

## **Port Alsworth (also known as Tanalian)**



### **People and Place**

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

Port Alsworth is on the east shore of Lake Clark at Hardenburg Bay, 22 miles northeast of Nondalton, 28 miles north of Iliamna Lake, and 165 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies within the boundaries of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. Port Alsworth is located in the Iliamna Recording District and the Lake and Peninsula Borough Census Area.

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

In 2010, there were 159 residents in Port Alsworth, ranking it as the 217<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 communities in Alaska with populations recorded that year. The population of Port Alsworth almost tripled between 1990 and 2010, increasing by 189%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents increased by 13.5%, with an average annual growth rate of 1.47%. In a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that between 40 and 75 seasonal workers or transients are present in Port Alsworth each year between May and October. They also noted that the local population peaks in July and August, and population fluctuations are somewhat driven by fishing-related activities, and particularly subsistence harvest activities.

In 2010, over half of the population of Port Alsworth identified themselves as White (67.9%), along with 21.4% individuals identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native, 4.4% identifying as Black or African American, 0.6% identifying as Asian, and 5.7% identifying with two or more races. In addition, 10.1% of Port Alsworth residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. Compared to 2000, the percentage of the population that identified as White was 10% lower in 2010, while the percentage of the population identifying as Alaska Native was 22.2% higher in 2010. Several racial and ethnic groups appear to have been present in Port Alsworth in 2010 that were not present in 2000, including Black and African Americans, Asians and Hispanics. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

Based on household surveys conducted for the U.S. Census, the average household size in Port Alsworth increased from 3.2 persons per household in 1990 to 3.64 in 2000, and then remained relatively stable, with 3.61 persons per household by 2010. The number of households in Port Alsworth stayed stable between 1990 (17 households), and 2000 (18 households), and then increased to 44 households by 2010. Of the total 74 housing units surveyed for the 2010

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

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

U.S. Decennial Census, 24.3% were owner-occupied, 35.1% were rented, and 40.5% were vacant or used only seasonally. From 1990 to 2010, no Port Alsworth residents were reported to be living in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Port Alsworth’s population was 54.6% male and 45.4% female, more heavily weighted toward males than the population of Alaska as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. That year, the median age of Port Alsworth residents was 25.1 years, significantly younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 6.9% of Port Alsworth’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Port Alsworth in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1. Population in Port Alsworth 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	55	-
2000	104	-
2001	-	105
2002	-	109
2003	-	104
2004	-	114
2005	-	106
2006	-	112
2007	-	115
2008	-	124
2009	-	118
2010	159	-

