). *About Us*. Retrieved September 6, 2012 from <http://crnative.org/company/about-us/>

⁷ Greater Copper Valley Chamber of Commerce. (n.d.). *About the Copper Valley*. Retrieved February 10, 2012 from <http://www.coppervalleychamber.com/aboutthecoppervalley.htm>.

⁸ See footnote 5.

⁹ Alaska Tour and Travel. (n.d.). *Destinations: Glennallen Alaska*. Retrieved October 22, 2012 from <http://www.alaskatravel.com/alaska/glennallen.html>.

¹⁰ See footnote 5.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Copper River Native Association. 2009. *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, Copper River Region, Alaska, 2009 Update*. Retrieved October 22, 2012 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/oedp/pubs/CVDA-CEDS2009-2011.pdf>.

¹³ Ibid.

The Wrangell–St. Elias National Park and Preserve is a U.S. National Park and National Preserve jointly managed by the National Park Service in southeastern Alaska established in 1980 by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. This protected area is included in an International Biosphere Reserve and is part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This Park and Preserve is the largest protected area managed by the National Park Service, with a total of 13,175,799 acres. Nearly 66% of the Park and Preserve is designated as wilderness, also ranking as the largest designated wilderness in the country.¹⁴

As a community within the greater Copper River Basin, Glennallen has a rich natural resource harvesting history. In 1898, the U.S. Geological Survey published reports on the geology of the Copper River basin region, and several copper and gold deposits were found. For example, in 1900 the great copper deposit was staked on a ridge just north of what is now the community of McCarthy. The Kennecott Copper Company developed the mine and built the railroad between Cordova and Kennecott/McCarthy, which was active from 1910 until it shut down in 1938. Discovery of gold in 1898 and 1899 in the Klondike resulted in the creation of the Valdez-Eagle trail as an alternate route for gold miners. This resulted in Copper Basin becoming a major staging area for thousands of prospectors who were traveling to the interior regions of Alaska from the coast at Valdez. It later became an important stage coach and mail route for those people who, under the Homestead Act, had settled through the Copper Valley region.¹⁵

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no significant environmental remediation sites active in Glennallen as of October 2012.¹⁶

Current Economy¹⁷

Glennallen is a hub of the Copper River region, acting as a center of commerce, medical services, administration, and education and community services.¹⁸ The economy of Glennallen and other communities along the Glenn Highway also depends on tourism, including visitation resulting from passing traffic.¹⁹ Various state, federal, and local government offices located in Glennallen provide additional employment opportunities, including an administrative office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), a U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field office, an Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) job center, offices of the Copper River School District, and an Alaska State Troopers post.²⁰ The offices of the Ahtna, Inc., the regional Native corporation for the Copper River region, is also headquartered in Glennallen.²¹ In addition, there are several small farms in the area that provide

¹⁴ National Park Service. (n.d.). *Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve*. Retrieved September 6, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/wrst/parkmgmt/index.htm>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved October 9, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹⁷ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁸ Copper River Native Association. 2009. *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, Copper River Region, Alaska, 2009 Update*. Retrieved October 22, 2012 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/oedp/pubs/CVDA-CEDS2009-2011.pdf>.

¹⁹ Alaska Dept. of Transportation and Public Facilities. 2010. *Interior Alaska Transportation Plan*. Retrieved October 22, 2012 from <http://dot.alaska.gov/nreg/studies/iatp/documents.shtml>.

²⁰ See footnote 18.

