

Nuiqsut (new-WICK-sit; var. Nooiksut)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Nuiqsut is located on the west bank of the Nechelik Channel of the Colville River Delta, about 35 miles from the Beaufort Sea coast. Nuiqsut is located in the Barrow Recording District and the North Slope Borough Census Area. The City encompasses 9.2 square miles of land and 0 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 402 residents in Nuiqsut, ranking it as the 138th largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Nuiqsut increased by 13.6%. Most of this growth occurred between 1990 and the year 2000, when 433 residents were recorded as residing in Nuiqsut. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents decreased by 7.2%, with an average annual growth rate of -0.48%.

In 2010, a majority of the Nuiqsut residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (87.1%), while 10% identified themselves as White, 0.2% as Black or African American, and 2.7% identified with two or more races. No Nuiqsut residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. It is important to note that both Asians and Hispanics appear to have been present in 2000, and are no longer represented in 2010 Decennial Census statistics. The percentage of the population identifying as White increased over time, from 7.3% in 1990, to approximately 10% in 2000 and 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

Based on household surveys conducted for the U.S. Decennial Census, the average household size in Nuiqsut was fairly consistent between 1990 and 2010, with 3.8 persons per household in 1990, 3.93 in 2000, and decreased slightly in 2010 to 3.47. The number of households in Nuiqsut has increased over time, from 91 households in 1990 and 110 in 2000, to 114 in 2010. Of the 136 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, 44.9% were owner-occupied, 39% were rented, and 16.2% were vacant or used only seasonally. In 2010, six Nuiqsut residents were reported to be living in group quarters.

In 2000, the gender makeup of Nuiqsut's population (59.6% male and 40.4% female) was much more skewed toward males than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was made up of 51.7% males and 48.3% females. The gender imbalance evened out considerably by 2010,

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

² U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

when 51.7% of Nuiqsut’s population was male and 48.3% was female, very close to the balance of the State population as a whole that year (52% male and 48% female). In 2010, the median age of Nuiqsut residents was 25.2 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. It is of note that very few Nuiqsut residents were between the ages of 30 and 39 in 2010. That year, 9.1% of Nuiqsut’s population was 60 or older. The overall population structure of Nuiqsut in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 76.4% of Nuiqsut residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 9.8% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 13.8% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 10.5% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 1.1% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 3.6% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 14.2% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	354	-
2000	433	-
2001	-	426
2002	-	443
2003	-	416
2004	-	432
2005	-	411
2006	-	417
2007	-	402
2008	-	383
2009	-	402
2010	402	-

¹ (1) U.S. Census Bureau (1990). *CP-1: General Population Characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1990.html>. (2) U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

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

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

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

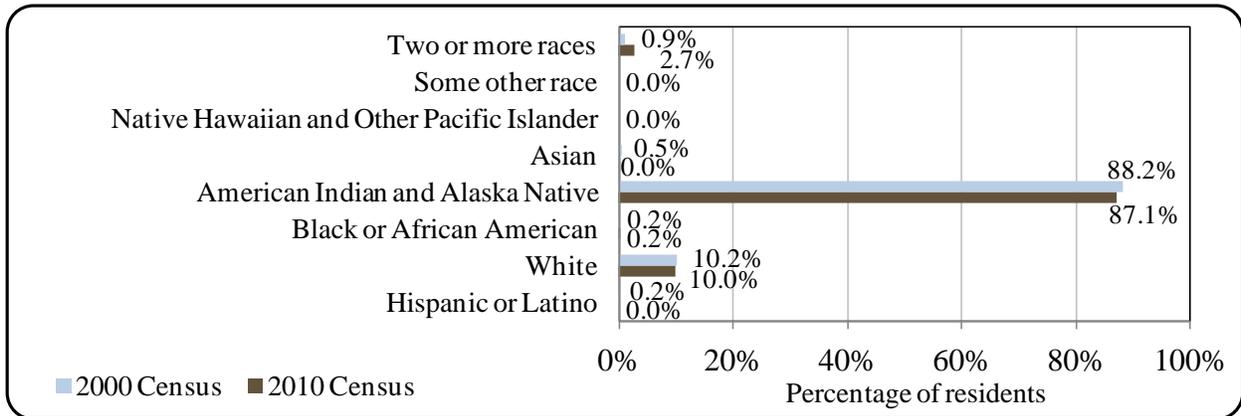
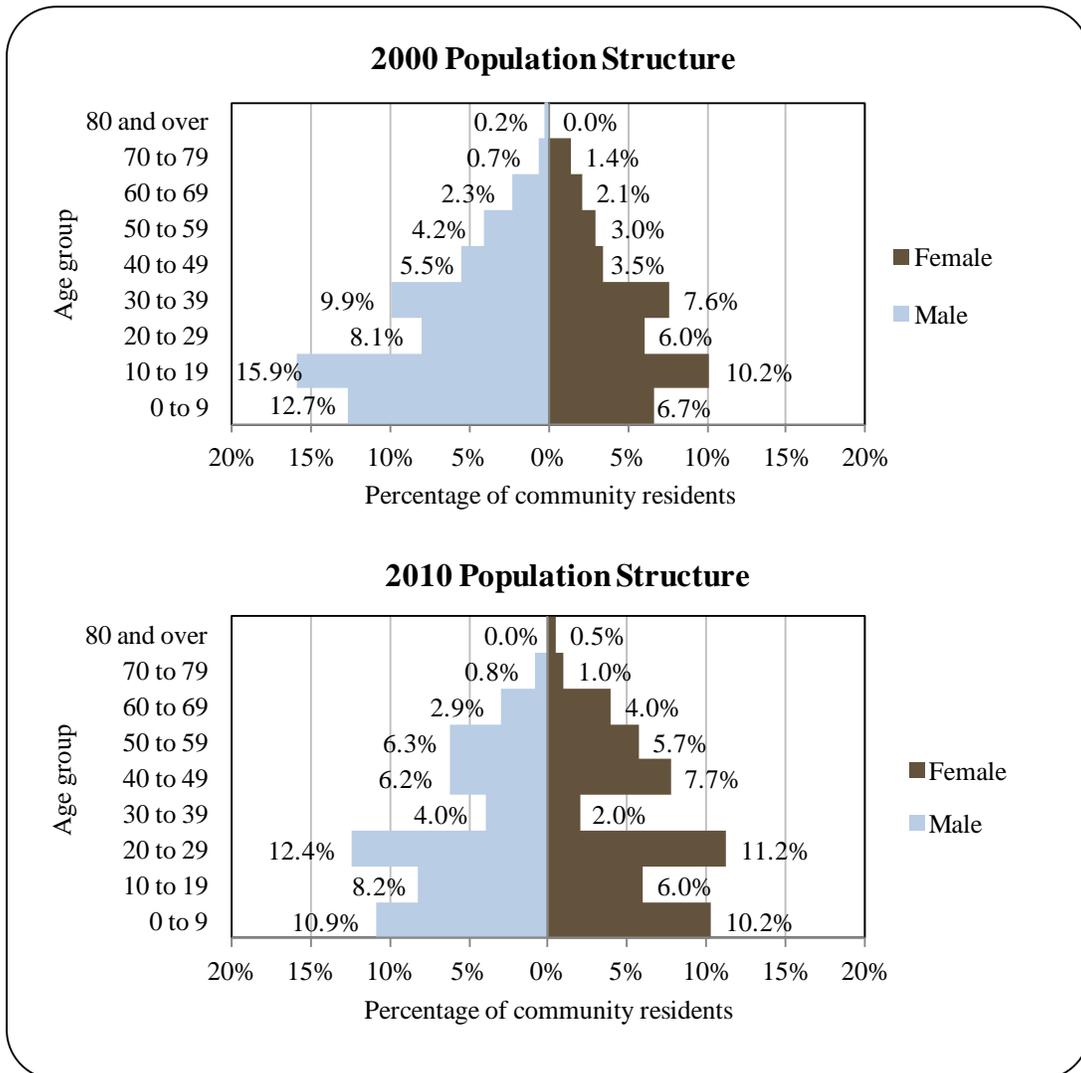