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

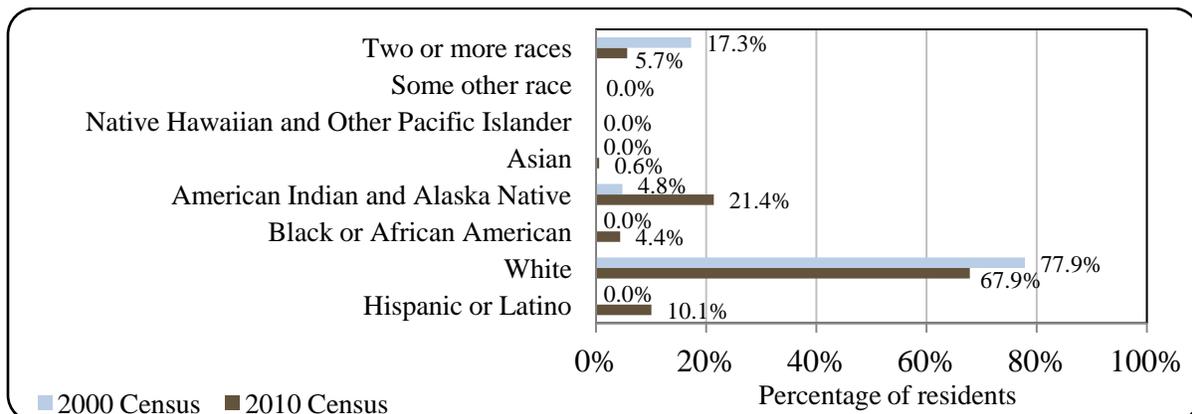
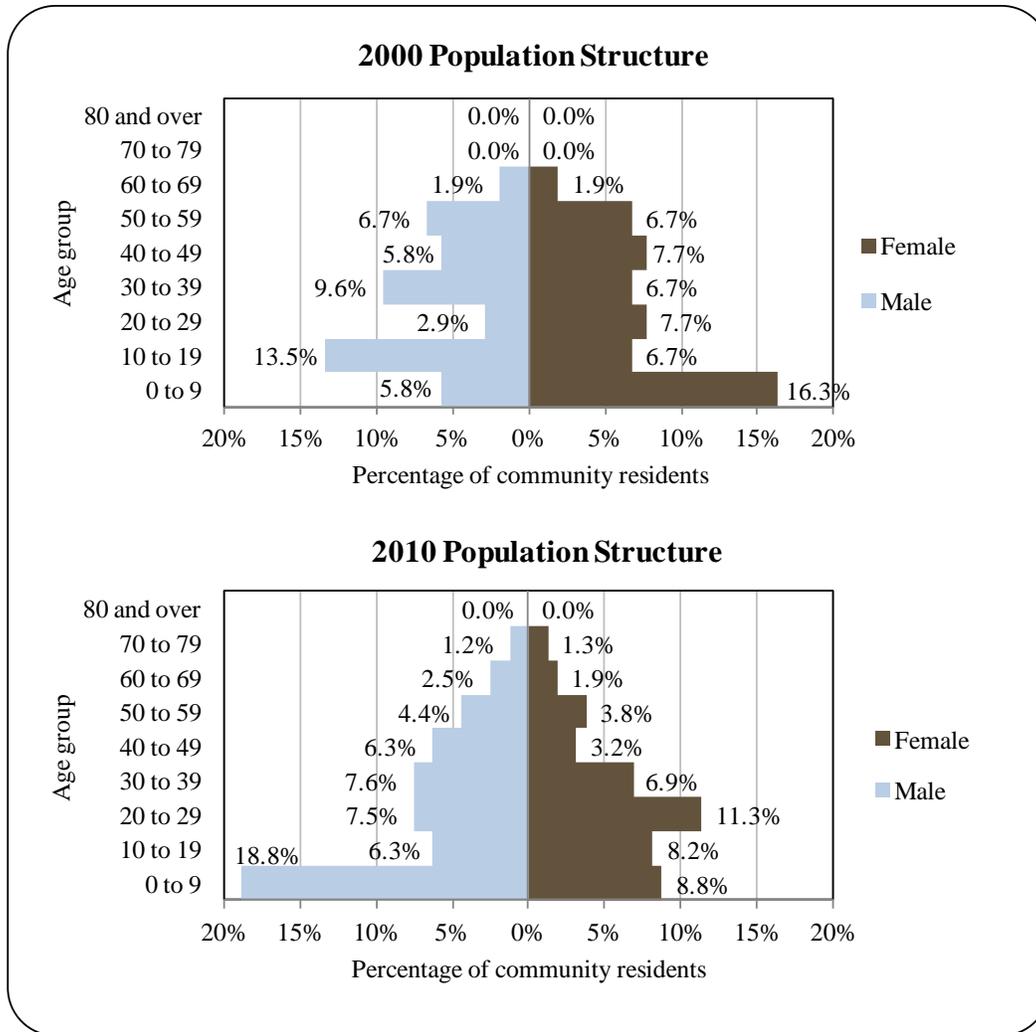


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Port Alsworth Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>3</sup> 100% of Port Alsworth 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, 82.7% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 0% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 17.3% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 0% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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

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

By 1500 AD, Dena'ina Athabascans had expanded from the east, establishing settlements as far south as Iliamna Lake and Lake Clark.<sup>4</sup> Although the Dena'ina traveled across the mountains to Cook Inlet for trade during the Russian occupation of Alaska, few Russian explorers entered the Lake Clark area. The first documented American expedition into the region took place in 1891 under the leadership of Alfred B. Schanz and John W. Clark (an agent of the Alaska Commercial Company), for whom the lake was named. At the time of this expedition, the Dena'ina village of Kijik was present. It was at the mouth of the Kijik River, on the Northwest shore of Lake Clark.<sup>5,6</sup>

Port Alsworth was originally settled in the late 1880s by Euro-American prospectors who arrived in search of copper and gold. After the settlement was established, some Dena'ina from Kijik moved to the site as well. The village shrank several decades later, after most of the prospectors had left, and the Dena'ina abandoned Kijik and moved to a new settlement at Nondalton in 1914.<sup>7</sup>

A new era began in Port Alsworth in the 1940s, when the Leon “Babe” Alsworth and Mary Alsworth moved their family from Bristol Bay to Lake Clark. They originally settled on the north shore of the Lake, but in August 1944 relocated to Hardenburg Bay for its protected seaplane access and for the availability of level ground in the area that enabled construction of an airport.<sup>8</sup> Babe Alsworth had a passion for aviation. He built a 4000-foot runway and started Lake Clark Air. Since that time, many guide services and lodges have been established in the area and have made Port Alsworth a base of operations. The establishment of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve in 1980, and the presence of the National Park Service Field Headquarters in Port Alsworth, make the community a jumping off point for adventure and ecotourism as well as sport hunting and fishing activity.<sup>9</sup> A post office was established in Port Alsworth in 1950. Today, a majority of the population is non-Native.<sup>10</sup>