²¹ Ahtna, Incorporated. 2012. *Welcome to Ahtna, Incorporated*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.ahtna-inc.com/>.

employment, and a number of residents hold commercial fishing permits (see *Commercial Fishing* section).²²

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,²³ in 2010, the per capita income in Glennallen was estimated to be \$26,858 and the median household income was estimated to be \$49,000. These numbers represent increases from the per capita reported in 2000 (\$17,084) and a slight increase from the median household income reported in 2000 (\$38,846). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁴ per capita is shown to have increased slightly, from a real per capita income figure of \$22,465 in 2000, and median household incomes appear to have decreased slightly over the decade, from a real per capita income in 2000 of \$51,082. In 2010, Glennallen ranked 88th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 137th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

However, Glennallen's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁵ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the DOLWD. If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Glennallen in 2010 is \$13,199.^{26,27} This estimate is lower than per capita income reported in 2000, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Glennallen based on 2006-2010 ACS estimates. This lower ALARI income estimate is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission, indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.²⁸ It is important to note that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a slightly higher percentage of Glennallen residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (71.6%) compared to the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 0% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate was also estimated to be 0%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment, based on the ALARI database, indicates that the unemployment rate in Glennallen was much higher in 2010 (12.6%), slightly higher than the

²² Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved August 4, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²³ 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>.

²⁴ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

²⁵ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

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 See footnote 23.

²⁸ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.²⁹ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the Glennallen workforce was estimated to be employed in the private sector (61.8%), along with 24.7% in the public sector, and 13.4% estimated to be self-employed. Of the 283 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, almost half were estimated to be working in retail trade (48.8%), while 12.7% were estimated to be working in public administration and 11.7% in educational services, health care and social assistance industries. Smaller numbers were estimated to be working in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (6.4%), information (5.3%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (5.3%), construction (4.9%), and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (4.9%) industries. Between 2000 and 2010, employment in retail trade appears to have increased by almost 5 times, while employment in education, health care, and social assistance industries declined by over 70% (Figure 3). These shifts in employment by industry are reflected in changes in employment by occupation. Compared to 2000, approximately 42% more of the workforce was employed in sales and office occupations in 2010, while 18.7% less of the workforce was employed in management and professional occupations (Figure 4). It is also important to note that no Glennallen residents were estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining industries in 2010, compared to 2% of the civilian labor force in 2000 (Figure 3). The number of individuals employed in fishing industry is probably underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

Data reported in the ALARI database conflicts somewhat with 2006-2010 ACS employment estimates, with the highest percentage of workers estimated to be employed in trade, transportation, and utilities industries (25.5%), and a higher percentage estimated to be employed in public administration (16.8% in local government and 10.9% in state government). In addition, the ALARI database suggests that 15% were employed in education and health services, 10.5% in leisure and hospitality, 5% in construction, 2.7% in natural resources and mining, 2.7% in financial activities, 2.7% in professional and business services, and 7.3% in other industries.³⁰

²⁹ See footnote 26.

³⁰ Ibid.

