

## **Nikolaevsk (NICK-oh-lyvsk)**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*

Nikolaevsk is located on the Kenai Peninsula, several miles inland from Anchor Point. It lies several miles from the Sterling Highway.<sup>1</sup> The unincorporated area covers 40.7 square miles of land.<sup>2</sup> The town is approximately 115 miles southwest of Anchorage and 10 miles north of Homer. Nikolaevsk is located in the Homer Recording District and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Census Area.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>3</sup>

In 2010, there were 318 residents in Nikolaevsk, ranking it as the 159<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Nikolaevsk decreased by 14.3%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents declined by 8.7%. Despite the overall decline, the average annual growth rate was close to zero during this period (0.05%). This is explained by a dip in population to 297 in 2006, followed by a rebound to 315 residents by 2009.

In 2010, the majority of the population of Nikolaevsk identified themselves as White (95.2%), along with 3.5% who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.3% as Asian, 0.3% as “some other race,” and 3.5% who identified with two or more races. In addition, 4.4% of Nikolaevsk’s population identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. The percentage of the population that identified as White increased between 2000 and 2010, from 81.7% to 92.5%, although this was an overall decrease from the percentage of the population that identified as White in 1990 (96.8%). The percentage of the population that identified as American Indians and Alaska Natives increased from 1.3% in 1990 to 1.7% in 2000, and 3.5% in 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In a survey conducted by NOAA’s Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that approximately 120 people come to Nikolaevsk as seasonal workers between May and August each year, and the community’s population peaks in July. They indicated that these population fluctuations are mostly driven by employment in fishing sectors. In addition to seasonal workers, community leaders noted that approximately 20 year-round residents of Nikolaevsk work for local shore-side processors.

---

<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> Nikolaevsk Community Council (1999). *Community Action Plan for Nikolaevsk, Alaska*. Retrieved January 27, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Nikolaevsk-GCP-1999.pdf>.

<sup>3</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>.

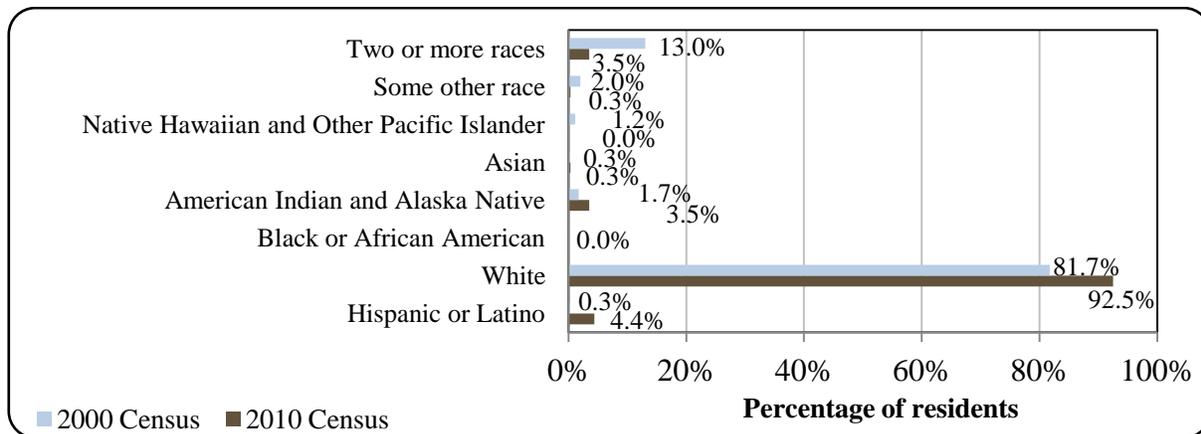
Table 1. Population in Nikolaevsk from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	371	-
2000	345	-
2001	-	345
2002	-	335
2003	-	315
2004	-	309
2005	-	306
2006	-	297
2007	-	304
2008	-	295
2009	-	315
2010	318	-

<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, Nikolaevsk: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

