Invoice for Medical Services

A307014 / 1631

Invoice Date: 05/07/2007
Date of Service: 02/12/2007

City of Dillingham
514 Main St
Dillingham, AK 99576

Tax ID: 92-0030674

Bill To

[redacted]
Po Box 13
Aleknagik, Alaska 99555

Patient

[redacted]
DOB: 02/17/1946

Po Box 13
Aleknagik, Alaska 99555

EMS Services

Date of Service:	02/12/2007
Transport From:	Aleknagik Lake Rd Aleknagik
Transport To:	P O Box 130 Bristol Bay Area Health Cooperation
Transport Type:	ALS-1 - Emergency
Patient Conditions:	**786.50**

Procedures/Services/Medications Provided	**Charges**
[A0427] ALS-1 Emergency Specialized	$400.00
[A0425] Mileage (20.0)	$150.00
Total Charges	$550.00

Prior Payments and Other Transactions

05/07/2007	Payment (Chk Nbr: 81315551, Rcpt Nbr: 1621, From: FHCS Medicaid)	$110.00
05/07/2007	Payment (Chk Nbr: 083474924, Rcpt Nbr: 1624, From: Noridian)	$440.00
	Invoice Balance	$0.00

Please Pay

$0.00

Make checks payable to: City of Dillingham

Please detach or cut on the dotted line and return this portion with your payment.

Account ID: A307014
EMS Run ID: A307014
Patient: [redacted]

Check Number: _____

Amount Paid: _____

EXHIBIT M
PAGE 1 OF 1

CITY OF
DILLINGHAM
ALASKA

City of Dillingham Harbor Improvement Projects since 1986

1.	Seafood Industrial Park Plan Resolution 87-58	$31,000
2.	Sheetpile Bulkhead Reso. 90-12	$6,300
3.	Harbor Improvements Reso. 94-25	$100,000
4.	Harbor road Upgrade Reso. 98-56	$85,000
5.	Harbor Bulkhead Improvements Reso. 99-06	$398,850
6.	Harbor and Ramp Reconstruction Reso. 99-07	$58,635
7.	Ice Machine Electrical Reso. 02-01	$20,000
8.	All-Tides Dock Reso. 04-07	$5,313,000
9.	South Boat Ramp Improvements Reso. 2006-03	$39,450
10.	North Bulkhead Extension Design (Grant) Reso 2007-18	$100,000
11.	North Boat Ramp Construction Reso. 2008-17	$257,500

City of Dillingham Harbor Improvements Projects Since 1986(cont.)

12. Shoreline Bank Stabilization Reso. 2008-38	$1,500,000
13. Harbor Improvements on 2 ramps Reso. 2008-49	$224,525
14. South Boat Ramp Improvements Reso. 2009-12	$198,875
15. New Crane Reso. 2009-13	$23,000
16. Small Boat Harbor Improvements (access, parking) Reso. 2009-24	$215,000
17. North Bulkhead extension (grant) Reso. 2009-52	$1,000,000
18. Shoreline Emergency Bank Stabilization Reso 2009-54 City's top Federal Legislative priority	$18,530,000
19. Small Boat Harbor Renovations-Phase II Reso 2010-35	$1,039,000
20. Request for Fed. Transportation Funding for Bank Stabilization Reso. 2010-57	$9,430,000
TOTAL	**$38,570,135**

ALASKA Journal of Commerce

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Municipality Information

2011 TOP FORTY UNDER 40

Top 40 Under 40 Nomination form

Web posted Sunday, June 17, 2007

Bristol Bay fishermen stage two rallies to protest Pebble

By Margaret Bauman
Alaska Journal of Commerce

Robin Samuelsen addresses fishermen and Bristol Bay area residents June 10 in Dillingham at a rally opposing the proposed Pebble mine.
PHOTO Courtesy Bob Waldrop

Bristol Bay commercial fishermen concerned about a proposed massive copper, gold, silver and molybdenum mine in Southwest Alaska planned to rally in Naknek June 16 to protest the project.

Peter Pan Seafoods was to donate fresh king salmon from Dillingham for the event. Speakers were to include John Lowrance of Leader Creek Fisheries and David Harsila of the Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association.

An earlier rally June 10 in Dillingham attracted more than 600 fishermen and their families.

Organizers said they expected several hundred fishermen to turn out in support of wild Alaska salmon and against plans for large-scale mining activities. The fishermen are concerned that the proposed Pebble mine could devastate fishing families, subsistence communities and local businesses that depend on salmon, clean water and the region's abundant renewable resources. Many of the fishermen hail from families who have fished for generations in Bristol Bay, the world's most renowned wild salmon fishery.

Last year a spontaneous rally in Naknek, with three days notice, attracted more than 100 commercial fishermen who were there for the start of the sockeye salmon fishery.

The object of their concern is the proposed Pebble project, which Bristol Bay fishermen, environmentalists and others say could pollute the rivers that feed into Bristol Bay.

Sean McGee, a spokesman for Northern Dynasty Mines, said the project will have to satisfy any and all relevant environmental standards and regulations that are in place at the time the company applies for permits. McGee said the time frame for applying for permits is still late 2008 and early 2009, and could be still later than that.

Izetta Chambers, a Naknek resident whose family runs a fish processing plant, is one of the organizers for the Naknek event. Chambers said she felt the Pebble project "is just too great of a risk to even consider in our spawning habitat."

Chambers said her family relies heavily on the fisheries resources and that Bristol Bay wild salmon is starting to make huge strides in the marketplace.

Mining, by comparison, "has a horrible legacy of toxic pollution. We're hoping to stop it before it starts," she said.

Margaret Bauman can be reached at margie.bauman@alaskajournal.com.

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EXHIBIT O
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The Dutch Harbor Fisherman

Head Start thanks Bristol Bay fishermen

Published on February 11th, 2010 10:34 am

By LAINE WELCH

Laine Welch

Alaska Head Start honors Peter Pan Seafoods and Bristol Bay fishermen this week at a special ceremony in Juneau. The seafood company will be recognized as the top corporate sponsor by the state Head Start Association for the role it has played in providing local salmon to children and elders throughout Southwest Alaska.

"Head Start is not an easy program to run and this has been such a success. This annual award is one way we can really stand up and recognize the folks who go way above and beyond in Alaska for Head Start," said regional director Anne Shade, who nominated Peter Pan for the honor.

The "salmon to schools" program was spearheaded four years ago in Dillingham by school lunch director Patty Luckhurst, now retired after 21 years with the district.

"It drove me crazy that the best fish in the world was swimming by and yet none of it was available to our school kids," Luckhurst said.

She approached Peter Pan manager Tom Whinihan who put out a call to fishermen to donate part of their sockeye salmon catch to the kids. The company earmarked tenders in three regions for the donations, which Peter Pan processed and packaged for free.

"Tom Whinihan is a gem. He is really dedicated to this community," Luckhurst added.

So far about 50,000 pounds has been donated to the program, which has expanded from Dillingham schools to nine outlying village schools.

"Those schools also prepare meals for the elders in their villages, and they each have Head Start programs. So we're getting salmon meals to well over 1,000 kids and elders at least once a week," Luckhurst said.

Serving fish that is caught and processed locally saves the Dillingham school district roughly $12,000 in freight and other costs each year, she added.

"The response has been so great," said Jeanne Timmerman, Head Start wellness manager. "It makes so much sense that you can hardly believe it happens in this day and age," she added with a laugh.

Peter Pan's Tom Whinihan agrees.

"Gosh, this salmon is part of their culture, yet there was so much farmed fish like Trout Treasures being brought in. This is such a team effort and it's so easy to do once you get it going. The end result is all the little people and elders benefit from it. I do feel very grateful for it," Whinihan said.

Whinihan is always quick to credit the local fishermen.

"They are the ones doing the hard work and being so generous with their donations. We help facilitate it and ours is the easy part." he said.

Ultimately, the hope is that similar partnerships will occur in other regions.

"We hope our fish message gets out to all the state. We would love to see it happen in other Alaska communities," Anne Shade said.

"If we can do this with a local processor here, there is no reason other schools and communities that have fish processors can't do the same thing," Patty Luckhurst emphasized.

"It would be such a good thing if they all got together and made it happen," Whinihan said. "It's so easy and it is not a lot of effort on anyone's part once you get it going. So much of it is just good communication before hand, and then it all falls into place."

Halibut updates

There will be a bit less Pacific halibut for seafood buyers this year, but the bite isn't as bad as the industry expected. The coast wide catch limit of 50.67 million pounds is nearly 2 million more than anticipated, although it is still a 6.4 percent decrease from 2009. The International Pacific Halibut Commission - which oversees fisheries on the west coast, British Columbia and Alaska - set the catch limits at its annual meeting last week in Seattle.

Alaska always gets the lion's share of the halibut - the 2010 Alaska catch is 42.36 million pounds, a drop of 3.3 million from last year. The start date of the fishery is March 6 - 15 days earlier than the 2009 season. That will get fresh, first of the season halibut to market just in time for Lent - the seafood industry's biggest sales season. Market watchers predict prices to fishermen will start out very high. That, of course, remains to be seen.

The IPHC also took up proposals to change regulations at its annual meeting. A lot of time was spent on halibut sport fish issues, according to the meeting report.

A proposal to create harvest tags for all recreational halibut fisheries in Alaska drew support, saying it would improve data collection. The commission took no action on a proposal to change Alaska sport fish filleting requirements. It will, however, direct a working group to bring the issue back to the table next year. Commissioners said they want to see "more effective management" of the state's sport charter fishery. They said they will be closely monitoring the progress of proposed catch sharing plans.

The IPHC also was asked to reconvene a Halibut Bycatch Work Group that last met almost 20 years ago. The group will examine how bycatch of halibut in other fisheries can best be accounted for in stock assessments and fisheries management. Alaska's halibut fishery runs from

EXHIBIT P PAGE 1 OF 2

March 6 through mid-November www.iphc.washington.edu/

Fish bits

Alaska smoked salmon chowder by Ivar's Seafood won the People's Choice Award at the Symphony of Seafood new products contest last week in Seattle. In all, 14 new Alaska products were judged by an expert panel in three categories: retail, food service and smoked. All winners will be kept secret and announced at a big bash Feb. 19 at the Den'aina Center in Anchorage. All winners get a trip to the International Boston Seafood show in March.

Industry reports say salmon is likely to be in short supply this year, due in great part to huge shortfalls from fish farmers in Chile. Chile is the biggest exporter of farmed salmon to the U.S., but disease outbreaks for the past year have cut shipments by more than 40 percent. Some insiders predict demand for salmon could take a hit overall this year due to higher prices.

Fishermen-owned Silver Bay Seafoods has partnered with Leader Creek Fisheries in Bristol Bay to sell herring and salmon products. Silver Bay has three plants in Sitka, Craig and Valdez.

Alaska's Pollock Conservation Cooperative is among the top 10 finalists for an international Seafood Champion award by the Seafood Choices Alliance. The pollock co-op has increased the amount of food produced per pound of pollock by 40 percent and has donated $10 million to University of Alaska research since 1999.

Contact us about this article at editor@thedutchharborfisherman.com

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PAGE 2 OF 2

The Bristol Bay Times

Workshop offers fishermen training

Published on May 19th, 2010 1:58 pm

By TAMMY JUDD

Bristol Bay commercial fishermen won't have to cast their nets too far to catch some additional training on the business side of their vocation.

Bristol Bay Economic Development Corp., University of Alaska Fairbanks Bristol Bay campus and the Marine Advisory Program will offer The Business of Fish 2010 for the second consecutive year in Dillingham.

