City of Bethel

P.O. BOX 1388
Bethel, Alaska 99559
Phone: 907- 543-2047
Fax: 907-543-4171

Regular City Council Meeting
July 24, 2012
6:30 P.M.
Council Chambers; Bethel, Alaska

City Council Meeting Agenda AMENDED
Regularly Scheduled Meeting
July 24, 2012-6:30 pm
City Hall 300 State Highway, Bethel, AK
City of Bethel Council Chambers

Joseph Klejka
Mayor
Term Expires 2012
543-2984
jklejka@cityofbethel.net

Gene Peltola Jr.
Vice-Mayor
Term Expires 2013
543-3151
gpeltola@cityofbethel.net

Rick Robb
Council Member
Term Expires 2013
543-1879
rrobb@cityofbethel.net

Mary Sattler
Council Member
Term Expires 2013
543-1588
msattler@cityofbethel.net

Gene Peltola Jr.
Council Member
Term Expires 2013
543-3151
gpeltola@cityofbethel.net

Kent Harding
Council Member
Term Expires 2012
543-2276
kharding@cityofbethel.net

Mark Springer
Council Member
Term Expires 2013
545-1450
mspringer@cityofbethel.net

Eric Whitney
Council Member
Term Expires 2012
545-1309
ewhitney@cityofbethel.net

Lee Foley
City Manager
543-2047
lfoley@cityofbethel.net

Lori Strickler
City Clerk
543-1384
lstrickler@cityofbethel.net

Michael Gatti
City Attorney

Paul Richards
Lobbyist
paul_richards@gci.net

I. **CALL TO ORDER**
II. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
III. **ROLL CALL**
IV. **PEOPLE TO BE HEARD** – Five minutes per person
V. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA AND REGULAR AGENDA**
VI. **APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES**
   a) **P3** *7-5-2012 Special City Council Meeting Minutes
   b) **P7** *7-10-2012 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes
VII. **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**
   a) Public Safety and Transportation Commission
   b) Port Commission
   c) Planning Commission
   d) Parks and Recreation Committee
   e) Finance Committee
   f) Public Works Committee
   g) Energy Committee
VIII. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
   a) **P23** Council's Review And Modification To The Draft Employment Contract Between The City Of Bethel And The In House City Attorney (City Manager Foley)
IX. **NEW BUSINESS**
   a) **P33** *Resolution 12-15: A Resolution Of The City Council Of The City of Bethel Requesting An Ordinance Requiring Food Establishment To Post State Health Inspection Results For Scores (Public Safety and Transportation Commission)
   b) *Personal Leave For The City Manager From August 6th Through August 10th (City Manager Foley)
   c) **P35** Review Of The Yukon Kuskokwim Regional Aquatic Health And Safety Center Request For Proposal (City Manager Foley)
   d) **P37** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) Bethel Community Profile Review (Mayor Klejka)
X. **MAYOR'S REPORT**
XI. **MANAGER'S REPORT**
XII. **CLERK'S REPORT**
XIII. **COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS**
XIV. **ADJOURNMENT**

NOTICE: The August 14th Regular City Council Meeting has been cancelled due to the Alaska Municipal League Event taking place at the same time.

Agenda posted on July 18, 2012, at City Hall, AC Co., Swansons, and the Post Office.

Lori Strickler, City Clerk's Office
(Items on the agenda noted with an asterisk (*) are considered the consent agenda.
All Resolutions noted with an asterisk (*) will automatically be adopted on the consent agenda unless removed from the consent agenda by Council.
Ordinances introduced with an asterisk (*) on the consent agenda will automatically be introduced and set for **Public Hearing August 28, 2012**)

Approval of the Minutes

City of Bethel City Council Meeting Minutes

June 5, 2012 Special Meeting Bethel, Alaska

I. CALL TO ORDER

A Special Meeting of the Bethel City Council was held on June 5, 2012 at 6:30p, at the City Council Chambers, Bethel, Alaska.

Mayor Klejka called the meeting to order.

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ROLL CALL

PRESENT:
Council Member Richard Robb
Council Member Mark Springer
Council Member Eric Whitney
Council Member Kent Harding
Council Member Mary Sattler (arrived after roll call)
Vice-Mayor Gene Peltola Jr. (arrived after roll call)
Mayor Joseph Klejka (arrived after roll call)

STAFF:
City Clerk Lori Strickler
City Manager Lee Foley

MOVED:	Whitten	Motion to elect Council Member Robb as Mayor Pro Tem.
SECONDED:	Springer	
Vice-Mayor Peltola and Council Member Sattler entered the meeting.		
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

IV. PEOPLE TO BE HEARD

No one wished to be heard.

V. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to approve the agenda.
SECONDED:	Harding	

VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to move into a committee of the whole.
SECONDED:	Harding	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

Mayor Klejka arrived at the meeting.

Kuimarvik Members present:

Gene Peltola Sr.
Kurt Kuhne
Jerry Drake
Beverly Hoffman

VI. NEW BUSINESS

Item A- Should a city council representative join the Kuimarvik Board of Directors?

Bethel City Council will have a resolution to the next regular meeting agenda as well as the Mayor's appointment of a council member to the Kuimarvik Board.

Item B- Design completion with Architects Alaska vs. putting out an RFP for a design build for completion.

Both groups need more information on the difference between the design build and design completion.

Technical definition of a CMGC/grated bid/design bid from someone other than David Moore to be presented at another meeting.

Meeting to be held June 13th next Wednesday with a 20 Minute presentation from each participant. Held out City Hall.

Foraker Group
David Moore
Bethel Services Inc. Anna Hoffman

Item C- Who should be the lead for the construction of the project the City, Kuimarvik or Architects Alaska?

It suggested by Kuimarvik members, the group is not ready to be the project manager's of the build.

Maintain the partnership. The Council is the governing body but look to Kuimarvik for their support and feedback on the project. Continue Joint meetings between the council and the Kuimarvik.

Item D- How does Kuimarvik view their roll in the project development and operation?

Provide support and input to the council but not being a direct action taker when it comes to the development.

Item E- Kuimarvik options of Hiring Project Manager.

Talk to Joe about the City requiring to go out to RFP as well as the concerns of lobbying the state to change the structure of the grant to include Kuimarvik. Lawsuit.

Item F- Discussion of how the transferring of funds will occur. Design parameters regarding the grant appropriation.

Item G- Discussion of how the transferring of funds will occur and grant administration.

Item H- Possible meeting times and dates with architects Alaska

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to move out of committee of the whole.
SECONDED:	Peltola	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

MOVED:	Peltola	Motion to adjourn.
SECONDED:	Springer	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

Council adjourned at 8:38pm.

ADJOURNMENT

_____
Joseph A. Klejka, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Lori Strickler, City Clerk

City of Bethel City Council Meeting Minutes

July 10, 2012 Regular Meeting Bethel, Alaska

I. CALL TO ORDER

A Regular Meeting of the Bethel City Council was held on July 10, 2012 at 6:30 pm, at the City Council Chambers, Bethel, Alaska.

Mayor Joseph Klejka called the meeting to order.

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ROLL CALL

PRESENT:
Council Member Kent Harding
Council Member Gene Jr. Peltola
Council Member Joseph Klejka
Council Member Mark Springer
Council Member Rick Robb
Council Member Eric Whitney
Council Member Mary Sattler (arrived 6:48pm)

STAFF:
City Manager Lee Foley
Assistant City Clerk Bing Santamour

IV. PEOPLE TO BE HEARD

David Tranthem Jr.,
Acknowledged ATG members and spoke of July 3, 2012 celebratory events at YPCC of ATG members, the ONC Tribe, named 2 sponsors Sharon Rodgers and Donna Bach and thanked Sitka member for sending rocks for the park boxes received from Kodiak and from around Alaska including the AML scheduled conference.

Sherry Neth,
YK Regional Aquatic and Safety Center location.

V. APPROVAL OF THE CONSENT AND REGULAR AGENDA

MOVED:	Whitney	Motion to approve the consent and regular agenda.
SECONDED:	Springer	

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to remove Item B under Unfinished Business from the agenda.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MOTION	All in favor	

VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor

VI. APPROVAL OF THE MEETING MINUTES

Item A 6-26-2012 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes
Passed on the consent agenda.

VII. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Item A -Public Safety & Transportation Committee
Council Member Harding-
City Sub issues, resolutions coming for restaurant inspections, sidewalks and sugar and sweetened beverages. August meeting cancelled next first Tues in September.

Item B- Port Commission
Council Member Springer –
No meeting since last meeting held.

Item C- Planning Commission
Council Member Robb –
Not met since last meeting

Item D- Parks and Recreation Committee
Council Member Sattler-
Not met – on summer vacation but commends for job well done for July 4th celebration.

Item E- Finance Committee
Vice-Mayor Peltola –
No meeting since last meeting.

Item F- Public Works Committee
Mayor Klejka –
Not met since last meeting, will meet next week though he won't be there.

Item G- Energy Committee
Council Member Whitney-
Has not met, so no report to give.

VIII. SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

Item A- Alaska Energy Authority Representative Josh Craft To Present To Council On Revised Wind Turbine Grant.

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to suspend rules to hear from John Sargent and Josh Craft.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

Item B- Lower Kuskokwim Big Game Project Community Review David Runfola presented a power point presentation on big game and game in the YK Delta, document on file.

MOVED:	Sattler	Motion to take five minute break.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

IX. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Item A – Resolution 12-12: Supporting A Mercury Risk Assessment Study, Mercury Transportation Accountability, And Mercury Monitoring As Conditions to Permitting The Proposed Donlin Gold Mine.

Mayor Klejka reminded everyone that Council Member Sattler does have a conflict of interest. Council member Sattler stepped down from Council bench.

Mayor Klejka reminded the Council and the public that Vice-Mayor Peltola does not have a conflict of interest.

MOVED:	Whitney	Motion to approve Resolution 12-12 was made on May 8, 2012 meeting.
SECONDED:	Robb	

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to amend, to replace the Resolution language with the proposed language provided by Council Member Robb and Council Member Whitney.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MOTION	6-0 Motion passes, Sattler abstained	

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to amend, to strike "~~any large scale mine~~;" strike the word "~~benefit~~" and insert "encourage" and in the 6th Whereas, after the words "during after the" insert "operating life of a mine;" in the resolved part of the resolution, strike "~~any large scale mine~~" and insert "City of Bethel requests the State of Alaska and the Federal Government thru the mine permitting process to examine pathways for potential mercury for on-going air, water, tissue and tailings sampling be conducted as part of the permitting process before permitting mine continuation."
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MOTION	5-1 Motion passes, Robb opposed, Sattler abstained	

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to change economic benefit to region, and include permitting process is part of it before permitting mine continuation.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MOTION	3-3 Motion failed, Springer, Klejka and Peltola opposed, Sattler abstained	

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to return to original language and read additional words into it is changing intent.
SECONDED:	Whitney	

VOTE ON MOTION	2-4 Motion failed, Robb, Whitney in favor, Sattler abstained
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	6-0 Motion passes, Sattler abstained

Council Member Sattler returned to the Council bench.

