

## **Wales (A.K.A. Kingigin)**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1</sup>

Wales, also known as Kingigin, is a second-class city located on Cape Prince of Wales at the western tip of the Seward Peninsula, 111 miles northwest of Nome and 636 miles away from Anchorage. The area encompasses 2.8 square miles of land and 0.0 square miles of water. The city is located within the Nome Census Area and the Cape Nome Recording District, and is the westernmost settlement on the North American mainland. The city is situated at the juncture of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. Siberia lies about 50 miles west across the Bering Strait, with the island of Little Diomedede approximately midway between Siberia and Wales. The eastern boundary of the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve is located approximately 21 miles away from Wales.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, there were 145 residents in Wales, making it the 222<sup>nd</sup> largest community out of 352 Alaska communities with a recorded population. Since the 1990 Census, which recorded 161 residents, the population of Wales has declined by 9.9%. Between 2000 and 2010, the population fell by 4.6%. Wales' annual growth rate between 2000 and 2009 was -0.19%, indicating a slowly declining population over this period. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that there is slight seasonal fluctuation in population, attributable to a small number (<10) of Bering Strait School District teachers residing in the community during the school year.

In 2010, 84.8% of the population reported themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (93.8% identifying themselves as any part American Indian or Alaska Native), a slight increase from 83.6% of the population in 2000. Those residents reporting themselves as White made up a smaller share of the population in 2010 (6.2%) than in 2000 (8.6%), while the percentage of the population identifying with two or more races increased from 6.6% to 9.0% during this period. No residents in 2010 identified themselves as Hispanic, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or Black or African American. Table 1 shows changes in the population of Wales from 1990 to 2010, while Figure 1 shows changes in the city's racial and ethnic composition between 2000 and 2010.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>2</sup> 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>.

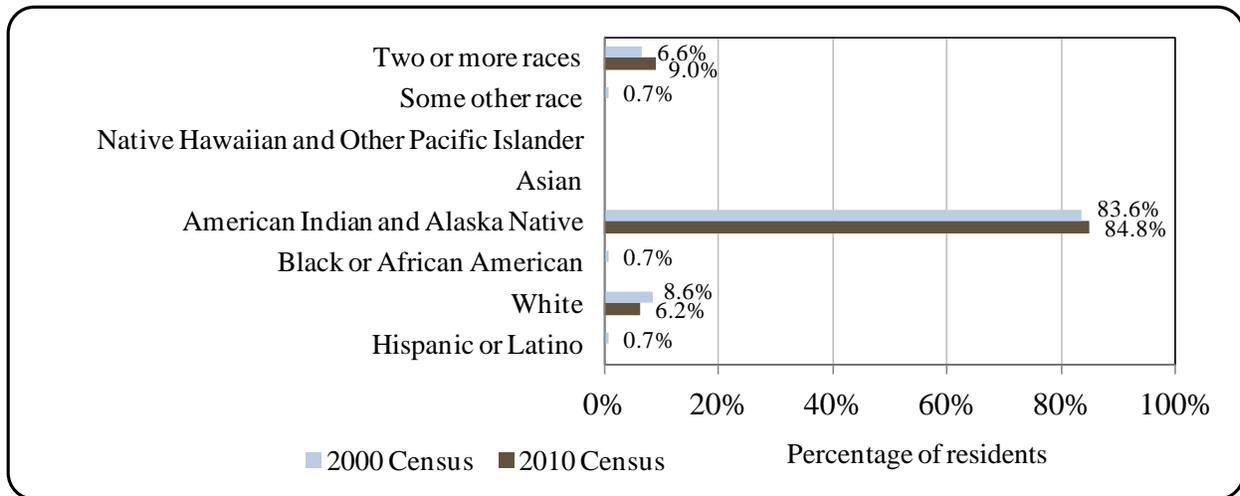
Table 1. Population in Wales from 1990 to 2010 by source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimates of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	161	-
2000	152	-
2001	-	158
2002	-	159
2003	-	158
2004	-	152
2005	-	151
2006	-	139
2007	-	135
2008	-	139
2009	-	148
2010	145	-

<sup>1</sup> (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>.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Wales: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