### **Natural Resources and Environment**

Port Alsworth lies in a transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F; winter temperatures range from 6 to 30 °F. Annual rainfall averages 26 inches, with 70 inches of snowfall.<sup>11</sup> Port Alsworth is located on the south shore of Lake Clark, within

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

<sup>5</sup> Fall, James A., Davin L. Holen, Brian Davis, Theodore Krieg, and David Koster. December 2006. *Subsistence Harvests and Uses of Wild Resources in Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay and Port Alsworth, Alaska, 2004*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 302. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp302.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Kijik village location information was provided in a personal communication with the son of Leon and Mary Alsworth, November 16, 2012.

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

<sup>8</sup> Personal communication with the son of Leon and Mary Alsworth, November 16, 2012.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</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>11</sup> Ibid.

the boundaries of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The land immediately surrounding the community is characterized by flat, lake-dotted tundra, and the landscape east of Lake Clark rises to steep, forested mountains.<sup>12</sup>

Port Alsworth is located within the boundaries of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (Park), which occupies 4 million acres at the northeast end of the Alaska Peninsula. The Park was established to protect scenic beauty, wild rivers and waterfalls, populations of fish and wildlife, watersheds essential for sockeye salmon, and the traditional lifestyle of local residents. Subsistence use is permitted in the park. The National Park Service works closely with state and federal fish and wildlife management agencies to determine seasons, bag limits, and similar harvest controls. A diversity of wildlife is found in the Port Alsworth area, including brown and black bear, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, beaver, red fox, wolf, coyote, lynx, and over 125 species of birds.<sup>13</sup>

Port Alsworth lies in an area that is integral to the Kvichak watershed, a highly productive spawning ground for sockeye and other salmon of Bristol Bay. Area lakes and rivers feed into Lake Clark, which is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest freshwater lake in Alaska. Lake Clark flows directly into Six Mile Lake. Waters are then funneled via the Newhalen River into Iliamna Lake, which in turn flows into Bristol Bay via the Kvichak River. Approximately 50% of the sockeye salmon caught in Bristol Bay spawn in the lakes and rivers of the Kvichak watershed, representing 33% of the entire U.S. sockeye catch.<sup>14</sup> Sport fish in Lake Clark include Arctic char, Arctic grayling, Dolly Varden, northern pike, lake trout, rainbow trout, and sockeye and coho salmon. In addition, locals catch whitefish and burbot in the winter through the ice.<sup>15</sup>

The region contains significant mineral potential for base, precious, rare, and strategic minerals, including the Pebble copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.<sup>16</sup> The Pebble site is located approximately 40 miles southwest of Port Alsworth, at the divide between the Koktuli River and Upper Talarik Creek.<sup>17</sup> Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited calls the Pebble deposit, “one of the greatest stores of mineral wealth ever discovered,” and estimates that the deposit includes 80.6 billion pounds of copper, 107.3 ounces of gold, and 5.6 billion pounds of molybdenum, including both indicated (high confidence) and inferred (low confidence) deposits.<sup>18</sup> Concern has been raised about the possible effects of acid mine drainage from development of the Pebble deposit on salmon. Iliamna Lake is the source of the Kvichak River System, the single most important salmon-producing watershed in the Bristol Bay area.<sup>19</sup> According to the Pebble Partnership, 95% of the metal that would be produced by the Pebble mine is copper. Dissolved

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<sup>12</sup> LaRoche + Associates. 2011. *Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan, Revised Public Hearing Draft*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from [http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans\\_Final/LakeandPen/revised\\_phd/vol1\\_rphd.pdf](http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> National Park Service. 2011. *Lake Clark National Park & Preserve*. Retrieved January 18, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/lac/>.

<sup>14</sup> Nondalton Tribal Council. 2006. *Nondalton Long-Range Environmental Plan*. Produced with assistance from Agnew::Beck Consulting. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from [http://www.agnewbeck.com/pdf/bristolbay/Nondalton\\_LREP\\_Background.pdf](http://www.agnewbeck.com/pdf/bristolbay/Nondalton_LREP_Background.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 13.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>17</sup> Parker, Geoffrey Y., Francis M. Raskin, Carol Ann Woody, and Lance Trasky. 2008. “Pebble Mine: Fish, Minerals, and Testing the Limits of Alaska’s Large Mine Permitting Process.” *Alaska Law Review* 25:1.

<sup>18</sup> Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited website. 2012. *The Pebble Deposit*. Retrieved January 13, 2012 from <http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/Pebble.asp>.