Item B- Review And Approval Of The Draft Job Description.

Item C- Council's Review And Modification To The Draft Employment Contract Between The City Of Bethel And The In House City Attorney.

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to strike Section 9 of the contract.
SECONDED:	Harding	
VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	All in favor	

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to amend, to strike "~~Staff~~" Attorney and insert "City" Attorney throughout the contract.
SECONDED:	Robb	
VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	All in favor	

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to strike "~~Sick Leave~~" and insert "Personal Time Off (PTO)."
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	2-4 Motion fails, Whitney, Robb in favor	

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to insert "Personal Time Off should be requested two weeks in advance;" insert "unscheduled Personal Time Off shall be utilized for illness of employee or employee immediate family;" strike "~~and vacation purposes~~;" strike "~~5~~" and insert "3" consecutive days; strike "~~payable as cash annual leave~~;" leave in "a physician's certificate after 3 days is required."
SECONDED:	Harding	

VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	All in favor

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to strike paragraph C of Section 13, Benefits.
SECONDED:	Peltola	
VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	All in favor	

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to amend, to strike under Section 10, Item E. Administrative Leave.
SECONDED:	Peltola	
VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	All in favor	

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to strike the word "~~compensated~~."
SECONDED:	Springer	
VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	All in favor	

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to amend, to insert "effective start date no later than" August 1, 2012.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MOTION MAIN	All in favor	

MOVED:	Whitney	Motion to accept contract as amended.
SECONDED:	Springer	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

Sattler departed meeting at 9:01pm

Item D- Offer Of Employment To The Prospective City Attorney.

MOVED:	Robb	Motion to offer Patty Burley the In House City Attorney position.
SECONDED:	Harding	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

X. NEW BUSINESS

Item A- AM 12-27: Approve And Accept Wind Energy Grant.

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to approve Administration to go forward with Denali Commission grant and work with Bethel Utilities Corporation to acknowledge to work with the City of Bethel.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

Item B- YK Regional Aquatic Health And Safety Center Updates.

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to go forward with ordering of pilings with Architects of Alaska.
SECONDED:	Whitney	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to go forward with RFP for a project manager.
SECONDED:	Peltola	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

XI. MAYOR'S REPORT

XII. MANAGERS REPORT

XIII. CITY CLERK'S REPORT

XIV. COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS

Council Member Springer –
Meeting with ONC on transit system and continuing to work in collaborative way to help make it successful and happy for collaborative relationship. AVCP asked Governor to declare disaster in this area for early poor fish runs and may be appropriate for City to declare similar disaster. If we did this, Governor would be forced to respond and we'd have legal authority to declare that and give couple weeks to give serious consideration to this.

Council Member Robb-
Thank you for ATG council member, ATG veterans; passed 12-12 as amended and concluded it's a win-win solution that we support large scale mining and local economic development and move forward to the future.

Council Member Whitney –
I was involved with Taco Bell last weekend – quite an experience to have our city mildly famous on internet and we should encourage other productions to come to our area.

Council Member Harding –
Dust on the roads is becoming a problem and calcium chloride ordered and Mother Nature is helping until it arrives.

Council Member Sattler- not present

Vice-Mayor Peltola –
Agrees and be safe and have good summer.

Mayor Klejka-
Agrees with Whitney and pleased of participation of Bethel itself and waiting 2-3 hours in line and film crew stating how great people are.
RFP out – several people interested – Klejka willing to contribute to recycling center and maybe Bethel have a fundraising to help offset costs.

MOVED:	Springer	Motion to adjourn.
SECONDED:	Peltola	
VOTE ON MAIN MOTION	All in favor	

XV. ADJOURNMENT

Council adjourned at 9:44pm.

_____
Joseph A. Klejka, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Bing Santamour, Assistant City Clerk

Reports of Standing Committees

Public Works Committee Agenda

Regular Meeting Wednesday July 18, 2012 – 6:30PM
City Shop Conference Room

MEMBERS

Frank Neitz
Chair
Term Expires
12/2013

Jennifer Dobson
Vice-Chair
Term Expires
12/2014

Joseph A Klejka
Council Rep.
Term Expires
11/2012

Bill Schreiner
Committee Member
Term Expires
12/2013

Jeff Sanders
Committee Member
Term Expires
12/2013

Scott Guinn
Committee Member
Term Expires
12/2014

VACANT
Committee Member
Term Expires

Chuck Willert
Ex-Officio Member

Cheryl Roberts
Secretary/Recorder

AGENDA

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL

III. PEOPLE TO BE HEARD – (15 Minute Limit)
Brain Lefferts Chairman for Public Safety & Transportation Committee - Roads Ordinace Recommendation.

IV. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
A. Minutes from the previous regular meetings - May 16, 2012 & June 20, 2012.

V. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

VI. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

VII. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
A. Update - Closeout of 2 Outstanding Grants
B. Update - Sewer Lagoon
C. Update - 5 Year Plan
D. Update - Recycle Center
E. Neptune - Update Rate Study - Meter Housing
F. Institutional Corridor
G. Dust Control - Jeff Sanders
H. Proposed Resolution for Council Consideration - City Council
I. RFP - Cost Analysis of the City of Bethel's Water & Sewer Utilities - City Council
J. RFP - Water & Sewer Master Plan Update

VIII. NEW BUSINESS
A. City Engineer/Project Manager for a multi-use Engineer for the Pool

MEMBER COMMENTS

IX. ADJOURNMENT

Cheryl Roberts, Recorder, Public Works Department
Posted: July 12, 2012, AC, Post Office, Swanson's, City Hall

Unfinished Business

CITY OF BETHEL

Post Office Box 1388
Bethel, Alaska 99559
Voice: 907-543-1373
Fax: 907-543-4171

MEMORANDUM

July 16, 2012

From: Lee M. Foley, City Manager

To: City Council

Subj: Proposed Contract for Prospective City Attorney

Patty Burley and her husband were on travel when the proposed contract was prepared so I forwarded it to her via email for review. She would like to discuss the following areas with Council before executing the contract:

- Section 5: 30 days notice is normal for resignations in the legal profession. If Council wants a much longer notice, then she is requesting the severance for termination be increased to match (i.e., 45 days notice equals 45 days severance).
- Section 9: She feels this section is somewhat unclear, in particular the first sentence. She thinks it is referring to two types of situations. Patty believes that perhaps striking the first sentence, or clarifying it, if this is in there to mean she would be compensated for jury duty (something not really mentioned in the contract).
- Section 8: Outside Employment – She has assisted the Ladies Auxiliary two times a month for a very, very long time, and she also has her own business set to open its doors in Bethel on September 15. She has staff and doesn't intend to be a key employee, just an off-hours bookkeeper. Patty would like to continue her efforts with the Ladies Auxiliary and get her business up and running on a not to interfere basis with her legal duties for the City.
- Personal Travel: She has had a week-long trip planned for October for quite some time and would like to adhere to that commitment (without pay if necessary).

NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT
Between
City of Bethel
and
Patty Burley

THIS AGREEMENT, by and between the City of Bethel, Alaska, a municipal corporation, hereinafter called "Employer", as the party of the first part, and Patty Burley, hereinafter called "Employee," as the party of the second part, both of whom understand as follows:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, Employer desires to employ the services of said Employee as City attorney of the City of Bethel, Alaska, as provided by Section AS 29.20370 of the Alaska Statutes; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Council of the City of Bethel, hereinafter called "Council," to provide certain benefits, establish certain condition of employment and to set working conditions of said Employee; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Council to secure and retain the services of Employee through compensations set by Council; and

WHEREAS, Employee desires to accept employment as City attorney of Bethel, Alaska.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, the Employer and Employee agree as follows:

Section 1. POWERS AND DUTIES

Employer hereby agrees to employ Patty Burley as City attorney of the City of Bethel, Alaska to perform the functions, powers and duties outlined in Title 29, specifically AS 29.20.370 of the Alaska Statutes, and to perform other legally permissible and proper duties and functions as the Council shall from time to time assign. Furthermore, the City attorney must have membership in the Alaska Bar no later than August 1, 2012.

Section 2. TERM

A. Employee shall serve at the pleasure of the Council and as an at-will employee of the City of Bethel. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent, limit or otherwise interfere with the right of the Council to terminate the services of the Employee at any time with or without cause, subject only to the provisions set forth in Section 5,

paragraph A of this agreement. The City shall comply with the City's insurance policy endorsement regarding any termination.

B. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent, limit or otherwise interfere with the right of the Employee to resign at any time from this position with employer, subject only to those provisions set forth in Section 5, paragraph B, of this agreement.

Section 3. DURATION

This Agreement which expressly supersedes the provisions of any other previous agreement, is the sole and complete agreement between the Employer and Employee. This Agreement shall become effective no later than August 1, 2012 and shall continue in full force and effect until August 1, 2015.

Section 4. SALARY

From August 1, 2012 to August 1, 2013 Employee shall be paid an annual base salary of $110,000 subject to review and adjustment by the City Council, agreeable to both parties of this agreement payable in installments at the same time as other employees of the Employer. The Employee shall have an annual performance evaluation review on or about August 1 of each year during the term of the Agreement.

Section 5. TERMINATION AND SEVERANCE PAY

A. In the event Employee is terminated by the majority vote of the Council before the duration of this agreement has expired, the Employee will be provided a lump sum payment by payroll check equal to one (1) month aggregate salary. However, in the event the Employee is terminated for culpable cause, Employer shall have no obligation to pay the aggregate severance sum designated in this paragraph. The Employer shall include in a notification of termination of Employee, a statement of cause and a complete bill of particulars.

The Employee may notify the Employer in writing that he requests an informal hearing before the Council. The informal hearing shall be held by the Council at it's next regularly meeting following receipt of the request.

The informal hearing may be opened or closed at the Employee's request. The Employee may be represented by counsel and may present and examine witnesses for the purpose of contesting the termination. Such witnesses shall be sworn. The Employee may examine witnesses presented by the Council, if any. The Employee and the Council shall advise each other in writing, at a mutually agreeable time before the hearing (1) if they plan to be represented by counsel at the hearing and (2) provide to each other the names of witnesses that will testify at the hearing on their behalf. A written transcript, tape or similar recording of the proceedings shall be kept. Transcribed copies shall be furnished to the Employee at cost upon his

request. The decision of Council shall be furnished to the Employee within a reasonable time upon conclusion of the informal hearing and shall include the basis for the decision.

B. In the event Employee voluntarily resigns his position with Employer before the duration of this agreement has expired, the Employee shall give Employer 90 days notice in advance, unless both parties agree in writing.

Section 6. EMPLOYEE EVALUATION

A. Purpose

Evaluation of the performance of the City attorney shall be directed toward improving the performance of the Employee. However, evaluations shall also serve as a method for gathering data relevant to subsequent employment status decisions pertaining to the Employee.