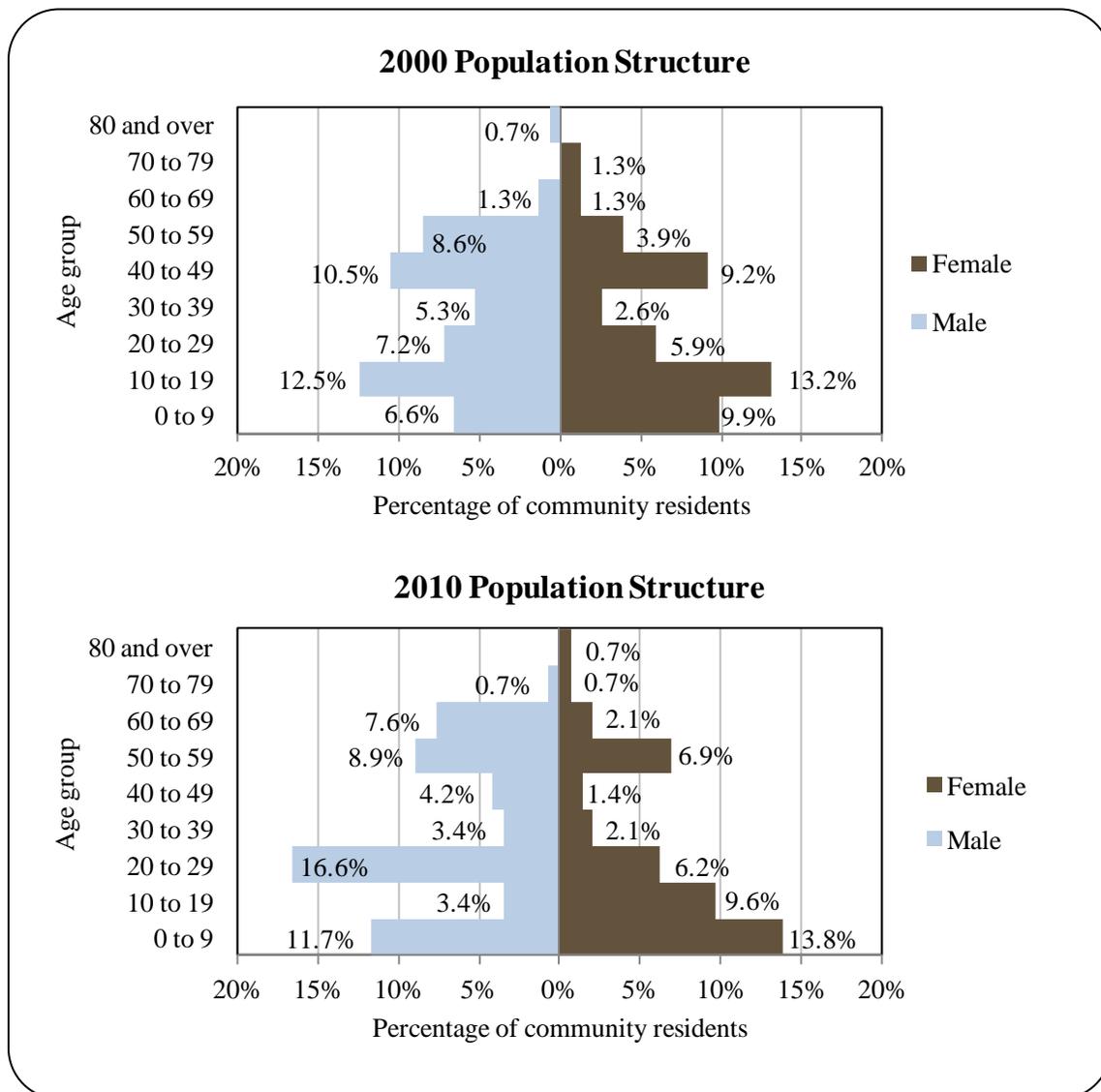


In 2010, the average household size in Wales in 2010 was 3.37, an increase from the 2000 average household size of 3.04. No individuals in 2010 resided in group quarters. Of the 51 housing units recorded in the 2010 Census, 37% were owner-occupied, 47% were renter-occupied, and 16% were vacant or used seasonally. Since the 1990 Census, the number of households in Wales has generally declined, and there has been a shift from family households to

non-family households: family households made up 78% of the 49 households recorded in the 1990 Census and only 55% of the 43 households recorded in the 2010 Census.

In 2010, the gender makeup of the population of Wales (56.6% male and 43.5% female) was less balanced than in the state as a whole (52.1% male and 47.9% female). There was a general bias towards males in the 20 to 29 and 60 to 69 age categories and towards females in the 10 to 19 age category. Between 2000 and 2010, the median age of Wales residents declined slightly from 26.0 years to 25.4 years. Median age in the community in 2010 was significantly lower than the national median of 37.2 years and the statewide median of 33.8 years. In 2010, 11.7% of Wales' population was age 60 or older, compared to 4.6% in 2000. The overall population structure of Wales in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Wales in 2000 and 2010 (U.S. Census).



In terms of educational attainment, the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)<sup>3</sup> an estimated 80.4% of Wales residents aged 25 and older held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. An estimated 9.8% held a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 27.0% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 13.7% of Wales' 25-and-over population was estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to 3.5% of residents statewide overall; 5.9% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 9.8% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 0.0% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 9.8% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 0.0% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*

Wales' archaeological record dates back to at least 900 AD and indicates that the village was one of the earliest major settlements of coastal sea-mammal hunters in Northwestern Alaska.<sup>4</sup> Artifacts of the Birnirk culture, the earliest recognizable manifestation of modern Eskimo culture in Alaska (500-900 AD), are present in the area, and the village is currently listed as a National Historic Landmark for archaeological significance.<sup>5</sup> Historical records for the area date back to 1732, when the village became the first mainland Native village to be observed by the Russian explorer Mikhail Gvozdev.<sup>6</sup> A century later, Captain William Beechey of the British Royal Navy recorded the presence of the villages of "Ei-dan-noo" near the coast and "King-a-ghee" further inland, noting that the latter was "a place which...must be important among the Esquimaux (sic) villages upon the coast."<sup>7</sup>

True to Beechey's assessment, Wales was one of the largest Eskimo settlements in the region during the early nineteenth Century. Natural resources were abundant in the area: migrations of sea mammals and salmon were concentrated near the community by the narrowing of the Bering Strait; coastal lagoons and sea cliffs provided habitat for waterfowl, whitefish, and seabirds; and caribou were available on the Seward Peninsula until the mid-1800s.<sup>8</sup> The village was also strategically located to control trade with Siberia.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Krupnik, I. and W. Weyapuk Jr. (2010). Qanuq Ilitaavut: 'How We Learned What We Know' (Wales Inupiaq Sea Ice Dictionary). In I. Krupnik et al. (Eds.), *SIKU: Knowing our ice: documenting Inuit sea ice knowledge and use* (pp. 321-356). New York: Springer.

