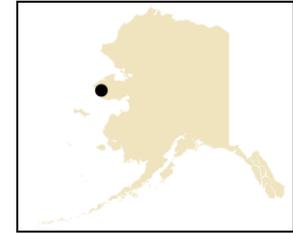


Teller



People and Place

*Location*¹

Teller is located on a spit between Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor, 72 miles northwest of Nome, on the Seward Peninsula. Teller is located in the Cape Nome Recording District and the Nome Census Area and is not located within an organized Borough. The community encompasses 1.9 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 229 inhabitants in Teller, making it the 184th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 2.61%, with an average annual growth rate of -0.29%, indicating a very slow rate of decline. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

In 2010, a majority of Teller residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (96.1%), with 3.9% of community residents identifying themselves as White. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of the population identifying themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native increased by 3.6%, with corresponding declines in the percentages of the population identifying themselves as White and Hispanic or Latino. Changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

The average household size in Teller in 2010 was 3.18, a decrease from 3.4 persons per household in 1990 and 3.53 in 2000. The total number of households in Teller increased from 68 in 1990 to 76 in 2000, then declined to 72 occupied housing units by 2010. Of the 86 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 22 were owner-occupied, 50 were renter-occupied, and 14 were vacant or used only seasonally. Throughout this period no residents of Teller were reported to be living in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Teller was 51.5% male and 48.5% female, similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 25.1 years, lower than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the greatest percentage of the population fell within the age group 10 to 19 years old, with the second largest percentage falling within the age group zero to nine years old. No residents of Teller were age 80 or over in 2010, and relatively few individuals were between ages 70 and 79. The overall population structure of Teller in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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

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

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	151	-
2000	268	-
2001	-	239
2002	-	247
2003	-	242
2004	-	242
2005	-	263
2006	-	258
2007	-	255
2008	-	259
2009	-	261
2010	229	-