B. Evaluation Instrument

1. Council approved City attorney evaluation documents will be used.. Factors to be considered will include, but not be limited to, administrative skills and techniques and interpersonal relationships with council members, city employees, general public and other business professionals.

2. The Council Representative (Mayor) will provide the Employee with a copy of the Council approved evaluation instrument within thirty (30) days prior to the start of the Employee evaluation process. The Council representative (Mayor) will further discuss the evaluation procedure with the Employee.

3. Before the Mayor provides the Employee with the evaluation instrument referred to in subparagraph B.2 above, the Council and Employee shall meet to review the evaluation instrument, and identify recommended improvements to it and to the evaluation process.

C. Methodology

1. The Council's evaluation of the City attorney will be in writing in accordance with Section 6. B above. The Employee may request one (1) additional written evaluation of her performance.

2. Acknowledgement of content signed by both the Mayor and the Employee must appear on the evaluations placed in the Employee's personnel file. The Employee shall be informed that she has the right to review each written evaluation prior to filing in the personnel file with the opportunity to comment in writing. The request to comment on her evaluation may not be used against her.

3. Any written complaint made against the Employee by a City employee, council member, or other person(s) which may be used in evaluating the Employee shall be

given to the Employee with the opportunity to respond in writing to the complaint.

4. Unless mutually agreed otherwise by both the Employer and Employee; no portion of an evaluation may be made public except as allowed or required by law.

Section 7. HOURS/DAYS OF WORK

It is recognized that the position of City attorney is an executive position requiring the exercise of independent judgment on the part of the Employee and requiring periods of extended work that exceed the normal office hours, work day and work week established by the Employer. The Employee should be available during regular business hours. Employee will be expected to work whatever hours are needed based upon the demands of the job. Employee forever waives any claim for overtime compensation or compensatory time compensation based on hours worked by Employee in excess of eight (8) hours per day or forty (40) hours per week. Any time in excess of the normal hours in a day or week is not compensated or credited in any manner.

Section 8. OUTSIDE EMPLOYEMENT

Outside employment and business pursuits are prohibited unless first authorized by Council. Any outside employment or business pursuits other than those authorized by Council must occur while Employee is on leave and must occur outside the regular business hours of the City. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any authorization by Council, the Employee is required to perform the duties of the City attorney when the interests of the City require without regard to regular work hours or days or the competing needs of the Employee's outside employment or business permits.

Section 9. COMPENSATED LEAVES

A.Personal Time Off (PTO)

PTO shall accrue at the rate of 20 hours per month of service. PTO can be accumulated up to a maximum accrual of 400 hours. PTO should be requested two weeks in advance. Unscheduled PTO shall be utilized only for the illness of the Employee or illness in the Employee's immediate family. Should the employee be absent for more than three consecutive working days, she shall be required to provide a physician's certificate to the Mayor.

B. Emergency Leave

The Employer agrees to grant the Employee a maximum of forty (40) hours leave for death or serious illness in the immediate family. For the purposes of this type of leave, one's immediate family includes the spouse of Employee, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother and sister.

C. Court Leave

The Employee shall be granted leave with pay. If the Employee is required to appear in court as a defendant as a result of an on the job occurrence, the Employer agrees to provide the Employee administrative leave for the court appearance(s). In the event that the Employee is found guilty in a criminal proceeding, the leave will be changed to leave without pay and appropriate salary deduction will be made.

D. Holidays
All holidays recognized by the Employer shall be granted to the Employee with holiday pay status provided the same as regular full time and regular part-time positions of the Employer.

Section 10. BENEFITS

A. Employee shall be allowed to participate in the City employee's group coverage plan for full family Life, Accidental Death & Dismemberment, Long Term Disability, Dental, Vision and Health insurance program with no premium deductibles charged to the employee.

B. Employee shall have the opportunity to participate in the City Utility Services Benefit for the same monthly fee as paid by other management level employees.

C. Retirement: The Employer shall offer the Employee the opportunity to join and participate in the Alaska Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) equal to that which is provided for all other employees of the Employer.

Section 11. INDEMNIFICATION

A. Employee agrees to hold harmless and indemnify Employer from and against any and all claims and damages, including costs and attorney's fees, caused by or resulting from any intentional or malicious act or omission by Employee during and in the scope of her position as City attorney.

B. Employer agrees to hold harmless and indemnify Employee from and against any and all claims and damages, including costs and attorney's fees, caused by or resulting from any act or omission of ordinary negligence by Employee in and during the scope of her employment as City attorney, but only to the extent such an act or omission can be insured by Employer at reasonable, affordable premium costs charged by a reasonable, prudent underwriter in the normal course of purchasing municipal liability insurance coverage.

Section 12. BONDING

Employer shall bear full costs of any fidelity or other bonds required of the Employee under any law or ordinance.

Section 13. OTHER TERMS AND CONDITONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Council may consider any such other terms and conditions of employment, as it may determine from time to time, relating to the performance of Employee, provided such terms and conditions are not inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this agreement, Bethel Municipal Code, or any other laws.

Section 14. REDUCTION OF BENEFITS

Employer shall not at any time during the term of this agreement reduce salary, compensation or other benefits of Employee.

Section 15. NOTICES

Notices pursuant to this agreement shall be given by deposit in the custody of the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, addressed *as* follows:

(1) EMPLOYER: CITY OF BETHEL	c/o Mayor Joseph A. Klejka PO Box 1388 Bethel, AK 99559
(2) EMPLOYEE	Patty Burley c/o City of Bethel PO Box 2715 Bethel, AK 99559

Alternatively, notices required pursuant to this agreement may be personally served in the same manner as applicable to civil judicial practice. Notice shall be deemed given as of the date of the personal service or as of the date of deposit of such notice in the course of transmission in the United States Postal Service.

Section 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. This agreement constitutes the entire agreement between both parties. Any modification or amendment shall be enforceable only if approved by a majority vote of the council in a dully convened public session, and if transcribed to a written document executed by both parties.

B. This agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs at law and executors of the Employee.

c. If any provisions or any portion thereof contained in this agreement is held unconstitutional, invalid, or unenforceable, the remainder of this agreement, or

portion thereof, shall be deemed severable. The remainder of this agreement shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Bethel has caused this agreement to be signed and executed in its behalf by its Mayor and the Employee has signed and executed this agreement both in duplicate.

Dated this ___ day of _____ " 2012

Employer:

By: _____
Joseph A. Klejka, Mayor
City of Bethel

Employee:

By: _____
Patty Burley

New Business

Introduced by: Public Safety and Transportation Commission
Date: July 24, 2012
Action:
Vote:

CITY OF BETHEL, ALASKA

RESOLUTION #12-15

A RESOLUTION OF THE BETHEL CITY COUNCIL PROVIDING FOR THE REQUIREMENT THAT FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS POST STATE HEALTH INSPECTION RESULTS OR SCORES

WHEREAS, public safety and health are critical to the general welfare of its inhabitants;

WHEREAS, a safe and sanitary food supply is essential for every inhabitant of the City of Bethel;

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska regularly inspects all commercial food preparation facilities to ensure safe and sanitary handling of food and provides a written report as to the compliance with applicable standards of food safety; and

WHEREAS, every food preparation facility is required by State law to provide such report to anyone asking to see the report;

WHEREAS, not every inhabitant is willing or knowledgeable concerning the availability of such report;

WHEREAS, informing the inhabitants of Bethel as to the safety and sanitation of their food sources is critical to their general welfare;

WHEREAS, the average patron of a food preparation facility has neither the access nor the skill and training to identify and evaluate a majority of the factors affecting food safety and sanitation beyond the obvious;

WHEREAS, requiring the posting of an inspection report will not impose new regulations nor significant costs to existing and future food preparation facilitate, but simply inform the public as to the results of existing inspection reports complete by the State;

WHEREAS,;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Bethel, Alaska that an ordinance be adopted requiring inspection results and scores from inspections by the State of Alaska Division of Environmental Conservation be posted immediately upon completion of any food inspection. .

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS __ DAY OF JULY 2012, BY A VOTE OF _ IN FAVOR AND _IN OPPOSITION.

_____
Joseph A. Klejka, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Lori Strickler, City Clerk

CITY OF
BETHEL

Lori Strickler <lstrickler@cityofbethel.net>

Draft procurement documents

1 message

Michael Gatti <MGatti@akatty.com> Tue, Jul 17, 2012 at 2:03 PM
To: Lee Foley <lfoley@cityofbethel.net>, Lori Strickler <lstrickler@cityofbethel.net>

Lee and Lori,
Because the procurement process is akin to a quasi-judicial proceeding requiring impartiality and fairness it is important that bids and rfp documents not be discussed or disseminated publicly until officially issued by the City so that all potential proposers or bidders are on equal footing. Draft procurement documents are prepared by the City Manager (and his staff) and may be considered part of the deliberative process which is an exception to public records requirements. Please call if questions.
Thanks.

Michael Gatti, Esq.
Wohlforth, Brecht, Cartledge & Brooking
900 West 5th Avenue, Suite 600
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
mgatti@akatty.com
Phone: 907.276.6401
Fax: 907.276.5093

Conor Maguire conor.maguire@noaa.gov Jul 17 (2 days ago)

to lfoley, me, info

Dear Director Quinn and Mayor Middlebrook,

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) is in the final stages of updating our *Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska* (originally published in 2005; http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/REFM/Socioeconomics/Projects/CPU.php. Over the last year, we have collected information about fishing communities around Alaska and drafted a new profile for 196 communities in order to improve the quality of information available about communities and provide a more holistic profile of how each one is tied to fishing. As part of our efforts, we have drafted a new profile for Bethel and would greatly appreciate any feedback you are willing to provide regarding the overall content of your community's profile before we publish the final version in fall 2012.

Your feedback is important because the information you provide may be used to help shape decisions about federal government actions on fisheries in Alaska. The existing profiles have been used by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the NOAA Regional Office in Juneau to understand how proposed fisheries regulations will impact fishing communities. Given this, it is important for us to have the most current and accurate information available. We believe communities are best equipped to describe their relationship to fishing and want to partner with you to ensure that these updated profiles reflect your local knowledge and truly represent your community's connection with different fisheries.

We welcome comments or corrections in all sections of the profile, and are particularly interested in your feedback pertaining to historical and current subsistence, recreational and commercial fisheries participation by local residents and regarding how important fishing is to your local culture.