<sup>5</sup> National Park Service (n.d.). *National Historic Landmarks Program: Wales*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/history/nhl/designations/listsofNHLs.htm>.

<sup>6</sup> Harritt, R. (2010). Variations of late prehistoric houses in coastal northwest Alaska: a view from Wales. *Arctic Anthropology*, 47(1), 57-70.

<sup>7</sup> USGS (2012). Wales – populated place. *Geographic Names Information Service (GNIS)*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://geonames.usgs.gov>.

<sup>8</sup> Magdanz, J. et al. (2002). *The production and distribution of wild food in Wales and Deering, Alaska*. ADF&G, Technical Paper No. 259. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/tp259.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

Following the expansion of American commercial whaling north of the Bering Strait in the 1850s, Wales emerged as a whaling center, with people moving to the village for new employment and trade opportunities.<sup>10</sup> In 1890, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church established a mission in the village. In 1894, a reindeer station was established in Wales as part of a regional effort by missionaries to introduce reindeer herding as an alternative food source—and potential “civilizing” influence—for the native population.<sup>11,12</sup> A number of young men from Wales apprenticed as reindeer herders, eventually acquiring herds of their own.<sup>13</sup>

Wales’ role as a regional commerce center was assumed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the communities of Nome, the site of a gold rush from 1899 to 1909, and Kotzebue, a traditional center of trade and commerce located on the mouths of two rivers.<sup>14</sup>

Though the region’s Native population was decimated by numerous epidemics between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918 took the most significant toll on Wales, reducing the village’s population by approximately half and claiming the lives of many of the village’s best whalers.<sup>15,16</sup> The U.S. Census recorded a population of 136 in 1920, down from the 337 recorded in 1910. Over the subsequent decades, Census population counts have fluctuated from a high of 193 in 1940 to a low of 128 in 1960.<sup>17</sup>

The Native Village of Wales was organized in 1939 under the Indian Reorganization Act. In 1964, the community organized as a municipality under the State of Alaska and was incorporated as a second class city.

The community today retains a strong Iñupiat Eskimo whaling culture, with traditional songs, dances, and customs still practiced.<sup>18</sup> Since 1999, the village has held the Kingikmiut (“people of the high place”<sup>19</sup>) Dance Festival on a yearly basis, attracting participants and spectators from other communities in the region.<sup>20</sup>

## Natural Resources and Environment

Wales has a maritime climate while the Bering Strait is ice-free, which is typically from June to November; an abrupt transition to a cold continental climate takes place following the

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<sup>10</sup> Freeman, M. (1998). *Inuit, whaling, and sustainability*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira.

<sup>11</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>12</sup> Finstad, G. et al. (2006). Reindeer herding in transition: historical and modern day challenges for Alaskan reindeer herders. *Nomadic Peoples*, 10(2), 31-49.

<sup>13</sup> Olson, D. (1969). *Alaska reindeer herders: A study of native management in transition*. Fairbanks, AK: University of Alaska. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from [http://www.alaskool.org/projects/reindeer/history/iser1969/RDEER\\_1.html](http://www.alaskool.org/projects/reindeer/history/iser1969/RDEER_1.html).

<sup>14</sup> See Footnote 8.

<sup>15</sup> See Footnote 11.

<sup>16</sup> Native Village of Wales (n.d.). *Native Village of Wales - History*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.kawerak.org/tribalHomePages/wales/index.html>.

<sup>17</sup> See Footnote 11.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Hopfinger, T. (2011, May 19). I can see Russia from Wales, Alaska.” *Alaska Dispatch*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.alaskadispatch.com/article/i-can-see-russia-wales-alaska>.

<sup>20</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources (2010). *Bering Straits coastal resources service area: Coastal management plan*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from [http://dnr.alaska.gov/coastal/acmp/District/DistrictPlans\\_Final/BSCRSA/Bering\\_Straits\\_Final\\_Plan\\_Amendment\\_1-27-11\\_submittal.pdf](http://dnr.alaska.gov/coastal/acmp/District/DistrictPlans_Final/BSCRSA/Bering_Straits_Final_Plan_Amendment_1-27-11_submittal.pdf).

formation of sea ice. Average summer temperatures in Wales range from 40 to 50 °F, while winter temperatures range from -10 to 6 °F. Annual precipitation averages 10 inches, with 35 inches of snow. Frequent fog, wind, and blizzards limit access to Wales.<sup>21</sup>

Cape Prince of Wales is characterized by rocky, mostly barren, steep terrain; sea cliffs extend from Wales to Tin City, located five miles to the southeast. Kingigin, meaning “high place,” is the Inupiaq name for Cape Mountain, located behind the community.<sup>22</sup> The city itself extends along a low pebble spit at the base of the ridge. As with other coastal communities in the region, Wales is vulnerable to beach erosion and to flooding from coastal waters during fall storms.<sup>23</sup>

Lopp Lagoon, located approximately two miles northwest of the village, is designated in the Bering Straits Coastal Resource Service Area Management Plan as an area for habitat and subsistence. In addition to being one of the primary waterfowl and shorebird nesting areas in the region, the lagoon area is utilized by Wales residents for such subsistence resources as salmon, shellfish, waterfowl, and moose.<sup>24</sup>

Changes in sea ice thickness and distribution are the most significant environmental factor for Wales residents. As well as regulating climate conditions during the winter, the ice is used for hunting, fishing, and travel along the shore. Migration of marine mammal stocks, including whales, walrus and seals, takes place through the Bering Strait during the fall advance and spring retreat of the ice, and the hunting season takes place in spring.<sup>25</sup>