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

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

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

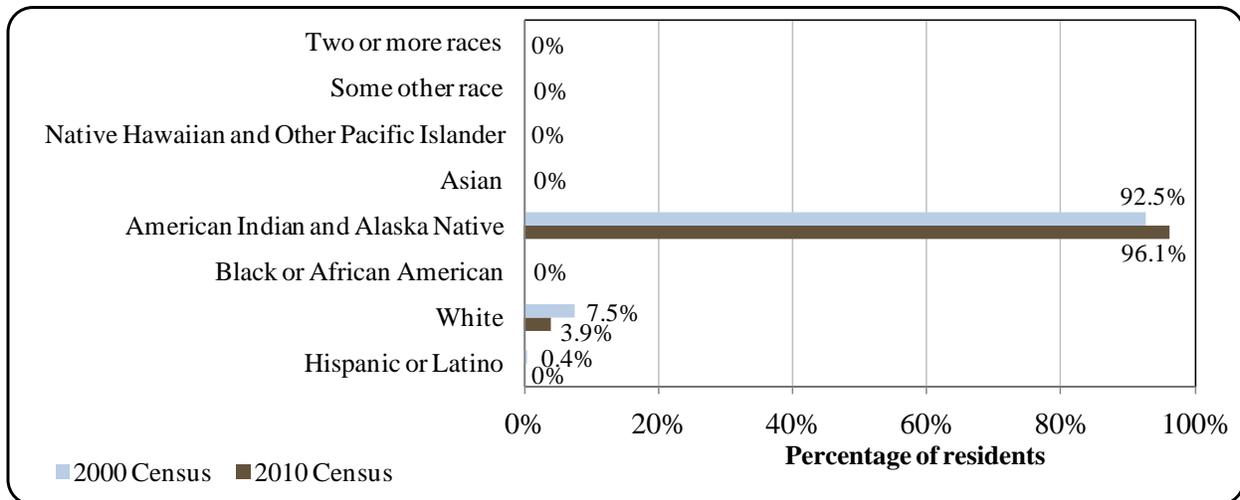
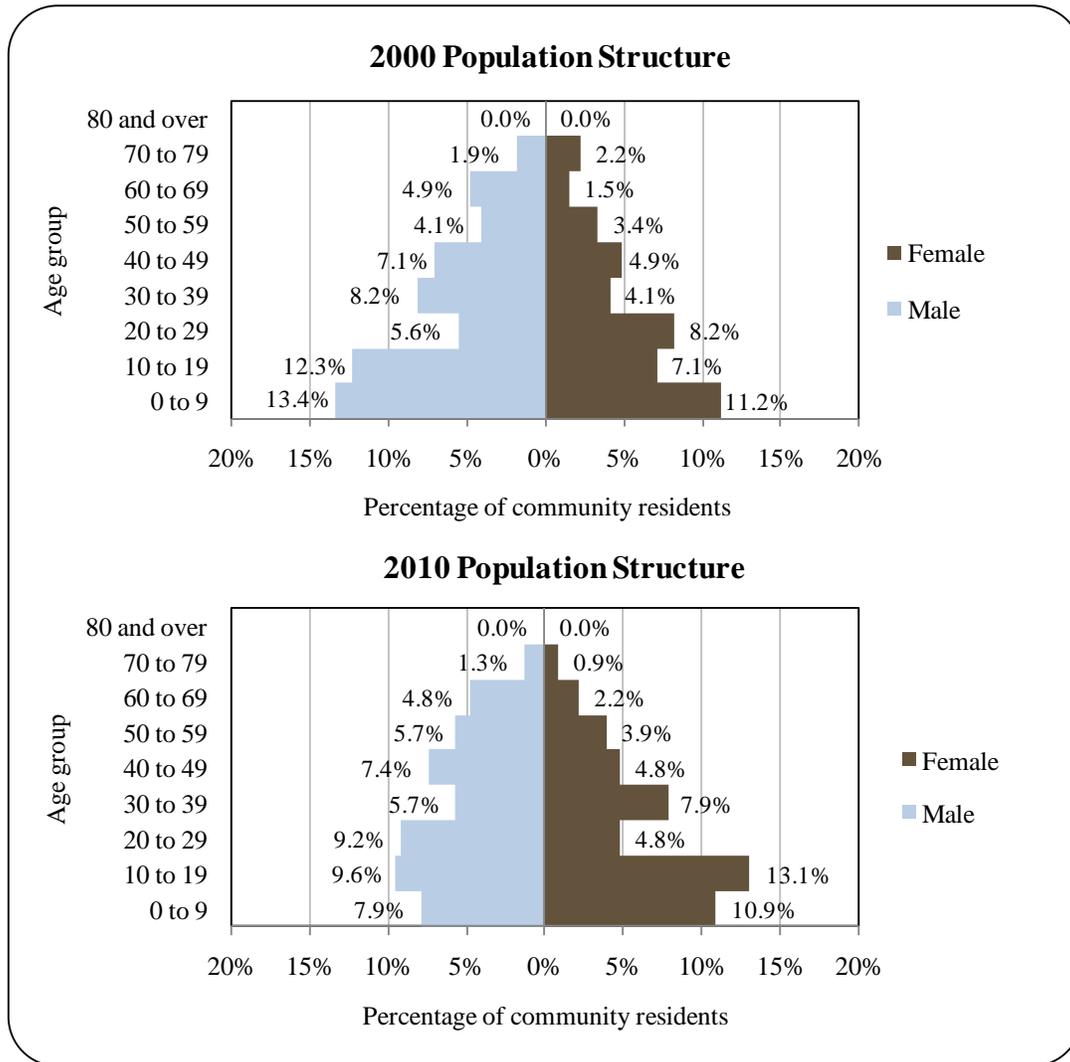


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Teller Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



According to the 2006-10 American Community Survey (ACS),³ in terms of educational attainment, 70.9% of Teller residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 21.4% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 7.7% were estimated to have a ninth to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 43.6% were estimated to have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 27.4% of Alaska residents overall; 20.5% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 0.9% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska

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.

residents overall; 1.7% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 4.3% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

The Eskimo fishing camp called "Nook" was reported 20 miles south of Teller in 1827. A Western Union Telegraph expedition wintered at the present site in 1866 and 1867; it was then called "Libbyville" or "Libby Station." The Teller Reindeer Station was operated by the U.S. Government at a nearby site from 1892 to 1900. The station was named in 1892 by Sheldon Jackson for U.S. Senator and Secretary of the Interior Henry Moore Teller. Teller Mission, a Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran mission, was built in 1900 across the harbor at the current site of Brevig Mission. It was renamed Brevig Mission in 1903, after Reverend T.L. Brevig. Present-day Teller was also established in 1900 after the Bluestone Placer Mine discovery 15 miles to the south. During these boom years, Teller had a population of about 5,000 and was a major regional trading center, attracting Natives from Diomedea, Wales, Mary's Igloo, and King Island. In May 1926, bad weather caused the dirigible "Norge" to detour to Teller on its first flight over the North Pole from Norway to Nome. A city was formed in 1963.

