

Platinum

People and Place

*Location*¹



Platinum is located on the Bering Sea coast, below Red Mountain on the south spit of Goodnews Bay. It lies 11 miles from the City of Goodnews Bay, 123 miles southwest of Bethel, and 440 miles west of Anchorage. Platinum is located in the Bethel Recording District and Bethel Census Area. The City encompasses 44.6 square miles of land and 0.1 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 61 residents in Platinum, making it the 188th largest of 352 Alaskan communities with populations recorded that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Platinum stayed relatively stable, decreasing by three residents (4.7%). However, it is important to note that the population declined by more than one-third between 1990 and 2000, and rebounded in population between 2000 and 2010. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, the population continued to decline between 2000 and 2007, with a population decrease of 14.6%, before increasing by 62.9% from 2007 to 2009. The average annual growth rate between 2000 and 2009 was 4.92%, reflecting this large population rebound in the final years of the decade.

According to a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that an additional 200 seasonal workers or transients are present each year in Platinum. They indicated that these workers are generally present during summer months, between June and September, and also reported that population fluctuations in Platinum are entirely driven by employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, a majority of the population of Platinum identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (88.5%), while 4.9% identified as White, 1.6% as Asian, and 4.9% identified with two or more races. In addition, 4.9% of Platinum residents identified as Hispanic in 2010. The percentage of the population identifying as White increased slightly between 1990 and 2000, from 6.3% to 7.3%, and then declined to 4.9% in 2010. The percentage of the population identifying as American Indian and Alaska Natives decreased over time, from 92.2% in 1990 and 90.2% in 2000, to 88.5% in 2010. Over the same period, the percentage of the population identifying with two or more races increased slightly. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

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

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

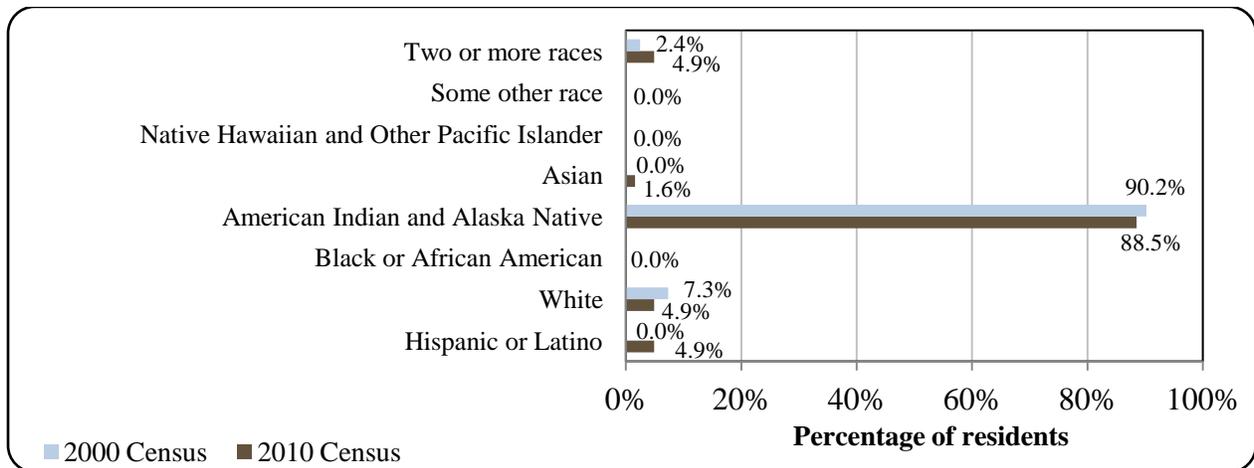
Table 1. Population in Platinum from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	64	-
2000	41	-
2001	-	44
2002	-	38
2003	-	40
2004	-	39
2005	-	38
2006	-	38
2007	-	35
2008	-	47
2009	-	57
2010	61	-