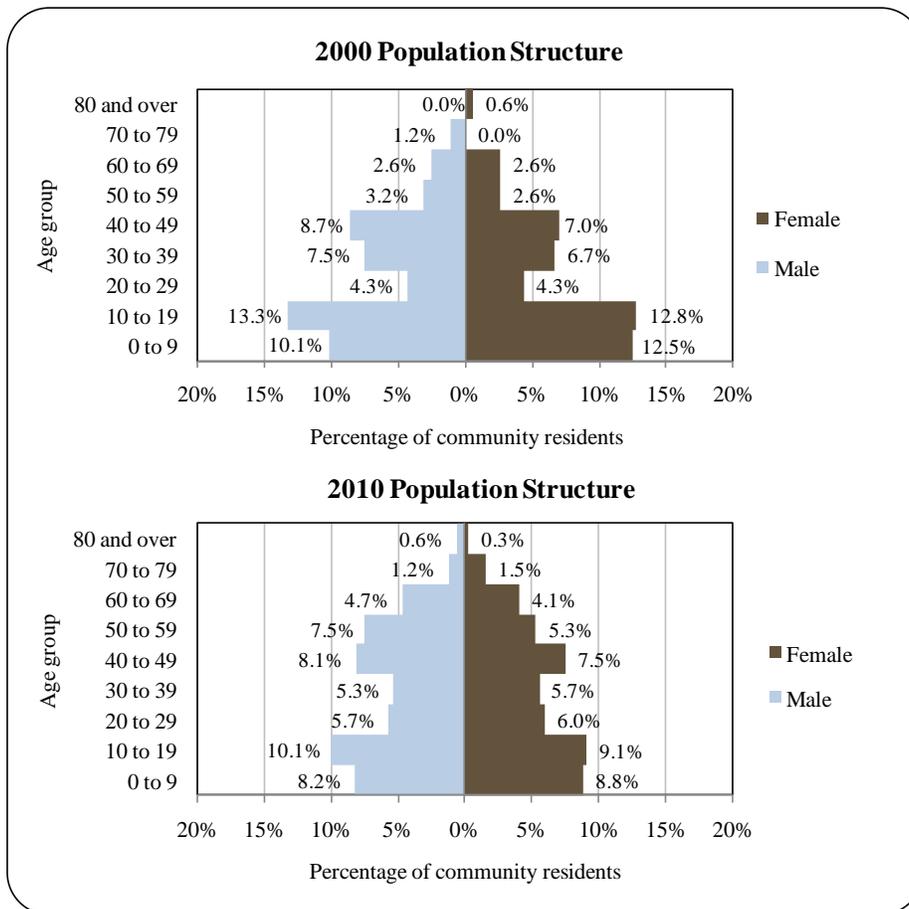


In 2010, the average household size in Nikolaevsk was 2.97, a decrease from 4.6 in 1990 and 3.59 in 2000. The number of households in Nikolaevsk has increased over the same period, from 80 households in 1990 and 96 in 2000, to 107 in 2010. Of the 150 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 57.3% were owner-occupied, 14% were rented, and 28.7% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no Nikolaevsk residents were recorded as living in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup of Nikolaevsk’s population (51.6% male and 48.4% female) was slightly more gender balanced than the state population as a whole, which was made up of

52% males and 48% females. The median age of Nikolaevsk residents was 32.3 years, slightly younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. There were disproportionately fewer people in the 20 to 39 age cohorts in both 2000 and 2010. In 2010, there was a relatively even spread of males and females across age categories in Nikolaevsk. That same year, 12.5% of the population was 60 or older. The overall population structure of Nikolaevsk in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>4</sup> 79.1% of Nikolaevsk residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 16.3% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 4.7% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education

<sup>4</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.

but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 34.1% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 10.1% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 6.2% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 3.1% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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

Nikolaevsk is the location of a settlement of *Staroveri*, or “Russian Old Believers.”<sup>5</sup> The predecessors of current Nikolaevsk residents came to the Kenai Peninsula in the 1960s by way of Woodburn, Oregon, after time spent in China and Turkey and various other intermediary countries (see the *Additional Information* section for more history).<sup>6</sup> The first Old Believer settlers on the Kenai Peninsula received a grant from the Tolstoy Foundation in New York and purchased land there in 1967.<sup>7</sup> In 1968, 5 Old Believer families settled in Nikolaevsk, and by 1970 there were 70 residences and 20 families there. In addition to the main village, several areas located in the hills to the east were also settled as satellite communities.<sup>8</sup> The first school opened in an 8-by-20-foot trailer in 1972. Until 1980, students attended classes through the 9<sup>th</sup> grade, and then began their adult lives. The town was named to honor St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the town's church. Nikolaevsk did not appear in U.S. Census records until 1990.<sup>9</sup>

Today, the population of Nikolaevsk continues to be made up primarily of Russian Old Believers, along with some non-Russians, living in three distinct settlements within the land purchase area. The Old Believers in this area lead a family-oriented, self-sufficient lifestyle. Their primary food sources are from gardening, small livestock, fishing, and hunting. They use modern utilities. Families are typically very large (8 to 12 children). Traditional clothing is worn, Russian is the first language, and the church dictates that males do not shave. Residents typically marry at a young age.<sup>10</sup>

### **Natural Resources and Environment**

Nikolaevsk is located in a maritime climactic zone, dominated by the moderating effects of a marine environment and characterized by high humidity, precipitation and fog cover as well as warm winters and cool summers. Winter temperatures range from 14 to 27 °F, and summer temperatures vary from 45 to 65 °F. Average annual precipitation is 24 inches.<sup>11</sup> Average annual precipitation is 27 inches and average annual snowfall is 103 inches.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> Lee Silva, A. (2009). *Unsettling Diaspora: The Old Believers of Alaska*. Masters Thesis, McGill University, Montreal. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder\\_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157](http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157).

<sup>6</sup> Johnson, P. W. (1982). *Dress and Acculturation among Russian Old Believers in Oregon*. Masters Thesis, Oregon State University. Retrieved January 30, 2012 from <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/handle/1957/7891>.

<sup>7</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>8</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 7.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Precipitation and snowfall information retrieved December 27, 2011 from <http://www.weatherbase.com/>.

Protected areas near Nikolaevsk include Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, the Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area, and the Kenai Wilderness. Nikolaevsk is located approximately 15 miles from a northern segment of Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, located along the northern shore of Kachemak Bay. This State Park is Alaska's first and only 'wilderness park.' A majority of the State Park's 400,000 acres are located on the southern side of Kachemak Bay, and its terrain includes mountains, glaciers, forests, and ocean. Visitors to the State Park enjoy fishing, boating, wildlife viewing, kayaking, hiking, camping, and mountain sports.<sup>13</sup> Portions of Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness overlap with the Kenai Wilderness, which covers a total of 1,354,247 acres on the Kenai Peninsula.<sup>14</sup>

Kachemak Bay itself was designated as a State Critical Habitat Area (CHA) in 1974, and the Fox River Flats at the mouth of the Bay were also designated as a CHA in 1972. The purpose of these CHAs is to "protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary purpose." Eleven species of marine mammals utilize Kachemak Bay, including sea otter, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, beluga, minke, and orca whale, harbor porpoise, and Dall's porpoise, as well as a diversity of marine plants and invertebrates, birds, and fish and shellfish. The Fox River Flats and associated intertidal zone support at least 21 species of terrestrial mammals, including moose, black bear, brown bear, coyote, wolf, beaver, river otter, and small furbearers.<sup>15</sup> In addition to their status as CHAs, Kachemak Bay and the Fox River Flats were designated as part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System in 1999, a network of 28 estuaries around the U.S. representing different biogeographic regions that are used for long-term research, water-quality monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship. It is the only Research Reserve located in the State of Alaska.<sup>16</sup>