Residents have observed climate change effects with respect to sea ice. Historically, sea ice was present eight to nine months of the year, typically from late October until early July. More recently, sea ice formation has been delayed until late November or even early December, with the spring retreat occurring in late May or early June. Sea ice thickness has also thinned over the past few decades. These changes have affected the duration of seasonal migration of marine mammals and of the spring hunting season.<sup>26</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>27</sup>

Like other rural communities in the Bering Strait region, Wales has a mixed economy based on cash and subsistence practices. The cash economy consists primarily of jobs in local government; hunting, fishing, and trapping for whales, walrus, polar bear, moose, musk ox, caribou, clam, crab, salmon, and other fish form the basis of the subsistence economy. Native arts and crafts, including carved walrus ivory and skin sewing, are sold locally or marketed in Nome, Anchorage, or Fairbanks.<sup>28</sup> A private reindeer herd is managed out of Wales, with local residents employed to assist in the harvest. Wales additionally serves as a supply base

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<sup>21</sup> See Footnote 11.

<sup>22</sup> See Footnote 8.

<sup>23</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources (2010). *Bering Straits coastal resources service area: Coastal management plan*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from [http://dnr.alaska.gov/coastal/acmp/District/DistrictPlans\\_Final/BSCRSA/Bering\\_Straits\\_Final\\_Plan\\_Amendment\\_1-27-11\\_submittal.pdf](http://dnr.alaska.gov/coastal/acmp/District/DistrictPlans_Final/BSCRSA/Bering_Straits_Final_Plan_Amendment_1-27-11_submittal.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> See Footnote 4.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>28</sup> Carr, E. (2005). Wales. *American Local History Network – Nome Census Area*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~aknome/wales.html>.

for residents of Diomedede, located approximately 28 miles to the northwest on Little Diomedede Island.<sup>29</sup> Top employers in 2010<sup>30</sup> included: Bering Strait School District, Native Village of Wales, City of Wales, Kawerak Inc., Wales Native Corp., Norton Sound Health Corp., Wales Native Store, Norton Sound Economic Development Corp., Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority, and Bering Air Inc.

In 2010, the median household income in Wales was \$21,667, compared to \$66,521 statewide; and per capita household income was \$10,027, compared to \$30,726 statewide. Wales ranked 273<sup>rd</sup> out of 299 Alaska communities with data on median income, and 273<sup>rd</sup> out of 305 Alaska communities with data on per capita income. Median and per capita income in Wales in 2010 represented a sharp decline from 1999 levels, which were \$43,832 and \$19,563, respectively, in 2010 dollars. From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of residents below the poverty line increased from 18.3% to 28.2%. The 2010 poverty rate in Wales was notably higher than the statewide rate of 9.5%. It should be noted income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other cash sources; the relatively low income figures and high poverty rates reported for Wales are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy.

Wales' small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>31</sup> Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$1.32 million in total wages in 2010.<sup>32</sup> When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$9,081, which was similar to 2006-2010 ACS estimates.<sup>33</sup>

Based on 2006-2010 ACS estimates, 49 residents out of 77 Wales residents aged 16 years and older were in the civilian labor force. Of the civilian labor force in 2010, 27.3% were unemployed. This is notably higher than the statewide rate of 5.9% and represents a twofold increase from 2000 unemployment rate of 13.3%. Of the employed civilian labor force (28 individuals), 40% were employed in the private sector, and 60% in the public sector. The largest industries in terms of employment were transportation, warehousing, and utilities (35.7% of the employed civilian labor force) and educational services, healthcare, and social assistance (32.1% of the employed civilian labor force). Top employers in 2010 were the Bering Strait School District, the Native Village of Wales, and the City of Wales.<sup>34</sup> No residents were reported as being employed in agriculture or natural resource extraction (fishing and hunting, forestry, and mining).<sup>35</sup> As with income and poverty statistics, however, it should be noted that these

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<sup>29</sup> See Footnote 23.

<sup>30</sup> 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/>.

<sup>31</sup> 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.

<sup>32</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 30

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> 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>.

employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy. Additional statistics on employment by industry and by occupation are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