The workshop kicks off with a reception, open house and registration from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. today, May 20, at the Bristol Bay Campus. The workshop sessions take place all day Friday and Saturday, May 21-22.

There is no charge for the workshop unless the participant decides to take the workshop for UAF credit. In that case they would register on Thursday and attend all three days.

Otherwise participants are asked to sign in each day to help BBEDC track how many attend. Last year's sign in sheet totaled 40 people although organizers said more people than that were there but not all of them signed the sheet.

Dillingham Mayor Alice Ruby, who is economic and development coordinator at BBEDC, said the target audience for the workshop is resident fishers, especially those who are or who may be participants in BBEDC's Permit Loan Program.

Marine Program Advisory agent Izetta Chambers said the loan program is a "sweet deal," since BBEDC covers a good percent of the loan for the fishermen.

Loan program participants are required to obtain at least eight hours of training from an approved list every year.

"We put together the workshop in an effort to provide the forum for them to get training because it's not always easy to find events that relate," Ruby said.

The workshop sessions will offer fishermen the opportunity to develop business savvy for their operations.

"It helps them get the tools and skills they need to manage their fisheries business," Chambers said. "I'm really trying to stress that language in terms of this isn't just a lifestyles things, it isn't something we've just inherited from our parents or grandparents, this is a business and that's why it's aptly named The Business of Fish."

On Friday morning Chambers and Glenn Haight, also of MAP, will teach "Direct Marketing" and that afternoon they will be joined by Ruby to lead "Getting In or Out of the Business."

Saturday's sessions are divided into three concurrent "tracks" so people can pick and choose their topics.

Ruby said the topics were chosen from suggestions that came out of last year's event and from comments received throughout the year from fishermen.

She hopes to double the number of participants at this year's workshop in Dillingham and for the first time they will offer the same workshop in Naknek this June.

"We hope to attract 40-50 [participants] in Naknek," Ruby said.

Ruby said they've received some suggestions about moving the workshop to the winter months rather than spring, so in the coming year they'll be looking at that possibility. They would also like to offer the training in other communities.

"If funds and interest hold out, we hope to make it an annual event and even to expand to other sub-areas such as Togiak," Ruby said.

For more information contact BBEDC at 842-4370.

Tammy Judd can be reached at tammy@alaskanewspapers.com, or by phone at 907-348-2438 or 800-770-9830 ext. 438

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BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE
REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

PUBLIC MEETING

VOLUME I

Bristol Bay Native Association
Dillingham, Alaska
March 3, 2010

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Molly Chythlook, Chair
Pete Abraham
Alvin Boskofsky
Dan Dunaway
Dale Myers
Dan O'Hara
Richard Wilson

Regional Council Coordinator - Donald Mike

Recorded and transcribed by:

Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC
135 Christensen Drive, Suite 2
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-243-0668
sahile@gci.net

EXHIBIT R
PAGE 1 OF 2

BRISTOL BAY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE
REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

PUBLIC MEETING

Dillingham City Council Chambers
Dillingham, Alaska
September 23, 2010

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Molly Chythlook, Chair
Pete Abraham
Dan Dunaway
Thomas Hedlund
Nanci Morris Lyon
Dan O'Hara
Richard Wilson

Regional Council Coordinator - Donald Mike

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EXHIBIT R
PAGE 2 OF 2

CITY OF DILLINGHAM, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 2010-85

A RESOLUTION OF THE DILLINGHAM CITY COUNCIL APPROVING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT FUND EFFECTIVE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A LOCAL RAW FISH SALES/SEVERANCE TAX.

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 2010-10, adopted February 11, 2010, authorized the City Mayor to submit a petition to the Alaska Local Boundary Commission (LBC) for annexation of commercial fishing waters to the City of Dillingham using the local voter approval process; and,

WHEREAS, the petition was accepted for review by the Local Boundary Commission on July 1, 2010; and,

WHEREAS, the territory contemplated for annexation is generally described as the Nushagak Commercial Salmon District, and the Wood River Sockeye Salmon Special Harvest Area; and,

WHEREAS, if the LBC approves the petition, Dillingham will hold a local election to ask Dillingham voters if they agree to annex in commercial waters and levy a 2.5% local raw fish sales/severance tax; and,

WHEREAS, this annexation and its accompanying local raw fish sales/severance tax will provide revenue to the City of Dillingham to help pay for services and infrastructure that the region's commercial fishermen and fleet use while in town and will help make the community more financially sustainable; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Dillingham recognizes the need for, and benefit of, improved fisheries infrastructure, for both the increased value to the harvester and for decreasing forgone harvest; and,

WHEREAS, the City recognizes that although the City of Dillingham bears a majority of the costs incurred by the fishery, it is a regional resource, and that it would be both right and beneficial to dedicate a percentage of the revenues to improving fishery infrastructure in the Municipal boundaries; and,

WHEREAS, the City recognizes the specific contribution of regional fishers and that fisher's success is now directly tied to the success of the City of Dillingham; and,

WHEREAS, DMC Chapter 4.04, Fiscal Policies, Section 4.04.030, Funds Designated, allows that additional funds may be created as needed by resolution; and,

WHEREAS, Dillingham City Council has determined that there is a need to establish the Regional Fisheries Improvement Fund to provide funds for small capital projects and leverage large capital projects that improve the fisheries in the annexed area by

increasing the value of the fisheries through higher quality or increased marketing, or the reduction of foregone harvest;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Dillingham City Council approves the establishment of the Regional Fisheries Improvement Fund effective with the implementation of a local raw fish and severance tax.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council will establish a process for seeking advice and including the neighboring communities of Aleknagik, Clarks Point, Ekuk, Ekwok, Koliganek, Manokotak, New Stuyahok, and Portage Creek in the decisions for implementation of the Regional Fisheries Improvement Fund.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Dillingham City Council on October 7, 2010.

SEAL:

Alice Ruby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Janice Shilanski, City Clerk

Municipality	FY 06 Shared Fisheries Business Tax Payment	FY 07 Shared Fisheries Business Tax Payment	FY 09 Shared Fisheries Business Tax Payment	FY 10 Fishery Resource Business Tax Payment
Aleknagik	$4,824.56	$6,061.42	$7,004.30	$7,004.30
Clark's Point	$3,542.24	$4,307.91	$4,825.82	$4,825.82
Dillingham	$22,817.85	$27,272.96	$31,396.35	$31,396.35
Ekwok	$4,073.14	$4,835.96	$5,602.19	$5,602.19
Manokotak	$6,605.10	$8,014.20	$9,182.78	$9,182.78
New Stuyahok	$6,931.81	$8,253.32	$9,889.63	$9,889.63
Togiak	$9,610.79	$11,421.60	$13,493.40	$13,493.40

EXHIBIT 7
PAGE 7 OF 7

Distribution of State Shared Fisheries Business Tax

Administered by Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (sometimes called "extraterritorial" fish tax)

2009 Program Year Table 1 Annual Report		State Shared Fish Business Tax	
	FY 09 Funding:	$1,920,635.26	
Fisheries Management Area	Pounds of Fish & Shellfish Processed	FMA % of Statewide Processing	FMA Allocations
FMA 1: Pribilof Islands	19,094,122	0.689%	$13,225
FMA 2: Aleutian Islands	1,371,919,329	49.475%	$950,233
FMA 3: Alaska Peninsula	220,357,353	7.947%	$152,626
FMA 4: Chignik	14,640,118	0.528%	$10,140
FMA 5: Bristol Bay	205,297,594	7.404%	$142,195
FMA 6: Lower Kuskokwim	2,596,681	0.094%	$1,799
FMA 7: Upper Kuskokwim	0	0.000%	$0
FMA 8: Lower Yukon	1,724,435	0.062%	$1,194
FMA 9: Middle Yukon	0	0.000%	$0
FMA 10: Upper Yukon	134,885	0.005%	$93
FMA 11: Norton Sound	1,648,192	0.059%	$1,142
FMA 12: Kotzebue-Northern	0	0.000%	$0
FMA 13: Kodiak Island	325,164,075	11.726%	$225,219
FMA 14: Cook Inlet	86,909,809	3.134%	$60,196
FMA 15: Prince William Sound	214,754,896	7.745%	$148,746
FMA 16: Yakutat	5,602,004	0.202%	$3,880
FMA 17: Northern Southeast	48,559,666	1.751%	$33,634
FMA 18: Central Southeast	158,106,247	5.702%	$109,509
FMA 19: Southern Southeast	96,449,100	3.478%	$66,804
Totals	2,772,958,506.00	100.000%	$1,920,635

Distribution of State Shared Fisheries Landing Tax

Administered by Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (sometimes called "extraterritorial" fish tax)

Table 2 Shared Shared Fisheries Landing Tax			
	FY 09 Funding:	$1,102,883.10	
Fisheries Management Area	Production Value	FMA % of Production Value	FMA Allocations
FMA 1: Pribilof Islands	$22,922,996.37	5.982%	$65,972.47
FMA 2: Aleutian Islands	$347,178,134.46	90.597%	$999,180.03
FMA 3: Alaska Peninsula	$7,760,073.26	2.025%	$22,333.52
FMA 4: Chignik	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 5: Bristol Bay	$3,035,925.31	0.792%	$8,737.40
FMA 6: Lower Kuskokwim	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 7: Upper Kuskokwim	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 8: Lower Yukon	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 9: Middle Yukon	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 10: Upper Yukon	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 11: Norton Sound	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 12: Kotzebue-Northern	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 13: Kodiak Island	$410,804.84	0.107%	$1,182.30
FMA 14: Cook Inlet	$325,771.92	0.085%	$937.57
FMA 15: Prince William Sound	$48,399.12	0.013%	$139.29
FMA 16: Yakutat	$885,406.23	0.231%	$2,548.20
FMA 17: Northern Southeast	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
FMA 18: Central Southeast	$643,607.26	0.168%	$1,852.30
FMA 19: Southern Southeast	$0.00	0.000%	$0.00
Totals	$383,211,118.77	100%	$1,102,883.10

FMA 2: Aleutians Islands Area						FY 09 Landing Tax Allocation
						$999,180.03
Alternative Method*	Total allocation:	60% Divided	40% per capita			
	$950,232.98	$570,139.79	$380,093.19			
				Calculated		**Calculated**
Community	**Population**	**60% divided share**	**40% per capita share**	**Allocation**		**Allocation**
Adak	136	$114,027.96	$10,889.55	$124,917.50		$131,352.08
Aleutians East Boro	2,795	$114,027.96	$0.00	$114,027.96		$119,901.60
Akutan	859	$114,027.96	$68,780.29	$182,808.25		$192,224.81
Atka	74	$114,027.96	$5,925.19	$119,953.15		$126,132.01
Unalaska	3,678	$114,027.96	$294,498.16	$408,526.12		$429,569.53
Totals	7,406	$570,139.79	$380,093.19	$950,232.98		$999,180.03
Community Count	5					

* All municipalities share equally 60% of allocation; all but Aleutians East Boro share remaining 40% on a per capita basis.