We have included a draft of Bethel's updated profile with this email. If you would like to submit comments, please send them to me and I will make sure that they are incorporated into the final profile. You may submit comments by mail to Conor Maguire, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115; by email to conor.maguire@noaa.gov; or by fax to (206) 526-6723. **Please send us your comments by July 31, 2012.**

If you have any questions about this study, please contact me at (206)526-4286 or conor.maguire@noaa.gov. Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

Conor Maguire, Project Researcher
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Bethel (*BETH-ul*)

People and Place

Location [1]

Bethel is located at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, 40 miles inland from the Bering Sea. It lies in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, 400 miles west of Anchorage. The area encompasses 43.8 square miles of land and 5.1 square miles of water. Bethel was incorporated as a second-class city in 1957, is located in the Bethel Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

Demographic Profile [2]

In 2010, there were 6,080 residents, ranking Bethel 17th of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 30%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population grew by 6.1% with an average annual growth rate of -0.13%, somewhat lower that the statewide 0.75% and indicative of a slowing rate of growth. In a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported an estimated 200 transient or seasonal workers living in Bethel in 2010. Seasonal workers typically live in the community from June through September, and the population peaks in July and August as well as December and January. These population peaks are somewhat to mostly driven by employment in the fishing sectors. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

Bethel's population was predominately Yup'ik Eskimo in 2010.[3] In that year, 65.0% of residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 61.8% in 2000; 23.3% identified themselves as White, compared to 26.8% in 2000; 2.5% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 2.9% in 2000; 0.9% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0.9% in 2000; 0.4% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.2% in 2000; 7.3% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 6.9% in 2000; and 0.6% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 0.5% in 2000. In addition, 2.2% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 1.7% in 2000.

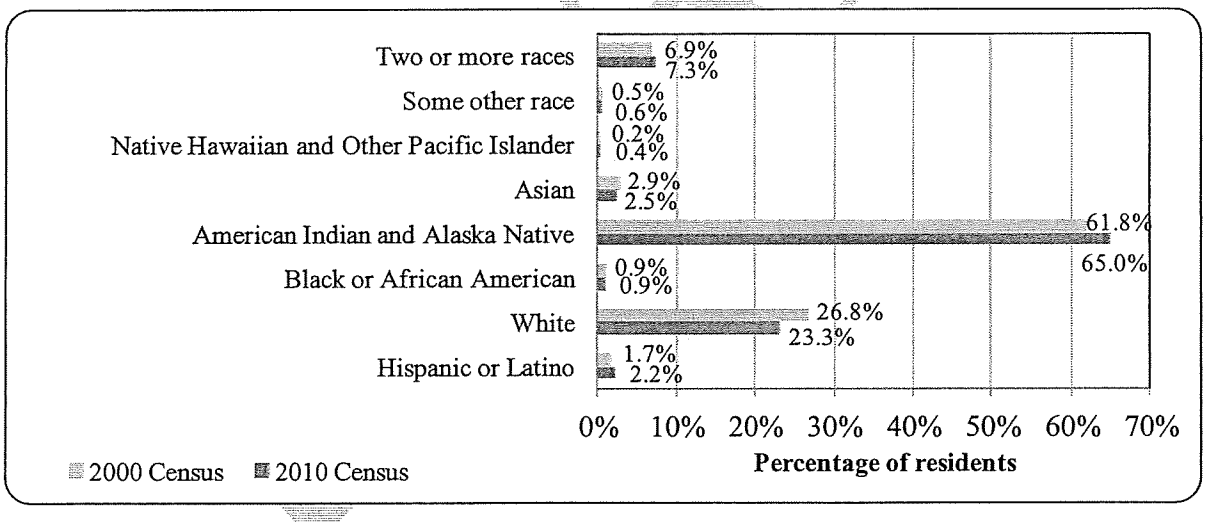
[1] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.
[2] U.S. Census, 1990, 2000 and 2010 decennial census and the 2006-10 American Community Survey.
[3] See footnote 1.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census[1]	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents[2]
1990	4,674	-
2000	5,471	-
2001	-	5,463
2002	-	5,740
2003	-	5,885
2004	-	5,872
2005	-	5,963
2006	-	5,810
2007	-	5,634
2008	-	5,649
2009	-	5,803
2010	6,080	-

[1] U.S. Census, 1990, 2000 and 2010 decennial census.
[2] Alaska Department of Labor. 2011. Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm.

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



In 2010, the average household size was 3.04, a decrease from 3.1 in 1990 and 3.65 in 2000. In that same year there were 2,364 total housing units, an increase from 1,624 in 1990 and 1,990 in 2000. Of those households surveyed in 2010, 35.8% were owner-occupied, compared to 37.6% in 2000; 44.4% were renter-occupied, compared to 49.8% in 2000; 13.7% were vacant, compared to 9.4% in 2000; and 6% were occupied seasonally, compared to 3.1% in 2000. In 2010, 321 residents were living in group quarters, compared to 241 in 2000.

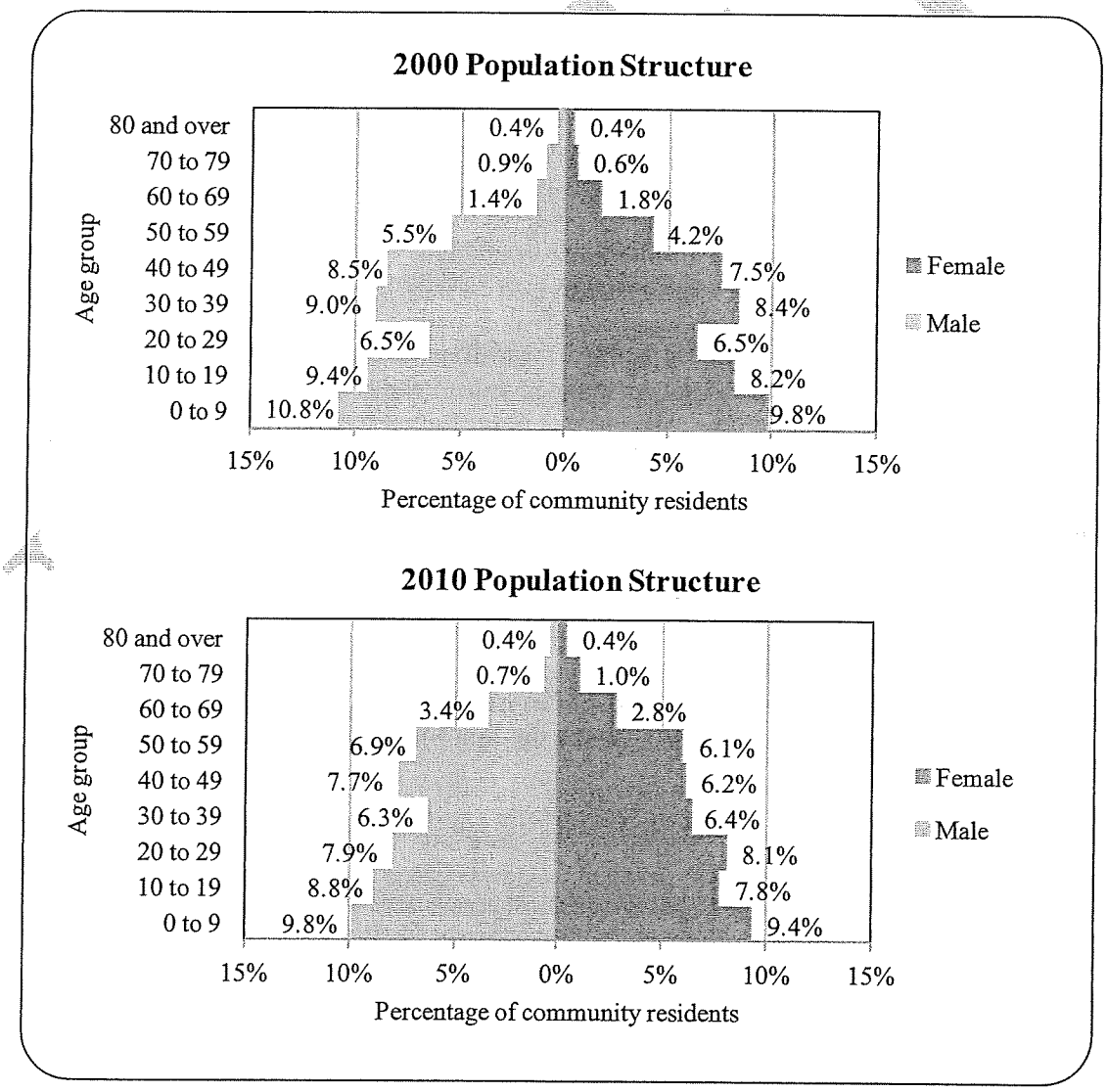
Gender distribution in Bethel was relatively equal in 2010 at 51.9% male and 48.1%. This was similar to both the distribution statewide (52.0% male, 48.0% female) and distribution

in 2000 (52.5% male. 47.5% female). The median age that year was 28.7 years, which was younger than the statewide median of 33.8 years and similar to the 2000 median of 29.1 years.

Overall, the population structure in both 2010 and 2000 was expansive. In addition, cohorts maintained their overall structure as they aged, indicating a stable population. In 2010, 35.8% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to 38.2% in 2000; 8.7% were over the age of 59, compared to 5.5% in 2000; 39.6% were between the ages of 39 and 59, compared to 43.1% in 2000; and 16.0% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 13.0% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was slightly more even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 40 to 49 range (7.7% male, 6.2% female), followed by the 10 to 19 (8.8% male, 7.8% female) and 50 to 59 (6.9% male, 6.1% female) ranges. Of those three, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 40 to 49 range. Information regarding trends in Bethel's population structure can be found in Figure 2.

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



According the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),[4] an estimated 91.7% of the population in Bethel aged 25 and over held a highs school diploma or higher degree, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, an estimated 3.6% of the population had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 4.7% of the population had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 26.5% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 5.7% had an Associate's degree, compared to an estimated 8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 14.8% had a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 11% had a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture[5]

The area around what is now Bethel was originally occupied by Yup'ik Eskimos around 2000 years ago. At that time, the area provided a strategic trading route along the Yukon-Kuskokwim (Y-K) Delta region, connecting many communities located on the two rivers. The original settlement "Mamterillermuit" was located across the river from modern day Bethel. In 1880, the U.S. Census recorded 29 people living in Mamterillermuit. At that time the community was primarily an Alaska Commercial Trading post. On the advice of a local shaman, the original site was moved across the river, and a Moravian mission was constructed. After the purchase of Alaska in 1867, trading posts were established in Fort Komakovsky and Vinasale. By the late nineteenth century, Bering Sea Eskimos and Nunivak Islanders traveled to Bethel to trade, and around the turn of the century a medical facility, post office, and federal school were constructed. In 1912, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers mapped a deep water channel, and by 1915 ocean liners began visiting Bethel regularly. Around that point Bethel had been established as a regional hub for the Y-K Delta region, and by the late 1930s, the region's center for aviation and government administration. After World War II, Bethel's city government was organized, and it became the largest community in western and arctic Alaska by the 1980s. Today, Bethel's culture is strongly rooted in Yup'ik tradition and subsistence activities continue to be a central component of community cohesion. As a regional hub, many people come from surrounding villages to meet, work, and network in a setting where traditional and modern values are interwoven.

Bethel has one property on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHS). The First Mission House was constructed in 1885 and was the first Moravian mission in southwest Alaska.[6]

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[4] While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

[5] HDR Alaska. (1997). *Bethel Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved January 6, 2012 from: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Bethel-CP-1997.pdf.