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Nuiqsut Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The Nuiqsut area has been inhabited for at least 4,000 years, according to archaeological evidence. A cultural tradition known as the Arctic Small Tool tradition was the first to appear. Around 1,000 years ago, the Thule culture expanded into the North Slope region, characterized by winter ice-hunting, kayak and umiaq⁴ open sea hunting, use of dogs and dog sleds, and settlement in large coastal villages.⁵ Although major settlements have always occurred on the North Slope, traditionally people lived in small groups and travelled throughout the region to hunting and fishing areas. Today, most people live in permanent villages, “yet the animals still roam widely, and seasonal locations for fishing and trapping are scattered over a vast territory.”⁶ The use of snowmachines and motor boats allows residents to extend the range of their subsistence use while still living in a permanent community.⁷

Downstream from Nuiqsut, the Colville Delta has traditionally been a gathering and trading place for the Inupiat and has always offered good hunting and fishing. The Colville River was the traditional homeland of the Kukpikmut, the “people of the lower Colville River.” The old village of Nuiqsut (Itqilippaa) was abandoned in the late 1940s, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) required families to relocate so that children could attend school in Barrow. Because some families had continued to use the lower Colville area for hunting, fishing, trapping, and trading after the 1940s, Nuiqsut qualified as a village under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971.⁸ In 1973, the Village was resettled by 27 families from Barrow.⁹ Federal agencies, along with the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, the regional Native corporation created under ANCSA, offered to help with the construction of a school, homes, and facilities in the summers of 1973 and 1974.^{10,11} Goods were hauled from Barrow by tractor and snowmachines. The City of Nuiqsut was incorporated in 1975.¹²

Today, a majority of the Nuiqsut population is Inupiat Eskimo, and most residents practice a traditional subsistence lifestyle.¹³ Cultural practices revolve around traditional whaling and other subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering activities.¹⁴ A subsistence exchange network exists between Nuiqsut and other villages in the region. Nuiqsut is known for its whitefish and pelts, and often receives bowhead and beluga whale, sheep, and smelt from other villages.¹⁵ The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned in the village.¹⁶

⁴ An umiaq is a large open Inuit or Eskimo boat made of skins stretched on a wooden frame, usually propelled by paddles. (Source: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com>. Retrieved June 21, 2012.)

⁵ National Park Service (n.d.) *Archaeology of the Tundra and Arctic Alaska*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/akso/akarc/arctic.htm>.

⁶ North Slope Borough Planning Commission and Commission on History and Culture (1979). *Nuiqsut Heritage: A Cultural Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.alaska.boemre.gov/native/Nuiqsut_Guide.pdf.

⁷ Glenn Gray and Associates (2007). *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁸ See footnote 6.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ See footnote 6.

¹² See footnote 9.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ URS Corporation (2005). *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

¹⁵ See footnote 7.