The shoreline of the Kenai Peninsula along Cook Inlet is located at the edge of the North American Plate, leading to frequent and often devastating earthquakes and volcanic activity in the area. Five active volcanoes are located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough, all situated on the west side of Cook Inlet. They are Fourpeaked, Augustine, Iliamna, Redoubt and Mount Spurr. Major damage can also be caused by secondary earthquake hazards, including landslides, floods, avalanches, tsunamis, uplift, subsidence, infrastructure failures and soil liquefaction.<sup>17</sup> Other natural hazards that have also been identified as threats in the Kenai Peninsula Borough include flooding, wildfires, snow and avalanches, seiches, severe weather, erosion, and drought.<sup>18</sup>

The Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet oil and gas industry is very active, with a number of new wells being drilled each year. As of 2010, there were 28 producing oil and gas fields on and off shore in the area. Oil production has declined from a peak in 1970 of 230,000 barrels per day.

---

<sup>13</sup> Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (2009). *Kachemak Bay State Park and State Wilderness Park*. Retrieved January 27, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kbay/kbay.htm>.

<sup>14</sup> Wilderness.net website (n.d.). *Kenai Wilderness*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net>.

<sup>15</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (1993). *Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas Management Plan*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/\\_management\\_plans/kachemak\\_bay.pdf](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/_management_plans/kachemak_bay.pdf).

<sup>16</sup> National Estuarine Research Reserve System (n.d.). *Kachemak Bay Research Reserve website*. Retrieved June 15, 2012 from <http://www.nerrs.noaa.gov/Reserve.aspx?ResID=KBA>.

<sup>17</sup> Kenai Peninsula Borough (2010). *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/plan.htm>

<sup>18</sup> State of Alaska (2002). *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

In 2010, only 12,000 barrels were produced per day. Cook Inlet natural gas production has also been declining in recent years.<sup>19</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Nikolaevsk as of May 2012.<sup>20</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>21</sup>

Although Old Believers strive to attain village self-sufficiency,<sup>22</sup> emphasizing food production from subsistence fishing, hunting, and gardening,<sup>23</sup> complete independence is difficult to achieve in the harsh Alaskan climate. Many Nikolaevsk residents travel to the Anchor Point and Homer areas for employment.<sup>24</sup> Men find employment primarily in the fishing industry, as well as on construction crews. Women often work in fish processing plants, and cleaning, and health care services.<sup>25</sup> The Fefelov Mercantile, a general store and post office, is the only year-round business in Nikolaevsk, and provides groceries, fabric, and other items in town. Some boat building activity also takes place in Nikolaevsk.<sup>26</sup> Other top employers of Nikolaevsk residents in 2010 included the Kenai Peninsula Borough School, Aleutian Housing Authority, and private companies focused on auto repair and machinery and hardware sales.<sup>27</sup>

In 2000, the number of Nikolaevsk residents with commercial crew licenses was equivalent to 12.5% of the total local population, and the number of state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit holders was equal to 5.8% of the total population. The number of Crew License Holders decreased to the equivalent of 10.4% of the population by 2010, while the percentage of residents holding CFEC permits increased to 6.6%. A number of Nikolaevsk residents also held federal permits and quota share accounts in the federal catch share halibut fishery (see *Commercial Fishing* section).

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>28</sup> in 2010, the per capita income in Nikolaevsk was estimated to be \$19,049 and the median household income was estimated to be \$43,194. This represents a significant increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in 2000 (\$10,390 and \$37,500, respectively). The increase in per capita income remains substantial even if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000

---

<sup>19</sup> Resource Development Council (n.d.). *Alaska's Oil and Gas Industry*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.akrdc.org/issues/oilgas/overview.html>.

<sup>20</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>21</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>22</sup> Lee Silva, A. (2009). *Unsettling Diaspora: The Old Believers of Alaska*. Masters Thesis, McGill University, Montreal. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder\\_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157](http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157).

<sup>23</sup> Nikolaevsk Community Council (1999). *Community Action Plan for Nikolaevsk, Alaska*. Retrieved January 27, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Nikolaevsk-GCP-1999.pdf>.

<sup>24</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>25</sup> See footnote 22.

<sup>26</sup> See footnote 24.

<sup>27</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>28</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>.

values to 2010 dollars,<sup>29</sup> revealing a real per capita income of \$13,663 in 2000. In contrast, median household income in 2010 is shown to have decreased slightly when compared to the real median household income in 2000 of \$49,312. In 2010, Nikolaevsk ranked 162<sup>nd</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 173<sup>rd</sup> in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

However, Nikolaevsk's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>30</sup> An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Nikolaevsk in 2010 is \$7,724.<sup>31</sup> This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Nikolaevsk between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,<sup>32</sup> indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a smaller percentage of Nikolaevsk's population (56.9%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force in 2010 compared to the percentage of the statewide population in the civilian labor force (68.8%). In the same year, 12.3% of Nikolaevsk residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line in 2010, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 10.6%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in Nikolaevsk in 2010 was 10.8%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.<sup>33</sup>

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, the majority of Nikolaevsk's workforce was estimated to be employed in the private sector (69%), along with 19.5% that were estimated to be self-employed, 5.7% in the public sector, and 5.7% estimated to be unpaid family workers. Of the 87 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (25.3%), retail trade (20.7%), educational services, health care, and social assistance (14.9%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (14.9%), and arts, entertainment, and accommodation and food services (11.5%). The number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and industries may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. This

---

<sup>29</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

<sup>30</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>31</sup> See footnotes 27 and 28.