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

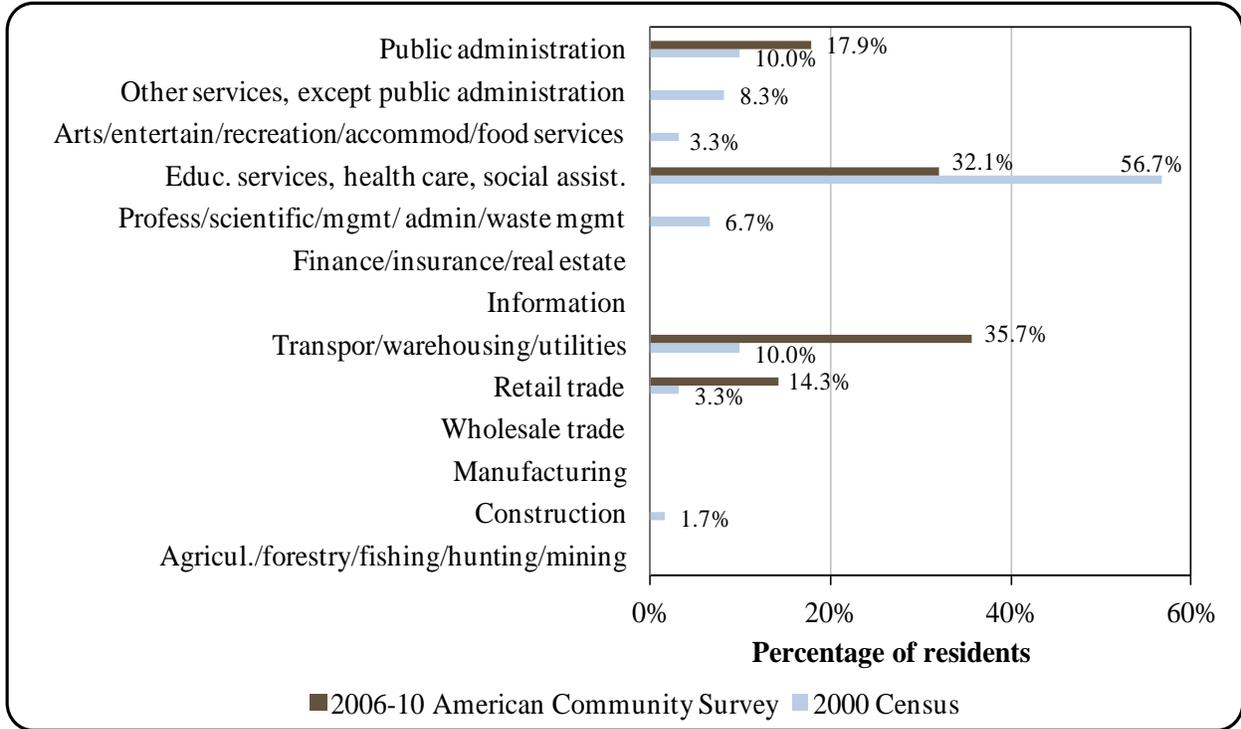
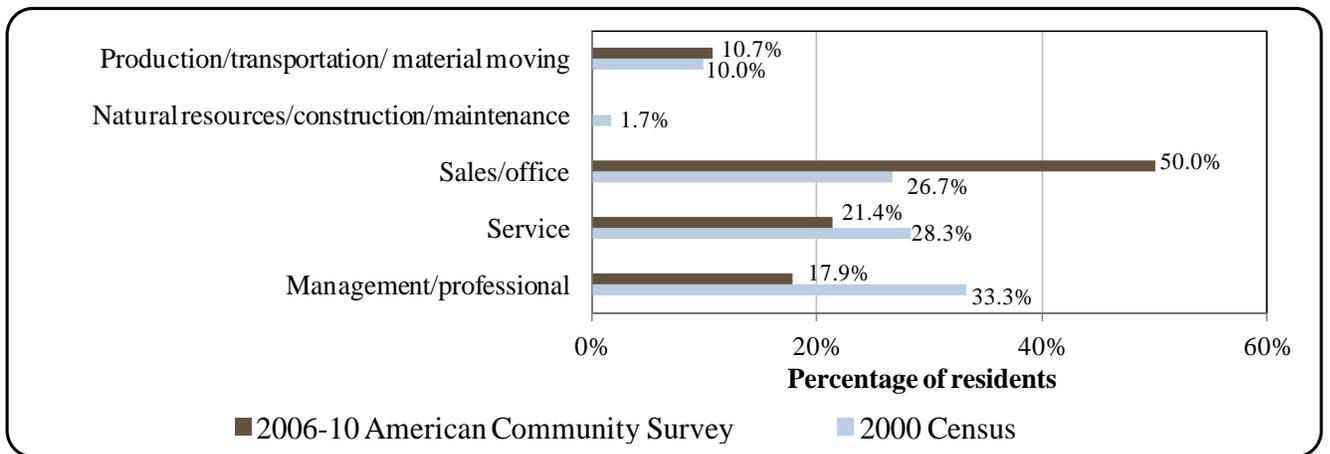


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Wales (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Incorporated in 1964 as a Second-class city, Wales has a strong-mayor form of government, with the mayor holding the seventh seat on the City Council. The Native Village of Wales, organized in 1939, is a federally recognized Indian tribe governed by a seven-member Indian Reorganization Act Council.<sup>36</sup> The Wales Native Village Corporation currently holds land entitlements under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of approximately 108,000 acres. Wales is also served by the Bering Straits Native Corporation (BSNC) and the Bering Straits Native Association (BSNA), the regional for-profit and non-profit corporations formed under ANCSA. Kawerak, Inc. is the administrative arm of the BSNA.<sup>37</sup>

In 2010, the city administered a 3% sales tax. Municipal revenue figures were taken from Certified Financial Statements. When adjusted for inflation,<sup>38</sup> total municipal revenues declined by 28.9% between 2000 and 2010 from \$238,407, to \$219,123. Municipal revenues peaked in 2009 at \$367,724, and were at their lowest in 2005 at \$178,242. In 2010, most (54.3%) municipal revenues were collected from outside sources including state allocated Community Revenue Sharing and payments in lieu of taxes. Locally generated sources accounted for remaining revenues, most (41.9%) of which were collected from enterprise services including utility rents, fuel sales, and sewage hauls. Contracted services accounted for 20.9% of locally revenues, cigarette sales accounted for 16.1%, and sales taxes accounted for 13.3%. Sales taxes accounted for 6.1% of total municipal revenues in 2010, compared to 5.3% in 2000. In addition, Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 47.0% of total municipal revenues that year, compared to 11.7% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

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

The nearest postings of the Alaska State Troopers and the Alaska Wildlife Troopers are located in Nome. Wales participates in the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program, though the position was vacant as of March 2012.<sup>39</sup> The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

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<sup>36</sup> Native Village of Wales (n.d.). *Native Village of Wales - Council Members*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.kawerak.org/tribalHomePages/wales/counmemb.html>.