EXHIBIT U
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FMA 3: Alaska Peninsula Area						FY 09 Landing Tax Allocation
						$22,333.52
Alternative Method*	Total allocation:	40% Divided	60% per capita			
	$152,626.19	$61,050.48	$91,575.72			
				Calculated		**Calculated**
Community	**Population**	**40% divided share**	**60% per capita share**	**Allocation**		**Allocation**
Aleutians East Boro**	70	$8,721.50	$3,019.45	$11,740.95		$1,718.03
Cold Bay	72	$8,721.50	$3,105.72	$11,827.22		$1,730.66
False Pass	46	$8,721.50	$1,984.21	$10,705.71		$1,566.55
King Cove	756	$8,721.50	$32,610.10	$41,331.60		$6,047.98
Lake & Peninsula Boro***	100	$8,721.50	$4,313.51	$13,035.00		$1,907.39
Port Heiden	87	$8,721.50	$3,752.75	$12,474.25		$1,825.33
Sand Point	992	$8,721.50	$42,789.97	$51,511.47		$7,537.58
Totals	2,123	$61,050.48	$91,575.72	$152,626.19		$22,333.52
Community Count	7					
* All municipalities share equally 40% of allocation; all share remaining 60% on a per capita basis.						
** AEB pop = Borough (2,795) - Cities of Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Sand Point and Akutan						
*** Lake & Pen. Borough population = 100 as per resolutions						

EXHIBIT U
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FMA 4: Chignik Area						FY 09 Landing Tax Allocation
						$0.00
Alternative Method*	Total allocation:	70% Divided	30% per capita			
	$10,140.19	$7,098.13	$3,042.06			
				Calculated		**Calculated**
Community	**Population**	**50% divided share**	**50% per capita share**	**Allocation**		**Allocation**
Chignik	81	$3,549.07	$160.21	$3,709.28		$0.00
Lake & Pen Boro	1,457	$3,549.07	$2,881.84	$6,430.91		$0.00
Totals	1,538	$7,098.13	$3,042.06	$10,140.19		$0.00
Community Count	2					
*70% divided equally; 30% on a per capita basis						

EXHIBIT U
PAGE 5 OF 6

FMA 5: Bristol Bay Area						FY 09 Landing Tax Allocation
						$8,737.40
Alternative Method*	Total allocation:	40% Divided	60% per capita			
	$142,195.35	$56,878.14	$85,317.21			
				Calculated		**Calculated**
Community	**Population**	**40% divided share**	**60% per capita share**	**Allocation**		**Allocation**
Aleknagik	237	$4,375.24	$2,866.08	$7,241.32		$444.95
Clark's Point	66	$4,375.24	$798.15	$5,173.39		$317.89
Bristol Bay Borough	1,035	$4,375.24	$12,516.42	$16,891.66		$1,037.93
Dillingham	2,405	$4,375.24	$29,084.04	$33,459.28		$2,055.96
Egegik	64	$4,375.24	$773.96	$5,149.20		$316.40
Ekwok	108	$4,375.24	$1,306.06	$5,681.30		$349.10
Lake & Peninsula Boro**	1,050	$4,375.24	$12,697.81	$17,073.05		$1,049.08
Manokotak	431	$4,375.24	$5,212.15	$9,587.39		$589.11
New Stuyahok	448	$4,375.24	$5,417.73	$9,792.97		$601.74
Newhalen	167	$4,375.24	$2,019.56	$6,394.80		$392.94
Nondalton	196	$4,375.24	$2,370.26	$6,745.50		$414.49
Pilot Point	61	$4,375.24	$737.68	$5,112.92		$314.17
Togiak	787	$4,375.24	$9,517.31	$13,892.55		$853.65
Totals	7,055	$56,878.14	$85,317.21	$142,195.35		$8,737.40
Community Count	13					
* All municipalities share equally 40% of allocation; all share remaining 60% on a per capita basis.						
** L & P Boro population = boro pop (1,538) less pop. of cities in FMA in Boro (Newhalen, Nondalton,						
Pilot Point & Egegik)						

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Table 2
2009 Shared Amounts by Municipality by Tax and License Type

	Total	Aviation Fuel	CPV* Excise	Electric Cooperative	Fisheries Business	Fishery Landing	Liquor License	Telephone Cooperative
Municipality								
Anchorage	**$1,468,774**	$16,378	$0	$683,930	$157,650	$0	$351,150	$259,666
Juneau	**464,380**	70,935	0	0	342,695	0	50,750	0
Sitka	**2,520,286**	0	1,359,030	0	1,139,956	0	21,300	0
Skagway	**3,868,620**	0	3,862,970	0	0	0	5,650	0
Wrangell	**156,251**	0	9,975	0	129,076	0	17,200	0
Total Municipalities	**8,478,311**	**87,313**	**5,231,975**	**683,930**	**1,769,377**	**0**	**446,050**	**259,666**
Borough								
Aleutians East	**2,202,129**	0	0	0	2,119,328	82,801	0	0
Bristol Bay	**1,630,077**	0	0	10,238	1,542,615	0	11,100	66,124
Denali	**51,486**	0	0	20,740	0	0	0	30,746
Fairbanks North Star	**418,762**	0	0	418,666	96	0	0	0
Haines	**507,165**	0	215,410	311	278,744	0	12,700	0
Kenai Peninsula	**1,271,580**	0	348,645	179,144	740,339	616	0	2,836
Ketchikan Gateway	**2,866,348**	24,951	2,326,147	0	508,250	0	7,000	0
Kodiak Island	**1,394,639**	0	24,778	27,524	1,339,575	2,762	0	0
Lake and Peninsula	**153,043**	0	0	1,300	151,743	0	0	0
Matanuska-Susitna	**790,711**	0	0	183,179	3,196	0	0	604,336
North Slope	**231,789**	0	0	0	0	0	0	231,789
Northwest Arctic	**6,409**	0	0	953	0	0	0	5,456
Yakutat	**248,300**	0	0	0	237,966	10,334	0	0
Total Boroughs	**11,772,438**	**24,951**	**2,914,980**	**842,055**	**6,921,852**	**96,513**	**30,800**	**941,287**
City								
Adak	**410,675**	0	0	0	311,439	97,736	1,500	0
Akhoik	**3,699**	0	0	0	3,699	0	0	0
Akutan	**963,877**	0	0	0	937,152	26,725	0	0
Alakanuk	**875**	0	0	875	0	0	0	0

* Commercial Passenger Vessel

EXHIBIT V
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Table 2
2009 Shared Amounts by Municipality by Tax and License Type

	Total	Aviation Fuel	CPV* Excise	Electric Cooperative	Fisheries Business	Fishery Landing	Liquor License	Telephone Cooperative
Aleknagik	**3,034**	0	0	173	0	0	0	2,861
Ambler	**4,505**	0	0	599	0	0	0	3,906
Anderson	**4,961**	0	0	1,194	0	0	0	3,767
Angoon	**418**	0	0	418	0	0	0	0
Anvik	**202**	0	0	202	0	0	0	0
Atka	**95,057**	0	0	0	80,923	14,134	0	0
Barrow	**23,103**	0	0	23,103	0	0	0	0
Brevig Mission	**481**	0	0	481	0	0	0	0
Buckland	**5,665**	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,665
Chevak	**1,092**	0	0	1,092	0	0	0	0
Chignik	**65,802**	0	0	0	65,802	0	0	0
Chuathbaluk	**112**	0	0	112	0	0	0	0
Clark's Point	**101,408**	0	0	0	100,787	0	0	621
Coffman Cove	**304**	0	0	0	304	0	0	0
Cordova	**1,179,632**	0	0	11,733	1,068,909	0	12,300	86,690
Craig	**22,360**	0	0	0	11,260	0	11,100	0
Deering	**1,747**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747
Delta Junction	**7,331**	0	0	7,331	0	0	0	0
Dillingham	**264,586**	0	0	8,482	187,259	0	4,600	64,245
Eek	**367**	0	0	367	0	0	0	0
Egegik	**62,882**	0	0	0	62,882	0	0	0
Elim	**520**	0	0	520	0	0	0	0
Emmonak	**15,295**	0	0	1,423	13,872	0	0	0
Fairbanks	**199,350**	0	0	126,100	0	0	73,250	0
False Pass	**2,163**	0	0	0	2,163	0	0	0
Fort Yukon	**1,500**	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0
Galena	**1,500**	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0
Gambell	**864**	0	0	864	0	0	0	0
Goodnews Bay	**330**	0	0	330	0	0	0	0
Grayling	**259**	0	0	259	0	0	0	0
Gustavus	**402**	0	0	0	402	0	0	0
Holy Cross	**297**	0	0	297	0	0	0	0

* Commercial Passenger Vessel

EXHIBIT V
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Table 2
2009 Shared Amounts by Municipality by Tax and License Type

	Total	Aviation Fuel	CPV* Excise	Electric Cooperative	Fisheries Business	Fishery Landing	Liquor License	Telephone Cooperative
Homer	**144,647**	0	2,898	28,451	93,132	616	19,550	0
Hoonah	**509,032**	0	359,155	1,163	146,214	0	2,500	0
Hooper Bay	**1,341**	0	0	1,341	0	0	0	0
Houston	**24,875**	0	0	4,992	68	0	6,350	13,465
Huslia	**443**	0	0	443	0	0	0	0
Kachemak	**1,251**	0	0	1,251	0	0	0	0
Kake	**9,677**	0	0	571	9,106	0	0	0
Kaltag	**342**	0	0	342	0	0	0	0
Kenai	**279,968**	22,241	0	31,038	208,989	0	17,700	0
Ketchikan	**250,310**	0	0	0	218,560	0	31,750	0
Kiana	**5,497**	0	0	775	0	0	0	4,722
King Cove	**590,975**	0	0	0	586,975	0	4,000	0
Kivalina	**5,230**	0	0	580	0	0	0	4,650
Klawock	**23,530**	0	0	0	23,530	0	0	0
Kobuk	**2,016**	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,016
Kodiak	**1,136,501**	5,993	24,778	39,963	1,046,010	1,057	18,700	0
Kotlik	**804**	0	0	804	0	0	0	0
Kotzebue	**68,676**	0	0	10,183	0	0	0	58,493
Koyuk	**652**	0	0	652	0	0	0	0
Larsen Bay	**66,540**	0	0	0	66,540	0	0	0
Lower Kalskag	**259**	0	0	259	0	0	0	0
Manokotak	**2,138**	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,138
Marshall	**604**	0	0	604	0	0	0	0
Mekoryuk	**415**	0	0	415	0	0	0	0
Mountain Village	**1,280**	0	0	1,280	0	0	0	0
Nenana	**2,933**	0	0	2,911	0	0	0	22
New Stuyahok	**764**	0	0	764	0	0	0	0
Newhalen	**240**	0	0	240	0	0	0	0
Nightmute	**291**	0	0	291	0	0	0	0
Nome	**41,194**	0	0	0	28,894	0	12,300	0
Nondalton	**300**	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Noorvik	**6,954**	0	0	926	0	0	0	6,028

* Commercial Passenger Vessel

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Table 2
2009 Shared Amounts by Municipality by Tax and License Type