[6] National Park Service. (n.d.). *National Register of Historic Places.* Retrieved January 6, 2012 from: http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/90001551.pdf.

Natural Resources and Environment

Precipitation averages 16 inches a year, and snowfall averages 50 inches per year. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F (6 to 17 °C). Winter temperatures range from -2 to 19 °F (-19 to -7 °C).[7]

Bethel is located in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (YDNWR) which covers 19 million acres of the upper and lower Y-K Delta region.[8] Bethel itself is located on lowland alluvial deposits comprised of mud, silt, sand, gravel, and various organics; similar to conditions found on coastal plains found in much of western Alaska. The landscape in these lowland areas is populated with shallow circular and oxbow lakes, streams, and sloughs. Upland areas consist of silt deposits covered by a shallow permafrost layer. Vegetation in the area is characteristic of poorly drained, moist tundra. Vegetation types include dwarf shrubs, mosses, lichens, forbs, grasses, and herbs. In areas along the Kuskokwim River, thickets of alder, willow, and birch can be found. Most of the area surrounding Bethel is classified as wetland habitat.[9] In terms of wildlife, the area is probably best known for the abundant species of waterfowl. Many migratory birds make use of the wetlands for nesting. Terrestrial mammals in the area include moose, wolves, red and arctic fox, snowshoe hare, beaver, muskrat, and caribou. Marine and freshwater fish include all five species of Pacific salmon, sheefish, smelt, whitefish, burbot, northern pike, Dolly Varden char, rainbow trout, arctic grayling, herring, halibut, tomcod, and flounder.[10]

Natural resources in the area include several mineral locations within 100 miles of Bethel. These include placer deposits of gold, and a mercury project at Arsenic Creek.[11] Other mineral projects in the area include Bogus Creek and Nyak gold prospects to the east.[12]

Natural hazards in the area primarily include bank erosion and flooding.[13] Bethel is located on an oxbow curve in the Kuskokwim River, making it susceptible to erosion. When the city was founded it was protected by several islands; however, by 1939 the islands had eroded and Bethel was left unprotected. In addition, steep banks of unconsolidated silty soils are left susceptible to erosive forces as permafrost retreats. Much of Bethel lies within a floodplain, which is inundated annually. Elevations below 17 feet are at high risk of flooding due to seasonal ice jams and poorly drained soils. Bulkheads and pilings have been constructed to mitigate impacts; however, undercutting continues to be an issue.[14]

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there are no significant environmental remediation sites active in Bethel.[15]

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[7] See footnote 1.
[8] USFWS. (n.d.). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.* Retrieved January 6, 2012 from: http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=74540.
[9] See footnote 5.
[10] See footnote 8.
[11] See footnote 5.
[12] Alaska Dept. of Commerce. (n.d.). *Mineral Property Map.* Retrieved January 6, 2012 from: http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm.
[13] See footnote 5.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program.* Retrieved June 20, 2012 from: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm#Western.

Current Economy[16]

Bethel serves as the regional hub for 56 villages in the Y-K Delta. Food, fuel, transportation, medical care, and other services for the region are provided by Bethel. Subsistence activities contribute substantially to villager's diets, particularly salmon, freshwater fish, game birds, and berries. Poor fish returns since 1997 have significantly affected the community.[17]

In a survey conducted by AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Bethel's economy relies upon mining, fishing, ecotourism, and sport hunting and fishing. While the community relies mostly on employment in the fishing sectors, 1,300 residents are employed at the regional hospital making it the largest contributor to local employment.

Top employers in Bethel for 2010[18] include Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Lower Kuskokwim School District, State of Alaska, Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), City of Bethel, Omni Enterprises Inc., AVCP Housing Authority, AK Commercial Company, University of Alaska, and Hageland Aviation Services Inc.

In 2010,[19] the estimated per capita income in Bethel was $29,220 and the estimated median household income was $86,935, compared to $20,267 and $57,321 in 2000, respectively. After accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,[20] the real per capita income ($26,651) and real median household income ($75,376) indicate an overall increase in individual and household earnings between 2000 and 2010. Bethel's per capita income and median household income in 2010 was significantly higher than the Bethel Census Area as a whole ($18,584 per capita income, $52,214 median household income), highlighting the community's relative weight within the region's cash economy. In 2010, Bethel ranked 65th of 305 communities who reported per capita earnings, and 19th of 299 communities for which median household earnings were reported.

Bethel's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.[21] A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned $112.53 million in total wages in 2010.[22] When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals $18,507; suggesting that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS estimates with the 2000 Census.[23] However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

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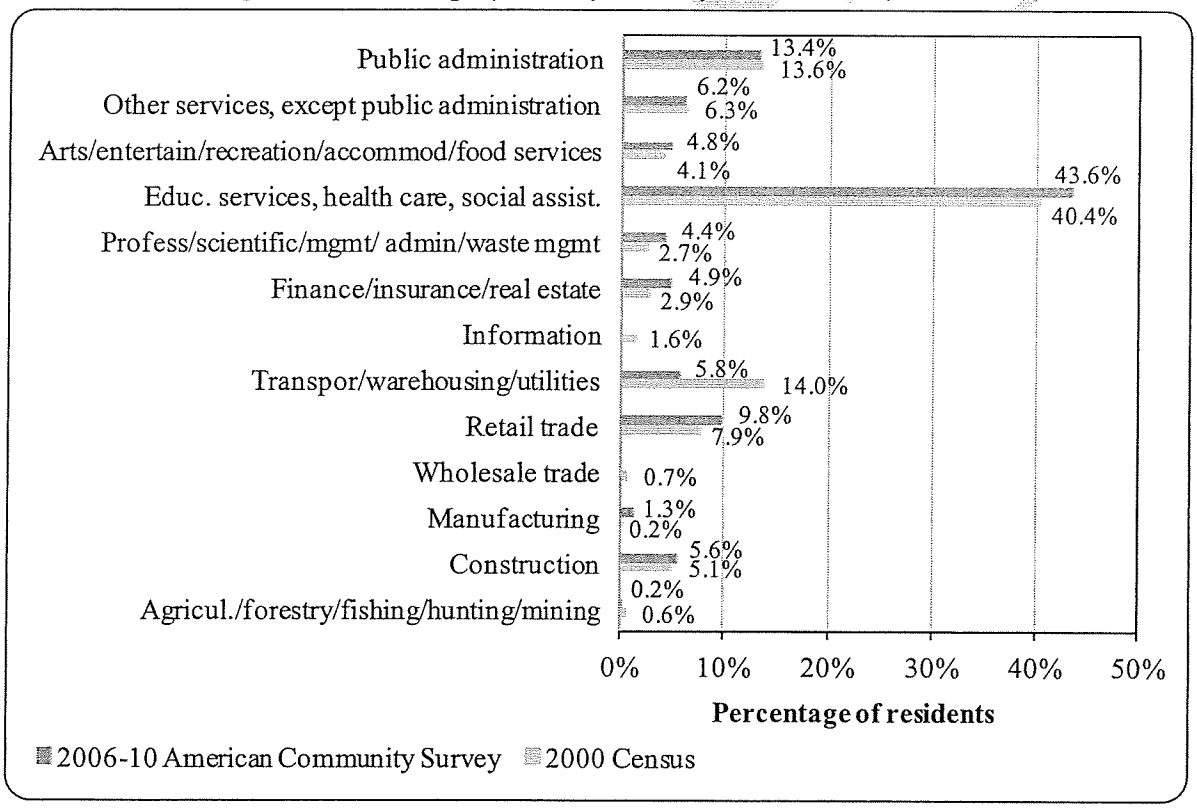
[16] Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.
[17] See footnote 1.
[18] Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). Alaska Local and Regional Information Database. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/.
[19] U.S. Census. American Community Survey 2006-10 estimates.
[20] Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, http://labor.alaska.gove/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm).
[21] See footnote 4.
[22] ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.
[23] See footnote 18.

According to 2006-10 ACS estimates,[24] 75.6% of residents aged 16 and older were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. The unemployment rate in Bethel was estimated at 7.6%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and 7.8% of the population was estimated to be living below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% statewide. Of those employed, 60.8% worked in the private sector, 37.8% worked in the public sector, and 1.4% was self-employed.

By industry, most (43.6%) employed residents were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors in 2010; followed by public administration sectors (13.4%) and retrial trade sectors (9.8%). By occupation type, most (46.5%) employed residents were estimated to hold management or professional positions that year; followed by sales or office positions (22.1%); service positions (14.6%); natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (9.4%); and production, transportation, or material moving positions (7.5%). Overall there was little variation in sector and occupational employment between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

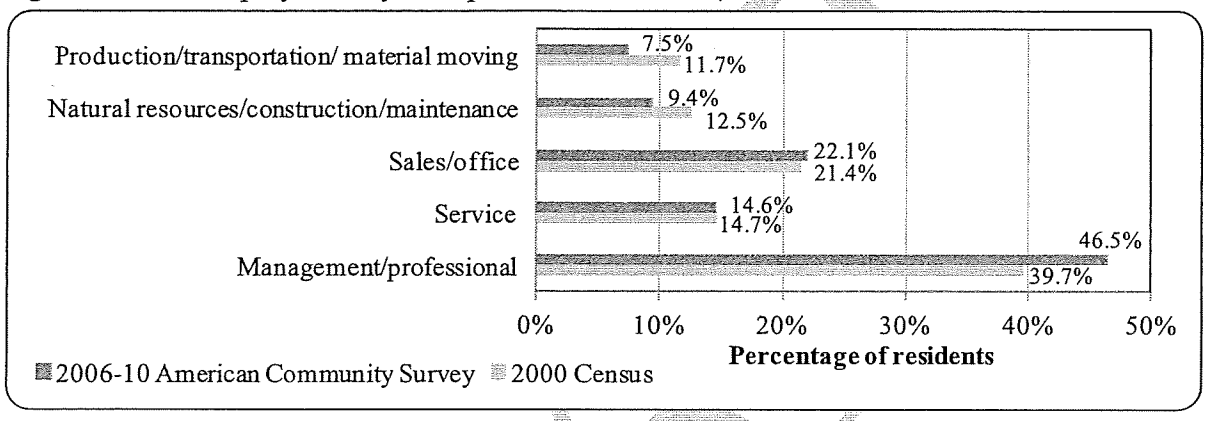
According to 2010 ALARI estimates,[25] most (31.2%) employed residents worked in education and health service sectors; followed by local government sectors (19.7%); trade, transportation, and utilities sectors (18.7%); and state government sectors (10.0%).

Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2005-2009, Bethel.



[24] See footnote 4.
[25] See footnote 18.

Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2005-2009, Bethel.



Governance

Bethel was incorporated as a second-class city in 1957. It has a mayoral form of government with a seven-member city council, nine-member school board, seven-member planning commission, and Tribal government (Orutsararmuit Native Council) and an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered Native village corporation (Bethel Native Corporation). The regional ANCSA chartered Native corporation is Calista Corporation. Additional organizations located within the community include the AVCP, a non-profit corporation which provides a range of services to the Y-K Delta region; and the Native Village of Napaimute. There are National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices located within the community and the closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) offices is located in Anchorage, 400 miles east.