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

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

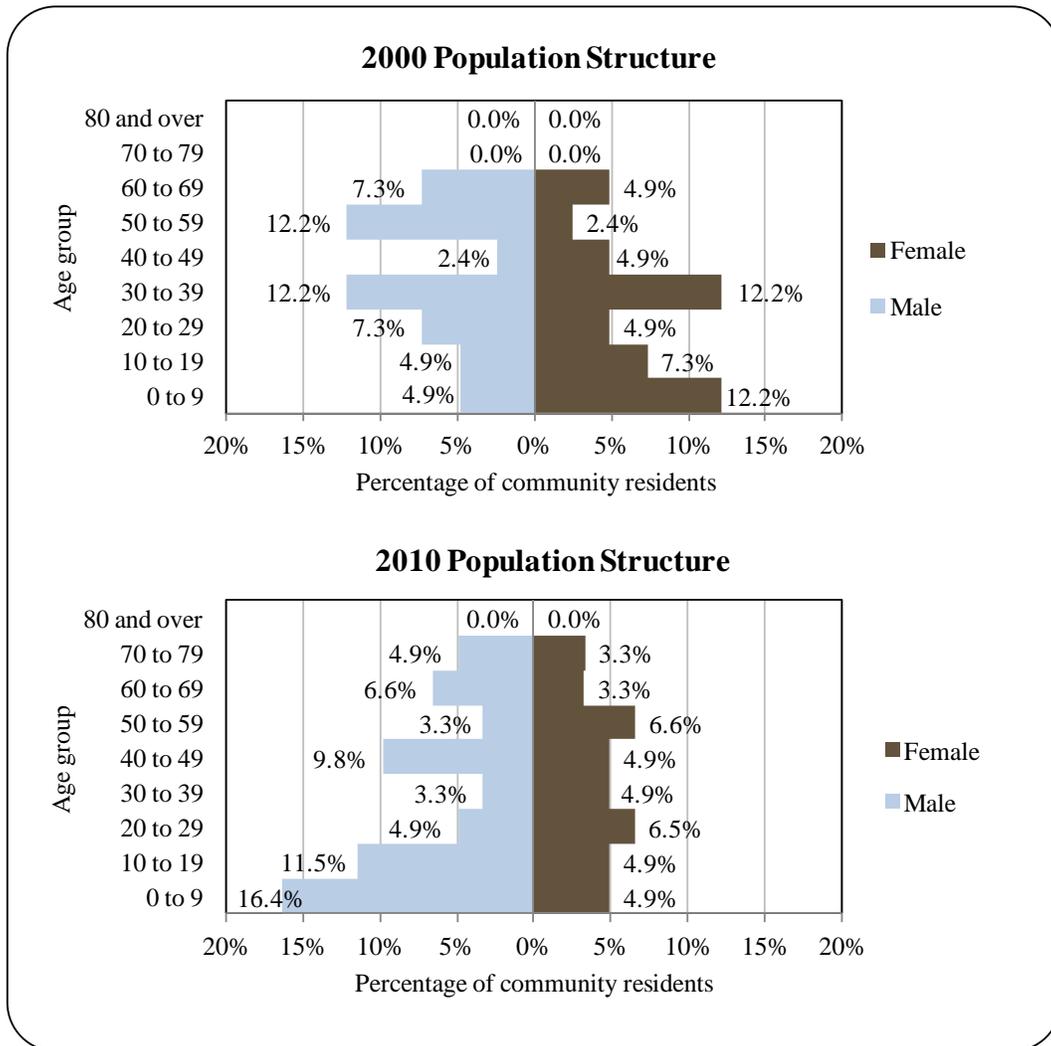
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Platinum: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the average household size in Platinum was 3.21 persons per household, an increase from household size in 1990 (2.9 persons per household) and 2000 (2.41 per household). The number of households in Platinum decreased slightly from 22 in 1990 to 17 in 2000, and then increased to 19 by 2010. Of the 31 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 16.1% were owner-occupied, 45.2% were rented, and 38.7% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of Platinum lived in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup of Platinum’s population was much more weighted toward males (60.7% male, 30.3% female) than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The age groups that were particularly heavily skewed toward males in Platinum were ages 0 to 9, 10 to 19, and 40 to 49. The percentage of the population in each of these age groups appears unusually high, but is important to note that a low total population can inflate percentages. For example, there were 10 boys between the ages of 0 and 9 living in Platinum in 2010. Out of a total of 61 individuals in the community, they made up 16.4%, which seems more substantial than the number of individual themselves. It is important to note that the population was more gender balanced in the year 2000, with 51.2% males and 48.8% females that year. In 2010, the median age of Platinum residents was 31.3 years, younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. That year, 18% of Platinum’s population was between 60 and 79 years of age, and no residents were 80 or older. The overall population structure of Platinum in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 57.9% of Platinum residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 21.1% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 21.1% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 0% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 0% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 0% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 0% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Archaeological evidence indicates the Platinum/Goodnews Bay area has been occupied continuously for at least 2,000 years. One site, south of Platinum at Security Cove, shows evidence of possible habitation dating to 4,000 or 5,000 years ago. Historical inhabitants of the region utilized fish and marine mammal resources, as well as caribou.⁴ The original inhabitants of the coastal area between the Kuskokwim River mouth and Chavgan Bay were known as the Kukowogamiut, and the Platinum area may also have been used by the Togiagamiut, who historically populated the Togiak/Dillingham area from Nanvak Bay east to Cape Constantine.⁵ The present City of Platinum is located near a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village site called Arviq,⁶ meaning 'bowhead whale.'⁷

Captain James Cook was the first European to make contact with the Native peoples of this region, when his expedition encountered Natives in kayaks north of Cape Newenham on July 16, 1778. Russians established fur trading in the region in the following century. Gold was discovered in the 1890s in Alaska. By the turn of the century, mineral discoveries in the Goodnews Bay area brought a flood of miners to the Platinum region.⁸ The modern community of Platinum was established shortly after traces of platinum were discovered by an Eskimo named Walter Smith in 1926 in the Salmon River valley.⁹

Platinum grew alongside the developing of mining operations in the area. Between 1927 and 1934, several small placer mines¹⁰ were operating on creeks in the area. Approximately

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

⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Overview*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=74535>.

⁵ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. 2005. Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Polarlife website. (n.d.). *Arviq – Bowhead Whale*. Retrieved April 12, 2012 from http://www.polarlife.ca/Traditional/traditional/puijiit_frame.htm.

⁸ See footnote 5.

⁹ See footnotes 5 and 6.

¹⁰ A "placer" mineral deposit is a deposit of sand or gravel in the bed of a river or lake, containing particles of valuable minerals. (Source: Merriam-Webster dictionary online.)