<sup>19</sup> See footnote 4.

copper is known to be toxic to fish.<sup>20</sup> If the Pebble Mine is developed, Bristol Bay salmon fisheries could be affected.<sup>21</sup>

Natural hazards present in Port Alsworth include high risk of wildfire and severe weather, medium risk of earthquakes and flooding, and low risk of volcanic activity. Wildfire was determined to be a top hazard since Port Alsworth is located in a heavily forested area with many dead trees resulting from a spruce bark beetle outbreak. Several homes in Port Alsworth are located in the floodplain of the Tanalian River, which is subject to shifting course. Power and telephone supply lines are also vulnerable to flooding. While wildfire and flooding were determined to have low likelihood of taking place, severe weather has a high probability of affecting Port Alsworth. Winds of greater than 100 mph are recorded several times per year.<sup>22</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Port Alsworth as of July 2012.<sup>23</sup>

### **Current Economy<sup>24</sup>**

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that some of the most important local industries are ecotourism and sport hunting and fishing. Port Alsworth offers several lodges and outfitters/guides for summer recreational enthusiasts.<sup>25</sup> In 2010, two Port Alsworth residents also held state commercial fishing permits in Bristol Bay salmon drift and set gillnet fisheries. In addition to commercial fishing and fishing lodges, top employers in Port Alsworth in 2010 included the Lake and Peninsula School District, Lake Clark Air, Inc., and a missionary emergency relief organization.<sup>26</sup>

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>27</sup> in 2010, the per capita income in Port Alsworth was estimated to be \$20,834, a decrease from the per capita income reported in 2000 (\$21,716), and the median household income was estimated to be \$87,679, an increase from the reported median household income in 2000 (\$58,750). After accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>28</sup> real per capita income in 2000 is revealed to have been \$28,556, and real median household income was \$77,255, indicating an

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<sup>20</sup> See footnote 17.

<sup>21</sup> Pg. 36 in Duffield, John, Christopher Neher, David A. Patterson, and Oliver S. Goldsmith. 2007. *Economics of Wild Salmon Ecosystems: Bristol Bay, Alaska*. USDA Forest Service Proceedings RMRS-P-49. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from [http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs\\_p049/rmrs\\_p049\\_035\\_044.pdf](http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p049/rmrs_p049_035_044.pdf).

<sup>22</sup> Lake and Peninsula Borough. February 2009. *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from [http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Lake\\_Pen\\_Boro\\_MJ\\_HMP.pdf](http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Lake_Pen_Boro_MJ_HMP.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>24</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>25</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>26</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>27</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>.

<sup>28</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>).

overall decrease in per capita income and increase in median household income over the period. In 2010, Port Alsworth ranked 144<sup>th</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 18<sup>th</sup> in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

Although Port Alsworth's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,<sup>29</sup> additional evidence for a decrease in 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 Port Alsworth in 2010 is \$4,542.<sup>30</sup> This is lower than the 2006-2010 ACS estimate and provides additional evidence that per capita income declined in Port Alsworth 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>31</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 higher percentage of Port Alsworth residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (80%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 4% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 0% in Port Alsworth, 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 2010 was 9.5%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.<sup>32</sup>

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, half of Port Alsworth's workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector (50%), and half in the private sector (50%). No Port Alsworth residents were estimated to be self-employed in 2010. Of the 48 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, 41.7% were estimated to be employed in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, 20.8% in educational services, health care, and social assistance, 20.8% in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services, and 16.7% in public administration. No Port Alsworth residents were estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining in 2010. However, given the participation that some residents have in fishing (see *Commercial fisheries* section below), 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 information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

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<sup>29</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>30</sup> See footnotes 26 and 27.

<sup>31</sup> Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

<sup>32</sup> See footnote 26.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 33 employed residents in 2010, of which 33.3% were employed in local government, 27.3% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 15.2% in educational and health services, 9.1% in professional and businesses services, 9.1% in leisure and hospitality, 3% in natural resources and mining, and 3% in information industries.<sup>33</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, Port Alsworth (U.S. Census).