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate of Nuiqsut is arctic, with temperatures ranging from -56 to 78 °F. On average, the daily minimum temperature is below freezing 297 days each year. Annual precipitation is light, averaging 5 inches, along with 20 inches of snowfall per year.¹⁷ Nuiqsut is located on the arctic coastal plain, a rolling landscape with small hills and many ponds and lakes trapped on the surface by an underlying permafrost layer. The Colville River has three major channels, of which Nuiqsut is situated on the westernmost, and the Colville Delta is crossed by a maze of waterways. The Brooks Range rises up in the distance to the south.^{18,19}

Nuiqsut is located within the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPRA). The Prudhoe Bay oil field was discovered in 1968, and all oil exploration and production to date has taken place in the Colville-Canning area. The zone immediately west of Nuiqsut has one of the highest concentrations of leases. Future development is planned to expand west and south within the NPRA, south in the Colville-Canning region, and into offshore state and federal waters. The NPRA area contains an estimated 10.6 billion barrels of oil in a total area of 24.2 million acres (440 barrels per acre).²⁰

Offshore, initial oil and gas exploration in the outer continental shelf (OCS) of the Beaufort Sea began in 1981, and a total of 20 wells were drilled by 1989. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (formerly Minerals Management Service) held six sales in the Beaufort OCS between 1991 and 2007, resulting in the leasing of 1,742,987 acres. After reevaluation of their Beaufort Sea exploration plan due to a 2007 lawsuit, and numerous appeals by Native communities and environmental groups during the permitting process,²¹ Shell began drilling exploratory wells in non-petroleum zones on October 3rd, 2012. Before Shell could receive final authorization to drill in petroleum zones, its spill response barge was required to be in place. The barge was damaged in September, but was expected to be in place in time for the 2013 drilling season.²² The proposed 2012-2017 OCS oil and gas leasing program also schedules one additional lease sale in the Beaufort Sea planning area.²³

The impact of oil and gas development activities on local subsistence resources has been the focus of considerable research. There is evidence that off-shore activities are disrupting migratory patterns of bowhead whales, causing difficulty for whalers from Nuiqsut and other

¹⁶ See footnote 9.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ See footnote 6.

¹⁹ See footnote 7.

²⁰ U.S. Dept. of Energy (2009). *Alaska North Slope Oil and Gas: A Promising Future or an Area in Decline?* Retrieved December 30, 2011 from: http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/publications/AEO/ANS_Potential.pdf.

²¹ Bailey, A. October 2011. "One More Step for Shell: EPA Issues Shell's air permit for the Kulluk to drill in Beaufort Sea in 2012." *Petroleum News* 16(44). Retrieved March 1, 2012 from <http://www.petroleumnews.com/pntruncate/183741151.shtml>.

²² Associated Press. October 3, 2012. "Shell Begins Beaufort Sea Drilling Off Alaska's North Coast." *Huffington Post*. Retrieved October 19, 2012 from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/10/04/shell-beaufort-sea-drilling_n_1937715.html.

²³ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service (2011). *Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017*. Retrieved February 2, 2012 from http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf.

villages in the area that depend on harvest of these animals.²⁴ A 3-year study confirmed the reports of local elder and whaling captains that migrating bowhead whales deflect around seismic noise at a minimum distance of 20 kilometers (12 miles).²⁵

Local communities are also concerned about pollution from military and oil and gas exploration and production activities. Several contaminated sites are present in the North Slope Borough as a result of old military installations, including Camp Lonely Landfill and the Point Lonely short range radar station. The U.S. Air Force operated the Camp Lonely Landfill between 1976 and 1989. As of 2005, human health and environmental concerns at the site included exposed sharp materials such as drums, glass, and scrap metal, as well as oil seeps leaching into the soil near the coastal lagoon, which could be toxic to aquatic organisms. Batteries and petroleum products had been disposed of at the site. Beginning in 2006, responsible parties were expected to start cleaning up the site. At the Point Lonely radar station, the U.S. Air Force is managing cleanup of an old dump site that received waste between 1955 and 1976. Cleanup efforts include removal of soil contaminated with petroleum products and polychlorinated biphenals (PCBs), a probable human carcinogen. PCBs are not prone to leaching from the soil, and the primary routes of exposure are through ingestion or skin contact (eating or touching). During the cleanup process, steps are being taken to keep the contaminated soil capped to prevent these exposure routes to humans and wildlife.²⁶ Nuiqsut has a restoration advisory board to work with the local community during cleanup of contaminated sites.²⁷

In addition, local are concerned about air quality. In the winter and spring, visibility can be reduced from more than 50 miles to less than 5 miles, a phenomenon known as “arctic haze”. Scientists believe that the haze is a result of long-range transport of pollution from industrialized Europe. Nuiqsut resident have testified that they see a yellow haze that originates directly from local oil fields. A local health worker believes that rates of respiratory illness in Nuiqsut have increased dramatically since she began working in the community in 1985.²⁸

Nuiqsut is located near several protected and special management areas. The Teshekpuk Lake Surface Protection Area is located just west of Nuiqsut, also within the area of the NPRA. The lake is in an area of high potential for economically recoverable oil and gas resources, and is also recognized for its unique environmental value.²⁹ Teshekpuk Lake is one of the most important wetland complexes in the circumpolar Arctic, providing habitat for millions of migratory birds from around the world, as well as calving grounds for the Teshekpuk Lake caribou herd, and important herd for subsistence for hunters from Nuiqsut and surrounding villages. Oil development within this area is directed to minimize impact on these surface environmental values.³⁰

²⁴ See footnote 14.