3,000 ounces of platinum were mined over that period, with a value of about \$48 per ounce. A post office opened in 1935. The “big strike” occurred in October of 1936, which brought a stampede of prospectors for “white gold.” The potential resource claims proved to be too deep for hand-mining methods and were eventually extracted by larger companies. The largest, Goodnews Mining Company, eventually acquired title to over 150 claims. In 1937, a large dredge was built at the mining site, about 10 miles from the Village of Platinum. The company also constructed bunkhouses, a recreation hall, offices, shops, and a cafeteria. Platinum developed as a “company town,” with the store, water, and electricity supplied by the mine. A school opened in 1960. By 1975, 545,000 ounces of platinum had been mined at the site, and a city government was formed. The mine was later sold to Hanson Properties, who estimated reserves of over 500,000 ounces of platinum. The mine ceased operations in 1990.¹¹

Because the community was founded as a commercial center and has always seen an influx of outsiders, local traditions have not been retained as much as in other villages in the region. Platinum is one of the few Eskimo villages in the region in which the first language of the children is English. However, subsistence activities remain important in the community alongside the cash economy. The sale and importation of alcohol is banned in the village.¹²

Natural Resources and Environment

Platinum has a marine climate. Average annual precipitation is 22 inches, with 43 inches of snowfall. Summer highs range from 53 to 57 °F, and winter highs average 6 to 9 °F. Extremes have been measured from -34 to 82 °F.¹³ Platinum is situated on the southern spit at the entrance to Goodnews Bay. The landscape in Platinum and north of Goodnews Bay is characterized by flat tundra and wetlands. South of Platinum, the coast is characterized by sea cliffs. The ground is underlain either by discontinuous permafrost or ground with isolated masses of permafrost.¹⁴

Protected areas in the Platinum area include the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Cape Newenham State Game Refuge, and Wood-Tikchik State Park. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980 expanded the existing Cape Newenham NWR and renamed it Togiak NWR. The City of Platinum is located less than 5 miles from the boundary of the Togiak NWR. In addition, ANILCA designated the northern 2.3 million acres of the 4.7 million-acre NWR as the Togiak Wilderness Area. The NWR is home to 31 land mammal and 17 marine mammal species. Land mammals include two caribou herds (the Nushagak Peninsula and the Mulchatna herds), wolves, moose, brown and black bears, wolverines, red foxes, marmots, beavers, and porcupines. The coastline is home to seals, sea lions, walrus, and whales. In addition, the NWR provides habitat for at least 201 bird species.¹⁵

The boundary of the Cape Newenham State Game Refuge is located less than 10 miles southeast of Platinum. The Game Refuge was established in 1972.¹⁶ One of the most important natural features of the Game Refuge is Chavgan Bay. Herring spawn on eelgrass in the Bay, and hundreds of thousands of ducks, geese and shorebirds stop there during migrations to and from

¹¹ See footnote 6.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ See footnote 5.

¹⁵ See footnote 4.

¹⁶ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Planning Team. 2006. *Our Wealth Maintained: A Strategy for Conserving Alaska's Diverse Wildlife and Fish Resources*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/species/wildlife_action_plan/cwcs_full_document.pdf.

nesting grounds in the Arctic. Platinum residents use the Cape Newenham State Game Refuge area for subsistence harvest. The Game Refuge provides habitat for a similar array of land and marine mammals found in the Togiak NWR.¹⁷

Wood-Tikchik State Park is located approximately 100 miles east of Platinum. It is the largest state park in the United States, covering 1.6 million acres. The park includes a diversity of terrain and ecosystems, including a series of alpine lakes. The Wood River and Tilchik systems host all five species of Pacific salmon, along with rainbow trout, grayling, lake trout, arctic char, Dolly Varden, and northern pike. Tikchik Lake is an important site for whitefish subsistence harvest.¹⁸

The Goodnews Bay region is rich in mineral deposits. From 1928 to 1975, the Platinum area was the U.S.'s only primary producer of platinum, producing at least 650,000 ounces of platinum group metals and 72,600 ounces of gold. Most of this came from placer deposits in the Salmon River south of Platinum.¹⁹ Indeed, Platinum received its name from this mining activity and developed as a mining company town.²⁰ In addition to land-based mining exploration, a number of Offshore Prospecting Permit applications have been filed for exploration in Goodnews Bay and outside waters with interest in exploring platinum and gold potential in marine sediments.²¹

Reserves of oil and natural gas are also thought to be present on the outer continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin, which runs along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula.²² However, given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a number of protected areas, in March 2010 Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007-2012 program.²³ The Platinum Traditional Village submitted a resolution to show its opposition to opening Bristol Bay to offshore oil and gas development, "because of high risk for harm to the marine resources and way of life."²⁴ On March 31, 2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, whether for exploratory or production purposes, through 2017.²⁵

¹⁷ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Cape Newenham State Game Refuge*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=capenewenham.main>.

¹⁸ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (n.d.) Wood-Tikchik State Park website. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/woodtik.htm>.

¹⁹ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. 2005. Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ See footnote 19.

²² Ibid.

²³ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service. March 2010. *Preliminary Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/PRP2007-2012.pdf>.

²⁴ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service. December 2010. *Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/RP.pdf>.

²⁵ The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. March 31, 2010. Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.doi.gov/whatwedo/energy/ocs/upload/2010alaska-mem-rel.pdf>.

Natural hazard risks in the Platinum area include flooding, wildfire, earthquakes, volcanic activity, and severe weather.²⁶ According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, no active environmental cleanup sites are located in Platinum as of July 2012.²⁷

Current Economy²⁸

As stated previously, the community of Platinum originally grew around development of nearby platinum mining operations. The platinum mine ceased operations in 1990. Today, Platinum is a major supplier of gravel to communities in the region.²⁹ In 2010, top local employers included local government offices, the Lower Kuskokwim School District, seafood processing, the Native village corporation, construction, and health services.³⁰ Subsistence activities are also important in Platinum, including harvest of marine mammals, salmon, and waterfowl.³¹

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,³² in 2010, the per capita income in Platinum was estimated to be \$14,100 and the median household income was estimated to be \$17,500. This was an increase compared to the per capita income reported in 2000 (\$7,632), but a decrease from the reported median household income (\$21,250 in 2000). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³³ the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$10,036 and the real median household income was \$27,943, revealing an even greater decrease in household income between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Platinum ranked 213th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 284th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

Platinum's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.³⁴ An alternative estimate of 2010 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

²⁶ 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>.