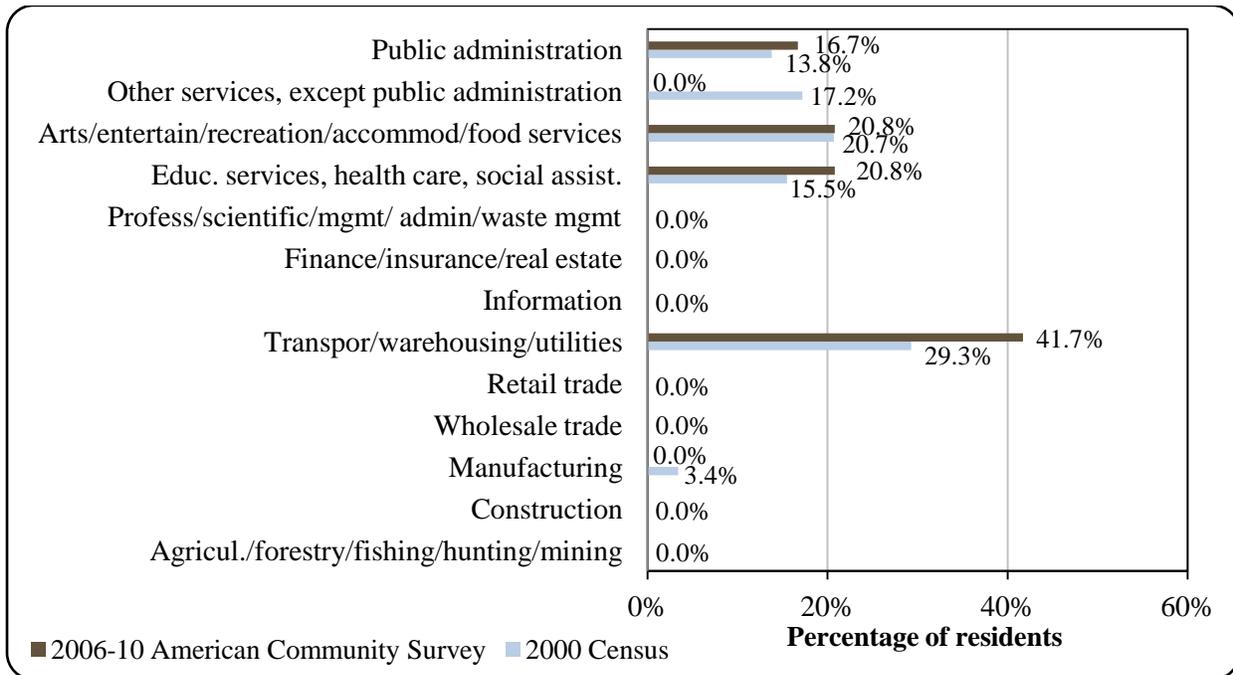
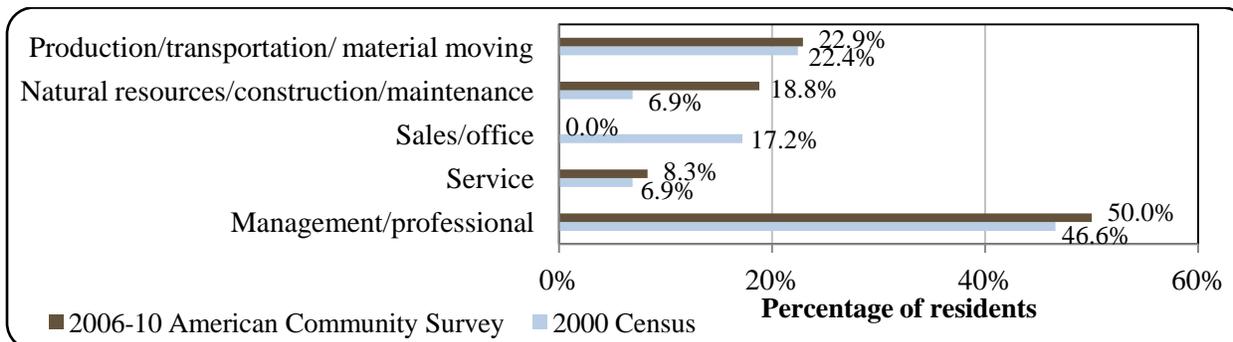


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Port Alsworth (U.S. Census).



<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

## Governance

Port Alsworth is an unincorporated community located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The community is represented by the Port Alsworth Improvement Corporation, a non-profit that provides very limited local services, including fuel distribution.<sup>34</sup> Although no taxes are administered by Port Alsworth, the Borough administers a 2% fish tax, 6% bed tax, \$3 per person/day guide tax, and \$1 per person/day lodge guide tax.<sup>35</sup>

Given that Port Alsworth is not incorporated and did not administer taxes, the community did not receive municipal revenue or sales tax revenue between 2000 and 2010. No information was reported regarding State or Community Revenue Sharing contributions or fisheries-related grants received by Port Alsworth between 2000 and 2010. Information about selected revenue sources is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Port Alsworth 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>34</sup> LaRoche + Associates. 2011. *Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan, Revised Public Hearing Draft*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from [http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans\\_Final/LakeandPen/revised\\_phd/vol1\\_rphd.pdf](http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CIS.cfm>.