²⁵ Glenn Gray and Associates (2007). *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

²⁶ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (2012). Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²⁷ See footnote 25.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Bascle, R. (1993). *Teshekpuk Lake Special Management Area, Oil and Gas Resource Assessment, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Retrieved March 1, 2012 from http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/ak/aktest/ofr.Par.13949.File.dat/OFR_46.PDF.

³⁰ Audubon Alaska (2003). *Wildlife and Oil Development at Teshekpuk Lake*. Retrieved March 2, 2012 from http://policy.audubon.org/sites/default/files/documents/Teshekpuk_low.pdf.

The northern boundary of the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve is located approximately 140 miles south of Nuiqsut, in the Central Brooks Range. The Central Arctic Caribou Herd migrates each year between the boreal forest of the Park and Preserve and calving areas on the coastal plain.³¹ The western boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) is located approximately 250 miles to the east of Nuiqsut, which contains calving grounds of both the Central Arctic and Porcupine Caribou Herds.³² These areas host a diversity of ecosystems and animals and plant life. Polar bears are found in the Arctic NWR, and grizzly and black bears are found in both protected areas, along with wolves, lynx, wolverine, red fox, moose, muskoxen, Dall sheep, beaver, and other small mammals. The boreal forest hosts a diversity of migratory birds.³³ The Arctic NWR is currently closed to oil and gas drilling activities under Section 1003 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).³⁴ Estimates of recoverable oil in the NWR range between 4.2 and 11.8 billion barrels.³⁵

Natural hazards in and near Nuiqsut include river erosion, river flooding (mainly due to ice jams, as precipitation is low), and permafrost melting. Coastal areas near Nuiqsut are also subject to erosion and ice hazards, such as ice ridging, shear zones, ice break-off, strudel scour, ice gouging, ice override, and ice pileup. Earthquakes and volcanoes are not identified as a concern in the North Slope Borough. Climate change appears to be leading to increased risk from coastal storms, flooding, erosion, and permafrost melting.^{36,37}

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, one active environmental cleanup site is located in Nuiqsut as of August 2013. The U.S. Air Force operated a landfill near Nuiqsut from the mid 1970s through the late 1980s. The “Camp Lonely Landfill” was used to dispose of sharp objects including glass, and scrap metal, as well as oil drums and other toxics including batteries. On-going soil erosion in the area leads to exposure of sharp materials and exacerbates the rate at which oil contamination enters nearby water bodies. As of summer 2006, the responsible parties were expected to begin cleaning up the landfill³⁸

Current Economy³⁹

Unemployment is high in Nuiqsut. In 2010, top employers of local residents included the Borough, City, and Village offices, the local village Native Corporation, the school, the local

³¹ National Park Service. 2011. *Gates of the Arctic*. Retrieved March 3, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/gaar/>.

³² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Arctic National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved March 2, 2012 from <http://arctic.fws.gov/>.

³³ See footnotes 31 and 32.

³⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2011). *Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Draft Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan*. Retrieved December 30, 2011 from <http://arctic.fws.gov/ccp.htm>.

³⁵ U.S. Dept. of Energy (2009). *Alaska North Slope Oil and Gas: A Promising Future or an Area in Decline?* Retrieved December 30, 2011 from: http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/publications/AEO/ANS_Potential.pdf.

³⁶ Glenn Gray and Associates (2007). *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

³⁷ URS Corporation (2005). *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

³⁸ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

³⁹ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

store, and several private construction and energy companies.⁴⁰ Trapping and craft-making also provide some income, and subsistence harvest is a foundational aspect of the local economy. Caribou, bowhead and beluga whale, seal, moose, and fish are staples of the diet. Polar bears are also hunted.⁴¹

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,⁴² in 2010, the per capita income in Nuiqsut was estimated to be \$22,981 and the median household income was estimated to be \$86,458. This represents a sizeable increase in the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$14,876 and \$48,036, respectively). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,⁴³ the income increase remains large, from a real per capita income of \$19,562 and a real median household income of \$63,167 in 2000. In 2010, Nuiqsut ranked 126th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 21st in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Nuiqsut's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.⁴⁴ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Nuiqsut in 2010 is \$14,214.⁴⁵ This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Nuiqsut between 2000 and 2010. Nuiqsut was not recognized as a "distressed" community by the Denali Commission in 2011.⁴⁶ It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a smaller percentage of Nuiqsut's population (61.7%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force in 2010 compared to the percentage of the statewide population in the civilian labor force (68.8%). That same year, 0.6% of Nuiqsut residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate in Nuiqsut was estimated to be 20.1%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the

⁴⁰ 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/>.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

⁴³ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ See footnotes 40 and 42.