<sup>37</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>38</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

<sup>39</sup> Kawerak, Inc. (2012). *Kawerak Service Divisions – Village Public Safety Officers*. Retrieved April 10, 2012 from <http://www.kawerak.org/servicedivisions/csd/vpsso/index.html>.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>4</sup>
2000	\$238,407	\$12,681	\$27,953	n/a
2001	\$223,853	\$14,002	\$29,000	n/a
2002	\$240,037	\$13,415	\$26,898	n/a
2003	\$220,469	\$12,231	\$27,087	n/a
2004	\$263,386	\$13,167	-	n/a
2005	\$178,242	\$22,800	-	n/a
2006	\$208,336	\$11,114	-	n/a
2007	\$275,500	\$24,000	-	n/a
2008	\$284,965	\$14,000	-	n/a
2009	\$367,724	\$12,426	\$123,829	n/a
2010	\$219,123	\$13,304	\$103,040	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa\\_summary.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Accessed at [www.tax.state.ak.us](http://www.tax.state.ak.us). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Wales is accessible by air and sea only. A 4,000-foot gravel runway owned and maintained by the state is located one mile northwest of Wales.<sup>40</sup> Sea ice is also used frequently as a landing area by planes in the winter.<sup>41</sup> As of February 2012, scheduled passenger air service is available from multiple carriers, including Bering Air and Era Alaska.<sup>42</sup> The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Anchorage to Wales in early June of 2012 was \$792.<sup>43</sup> A winter trail system connects Wales to the communities of Brevig Mission, located 50 miles away, and Shishmaref, located 70 miles away.<sup>44</sup> There is also a 6.5 mile road to Tin City that provides

<sup>40</sup> Magdanz, J. et al. (2002). *The production and distribution of wild food in Wales and Deering, Alaska*. ADF&G , Technical Paper No. 259. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/tp259.pdf>.

<sup>41</sup> See Footnote 37.

<sup>42</sup> Retrieved February 1, 2012 from carrier websites ([www.beringair.com](http://www.beringair.com); [www.flyera.com](http://www.flyera.com))

<sup>43</sup> This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using [kayak.com](http://kayak.com).

<sup>44</sup> Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (2004). *Northwest Alaska transportation plan: Community transportation analysis*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://dot.alaska.gov/stwdplng/areaplans/nwplan.shtml>.

access to the Tin City dock and airport. Heavy freight and cargo is delivered to Tin City and hauled by truck to Wales.<sup>45</sup>

Aluminum boats are used for sea travel. On land, snowmobiles and ATVs are used on- and off-trail and provide year-round access to subsistence areas.<sup>46</sup>

Communications in Wales include local and long distance phone service, radio, Internet, and television. Wales is one of 235 Alaskan communities that receive television service from the state-owned Alaska Rural Communication Service.<sup>47</sup>

### *Facilities*<sup>48</sup>

The City of Wales operates an unpermitted landfill, a water and honeybucket haul system, and a washeteria with a 500,000 gallon tank for storing treated water. Water is derived from Gilbert and Village Creeks during the summer, and ice blocks are cut in winter. Water and sewage system upgrades were among the development goals included in Wales' 5-year local economic development plan, prepared in 2004.<sup>49</sup> As of 2004, two groundwater wells had been drilled, and piped water was available for the school, clinic, and city building.<sup>50</sup> A Master Plan to implement a piped water system had also been completed.<sup>51</sup> The City of Wales received fiscal year 2010 funding through the Alaska Department of Environment Conservation Village Safe Water program for the design and construction of a new washeteria, water treatment plant, and associated wastewater treatment and disposal systems. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders also reported that a new landfill is planned for completion within the next ten years.

Wales is served by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC). Diesel fuel is the primary source of energy. Two hybrid wind-diesel turbines are also in operation.<sup>52</sup>

Community facilities in Wales include a U.S. post office, school library, and a community building.<sup>53</sup> The Wales School provides space for community activities, a gymnasium for community use, and housing as needed for visitors.<sup>54</sup> Several stores operate in the community.<sup>55</sup>

With respect to fishing-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that no dock space is available for permanent or transient vessel moorage in Wales.

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<sup>45</sup> Community of Wales (2004). *Local economic development plan for Wales 2004-2009*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.kawerak.org/ledps/wales.pdf>.

<sup>46</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources (2010). *Bering Straits coastal resources service area: Coastal management plan*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from [http://dnr.alaska.gov/coastal/acmp/District/DistrictPlans\\_Final/BSCRSA/Bering\\_Straits\\_Final\\_Plan\\_Amendment\\_1-27-11\\_submittal.pdf](http://dnr.alaska.gov/coastal/acmp/District/DistrictPlans_Final/BSCRSA/Bering_Straits_Final_Plan_Amendment_1-27-11_submittal.pdf).

<sup>47</sup> See Footnote 37.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> See Footnote 45.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> See Footnote 45.

<sup>53</sup> See Footnote 37.

<sup>54</sup> Native Village of Wales (n.d.). *Native Village of Wales - Community Directory*. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.kawerak.org/tribalHomePages/wales/index.html>.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

They also reported that fishing support services available in Wales include fishing gear and tackle sales, and that residents travel to Nome, Anchorage, and Fairbanks for fishery support services not available in Wales.