Port Alsworth was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), is not federally recognized as a Native village.<sup>36</sup> However, under Title 14 Amendments to ANCSA, individual Native residents in Port Alsworth that were enrolled at-large in the regional Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) were recognized to have formed a new group corporation, known as Tanalian Corporation.<sup>37,38</sup>

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

There are two privately-owned and operated airstrips in the area: a 4,200 feet long and 100 feet wide gravel airstrip and a 3,000 feet long by 100 feet wide dirt/gravel airstrip operated by Glen Alsworth and The Farm Lodge.<sup>39</sup> As of June 2012, there was no scheduled air service to Port Alsworth. Iliamna Air Taxi offered charter service as well as mailplane several times per week. The price of a roundtrip ticket between Anchorage and Iliamna in June 2012 was \$460, and a charter from Iliamna to Port Alsworth was \$387. It is also possible to ride to Port Alsworth with scheduled mailplane service for \$60 one-way from Iliamna. The mailplane departs Iliamna at 9:30 am on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.<sup>40</sup>

### *Facilities*

Approximately 50% of homes in Port Alsworth use individual wells and septic systems, and are fully plumbed. The remainder haul water from a nearby surface water source and use outhouses.<sup>41</sup> The National Park Service operates a sewage lagoon in Port Alsworth.<sup>42</sup> The Tanalian Electric Cooperative operates a diesel powerhouse in Port Alsworth.<sup>43</sup> According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that alternative energy is expected to be available within the next 10 years. The Iliamna-Newhalen-Nondalton Electric Cooperative recently completed the first phase of the Tazimina Hydroelectric Project, which brings hydroelectric power from the Tazimina River to the communities of Iliamna, Newhalen, and Nondalton. The distribution system is expected to be expanded to serve Port Alsworth, as well as Pedro Bay and Kokhanok.<sup>44</sup> A landfill/incinerator is operated by the National Park

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<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).

<sup>37</sup> Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 1991 Amendments. *Title XIV – Amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and Related Provisions*. Retrieved April 20, 2012 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/nilca/title14.html>.

<sup>38</sup> Tanalian Incorporated. (n.d.). *About Tanalian Incorporated*. Retrieved July 5, 2012 from <http://alaskalakefrontproperty.com/ti.html>.

<sup>39</sup> See footnote 36.

<sup>40</sup> Personal communication, Iliamna Air Taxi reservation agent, June 13, 2012.

<sup>41</sup> See footnote 36.

<sup>42</sup> Lake and Peninsula Borough. February 2009. *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from [http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Lake\\_Pen\\_Boro\\_MJ\\_HMP.pdf](http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Lake_Pen_Boro_MJ_HMP.pdf).

<sup>43</sup> See footnote 36.

<sup>44</sup> LaRoche + Associates. 2011. *Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan, Revised Public Hearing Draft*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from [http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans\\_Final/LakeandPen/revised\\_phd/vol1\\_rphd.pdf](http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/LakeandPen/revised_phd/vol1_rphd.pdf).

Service,<sup>45</sup> but no refuse collection services are available, and residents and lodges typically burn their own refuse.<sup>46</sup> According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders expect a new landfill to be completed within the next 10 years.

Police services are provided by state troopers stationed in the City of Iliamna, and fire and rescue services are provided by the Port Alsworth First Responders. Telephone service is available in the community. Broadband internet is only available at the local school, and no cable service is available in Port Alsworth.<sup>47</sup> According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders expect broadband internet service to be in place within the next 10 years. Additional community facilities and services include a multi-purpose building owned by the Port Alsworth Improvement Corporation, including offices, a post office operated by a private contractor, a community hall that is also used as a school gymnasium, and teachers' quarters.<sup>48</sup>

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that no dock space is available in Port Alsworth for either transient or permanent vessel moorage. They also reported that Port Alsworth cannot accommodate regulated vessels, such as Coast Guard, ferries, cruise ships, fuel barges, or HAZMAT. They indicated that a barge landing area is expected to be completed within the next 10 years. They did report that several fisheries-related businesses and services are available locally, including electrical, welding, and mechanical boat repair services, recreational fishing vessel moorage, dry dock storage, sale of boat fuel and fishing tackle, fishing lodges, and both seaplane and air taxi service.

### *Medical Services*

No medical facilities are present in Port Alsworth. Emergency services have lake and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by the Port Alsworth First Responders.<sup>49</sup> According to a 2001 survey report by the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, a metal prefabricated building has been erected in Port Alsworth, with plans to use half of the building for a new health clinic.<sup>50</sup> Until the clinic is completed, the nearest health clinic is located in Nondalton, and the nearest hospital is located in Soldotna.

### *Educational Opportunities*

The Tanalian School in Port Alsworth offers a pre-school through 12<sup>th</sup> grade education. As of 2011, there were 4 teachers and 36 students attending the school.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> See footnote 42.