²⁷ 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>.

²⁸ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²⁹ See footnote 20.

³⁰ 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/>.

³¹ See footnote 19.

³² 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>.

³³ 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>).

³⁴ 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.

the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Platinum in 2010 is \$10,958.³⁵ This estimate is lower than the ACS estimate, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Platinum between 2000 and 2010. However, the ALARI estimate is similar to the real per capita income reported in 2000, providing evidence that per capita income may have remained stable over this period. In 2010, Platinum did not meet the Denali Commission's criteria of a "distressed" community.³⁶ 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 lower percentage of Platinum residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (44.4%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 55.6% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to a 9.5% of Alaska residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 29.6%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment based on the ALARI database indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 26.2%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁷

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, four people aged 16 and older were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force. Compared to 2000, this represents a substantial decline in the workforce, from 22 to 4. In addition, it is important to note that many fewer industries and occupations were represented in 2010 than in 2000. In 2010, all four individuals in the civilian labor force (100% of the workforce) were estimated to be working in the private sector, in educational services, health care, and social assistance industries and management/professional occupations. While the concentration of the workforce in fewer industries and occupations may be due to a real population decline in Platinum, it is also important to note that the sampling methods utilized by the U.S. Census Bureau were altered between 2000 and 2010. The shift in sampling methods may also account for some of the differences observed in employment estimates.³⁸ It is also important to note that, while none of the civilian labor force was estimated to be working in fishing-related industries or occupations in 2010, the number of individuals employed by fishing may be underestimated in census statistics. For example, in 2010, 15 Platinum residents (equivalent to approximately 25% of the total local population) held state commercial fishing permits, almost four times the number of residents estimated by the Census Bureau to be employed in the civilian labor force that year. It is important to note that high unemployment rates may not capture fishing employment given the seasonal nature of commercial fishing activity. ACS employment estimates by industry are 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 31 employed residents in Platinum in 2010, of which 45.2% were employed in local government, 19.4% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 12.9% in manufacturing, 9.7% in education and health services, 6.5% in construction, 3.2% in state government, and 3.2% in other industries.³⁹ As with income statistics, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect activity in the subsistence economy.

³⁵ See footnotes 30 and 32.

³⁶ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³⁷ See footnote 30.

³⁸ See footnote 34.

³⁹ See footnote 30.

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

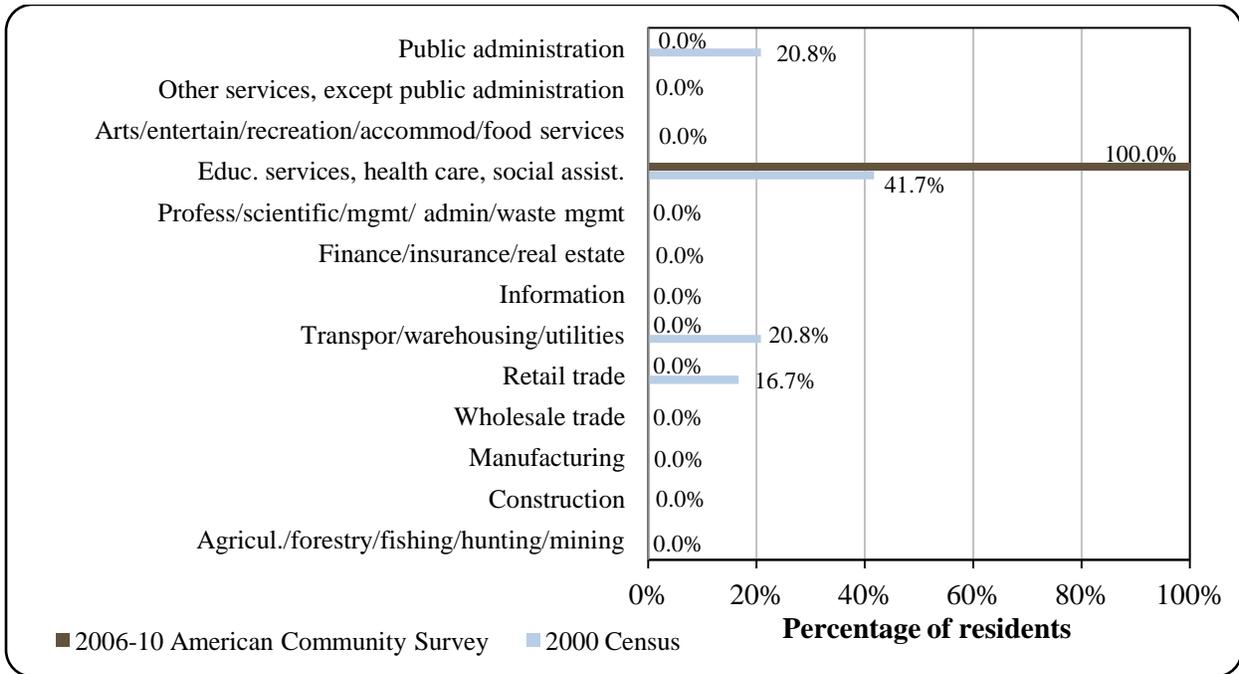
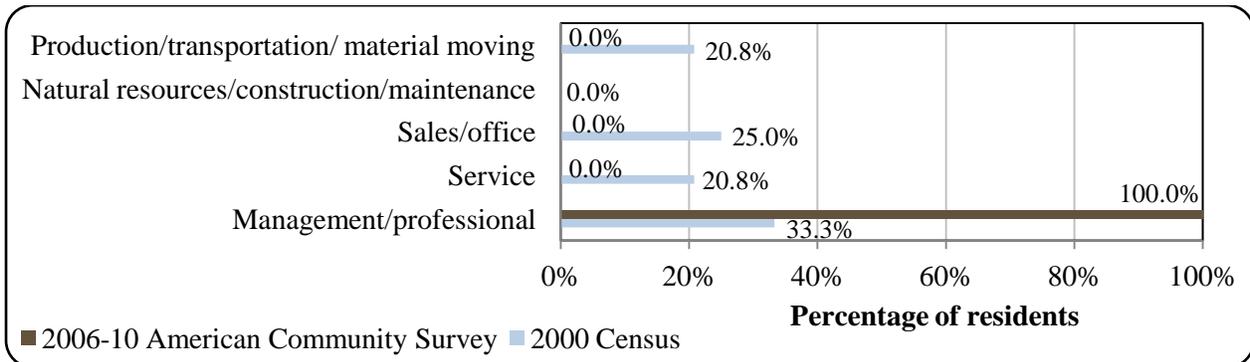