	Total	Aviation Fuel	CPV* Excise	Electric Cooperative	Fisheries Business	Fishery Landing	Liquor License	Telephone Cooperative
North Pole	**80,905**	0	0	76,209	96	0	4,600	0
Nulato	**489**	0	0	489	0	0	0	0
Nunapitchuk	**601**	0	0	601	0	0	0	0
Old Harbor	**366**	0	0	321	45	0	0	0
Palmer	**166,034**	69	0	24,695	3,128	0	13,500	124,642
Pelican	**88,682**	0	0	0	88,682	0	0	0
Petersburg	**773,729**	0	0	0	765,829	0	7,900	0
Pilot Station	**807**	0	0	807	0	0	0	0
Port Lions	**600**	0	0	600	0	0	0	0
Quinhagak	**35,619**	0	0	938	34,681	0	0	0
Russian Mission	**402**	0	0	402	0	0	0	0
Saint Mary's	**4,748**	0	0	859	3,889	0	0	0
Saint Michael	**803**	0	0	803	0	0	0	0
Saint Paul	**1,239,523**	0	0	0	969,315	270,208	0	0
Sand Point	**321,995**	0	0	0	294,674	22,721	4,600	0
Savoonga	**2,184**	0	0	994	1,190	0	0	0
Scammon Bay	**824**	0	0	824	0	0	0	0
Selawik	**9,217**	0	0	1,230	0	0	0	7,987
Seldovia	**7,249**	0	0	1,479	845	0	4,925	0
Seward	**782,853**	0	345,747	0	417,356	0	19,750	0
Shageluk	**520**	0	0	520	0	0	0	0
Shaktoolik	**982**	0	0	982	0	0	0	0
Shishmaref	**477**	0	0	477	0	0	0	0
Shungnak	**3,457**	0	0	524	0	0	0	2,933
Soldotna	**41,560**	1,954	0	25,355	1,151	0	13,100	0
Stebbins	**671**	0	0	671	0	0	0	0
Tanana	**180**	0	0	0	180	0	0	0
Teller	**408**	0	0	408	0	0	0	0
Tenakee Springs	**23,347**	0	0	0	23,347	0	0	0
Togiak	**46,084**	0	0	1,254	42,595	2,235	0	0
Toksook Bay	**715**	0	0	715	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	**17,598**	0	0	2,005	15,593	0	0	0

* Commercial Passenger Vessel

EXHIBIT V
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Table 2
2009 Shared Amounts by Municipality by Tax and License Type

	Total	*Aviation Fuel*	*CPV* Excise*	*Electric Cooperative*	*Fisheries Business*	*Fishery Landing*	*Liquor License*	*Telephone Cooperative*
Unalaska	**8,251,161**	0	0	0	4,207,955	4,040,106	3,100	0
Upper Kalskag	**303**	0	0	303	0	0	0	0
Valdez	**560,421**	0	28,355	24,120	375,540	0	12,300	120,106
Wales	**251**	0	0	251	0	0	0	0
Wasilla	**288,022**	1,580	0	43,623	0	0	28,600	214,219
Whittier	**1,101,997**	0	1,001,985	2,155	92,307	0	5,550	0
Total Cities	**20,482,118**	**31,837**	**1,762,918**	**531,108**	**12,613,269**	**4,475,538**	**336,525**	**730,923**
Grand Total	**$40,732,867**	**$144,101**	**$9,909,873**	**$2,057,093**	**$21,304,498**	**$4,572,051**	**$813,375**	**$1,931,876**
Number of Communities Shared With	**124**	**8**	**13**	**86**	**59**	**12**	**34**	**28**

* Commercial Passenger Vessel

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Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries (CIS)

Ekuk

(EE-kuck)

For Photos of Ekuk click here

For a Map of Ekuk click here

Current Population:	0 (2009 Estimated Population (not Certified))
Incorporation Type:	Unincorporated
Borough Located In:	Unorganized
Taxes:	No taxing authority
Coastal Management District:	Bristol Bay CRSA

Location and Climate

Ekuk is located on the east coast of Nushagak Bay, 17 miles south of Dillingham. It is spread out for about 2 miles along a narrow gravel spit that extends from the Ekuk Bluffs in the shape of a hook. The community lies at approximately 58.814986° North Latitude and -158.557684° West Longitude. (Sec. 12, T016S, R056W, Seward Meridian.) Ekuk is located in the Bristol Bay Recording District. Ekuk is in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate also affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F; winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F. Annual precipitation averages 20 to 26 inches. Fog and high winds are common during winter months. The Bay is ice-free from June through mid-November.

Topographic map of Ekuk area

TopoZone.com

History, Culture and Demographics

The word Ekuk means "the last village down," reflecting that Ekuk is the farthest village south on the Nushagak Bay. The village is mentioned in Russian accounts of 1824 and 1828 as Village Ekouk and Seleniye Ikuk. It is thought that Ekuk was a major Eskimo village at one time. Russians employed Natives as guides for their boats as they navigated up Nushagak Bay to the trading post at Aleksandrovsk after 1818. Before the North Alaska Salmon Company opened a cannery at Ekuk in 1903, many residents had moved to the Moravian Mission at Carmel. In addition, numerous canneries sprang up during 1888 and 1889 on the east and west sides of the bay, which drew many residents away from the village. Ekuk had a school from 1958 to 1974. Today, the cannery watchman's family are the only year-round residents. In the summer, the village comes alive with cannery crews, commercial fishing, and subsistence activities.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Ekuk. The population of the

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community consists of 0% Alaska Native or part Native. Historically a Yup'ik Eskimo village, Ekuk is now used only as a summer commercial cannery and subsistence-use site. Many families have set net sites in Ekuk. During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 73, and vacant housing units numbered 72. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 72. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 2 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 0 percent, although 50 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was $51,250, per capita income was $25,000, and 0 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care

As a seasonally-used area, there are no central facilities. One resident has a well. A central electric system is not available. Ward's Cannery operates its own water and sewer system and electrical generator. Their water is drawn from a lake east of the village. Electricity is provided by individual Generators. There are schools located in the community, Local hospitals or health clinics include Clark's Point Health Clinic.

Economy and Transportation

The Wards Cove Packing Company closed in 2002. During its peak, it employed 200 workers each summer, providing a market for about 80 commercial fishing boats and over 160 beach set net sites.

Air transport is the most frequent means of getting to Ekuk. Ekuk Village Council owns a 1,200' long by 40' wide dirt/gravel airstrip. Scheduled and charter flights are available from Dillingham during the summer months. The village has a small dock on the south side. Other private docks are in use. The cannery has two docks and a boat haul-out. Clark's Point, two miles north, can be reached by snowmachine during winter.

For current Local Labor Market Information please click here

Organizations with Local Offices

Village Council - Native Village of Ekuk
P.O. Box 530
Dillingham, AK 99576
Phone 907-842-3842
Fax 907-842-3843
E-mail eva@ekukvc.net or helen@ekukvc.net
Web http://www.bbna.com

Regional Organizations

Regional Native Corporation - Bristol Bay Native Corporation
111 W 16th Ave, Suite 400
Anchorage, AK 99501-6299
Phone 907-278-3602
Fax 907-276-3924
E-mail jasonmetrokin@bbnc.net
Web http://www.bbnc.net

Regional Native Non-Profit - Bristol Bay Native Association
P.O. Box 310
Dillingham, AK 99576
Phone 907-842-5257
Fax 907-842-5932
E-mail randersen@bbna.com, vbraswell@bbna.com
Web http://www.bbna.com

Native Housing Authority - Bristol Bay Housing Authority
P.O. Box 50
Dillingham, AK 99576
Phone 907-842-5956
Fax 907-842-2784
E-mail dmcclure@bbha.org
Web http://www.bbha.org

CDQ Group - Bristol Bay Econ. Dev. Corp.
P.O. Box 1464
Dillingham, AK 99576-1464

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rec'd 9-20-06

Project #	Move-In	Term	Taxable Date	Name	Unit Number Sequence Number	Legal Description
AK10-06	7/18/1994	15	7/18/2009	Eileen Sampson	0628-03	Lot 23, Block 2, Snagpoint Subdivision, Plat 83-3, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-06	12/2/1986	25	12/2/2011	Evangeline Egeland	0632-02	Lot 19, Block 2, Snagpoint Subdivision, Plat 83-3, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-06	12/4/1990	25	12/4/2015	Doreen Farler	0639-02	Lot 11, Block 2, Snagpoint Subdivision, Plat 83-3, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Leroy Wallona	3001-01	Lot 4, Block 4, Nerka IV Subdivision, BB Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Isaac Wood IV	3002-1	Lot 4, Ahklun View Estates, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Teresa Seybert	3003-01	Lot 12, Nerka Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Martha Nelson	3004-01	Lot 3, Block 2, Nerka II Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Marina Jo Nelson	3005-01	Lot 7, Wood River Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Kenneth Wilson	3006-01	Lot 2, Nerka Subdivison, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Brenda Mulkeif	3008-01	Lot 14, Block 1, Nerka IV Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Luki Akelkok, Jr	3009-01	Lot 2, Block 1, Ahklun View Estates, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	William Johnson, Jr	3010-01	Lot 6, Block 4, Nerka IV Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording Distnct
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Anuska Tilden	3011-01	Lot 5, Cedar Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Cheri Johansen	3012-01	Lot 3, Kallenberg's Knob Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Ronald Johnson	3013-01	Lot 14c, Par 1, Sampson Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Daniel E. Savo	3014-01	Lot 3, Fireweed Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Herman Shade, Jr	3015-01	Lot 4a, Herman Shade Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Bill Maines	3016-01	Lot 8, Wood River Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-30	6/30/1995	15	6/30/2010	Anusak T. Ishnook	3017-01	Lot 2, Block 1, Nerka II Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
						REPLAT OF SOCKEYE, Lot 7
AK 10-45	12/19/2001	10	12/19/2011	Fred Washington		Lot 13, Block 1, Neqleq Subdivision, Plat 86-1, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK 10-45	12/19/2001	10	12/19/2011	Venita Gomez		Lot 5, Block 1, Neqleq Subdivision, Plat 86-1, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK 10-45	12/19/2001	10	12/19/2011	Tambra Dull		Lot 4, Block 2 Neqleq Subdivision, Plat 86-1, Bristol Bay Recordign District
AK 10-45	12/19/2001	10	12/19/2011	Robert Mayer		Lot 6, Block 1, Neqleq Subdivision, Plat 86-1, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK 10-45	12/19/2001	10	12/19/2011	John Stelling		Lot 3, Block 9, Nerka VII Subdivision, Plat 84-21, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-47	1/7/2003	10	1/7/2013	Marilyn Casteel	1	Tract "A" of 4M Subdivision, Plat 93-2, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-47	1/7/2003	10	1/7/2013	William Chaney	2	Lot 8, Block 2, Napaq Subdivision, Addition 2, Plat 97-8, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-47	1/7/2003	10	1/7/2013	Hugh Schroeder	3	Lot 7, Block 1, Napaq Subdivision, Addition 3, Plat 2000-1, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-47	1/7/2003	10	1/7/2013	Oleanna V. Petla	4	Lot 9, Block 2, Napaq Subdivision, Addition 2, Plat 97-8, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-47	1/7/2003	10	1/7/2013	Flora Huffmon	5	Lot 10, Block 3, Napaq Subdivision, Addition 2, Plat 97-8, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-47	1/7/2003	10	1/7/2013	Bonnie Kropoff	6	Lot 5, Block 1, Napaq Subdivision, Addition 3, Plat 2000-1, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-47	1/7/2003	10	1/7/2013	Nick J. Johnson	7	Lot 13, U. S. Survey 4985, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-53	2/1/2004	15	2/1/2019	Rose Nicholson	5301-01	Lot 1, Ekuk-Dillingham Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-53	2/1/2004	15	2/2/2019	Alfred Brothers	5302-01	Lot 2, Ekuk-Dillingham Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-53	2/1/2004	15	2/3/2019	Melody Hiratsuka	5303-01	Lot 3, Ekuk-Dillingham Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording District
AK10-53	2/1/2004	15	2/4/2019	Kikono Savo	5304-01	Lot 4, Ekuk-Dillingham Subdivision, Bristol Bay Recording Distric
AK10-53	2/1/2004	15	2/5/2019	Thomas Hiratsuka	5305-01	Lot 3, Sunny Acres Subdivision, Plat 87-14, Bristol Bay Recording District

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Bristol Bay Commercial Fishery Celebrates 125 Years

Bristol Bay Commercial Fishery Celebrates 125 Years

We pulla da nets, to maka da mon, to buya da bread, to getta da stren', to pulla da nets
–Lament of a Bristol Bay fisherman

As Alaskans mark the 50th anniversary of statehood this year, the commercial fishermen of Bristol Bay set sail on their 125th season on June 7th. They do so in much more comfort and with better gear than the pioneering fishermen of the Bay. Fishing today is very different from the time up until 1951 when salmon were netted from sailboats. Despite the differences, however, the essential activity remains the same – it still takes two hands to pick a salmon out of the net. In the last century and a quarter tens of thousands of pairs of hands have picked hundreds of millions of salmon from the nets of Bristol Bay.