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

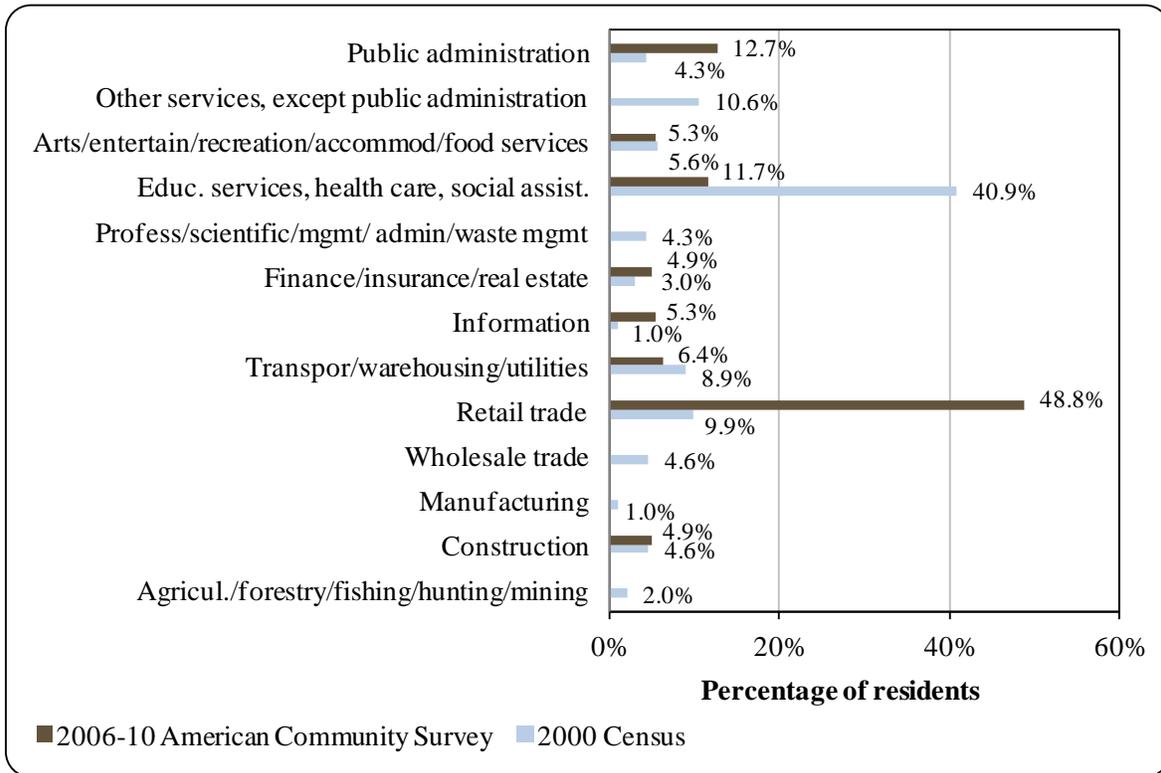
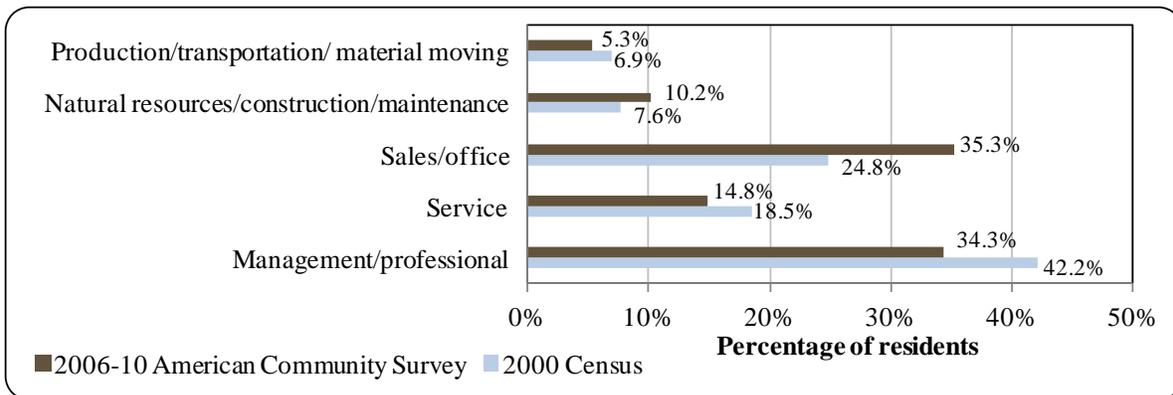


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Glennallen (U.S. Census).



Governance

Glennallen is an unincorporated city located in an unorganized borough. Therefore, no information about municipal, state, or federal revenue is reported for this community (Table 2). Glennallen was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is not federally recognized as a Native village.³¹

³¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved August 4, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

Although there is no Tribal Council or Native village corporation in Glennallen, many Natives living in the area are shareholders in Ahtna, Incorporated, the regional Native corporation for the Copper River region. Ahtna, Inc. is headquartered in Glennallen.³² In addition, the Copper River Native Association (CRNA), with offices 16 miles south in Copper Center, provides health and tribal community services in the region.³³ The CRNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁴

An office of the ADF&G is located in Glennallen. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources is located in Palmer, and the nearest offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Anchorage.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Glennallen 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.

³² Ibid.

³³ Copper River Native Association. (n.d.). *Departments*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://crnative.org/departments/>.