<sup>32</sup> Denali Commission (2011) *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 27.

information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 378 employed residents in Nikolaevsk in 2010, of which 20.2% were employed in educational and health services, 18.2% in local government, 17.2% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 16.2% in leisure and hospitality, 9.1% in construction, 5.1% in financial activities, 5.1% in professional and business services, 3% in natural resources and mining, 1% in manufacturing, 1% in information, 1% in state government, and 3% in other industries.<sup>34</sup> As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

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

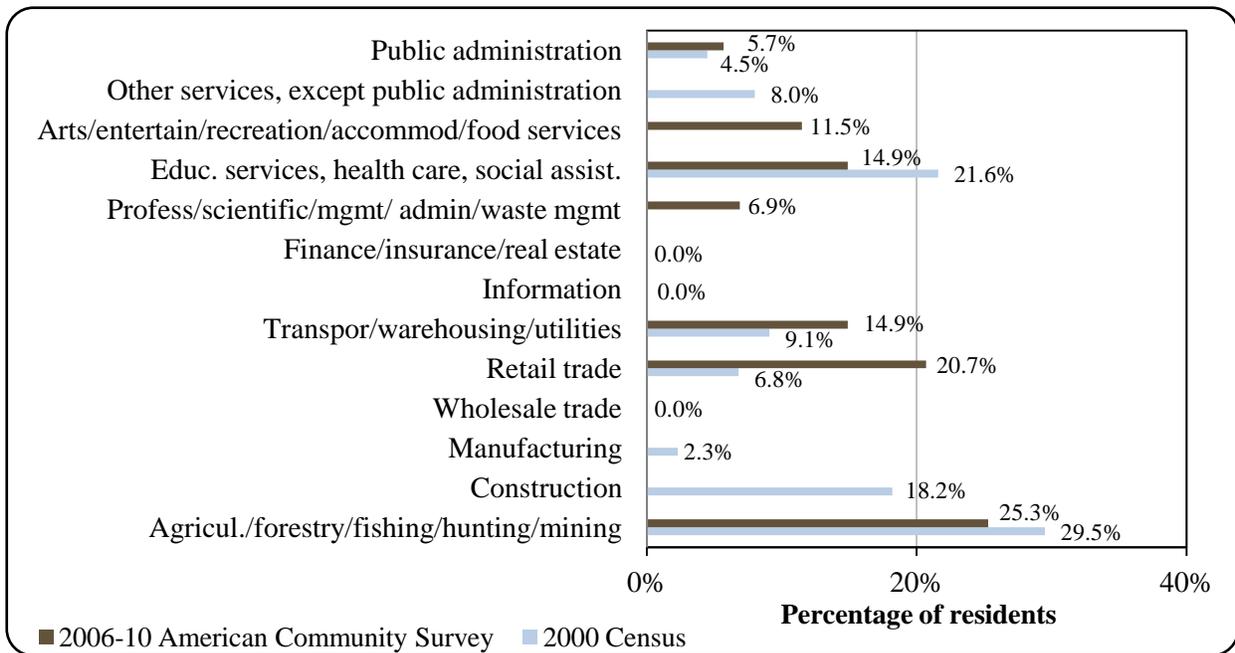
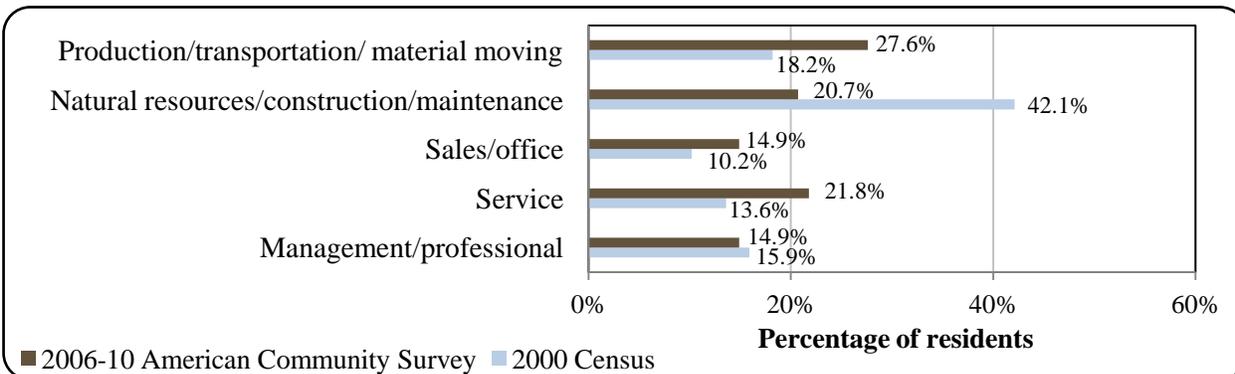


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Nikolaevsk (U.S. Census).



<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

## Governance

Nikolaevsk is an unincorporated community in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The community does not administer any local taxes, although the Borough does administer a 3% sales tax and 4.5 mills property tax.<sup>35</sup> Given that Nikolaevsk is not incorporated, there was no municipal revenue or municipal sales tax revenue between 2000 and 2010. Additionally, no information was reported regarding State and Community Revenue Sharing contributions or fisheries-related grants received by the community between 2000 and 2010. Information about selected aspects of community revenue is presented in Table 2.

Nikolaevsk was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and is not federally recognized as a Native village. The Nikolaevsk Community Council Inc. has an office in the town.<sup>36</sup> The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Homer and Anchorage. The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are located in Anchorage.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>2</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>3</sup> Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from <https://www.tax.state.ak.us>.

<sup>4</sup> The State Revenue Sharing program ceased in 2003 and was replaced by the Community Revenue Sharing program starting in 2009.

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

<sup>35</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_CIS.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm).

<sup>36</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).