<sup>46</sup> See footnote 36.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> See footnote 42.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. 2001. *Port Alsworth Health Clinic*. Retrieved April 20, 2012 from <https://www.denali.gov/dcpdb/Data/attachments/Port%20Alsworth%20Code%20and%20Condition%20Survey.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> 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 of fisheries resources has been important for residents of the Iliamna Lake region since prehistory. Commercial exploitation of salmon resources began to develop in Bristol Bay in the 1890s, and today is one of the most important commercial salmon fisheries in the world. Harvest primarily consists of sockeye salmon returning to spawn in the many lakes of the Bristol Bay region, along with several other species harvested in lower volumes.<sup>52</sup>

Subsistence harvest remains important in Port Alsworth. A majority of local households participate in subsistence harvest of wild resources, although subsistence participation is slightly lower in Port Alsworth than other communities in the Lake Clark – Iliamna Lake region.<sup>53</sup> A number of sportfishing lodges are present in Port Alsworth, and recreational fishing is an important sector of the local economy.<sup>54</sup>

Cook Inlet is the nearest marine area to the community of Port Alsworth. The Inlet is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central Gulf of Alaska Sablefish Regulatory Area. In addition, Bristol Bay, the area where most Port Alsworth residents engage in commercial fishing activity, is encompassed by Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Port Alsworth is not eligible to participate in either the Community Development Quota program or the Community Quota Entity program.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Port Alsworth participates in fisheries management processes in Alaska through sending a representative to sit on regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G. In addition, they indicated that the community also sends a representative to participate in the Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Process. A representative of Port Alsworth serves as a fisheries advisor to the Lake and Peninsula Borough. In the survey, community leaders also noted challenges for Port Alsworth's fishing economy, including the fact that fishing income is unlikely to yield sufficient year-round income, and a lack of space for boats along the shoreline. Community leaders also reported that most residents have sold their commercial fishing permits in recent years, and few participate in commercial fishing any more. They also noted that sportfishing and tourism have replaced commercial fishing as economy drivers.

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<sup>52</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>53</sup> Fall, James A., Davin L. Holen, Brian Davis, Theodore Krieg, and David Koster (2006). *Subsistence Harvests and Uses of Wild Resources in Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay and Port Alsworth, Alaska, 2004*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 302. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp302.pdf>.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

### *Processing Plants*

The ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered shore-side processing plant in Port Alsworth. According to the list, several processing facilities are located in nearby communities in Bristol Bay, including Naknek, Egegik, and Dillingham.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Between 2000 and 2010, no data were reported about fisheries-related revenue received by Port Alsworth (Table 3). However, in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that revenue from a borough raw fish tax and the Shared Fisheries Business is used to support road maintenance as well as police and fire and rescue services locally.

### *Commercial Fishing*

Port Alsworth is an inland community, located on Lake Clark. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that local involvement in commercial fisheries is minimal, and has been decreasing over time. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Port Alsworth residents holding state commercial fishing permits varied between two and five per year (Table 4). Although permit and crew license holder numbers remained relatively stable during the period, vessel ownership declined dramatically, from 25 fishing vessels primarily owned by residents in 2000 to 2 in 2010. The number of fishing vessels homeported in Port Alsworth also declined, from 34 in 2000 to 0 in 2010. Community leaders echoed this in the 2011 AFSC survey, noting that no fishing vessels were present in Port Alsworth in 2010. They did note the presence of private pleasure boats and 16-20 foot boats used for recreational and tourism purposes. Information about the commercial fishing sector in Port Alsworth is presented in Table 5.

In 2010, two Port Alsworth residents held a total of three commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), all of which were issued for salmon fisheries. Two permits were held for Bristol Bay drift gillnet salmon and one was held in the Bristol Bay set gillnet salmon fishery. All three were actively fished in 2010.

In addition to salmon permits, several groundfish permits and a shrimp permit were held in 2005. One of the groundfish permits was held in the statewide lingcod dinglebar troll fishery, and the other in the Southeast Alaska demersal rockfish longline fishery. The shrimp permit was for the Southeast Alaska pot gear fishery. No Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program permits (LLP) in federal crab or groundfish fisheries were issued to Port Alsworth residents between 2000 and 2010. Information and state and federal permits is presented in Table 4. In addition, between 2000 and 2010, no quota share accounts or quota shares were held by Port Alsworth residents in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab (Tables 6 through 8).

Between 2000 and 2010, information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Port Alsworth vessel owners is considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 10). Since no fish buyers or processing plants were present in Port Alsworth (Table 5), no ex-vessel revenue was generated in the community between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9). Newhalen vessel owners delivered their catches elsewhere.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Port Alsworth: 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</i> <sup>4</sup>	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue</i> <sup>5</sup>	<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, Port Alsworth: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	50%	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	3
	Fished permits	4	3	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	3
	% of permits fished	100%	75%	67%	67%	33%	100%	67%	100%	50%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	4
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>

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

<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 Port Alsworth: 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 Port Alsworth <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Port Alsworth <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Port Alsworth <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	2	0	0	25	34	0	0	\$0
2001	1	0	0	25	34	0	0	\$0
2002	2	0	0	25	42	0	0	\$0
2003	4	0	0	13	42	0	0	\$0
2004	1	0	0	13	45	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	\$0
2006	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2007	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2008	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2009	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2010	4	0	0	2	0	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> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Data on Alaska fish processors. ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

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

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Port Alsworth: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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 Port Alsworth Residents:  
2000-2010.