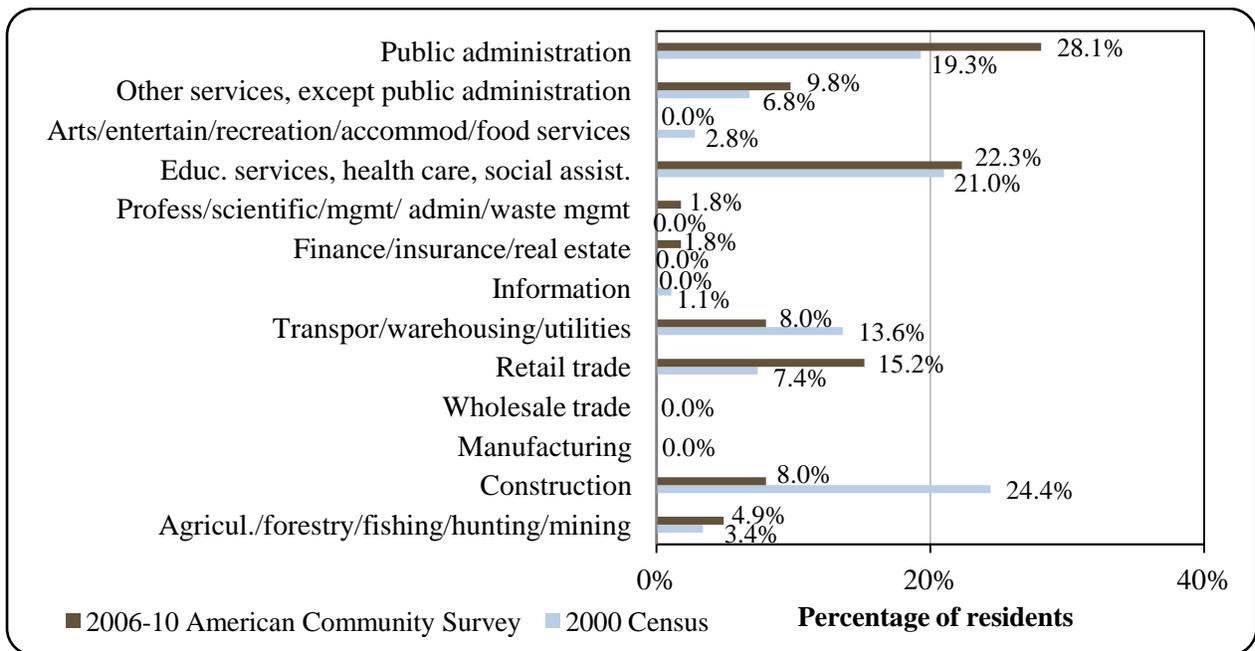
⁴⁶ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 16.1%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.⁴⁷

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of Nuiqsut’s workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector (60.3%), along with 39.7% in the private sector. Of the 224 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in public administration (28.1%), educational services, health care, and social assistance (22.3%), and retail trade (15.2%). This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 218 employed residents in Nuiqsut in 2010, of which 55.5% were employed in local government, 16.5% in financial activities, 9.6% in construction, 5.5% in natural resources and mining, 5% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 4.1% in professional and business services, 1.8% in education and health services, 0.9% in leisure and hospitality, and 0.9% in other industries.⁴⁸ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

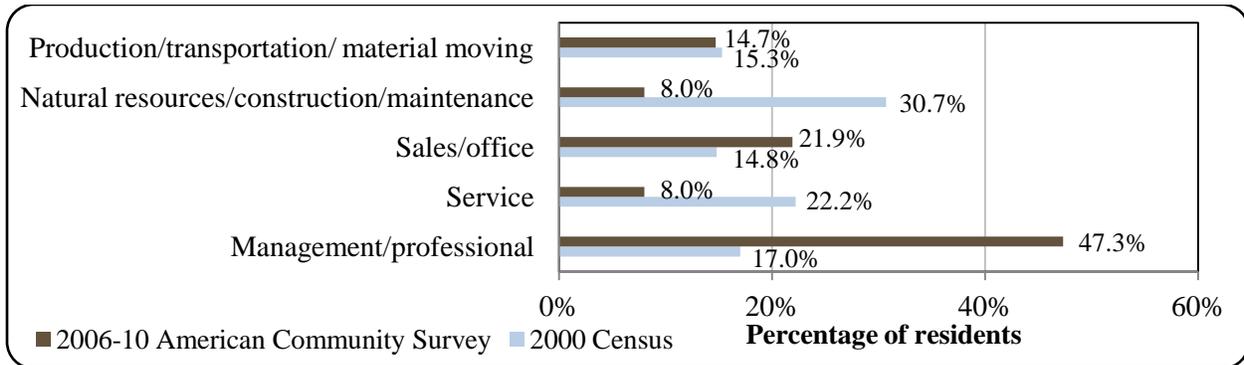
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Nuiqsut (U.S. Census).



⁴⁷ See footnote 40.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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



Governance

Nuiqsut is a 2nd Class City in the North Slope Borough. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, with a seven-person city council that includes the Mayor, a seven-person advisory school board, and several municipal employees. The Borough administers an 18.5 mills property tax, and the City does not administer any additional taxes.⁴⁹ The North Slope Borough also receives significant tax revenue from oil and gas development activities which supports services provided in Nuiqsut.⁵⁰

Total municipal revenue varied substantially each year between 2000 and 2010, with a low of \$205,741 in 2004 and a high of \$1,181,332 in 2009. Nuiqsut received State Revenue Sharing contributions each year between 2000 and 2004, and Community Revenue Sharing contributions between 2008 and 2010 of over \$100,000 per year. No information was reported regarding state and federal fisheries-related grants received by Nuiqsut between 2000 and 2010. However, a donation of \$23,000 was reported in 2008 to help carry out a survey of subsistence harvest activities in Nuiqsut. Information about selected aspects of Nuiqsut’s municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

Nuiqsut was included under ANCSA, and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the BIA, is the Native Village of Nuiqsut. The Native village corporation is the Kuukpik Corporation, which manages 137,881 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Nuiqsut belongs is the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.⁵¹