In 2010, the city administered a 6% sales tax, 3% bed tax, 6% alcohol tax, 6% gaming tax, and a motor vehicle registration tax. The total municipal budget that year was $9.5 million, compared to $5 million in 2000; approximately a 47% increase after adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars.[26] Sales tax revenue accounted for 78% of total municipal revenue in 2010, compared to 72% in 2000. State allocated Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 4.1% of total municipal revenues, compared to 3.6% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. Bethel received several state and federal fisheries-related grants between 2000 and

[26] Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm

2010, including $15,500 for a slush bag delivery and installation system, $600,000 for the appropriation and deferred maintenance costs of a state-owned dock, and $500,000 for a small boat harbor dredge project. Information regarding municipal budget trends can be found in Table 2.

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

Year	Total municipal revenue[1]	Sales tax revenue[2]	State/Community revenue sharing[3,4]	Fisheries-related grants (state and federal)[5]
2000	$5,033,300	$3,635,905	$178,955	n/a
2001	$5,658,754	$4,194,997	$155,918	n/a
2002	$5,900,000	$4,322,478	$154,688	n/a
2003	$6,407,165	$4,603,797	$169,456	n/a
2004	$6,418,343	$4,880,743	-	$615,500
2005	$6,333,538	$5,357,912	-	n/a
2006	$6,936,237	n/a	-	n/a
2007	$7,258,071	$5,782,218	-	n/a
2008	$7,982,728	$6,801,070	-	n/a
2009	$9,176,704	n/a	$384,996	n/a
2010	$9,548,535	$7,448,211	$387,030	$500,000

[1] Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System.* Retrieved April 15, 2011from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.
[2]Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010).* Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.
[3]Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report.* Retrieved April 15, 2011from https://www.tax.state.ak.us.
[4]The State Revenue Sharing program ceased in 2003 and was replaced by the Community Revenue Sharing program starting in 2009.
[5]Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). Community Funding Database. Retrieved April 15, 2011from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation[27]

The state-owned Bethel Airport is the regional transportation center and is served by a number of passenger airlines, cargo carriers, and numerous air taxi services. Bethel is the third busiest state-owned airport in Alaska. It offers 6,400-foot long by 150-foot wide and 4,000-foot long by-75 foot wide asphalt runways and a 1,860-foot long by 75-foot wide gravel crosswind runway. Two float plane bases (Hangar Lake and H Marker Lake) are nearby. The Port of Bethel includes a small boat harbor, drydock storage, and up to 5,000 feet of transient moorage on the seawall. River travel is the primary means of local transportation in the summer, and it becomes

[27] See footnote 1.

a 150-mile ice road to surrounding villages in the winter. A barge service based in Bethel provides goods to the Kuskokwim villages. There are 16 miles of graded dirt roads maintained by the City and 22 miles of paved roads maintained by the State Department of Transportation (DOT). Public transportation services include taxi service, bus service, and boat shuttle service.[28] Roundtrip airfare[29] between Bethel and Anchorage in June 2012 was $360.

Facilities[30]

Public facilities are managed through nine departments, and provide a range of services including general city operations; finance services, including permitting and licensing; planning services; water, wastewater, and waste disposal; communications infrastructure; police and fire services; youth center; several parks, trails and boardwalks; and port and harbor infrastructure including a cargo dock, petro port, small boat harbor, float plane beach, and seawall. Fuel supply is provided by Crowley and Delta Western, electricity is provided by the Bethel Utilities Corporation via six 2,500-kW diesel generators, telephone services are provided by United Utilities, Inc. and GCI, internet is provided by GCI, a museum and community center is maintained by the AVCP, and a library is operated by the City in cooperation with the University of Alaska.

In a survey conducted by AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported the community had 1,400 feet in public dock space available for permanent moorage and 240-feet of moorage space for transient vessels. Vessels up to 350-feet can use moorage in Bethel. Dock infrastructure is capable of handing regulated vessels, including rescue vessels, fuel barges, hazardous materials, tugs, and freight barges. Typically, commercial vessels under 125-feet use Bethel as a base of operations during the fishing season. Infrastructure projects completed between 2000 and 2010 include dockside electricity, roads serving dock space, haul out facilities, roads, water and sewer pipelines, water treatment, fire department improvements, school improvements, telephone service improvements, and post office improvements. Projects currently in progress or under development as of 2011 include a barge landing area, new dock spaces, dock improvements, dockside utilities, breakwater, harbor dredging, general utilities improvements, alternative energy, landfill improvements, public safety improvements, and communications improvements. Fisheries-related businesses within the community include fishing gear sales, boat repair services (electrical, welding, and mechanical), small vessel haulout services, commercial fishing moorage, recreational fishing moorage, tackle sales, drydock storage, fish lodging, boat fuel sales, fishing gear repair, ice (provided, but no sales), and air taxi. Residents of Bethel go to Kodiak, Homer, Seward, and Seattle for fisheries-related businesses and services not available in the community. A food bank, job placement services, and public subsidized housing are all available in the city.

Medical Services[31]

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[28] AGNEW::Beck. (2011). *Bethel Comprehensive Plan.* Retrieved January 9, 2012 from: http://www.cityofbethel.org/vertical/Sites/%7B86032ACB-92B0-4505-919A-3F45B84FECD9%7D/uploads/Final_2035_Comprehensive_Plan.pdf.

[29] Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. Source: http://www.travelocity.com (retrieved November 22, 2011).

[30] Ibid.

[31] See footnote 1.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital is a qualified Acute Care and long term care facility which provides regional services to 56 communities around the Y-K Delta. The Bethel Family Clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center and Primary Health Care facility. Additional specialized care includes alcohol treatment and prevention services, and other outpatient services. Regional Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are also available within the community.

Educational Opportunities[32]

Bethel has a total of six schools within the city which provide a K-12 education. In 2011, there were a total of 1,375 students enrolled and 90 teachers, system-wide. In addition, the Kuskokwim campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) is located in Bethel, providing outreach and distance education services to the region. Finally, Yuut Elitnaurviat, a local non-profit corporation, provides regional vocational and on-the-job training.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the Bethel area for thousands of years.[33] Subsistence salmon harvest continues to be a primary economic activity along the Kuskokwim River.[34] In addition to salmon, spring harvest of herring roe on kelp or hemlock boughs is an important subsistence resource for coastal Alaskan communities.[35]

Fisheries participation in the Lower Kuskokwim Delta dates back thousands of years to the original Central Yup'ik occupants. Commercial harvest of salmon first took place in the Kuskokwim area in 1913, although in the early years it was a quasi-commercial fishery with limited distribution. During early years, local salmon were cured and salted and by 1920, the largest commercial season to-date took place on the Kuskokwim, with five operators processing approximately 35,000 Chinook salmon that year. In 1922, there were four salteries operating near the mouth of the Kuskokwim, processing Chinook and sockeye salmon. The Kuskokwim area was closed to all fishing for export from 1926 through 1929. In 1930, regulations were modified to allow commercial fishing in part of Kuskokwim Bay. A floating cannery operated for that year, and by 1932, three companies engaged in commercial fishing. Catch was dried and sold as food for sled dogs during the 1930s when dog teams were the primary means of hauling freight to villages in Western Alaska. Information on commercial fishing during the late 1930s through the 1950s is limited. However in 1952, poor salmon runs prompted the closure of the Kuskokwim River and Bay. Management was finally shifted to the State of Alaska in 1960, and commercial fishing resumed.[36]

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[32] See footnote 1.
[33] See footnote 5.
[34] See footnote **Error! Bookmark not defined.**.
[35] Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska.* Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf.
[36] Pennoyer, S.; Middleton, K. R.; & Morris, M. E. (1968). *Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Area Salmon Fishing History.* Retrieved April 11, 2012 from: http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/fedaidpdfs/afrbIL.070.pdf.

At the time of statehood in 1959, commercial fishing districts were defined along the Kuskokwim River. In the 1960s and 1970s commercial salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim were still considered experimental, and management efforts focused on increasing commercial use while ensuring continued supply for subsistence use. Harvest levels continued to increase until the mid-1990s, after which time fishing effort, harvest levels and salmon prices decreased. Current management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of available surpluses.[37] Harvest levels continued to increase until the mid-1990s, after which time fishing effort, harvest levels and salmon prices decreased. Current management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of available surpluses.[38]

Commercial catch of herring for bait began in Alaska around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s. Along the Yukon/Kuskokwim coast there are six commercial gillnet sac roe districts: Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, Cape Avinof, Nelson Island, Nunivak Island and Cape Romanzof. Harvests in these areas have been declining in recent years, in part due to lack of processing capacity in the region.[39]

On the lower Kuskokwim, subsistence sockeye, chum, and chinook harvesting typically begins by June 1st, and is concluded by mid-July. Coho and pink salmon are harvested in August and September. Fishing effort is based from either a fish camp or from a home village. Drift gill nets, fish wheels, and rods and reels are used for harvesting. Soon after river ice breaks up in May, smelt move into the lower Kuskokwim area. Residents use fine-meshed nets to catch smelt, and thread them through willow sticks before drying and smoking them. Whitefish, sheefish, Arctic grayling, and northern pike are harvested year-round. Blackfish and burbot are harvested during fall and winter months. Dolly Varden are typically harvested from June through December; while trout are typically harvested in the early spring and summer, and again in the late summer and early fall. Spotted seal, bearded seal, ringed seal, and walrus are harvested in the late spring.[40,41]

The fishing sectors provide one of the few sources of revenue in the region not originating from government sources. However, over the past 20 years, the contribution of commercial fishing in has fallen due to poor runs and prices. Since the early 1990s, declines in prices and landings have cost the community millions of dollars in lost revenue; however, prices have rebounded somewhat in recent years.[42] Bethel is located in Federal Reporting Area 514, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea

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[37] Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "Kuskokwim Commercial Salmon Fishery." In *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

[38] Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "Kuskokwim Commercial Salmon Fishery." In *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

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

[40] Coffing, M. (1991). *Kwethluk Subsistence: Contemporary Land Use Patterns, Wild Resource Harvest and Use, and the Subsistence Economy of the Lower Kuskokwim River.* Retrieved July 12, 2012 from: http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp157.pdf

[41] Andrews, E.; and Coffing, M. (1986). *Kuskokwim River Subsistence Chinook Fisheries: An Overview.* Retrieved July 12, 2012 from: http://www.nativeknowledge.org/db/files/tp146.htm.

[42] See footnote 28.

Sablefish Regulatory District. In addition, the community is eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program and is represented by the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF).

In a survey conducted by AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that between 2005 and 2010, Bethel saw an increase in the number of commercial fishing vessels in the community; however, the number of vessels less than 35 feet long has declined due to fuel prices. In addition, although the community itself does not participate in the fisheries management process in Alaska, it is represented by CVRF in regional fisheries issues.