³⁴ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Glennallen is accessible by highway year-round. The Glen/Tok cutoff connects Glennallen to Palmer and Anchorage to the west and to Tok to the east. The Richardson Highway provides access south to Valdez and north to Delta Junction and further to Fairbanks.³⁵ Glennallen is also accessible via air. Brenwick's Airport provides public air access, and scheduled services are available. The 2,070 foot turf airstrip is owned and operated by Copper Basin District, Inc.³⁶ The nearest commercial airport is the Gulkana airport, located approximately 6 miles northeast of Glennallen. As of 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to the Gulkana airport was \$390.³⁷

Facilities

A majority of homes in Glennallen source water from private wells, and several community wells are also available. Well water is not treated.³⁸ Water in the area is highly mineralized and sometimes iron-rich, and wells drilled in the Glennallen area sometimes produce somewhat saline water.³⁹ All year-round homes are fully plumbed. For those homes not connected to the piped water system or a well, a local business offers water-delivery to fill home water tanks. Many homes also use private septic tanks, and a community septic tank and sewage lagoon are also in use. A non-profit organization called the Glennallen Improvement Corporation operates the local sewer system, which serves 52 homes and businesses. A majority of the downtown area is connected to a piped sewage system, while other homes use private septic tanks. Copper Basin Sanitation operates a landfill, and also provides refuse collection services. Electricity in Glennallen is provided by the Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc., which purchases power from the state-owned Solomon Gulch Hydro Facility. The utility company also owns diesel plants in Glennallen and Valdez.⁴⁰

Glennallen is an administration hub for the Copper River region, and a number of state, federal, local, and tribal offices are present in the community. These include a local state trooper post, state highway maintenance, Copper River School District administrative offices, an office of the ADF&G, a BLM field office,⁴¹ and the headquarters of Ahtna, Incorporated.⁴² Additional

³⁵ Alaska Dept. of Transportation and Public Facilities. 2010. *Interior Alaska Transportation Plan*. Retrieved October 22, 2012 from <http://dot.alaska.gov/nreg/studies/iatp/documents.shtml>.

³⁶ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved February 9, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

³⁷ Information retrieved October 23, 2012 from the Copper Valley Air website: <http://www.coppervalleyairservice.com/Bi-Weekly-Direct-Flights-from-Anchorage-Gulkana-McCarthy.php>

³⁸ See footnote 36.

³⁹ Copper River Native Association. 2009. *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, Copper River Region, Alaska, 2009 Update*. Retrieved October 22, 2012 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/oedp/pubs/CVDA-CEDS2009-2011.pdf>.

⁴⁰ See footnote 36.

⁴¹ See footnote 39.

⁴² Ahtna, Incorporated. 2012. *Welcome to Ahtna, Incorporated*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.ahtna-inc.com/>.

facilities are located in nearby Copper Center, 16 miles to the south, such as the National Park Service’s Wrangell-St. Elias Visitor Center⁴³ and officers of the CRNA.⁴⁴

Police services are provided by the state trooper post, as well as a Village Public Safety Officer stationed in Glennallen. Fire and rescue services are provided by Copper River Emergency Medical Services and GlennRich Fire/Rescue. Additional community facilities in Glennallen include several public libraries (one public, three at schools, and one special library), the Greater Copper River Valley Visitor Information Center, the Frontier Museum, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park Repertory Theater, and a number of hotels, bed and breakfasts, lodges, and campgrounds. Telephone and internet service is available in Glennallen, but no cable provider offers local service.⁴⁵

Medical Services

Medical services are available in Glennallen at the Cross Road Medical Center, which is a qualified Emergency Care Center. The facility provides Critical Care Air Ambulance Services. Emergency Services have highway and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and volunteers.⁴⁶ In addition, the Glennallen Health Center is operated by the Alaska Department of Public Health. The Center offers preventative health services, family planning, well-child screening, immunizations and TB tests, STD and HIV screenings and counseling, and offers some educational programs related to health and parenting.⁴⁷ The nearest hospitals are located in Valdez (120 road miles away) and Palmer (140 road miles away).

