

Anchor Point (AN-kur)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Anchor Point is located on the Kenai Peninsula at the junction of the Anchor River and its north fork, 14 mi northwest of Homer and 112 mi southwest of Anchorage. The area occupies 90.8 square mi of land and 0.1 square mi of water. Anchor Point is located in unincorporated and under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010 Anchor Point had 1,930 residents, ranking it 49th of 352 communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population has grown by 122.9% (Table 1). Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 1.7% with an average annual population growth rate of -0.16%; which was less than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of relatively little overall population change following the steep growth during the 1990s.

The racial composition of Anchor Point was predominately White in 2010. In that year, 91.8% of residents identified themselves as White, compared to 90.2% in 2000; 3.4% identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 3.8% in 2000; and 3.8% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 4.4% in 2000 (Figure 1). All other races each made up less than one-percent of the population, respectively. In addition, 1.7% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino in 2010, compared to 2.2% in 2000.

The average household size in 2010 was 2.30, compared to 2.70 in 1990 and 2.59 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 1,239 housing units, compared to 405 in 1990 and 979 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 56% were owner-occupied, compared to 62% in 2000; 12% were renter-occupied, compared to 11% in 2000; 12% were vacant, compared to 8% in 2000; and 21% were occupied seasonally, compared to 19% in 2000. No residents were reported as living in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

The gender distribution was somewhat skewed in 2010 at 53.1% male and 46.9% female. This was similar to both the statewide distribution that year (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and the distribution in 2000 (53.6% male, 46.4% female). The median age in 2010 was 47.1 years, which was significantly older than both the statewide median of 33.8 years and 2000 median of 39.0 years.

Compared with 2000, the population structure in 2010 was significantly more constricted. Older cohorts had age transitions consistent with a stable population meaning that as they aged, they maintained their overall structure. However, there was some attrition in younger cohorts possibly indicating low youth retention within the community. In 2010, 22.2% of residents were

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>.

under the age of 20, compared to 31.9% in 2000; 21.6% were over the age of 59, compared to 11.0% in 2000; 46.5% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 49.0% in 2000; and 9.8% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 8.0% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort in 2010 was similar to 2000, consisting of mostly slight male or female biases (Figure 2). In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 60 to 69 range (8.3% male, 5.6% female), followed by the 40 to 49 (8.3% male, 6.0% female) and 10 to 19 (6.4% male, 4.8% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 60 to 69 range.

According to the U.S. Census’ 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ an estimated 92.2% of residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 2.1% had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 5.8% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 24.7% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 12.1% held an Associate’s degree, compared to an estimated 8.0% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 11.2% held a Bachelor’s degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 7.6% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

Table 1. Population in Anchor Point from 1990 to 2010 by source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	866	-
2000	1,802	-
2001	-	1,809
2002	-	1,780
2003	-	1,809
2004	-	1,831
2005	-	1,756
2006	-	1,794
2007	-	1,785
2008	-	1,808
2009	-	1,772
2010	1,930	-

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>.

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.