Nuiqsut is also a member of the Arctic Slope Native Association (ASNA), a tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Barrow. The ASNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ Glenn Gray and Associates (2007). *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁵¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved December 27, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm.

regions.⁵² The ASNA works alongside the federal Indian Health Service to provide health and community services to Native communities in the region. In 1986, ASNA took over operation of the regional hospital in Barrow. In 2009, ASNA announced plans for construction of a new hospital in Barrow with an expanded space and range of services. The project is expected to be completed by 2013.^{53,54}

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Barrow. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) is located in Kotzebue, and the closest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Fairbanks, although the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be equally accessible by air to people of this region. The closest office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is located in Anchorage.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Nuiqsut 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	Other Fisheries-Related Funding ¹
2000	\$715,402	n/a	\$58,179	n/a	n/a
2001	\$448,538	n/a	\$25,000	n/a	n/a
2002	\$452,174	n/a	\$26,503	n/a	n/a
2003	\$440,645	n/a	\$26,710	n/a	n/a
2004	\$180,035	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	\$605,747	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$701,118	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$893,244	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$1,047,630	n/a	\$187,640	n/a	\$23,000
2009	\$1,074,633	n/a	\$196,287	n/a	n/a
2010	\$1,104,884	n/a	\$203,079	n/a	n/a

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

² 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.

³ Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from <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, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

⁵² U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

⁵³ Arcticslope.org (n.d.). *Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.arcticslope.org/hospital.html>.

⁵⁴ Guedel, Greg. December 17, 2009. "Arctic Slope Native Association Launches Major Native Hospital Construction Project." *Native American Legal Update*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.nativelegalupdate.com/2009/12/articles/arctic-slope-native-association-launches-major-native-hospital-construction-project/>.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Air travel provides the only year-round access. The 4,343-ft-long by 90-ft-wide gravel airstrip is owned and operated by the North Slope Borough.⁵⁵ Barrow is a primary air hub for surrounding villages. Mail is shipped to Nuiqsut along the Dalton Highway and then flown from Deadhorse.⁵⁶ The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Nuiqsut to Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$977.⁵⁷ Coastal access for barged fuel and supply deliveries is possible during the ice-free season, which takes place for only a few weeks during the middle of summer. A 60-mile ice road reaches Nuiqsut approximately 5 to 7 months per year from Deadhorse and Prudhoe Bay, which are connected to the Alaska road system via the Dalton Highway. Additional trails connect Nuiqsut to Anaktuvak Pass (140 miles) and Atqasuk (150 miles). Snowmobiles and ATVs are commonly used for local transportation.⁵⁸ Proposed development of the Colville River Road would provide year-round access to eastern portions of the National Petroleum Reserve Area, and would include a spur road to Nuiqsut.⁵⁹

Facilities

Water in Nuiqsut is derived from a lake, and is chlorinated and filtered before entering the Borough-operated piped water system. A majority of homes have running water in the kitchen. A central hauling point is available, and some homes have individual water tanks with water delivery services. The Borough also operates a piped sewer system, and a sewage lagoon is used for sewage treatment.⁶⁰ The community and individuals also use septic tanks, and some use honeybucket pits. A landfill is located in the area, and the Borough offers refuse collection services. A diesel powerhouse provides electricity in Nuiqsut, and is owned and operated by the North Slope Borough.⁶¹ According to a 2005 Borough Comprehensive Plan, Nuiqsut was in the process of converting from diesel to a natural gas system.⁶² Police services in Nuiqsut are provided by the North Slope Borough Police Department.⁶³ The nearest state trooper post is located in Barrow.⁶⁴ Fire and rescue services are provided by the Nuiqsut Volunteer Fire Department. Additional community facilities include City Hall, the Kisik Community Center, a school/community library, and a school gymnasium.⁶⁵ Nuiqsut has a digital telephone system, local dialup internet, a community teleconference center, cable television, public radio broadcast,

⁵⁵ See footnote 51.

⁵⁶ See footnote 50.

⁵⁷ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁵⁸ Glenn Gray and Associates (2007). *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁵⁹ URS Corporation (2005). *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² See footnote 58.

⁶³ See footnote 60.

⁶⁴ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁶⁵ See footnote 60.

an interactive video distance education system, wide area data network, and several two-way radio technologies.⁶⁶

Medical Services

Local health services are available at the Nuiqsut Clinic, which is owned by the City and operated by the North Slope Borough. The Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have river and air access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service volunteers and a health aide. Alternate health care is provided by the Nuiqsut Volunteer Fire Department.⁶⁷ In addition to local health services, a regional hospital with a wider range of services is available in Barrow. A hospital renovation is expected to be completed by 2013, expanding space and services for people of the North Slope region.⁶⁸

Educational Opportunities

One school is present in Nuiqsut. The Nuiqsut Trapper School serves preschool through 12th grade. As of 2011, the school had 91 students and 12 teachers.⁶⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence hunting and fishing have defined the economy and culture of Inupiaq people for thousands of years, and remains essential today.⁷⁰ Nuiqsut is located on the Colville River, which empties into the Beaufort Sea, an area encompassed by the Arctic Management Area. Commercial fishing for all species is currently prohibited in federally regulated waters of the Arctic Management Area, “until sufficient information is available to support the sustainable management of a commercial fishery.” In state-regulated waters near Nuiqsut, a small commercial fishery takes place for whitefish (Arctic and least cisco) in the Colville River Delta. Catch from this fishery is primarily sold to local markets, although some fish are shipped to markets outside the Arctic region.⁷¹ However, the waters near Nuiqsut are primarily managed for subsistence. Currently, the marine areas north and east of the Colville River are designated for subsistence use of bowhead whales between August and October each year.⁷²

Whaling has had a particularly strong presence and history in the North Slope region. Whales were historically and are currently a primary subsistence resource for the Inupiaq people. The commercial whaling industry entered area waters in the 1850s, and continued through the early decades of the 1900s, when the combination of overharvest and declining markets for

⁶⁶ See footnote 58.