The fishery began in 1884 when San Francisco businessman Carl Rohlffs organized the Arctic Packing Company and built the first cannery on the Bay at the Native village of Kanulik across the Nushagak River from present day Dillingham. The first commercial pack of canned salmon was only about 400 cases or 6000 fish. A meager beginning for what would become the most productive wild salmon fishery on earth. Over time more than 50 canneries would be built in Bristol Bay. Most have since succumbed to fire or neglect.

The Bristol Bay fishery embodies the enduring struggle in Alaska's history to determine who will manage our resources and who will benefit from their exploitation. With statehood Alaskans wrestled the management of fisheries away from the canneries and the federal government. Enlightened state management is often credited with saving the Bristol Bay fishery. The last two decades have experienced some of the greatest sockeye returns in history. Statehood, however, has not made the distribution of benefits from the fishery any easier. Differences in expectations and need between local and non-resident fishermen, drifters and setnetters, and differences among all users of fish in Bristol Bay continue to foment controversy over gear restrictions and allocation.

Despite all of the wrangling, however, Bristol Bay's fishermen are blessed - after 125 years they still have a fishery to squabble about. In the same period most of the other great salmon fisheries have risen and disappeared or barely limp along as shadows of former abundance. The reason is no mystery – the Bay's

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freshwater salmon habitat remains intact. In 1950 the newly formed Alaska Territorial Board of Fisheries observed in its Annual Report that while commercial fishing is often blamed for fish declines:

. . . there is evidence to show that in numerous cases it is of minor or no consequence. The actual reasons are often found to be changes in the environment of the salmon due to natural and unnatural (man-made) conditions. Luckily the advance of civilization has, as yet, had but very minor adverse effects on our fisheries. .... However, a new era of progress and industrialization for Alaska is at hand. With it will come the attendant evils to our fish and game resources, just as it came to every other frontier territory. It behooves us to profit by the mistakes of others before it is too late.

This warning has come to roost in Bristol Bay. The world's greatest wild salmon fishery will not likely be compromised by management or allocation decisions. Rather, man-made changes to habitat may pose the greater threat. In the debate over fish and development we are often wooed to the latter by claims that science and technology make it possible for us to have both. Many fisheries have fallen victim to this claim. So as we celebrate our history in this anniversary year of both Statehood and the Bristol Bay Fishery we should also heed the lessons of our history. Whether we do so may well determine whether Bristol Bay fishermen will be pullin' da nets 125 years from now.

Tim Troll enjoys researching the history of Bristol Bay

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKA'S COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY PERMITS, 1975 to 2009

CFEC Report Number 10-5N-EXEC

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
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Abstract

This report provides detailed information on changes in the distribution of permanent entry permits in Alaska's limited fisheries. From 1975 through 2009, 79 permit types have been issued in 65 fisheries. The report provides both statewide and fishery-specific data on the number of permit transfers, the geographic distribution of permit holders, changes due to permit transfers, changes due to the relocation of permit holders and the year-end 2009 geographic distribution of permit holders.

The report also includes extensive information on the age of permit holders, age differences between transferors and transfer recipients, the incidence of intra-family and business partner transfers, transfer acquisition methods, and financing of permit purchases. The information contained in the report is derived from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission's permit and transfer survey files.

The report is published as two separate documents: an executive summary and the principal report, which is primarily a reference document.

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Introduction

In 1972, voters amended Alaska's constitution to allow limited entry into the state's commercial fisheries. Following this amendment, in 1973 the State Legislature enacted Alaska's Limited Entry Act (AS 16.43), creating the state's limited entry program and giving the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) the responsibility for administering the program.

Limited entry was implemented in 19 of the state's salmon fisheries in 1974. By the end of 2009, entry permits had been issued in a total of 65 commercial fisheries: 26 salmon fisheries, 19 herring fisheries, 9 crab fisheries, 5 sablefish fisheries, 3 shrimp fisheries, and 3 dive fisheries. In some limited fisheries, more than one type of permit was issued to help contain increases in fishing power. Some permits constrain the amount of gear that can be used, while others constrain the length of the vessel. To date, a total of 79 permit types have been issued in the 65 limited fisheries.[1]

A legal prerequisite of the Limited Entry Act was that permits could not be locked in the hands of those who were originally issued them (i.e., the "initial issuees"). After much study and debate, the legislature chose free transferability as the means to allow permit holders to enter and exit the fisheries.

Free transferability allows the transfer of permits from parents to their children and allows family members to inherit a permit upon the death of a permit holder. It allows fishermen to enter and exit fisheries at times opportune to them, and it eliminates the need for an expensive and time-consuming bureaucratic process to handle permit reallocation. Many other transfer options were considered but were found lacking with respect to these criteria.

In 1983, the Alaska State Supreme Court decided *State of Alaska v. Ostrosky*, which challenged the constitutionality of the Limited Entry Act, particularly the free transferability provisions. The court upheld the constitutionality of both the Act and of free transferability, and also affirmed the legislative objectives in adopting the transferability option. The decision was subsequently allowed to stand by the United States Supreme Court when it dismissed the Ostrosky appeal in *Ostrosky v. State.*

Despite the benefits of free transferability, many people remain concerned that permit transfers might result in undesirable consequences with regard to the distribution of permits. There is a concern that permits will leave the state, or that permits will disappear from isolated fishing communities which are local to a limited fishery, thereby eroding the economic base. Because of these concerns about free transferability, CFEC has produced this updated report so that the legislature, the administration, and other interested parties will be kept accurately apprised of the facts.

This edition of *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits* has been published as two separate documents. The executive summary provides tables that address the most common questions about limited entry permits. It includes information on permit holdings, and how holdings are affected by permit transfers and by the migration (relocation) of permit holders. There is also summary information from the results of permit transfer surveys. The principal report is primarily a reference document and includes more detailed fishery-specific and time series tables on the topics addressed in the executive summary. The main report also contains special sections on rural permit holders, and on permit holders who live locally to the fisheries where they hold permits.

Both the executive summary and the principal report cover all the limited fisheries and permit types for which permanent permits have been issued from 1975 through 2009. Information from Census 2000 is used to determine rural and urban classifications.

Transfer Incidence

CFEC issues both transferable and nontransferable permits in the state's limited fisheries; therefore, not all permits are available for transfer. The Limited Entry Act requires CFEC to initially allocate permits using hardship ranking systems, often called "point systems," which rank individuals based upon the relative hardship they would suffer if they were denied a permit. The Act also requires CFEC to determine levels within the point systems where persons would experience only minor economic hardship if excluded from the fishery. Persons who receive permanent permits and who are ranked at or below the minor economic hardship level receive nontransferable permits. From 1975 through 2009, 16,491 permanent limited entry permits were issued in 65 fisheries: 14,149 permits were fully transferable,[2] and 2,342 were non-transferable.

Some permits for a fishery may be initially issued several years after the main body of permits has been issued. This is because some applicants are difficult to classify under a hardship ranking system, and a final determination of their standing may come only after an extensive hearing and adjudication process. In other cases, permits have been issued at a later date as the result of lawsuits brought against CFEC.

Permit Transfers

During the 1975-2009 time span there were 35,132 permanent permit transfers. At the end of 2009, there were 13,580 transferable permits, and original permit holders had transferred 11,563 permits, indicating that approximately 85% of all transferable permits had changed hands at least once. Over the entire period, the average annual number of transfers per number of transferable permits was 8.4% (35,132 total transfers / 416,694 sum of all annual transferable permits).

Transfer Rates

Two types of annual transfer rates are shown in Table 1. The first is the ratio of permits transferred for the first time to the total number of transferable permits. Permits transferred for the first time are those that are held by initial issuees. Over time, this ratio would decline if no new permits were issued because each year there would be fewer permits held by initial issuees. As expected, the ratio declined, from 0.08 to 0.01, over the 1975-2009 period. Over the same period, the average annual ratio of transfers from initial issuees to transferable permit years is 0.03.

The second type of annual transfer rate is the ratio of all transfers to available transferable permits, which provides a measure of the annual turnover rate for transferable permits. This ratio varied between 0.06 and 0.13 from 1975 through 2009, and averaged 0.08 for all years combined.[3] As can be seen in Table 1, the ratio dropped below the all-years average in 1989 and has remained relatively low through 2009.

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TABLE 1. Statewide Transfer Data on Permanent Permits by Year, 1975-2009

Year	Number of Permanent Permits	Number of Transferable Permits	Annual Number of Transfers From Initial Issuees	Ratio of Transfers From Initial Issuees to Transferable Permit	Total Annual Number of Transfers **	Ratio of Transfers to Transferable Permits
1975	6,762	6,762	568	0.08	590	0.09
1976	9,173	9,160	650	0.07	776	0.08
1977	9,772	9,710	780	0.08	1,108	0.11
1978	9,975	9,895	777	0.08	1,314	0.13
1979	10,104	10,016	557	0.06	1,209	0.12
1980	10,132	10,040	522	0.05	1,060	0.11
1981	10,204	10,112	505	0.05	1,092	0.11
1982	11,030	10,936	553	0.05	1,144	0.10
1983	12,488	10,965	566	0.05	1,211	0.11
1984	12,531	11,009	414	0.04	1,053	0.10
1985	12,509	11,173	387	0.03	1,111	0.10
1986	12,517	11,226	402	0.04	1,191	0.11
1987	12,492	11,253	305	0.03	1,120	0.10
1988	12,584	11,409	345	0.03	1,125	0.10
1989	12,655	11,495	276	0.02	914	0.08
1990	13,027	11,911	270	0.02	950	0.08
1991	13,066	12,000	260	0.02	929	0.08
1992	13,419	12,366	206	0.02	952	0.08
1993	13,423	12,429	216	0.02	854	0.07
1994	13,404	12,460	217	0.02	908	0.07
1995	13,357	12,461	232	0.02	1,010	0.08
1996	13,347	12,492	228	0.02	941	0.08
1997	13,639	12,798	262	0.02	961	0.08
1998	14,075	13,171	186	0.01	860	0.07
1999	14,291	13,321	172	0.01	814	0.06
2000	14,336	13,400	179	0.01	964	0.07
2001	14,802	13,708	256	0.02	958	0.07
2002	14,801	13,730	163	0.01	793	0.06
2003	14,654	13,660	183	0.01	942	0.07
2004	14,488	13,569	149	0.01	984	0.07
2005	14,536	13,653	178	0.01	1,142	0.08
2006	14,534	13,640	163	0.01	1,025	0.08
2007	14,472	13,611	165	0.01	1,082	0.08
2008	14,390	13,573	173	0.01	1,083	0.08
2009	14,413	13,580	98	0.01	962	0.07

Years	Sum of Annual Transferable Permits	Total Transfers From Initial Issuees	Ratio	Total Number of Transfers	Ratio
1975 – 2009	416,694	11,563	0.03	35,132	0.08

Notes:

* *2,249 permits have been cancelled. Except for 171 that were reinstated, these have been excluded from the year of cancellation forward.*

** *The number of transfers includes 334 loan foreclosures by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or by the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, and 321 subsequent transfers from these entities.*

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Geographic Distribution of Permits: Changes Due to Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations

Classification of Permits and Permit Holders

This report measures changes in permit distribution by classifying permit holders based upon where they reside. Five resident type classifications are defined. Permit holders who reside in Alaska are classified into "rural" or "urban" and "local" or "nonlocal" groups. Nonresidents are classified into a single category. The resident types and their acronyms are listed below:

ARL: ***Alaska*** resident of a ***Rural*** community which is ***Local*** to the fishery for which the permit applies;

ARN: ***Alaska*** resident of a ***Rural*** community which is ***Nonlocal*** to the fishery for which the permit applies;

AUL: ***Alaska*** resident of an ***Urban*** community which is ***Local*** to the fishery for which the permit applies; [4]

AUN: ***Alaska*** resident of an ***Urban*** community which is ***Nonlocal*** to the fishery for which the permit applies;

NR: ***Nonresident*** of Alaska.