Today, Teller is a traditional Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle. Many residents today were originally from Mary's Igloo. Seals, beluga whales, fish, reindeer, and other local resources are utilized. A herd of reindeer roams the area. The sale of alcohol is banned in the village.

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate is maritime when ice-free, and then changes to a continental climate after freezing. Grantley Harbor is generally ice-free from early June to mid-October. Average summer temperatures range from 44 to 57 °F (6.7 to 13.9 °C); winter temperatures average -9 to 8 °F (-22.8 to -13.3 °C). Extremes have been measured from -45 to 82 °F (-42.8 to 27.8 °C). Annual precipitation averages 11.5 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall.⁵

Teller is located near the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, which is part of the Beringian National Heritage Park. The Bering Land Bridge National Preserve has the wildlife and permafrost features of the icy north and in contrast has had explosive volcanic events. It is a place where research is conducted on twenty-first Century issues and where the story of the Bering Land Bridge was worked out. The Preserve has a rich diversity of offerings for those wishing to experience the raw, wild nature of Alaska's far northwestern ecosystems through recreation as well as for scientific research.⁶

The community itself lies on a gently sloping coastal plain at the base of a spit separating Grantley Harbor with Port Clarence. Soils are generally poorly-drained alluvial deposits of silt and sand. Hilly areas and ridges support low shrubs and alpine tundra, and are generally well-drained. The steeper slopes boarding mountains are poorly drained and support sedges and

⁴ 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.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ National Park Service (n.d.). *Bering Land Bridge National Preserve: Nature and Science*. Retrieved March 12, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/bela/naturescience/index.htm>.

mosses. Permafrost varies in depth and is discontinuous throughout the Teller area.⁷ Harvestable vegetation in the area includes a variety of berries, roots, mushrooms, and greens. Wildlife in the area includes a variety of terrestrial and aquatic life. Terrestrial wildlife includes moose, caribou, bear, wolf, lynx, wolverine, shorebirds and other waterfowl. Aquatic wildlife includes seal, beluga whale, all five species of Pacific salmon whitefish, lingcod, tomcod, smelt, northern pike, and trout. No critical habitat areas, refuges, or sanctuaries are located in the area.⁸

Teller is exposed to flooding and erosion caused by storm surges and wave action from the Bering Sea. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that nearly half of the homes in Teller are located in a 100 year floodplain. Several historic flood events had flood levels ranging from three to four feet. Most flooding occurs in the fall.⁹

Mineral resources in the area include a gold project under development outside of Nome. As of 2010, NovaGold Resources Inc.'s Rock Creek Mine was under temporary closure resulting from capital and permitting issues.¹⁰ There is an estimated 320,000 ounces of gold reserves at the Rock Creek site.¹¹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there are no significant environmental remediation sites active in Teller.¹²

Current Economy¹³

The Teller economy is based on subsistence activities supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Fish, seal, moose, beluga whale, and reindeer are the primary meat sources. There is a herd of over 1,000 reindeer in the area, and the annual round-up provides meat and a cash product that is sold mainly on the Seward Peninsula. Over one-third of households produce crafts or artwork for sale, and some residents trap fox.¹⁴ Top employers in 2010 included Bering Strait School District, City of Teller, Teller Native Corp., Kawerak Inc., Norton Sound Economic Development Corp., Norton Sound Health Corp., Mary's Igloo Native Corp., Bering Straits Development Corp., Teller Traditional Council, and Mary's Igloo Traditional Council.

In 2010, the per capita income in Teller was estimated to be \$11,716 and the median household income was estimated to be \$34,688, compared to \$8,617 and \$23,000 in 2000, respectively. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁵ the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$11,331 and the real median household income in 2000 was \$30,245. This shows a real increase in both per capita and household income between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Teller ranked 245th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 215th of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

⁷ Kawerak Inc. (2005). *Teller Local Economic Development Plan 2006-2010*. Retrieved July 11, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Teller-EDP-2005.pdf>.