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Platinum (U.S. Census).



Governance

Platinum is a 2nd Class City and is not part of an organized borough. The City was incorporated in 1975 and has a Strong Mayor form of government, which includes a seven-person city council including the Mayor, a nine-person advisory school board, and a City Clerk. As of 2010, the City did not administer any taxes.⁴⁰ Locally-generated revenue sources in Platinum between 2000 and 2010 included land leases, equipment rental, electric utility service fees, electric utility subsidy, and state-contracted services in some years. Outside revenue sources included shared funds from revenue sharing

⁴⁰ 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.

programs and grants in some years. From 2000 to 2002, Platinum received State Revenue Sharing contributions of just over \$25,000 per year, and in 2009 and 2010 received Community Revenue Sharing contributions of just under \$100,000 per year. Some shared funds were received from state fish tax refunds (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section of this profile). Small grants were received in some years from the State of Alaska for infrastructure projects including upgrades to the community facility, washeteria, and electric utility. No fisheries-related grant revenue was reported between 2000 and 2010. Refer to Table 2 for details on selected community finances from 2000 to 2010.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$94,289	n/a	\$27,627	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	\$26,616	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	\$26,613	n/a
2003	\$63,639	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	\$84,341	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	\$48,277	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$112,037	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$174,358	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$148,869	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	\$168,363	n/a	\$98,398	n/a
2010	\$167,318	n/a	\$98,859	n/a

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*.

Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

² Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

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

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

⁵ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Platinum was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Platinum Traditional Village. The Native village corporation is Arviq Incorporated, which manages 69,120 acres of land. Platinum belongs to the Calista Corporation, the regional Native corporation of the lower Yukon River, the central and lower Kuskokwim River, and the Bering Sea coast from the mouth of the Yukon River south to Cape Newenham.⁴¹

Platinum is also a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), a tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Bethel that serves communities in the

⁴¹ Calista Corporation (n.d.). *Region/Land Description*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from http://www.calistacorp.com/about/region_description.html.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. At the request of villages, AVCP provides social services, human development and culturally relevant programming to “promote tribal self-determination and self-governance and to work to protect tribal culture and traditions.”⁴² The AVCP is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.⁴³ AVCP is made up of 56 villages and 45 village corporations.⁴⁴

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development are located in Bethel and Dillingham. Anchorage offers the closest offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Platinum relies heavily on air transportation for passengers and mail and cargo service. There are two gravel airstrips. One is state-owned and 3,300 feet long by 75 feet wide, with a 1,924 feet long by 40 feet wide crosswind runway. The second is a private, gravel airstrip at the platinum mine site which is 2,000 feet long by 75 feet wide.⁴⁵ As of April 2012, the cost of roundtrip airfare on Yute Air between Platinum and Bethel was \$410.⁴⁶ The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Bethel to Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$368.⁴⁷ A seaplane landing site is also available near Platinum, and barge services deliver goods twice a year. Boats, snowmobiles, and ATVs are used for local travel and subsistence activities.⁴⁸

A 6.8-mile road to the south connects Platinum to the platinum ore fields of the Salmon River, but there is no road connection between Platinum and other areas of the State. A coastal trail connects Platinum with Goodnews Bay and Quinhagak and extends northward to Bethel. Additional trails connect Goodnews Bay southeast to Togiak, and north to Carter Creek, Indian River, and Jacksmith Creek, and to the Faro and Keno Creek area of the Arolik River.⁴⁹

Facilities

Water in Platinum is derived from a surface water source as well as a community well and individual wells. There is no piped water or sewer system in Platinum. During the summer,

⁴² Association of Village Council Presidents. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from www.avcp.org.

⁴³ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

⁴⁴ Calista Corporation. 2011. *Our Communities: The Villages of the Calista Region*. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://www.calistacorp.com/shareholders/communities>.

⁴⁵ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. 2005. Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

⁴⁶ Personal communication, Yute Air reservation agent, April 11, 2012.