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

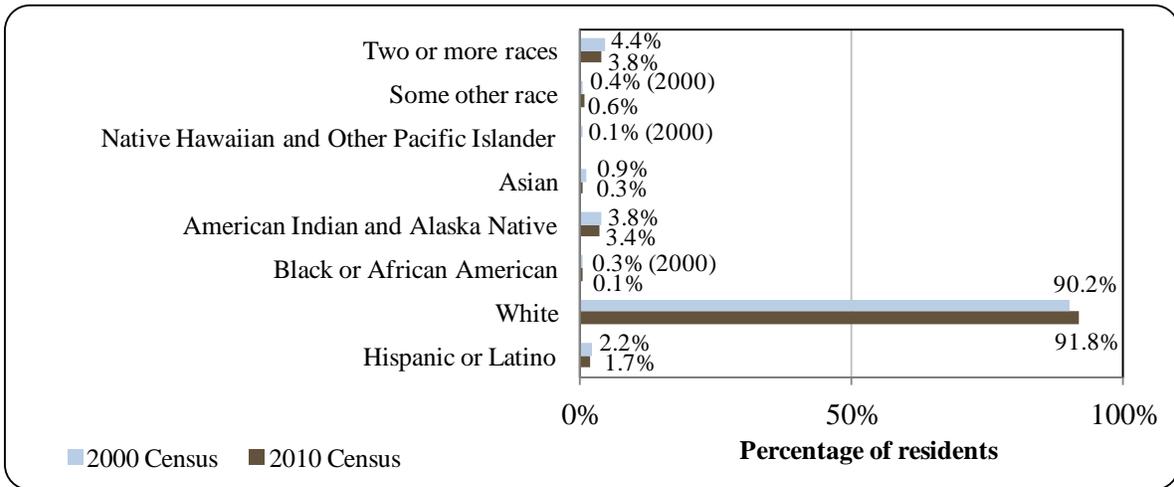
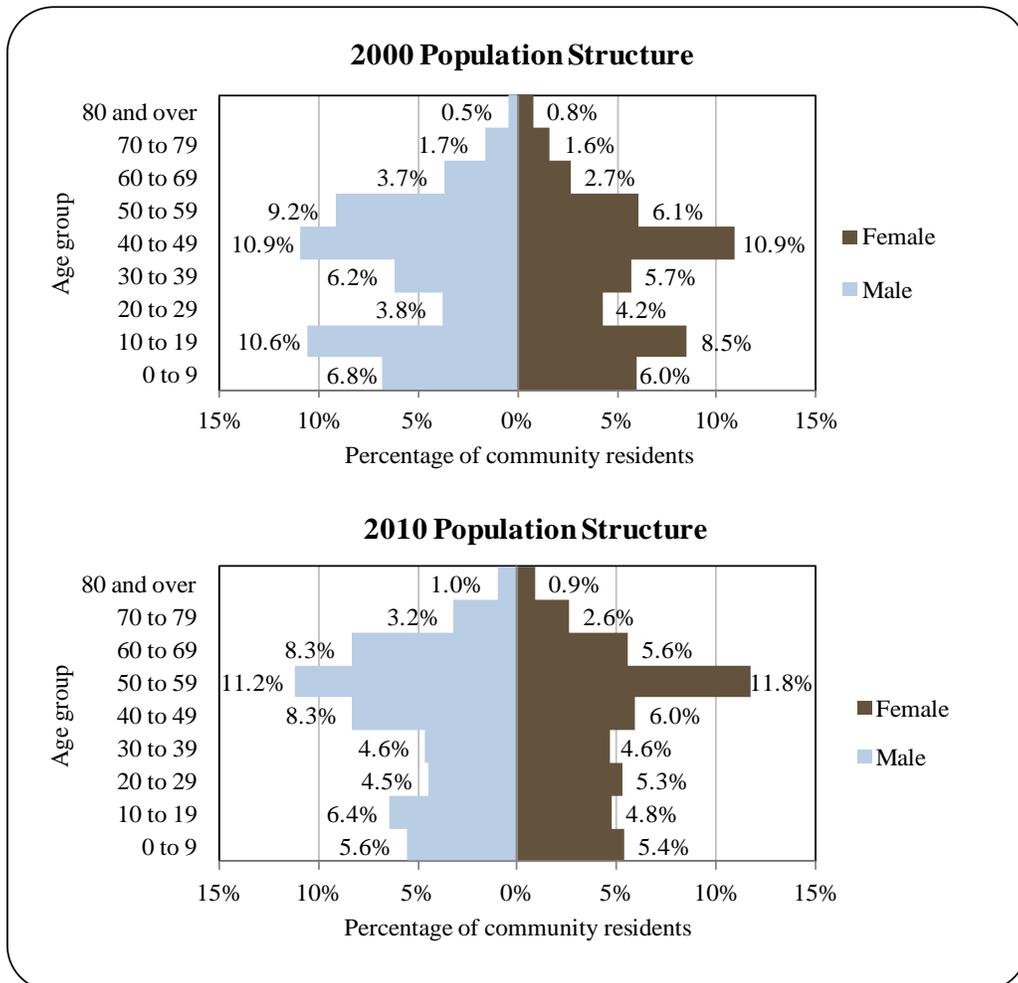


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Anchor Point Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The Kachemak Bay area was originally settled by the Kachemak tradition of Tanaina Athabaskans at least 3000 years ago.⁴ Written descriptions of the Kenai Peninsula and its people are found in the 1778 journals of Captain James Cook during his expedition to find a Northwest Passage. According to legend, he gave Anchor Point its name after losing an anchor to strong tidal currents in the area.⁵ The goldrush of the late nineteenth century brought prospectors to pan and sluice the shoreline for gold.⁶ By 1900, homesteaders arrived from Homer, Kenai, and Ninilchik and began farming, fishing, and hunting the area.⁷ Today, Anchor Point is a community of homesteaders, fishermen, business owners, and retirees.⁸

While there are no sites within Anchor Point registered on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), there are several historic sites nearby. Archaeological sites include the Yukon Island, Cottonwood Creek, and Chugachick Island sites located around Kachemak Bay. Historic buildings include the Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord Chapel in Ninilchik.⁹

Natural Resources and Environment

Anchor point has a marine climate characterized by mild winters and summers. In January, temperatures range from 4 to 22 °F (-16 to -6 °C). July temperatures range from 46 to 65 °F (8 to 18 °C). Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.¹⁰