Educational Opportunities

There are three schools in Glennallen. Glennallen Elementary offers preschool through 6th grade), Glennallen Jr./Sr. High School instructs 7th through 12th grade, and the Upstream Learning correspondence program offers Kindergarten through 12th grade via a correspondence program. As of 2011, the elementary school had 118 students and 9 teachers, and the high school had 135 students and 11 teachers. Also that year, the Upstream Learning program (formerly known as Copper River Correspondence Studies) had 54 students and 1 teacher.⁴⁸ The Upstream Learning program serves home-educated students. In its early years the service was offered to residents of the Copper River Valley only, but in the 1990s services were expanded to enroll correspondence students throughout Alaska. Program officers are located in Glennallen.⁴⁹

It is important to note that the main office of the Copper River School District is located in Glennallen. In addition to K-12 education, campuses of the Alaska Bible College and Prince William Sound Community College are both located in Glennallen.⁵⁰

⁴³ See footnote 36.

⁴⁴ Copper River Native Association. (n.d.). *Departments*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://crnative.org/departments/>.

⁴⁵ See footnote 36.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ See footnote 39.

⁴⁸ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴⁹ Upstream Learning. (n.d.). *About Us*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.upstreamlearning.org/about-us.html>.

⁵⁰ See footnote 39.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

The Ahtna Athabascan people have engaged in subsistence fishing in the Copper Valley Basin for at least the past 1,000 years. Salmon have long been one of the species critical to survival of indigenous peoples of the region, and major settlements have long been located along the Copper River in order to make use of this resource. Sockeye salmon were particularly important in the area, and Chinook and coho salmon also spawn and rear in the Copper River. Historically, dip nets were the most common salmon harvest method used by the Athna, along with additional harvest methods including use of weirs, basket traps, gaffs, spears, and snares. Whitefish and Arctic grayling were also important subsistence species.⁵¹ Ahtna oral tradition indicates that every 30 or 40 years the salmon runs on the Copper River have failed⁵² and other stories of starvation and hard times when people had to rely upon resources other than salmon support this claim.⁵³ Subsistence fishing remains important along the Copper River today. Copper River subsistence and personal use fisheries are managed by the ADF&G. The River is divided into two management subdistricts. The Glennallen subdistrict is classified as a subsistence fishery, in which both fishwheels and dipnets can be used for harvest. Further downriver, the Chitina subdistrict is managed as a personal use fishery, and only dipnets are allowed.⁵⁴ The Copper River and its tributaries also attract a large number of sport fishers each year.⁵⁵

Commercial fishing for salmon takes place in marine waters near the mouth of the Copper River. The Copper River commercial salmon fishery began in 1887 when Prince Williams Sound's (PWS) first cannery was built by the Pacific Packing Company near the village of Eyak. Early fishing at the mouth of the Copper River was done by essentially barricading the mouth, which although very efficient, did not allow enough salmon through to spawn. Soon after Alaska became a territory in 1912, measures were taken to regulate gear types in the Copper River area due to a proliferation of many different catch methods, and subsequent concerns of local Native groups regarding decreased subsistence harvests. Between 1914 and 1923, 14 new canneries were established in the PWS area. By the 1940s, over 40 fish traps were built in the PWS area which operated six days a week for 24 hours a day during seasons. Canneries processed not only salmon, but also crab, clams, and shrimp. Fish stocks began to crash in the late 1940s and early 1950s because of the overuse of fish traps. Upon gaining statehood, Alaska was given the authority to manage its fisheries, including gear types used in

⁵¹ Simeone, William E. and Kari, James. 2002. *Traditional Knowledge and Fishing Practices of the Ahtna of the Copper River, Alaska*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Technical Paper No. 270. In collaboration with the Copper River Native Association. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/00-040finalpart1.pdf>.

⁵² Reckford, Holly. (1983). *That's the Way We Live: Subsistence in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve*, Occasional Paper No. 34, Anthropology and Historic Preservation, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska.

⁵³ See footnote 51.