⁴⁷ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ See footnote 45.

untreated water is hauled from approximately fifteen watering points throughout the Village. During winter, residents dig holes in the ice to draw water. Seven U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development housing units have individual water wells, septic systems, and complete plumbing. Other homes use outhouses or honeybuckets, the latter of which are disposed of in seepage pits. The City of Platinum operates a landfill and provides refuse collection services. The City also operates the electric service that was originally operated by the mining company. Electricity is generated by a diesel powerhouse. Broadband internet, telephone, and cable services are available in Platinum. Internet is only available at the school. A volunteer fire department operates in Platinum.⁵⁰ Police services are provided by Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) stationed in both Platinum and Goodnews Bay.⁵¹ The nearest state trooper post is in Bethel.⁵² According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that a post office is also present in Platinum. Community leaders also indicated that improvements in water treatment and water and sewer pipelines are planned to be completed within the next 10 years.

With regard to fishing-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that a fish processing plant is located in Platinum (see *Processing Plants* section below). They also noted the presence of a barge landing area and dock, although they indicated that no dock space is available for permanent or transient vessel moorage. Since 2008, the dock has been served by electricity and water. Community leaders reported that Platinum can receive fuel barges and gravel haulers, but does not have the capacity to handle other regulated vessels. In addition, community leaders noted that a fish cleaning station was completed in 2008, and boat fuel sales are available in Platinum. For fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Platinum, community leaders indicated that local residents most commonly travel to Goodnews Bay, Quinhagak, or Bethel.

Medical Services

A local health clinic is owned by the City and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. The Platinum Village Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide.⁵³ The nearest hospital is located in Bethel.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers Kindergarten through 12th grade. As of 2011, the Arviq School had a total of 12 student and 2 teachers.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ See footnote 48.

⁵¹ Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

⁵² Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁵³ See footnote 48.

⁵⁴ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the Platinum-Goodnews Bay area for thousands of years.⁵⁵ In addition to salmon, spring harvest of herring roe on kelp or hemlock boughs was an important subsistence resource for coastal people in this region.⁵⁶

Commercial harvest of salmon first took place in the Kuskokwim area in 1913, although in the early years it was a quasi-commercial fishery with limited distribution. Catch was dried and sold as food for sled dogs during the 1930s when dog teams were the primary means of hauling freight to villages in Western Alaska. At the time of statehood, commercial fishing districts were defined along the Kuskokwim River. In the 1960s and 1970s commercial salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim were still considered experimental, and management efforts focused on increasing commercial use while ensuring continued supply for subsistence use. Harvest levels continued to increase until the mid-1990s, after which time fishing effort, harvest levels and salmon prices decreased. Current management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of available surpluses.⁵⁷

Commercial catch of herring for human consumption began in 1878 in Alaska, while harvest of herring for bait began around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s. Along the Yukon/Kuskokwim coast there are six commercial gillnet sac roe districts: Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, Cape Avinof, Nelson Island, Nunivak Island, and Cape Romanzof. Harvests in these areas have been declining in recent years, in part due to lack of processing capacity in the region.⁵⁸ Coastal Villages Seafood (CVS), a subsidiary of the Community Development Quota (CDQ) group for the area, opened a new processing facility in Platinum in 2009 (see *Processing Plants* section). CVS considered reviving the Cape Newenham herring fishery and processing herring at a new facility. However, the herring fishery planned for Coastal Villages' districts was cancelled in 2010 due to expectation of large financial losses,⁵⁹ and does not appear to be financially viable in the near future.⁶⁰

Platinum is located in District 5 of the Kuskokwim salmon fishery (Goodnews Bay district), Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Platinum is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF), the CDQ group for Kuskokwim Delta and Bering Sea communities from Cape Newenham to Scammon Bay. CVRF promotes employment opportunities for residents, as

⁵⁵ Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d) *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are website*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/.

⁵⁶ 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>.

⁵⁷ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "Kuskokwim Commercial Salmon Fishery." In *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

⁵⁸ See footnote 56.

⁵⁹ Coastal Villages Region Fund. 2010. *Herring Fishery Cancelled*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from <http://coastalvillages.org/current-issues/herring-fishery-cancelled>.

⁶⁰ Personal communication, Nick Souza, Coastal Villages Seafoods, April 16, 2012.

well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.⁶¹ Platinum is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that Platinum does not actively participate in fisheries management processes in Alaska.

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate List does not list a registered processing plant in Platinum, and no fish buyers or shore-side processing facilities were recorded in Platinum on ADF&G fish tickets or NMFS Weekly Production Reports. However, according to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders in Platinum reported that a new shore-side processing facility is present in Platinum. The CVRF reports that construction was completed on the new Coastal Villages Seafood (CVS) processing facility in Platinum in 2009.⁶² CVS is a subsidiary of the CVRF, the CDQ group for the Yukon-Kuskokwim region.⁶³

This new "Goodnews Bay Regional Processing Plant" reportedly housed 125 workers in 2009, and had 225 employees in 2010.⁶⁴ The Platinum facility currently processes salmon between June and August.⁶⁵ In 2010, herring processing was planned at the Platinum facility, but the herring fishery planned for CVSs' districts was canceled that year and is not expected to resume in the near future.⁶⁶ As of 2011, the Platinum facility also started processing halibut.⁶⁷ CVS processing facilities process halibut in June and July.⁶⁸ CVS has additional processing facilities in Quinhagak, Toksook Bay, Mekoryuk, Tununak, Cheforak, Kipnuk, and Hooper Bay.⁶⁹

Fisheries-Related Revenue

According to information provided in Platinum's annual municipal budget, between 2000 and 2010, Platinum received revenue from a raw fish tax and the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. In 2010, Platinum received \$90 from raw fish tax and \$72 from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. Information about fisheries-related revenue is presented in Table 3.⁷⁰

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, these revenue sources are used in part to help fund the City Office. It is also important to note that the CVRF uses fisheries revenue from the CDQ program to provide grants, scholarships and training, and other financial

⁶¹ Coastal Villages Region Fund website. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.coastalvillages.org/>.