Anchor Point is located on coastal outwash plains dominated by low-lying wetlands. Lowland areas are generally poorly drained and support patches of black spruce with surrounding muskeg. Coastal areas consist of mudflats, sandy beaches, and steep bluffs. The community occupies an area with an abundance of aquatic and terrestrial resources which facilitate many recreational, subsistence, and commercial opportunities. Aquatic species of economic and cultural importance within the Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet area include all five species of Pacific salmon, smelt, groundfish, rockfish, grayling, pike, burbot, char, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, steelhead trout, lingcod, pollock, halibut, herring, sablefish, Pacific cod, Tanner and Dungeness crab, clams, and scallops. In addition, the Cook Inlet supports a variety of seabirds and marine mammals including whale, porpoise, otter, harbor seal, and sea lion. Terrestrial species include moose, caribou, Dall sheep, mountain goat, brown bear, black bear, wolverine, mink, ermine, river otter, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, wolf, coyote, and a variety of birds.¹¹

⁴ Workman, W. B., J.E. Lobdell, and K. Wood-Workman. 1980. Recent archeological work in Kachemak Bay, Gulf of Alaska. *Arctic*, 33(2), 385-399.

⁵ Alaska Department of Community 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 Anchor Point Chamber of Commerce (n.d.). *Anchor Point History*. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from: <http://www.anchorpointchamber.org/history.htm>.

⁷ Alaska Department of Natural Resources (n.d.). *Anchor Point History*. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/anchoriv.htm>.

⁸ See footnote 6.

⁹ National Park Service (n.d.). *National Register of Historic Places*. Retrieved November 29, 2012 from: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>.

¹⁰ See footnote 5.

¹¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Kenai National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from: <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=74525>.

There are no active mining projects in the area although the western side of the peninsula does possess large, undeveloped coal deposits.¹² In addition, there are active oil and gas projects being undertaken within the Cook Inlet.

There are several types of natural hazards which potentially pose threats to Anchor Point. These include earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, shore erosion, sea level rise, storm surges, and land subsidence.¹³ There are several major faults in the area including the Castle Mountain fault to the north and the Aleutian Megathrust fault to the south. Historically, the lower Cook Inlet area has produced several earthquakes over magnitude 6. The Anchor River is prone to flood events during heavy rains, ice jams, or rapid snow melt. These flood events can potentially be damaging to local infrastructure and increase erosion of river banks. Coastal and bluff erosion resulting from storm surges is also a concern.¹⁴

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no significant environmental remediation projects active in Anchor Point in 2010.¹⁵

Current Economy¹⁶

Anchor Point's economy is largely based on the commercial fishing industry and tourism.¹⁷ Many residents hold commercial fishing permits and the community's position on the Sterling highway and proximity to Homer increase its attractiveness as a travel destination. The community also caters to the sportfishing industry, and several lodges provide services.¹⁸ Top employers in 2010¹⁹ included South Peninsula Hospital Inc., Kenai Peninsula Borough School District, State of Alaska, Anchor River Inn Inc., SPBHS Inc., ASRC Energy Services O&M Inc., Safeway Inc., Lands End Resort, City of Homer, VECO Alaska Inc.

In 2010,²⁰ the estimated per capita income was \$26,967 and the estimated median household income was \$50,610, compared to \$18,668 and \$41,094 in 2000, respectively. However, after adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,²¹ the real per capita income (\$24,548) and real median household income (\$54,038) indicate that while individual earnings increased slightly, household earnings declined. In that year, Anchor Point ranked 86th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 128th of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated. It should be noted that

¹² Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Minerals Resources of Alaska*. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from: <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>.

¹³ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (n.d.). *Coastal Hazards*. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from: http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/ACMPGrants/EGS_05/pdfs/CoastalHazards.pdf.

¹⁴ Kenai Peninsula Borough. (2011). *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from: http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/2011/2.0_flood_0711.pdf

¹⁵ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved March 28, 2013 from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹⁶ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁷ See footnote 6.

¹⁸ See footnote 5.

¹⁹ 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/>.

²⁰ 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>.

²¹ 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>).

Anchor Point's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions.²² A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$26.75 million in total wages in 2010.²³ When matched with the 2010 population, the per capita income equals \$13,859, suggesting that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS estimates with the 2000 Census.²⁴

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,²⁵ 69.6% of residents aged 16 and over were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 7.6%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 9.9% of residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 61.7% worked in the private sector, an estimated 17.9% worked in the public sector; and an estimated 20.4% were self-employed.