⁵⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Chitina Personal Use Salmon Fishery Overview*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=PersonalUsebyAreaInteriorChitina.main>.

⁵⁵ Copper River Chamber of Commerce. 2011. *Welcome to the Greater Copper Valley*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.coppervalleychamber.com/>.

prosecuting them, which lead to the abolishment of commercial traps in the Copper River Delta.⁵⁶

Today, the Copper River salmon fishery is managed by the ADF&G. The PWS salmon management area is divided into 11 commercial fishing districts, covering the coastal area from Cape Suckling (northwest of Yakutat) to Cape Fairfield (east of Seward), and the inland waters of PWS. The Copper River empties into marine waters just east of the entrance to PWS. Drift gillnet is the only fishing gear utilized in this salmon district, as well as the adjacent Bering River district east of the Copper River. It is important to note that a sockeye hatchery program augments Copper River returns.⁵⁷

Along with salmon, herring harvest developed into one of the earliest commercial fisheries in Alaska, during the period when the product was salted for storing and shipment. PWS historically had a productive herring fishery. However, in 1993, four years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the stock collapsed in conjunction with an outbreak of hemorrhagic septicemia virus. Since 1998, the PWS herring fishery has been closed. The relationships between the oil spill, the virus, and the stock collapse remain unclear, and the population has shown little sign of recovery.^{58,59}

The commercial fishery for Pacific halibut expanded north to the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) by the 1920s, after diesel engines expanded the range of fishing trips.⁶⁰ Today, Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). In 1995, management of the Pacific halibut fishery shifted from limited entry to a catch share program.⁶¹

In addition to salmon, herring, and halibut, one Glennallen resident was involved in a fishery for ‘freshwater fish’ during the 2000-2010 period (see the *Commercial Fishing* section below). Commercial freshwater fish fisheries may target species such as Arctic char, northern pike, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, and sheefish.⁶²

Given that Glennallen is more than 50 miles from the coast, no federal fisheries regulatory areas are located within the immediate vicinity. Glennallen is not eligible for the Community Quota Entity program or to participate in the Community Development Quota program. The Copper River empties into marine waters encompassed by Federal Reporting Area 649, IPHC Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central GOA Sablefish Regulatory District.

⁵⁶ Cordova District Fishermen United. (n.d). *A Historical Narrative of Fishing in the PWS/Copper River Area*. Retrieved February 24, 2012 from: <http://www.cdfu.org>.

⁵⁷ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. “The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska.” *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clary12n1.pdf>.

⁵⁸ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁵⁹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Pacific Herring Species Profile: Status, Trends, and Threats*. Retrieved April 30, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=herring.main>.

⁶⁰ International Pacific Halibut Commission. 1978. *The Pacific Halibut: Biology, Fishery, and Management*. Technical Report No. 16 (Revision of No. 6).

⁶¹ Fina, Mark. 2011. “Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific.” *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf.

⁶² Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (2006). *Our Wealth Maintained: A Strategy for Conserving Alaska’s Diverse Wildlife and Fish Resources*. Retrieved June 21, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=species.wapview>.

Processing Plants

According to the ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Glennallen does not have a registered processing plant. The closest processing facilities are located in Anchorage.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no known fisheries-related revenue was recorded in Glennallen (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Glennallen residents participated in commercial fisheries as state permit holders, crew license holders, and vessel owners. The number of state-issued Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits held by residents varied between four and nine per year over the period (Table 4), while the number of crew licenses holders varied between three and six. The number of Glennallen residents who were the primary owners of a fishing vessel showed a declining trend over the period, from 14 in 2001 and 2002 to 0 by 2010, and the number of vessels homeported in the community declined from 10 to 0. No fish buyers or shore-side processors were present in Glennallen during the 2000-2010 period, and no landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated locally (Table 5).