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage, 220 miles away by road. Nearby Homer offers an airport, harbor, and docking facilities, as well as a state ferry landing.<sup>37</sup> As of early June 2012, roundtrip airfare between Homer and Anchorage was \$239.<sup>38</sup> As of summer 2012, a one-way adult passenger fare on the Alaska State ferry from Homer to Juneau was \$380, and \$706 to Bellingham.<sup>39</sup>

### *Facilities*

Water in Nikolaevsk is derived from spring-fed creeks and drainages east of the community. Water is provided to homes and facilities through a piped water system. A water treatment facility, storage tank, water mains, service lines, and fire hydrants are available. Water is filtered and chlorinated. Some individual wells exist, but the quality of their water is poor and they are currently not used as a household water source. There is no piped sewer system. Both individual septic tanks and outhouses are used in the community. Nikolaevsk does not operate its own landfill. A Borough-operated refuse transfer site is located in Anchor Point at mile 157 Sterling Highway. Electricity is provided through the Homer Electric Association using hydroelectric and natural gas power sources. Telephone and internet service is available in the community, but no cable provider offers service locally.<sup>40</sup>

Public safety services are provided by the state troopers stationed in Homer. Fire fighting and rescue services are provided by Certified Community Volunteers and Fire Truck Borough Rescue / Emergency Medical Technicians based in Anchor Point. Community facilities include a community building.<sup>41</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Nikolaevsk has a post office. They also indicated that improvements in broadband internet access are expected to be in place in the next few years, and construction of a community center and library is slated to be completed in the next 10 years.

Since Nikolaevsk is not located directly on the coast, limited fisheries-related infrastructure is available in town. As stated above, harbor and docking facilities are located in Homer, approximately 20 miles away by road.<sup>42</sup> However, according to the 2011 AFSC survey, fishing-related services available in Nikolaevsk include boat repair (welding), fishing gear repair, and fishing gear storage. Community leaders noted in the survey that residents travel primarily to Homer to access fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Nikolaevsk.

---

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

<sup>39</sup> Prices retrieved March 7, 2012 from <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/amhs/doc/fares/XGTariffs.pdf>.

<sup>40</sup> See footnote 36.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

### *Medical Services*

Medical services are provided in Homer, located 20 miles away by road, at the South Peninsula Hospital. Alternative health care is provided by Anchor Point Fire / Emergency Medical Services. Emergency services have highway and helicopter access.<sup>43</sup>

### *Educational Opportunities*

One school is present in Nikolaevsk. The Nikolaevsk School serves Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. As of 2011, the school had 73 students and 8 teachers.<sup>44</sup>

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Nikolaevsk is located in the traditional territory of the Kenaitze people, a branch of Athabascan Native Americans. Historically, the Kenaitze had summer fish camps along the rivers and shores of Cook Inlet. They harvested all five salmon species using dip nets, weirs, dams, and fish traps.<sup>45</sup> The community of Nikolaevsk did not exist prior to its settlement by Russian Old Believers in 1968. After their arrival, these new residents soon became involved in commercial fisheries that had developed in the region following the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. in 1867, in addition to subsistence fishing, hunting, and gardening activities.<sup>46</sup>

Commercial harvest of salmon in Cook Inlet began in 1882,<sup>47</sup> with the development of a cannery at the mouth of the Kasilof River, in English Bay. An additional 17 canneries had been built in central Alaska by 1890.<sup>48</sup> Commercial exploitation of halibut and groundfish first extended into the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) in the 1920s after development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.<sup>49</sup>

Today, ADF&G manages the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. Lower Cook Inlet is divided into the Southern, Outer, Eastern, and Kamishak Bay fishing districts, and Upper Cook Inlet is divided into the Central and Northern fishing districts. Set gillnet is the only gear allowed in the Northern District, while set and drift gillnet and purse seine gear use is permitted in the Central District. However, seine gear use is limited to the Chinita Bay sub-district, which is open only

---

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

<sup>45</sup> Kenaitze Indian Tribe (n.d.). *Home Page: Raven's People*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from <http://www.kenaitzen-sn.gov/RavensPeople.html>.

<sup>46</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>47</sup> Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

<sup>48</sup> Cook, Linda, and Frank Norris (1998). *A Stern and Rock-bound Coast: Kenai Fjords National Park Historic Resource Study*. National Park Service Alaska Support Office, Anchorage. Retrieved January 25, 2012 from [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm).

<sup>49</sup> Thompson, William F. and Norman L. Freeman (1930). *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Report of the International Fisheries Commission. Number 5. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

sporadically. Purse seine gear is used throughout the Lower Cook Inlet management area, and set gillnets are limited to the Kachemak Bay sub-district.<sup>50</sup>

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within 3 nautical miles (nm) of the coast or in inland waters are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and fisheries that take place beyond 3 nm in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction. Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission. Cook Inlet is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central GOA federal Sablefish Regulatory Area.

In addition to federal groundfish fisheries that take place in the GOA, state groundfish fisheries take place in the inland and near-coastal waters of Cook Inlet for Pacific cod, sablefish, and rockfish. The Cook Inlet Pacific cod fishery is managed as a parallel fishery, which takes place at the same time as the federal Pacific cod fishery. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) set by NMFS applied to both fisheries. Beginning in 1997, an additional ‘state-waters fishery’ for Pacific cod was initiated in Cook Inlet. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the Alaska Board of Fish, and guideline harvest limits (GHL) are set by ADF&G. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition to Pacific cod fisheries, a Cook Inlet open access sablefish fishery is managed by ADF&G under a GHL, and the State also manages directed mechanical jig fisheries for lingcod and rockfish in Cook Inlet.<sup>51</sup>

Nikolaevsk is not eligible to participate in either the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program or the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, the community of Nikolaevsk participates actively in fisheries management processes in Alaska. They indicated that a representative from Nikolaevsk participates in North Pacific Fishery Management Council committees or advisory groups.

### *Processing Plants*

ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Nikolaevsk. However, it did list several processing facilities located in nearby communities on the Kenai Peninsula, including Homer, Kasilof, Kenai, Nikiski, and Soldotna.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Between 2000 and 2010, no data were reported about fisheries-related revenue received by Nikolaevsk (Table 3).