⁶⁷ See footnote 60.

⁶⁸ See footnote 53.

⁶⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁷⁰ North Slope Borough Planning Commission and Commission on History and Culture (1979). *Nuiqsut Heritage: A Cultural Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.alaska.boemre.gov/native/Nuiqsut_Guide.pdf.

⁷¹ North Pacific Fishery Management Council (2009). *Arctic Fishery Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/fmp/Arctic/ArcticFMP.pdf>.

⁷² See footnote 58.

baleen and whale oil brought the industry to an end.⁷³ In 1977, a NMFS study found that stocks of bowhead whale were in decline, and the International Whaling Commission (IWC) issued a ban on the Native subsistence whale hunt. However, Native whaling captains and elders reported that their estimates of population size were several times higher than the NMFS estimates. Follow-up study confirmed that the bowhead whale population was healthy and growing.⁷⁴

A system of co-management was established with the creation of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) in 1977. The AEWC represents whalers from Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Barrow, Wainwright, Point Hope, Kivalina, Little Diomed, Wales, Savoonga, and Gambell. Other examples of co-management efforts in the North Slope region are the Eskimo Walrus Commission (formed in 1978), the Beluga Whale Committee (formed in 1988), and the Nanuuq Commission (formed in 1994 for polar bear management). In 1994, Section 119 of the reauthorization for the Marine Mammal Protection Act provided a legislative basis for these cooperative agreements with Alaska Native organizations.⁷⁵

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Nuiqsut does not have a registered processing plant. The closest seafood processing facility is located in Nome.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported regarding fisheries-related revenue in Nuiqsut (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

A combined subsistence-commercial fishery for Arctic cisco (*Coregonus autumnalis*) operates out of Nuiqsut on the Colville River delta during the fall. The commercial fishery is small and run by a prominent local family, the Helmericks. Fishery participants use gillnets strung under the ice. In total, the subsistence and commercial harvest can reach 80,000 fish each year.⁷⁶ Arctic cisco feed on invertebrates and other fish and are distributed between Arctic Canada and Siberia. Arctic cisco from the Colville River can live up to 10 years, reaching a maximum of 14 inches in length and 1.5 pounds in weight. They are similar in appearance to Bering cisco (found in Bering Sea drainages), but are more easily distinguished from least cisco (found in Bristol Bay drainages), which is more slender and often confused with herring. Arctic cisco may sometimes be sold under the name "white trout".⁷⁷ Fish caught in the Colville River fishery are primarily sold locally, although some are exported to markets in Barrow and

⁷³ Iñupiat History and Culture website. (n.d.). *Historical Overview of the North Slope Iñupiat: Commercial Whaling and Trading*. Retrieved March 1, 2012 from <http://nsb-ihlc.com/>.

⁷⁴ See footnote 59.

⁷⁵ Glenn Gray and Associates (2007). *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁷⁶ Fechhelm, Robert, Bill Streever, and Benny Gallaway (2007). "The Arctic Cisco (*Coregonus autumnalis*) Subsistence and Commercial Fisheries, Colville River, Alaska: A Conceptual Model." *Arctic* 60(4):421-429.

⁷⁷ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 1994. "Whitefish Species." *Wildlife Notebook Series*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/whitefish_species.pdf.

Fairbanks. No other commercial fisheries are currently permitted in state or federal waters in the Nuiqsut area.⁷⁸

Between 2000 and 2010, no residents of Nuiqsut held permits in state or federal commercial fisheries (Table 4). In addition, no Nuiqsut residents held quota share accounts in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab (Tables 6 through 8). There were also no commercial crew license holders in Nuiqsut during the 2000 to 2010 period, no Nuiqsut residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel, and no commercial fishing vessels were homeported in the community. In addition, no fish buyers or shore-side processing facilities were located in Nuiqsut. These characteristics of the commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5. Given the lack of commercial fishing activity and fish buyers in Nuiqsut, no landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated in the community or by Nuiqsut vessel owners (Tables 9 and 10).

⁷⁸ See footnote 71.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Harbor usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a								
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>								
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$715,402</i>	<i>\$448,538</i>	<i>\$452,174</i>	<i>\$440,645</i>	<i>\$180,035</i>	<i>\$605,747</i>	<i>\$701,118</i>	<i>\$893,244</i>	<i>\$1,047,630</i>	<i>\$1,074,633</i>	<i>\$1,104,884</i>

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city 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.