Anchor Point has a very diverse economy. By industry, most (29.3%) employed residents were estimated to work in education service, health care, and social assistance sectors in 2010; followed by construction sectors (11.7%); transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (10.6%); and retail trade sectors (10.5%) (Figure 3). Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors made up 8.8% of sector employment that year. By occupation type, most (26.6%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions; followed by sales or office positions (21.1%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (19.1%); service positions (17.9%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (15.3%) (Figure 4). Between 2000 and 2010, there were increases in the proportion of education service, health care, social assistance, transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector employment; while most other sectors experienced declines. According to 2010 ALARI estimates,²⁶ most (22.6%) employed residents were estimated to be working in trade, transportation, and utilities sectors; local government sectors (17.1%); leisure and hospitality sectors (13.0%); and natural resources and mining sectors (10.1%).

²² 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.

²³ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

²⁴ See footnote 19.

²⁵ See footnote 22.

²⁶ See footnote 19.

Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Anchor Point.

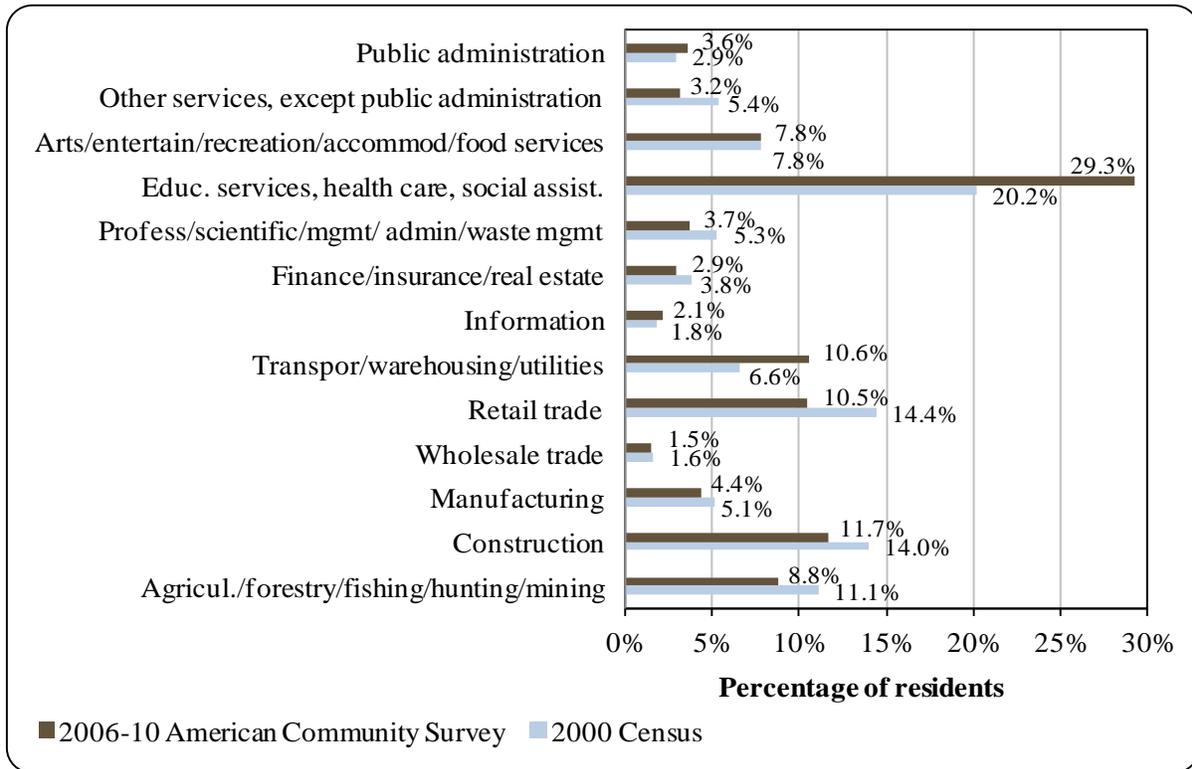
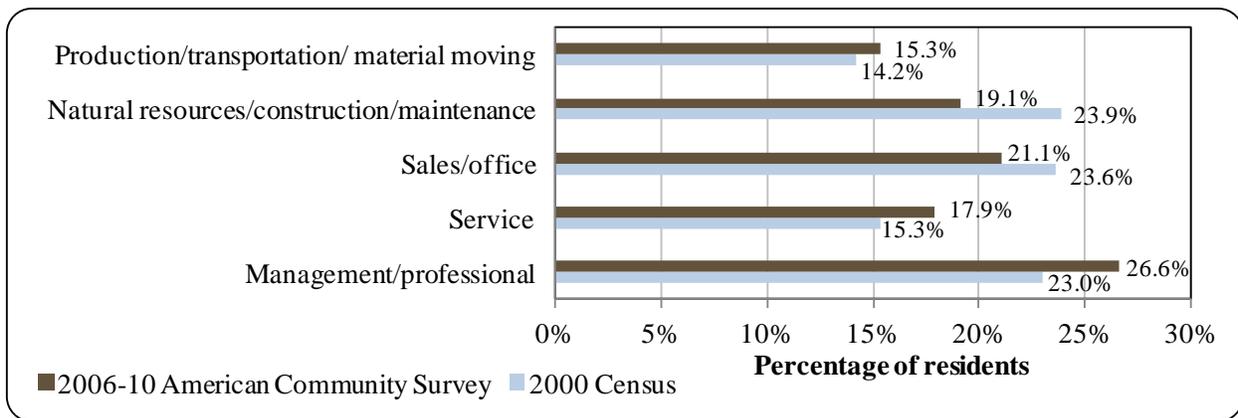