### *Commercial Fishing*

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders stated that fishing is the natural resource-based industries upon which the Nikolaevsk economy most depends. Between 2000 and 2010, Nikolaevsk residents participated in both state and federal fisheries as vessel owners, crew license holders, and permit and quota share account holders. In

---

<sup>50</sup> See footnote 47.

<sup>51</sup> Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that the two primary fisheries operating out of Nikolaevsk each year are fisheries for halibut and salmon. The halibut season runs between May and November, while the salmon season runs between June and August. ADF&G permit data indicate that Nikolaevsk residents were also active in fisheries for groundfish and sablefish between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4).

In 2010, 33 Nikolaevsk residents held commercial fishing crew permits and 12 fishing vessels were primarily owned by residents. The number of vessel owners residing in Nikolaevsk stayed relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, fluctuating between 9 and 13. Between 2001 and 2010, one vessel was reported as homeported in Nikolaevsk. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that, although Nikolaevsk does not have port facilities, fishing vessel owners using the community as their base of fishing operations are typically longline and gillnet vessels. No processing facilities or fish buyers were present in Nikolaevsk between 2000 and 2010. These characteristics of the Nikolaevsk commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5.

In 2010, 21 Nikolaevsk residents held a total of 30 state-issued Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. Ten Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) and 25 federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits were also held by Nikolaevsk residents. Over half of the CFEC permits (16) were held in salmon fisheries, including Prince William Sound purse seine, Cook Inlet drift gillnet, and Alaska Peninsula drift gillnet fisheries. Of these, 81% were actively fished in 2010. The number of salmon permit holders fluctuated between 8 and 17 during the 2000-2010 period. Other CFEC permits held in 2010 included eight halibut permits held by eight individuals (statewide longline; vessels under 60 feet), four groundfish permits held by four individuals (miscellaneous saltwater finfish, statewide longline vessels under 60 feet, statewide mechanical jig, and Gulf of Alaska longline vessels under 60 feet), and two sablefish permits held by two permit holders (statewide longline vessels under 60 feet). Also in 2010, 5 out of 24 groundfish LLP permits and 6 out of 10 FFPs were actively fished by Nikolaevsk residents. One federal crab LLP permit was also held, but was not fished in any year between 2000 and 2010. CFEC and federal permit information is presented in Table 4.

In 2000, 13 Nikolaevsk residents held quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery. This number increased to 16 in 2005, then declined to 12 by 2010. Total quota shares held followed a similar pattern, increasing from 1,374,667 in 2000 to 1,750,742 held in 2005, then declining to 865,447 by 2010. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment increased by 21% between 2000 and 2005, and then declined by 2010 to a level 15% lower than the 2000 allotment. In 2000, seven Nikolaevsk residents held quota share accounts in the federal sablefish catch share fishery. This number declined to two by 2010, while total shares held declined from 271,934 in 2000 to 48,923 in 2010. Annual sablefish IFQ allotment fluctuated over the period, increasing by 51% between 2000 and 2004, and eventually declining to 14% lower value than the 2000 allotment by 2010. No quota share accounts were held by Nikolaevsk residents in federal crab catch share fisheries during the 2000-2010 period. Information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

No landings or ex-vessel revenue were recorded in Nikolaevsk (Table 9), given the lack of fish buyers in the community (Table 5). However, Nikolaevsk vessel owners made deliveries in other ports. In 2010, they landed 1,397,324 net pounds of salmon, valued at \$931,496 in ex-vessel revenue. Other landings and ex-vessel revenue are considered confidential for that year due to the small number of participants. Information about salmon harvest by Nikolaevsk residents was reported for all years, while Pacific halibut, Pacific cod, and sablefish landings

were only reported for some years. In 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2006, Nikolaevsk vessel owners landed an average of 356,528 net pounds of halibut, earning an average of \$1,042,953 in ex-vessel revenue. In 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2006, Nikolaevsk vessel owners landed an average of 509,375 net pounds of Pacific cod, earning \$182,680 in ex-vessel revenue. In 2001, the only year for which sablefish information is not considered confidential during the period, Nikolaevsk vessel owners landed 10,893 net pounds of sablefish, valued at \$34,000. Landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Nikolaevsk vessel owners are presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	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<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>n/a</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 known 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).

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	22	23	24	26	28	27	23	24	23	24	24
	Active permits	8	7	6	8	10	10	6	6	5	5	5
	% of permits fished	36%	30%	25%	30%	35%	37%	26%	25%	21%	20%	20%
	Total permit holders	16	17	18	19	19	19	18	19	18	19	19
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	10	10	10	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
	Fished permits	0	0	0	5	6	5	4	4	5	6	6
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	63%	67%	56%	40%	40%	50%	60%	60%
	Total permit holders	10	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10
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	10	11	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	8	8
	Fished permits	8	10	9	9	8	10	10	11	11	8	8
	% of permits fished	80%	91%	100%	100%	89%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	10	11	9	9	9	10	11	11	11	8	8
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, Nikolaevsk: 2000-2010.