Processing Plants

Kuskokwim Seafoods is a small processing facility in Bethel that started in 2010 in order to provide a market to local salmon fishers to help them sell their catch closer to home.[43] Kuskokwim Seafoods processes four salmon species: King, sockeye, chum and coho.[44]

Fisheries-Related Revenue

In 2010, Bethel received $1.87 million in fisheries-related revenue from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, harbor usage fees, port/dock usage fees, and marine fuels taxes, compared to $1.2 million in 2000. After accounting for inflation,[45] total fisheries-related revenue grew by 21% between 2000 and 2010. Harbor usage fees have consistently provided the most revenue annually, compared to Shared Fisheries Landing Tax revenue, which has declined substantially between 2000 and 2010. In a survey conducted by AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that there are no fishing-industry related taxes or fee programs that support local services and infrastructure. In addition, there were no reports of Bethel receiving funds from CVRF in 2010; however, CVRF typically provides support each year to its communities through educational scholarships, jobs, and other community services. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3.

It should be noted that a direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in salmon fisheries in Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay, is an important part of the local economy in Bethel. In 2010, 233 residents, or 3.8% of the population, held 238 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 200, 218 residents held 225 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 87% were for salmon, compared to 88% in 2000; 12% were for herring, compared to 9% in 2000; and 1% were for "other" finfish, compared 1% in 2000. In addition, one resident held one License Limitation Program (LLP) permit for groundfish that year, although it was not actively fished. No residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) since between 2006 and 2010. Two residents held 958 shares of halibut quota in 2010; however, no quota share accounts were held and no

[43] Kuskokwim Seafoods (n.d.). Retrieved from: http://kuskokwimseafoods.com/
[44] Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. (n.d.) Retrieved from: http://alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/
[45] Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm

quota allotment was given. The number of halibut quota shares peaked in 2002 and 2003 when 51,151 quota shares were held on one account. No residents held sablefish or crab quota between 2010 and when the programs began.

In 2010, 140 residents held commercial crew licenses, compared to 199 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 33 vessels, compared to 55 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 45% were actively fished, compared to 61% in 2000. This varies by fishery from 52% of salmon permits to 0% of herring and "other" finfish permits. No herring permits were actively fished between 2006 and 2010. No "other" finfish permits were actively fished between 2000 and 2010. No LLP groundfish permits were fished between 2005 and 2010. Fisheries prosecuted in 2010 by Bethel residents included: Bristol Bay drift gillnet and Lower Yukon gillnet salmon.[46]

In 2010, 1.25 million pounds of salmon valued at $781,809 ex-vessel was landed in Bethel, compared to 3.70 million pounds valued at $1.27 million in 2000; an increase of $0.16 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation[47] and without considering the species composition of landings. Landings in Bethel peaked in 2009 at 3.93 million pounds valued at $1.97 million ex-vessel. In 2010, Bethel ranked 38th of 67 Alaskan communities in terms of reported pounds landed and 41st in terms of ex-vessel value of landings. Residents reported landings 237,593 pounds of salmon valued at $218,883 ex-vessel in 2010, compared to 444,516 pounds valued at $274,549 ex-vessel in 2000; an increase of $0.07 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation[48] and without considering the species composition of landings. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

[46] Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]
[47] Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data
[48] Ibid.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (In U.S. Dollars) Received By The Community of Bethel: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax[1]	$90,492	$480,450	$15,895	$16,000	$6,500	$600	$600	n/a	$2,300	$1,300	n/a
Shared fisheries business tax[1]	$92,830	$76,733	$15,895	$5,484	$601	$1,509	$1,716	$910	$644	$535	$568
Fisheries resource landing tax[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$638
Fuel transfer tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage[2]	$1.02 M	$1.05 M	$980,700	$979,760	$1.00 M	$1.07 M	$1.04 M	$1.19 M	$1.24 M	$1.22 M	$1.06 M
Port/dock usage[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$210,000*
Fishing gear storage on public land[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$600,000*
Total fisheries-related revenue[4]	*$1.20 M*	*$1.61 M*	*$1.01 M*	*$1.00 M*	*$1.01 M*	*$1.07 M*	*$1.04 M*	*$1.19 M*	*$1.24 M*	*$1.22 M*	*$1.87 M*
Total municipal revenue[5]	*$5.03 M*	*$5.66 M*	*$5.90 M*	*$6.41 M*	*$6.42 M*	*$6.33 M*	*$6.94 M*	*$7.26 M*	*$7.98 M*	*$9.18 M*	*$9.55 M*

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.
**AFSC 2011 Community Survey*

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

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

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

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

[5] Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city brings in each year from all sources, including fisheries-related revenue streams. Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) [1]	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crab (LLP) [1]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits[1]	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Halibut (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	3	6	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Fished permits	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	33%	33%	33%	33%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	3	6	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Herring (CFEC) [2]	Total permits	20	28	28	34	32	33	31	29	29	31	28
	Fished permits	5	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	25%	7%	0%	6%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	20	26	26	32	31	32	31	28	29	30	27

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC)[2]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC)[2]	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC)[2]	Total permits	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Salmon (CFEC)[2]	Total permits	198	202	207	215	215	218	212	207	201	204	207
	Fished permits	131	102	87	92	105	106	91	92	85	76	108
	% of permits fished	66%	50%	42%	43%	49%	49%	43%	44%	42%	37%	52%
	Total permit holders	205	205	209	218	219	221	214	212	203	208	214
Total CFEC Permits[2]	*Permits*	*225*	*240*	*245*	*256*	*250*	*254*	*246*	*239*	*234*	*238*	*238*
	Fished permits	*137*	*106*	*89*	*95*	*107*	*107*	*91*	*92*	*85*	*76*	*108*
	% of permits fished	*61%*	*44%*	*36%*	*37%*	*43%*	*42%*	*37%*	*38%*	*36%*	*32%*	*45%*
	Permit holders	*218*	*220*	*223*	*235*	*235*	*239*	*233*	*229*	*222*	*228*	*233*

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

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

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

Year	Crew licenses holders[1]	Count of all fish buyers[2]	Count of shore-side processing facilities[3]	Vessels primarily owned by residents[4]	Vessels homeported[4]	Vessels landing catch in Bethel[2]	Total net pounds landed in Bethel[2]	Total ex-vessel value of landings in Bethel[2]
2000	199	5	1	55	44	101	3,703,446	$1,271,147
2001	137	10	1	55	36	245	6,594,702	$1,078,261
2002	90	10	0	45	31	134	4,160,650	$492,185
2003	93	4	0	48	29	106	6,205,245	$1,046,926
2004	108	5	0	40	27	146	6,720,599	$1,766,245
2005	120	11	0	41	26	132	9,208,413	$1,628,007
2006	105	6	0	31	20	80	4,148,701	$1,278,886
2007	118	5	0	30	17	52	3,296,951	$1,389,231
2008	99	9	0	26	16	44	3,608,822	$1,713,439
2009	116	7	0	25	14	46	3,930,847	$1,973,926
2010	140	5	1	33	21	23	1,250,256	$781,809

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

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

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

[3] National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Alaska processors' Weekly Production Reports (WPR) data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

Table 6. Individual Fishing Quota, Halibut, Bethel: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	219	0
2001	0	958	0
2002	1	51,151	6,144
2003	1	51,151	6,142
2004	0	958	0
2005	0	958	0
2006	0	958	0
2007	0	958	0
2008	0	958	0
2009	0	958	0
2010	0	958	0

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

Table 7. Individual Fishing Quota, Sablefish, Bethel: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Individual Fishing Quota, Crab, Bethel: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	Total Net Pounds[1]										
	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	3,974,252	2,654,445	--	--	5,790,126	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	3,698,783	2,620,450	1,506,205	--	4,876,647	3,418,287	3,368,556	3,296,951	3,608,822	3,930,796	1,250,214
Total[2]	*3,698,783*	*6,594,702*	*4,160,650*	--	*4,876,647*	*9,208,413*	*3,368,556*	*3,296,951*	*3,608,822*	*3,930,796*	*1,250,214*
	Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Crab	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	$271,143	$147,556	--	--	$420,944	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	$1,270,671	$807,118	$344,629	--	$1,568,550	$1,207,063	$1,236,866	$1,389,231	$1,713,439	$1,973,875	$781,793
Total[2]	*$1,270,671*	*$1,078,261*	*$492,185*	--	*$1,568,550*	*$1,628,007*	*$1,236,866*	*$1,389,231*	*$1,713,439*	*$1,973,875*	*$781,793*

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

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

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

[2] Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	Total Net Pounds[1]										
	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	143,406	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	444,516	280,771	210,697	297,788	572,460	505,937	415,526	437,070	356,568	239,408	237,593
Total[2]	*587,922*	*280,771*	*210,697*	*297,788*	*572,460*	*505,937*	*415,526*	*437,070*	*356,568*	*239,408*	*237,593*
	Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)										
	2000	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	$13,459	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	$274,549	$107,662	$89,628	$151,285	$265,605	$293,416	$255,775	$280,244	$254,288	$181,013	$218,883
Total[2]	*$288,008*	*$107,662*	*$89,628*	*$151,285*	*$265,605*	*$293,416*	*$255,775*	*$280,244*	*$254,288*	*$181,013*	*$218,883*

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

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

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

[2] Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Sportfishing, while less significant than commercial and subsistence fishing, is nevertheless an important part of Bethel's fisheries involvement. In 2010, there were three sportfish guide businesse, compared to two in 2000. The number of sportfishing licenses sold in the city increased steadily between 2000 and 2010, with 1,799 sold in 2010, compared to 943 in 2000. In addition, 1,058 sportfishing licenses were sold to residents in 2010, compared to 814 in 2000.

Bethel is located in the Kuskokwim River and Bay Drainage ADF&G Harvest Survey Area which includes the Kuskokwim River drainage and all waters flowing into Kuskokwim Bay. While saltwater survey data is somewhat limited, 2008 saw a peak of 108 resident angler days fished. In 2010, there were a total of 19,455 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 19,990 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaskan residents accounted for 72.1% of freshwater angler days fished, compared to 67.0% in 2000.

According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data, private anglers in Bethel target all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, whitefish, burbot, arctic grayling, northern pike, halibut, and razor clams. There is no kept/released charter information available for Bethel.

In a survey conducted by AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that most recreational fishing in the community is either shore based or private-vessel based. Marine species targeted by private vessels include chum, king, coho, and sockeye salmon. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence fishing and hunting are practiced in Bethel and is central, although detailed data is limited and information gathered by the ADF&G regarding household subsistence participation is unavailable.

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, Chinook salmon were harvested most, followed by coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon. In 2008, 88,757 salmon were harvested, accounting for 8.5% of statewide subsistence salmon harvests that year. In 2000, a total of 59,461 salmon were harvested. Salmon harvests peaked in 2008. In 2009, 13 residents held Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC), compared to 10 in 2003. In that year, no halibut harvests were reported, compared to an estimated 44 pounds in 2000. Subsistence halibut harvests peaked in 2006 at an estimated 1,432 pounds. Between 2000 and 2010, an estimated five sea otters were harvested and nine walrus. No information is available regarding subsistence sea lion, harbor seal, or spotted seal harvests. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Table 12 through 16.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Bethel: 2000-2010.