⁸ Kawerak, Inc. (2007). *Brevig Mission Local Economic Development Plan 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 10, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Brevig%20Mission-EP-2007.pdf>.

⁹ See footnote 7.

¹⁰ AND. (2008). *NovaGold Forced to Suspend Operation of Rock Creek Mine*. Retrieved January 10, 2012 from: <http://www.adn.com/2008/11/24/600762/novagold-forced-to-suspend-operation.html>.

¹¹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (2010). *Alaska's Mineral Industry 2010*.

¹² Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved June 20, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm#Western>.

¹³ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁴ See footnote 4.

¹⁵ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

While 2006-2010 ACS estimates can provide a good estimate for larger populations, smaller populations like that of Teller can be misrepresented. This is especially problematic for Alaska communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled. Although Teller's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,¹⁶ data are supported by the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission indicating that over 67% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,604 (using a plus/minus 3% formula) in 2010.¹⁷ In addition, 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 show that the per capita income in Teller in 2010 was \$8,845, which indicates an overall decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.^{18,19} However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the ACS, in the same year, 61.8% of the population age 16 and older was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 13.6%, compared to the statewide rate of 5.9%. Approximately 40.4% of local residents were living below the poverty line, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; the relatively low income figures and high poverty rates reported for Teller are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Teller. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 19.5%.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest percentage of workers was employed in the public sector (62.1%), while 35.8% were employed in the private sector and 2.1% were self-employed. Out of 95 people aged 15 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest percentage worked in educational services, health care, and social assistance (28.6%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (20.9%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (16.5%), other services, except public administration (14.3%), and professional, scientific, management, administration, and waste management (12.1%). Smaller percentages of the workforce were employed in public administration (4.4%) and finance, insurance, and real estate (3.3%). No individuals characterized themselves as working in natural resource based occupations or industries that include fishing. However, given the data reported in the *Commercial Fishing* section below, the number of individuals employed in the farming, fishing, and forestry industries may be underestimated by census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: www.denali.gov.

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 Calculated as the total wages earned by those employed in the community divided by the total population. The wages earned do not include income collected by residents that are self employed.

characterize their employment accordingly. Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