### *Medical Services*

The Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC) operates the city-owned Toby Anungazuk Sr. Memorial Health Clinic. The clinic is a designated Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) site. Emergency Services have coastal and air access to the community. Volunteers staff the fire department and search & rescue operations.<sup>56</sup> NSHC operates the nearest hospital, the Norton Sound Regional Hospital, which is located in Nome. As of May 2011, construction on a new hospital in Nome was halfway complete; its opening is scheduled for 2012.<sup>57</sup>

### *Educational Opportunities*

Wales School (Kingikmiut Ilsagvik), operated by Bering Straits School District, serves students in kindergarten through twelfth grade. As of 2011 there are 46 students and 4 teachers.<sup>58</sup>

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Wales has been an important site for harvest of marine resources for over a thousand years. Ancient tools and animal remains in Wales' archaeological record show that fishing and hunting for marine mammals, along with other subsistence activities, formed the backbone of the village economy, as they do today.<sup>59</sup> A whaling shore station was established in Wales following the expansion of the American commercial whaling industry into the Arctic in the 1850s.<sup>60</sup> By 1910, most commercial whaling activities had ended with the decline in the market for whale products.<sup>61</sup> Subsistence bowhead whale hunting ceased in Wales following the 1918 influenza epidemic and did not resume until 1970.<sup>62</sup>

Current engagement by Wales residents in fisheries is limited to subsistence fishing and some recreational fishing. Commercial fishing opportunities in the Arctic are extremely limited. In a 2011 survey conducted by the AFSC, community leaders reported the fishing season as taking place from July to August; residents fish for four species of salmon (pink, chum, coho, and sockeye) and sea trout.

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<sup>56</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>57</sup> Norton Sound Health Corporation (2011). *New Hospital Construction Updates*. Retrieved April 10, 2012 from <http://www.nortonsoundhealth.org/newhospital.html>.

<sup>58</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>59</sup> Harritt, R. (2010). Variations of late prehistoric houses in coastal northwest Alaska: a view from Wales. *Arctic Anthropology*, 47(1), 57-70.

<sup>60</sup> Freeman, M. (1998). *Inuit, whaling, and sustainability*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> See Footnote 40.

Wales is located adjacent to the Arctic Management Area for federal fisheries management. The community is located in Federal Fisheries Reporting Area 514, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 4E, the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory District, and the Norton Sound – Port Clarence Management Area for Alaska Department of Fish & Game subsistence fisheries management. The community participates in the Community Development Quota Program (CDQ) as a member of the Norton Sound Economic Development Council (NSEDC). Wales has a representative on the Federal Subsistence Management Program regional advisory council for Seward Peninsula. The community also participates on the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, which manages bowhead whale hunting by ten whaling communities, and the Eskimo Walrus Commission.

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported “limits on fishing quota” as the potential future fishery policy or management action of most concern to Wales.

### *Processing Plants*

According to the 2010 Alaska Department of Fish and Game’s Intent to Operate list, Wales does not have any registered processing plants. The closest seafood processor is located in Nome.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Between 2000 and 2003, Wales received a small amount of revenue from raw fish taxes and Shared Fisheries Business Taxes. This revenue accounted for 1-2% of the total municipal revenue in each year (Table 3). No known fisheries-related revenue was reported for the community after 2003. However, in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that in 2010, Wales received \$100,000 in grants from its CDQ entity, NSEDC.

### *Commercial Fishing*

Residents of Wales do not currently participate in commercial fisheries either as permit holders, holders of Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) quota share or fishing vessel owners. Between 2000 and 2010, no commercial fishery landings were made by vessels owned by Wales residents, irrespective of location of landing. With the exception of one commercial fishing crew license holder in 2009, no residents participated as crew members in Alaska commercial fisheries. Information on commercial fishing trends can be found Table 4 through 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$210	\$210	\$3,901	\$3,901	n/a						
Shared fisheries business tax <sup>1</sup>	\$52	\$106	\$148	n/a							
Fisheries resource landing tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>\$262</i>	<i>\$316</i>	<i>\$4,049</i>	<i>\$3,901</i>	<i>n/a</i>						
<i>Total municipal revenue</i> <sup>5</sup>	<i>\$238,407</i>	<i>\$223,853</i>	<i>\$240,037</i>	<i>\$220,469</i>	<i>\$263,386</i>	<i>\$178,242</i>	<i>\$208,336</i>	<i>\$275,500</i>	<i>\$284,965</i>	<i>\$367,724</i>	<i>\$219,123</i>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Total fisheries related revenue represents a sum of all revenue sources in the previous rows.

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	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) <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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, Wales: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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 Permits<sup>2</sup></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>										

Note: -- indicates that no data were reported for that year.

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

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

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

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

*Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.*

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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.]

<sup>4</sup> 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.]

<sup>5</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Wales: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Sablefish Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Wales: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Crab Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Wales: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Note: Not Reported indicates that no data were reported for that year. 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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

*Recreational Fishing*

Given Wales’ remote location and the absence of nearby rivers, opportunities for non-resident recreational fishing in the community are limited. As shown in Table 11, no sport fish guide businesses were registered in the community between 2000 and 2010, and no residents held sport fish guide licenses during this period. Additionally, there were no reports of charter operations in the community between 2000 and 2010.

In 2010, there were 3 sport fishing licenses sold in the community, down from a 10-year high of 23 in 2001. Also in 2010, three sport fishing licenses were sold to Wales residents, irrespective of location of sale. Given the correspondence of in-community license sales with the numbers of license sales to residents, it is probable that most licenses sales in the community are made to residents, and most Wales residents who purchase sport fishing licenses do so within the community.