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Anchor Point.



Governance

Anchor Point is unincorporated and under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The community was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and does not have a federally recognized Tribal government. The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are located in Homer, 14 mi to the southeast. The closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in Anchorage, 112 mi northeast. Local

organizations include the Anchor Point Chamber of Commerce, Anchor Point Senior Citizens, Friends of the Library, and a local Veterans of Foreign Wars post.

As of 2010, the Borough administered a 3% sales tax as well as a property tax. State and federal fisheries-related grants received by Anchor Point between 2000 and 2010 include \$750,000 for a harbor development project. Information regarding community finances can be found in Table 2.

Infrastructure

*Connectivity and Transportation*²⁷

Anchor Point's communication and transportation infrastructure is part of a developed regional system linking many communities on the Kenai Peninsula. Its connection to the Sterling Highway makes the community accessible by road. Air and ferry service are also provided in nearby Homer. In June 2012, roundtrip airfare between Homer and Anchorage was \$239.²⁸

*Facilities*²⁹

Water is provided through a network of individual and community wells. Five homes are currently using a centralized, treated water distribution system. For sewage disposal, residents use individual septic systems, outhouses, or are connected to a piped sewer system. Refuse is collected by Peninsula Sanitation. Electricity is provided by the Homer Electric Association which operates a hydroelectric plant at Bradley Lake and a gas turbine plant in Soldotna. The borough provides police services and the community has a volunteer fire department. Visitor accommodations include Anchor Point Roadhouse, Anchor River Inn, Grandma Alaska's Place, Our Front Porch B&B, Owl's Nest RV/Tent Park, Eagle Crest RV Park & Cabins, Kyllonen's RV Park, Grubstake Manor B&B, Iliamna Mountain View B&B, Whispering Winds B&B, and the Anchor River State Recreation Area. Senior services are provided by the Anchor Point Senior Center. Additional public facilities include a public library and two school libraries. Communications services include local and long distance telephone, local television, local radio, and broadband internet.

²⁷ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁸ Airfare was averaged from prices found on travel websites, including <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November, 2011)

²⁹ See footnote 27.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State or Federal Revenue Streams for the Anchor Point Municipal Government from 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ³	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁴
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	\$750,000
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

² Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (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 Department of Revenue (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 Department of Community 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.

*Medical Services*³⁰

The Anchor Point Clinic is privately operated, and provides general and emergency care. The community is also part of the Southern Emergency Medical Service (EMS) region. Additional medical services in Homer include South Peninsula Hospital, which is a qualified Acute Care and Long-Term Care facility. Specialized services are provided by several mental and community health centers in Homer.

*Educational Opportunities*³¹

Anchor Point has one school providing a pre-school through 8th grade education. As of 2011, there were 100 students and nine teachers. There are two high schools found in Homer which provide a 9th through 12th grade education. As of 2011, Homer Flex School had 27 students and four teachers while Homer High School has 399 students and 29 teachers. In

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

addition, Razdolna School in Homer provides a kindergarten through 12th grade education. As of 2011, it had 63 students and seven teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Anchor Point is very dependent on both commercial and recreational fishing. The Lower Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay provide fertile habitat to many fisheries. In addition the abundant freshwater drainages provide ample recreational opportunities for anglers. Commercial fisheries in the area include salmon, halibut, groundfish, scallop, sablefish, cod, pollock, and to a limited extent herring and Tanner crab. While in past the region has had a robust herring fishery, overfishing in the mid-twentieth century prompted many successive fishery closures to allow stocks to rebuild.³² The community itself lacks port infrastructure; however, numerous fisheries support services can be found in nearby Homer. A harbor project was provided funding in 2002, and there are several boat launches in the area.

Anchor Point is located within the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Federal Reporting Area 630, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) regulatory area 3A, and Central GOA Sablefish Regulatory Area. Anchor Point is ineligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program.