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

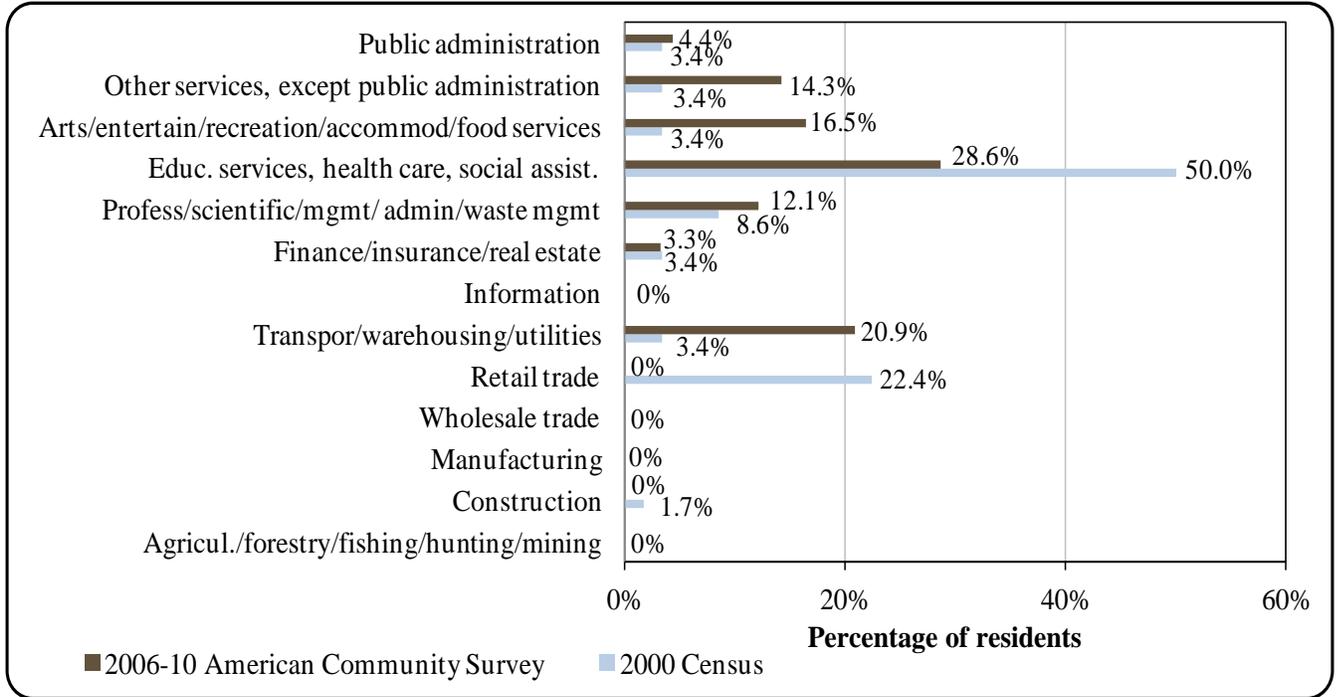
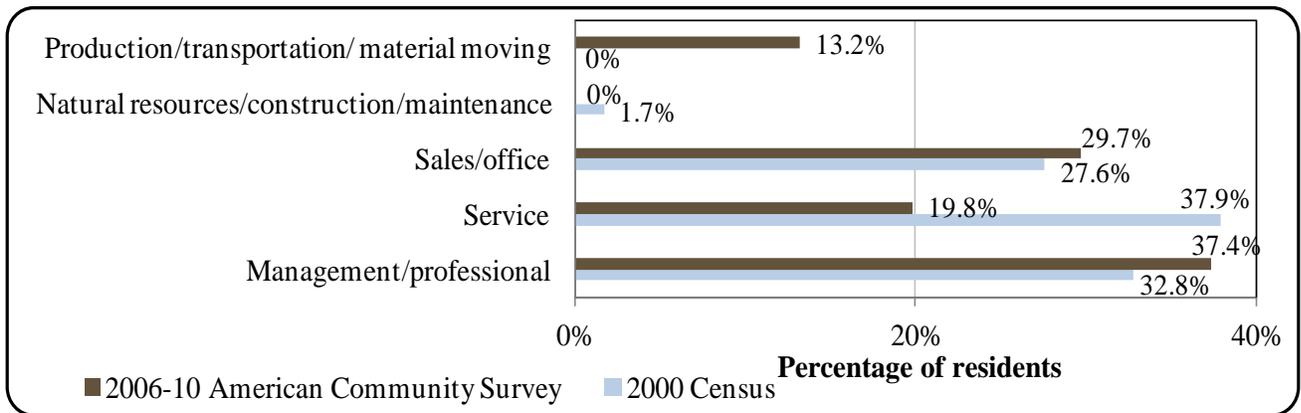


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Teller (U.S. Census).



Governance

Teller is a Second-class city and is not located within an organized borough. In 2010, the City administered a 3% sales tax. Municipal revenues reported in Table 2 were taken from Certified Financial Statements. When adjusted for inflation,²⁰ total municipal revenues declined by 78.6% between 2000 and 2010 from \$1.1 million, to \$304,030. Municipal revenues varied significantly by year, peaking in 2006 at \$1.94 million and bottoming in 2007 at \$155,314. Municipal revenues averaged \$869,377 between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, 17.5% of total municipal revenues were collected locally, most (74.9%) of which came from sales taxes. “Washeteria” fees, utility rents, and landfill fees accounted for the remaining revenues. Most (43.0%) outside revenues were collected from state allocated Community Revenue Sharing, followed by Norton Sounds Economic Development Corporation (NSED) grants (42.4%) and payments in lieu of taxes (13.6%). Sales taxes accounted for 13.1% of total municipal revenues in 2010, compared to 2.5% in 2000. In addition, Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 31.3% of total municipal revenues in that year, compared to 2.5% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. No fisheries related grants were reported between 2000 and 2010.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Teller 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	\$1,100,791	\$27,891	\$27,890	n/a
2001	\$1,179,817	\$27,036	\$31,900	n/a
2002	\$662,756	\$16,797	\$26,834	n/a
2003	\$1,059,698	\$18,523	\$19,689	n/a
2004	\$1,174,613	\$15,098	-	n/a
2005	\$533,077	\$10,129	-	n/a
2006	\$1,944,475	\$16,834	-	n/a
2007	\$155,314	\$1,990	-	n/a
2008	\$1,173,453	\$12,000	-	n/a
2009	\$275,128	\$11,784	\$109,193	n/a
2010	\$304,030	\$39,935	\$95,215	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/dcra/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.