Wales is located in the Seward Peninsula-Norton Sound area (Area W) of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game Sport Division Statewide Harvest Survey. The area includes all includes all waters north of the Yukon River drainage; north and west of Pastol Bay and south of the Selawik River drainage. Freshwater fishing sites include the Sinuk and Snake Rivers, and the drainages of the Nome, Fish, Niukluk, and Unalakleet Rivers. Freshwater fishing dominates in this area, accounting for 92% of all angler days fished between 2000 and 2010. Residents typically outnumber non-residents in terms of angler days fished. From 2000 to 2010, the number of angler days fished (across freshwater and saltwater fishing and fishing by residents and non-residents) has fluctuated from a high of 21,995 in 2008 to a low of 10,610 in 2010, with a ten-year average of 15,871. Freshwater fishing days, irrespective of residency, has fluctuated from a high of 17,579 in 2008 and a low of 6,199 in 2010, with a ten-year average of 10,454.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Wales <sup>2</sup>
2000	0	0	21	22
2001	0	0	23	23
2002	0	0	21	22
2003	0	0	18	19
2004	0	0	18	15
2005	0	0	15	18
2006	0	0	12	10
2007	0	0	7	7
2008	0	0	13	13
2009	0	0	8	10
2010	0	0	3	3

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

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non- residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler days fished – Non- residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler days fished – Alaska residents <sup>3</sup>
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	n/d	655	3,761	17,579
2009	133	897	4,198	11,995
2010	43	34	4,334	6,199

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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/](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sport_fishingsurvey/) (Accessed September 2011).

### Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources are the basis of Wales' economy, with the harvest, production, and distribution of wild foods involving extensive cooperation among households and through extended family networks.<sup>63</sup> Bowhead whale hunting takes place in the spring, when whales migrate north through the Bering Strait to summer feeding areas in the Beaufort Sea.<sup>64</sup> Whale hunters use hand-held hunting technologies based on those introduced by American whalers in the nineteenth Century, including darting guns and grenades. After a successful whale hunt, captains distribute shares of landed whale throughout the community.<sup>65</sup> Walrus and seal hunting also take place in the spring, following the whale hunt.<sup>66</sup> Community leaders in the 2011 AFSC

<sup>63</sup> Magdanz, J. et al. (2002). *The production and distribution of wild food in Wales and Deering, Alaska*. ADF&G , Technical Paper No. 259. Retrieved January 31, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/tp259.pdf>.

<sup>64</sup> Freeman, M. (1998). *Inuit, whaling, and sustainability*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Krupnik, I. and W. Weyapuk Jr. (2010). Qanuq Ilitaavut: 'How We Learned What We Know' (Wales Inupiaq Sea Ice Dictionary). In I. Krupnik et al. (Eds.), *SIKU: Knowing our ice: documenting Inuit sea ice knowledge and use* (pp. 321-356). New York: Springer.

survey also reported that residents participate in fishing for salmon and sea trout from July to August. They noted that salmon, seal meat, and walrus were the most important subsistence marine or aquatic resources harvested by Wales residents.

According to a 1994 survey conducted by the ADF&G Division of Subsistence, marine mammals contributed 78% of the total harvest, by weight, of subsistence resources by Wales residents in that year. Fish accounted for 13.3%, and land mammals, marine invertebrates, birds and eggs, and plants and berries accounted for 3.4%, 3.1%, 1.6%, and 0.6%, respectively. However, it was noted that one bowhead whale accounted for most of the marine mammal weight; fish and land mammals likely comprise a larger proportion of the harvest in years where no bowhead whales are landed. Excluding teacher households, Wales households reported an average of 2,643 edible pounds of subsistence resources, including non-marine resources.<sup>67</sup>

Data on subsistence harvests in Wales for the 2000 to 2010 period is limited. Data on the percentage of households using subsistence resources and on residents' subsistence fishing activity for salmon, marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish for the years 2000 to 2010 are unavailable. No data are available on residents' participation in subsistence halibut fishing, although Wales residents and members of the Native Village of Wales are eligible to engage in subsistence halibut fishing in IPHC regulatory area 4E. Available data on marine mammal harvest show that 19 walrus were harvested by Wales residents in 2010, higher than the 2000-2010 average of 14.4.

According to the ADF&G *Community Subsistence Information System*,<sup>68</sup> non-salmon/halibut species which residents harvest or use include mussels, giant scale worm, sea cucumber, shrimp, king crab, clams, Tanner crab, whelk, bearded seal, bowhead whale, ribbon seal, ringed seal, spotted seal, Arctic cod, Bering cisco, broad whitefish, burbot, Dolly Varden, grayling, herring, humpback whitefish, least cisco, round whitefish, saffron cod, sheefish, flounder, sculpin, and smelt.

## **Additional Information**

The Wales Inupiaq Sea Ice Dictionary contains approximately 110 terms in the Kingikmiut dialect. Terms were documented in 2007 and 2008 and describe types of sea ice and associated phenomena.<sup>69</sup>

The Wales Sea Ice Webcam, operated by the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, provides a daily impression of sea-ice conditions off Wales, as well as a long-term record of seasonal change in sea ice patterns. Webcam video may be viewed at:

[http://seaice.alaska.edu/gi/observatories/wales\\_webcam](http://seaice.alaska.edu/gi/observatories/wales_webcam)

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<sup>67</sup> See Footnote 63.

<sup>68</sup> 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).

<sup>69</sup> Krupnik, I. and W. Weyapuk Jr. (2010). Qanuq Iilitaavut: 'How We Learned What We Know' (Wales Inupiaq Sea Ice Dictionary). In I. Krupnik et al. (Eds.), *SIKU: Knowing our ice: documenting Inuit sea ice knowledge and use* (pp. 321-356). New York: Springer.

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
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	n/a	n/a	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	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	n/a	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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Wales: 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, Wales: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	n/a	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	27	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	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.