Processing Plants

According to the 2010 ADF&G Intent to Operate list, Anchor Point does not have a registered processing plant. However, there are many processors located in Homer including Auction Block Co., Coal Point Seafood Co., The Fish Factory LLC, Homer Fish Processing, and Kachemak Bay Seafoods. These companies process whitefish, halibut, lingcod, Pacific cod, rockfish, sablefish, crab, clams, scallops, shrimp, and salmon.³³ Additional processing facilities can be found in Kenai and Soldotna.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Since Anchor Point is under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, no fisheries-related revenue specific to the community have been reported (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, 64 residents, or 3.3% of the population, held a total of 88 permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 88 residents held 174 CFEC permits, representing a 49.4% decline in the number of permits between 2000 and 2010. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 50% were for salmon, compared to 32% in 2000; 13% were for groundfish, compared to 27% in 2000; 17% were for halibut, compared to 20% in 2000; 13% were for crab,

³² Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2010). *2010 Lower Cook Inlet Annual Finfish Management Report*. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/FMR11-26.pdf>.

³³ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (2011). Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/index.cfm>.

compared to 6% in 2000; 6% were for sablefish, compared to 10% in 2000; and 2% were for herring, compared to 5% in 2000. In addition, 12 residents held 12 Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) and 15 residents held 19 License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits. Residents held 1.19 million shares of halibut quota on 19 accounts in 2010, compared to 1.61 million held on 36 accounts in 2000. Residents also held 1.25 million shares of sablefish quota on six accounts that year, compared to 456,125 shares held on 10 accounts in 2000. No residents held crab quota between 2010 and when the program began.

Residents held 72 commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 129 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 29 vessels, compared to 86 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 53% were actively fished, compared to 63% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 80% of sablefish and halibut permits, to 55% of salmon and groundfish, 9% of crab, and 0% of herring permits. In addition, 42% of FFP and 26% of LLP groundfish permits were actively fished.

There were no landings reported in Anchor Point between 2000 and 2010. However, landings were reported by residents in those years. Salmon made up the majority of lbs landed by residents in 2010. In that year, residents landed 2.51 million lbs of salmon valued at \$1.60 million ex-vessel, compared to 2.13 million lbs valued at \$924,403 in 2000; an increase of \$0.04 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation³⁴ and without considering the species composition of landings. Residents also landed 1.06 million lbs of Pacific cod valued at \$292,799 ex-vessel in that year, compared to 1.23 million lbs valued at \$497,295 ex-vessel; a decrease of \$0.28 per pound after adjusting for inflation.³⁵ Finally, 594,141 lbs of halibut were landed valued at \$2.75 million, compared to 487,930 lbs valued at \$1.26 million in 2000; an increase of \$1.08 per pound after adjusting for inflation.³⁶ Other groundfish made up a relatively insignificant portion of landings in 2010 at 68,407 lbs valued at \$17,913. All other landings made that year are considered confidential. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

³⁴ Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Anchor Point: 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>	n/a										
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	n/a										

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

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

² Alaska Department of Community 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: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	30	24	24	23	23	23	26	25	23	21	19
	Active permits	11	6	6	6	4	3	6	6	7	6	5
	% of permits fished	36%	25%	25%	26%	17%	13%	23%	24%	30%	28%	26%
	Total permit holders	28	22	22	21	21	21	21	20	18	17	15
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	18	19	20	15	15	15	11	11	12	12	12
	Fished permits	0	0	0	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	27%	27%	27%	45%	45%	42%	42%	42%
	Total permit holders	16	17	18	13	13	13	11	11	12	12	12
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	10	11	8	8	9	10	9	9	11	11	11
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	9%	9%	9%
	Total permit holders	9	10	7	7	8	9	8	8	10	10	10
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	50%	n/a						
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	35	28	26	27	26	21	20	18	18	16	15
	Fished permits	25	23	22	25	22	17	17	16	15	13	12
	% of permits fished	71%	82%	85%	93%	85%	81%	85%	89%	83%	81%	80%
	Total permit holders	33	27	25	27	26	21	20	18	18	16	15
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	8	7	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	2
	Fished permits	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	13%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	5	5	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	17	15	11	10	5	4	7	6	5	4	5
	Fished permits	9	11	10	7	4	3	6	3	3	4	4
	% of permits fished	53%	73%	91%	70%	80%	75%	86%	50%	60%	100%	80%
	Total permit holders	15	13	11	10	5	5	7	6	5	4	5
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	47	38	21	21	17	15	8	9	9	11	11
	Fished permits	28	11	10	12	5	2	2	3	4	6	6
	% of permits fished	60%	29%	48%	57%	29%	13%	25%	33%	44%	55%	55%
	Total permit holders	29	25	15	15	13	11	7	8	8	10	11
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	55	52	46	46	48	38	40	45	47	44	44
	Fished permits	47	36	28	29	27	23	22	24	26	26	24
	% of permits fished	85%	69%	61%	63%	56%	61%	55%	53%	55%	59%	55%
	Total permit holders	59	55	48	48	48	39	40	42	44	44	45
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>88</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>47</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>51%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>53%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>64</i>