²⁰ Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

Teller was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Teller Native Corporation. The regional Native corporation to which Teller belongs is the Bering Straits Native Corporation.²¹ The mission of the BSNC is, “To improve the quality of life of our people through economic development while protecting our land, and preserving our culture and heritage.” The BSNC, owned by Alaska Native shareholders, actively pursues responsible development of resources and other business opportunities. Through its subsidiaries, BSNC serves government and commercial customers throughout the region, Alaska, the United States and the world.²²

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Teller has a road link to Nome from May to September via a 72-mile gravel road. The community can also be accessed by sea and air. There is a state-owned 3,000 foot long by 60 foot wide gravel runway with regular flights from Nome. There is no dock; goods are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. Port Clarence is a nearby natural harbor.²³ In June of 2012, round-trip airfare between Teller and Anchorage (via connections in Nome and Kotzebue) was \$702.²⁴

*Facilities*²⁵

During the summer, water is hauled from the Gold Run River (20 miles away) by the city water truck and delivered to home storage tanks. A few residents use their own All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) or snowmobiles to haul water. During winter, treated water is delivered from a large storage tank at the washeteria or melted ice from area creeks is used. The school operates its own sewer system. Forty-two residents (18%) use “honeybuckets,” which are hauled by the city. A few homes and facilities have septic tanks. The community participates in hazardous waste collection.

Law enforcement services are provided by the city Village Police Officer and state troopers in Nome. Fire and rescue services are provided by the City Volunteer Fire department. A teen center is under construction, and Teller has a community center/bingo hall. The school has a gym and library.

²¹ 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.

²² Bering Straits Native Corporation (2012). *Homepage*. Retrieved May 9, 2012 from <http://www.beringstraits.com/>.

²³ *Ibid*.

²⁴ Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

²⁵ See footnote 21.

*Medical Services*²⁶

The Teller Health Clinic provides medical care and is owned by the Village Corporation and operated by the Norton Sound Health Corporation. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Emergency services have limited highway, coastal, and air access and are provided by a health aide. The nearest hospital is located in Nome.

*Educational Opportunities*²⁷

The James C. Isabell School provides instruction to students in pre-school through 12th grade. In 2011 the school had 73 students and nine teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence is heavily practiced in Teller. According to Teller's *2006-2010 Economic Development Plan*,²⁸ residents annually harvest approximately 519 pounds of wild foods per person. The nutritional contribution of this harvest accounts for about 45% of the annual average caloric intake of residents. Declining natural resources, pollution, and extensive subsistence regulations are a concern to Teller residents.

Commercial fisheries prosecuted by residents in 2010 were limited to Norton Sound salmon fisheries. In 1959 and 1960 an experimental salmon fishery was established in the Norton Sound area. State officials encouraged seafood processors to explore and develop fisheries in the region in hopes of providing economic benefits to local communities. In 1961, commercial harvesters began targeting Chinook and coho salmon in the Unalakleet and Shaktoolik areas. Back then, catch was cleaned and shipped to Anchorage for further processing. A single freezer ship processed pink and chum salmon in the area during 1961. By 1962, two floating processors were in operation, and commercial salmon fishing extended into Norton Bay, Moses Point, and Golovin Bay. Peak canning operations occurred in 1963. Commercial Chinook harvests peaked in the 1980s when the 10-year annual average harvest was about 8,000 fish. Commercial harvests of sockeye salmon have always been minor. Coho salmon harvests averaged about 40,000 annually during the 1980s. By the 1990s, that number increased to approximately 55,000 fish, but decreased by half by 2000. Pink salmon harvests are sporadic, and fluctuate by year. In 1994, almost one million pink salmon were commercially harvested while in more recent years, harvests have dropped to zero. Commercial harvests of chum salmon averaged 150,000 fish annually during the 1970s and 1980s. Stricter escapement goals reduced that number in the

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁸ Kawerak Inc. (2005). *Teller Local Economic Development Plan 2006-2010*. Retrieved July 11, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Teller-EDP-2005.pdf>.