Glennallen residents held CFEC permits in fisheries for salmon, herring, halibut, and freshwater fish between 2000 and 2010. Several salmon and herring permits were held in all years during the period, while an 'other finfish' permit was held from 2000 to 2006, and one halibut permit was held in 2002 only. In 2010, salmon permits were held in the Bristol Bay drift gillnet fishery (1 permit held, 1 actively fished), the Lower Yukon gillnet fishery (1 permit held, 0 actively fished), and the statewide hand troll fishery (1 permit held, 0 actively fished). Earlier in the decade, a small number of salmon permits were also held by Glennallen residents in the Prince William Sound, Bristol Bay, and Cook Inlet set gillnet fisheries, and in the Prince William Sound purse seine fishery. The 'other finfish' permit was held in the statewide freshwater fish permit, and was not actively fished in any year during the period. One herring permit was held each year in the Prince William Sound spawn on kelp fishery, and was not actively fished in any year between 2000 and 2010. Two additional herring permits were held in 2005 in the Security Cove and Bristol Bay roe herring gillnet fisheries, and both of these permits were actively fished that year. Finally, the halibut permit held in 2002 was held in the statewide longline fishery, and was actively fished that year. Information about CFEC permits is presented in Table 4.

Additionally, no residents held federal fishery permits (Table 4) or participated in federal catch share programs for halibut, sablefish, or crab between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 6-8). Given the lack of fish buyers and shore-side processors in Glennallen (Table 5), no landings were reported in the community during this time period (Table 9). In addition, information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Glennallen vessel owners, including all delivery locations, is considered confidential due to the small number of participants engaged in commercial fishing between 2000 and 2008 (Table 10).

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Glennallen: 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 refers to data that was not available at the time of printing.

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.

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Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Glennallen: 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	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0	0	0	0	0
	Total permit holders	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Glennallen: 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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	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%	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	3	3	3	3	4	5	7	7	8	5	3
	Fished permits	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	2	3	3	1
	% of permits fished	67%	33%	33%	33%	75%	60%	71%	29%	38%	60%	33%
	Total permit holders	4	3	3	3	4	5	7	7	8	5	3
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	6	5	6	5	6	9	9	8	9	6	4
	<i>Fished permits</i>	2	1	2	1	3	5	5	2	3	3	1
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	33%	20%	33%	20%	50%	56%	56%	25%	33%	50%	25%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	7	5	5	5	6	7	9	8	9	6	4

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Glennallen: 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 Glennallen ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Glennallen ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Glennallen ^{2,5}
2000	4	0	0	8	10	0	0	\$0
2001	6	0	0	14	13	0	0	\$0
2002	5	0	0	14	13	0	0	\$0
2003	6	0	0	11	10	0	0	\$0
2004	3	0	0	8	7	0	0	\$0
2005	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	\$0
2006	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	\$0
2007	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	\$0
2008	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2009	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	4	0	0	0	0	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 National Marine Fisheries Service. (2011). Alaska processors' Weekly Production Reports (WPR) 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.]

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 Glennallen: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Glennallen: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Glennallen: 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>

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 Glennallen Residents:
 2000-2010.

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

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

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

[URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

The Copper River is a major sportfishing destination in Alaska and many Glennallen residents participate in recreational fishing. Two tributaries of the Copper River – the Gulkana and Klutina Rivers – are particularly well known for their Chinook and sockeye sport fisheries.⁶³ Excellent sportfishing opportunities are also available in the main stem of the Copper River. Three species of salmon (Chinook, coho, and sockeye) are present in the Upper Copper/Upper Sustina Sport Fish Management Area. Anglers can also target coho salmon stocked in several landlocked lakes of the region. Twenty-nine lakes in the area are also stocked with Arctic grayling, rainbow trout, and Arctic char, providing for popular sport fisheries for these species. Other freshwater sport fish species in the local Sport Fish Management Area include burbot, Dolly Varden, steelhead, lake trout, and whitefish.⁶⁴

Although there was an active sport fish guide business in one year of the 2000-2010 period only, the number of licensed sport fish guides present in Glennallen was more significant. The number of licensed sport fish guides declined over the period, from a high of 31 guides in 2003 to a low of 3 guides in 2009. Over the same period, the number of sportfishing licenses sold locally in Glennallen increased substantially over the decade, from 0 in 2000 to 1,113 sold in 2010. However, the number of licenses sold to Glennallen residents remained relatively stable over the period (averaging 570 per year), suggesting that Glennallen residents have access to additional license sale locations.