Year	Sport Fish Guide Businesses[1]	Sport Fish Guide Licenses[1]	Sport Fishing Licenses to residents[2]	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in community[2]
2000	2	6	814	943
2001	2	8	1,003	1,136
2002	2	7	1,011	1,442
2003	3	9	1,000	1,456
2004	5	9	974	1,400
2005	1	2	1,001	1,402
2006	2	2	865	1,294
2007	2	4	871	1,366
2008	2	3	911	1,489
2009	1	5	894	1,303
2010	3	4	1,058	1,799

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler days fished – Non-residents[3]	Angler days fished – Alaska residents[3]	Angler days fished – Non-residents[3]	Angler days fished – Alaska residents[3]
2000	27	13	13,388	6,602
2001	n/a	n/a	16,437	4,236
2002	n/a	n/a	14,583	6,062
2003	28	63	16,923	7,355
2004	n/a	15	16,239	9,152
2005	19	18	13,725	5,685
2006	n/a	n/a	14,773	7,616
2007	n/a	n/a	13,390	7,816
2008	n/a	108	17,582	8,172
2009	n/a	n/a	12,625	5,166
2010	n/a	n/a	14,033	5,422

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

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

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

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Bethel: 2000-2010.

Year	% Households using Salmon	% Households using Halibut	% Households using Marine Mammals	% Households using Marine Inverts	% Households using Non-Salmon Fish	Per capita Subsistence harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.
Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/ (Accessed February 2011).

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates and Non-Salmon fish, Bethel: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued[1]	Salmon Permits Returned[1]	Chinook Salmon Harvested[1]	Chum Salmon Harvested[1]	Coho Salmon Harvested[1]	Pink Salmon Harvested[1]	Sockeye Salmon Harvested[1]	# of Marine Inverts[2]	Lbs of Non-Salmon fish[2]
2000	1,739	1,213	22,515	10,616	13,794	n/a	12,536	n/a	n/a
2001	1,722	837	27,209	11,319	14,949	n/a	15,724	n/a	n/a
2002	1,500	1,312	19,305	15,082	12,966	n/a	7,350	n/a	n/a
2003	1,651	1,077	21,475	9,829	13,237	n/a	10,542	n/a	n/a
2004	1,876	982	27,504	12,162	15,068	n/a	10,606	n/a	n/a
2005	1,740	451	24,473	12,535	12,268	449	13,135	n/a	n/a
2006	1,771	403	23,094	18,794	17,004	906	11,798	n/a	n/a
2007	1,769	444	29,548	15,836	12,787	383	13,556	n/a	n/a
2008	1,987	452	35,144	18,639	16,969	n/a	18,005	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	10	4	44
2004	11	11	555
2005	8	5	592
2006	11	14	1,432
2007	15	4	289
2008	11	5	692
2009	13	1	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.
Source: Fall, J.A. and D. Koster. 2011. Subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 357, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

Table 15. Subsistence Harvests of Marine Mammal Resources, Bethel: 2000-2010.

Year	Lbs of Marine Mammals[1]	# of Marine Mammals[1]	# of Beluga Whales[2]	# of Sea Otters[3]	# of Walrus[3]
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	3
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

[2] Frost, Kathy J., and Suydam, Robert S. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterusleucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006. Journal of Cetacean Research and Management 11(3): 293–299. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

[3] United States Fisheries and Wildlife Service. 2011. Marking, Tagging and Reporting Program data bases for northern sea otter, Pacific Walrus and polar bear. Office of Marine Mammals Management. Anchorage, Alaska. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

Table 16. Subsistence Harvests of Steller Sea Lions, Harbor Seals, and Spotted Seals, Bethel: 2000-2010.

Year	Sea lion harvest	Harbor seal harvest	Spotted seal harvest
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.
Source: Wolfe, R.J., Fall, J.A. and M. Riedel. 2009. The subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in 2008. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 347, Anchorage.

Additional Information

In a survey conducted by AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that some of the current challenges for the portion of Bethel's economy that is based on fishing include limited moorage and shoreside space for commercial fishing. Community leaders reported that management actions by state and federal agencies have been fair; however, a lack of fish has affected Bethel significantly.

Mayor's Report

Manager's Report

CITY OF BETHEL

Post Office Box 1388
Bethel, Alaska 99559
Voice: 907-543-1373
Fax: 907-543-1394

July 24, 2012

From: Lee M. Foley, City Manager

To: Bethel City Council

-

Info: Lori Strickler, City Clerk

Subj: City Manager's Report

Listed below are some of the action items and activities that I've been working on, and involved in, for the period July 10-24, 2012

CITY ADMINISTRATION ACTION ITEMS AND ACTIVITIES

Projects:

- **YK Regional Aquatic & Health Center** – Contracted with Arctic Foundations to construct 168 thermopiles for support of the structure. 120 will be processed for delivery by Northland's last barge for the season. (Port Director Peter Williams is coordinating logistics). As required by the BMC, a sole source justification was issued and is attached for information purposes.

  The RFP for Construction of the Aquatic Center is available in draft form for review in Council's confidential red folders to ensure a level playing field when it is ultimately issued.

  The RFP for a Project Manager to oversee and manage construction of the Aquatic Center was developed and issued.

- **Water & Sewer Infrastructure** – The Water & Sewer Cost Analysis (with rate study) RFP was issued on June 29 with an opening date of July 30. 2012.

- **Small Boat Harbor Ramps** – Construction entry authorizations have been executed, clearing the way for the Corps of Engineers to move forward with negotiating and awarding the contract during August/September 2012, and administering the awarded

contract and perform on-site inspections from September 2012 through December 2013.

Legal Issues:

- **In-House Attorney** – Contract provided to Patty Burley for review. Her request for clarification and changes submitted to the City Clerk.

- **Hoffman Fuel Services** – Please see confidential red folder.

Financial:

- **Sales Tax Audits** – Altman Rogers & Co. recently completed a total of fourteen (14) audits for the year ending December 31, 2011. Preliminary results indicate that approximately $62,708.74 is due to the City. The names of the businesses, and amounts owed, have been included in Council's confidential red folders so as not to publicly embarrass business owners.

- **Pre-Financial Audit Preparations** – The City's auditors, Mikunda Cottrell, have completed a week of pre-audit preparations to assist the Finance Department in final preparations for the annual financial audit.

- **Sales Tax Delinquency** – The Administration is working with Tundra Investments LLC through their CPA, Mr. Keith Kruschke, to settle a long overdue sales tax delinquency totaling $88,291.57.

Miscellaneous:

- **AML Summer Meeting** – The Transit Manager will be working with the City Clerk to develop a bus tour route for attendees.

- **BUC Sale** – I've been in contact with Meera Kohler of AVEC concerning the proposed sale of BUC to TDX. She stated that TDX says everything is proceeding according to plan, but BUC is aware that AVEC is an interested suitor. She intends to reconnect with BUC this week and reinforce AVEC's interest in purchasing the utility.

Thank you.

Enclosure

CITY OF BETHEL

Post Office Box 1388
Bethel, Alaska 99559
Voice: 907-543-1373
Fax: 907-543-1394

MEMORANDUM

Date: July 11, 2012

From: Lee M. Foley, City Manager

To: The Contractual Record

Subj: Sole Source Procurement

In accordance with the Bethel Municipal Code, Chapter 4, Section 4.20.160C, Contract Administration for Construction Contracts, and Section 4.20.180, Sole Source Procurement, this memorandum details the facts leading to the selection of Arctic Foundations as a sole source provider to perform construction services.

1. Under a pre-existing and active Professional Services Agreement with Architects Alaska, Amendment Number 003 was executed on June 19, 2012.
2. Amendment Number 003 authorized Architects Alaska to proceed on a Time + Expense basis not to exceed $30,000.00 to continue with design of a piling system as necessary to finalize piling size and determine the number of pilings for a six-lane pool and associated larger building so that refrigerated pilings could be procured by the City of Bethel and installed during the winter of 2012-2013.
3. In considering the type of pilings for this project, Architects Alaska determined that standard pilings in lieu of thermal pilings could not be used because of the specific marginal permafrost conditions present on the site, the warm temperature of the pool which could lead to melting of the permafrost by heat transfer, and the very large loads imposed on the pilings by the pool of water. Structural and geotechnical engineers consulted by Architects Alaska were responsible for this finding.
4. Architects Alaska compiled applicable data and determined that a total of 168 12-inch thermo pilings would be needed to adequately support the planned structure (see BBFM Engineers Inc. Memorandum dated July 6, 2012, parts 1 and 2, elsewhere in this file).
5. A review of companies that produce pilings for structural support identified only one source in Alaska engaged in the production of thermopiles. To engage sources outside Alaska for this project would be cost prohibitive and have the potential to delay construction of the facility for approximately one (1) year.

Accordingly, a sole source (without competition) contract was entered into with Arctic Foundations to construct the required pilings after conducting the aforementioned review wherein it was determined that in the State of Alaska only Arctic Foundations was able to provide the required construction item (thermopilings).

Clerk's Report

City of Bethel, Alaska

City Clerk's Office

To: City Council
From: Lori Strickler
Subject: Clerk's Report

Upcoming Council Events:
August 14-16, 2012 Alaska Municipal League Conference
August 28, 2012 Regular City Council Meeting

Ongoing Projects

Alaska Municipal League Summer Meeting Preparation

Council Chamber Audio Equipment
The review panel for the submitted proposals determined the Chariot Group provided the best all around proposal.

Projects
Looking into ways to modify out Conflicts of Interest Code as suggested by the City Attorney.

Looking into ways to mandate banks with foreclosure properties in the community to maintain the foreclosure properties. Main points are updates to the City's website to include 2012 election information.
Two petition application has been received by the City Clerk's Office which are under review by the City Clerk and the Attorney.

2012 Election Calendar

July 27	Post notices for City Regular Election - Offices to be filled.
July 29	Last day to register or update voter registration to qualify for the August 28 Primary Election.
July 31	Post notices for City Regular Election -Voters Registration.
August 6	Candidacy filing period opens 8:00am and runs through August 20th at 4p.

August 13	Absentee in person voting available in the City Clerk's Office for the Primary Election.
August 18	Last day for Council to adopt an ordinance for the City of Bethel Regular Election Ballot.
August 28	**PRIMARY ELECTION DAY**
August 31	Post notice for City Regular Election.
Sept. 17	Absentee in person voting begins for City Regular Election.
October 2	**CITY OF BETHEL REGLAR ELECTION/REAA ELECTION DAY**
October 4	Canvass Board meets to certify the election.
October 9	City Council meeting to certify the election.
October 15	Special City Council meeting election of mayor/vice and appointment to committees and commissions.
October 22	Absentee in person voting available in the City Clerk's Office.
Nov. 6	**GENERAL ELECTION DAY**

Additional Information