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 Anchor Point: 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 Anchor Point ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Anchor Point ²	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Anchor Point ²
2000	129	0	2	86	48	0	0	\$0
2001	84	0	2	84	47	0	0	\$0
2002	75	0	2	72	42	0	0	\$0
2003	71	0	2	74	47	0	0	\$0
2004	71	0	1	68	39	0	0	\$0
2005	67	0	0	30	10	0	0	\$0
2006	48	0	0	26	8	0	0	\$0
2007	66	0	0	30	10	0	0	\$0
2008	56	0	0	32	7	0	0	\$0
2009	68	0	0	30	6	0	0	\$0
2010	72	0	0	29	6	0	0	\$0

¹Alaska 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.]

²Alaska 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.]

³Alaska 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.]

⁴Alaska 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 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Anchor Point: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	36	1,607,390	179,415
2001	35	1,458,739	193,143
2002	35	1,579,836	214,602
2003	31	1,589,993	237,738
2004	27	1,437,234	228,713
2005	23	1,586,841	235,908
2006	25	1,798,692	258,670
2007	24	1,654,789	240,487
2008	19	1,578,182	224,498
2009	19	1,578,539	206,490
2010	19	1,191,160	148,319

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 Anchor Point: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	10	456,125	41,238
2001	7	400,875	37,816
2002	8	445,382	44,708
2003	5	362,445	43,371
2004	4	360,234	49,136
2005	4	360,234	43,872
2006	6	709,301	89,961
2007	4	706,071	83,331
2008	4	706,071	64,807
2009	4	706,071	56,516
2010	6	1,248,749	104,556

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 Anchor Point: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Anchor Point: 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>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<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>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	487,930	520,154	638,737	798,706	793,806	872,182	489,267	597,102	639,743	608,729	594,141
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	49,206	20,890	22,318	597,507	376,311	16,650	19,230	47,101	31,253	38,957	68,407
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	1,226,681	844,840	813,565	541,424	1,102,539	676,027	185,643	441,845	1,242,430	1,112,220	1,058,834
Pollock	--	1,847	1,929	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	95,695	103,377	124,666	159,975	119,088	134,233	--	--	--	19,298	--
Salmon	2,126,202	1,236,038	1,394,514	1,456,155	1,615,875	2,097,480	1,406,732	2,657,200	2,483,871	1,691,697	2,506,463
<i>Total²</i>	<i>3,985,714</i>	<i>2,727,146</i>	<i>2,995,729</i>	<i>3,553,767</i>	<i>4,007,619</i>	<i>3,796,572</i>	<i>2,100,872</i>	<i>3,743,248</i>	<i>4,397,297</i>	<i>3,470,901</i>	<i>4,227,845</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$1,261,373	\$1,038,126	\$1,432,022	\$2,332,120	\$2,423,455	\$2,670,863	\$1,869,170	\$2,669,041	\$2,876,181	\$1,871,653	\$2,749,494
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	\$33,364	\$9,886	\$13,562	\$142,856	\$61,513	\$6,164	\$4,572	\$9,355	\$10,498	\$12,673	\$17,913
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	\$497,295	\$299,830	\$247,861	\$191,378	\$340,249	\$213,693	\$79,940	\$229,702	\$766,425	\$334,837	\$292,799
Pollock	--	\$142	\$127	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	\$353,667	\$323,236	\$406,361	\$565,790	\$337,216	\$432,918	--	--	--	\$88,717	--
Salmon	\$924,403	\$448,617	\$438,866	\$410,942	\$682,138	\$777,796	\$650,790	\$1,043,536	\$1,759,622	\$1,182,194	\$1,599,245
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$3,070,101</i>	<i>\$2,119,837</i>	<i>\$2,538,800</i>	<i>\$3,643,086</i>	<i>\$3,844,571</i>	<i>\$4,101,433</i>	<i>\$2,604,472</i>	<i>\$3,951,634</i>	<i>\$5,412,725</i>	<i>\$3,490,075</i>	<i>\$4,659,451</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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Recreational fishing is important to communities on the Kenai Peninsula and Anchor Point is no exception. Many lodges and tourism businesses throughout the area provide guided recreational fishing opportunities for tourists. The Anchor River and surrounding drainages and lakes provide excellent opportunities for fishing king, coho, and pink salmon, Dolly Varden char, steelhead, and rainbow trout, arctic grayling, and smelt;³⁷ while the Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay attracts anglers on private boats who target Chinook, coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden char, rockfish, halibut, lingcod, Pacific cod, shark, smelt, steelhead, Dungeness and Tanner crab, razor clam, and hardshell clam.³⁸ In 2010, there were 16 sport fish guide businesses registered in the community, of which 12 were considered active. This represents an overall decline from 2000, when there was 31 registered sport fish guide businesses (22 active). In addition, residents held a total of 27 sport fish guide licenses in 2010, compared to 54 in 2000. In total, 1,758 sportfishing licenses were sold in the community in 2010, compared to 2,012 in 2000. In addition, local residents were sold 888 sportfishing licenses that year, compared to 975 in 2000. Sportfishing license sales in Anchor Point peaked in 2005 at 2,765.