<b>Species</b>		<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	5	7	6	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2
	Fished permits	4	7	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2
	% of permits fished	80%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	5	7	6	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	2
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	7	10	9	10	10	6	5	5	6	7	4
	Fished permits	4	4	3	6	3	3	1	2	3	4	2
	% of permits fished	57%	40%	33%	60%	30%	50%	20%	40%	50%	57%	50%
	Total permit holders	6	8	7	9	8	6	5	5	5	5	5
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	15	12	13	13	11	11	8	12	13	15	16
	Fished permits	12	11	11	9	9	9	7	9	8	13	13
	% of permits fished	80%	92%	85%	69%	82%	82%	88%	75%	62%	87%	81%
	Total permit holders	14	14	14	12	11	11	8	11	11	14	17
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>30</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>25</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>70%</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>81%</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>83%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>

<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 Nikolaevsk: 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 Nikolaevsk <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Nikolaevsk <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Nikolaevsk <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	43	0	0	10	0	0	0	\$0
2001	30	0	0	11	1	0	0	\$0
2002	18	0	0	11	1	0	0	\$0
2003	20	0	0	13	1	0	0	\$0
2004	22	0	0	9	1	0	0	\$0
2005	25	0	0	9	1	0	0	\$0
2006	18	0	0	10	1	0	0	\$0
2007	24	0	0	11	1	0	0	\$0
2008	24	0	0	10	1	0	0	\$0
2009	30	0	0	12	1	0	0	\$0
2010	33	0	0	12	1	0	0	\$0

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

<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 Nikolaevsk: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	13	1,374,667	194,597
2001	13	1,084,448	159,786
2002	12	1,102,852	171,518
2003	13	1,283,577	219,543
2004	14	1,362,647	225,299
2005	16	1,750,742	288,877
2006	14	1,146,954	176,561
2007	13	1,032,506	152,014
2008	13	884,995	125,996
2009	12	865,447	113,601
2010	12	865,447	104,275

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 Nikolaevsk: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	7	271,934	23,563
2001	6	172,215	14,403
2002	6	279,995	24,903
2003	5	215,562	27,257
2004	5	215,562	28,293
2005	6	437,729	53,350
2006	3	115,641	13,529
2007	2	94,357	9,574
2008	3	94,357	8,280
2009	2	94,357	7,457
2010	2	48,923	3,636

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 Nikolaevsk: 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 Nikolaevsk: 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>	<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>Total<sup>2</sup></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.]

<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 Nikolaevsk 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	259,161	261,364	335,209	274,483	-	-	652,425	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	204,391	750,291	583,463	-	-	-	499,356	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	10,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	381,203	223,842	304,940	226,646	568,536	445,589	342,325	578,192	372,210	344,323	1,397,324
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>844,755</i>	<i>1,246,390</i>	<i>1,223,612</i>	<i>501,129</i>	<i>568,536</i>	<i>445,589</i>	<i>1,494,106</i>	<i>578,192</i>	<i>372,210</i>	<i>344,323</i>	<i>1,397,324</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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$663,024	\$519,288	\$752,088	\$790,524	-	-	\$2,489,841	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	\$83,373	\$249,422	\$177,000	-	-	-	\$220,923	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	\$34,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$289,018	\$109,876	\$133,874	\$116,879	\$314,266	\$319,334	\$230,902	\$436,037	\$308,060	\$295,412	\$931,496
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$1,035,415</i>	<i>\$912,586</i>	<i>\$1,062,962</i>	<i>\$907,403</i>	<i>\$314,266</i>	<i>\$319,334</i>	<i>\$2,941,666</i>	<i>\$436,037</i>	<i>\$308,060</i>	<i>\$295,412</i>	<i>\$931,496</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.]

<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*

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that sport hunting and fishing, along with commercial fishing, was one of the natural resource-based industries upon which the economy Nikolaevsk most depends. They also indicated that a majority of recreational fishing activity in Nikolaevsk is done by local residents, using their own private boats, and that recreational fishermen in and near Nikolaevsk primarily target Chinook salmon, Pacific halibut, and rockfish. According to ADF&G, between 2000 and 2010, no sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides were present in Nikolaevsk. Sportfishing licenses were not sold in the community, but Nikolaevsk residents purchased a total of 65 sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale). This information about the sportfishing sector in Nikolaevsk is presented in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,<sup>52</sup> conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the species known to be targeted by private anglers in Nikiski. In freshwater, anglers targeted sockeye salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and smelt. In saltwater, private anglers targeted Chinook, Pacific halibut, lingcod, and Pacific cod. The survey also noted sport harvest of Tanner crab and razor clams by Nikolaevsk residents.<sup>53</sup> No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Nikolaevsk in 2010.<sup>54</sup>

Nikolaevsk is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area P, including saltwater fishing in Cook Inlet and freshwater fishing on the Kenai Peninsula. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater and freshwater sportfishing at this regional level was substantial. In 2010, Alaska residents logged 47,656 saltwater angler days and 28,294 freshwater angler days, while non-Alaska residents logged 20,292 saltwater angler days and 71,555 freshwater angler days. Typically, Alaska residents took part in saltwater sportfishing at greater rates than non-Alaska resident anglers, and the opposite was true of freshwater sportfishing. For both Alaska resident and non-Alaska resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater, the number of angler days fished per year decreased between 2000 and 2010. This information about regional sportfishing activity in Nikolaevsk is presented in Table 11.

---

<sup>52</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/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

<sup>53</sup> The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey includes separate categories for Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell clams, and shrimp. Remaining species fall into the ‘other shellfish’ category.

<sup>54</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Nikolaevsk: 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 Nikolaevsk <sup>2</sup>
2000	0	0	57	0
2001	0	0	61	0
2002	0	0	51	0
2003	0	0	47	0
2004	0	0	56	0
2005	0	0	70	0
2006	0	0	64	0
2007	0	0	55	0
2008	0	0	56	0
2009	0	0	65	0
2010	0	0	65	0

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	68,928	40,179	42,157	139,737
2001	62,340	22,585	28,245	69,053
2002	53,537	22,745	26,479	83,335
2003	49,366	24,522	35,299	80,368
2004	57,167	24,224	39,009	83,478
2005	65,997	27,827	37,309	91,489
2006	67,259	23,225	33,988	76,100
2007	67,556	24,465	31,105	89,061
2008	54,136	21,762	28,780	70,285
2009	41,925	21,446	24,959	77,945
2010	47,656	20,292	28,294	71,555

<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/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Nikolaevsk is located in the historic territory of the Kenaitze people, a branch of Athabascan Indians. The Kenaitze had summer fish camps along the rivers and shores of Cook Inlet. They harvested all five salmon species using dip nets, weirs, dams, and fish traps.<sup>55</sup> Although residents of Nikolaevsk come from a different cultural tradition, they also pursue a self-sufficient lifestyle. They focus on subsistence fishing, hunting and gardening activities, in combination with employment in commercial fishing and other industries in nearby cities.<sup>56</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that salmon are the most important subsistence resource utilized by residents of Nikolaevsk.