1990s.²⁹ Commercial fishing has been in decline in Teller since the downturn of the salmon and herring fisheries in the 1980s combined with high operating costs.³⁰

The area is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. The community participates in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program through the NSEDC. NSEDC participates in the Bering Sea Fisheries to provide economic development through education, employment, training and financial assistance to its member communities. NSEDC is a private 501(c)(4) non-profit corporation representing 15 member communities and over 8,700 people in the Bering Strait region of Northwestern Alaska. NSEDC is one of six CDQ organizations in Alaska.³¹ The CDQ program was implemented to help alleviate economic distress in rural communities in western Alaska by allocating a percentage of halibut, crab, and groundfish to six CDQ non-profit organizations representing 65 communities in the Bering Strait and Aleutian Islands region.³² Managers of CDQ organizations authorize individual fishermen and fishing vessels to harvest a certain portion of the allocated CDQ.

Processing Plants

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

Fisheries-Related Revenue

The city of Teller received a small amount of fisheries-related revenue from the raw fish tax in 2001, 2005, and 2006, and a small amount of revenue from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax between 2000 and 2010 (except 2003). Information about fisheries-related revenue received by the city of Teller is presented in Table 3.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, there were a total of five salmon permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) to five permit holders in Teller. Four were issued for the gill net fishery in Norton Sound and one was issued for the statewide hand troll fishery. However, none of those five permits were reported as fished. The number of salmon CFEC permits and permit holders remained stable from 2007 to 2010, though only three permits were reported as fished in 2007 and one permit was reported as fished in 2008. There was one crab CFEC permit issued in 2003 for the king crab pot fishery using vessels under 60 feet in Norton Sound, which was reported as fished. There was also one halibut CFEC permit issued in 2003 for the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet, which was not reported as fished. There were no

²⁹ Clark, J. H. et al. (2006). *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Retrieved July 10, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

³⁰ See footnote 28.

³¹ Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (2003). Retrieved on May 11, 2012 from <http://www.nsedc.com/>.

³² Fina, M. (2011). Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific. *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf.

Federal Fisheries Permits or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits issued to Teller residents between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding commercial fishing permits and permit holders by species is presented in Table 4.

There were no crew license holders in Teller in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, there were between zero and six crew license holders in Teller in any given year. There were no fish buyers or shore-side processing facilities located in Teller between 2000 and 2010. There were between one and three vessels owned primarily by Teller residents between 2007 and 2009, but there were no vessels owned primarily by Teller residents in 2010. In 2000 and 2007 through 2009, there were between one and two vessels homeported in Teller. There were no vessels landing catch in Teller between 2000 and 2010, and therefore no associated landings or ex-vessel value reported during this period. Information on characteristics of the commercial fishing sector in Teller between 2000 and 2010 is presented in Table 5.

There were no halibut, sablefish or crab quota share account holders reported in Teller between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 6, 7, and 8). As previously stated, there were no landings or associated ex-vessel value recorded in Teller between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9). There were no landings or associated ex-vessel revenue reported by Teller residents between 2000 and 2006 or in 2010; landings and associated ex-vessel revenue recorded by Teller residents between 2007 and 2009 are considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 10).

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	\$200	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$65	\$65	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$58	\$119	\$172	n/a	\$65	\$162	\$194	\$154	\$83	\$61	\$75
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	n/a
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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
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	n/a
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue</i> ⁴	\$58	\$319	\$172	\$0	\$65	\$227	\$259	\$154	\$83	\$61	\$75
<i>Total municipal revenue</i> ⁵	\$1.10 M	\$1.18 M	\$662,756	\$1.06 M	\$1.17 M	\$533,077	\$1.94 M	\$155,314	\$1.17 M	\$275,128	\$304,030

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

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Teller: 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	5	5	5	5
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60%	20%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
	<i>Fished permits</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	60%	20%	0%	0%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	5	5

¹ National 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.]

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.]