Glennallen 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. Between 2000 and 2010, Alaska residents fished consistently more angler days in freshwater than non-Alaska residents, averaging 31,555 angler days fished per year compared to an average of 14,109 angler days fished by non-Alaska residents. No saltwater fishing was recorded in this region given its inland location. Further information about the sportfishing sector in and near Glennallen is presented in Table 11.

⁶³ Copper River Chamber of Commerce. 2011. *Welcome to the Greater Copper Valley*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.coppervalleychamber.com/>.

⁶⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Upper Copper River & Susitna River Management Area Overview*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=ByAreaInteriorUpperCopperSusitna.main>.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Glennallen: 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 Glennallen ²
2000	1	22	561	0
2001	0	23	599	117
2002	0	26	573	0
2003	0	31	572	8
2004	0	24	558	132
2005	0	7	632	186
2006	0	6	592	145
2007	0	6	557	1,192
2008	0	7	546	1,127
2009	0	3	521	1,068
2010	0	5	554	1,113

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

The Ahtna people have historically engaged in subsistence fishing along the Copper River, with a particular focus on salmon.⁶⁵ Today, salmon harvests continue to be a primary subsistence resource in the Glennallen area. The Copper River is divided into two management subdistricts. The Glennallen subdistrict is classified as a subsistence fishery, in which both fishwheels and dipnets can be used for harvest. Further downriver, the Chitina subdistrict is managed as a personal use fishery, and only dipnets are allowed.⁶⁶ Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Glennallen households that were issued subsistence salmon permits varied between 116 and 239 per year. Sockeye salmon were by far the most heavily harvested salmon species, with an average of 6,908 sockeye harvested per year. Several hundred Chinook and coho salmon were also reported as harvested using subsistence salmon permits between 2000 and 2010 (Table 13).

During this period, no data were reported by ADF&G regarding harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (not including halibut) (Table 13). However, an earlier subsistence harvest survey by ADF&G provides some information about harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish by Glennallen households in 1987. That year, the species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest number of Glennallen households were Arctic grayling (27% of households reported participation in harvest activity), rainbow trout (16% of households), Dolly Varden (14%), whitefish (6%), lake trout (5%), pike (2%), steelhead (2%), and red rockfish (2%). In addition, 1% of Glennallen households were estimated to harvest clams in 1987.⁶⁷

According to data reported by ADF&G, four Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to Glennallen residents in 2004 and again in 2005, while one was issued in 2010. No data were reported regarding the number of SHARC cards returned or pounds of halibut harvested between 2003 and 2010 (Table 14). In addition, no data were reported by management agencies regarding harvest of marine mammals by Glennallen residents between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

⁶⁵ 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.

⁶⁶ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Chitina Personal Use Salmon Fishery Overview*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=PersonalUsebyAreaInteriorChitina.main>.

⁶⁷ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)*. ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Retrieved February 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/>.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Glennallen: 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, Glennallen: 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	152	146	1,028	n/a	79	n/a	8,065	n/a	n/a
2001	161	154	413	n/a	376	n/a	8,753	n/a	n/a
2002	151	135	462	n/a	175	n/a	6,620	n/a	n/a
2003	123	108	169	n/a	96	n/a	4,112	n/a	n/a
2004	132	115	408	n/a	38	n/a	5,386	n/a	n/a
2005	194	160	391	n/a	26	n/a	9,069	n/a	n/a
2006	187	163	578	n/a	24	n/a	8,355	n/a	n/a
2007	239	203	523	n/a	135	n/a	8,551	n/a	n/a
2008	116	96	185	n/a	145	n/a	3,257	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). 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, Glennallen: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	4	n/a	n/a
2005	4	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	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, Glennallen: 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.