DCCED / CFAB: Signifies permits that have been foreclosed upon by the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), or by the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB), and have yet to be transferred.

An example of how this classification works could be a permit holder who lives in Dillingham and holds two limited entry permits. If one permit is for the Bristol Bay drift gillnet fishery, it will be classified as a permit held by an Alaska rural local because Dillingham is a rural community and is local to Bristol Bay. If the other permit is for the Cook Inlet herring seine fishery, then that permit will be classified as one held by an Alaska rural nonlocal because Dillingham is rural, but not local to Cook Inlet.

Urban and rural designations are based upon information from Census 2000. Because editions of this report prior to 2003 used 1990 census criteria, some changes have occurred in the rural/urban designations. In general, there are now more Alaska places designated as rural, and consequently more permits issued to persons classified as rural residents.

Changes in the Distribution of Permits

Table 2 provides summary information on the initial issuance and changes in permit holdings for the assigned resident types. Between 1975 and the end of 2009, 16,491 permanent permits were issued in Alaska's limited fisheries. Alaska residents received 81.6% of the total (13,462 permits), and nonresidents received 18.4% (3,029 permits). Almost half of all permits issued (46.0%) went to Alaska rural locals, with 26.0% issued to Alaska urban locals. The remaining permits issued to Alaskans were divided between the Alaska rural and urban nonlocal resident types.

The number of permits held by each resident type can change for three reasons: permits can be transferred to other resident types; permit holders can simply move from one locale to another (migration); or permits may be cancelled.

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TABLE 2. Initial Issuance, Total Net Changes, and Year-end 2009 Permanent Limited Entry Permits by Resident Type

Residency	Total Initially Issued	Pct Issued	Transfer Change	Transfer Pct	Migration Change	Migration Pct	Cancelled Change	Cancelled Pct	Total Change	Total Pct	Total 2009 Year-end	Pct Year-end
Alaska Rural Local	7,594	46.0%	-565	-7.4%	-888	-11.7%	-705	-9.3%	-2,158	-28.4%	5,436	37.7%
Alaska Rural Nonlocal	692	4.2%	268	38.7%	-6	-0.9%	-86	-12.4%	176	25.4%	868	6.0%
Alaska Urban Local	4,293	26.0%	260	6.1%	-330	-7.7%	-756	-17.6%	-826	-19.2%	3,467	24.1%
Alaska Urban Nonlocal	883	5.4%	176	19.9%	329	37.3%	-148	-16.8%	357	40.4%	1,240	8.6%
Nonresident	3,029	18.4%	-153	-5.1%	895	29.5%	-383	-12.6%	359	11.9%	3,388	23.5%
DCCED / CFAB	0	0.0%	14	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.0%	14	0.1%
Total	16,491	100.0%	0		0		-2,078		-2,078		14,413	100.0%

By the end of 2009, the total number of permits had decreased to 14,413 due to the cancellation of 1,695 Alaskan permits and 383 nonresident permits. Note that at year-end 2009, 14 permits had been foreclosed upon by DCCED or CFAB and had yet to be transferred.

Cancellation normally occurs on nontransferable permits when a permit holder dies or does not renew the permit. In this report, the number of cancelled permits also includes permits that were administratively removed or reconsidered through CFEC's adjudication process. Most of the cancelled permits were in the hand troll fishery (1,107, or 53.3% of the total; see Table 5) where a large number of nontransferable entry permits were issued.

When the effects of cancellation, transfers, and migration were combined at the end of 2009, Alaska residents held 11,025 permits (76.5% of the total, including the 14 permits held by DCCED or CFAB). Nonresidents held 3,388 permits (23.5%).

Decreases in the number of permits held by Alaska residents are countered by increases in the number of nonresident permits. Migration, or the change in residence of permit holders, has changed the resident / nonresident balance to a greater degree than permit transfers. By the end of 2009, the net result of permit transfer activity had decreased the number of permits held by nonresidents by 153 permits, whereas permit holders moving into and out of Alaska resulted in a net increase of 895 nonresident permits.

Tables 3 and 4 show permit distribution at initial issuance and at the end of 2009, for the 65 fisheries and 79 permit types where limited entry permits have been issued. Table 5 shows the net effects of transfer, migration, and cancellation for the same fisheries. Table 6 also shows the results of transfers, migrations, and cancellations, but does so over all fisheries annually for the 5 resident types.

Some of the more noteworthy changes are:

The overall decline of 2,158 permits held by Alaska rural locals represents 28.4% of all transferable and nontransferable permits originally issued to them. Although migration accounted for the majority of this decrease (888 permits), Alaska rural locals also lost permits through transfer activity (565 permits) and cancellations (705 permits).

Of the decline in permits due to transfers involving Alaska rural locals, 72.6% of the decrease occurred in the Bristol Bay drift (257 permits) and set gillnet (153 permits) fisheries.

As mentioned, permit holders moving into and out of Alaska brought about a net increase of 895 nonresident permits. Net increases in nonresident permits due to migration occurred in 53 separate

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permit types, especially in the hand troll fishery (114 permits) and the salmon fisheries in Bristol Bay (207), Kodiak (110), and Cook Inlet (106).

Also mentioned previously is the transfer activity that resulted in an overall net decline of 153 permits held by nonresidents. Through transfers, nonresidents increased their permit holdings in 18 permit types, but registered net decreases in 38 permit types. Some fisheries in particular show large increases in nonresident-held permits through transfers, most notably the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries, the Cook Inlet setnet fishery, and the salmon hand troll fishery.

Conversely though, in other fisheries the net result of transfers led to large decreases of permits held by nonresidents. For example, the power troll fishery, the Kodiak salmon seine fishery, the Prince William Sound salmon drift gillnet fishery, and the Cook Inlet salmon drift gillnet fishery all show substantial declines.

Alaska urban locals show a total net decrease of 826 permits from initial issuance through 2009. Cancellation of permits accounts for 91.5% of the decline. The majority of the cancelled permits are in the hand troll fishery and were cancelled due either to the death of a nontransferable permit holder, or to the forfeiture of the permit for non-payment of permit renewal fees. Combining with the drop in permits due to cancellation, Alaska urban local permit holders show a net decrease of 330 permits through migration, but a net gain of 260 permits by transfer.

Both transfers and migrations have contributed to an increase in permits held by Alaska urban nonlocals. Over the 1975-2009 period, there was a cumulative net gain of 357 permits held by this resident group, which represents a 40.4% increase in the number of permits originally issued to them. Transfer and migration activity in the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries accounted for 116 of the total net gain in permits. Altogether, Alaska urban nonlocals show net increases due to transfer in 21 permit types, and net increases due to migration in 40 permit types.

Alaska rural nonlocals are the smallest resident group. They recorded an overall net gain of 176 permits, especially through migration in the Arctic /Yukon/Kuskokwim salmon fisheries, and through transfers mainly in the Prince William Sound salmon fisheries, the Peninsula/Aleutians drift gillnet fishery, and the Norton Sound herring gillnet fishery.

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TABLE 3. Total Number of Initial Permit Holders by Permit Type and Resident Type, 1975-2009*

	All Permits Issued to					All Transferable Permits Issued to					All Permits	
Permits First Issued in:	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	Alaska Total	Grand Total
1975												
SE Salmon Seine	106	0	106	0	207	106	0	106	0	207	212	419
SE Salmon Drift Gillnet	118	1	195	4	157	118	1	195	4	157	318	475
Salmon Power Troll	264	5	406	11	286	264	5	406	11	286	686	972
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	129	3	0	22	18	129	3	0	22	18	154	172
PWS Salmon Seine	186	12	0	14	55	186	12	0	14	55	212	267
PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet	350	20	0	28	139	350	20	0	28	139	398	537
PWS Salmon Setnet	21	0	0	2	7	20	0	0	2	7	23	30
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	76	0	7	1	1	76	0	7	1	1	84	85
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	167	11	197	11	187	167	11	197	11	187	386	573
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	202	16	446	26	56	202	16	446	26	56	690	746
Kodiak Salmon Seine	76	25	162	10	111	76	25	162	10	111	273	384
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	13	2	18	1	2	12	1	17	1	1	34	36
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	44	3	77	13	51	44	3	77	13	51	137	188
Chignik Salmon Seine	29	12	0	29	21	29	12	0	29	21	70	91
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	101	0	2	3	15	101	0	2	3	15	106	121
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	98	1	1	13	49	98	1	1	13	49	113	162
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	99	0	0	9	8	99	0	0	9	8	108	116
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	713	184	0	232	746	713	184	0	232	746	1,129	1,875
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	661	64	0	161	155	557	49	0	140	137	886	1,041
	3,453	359	1,617	590	2,271	3,347	343	1,616	569	2,252	6,019	8,290
1976												
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	56	3	13	2	1	56	3	13	2	1	74	75
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	141	2	18	2	2	141	2	18	2	2	163	165
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	665	2	172	0	0	665	2	172	0	0	839	839
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	54	3	157	5	1	54	3	157	5	1	219	220
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	680	19	0	12	1	680	19	0	12	1	711	712
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	178	1	23	2	0	178	1	23	2	0	204	204
	1,774	30	383	23	5	1,774	30	383	23	5	2,210	2,215
1977-78												
SE Roe Herring Seine	4	0	37	0	5	4	0	37	0	5	41	46
SE Herring Gillnet	18	0	65	1	27	18	0	65	1	27	84	111
PWS Roe Herring Seine	32	42	0	20	11	32	42	0	20	11	94	105
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	46	3	4	14	8	46	3	4	14	8	67	75
	100	45	106	35	51	100	45	106	35	51	286	337
1980-87												
Salmon Hand Troll	792	10	1,155	48	156	324	1	332	11	37	2,005	2,161
NSEI Sablefish Longline	7	2	32	2	16	7	2	32	2	16	43	59
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	7	0	3	7	10
SSEI Sablefish Pots	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	3
SE Red,Blue King Crab Pot	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	4	6
SE Red,Blue,Brn Kng Crb Pot	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	5	7
SE Brown King Crab Pot	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	8	9
SE Red,Blue King/Tanner Pot	1	0	12	0	1	1	0	12	0	1	13	14
SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	3	6
SE All King/Tanner Pot	5	0	22	0	2	5	0	20	0	2	27	29
SE Tanner Crab Pot	2	1	13	0	9	2	1	12	0	5	16	25
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	20	0	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	4	20	24
PWS Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	67	8	0	17	36	67	8	0	17	36	92	128
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	11	10	44	2	14	9	5	36	1	6	67	81
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	5	29	53	19	13	5	21	38	12	6	106	119
Kodiak Roe Her Seine/Gillnet	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	913	60	1,358	88	264	443	38	502	43	122	2,419	2,683
1988-91												
BBay Herring Spawn on Kelp	275	5	0	5	5	275	5	0	5	5	285	290
Norton Snd Her Beach Seine	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	2	3	3	6
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	153	7	0	9	9	136	6	0	9	7	169	178
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	45	3	0	11	5	41	3	0	7	3	59	64
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	94	5	0	4	3	88	2	0	2	0	103	106
Norton Snd Herring Gillnet	149	27	7	45	61	149	27	7	45	61	228	289
	716	48	7	76	86	689	44	7	70	79	847	933

(cont.)