Anchor Point is located in two ADF&G Harvest Survey Areas. The Kenai Peninsula Harvest Survey Area includes all main channels water of the Kenai River downstream of Kenai Lake to Cook Inlet, although it does not include Kenai Lake, Skilak Lake, or any saltwater. The Cook Inlet Harvest Survey Area includes all saltwater of the Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet bounded by the Turnagain Arm including Granite Creek Drainage, on the east by the Placer River Drainage, and all waters flowing into the Gulf of Alaska west of Gore Point. In 2010, there were a total of 67,948 saltwater and 99,849 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 109,107 and 181,894 in 2000, respectively. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 70.1% of saltwater angler days fished and 28.3% of freshwater angler days fished, compared to 63.2% and 23.2% in 2000, respectively. In 2010, charter operators kept 159 Chinook salmon, 171 coho salmon, five sockeye salmon, 93 unidentified salmon, 16,055 halibut, 316 lingcod, and 398 rockfish.³⁹ Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Subsistence Fishing

With the exception of several communities and residents qualifying for Native preference, federal subsistence regulations prohibit taking fish from federal waterways on the Kenai Peninsula. However, personal use fishing is still allowed on state owned waterways, including parts of the Anchor River. However, Anchor Point is not considered a subsistence based community in the traditional sense.

Information on subsistence activities in Anchor Point is limited, and data regarding subsistence participation by household and marine mammal harvests are unavailable. Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, residents reported harvesting sockeye salmon the most

³⁷ Alaska Department of Natural Resources (n.d.). Retrieved November 30, 2011 from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/anchoriv.htm>.

³⁸ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (n.d.) *Lower Cook Inlet Management Area*. Retrieved November 30, 2011 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=ByAreaSouthcentralLowerCookInlet.main>

³⁹ 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).

often, followed by Chinook and chum salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 236 salmon, compared to 58 in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2006 at 419 fish. In 2010, 12 residents held Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 11 in 2003. In that year, an estimated 150 lbs of halibut were harvested on one SHARC, compared to 155 lbs harvested on four SHARC cards in 2003. Halibut harvests peaked in 2004 at an estimated 1,888 lbs. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Anchor Point: 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 Anchor Point ²
2000	22	54	975	2,012
2001	17	44	957	2,302
2002	18	48	994	2,276
2003	19	48	990	2,376
2004	13	44	995	2,462
2005	24	42	1,143	2,765
2006	21	34	1,090	2,531
2007	19	37	1,059	2,588
2008	16	34	974	2,242
2009	12	28	994	1,893
2010	12	27	888	1,758

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	68,928	40,179	42,157	139,737
2001	62,340	22,585	28,245	69,053
2002	53,537	22,745	26,479	83,335
2003	49,366	24,522	35,299	80,368
2004	57,167	24,224	39,009	83,478
2005	65,997	27,827	37,309	91,489
2006	67,259	23,225	33,988	76,100
2007	67,556	24,465	31,105	89,061
2008	54,136	21,762	28,780	70,285
2009	41,925	21,446	24,959	77,945
2010	47,656	20,292	28,294	71,555

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).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Anchor Point: 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, Anchor Point: 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	6	6	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	n/a	n/a
2001	2	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	5	6	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a
2004	5	5	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	170	n/a	n/a
2005	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	328	n/a	n/a
2006	6	6	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	389	n/a	n/a
2007	7	7	17	n/a	1	n/a	197	n/a	n/a
2008	5	4	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	223	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, Anchor Point: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	11	4	155
2004	12	7	1,888
2005	11	n/a	942
2006	12	n/a	n/a
2007	15	n/a	n/a
2008	8	2	218
2009	9	2	529
2010	12	1	150

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, Anchor Point: 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.