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Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Teller: 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 Teller ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Teller ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Teller ^{2,5}
2000	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2001	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	6	0	0	3	2	0	0	\$0
2008	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2009	1	0	0	1	1	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 represent only non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Teller: 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 Teller: 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 Teller: 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 Teller: 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 Teller 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
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	0
Salmon	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>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</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
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--	--	\$0
Salmon	\$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>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, there were no sport fish guide businesses located in Teller nor did any residents hold sport fish guide licenses. The number of sport fishing licenses sold to Teller residents (irrespective of the location of the point of sale) varied considerably between 2000 and 2010, with 21 sport fishing licenses sold in Teller in 2010. There were no sport fishing licenses sold in Teller until 2006, and the number of licenses sold between 2006 and 2010 was also highly variable. The lower number of licenses sold in Teller indicates the potential that community residents may be pursuing recreational fishing activities in other communities.

Teller is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area W – Seward Peninsula – Norton Sound. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sport fishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, there was significant sport fishing activity in both saltwater and freshwater, although freshwater sport fishing was more important in the region. Alaska resident anglers consistently fished more angler days in both freshwater and saltwater (34 – 2,663 saltwater and 6,199 to 17,579 freshwater angler days) than non-Alaska residents (0 – 204 saltwater and 2,087 – 8,307 freshwater angler days) during the period. This information about the sport fishing sector in and near Teller is displayed in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey³³ did not report any species as being targeted by private anglers in Teller between 2000 and 2010.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Teller²
2000	0	0	31	0
2001	0	0	24	0
2002	0	0	7	0
2003	0	0	33	0
2004	0	0	34	0
2005	0	0	7	0
2006	0	0	32	17
2007	0	0	19	0
2008	0	0	26	2
2009	0	0	37	18
2010	0	0	21	4

³³ 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 11 Cont. Sport Fishing Trends, Teller: 2000-2010.

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	196	2,663	3,789	11,795
2001	64	988	2,087	7,816
2002	94	1,650	4,321	12,260
2003	30	1,530	3,632	7,211
2004	204	497	4,183	8,439
2005	56	1,940	8,307	6,764
2006	90	1,400	3,547	12,535
2007	49	530	3,688	12,400
2008	0	655	3,761	17,579
2009	133	897	4,198	11,995
2010	43	34	4,334	6,199

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/sport_fishingsurvey/ (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

The Teller economy is based on subsistence activities supplemented by part-time wage earnings. Fish, seal, moose, beluga whale, and reindeer are the primary meat sources.³⁴ Data were not reported between 2000 and 2010 for the subsistence participation by household and species or the per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12). However, data are reported for total harvests of subsistence resources by residents of Teller between 2000 and 2010.

In years for which data were reported for salmon harvests between 2000 and 2010, an average of 59 subsistence salmon permits were issued to Teller residents, with an average of 55 of those permits returned each year. Pink salmon, sockeye salmon, and chum salmon were the primary species harvested under subsistence permits (an average of 1,656 pink salmon, 1,472 sockeye salmon, and 1,159 chum salmon each year), along with Chinook salmon and coho salmon. Data regarding subsistence harvest of non-salmon fish (other than halibut) and marine invertebrates were not reported between 2000 and 2010. Further information about subsistence harvest of these species is presented in Table 13.

³⁴ 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.

Between 2004 and 2010, an average of four Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to Teller residents. However, data regarding how many SHARC were fished each year and the number of pounds of halibut harvested was not reported during this period. Information on subsistence halibut fishing participation is provided in Table 14.

In terms of marine mammals, and estimated 11 walrus were harvested between 2000 and 2010, although harvests were almost exclusively reported in 2010 (Table 15).

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

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

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Teller: 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	80	70	39	747	369	557	1,784	n/a	n/a
2001	72	61	40	863	209	715	1,483	n/a	n/a
2002	77	71	50	1,152	433	1,043	1,440	n/a	n/a
2003	67	59	28	959	269	1,017	1,090	n/a	n/a
2004	46	45	90	1,170	376	2,509	1,938	n/a	n/a
2005	40	39	41	685	300	2,952	1,388	n/a	n/a
2006	52	51	15	1,608	281	2,433	2,511	n/a	n/a
2007	54	54	16	2,307	93	592	1,184	n/a	n/a
2008	47	44	38	941	94	3,082	427	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, Teller: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	2	n/a	n/a
2005	2	n/a	n/a
2006	3	n/a	n/a
2007	2	n/a	n/a
2008	2	n/a	n/a
2009	10	n/a	n/a
2010	10	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, Teller: 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	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	10	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.