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Table 5. Net Changes in Permit Holdings Due to Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Permit and Resident Type, 1975 – 2010

	Alaska Rural Local			Alaska Rural Nonlocal			Alaska Urban Local			Alaska Urban Nonlocal			Nonresident			
Permits Issued In:	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	DCCED / CFAB
1975																
SE Salmon Seine	-65	0	3	4	4	0	44	-13	6	17	-5	3	0	14	28	0
SE Salmon Drift Gillnet	0	21	1	11	-10	0	33	-14	1	-3	6	0	-42	-3	0	1
Salmon Power Troll	70	-67	3	0	2	0	56	24	3	5	3	2	-131	38	3	0
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	-7	-15	2	10	-3	0	0	0	0	-11	8	1	8	10	2	0
PWS Salmon Seine	-38	-48	1	44	-3	0	0	0	0	5	25	0	-11	26	-1	0
PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet	-50	-50	1	93	-23	0	0	0	0	12	28	-1	-55	45	0	0
PWS Salmon Setnet	-10	-4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	1	-4	1	0	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	-8	-6	1	2	-2	0	4	3	1	3	-3	0	-1	8	1	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	46	7	0	2	-3	0	11	-51	1	0	1	0	-59	46	2	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	18	17	3	-7	4	0	-26	-60	5	-9	-13	0	24	52	0	0
Kodiak Salmon Seine	-13	-22	3	19	7	0	60	-63	2	14	13	2	-80	65	3	0
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	0	-5	1	1	2	0	-6	-2	2	-1	2	0	6	3	2	0
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	-7	-20	0	-2	4	0	48	-33	0	-3	7	0	-36	42	0	0
Chignik Salmon Seine	3	6	0	5	-4	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	-9	7	0	1
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	-34	-5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	25	-1	1	0
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	-60	0	0	35	-1	0	2	-2	0	9	-6	0	14	9	0	0
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	4	-27	2	4	-1	0	0	0	0	-10	19	1	1	9	0	1
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	-257	-71	4	22	-35	0	0	0	0	85	-17	2	147	123	6	3
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	-153	-125	25	8	-2	9	0	0	0	5	43	15	90	84	9	0
	-561	-414	51	255	-62	9	227	-211	21	186	109	26	-113	578	56	6
1976																
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	-2	-23	5	-1	1	1	3	14	0	2	3	5	-2	5	3	0
Upper Yukon Salmon Fishwheel	1	-33	28	-3	5	2	4	16	8	-1	9	2	-1	3	3	0
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	15	-62	66	-7	9	1	-5	5	20	-6	40	7	0	8	3	3
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	-8	-11	14	1	4	3	13	-28	27	-4	27	11	-2	8	5	0
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	25	-101	26	-29	36	2	0	0	0	10	54	5	-6	11	1	0
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	11	-30	18	-4	9	2	-4	1	6	-5	19	7	2	1	3	0
	42	-260	157	-43	64	11	11	8	61	-4	152	37	-9	36	18	3
1977-78																
SE Roe Herring Seine	2	-1	0	5	0	0	-19	1	1	5	0	0	7	0	-1	0
SE Herring Gillnet	2	1	0	1	-1	0	9	-11	0	-1	0	0	-11	11	0	0
PWS Roe Herring Seine	4	-13	0	-8	-4	0	0	0	0	10	-6	0	-6	23	0	0
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	-8	-6	0	-1	3	0	-1	3	0	13	-17	0	-3	17	0	0
	0	-19	0	-3	-2	0	-11	-7	1	27	-23	0	-13	51	-1	0
1980-87																
Salmon Hand Troll	-20	-75	295	5	5	11	-24	-69	573	-2	25	43	41	114	185	0
NSEI Sablefish Longline	4	-4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	-2	2	0	-3	1	0	0
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	-2	0	-1	1	0	-2	1	0	0
SSEI Sablefish Pots	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE Red,Blue King Crab Pot	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(cont.)

EXHIBIT 2
PAGE 7 OF 7

Endnotes

1. (page 1) By the end of 2009, maximum number regulations have been adopted for 66 fisheries. No permanent entry permits have been issued in the Prince William Sound sablefish pot gear fishery, and therefore the fishery does not appear in this report. In addition, 2 fisheries are under a vessel limited entry program, and are also not reported herein.

2. (page 2) Although 14,149 transferable permits were initially issued (Table 3), the number of transferable permits remaining at the end of 2009 was 13,580 (Tables 1 and 4). The net loss of 569 transferable permits is due to the cancellation of 697 transferable permits and the addition of 128 permits that were converted from nontransferable to transferable status due to additional point awards through the CFEC adjudication process.

3. (page 2) Because some permits may be transferred more than once during a year, the ratio of permits transferred to available transferable permits would be slightly less.

4. (page 4) The Alaska Urban Local category is not applicable for several fisheries which have no local urban communities. These fisheries are: Yakutat salmon setnet; Chignik salmon seine; Bristol Bay salmon drift and setnet; Bristol Bay herring spawn on kelp; Lower Yukon salmon and herring gillnet; Prince William Sound salmon seine, drift and setnet; Prince William Sound herring seine, gillnet and spawn on kelp pound; Prince William Sound sablefish; and the Nelson Island, Nunivak Island, and Goodnews Bay herring gillnet fisheries.

5. (page 15) Because a person may hold more than one permit, the annual mean age may include the age of a person more than one time in its calculation. A person's age is included in the calculation for each permit held.

6. (page 16) For the purposes of this document, the transfer of a permit as part of an inheritance is considered a gift.

7. (page 18) See *CFEC Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries, 1975-1981*; February, 1983.

8. (page 19) The percentage of state-financed permits increases to 22.1% when only the purchases by Alaska residents are considered (Table 12).

9. (page 22) Permit price estimates produced for this report may differ from the CFEC monthly permit value report due to more stringent criteria for exclusion used in the monthly report.

EXHIBIT 2
PAGE 12 OF 12

MapStats

Anchorage (municipality), Alaska

People MapStats	Anchorage	Alaska
Population, 2006 estimate	278,700	670,053
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	7.1%	6.9%
Population, net change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	18,417	43,122
Population, 2000	260,283	626,932
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	7.7%	7.6%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	29.1%	30.4%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	5.5%	5.7%
Female persons, percent, 2000	49.4%	48.3%
White persons, 2000	188,009	434,534
Black or African American persons, 2000	15,199	21,787
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, 2000	18,941	98,043
Asian persons, 2000	14,433	25,116
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander persons, 2000	2,423	3,309
Persons reporting some other race, 2000	5,703	9,997
Persons reporting two or more races, 2000	15,575	34,146
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, 2000	14,799	25,852
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	72.2%	69.3%
Black persons, percent, 2000 (a)	5.8%	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	7.3%	15.6%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	5.5%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.9%	0.5%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000	2.2%	1.6%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	6.0%	5.4%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	5.7%	4.1%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	41.6%	46.2%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	8.2%	5.9%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	13.6%	14.3%
High school graduates, persons age 25+, 2000	144,409	105,812
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	28.9%	24.7%
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	19.5	19.6
Households, 2000	94,822	221,600
Persons per household, 2000	2.67	2.74
Housing units, 2000	100,368	260,978
Homeownership rate, 2000	60.1%	62.5%

EXHIBIT AA
PAGE 1 OF 1

Report: Who Moves? Who Stays Put? Where's Home? (December 17, 2008)

COMINGS & GOINGS: Migration Flows in the U.S.

REGIONS | MAGNET & STICKY STATES

Net Interstate Migration, by State, 2007

Net interstate migration (gain)
Net interstate migration (loss)

Roll over each map to see where each state ranks for gross inflow or outflow

Alaska

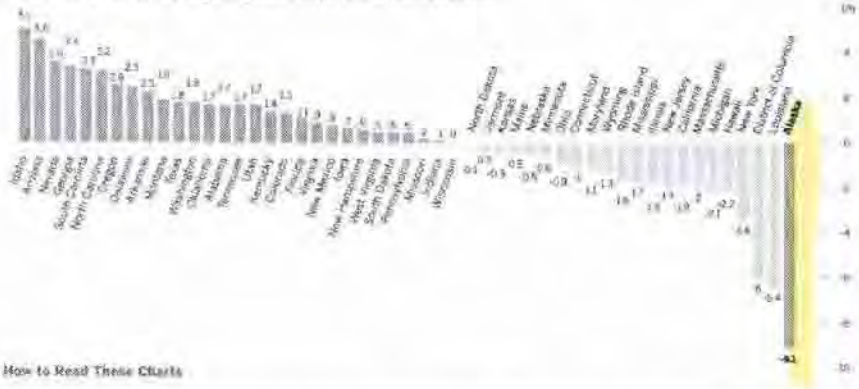
Total Population	Net Interstate Migration
682,000	-60,000
Moved In	**Moved Out**
108,000	169,000

NET MOVERS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	TOTAL	RANK	RATE (%)	RANK
WHITE	-35,000	40	-7.4	51
HISPANIC	-13,000	48	-33.8	51
BLACK	-12,000	44	-2.6	48
ASIAN	-2,000	35	-6.7	40

NET MOVERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF EACH STATE'S POPULATION

Movers over a three-year period, 2005-2007, as percent of 2007 population



How to Read These Charts

The charts above rank states by the size and sign of net interstate migration over 2005-2007. On the map, orange states had more people moving in from other states than moving out to other states; gray states had more people moving out to other states than moving in from other states. Roll over any state on the map for more detail about the number of interstate movers and demographic characteristics of migrants for that state. These maps show gains or losses only from interstate movers, not from births, deaths or movement to or from other countries.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from American Community Survey microdata and Public Use Microdata Series

LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
STATE OF ALASKA

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION OF	)
THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM FOR	)
ANNEXATION OF NUSHAGAK	)
COMMERCIAL SALMON DISTRICT	)
WATERS AND WOOD RIVER SOCKEYE	)
SALMON HARVEST AREA WATERS,	)
TOGETHER CONSISTING OF	)
APPROXIMATELY 396 SQUARE MILES	)
OF WATER AND 3 SQUARE MILES OF	)
LAND.	)
	)

AFFIDAVIT OF JEAN BARRETT

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

1. My name is Jean Barrett. I am the Port Director of the City of Dillingham. The statements made below are based on my personal knowledge.

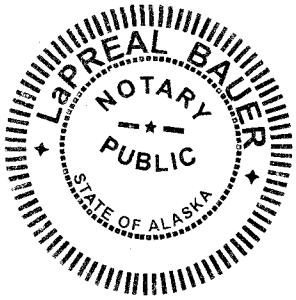
2. I am familiar with the use of the Dillingham small boat harbor by various commercial vessels including the destinations of those vessels and the types of cargo carried to those destinations.