⁶² Coastal Villages Region Fund. 2011. *2011 Benefits Catalog: Coastal Villages Region Fund*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from http://www.coastalvillages.org/sites/www.coastalvillages.org/files/documents/benefits_catalog_2011.pdf.

⁶³ See footnote 61.

⁶⁴ Coastal Villages Region Fund website. 2010. *Commercial Fishing*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from <http://coastalvillages.org/commercial-fishing-1>.

⁶⁵ See footnote 62.

⁶⁶ See footnotes 59 and 60.

⁶⁷ See footnote 60.

⁶⁸ Coastal Villages Region Fund. 2010. *Halibut Commercial Fishing*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from <http://coastalvillages.org/commercial-fishing/halibut>.

⁶⁹ Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. 2005. *Suppliers Directory*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from <http://alaskaseafood.org/industry/suppliers/>.

⁷⁰ A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

assistance to fishermen and residents of member villages.⁷¹ However, in the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders did not specifically report receipt of funding or grants from CVRF in 2010.

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Platinum residents participated in commercial fisheries as permit holders, vessel owners, and crew license holders. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the most important local commercial fishery is for salmon, with a season running between June and August.

In 2010, 15 Platinum residents (equivalent to 25% of the local population) held a total of 21 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits, including 9 salmon permits, 10 herring permits, and 2 halibut permits. That same year, seven fishing vessels were primarily owned by Platinum residents and one resident held a commercial crew license. While the number of permit holders and CFEC permits held increased between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4), vessel ownership and the number of crew licenses held in Platinum decreased over the period. The number of vessels homeported in Platinum also declined, from 10 in 2000 to 5 in 2010 (Table 5). According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that vessels using Platinum as a base of operation were typically between 60 and 125 feet in length, and the most common gear type was gillnet.

Of nine total salmon CFEC permits held by Platinum residents in 2010, six were for the Kuskokwim drift gillnet fishery, two were held in the Bristol Bay drift gillnet fishery, and one was held in the Bristol Bay set gillnet fishery. Six salmon permits were actively fished that year (66%), including four Kuskokwim drift gillnet permits, one Bristol Bay drift gillnet permit, and the Bristol Bay set gillnet permit.

Of the herring CFEC permits held in 2010, all 10 were for the Goodnews Bay district herring roe and food/bait gillnet fishery. No herring permits were actively fished in 2010. The last year during the 2000–2010 period in which a herring permit was actively fished by a Platinum resident was 2006, when one of seven herring permits was fished. The number of herring permits held decreased from 10 in the year 2000 to 7 held from 2004 to 2008. The subsequent rebound in permit numbers to 10 in 2010 may reflect expectations that herring fisheries would reopen in the district, although the fishery planned for 2010 was cancelled.⁷²

Halibut CFEC permits were held by Platinum residents in 2003, 2004, 2009, and 2010. All of these permits were held in the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet in length. The only year during the 2000–2010 period in which a Platinum permit holder actively fished a halibut permit was 2009. In 2010, two Platinum residents held halibut permits, but neither was actively fished (Table 4).

Between 2000 and 2010, no Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program permits (LLP) were held by Platinum residents in federal crab or groundfish fisheries. In addition, no federal quota share accounts were held by Platinum residents in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab during this period. Information about federal permits is presented in Table 4, and information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

⁷¹ See footnote 61.

⁷² Coastal Villages Region Fund. 2010. *Herring Fishery Cancelled*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from <http://coastalvillages.org/current-issues/herring-fishery-cancelled>.

According to Alaska Processors' Weekly Production Reports, no fish buyers or shore-side processors were present in Platinum between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5). This is contrary to information provided on the CVRF website and by Platinum community leaders in the 2011 AFSC survey, which a new processing facility reportedly began operating in Platinum in 2009 (see the *Processing Plants* section). Despite the presence of a processor in the community, no landings or ex-vessel revenue data are available between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9).

Most information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by vessels owned by Platinum residents is considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants, with the exception of salmon landings in the year 2000. That year, Platinum vessel owners landed a 70,836 net pounds of salmon (irrespective of delivery location). These landings were valued at \$31,620 in ex-vessel revenue. Information about commercial harvest and ex-vessel revenue earned by vessel owners residing in Platinum is presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$210	\$112	\$112	\$80	\$90
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$464	\$364	\$70	\$92	\$74	\$184	\$210	\$112	\$80	\$67	\$72
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$464	\$364	\$70	\$92	\$74	\$184	\$420	\$224	\$192	\$148	\$162
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$94,289	n/a	n/a	\$63,639	\$84,341	\$48,277	\$112,037	\$174,358	\$148,869	\$168,363	\$167,318

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city reports each year in its municipal budget. Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	50%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	10	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	10
	Fished permits	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	20%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	10

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	7	7	5	6	7	7	6	6	5	7	9
	Fished permits	6	6	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	6	6
	% of permits fished	86%	86%	60%	33%	43%	29%	50%	33%	20%	86%	67%
	Total permit holders	7	7	5	7	8	7	7	6	5	8	11
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>21</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>23%</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>29%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>

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

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

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

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch In Platinum ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Platinum ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Platinum ^{2,5}
2000	7	0	0	12	10	0	0	\$0
2001	4	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2002	2	0	0	7	5	0	0	\$0
2003	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	\$0
2004	3	0	0	5	4	0	0	\$0
2005	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	\$0
2006	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	\$0
2007	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	\$0
2008	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	\$0
2009	8	0	0	5	4	0	0	\$0
2010	1	0	0	7	5	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Platinum: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	70,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>70,836</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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$31,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$31,620</i>	<i>\$0</i>									

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

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

[URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses were present in Platinum and no licensed sport fish guides resided in the community. However, several Platinum residents did participate in sportfishing activities. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Platinum residents that purchased sportfishing licenses varied from 0 to 12 per year (irrespective of point of sale), and the number of sportfishing licenses sold in Platinum varied from 0 to 8 per year. The fact that the number of local residents purchasing sportfishing licenses was generally higher than the number of licenses sold in the community each year indicates that sportfishing is not a tourism draw to Platinum.