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>0</i>										
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>0</i>										
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>-</i>										
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>0</i>										

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

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch in Nuiqsut ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Nuiqsut ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Nuiqsut ^{2,5}
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Nuiqsut: 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: National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides were reported to be present in Nuiqsut. The number of sportfishing licenses purchased each year by residents of Nuiqsut (irrespective of point of sale) varied between 18 and 52 during this period. The number of licenses purchased in the City of Nuiqsut was much smaller, varying between 0 and 19 per year between 2008 and 2010, indicating that a Nuiqsut residents travel to other communities to prepare for sportfishing activity.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁷⁹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted sport harvest of Pacific halibut by private anglers in Nuiqsut. The survey also noted sport harvest of sockeye salmon in nearby Prudhoe Bay, and a wider range of species targeted in Barrow, including all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, burbot, arctic grayling, Pacific halibut, rockfish, and razor clams. No kept/release log book data were reported for sportfishing charters out of Nuiqsut between 2000 and 2010.⁸⁰

Nuiqsut is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area Z – North Slope-Brooks Range, which includes all Alaskan waters, including drainages flowing into the Beaufort and Chukchi seas, north of the Brooks Range and east of Point Hope. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, Alaska resident anglers consistently fished a greater number of days than non-Alaska resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater, and freshwater sportfishing activity was significantly higher than in saltwater. On average between 2000 and 2010, Alaska resident anglers fished 3,065 fresh water days and 228 saltwater days, while non-Alaska resident anglers fished on average 1,001 freshwater and 17 saltwater days. This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Nuiqsut is also displayed in Table 11.

⁷⁹ 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).

⁸⁰ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 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.]

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Nuiqsut ²
2000	0	0	53	0
2001	0	0	27	1
2002	0	0	29	19
2003	0	0	33	12
2004	0	0	21	1
2005	0	0	35	1
2006	0	0	52	10
2007	0	0	42	4
2008	0	0	27	2
2009	0	0	12	1
2010	0	0	18	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	0	743	523	3,473
2001	0	635	715	4,682
2002	11	547	819	3,393
2003	15	67	594	2,034
2004	0	96	1,131	2,084
2005	0	0	2,183	2,169
2006	18	341	495	2,609
2007	0	83	733	3,338
2008	140	0	990	4,469
2009	0	0	1,505	2,400
2010	0	0	1,319	3,065

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence is an essential aspect of the culture and economy of Nuiqsut. The Inupiaq people depend on subsistence harvest of marine mammals and fish, as well as land-based resources. Historically, residents of the North Slope lived in small groups and traveled throughout the region following seasonal availability of fish and wildlife. Today, most live in permanent villages, and use snowmachines and motor boats to extend the range of subsistence harvest opportunities. Nuiqsut hunters travel as far east as Sagavanirktok, as far south as middle Colville, west to Teshekpuk Lake, and along the coast as far west as Pitt Point and east beyond Prudhoe Bay to the mouth of the Canning River.⁸¹

Land-based resources are a primary focus of Nuiqsut subsistence harvesting, including caribou, moose, wolf, wolverine, fox, and freshwater fishes. Marine resources, including marine mammals, waterfowl, and polar bears are also important. Commonly utilized fish species include Arctic cisco, whitefish, least cisco, grayling, humpback whitefish, burbot, northern pike, pink salmon, and Arctic char.⁸² Hunters from Nuiqsut harvest species of marine mammals including bowhead whale, bearded seal, ringed seal, Pacific walrus, and polar bear.⁸³ Some trading of resources takes place between villages in the region. Nuiqsut is known for its whitefish and pelts, and often receives bowhead and beluga whale, sheep, and smelt from other villages.⁸⁴

A survey conducted by the North Slope Borough in 2003 found that 85% of Nuiqsut households use subsistence foods, and approximately 74% of households receive over half of their food from subsistence activities.⁸⁵ Between 2000 and 2010, ADF&G did not report any information about the percentage of Nuiqsut households participating in marine resource subsistence or regarding per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12).

A 1993 subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G provides species-level household participation information regarding marine mammals and non-salmon fish. That year, 31% of Nuiqsut households reported harvesting ringed seal, 7% reported harvesting bearded seal, 5% reported harvest of bowhead whale, and 2% reported harvest of spotted seal. Species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Nuiqsut households in 1993 included Arctic cisco (68% of households reported involvement in harvesting), broad whitefish (66%), grayling (65%), burbot (57%), least cisco (47%), Arctic char (31%), and humpback whitefish (24%). Many of these resources were shared with households that did not participate in harvest activities. A particularly important example of subsistence resource sharing is the bowhead whale. While only 5% of households in Nuiqsut reported involvement in the harvest of bowhead whale in 1993, 97% of households reported using the resource that year.⁸⁶

Some information was reported during the 2000-2010 period regarding subsistence salmon permits. In 2003 and 2004, one subsistence salmon permit was issued per year to a Nuiqsut household, and two were issued in 2008. No information was reported regarding the number of permits fished in these years or the number or species of salmon harvested. Likewise,

⁸¹ Glenn Gray and Associates (2007). *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ URS Corporation (2005). *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

⁸⁴ See footnote 81.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ 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).

no information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish. This information is presented in Table 13. In addition, no information was reported regarding subsistence halibut harvest by Nuiqsut residents between 2003 and 2010 (Table 14).

Between 2000 and 2010, some information was reported regarding marine mammal subsistence harvest in Nuiqsut. According to data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, polar bears were harvested in several years during the period, including four harvested in 2000, two per year harvested in 2002 and 2004, and one harvested in 2009. No information was reported by management agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, sea otters,⁸⁷ walrus, harbor seal, spotted seal, or Steller sea lion. This information is presented in Table 15.

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

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

⁸⁷ The range of the northern sea otter does not extend into the Arctic region. Source: ADF&G *Wildlife Notebook Series*. “Sea Otter Fact Sheet.” Retrieved March 1, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/sea_otter.pdf.

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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, Nuiqsut: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	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: 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, Nuiqsut: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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