No information was reported by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010 regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households in Nikolaevsk utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes (Table 12). In addition, no information was reported by management agencies between 2000 and 2010 regarding subsistence harvest of halibut or marine mammals by residents of Nikolaevsk (Tables 14, and 15). However, a 1998 subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G provides information about subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals in the community.

According to this survey, species of marine invertebrates harvested by Nikolaevsk residents in 1998 included butter, horse, Pacific littleneck, pinkneck, razor, and unknown clams, cockles, mussels, oyster, scallops, black and red chitons, limpets, unknown sea urchin, whelk, Dungeness, Tanner crab, snow crab, king crab, octopus, and shrimp. Of these species, the highest percentage of households harvested Tanner crab (22%), razor clams (5%), Dungeness crab (5%), king crab (3%), mussels (3%), and octopus (3%). In the case of Dungeness crab, razor clams, Tanner Bairdi crab, and king crab, a greater percentage of households used these subsistence resources than harvested them, indicating that these resources were distributed through sharing networks. Species of non-salmon fish (not including halibut) harvested by Nikolaevsk residents in 1998 included cutthroat, rainbow and lake trout, steelhead, Arctic char, Dolly Varden, grayling, whitefish, sheefish, sturgeon, pike, Irish lord, greenling, black and red rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, sablefish, sea bass, flounder, sole, Pacific tom cod, sculpin, smelt, eel, skates, shark, wolfish, euchalon (hooligan candlefish), and herring. The survey also noted subsistence harvest of herring sac roe. Of these species, the greatest percentage of households harvested euchalon (43%), red rockfish (35%), sablefish (22%), Dolly Varden (16%), and black rockfish (14%). The percentage of households using black rockfish, Dolly Varden, euchalon, herring, herring sac roe, lingcod, Pacific cod, red rockfish, and sablefish were higher than the percentage engaged in harvesting, suggesting that these species are also distributed through sharing networks in Nikolaevsk. In addition, the survey found that Nikolaevsk residents harvested the following marine mammal species in 1998: bowhead whale, Steller sea lion, and unknown whale.<sup>57</sup>

Information was available from ADF&G for the 2000-2010 period regarding subsistence salmon permits. The number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Nikolaevsk households

---

<sup>55</sup> Kenaitze Indian Tribe (n.d.). *Home Page: Raven's People*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from <http://www.kenaitzen-sn.gov/RavensPeople.html>.

<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> 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).

varied between one and four during this period. Reported subsistence harvest was relatively low, with generally fewer than 100 salmon reported harvested per year. An exception was 2002, when 177 sockeye salmon were harvested. No information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish between 2000 and 2010 (Table 13).

### **Additional Information**

The history of the Russian Old Believers movement began in the mid-1600s, when reforms introduced by Nikon, the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church from 1652-1658, were upheld by the Church Councils of 1666-1667. These reforms included the number of times “alleluia” is said during prayers, the number of fingers used to perform the sign of the cross, leading processions counter-clockwise rather than clockwise, and spelling the name of Jesus with two i's instead of one (“Iisus”).<sup>58</sup> Those who disagreed with these reforms were anathematized by the Church. These dissenters, and those that have followed them, are collectively known as “Old Believers.”<sup>59</sup>

Persecution followed for those who resisted the reforms. Many Old Believers were burned at the stake, or chose to burn themselves to escape capture by government troops. In addition to resisting church reforms, the Old Believers were in opposition to forms of Westernization that began to appear in Russia under Peter the Great in the late 1600s and early 1700s. Peter required women to participate in social activities, such as dances and parties, in the style of the West. He mandated use of Western clothing and required all male members of the ruling class to shave their beards. Those choosing to wear beards were forced to pay a tax of 100 rubles per year, and peasants entering town to sell produce had to pay a fee of one kopek for the right to wear their beard in town for one day. The Old Believers viewed Peter as the “Antichrist,” and many fled to northern Russia, Siberia, the Cossack lands and the Ural Mountains, far from the power of the central government, where they could practice their traditional customs and rituals undisturbed.<sup>60</sup>

The Old Believers dispersed further through the ensuing centuries. The ancestors of those who founded Nikolaevsk initially settled in Turkey and several areas of China. In the 1900s, they were resettled to countries including Brazil, Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, Paraguay, Uruguay, Canada, and the U.S. The first Old Believers in Woodburn, Oregon, came by way of Brazil, moving from Brazil to Oregon starting in 1962. Other Old Believers who had come to U.S. joined them in Oregon in the years that followed. A group of Old Believers left Woodburn and traveled to the Kenai Peninsula to become the original settlers of Nikolaevsk in 1968.<sup>61</sup>

---

<sup>58</sup> Johnson, P.W. 1982. *Dress and Acculturation among Russian Old Believers in Oregon*. Masters Thesis, Oregon State University. Retrieved January 30, 2012 from <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/handle/1957/7891>.

<sup>59</sup> Lee Silva, A. 2009. *Unsettling Diaspora: The Old Believers of Alaska*. Masters Thesis, McGill University, Montreal. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder\\_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157](http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157).

<sup>60</sup> See footnote 58.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Nikolaevsk: 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, Nikolaevsk: 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	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	n/a	n/a
2001	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a	n/a
2002	1	1	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	177	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	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a	n/a
2007	4	3	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	63	n/a	n/a
2008	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	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, Nikolaevsk: 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, Nikolaevsk: 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	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
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	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> 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.