3. Many supplies are transported from the Dillingham small boat harbor to Ekuk set net sites and the Ekuk Fisheries processing facility each summer. The method of transport is often by landing craft including the landing craft Sea Trek II and Jackie M, among others.

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

BY: _____
JEAN BARRETT

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 4 day of November, 2010.



LaPreal Bauer

Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission Expires: 10/2/13

LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
STATE OF ALASKA

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION OF	)
THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM FOR	)
ANNEXATION OF NUSHAGAK	)
COMMERCIAL SALMON DISTRICT	)
WATERS AND WOOD RIVER SOCKEYE	)
SALMON HARVEST AREA WATERS,	)
TOGETHER CONSISTING OF	)
APPROXIMATELY 396 SQUARE MILES	)
OF WATER AND 3 SQUARE MILES OF	)
LAND.	)
	)

AFFIDAVIT OF FRANK BARRUS

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

1. My name is Frank Barrus. I was the Finance Director of the City of Dillingham from May 29, 2009 until October 8, 2010. The statements made below are based on my personal knowledge.

2. I am familiar with the amount of money held by the City of Dillingham "in reserve" as of the end of FY 2009 and have reviewed the statement of Mr. Erickson marked as Attachment A to exhibit 8 in which he equates the city's "liquid reserves" to "an unrestricted surplus". This statement is a misleading use of words.

3. It is a common practice in municipal finance to "encumber" or otherwise designate use of reserve funds. The City of Dillingham followed this practice while I served as Finance Director.

4. Of the $6.5 million dollars held in reserve by the City of Dillingham as of the end of FY 2009 there were designations or encumbrances on those funds which had been adopted by the City Council either previously or with the adoption of the FY

BOYD, CHANDLER & FALCONER, LLP
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911 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE, SUITE 302
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2009 municipal budget ordinance. Those encumbrances included the following designations of the various fund balances:

> $450,000 as an emergency reserve fund to cover approximately three months of operational expenses of the City of Dillingham. Having such a designated reserve is a standard recommended by various government finance officers' organizations.
>
> $1,200,000 is encumbered to provide a debt reserve equal to one year of school bond debt service.
>
> $1,200,000 is designated to provide local support for the Dillingham City School District in quarterly payments of $300,000 each.
>
> $1,200,000 is designated as a reserve for city dock operations and operates in effect as both an emergency repair fund and an accumulated depreciation fund without specifically being designated as such.
>
> $200,000 is designated as a reserve for water and sewer infrastructure repairs and/or replacements. Again, this provides funds to respond to the need for immediate emergency repairs.
>
> $50,000 is designated for future equipment replacement.
>
> $125,000 is encumbered to cover cash out of accumulated unused personal leave.
>
> $450,000 is restricted by terms of a gift to the interest in the funds as these funds cannot be used to maintain the historic Carlson House.
>
> Approximately $215,000 is designated as a reserve to cover future landfill cell closure expenses.

5. The total of these encumbered funds is $5,090,000 leaving an unencumbered reserve fund balance of $1,410,000.

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

BY: _____
FRANK BARRUS

BOYD, CHANDLER & FALCONER, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
911 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE, SUITE 302
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE: (907) 272-8401
FACSIMILE: (907) 274-3698

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 3rd day of November, 2010.

Angela J. Hamer

Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission Expires: 4/30/2012

BOYD, CHANDLER & FALCONER, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
911 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE, SUITE 302
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE: (907) 272-8401
FACSIMILE: (907) 274-3698

LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
STATE OF ALASKA

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION OF THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM FOR ANNEXATION OF NUSHAGAK COMMERCIAL SALMON DISTRICT WATERS AND WOOD RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON HARVEST AREA WATERS, TOGETHER CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 396 SQUARE MILES OF WATER AND 3 SQUARE MILES OF LAND.	)

AFFIDAVIT OF GREGG BURTON

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

1. My name is Gregg Burton. I am the Assistant Finance Director of the City of Dillingham. I am also a member of the Dillingham Volunteer Fire Department. The statements made below are based on my personal knowledge.

2. The Dillingham Volunteer Fire and Ambulance service responds to calls originating from Aleknagik. This is done routinely. Attached is an example of one specific instance in which ambulance service was provided to a resident of Aleknagik.

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

BY: Gregg C. Burton
GREGG BURTON

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 5 day of November, 2010.

LaPreal Bauer
Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission Expires: 10/2/13

LAPREAL BAUER NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF ALASKA

BOYD, CHANDLER & FALCONER, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
911 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE, SUITE 302
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE: (907) 272-8401
FACSIMILE: (907) 274-3698

Invoice for Medical Services

A307014 / 1631

Invoice Date: 05/07/2007
Date of Service: 02/12/2007

City of Dillingham
514 Main St
Dillingham, AK 99576

Tax ID: 92-0030674

Bill To

[redacted]
Po Box 13
Aleknagik, Alaska 99555

Patient

[redacted]
DOB: 02/17/1946

Po Box 13
Aleknagik, Alaska 99555

ENTERED

EMS Services

Date of Service:	02/12/2007
Transport From:	Aleknagik Lake Rd Aleknagik
Transport To:	P O Box 130 Bristol Bay Area Health Cooperation
Transport Type:	ALS-1 - Emergency
Patient Conditions:	**786.50**

Procedures/Services/Medications Provided	**Charges**
[A0427] ALS-1 Emergency Specialized	$400.00
[A0425] Mileage (20.0)	$150.00
Total Charges	$550.00

Prior Payments and Other Transactions

05/07/2007	Payment (Chk Nbr: 81315551, Rcpt Nbr: 1621, From: FHCS Medicaid)	$110.00
05/07/2007	Payment (Chk Nbr: 083474924, Rcpt Nbr: 1624, From: Noridian)	$440.00
	Invoice Balance	$0.00

Please Pay

$0.00

Make checks payable to: City of Dillingham

Please detach or cut on the dotted line and return this portion with your payment.

Account ID: A307014
EMS Run ID: A307014
Patient: [redacted]

Check Number: _____

Amount Paid: _____

LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
STATE OF ALASKA

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION OF	)
THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM FOR	)
ANNEXATION OF NUSHAGAK	)
COMMERCIAL SALMON DISTRICT	)
WATERS AND WOOD RIVER SOCKEYE	)
SALMON HARVEST AREA WATERS,	)
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APPROXIMATELY 396 SQUARE MILES	)
OF WATER AND 3 SQUARE MILES OF	)
LAND.	)
	)

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM McLEOD

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

1. My name is William McLeod. I am the Superintendent of Schools for the City of Dillingham School District ("DCSD"). The statements made below are based on my personal knowledge.

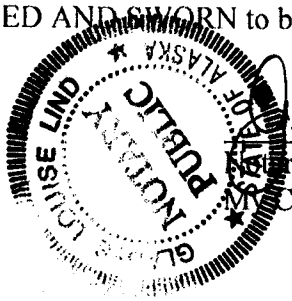
2. There are students who attend DCSD from both Aleknagik and Clark's Point some years. DCSD has an agreement with the Southwest Region School District (" SWRSD") for secondary students from Aleknagik to attend DCSD annually. No agreement exists for Clark's Point and students from there would be staying with family in Dillingham. SWRSD transports Aleknagik students across the lake and DCSD sends a bus to pick them up, transport them to school, and return them to Aleknagik after school.

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

BY: William McLeod
WILLIAM McLEOD

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
911 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE, SUITE 302
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE: (907) 272-8401
FACSIMILE: (907) 274-3698

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 4th day of November, 2010.



Gladys Louise Lind

Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission Expires: 1/1/2013

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LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

STATE OF ALASKA

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION OF THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM FOR ANNEXATION OF NUSHAGAK COMMERCIAL SALMON DISTRICT WATERS AND WOOD RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON HARVEST AREA WATERS, TOGETHER CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 396 SQUARE MILES OF WATER AND 3 SQUARE MILES OF LAND	)

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

Lynn H. Ford, being first duly sworn upon oath, deposes and states as follows:

1. I am employed as a secretary with the law firm of Boyd, Chandler & Falconer, LLP, attorneys for the City of Dillingham.

2. On November 5, 2010, I mailed a true and correct copy of the Brief of the City of Dillingham to the following:

Bristol Bay Native Corporation
P.O. Box 310
Dillingham, AK 99576

City of Aleknagik
Aleknagik Traditional Council
Aleknagik Natives Limited Village Corporation
P.O. Box 33
Aleknagik, AK 99555

Clarks Point Village Council
P.O. Box 90
Clarks Point, AK 99569

Ekwok Village Council
Ekwok Natives Limited
P.O. Box 70
Ekwok, AK 99580

BOYD, CHANDLER & FALCONER, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
911 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE, SUITE 302
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE: (907) 272-8401
FACSIMILE: (907) 274-3698

Avi J. Friedman
Friedman Family Fisheries
6109 Pimlico Road
Baltimore, MD 21209

Jerry Liboff
Box 646
Dillingham, AK 99576

Lake & Peninsula Borough
P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, AK 99613

Stanley Mack
P.O. Box 349
Sand Point, AK 99661

City of Manokotak
P.O. Box 170
Manokotak, AK 99628

H. Robin Samuelson, Jr.
P.O. Box 1464
Dillingham, AK 99576

City of New Stuyahok
P.O. Box 10
New Stuyahok, AK 99636

James L. Baldwin, Esq.
Counsel for the Native Village of Ekuk
227 Harris Street
Juneau, AK 99801

Dated this 5th day of November, 2010.

Lynn Harris Ford

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 5th day of November, 2010.

Linda Rasmussen
Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission Expires 11/10/14

BOYD, CHANDLER & FALCONER, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
911 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE, SUITE 302
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LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

STATE OF ALASKA

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION OF THE CITY OF DILLINGHAM FOR ANNEXATION OF NUSHAGAK COMMERCIAL SALMON DISTRICT WATERS AND WOOD RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON HARVEST AREA WATERS, TOGETHER CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 396 SQUARE MILES OF WATER AND 3 SQUARE MILES OF LAND	)

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

STATE OF ALASKA)
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2. On November 5, 2010, I mailed via United States Mail, first-class mail, postage prepaid, a true and correct copy of the Brief of the City of Dillingham to the following:

Bristol Bay Native Corporation
P.O. Box 310
Dillingham, AK 99576

City of Aleknagik
Aleknagik Traditional Council
Aleknagik Natives Limited Village Corporation
P.O. Box 33
Aleknagik, AK 99555

Clarks Point Village Council
P.O. Box 90
Clarks Point, AK 99569

BOYD, CHANDLER & FALCONER, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE: (907) 272-8401
FACSIMILE: (907) 274-3698

Ekwok Village Council
Ekwok Natives Limited
P.O. Box 70
Ekwok, AK 99580

Avi J. Friedman
Friedman Family Fisheries
6109 Pimlico Road
Baltimore, MD 21209

Jerry Liboff
Box 646
Dillingham, AK 99576

Lake & Peninsula Borough
P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, AK 99613

Stanley Mack
P.O. Box 349
Sand Point, AK 99661

City of Manokotak
P.O. Box 170
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Dated this 5th day of November, 2010.

Lynn Harris Ford

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 5th day of November, 2010.

Linda Rasmussen
Notary Public in and for Alaska
My Commission Expires 11/10/14

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