This conclusion is echoed by results of a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011. In the survey, community leaders indicated that sportfishing activity in the Platinum area consists primarily of local residents fishing from private boats or from riverbanks. Community leaders also reported that the species most commonly targeted by sport fishermen in Platinum are Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon, halibut, and clams.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁷³ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not report information regarding species targeted by Platinum sport fishermen. However, the survey did list species targeted in freshwater by sport fishermen in nearby Quinhagak: Chinook, coho and sockeye salmon, and Dolly Varden. Given the lack of charter businesses, no kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Platinum between 2000 and 2010.⁷⁴

Platinum is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area V – Kuskokwim River and Bay Drainages. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater sportfishing activity was minimal, with between 0 and 28 non-Alaska resident angler days fished per year, and between zero and 108 Alaska resident angler days fished per year. A majority of sportfishing activity occurred in freshwater, with non-Alaska resident anglers fishing consistently more angler days (12,624 – 17,582 angler days per year) than Alaska resident anglers (5,166 – 9,152 angler days per year). This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Platinum is displayed in Table 11.

⁷³ 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).

⁷⁴ 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, Platinum: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Platinum ²
2000	0	0	0	3
2001	0	0	1	0
2002	0	0	1	0
2003	0	0	1	0
2004	0	0	2	2
2005	0	0	8	8
2006	0	0	5	6
2007	0	0	4	2
2008	0	0	12	3
2009	0	0	8	8
2010	0	0	6	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	27	13	13,388	6,602
2001	0	0	16,437	4,236
2002	0	0	14,583	6,062
2003	28	63	16,923	7,355
2004	0	15	16,239	9,152
2005	19	18	13,725	5,685
2006	0	0	14,773	7,616
2007	0	0	13,390	7,816
2008	0	108	17,582	8,172
2009	0	0	12,625	5,166
2010	0	0	14,033	5,422

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence harvest has been important to Yup'ik Eskimos living in the Platinum area for thousands of years.⁷⁵ Today, subsistence activities remain an important part of the lifestyle.⁷⁶ Local subsistence harvest activity targets marine mammals, salmon, and some waterfowl and eggs. Pacific walrus, spotted seals, ringed seals, and Pacific bearded seals are hunted on the ice during the spring, and some seal hunting continues during summer months in bays and estuaries.⁷⁷

No information is available from ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, data are available from ADF&G regarding total annual subsistence harvest of salmon between 2000 and 2008. During this period, subsistence salmon permits were issued to between 15 and 17 Platinum households per year. On average, coho and sockeye salmon were the most heavily harvested species, with small but consistent Chinook and chum harvests in these years as well. A small pink salmon harvest was reported for only 2 years between 2000 and 2008. No information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish (not including halibut). Additional information about subsistence salmon permits and harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish is presented in Table 13.

Several Platinum residents participated in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) program during the 2000-2010 period. From 2003 to 2007, one or two SHARC cards were issued to Platinum residents per year. No information was reported regarding the number of SHARC cards returned or the total pounds of halibut harvested for subsistence purposes in those years (Table 14).

Limited information was reported by management agencies regarding marine mammal harvest in Platinum between 2000 and 2010. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported harvest of one walrus by Platinum residents in 2001. No information was reported in any other year regarding walrus, beluga whale, sea otter, polar bear, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, or spotted seal (Table 15).

Although little information was available from ADF&G regarding subsistence activities in Platinum in recent decades, a survey was conducted by ADF&G in the nearby village of Quinhagak regarding subsistence harvest of marine mammals and non-salmon fish (not including halibut) during the 1982 season. The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Quinhagak households that year included: Dolly Varden (100% of households reported harvesting), cod (100%), smelt (75%), cisco (50%), and blackfish (8%). Marine mammal species reported to be harvested by the greatest number of Quinhagak households included: ringed seal (50% of household reported harvest), spotted seal (50%), bearded seal (25%), and Steller sea lion (17%).⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d) *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are website*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/.

⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷ Alaska Department of Natural Resources. 2005. Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol/index.htm>.

⁷⁸ 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 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Platinum: 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, Platinum: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	17	15	102	84	103	n/a	177	n/a	n/a
2001	16	13	36	44	108	n/a	53	n/a	n/a
2002	16	12	154	95	95	n/a	256	n/a	n/a
2003	16	15	88	50	209	n/a	111	n/a	n/a
2004	16	13	103	36	206	n/a	155	n/a	n/a
2005	15	14	74	22	224	12	90	n/a	n/a
2006	16	12	46	104	112	31	60	n/a	n/a
2007	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	17	10	45	113	121	n/a	166	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

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

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

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	2	n/a	n/a
2004	2	n/a	n/a
2005	1	n/a	n/a
2006	1	n/a	n/a
2007	2	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, Platinum: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	1	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.

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

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

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