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

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that recreational fishing is a driver of the Port Alsworth economy. Sport fish lodges began to be established after a local resident, Glen “Babe” Alsworth, built a 4000-foot runway near Hardenberg Bay in the 1940s, providing easier access to the area. With the creation of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (Park) under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, Park Field Headquarters were sited there, further establishing Port Alsworth as a center for tourism and recreation in the region.<sup>55</sup>

Between 2000 and 2010, numerous licensed sport fish guides were present in Port Alsworth, although no active sport fish guide businesses were registered in the community (Table 11). The number of licensed guides varied from 11 to 16 per year during the period.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

Despite the predominance of sport fish lodges and guide activity in Port Alsworth,<sup>56,57,58</sup> no sportfishing charter logbook data was reported between 2000 and 2010.<sup>59</sup>

During this same period, Port Alsworth community members purchased between 45 and 72 sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale), while the number of licenses sold in Port Alsworth varied between 194 and 508 per year. The fact that a greater number of licenses were sold in Port Alsworth than were purchased by local residents underscores the importance of recreational fishing as a tourism draw to the community. Information about sportfishing activity in Port Alsworth is presented in Table 11.

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that sportfishing takes place using guided charter or party boats, private boats owned by Alaska resident and non-resident sport fishermen, as well as shore-based fishing. The National Park Service notes sportfishing in Lake Clark for species including Arctic char, Arctic grayling, Dolly Varden char, northern pike, lake trout, rainbow trout, and sockeye and coho salmon, as well as winter ice fishing for burbot and whitefish by local residents.<sup>60</sup> The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS),<sup>61</sup> conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted sport harvest of coho salmon, Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, and burbot in Port Alsworth. The SWHS also noted harvest of Pacific cod by Port Alsworth anglers, although this sportfishing activity took place in saltwater.

Port Alsworth is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area S – Kvichak River Drainage. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Overall between 2000 and 2010, non-Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days than Alaska residents in both freshwater and saltwater. Non-Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more days than Alaska resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater during this period, reflective of the large amount of sportfishing related tourism in the region. Freshwater sportfishing activity was significantly more important than saltwater fishing in the region. The number of freshwater angler days for non-Alaska resident sport fishermen varied between 17,234 and 30,340 between 2000 and 2010, while Alaska resident freshwater angler days varied between 3,077 and 10,297 (Table 11).

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<sup>56</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_BLOCK.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>57</sup> Fall, James A., Davin L. Holen, Brian Davis, Theodore Krieg, and David Koster (2006). *Subsistence Harvests and Uses of Wild Resources in Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay and Port Alsworth, Alaska, 2004*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 302. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp302.pdf>.

<sup>58</sup> Lake and Peninsula Borough. February 2009. *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from [http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Lake\\_Pen\\_Boro\\_MJ\\_HMP.pdf](http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Lake_Pen_Boro_MJ_HMP.pdf).

<sup>59</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.]

<sup>60</sup> National Park Service. 2011. *Lake Clark National Park & Preserve Management*. Retrieved June 13, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/lacl/parkmgmt/index.htm>.

<sup>61</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).

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Port Alsworth: 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 Port Alsworth <sup>2</sup>
2000	0	16	62	508
2001	0	15	51	482
2002	0	14	49	414
2003	0	14	52	400
2004	0	15	48	348
2005	0	16	55	266
2006	0	11	59	239
2007	0	11	45	262
2008	0	16	50	194
2009	0	14	57	268
2010	0	16	72	286

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	168	20,848	10,297
2001	214	43	21,554	8,202
2002	435	14	19,495	6,618
2003	74	50	18,248	5,831
2004	129	101	20,785	5,263
2005	38	79	22,156	4,179
2006	114	28	28,013	4,054
2007	229	38	30,340	3,077
2008	179	65	24,104	5,127
2009	0	0	17,234	6,514
2010	0	22	20,068	5,613

<sup>1</sup> ADF&G. 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> ADF&G. 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> ADF&G. 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 makes an important contribution to Port Alsworth's economy.<sup>62</sup> In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the primary local fishery is a subsistence fishery for sockeye salmon between July and August each year, and that other subsistence activities take place throughout the year. They noted that, in addition to sockeye salmon, lake trout and northern pike are two of the most important aquatic subsistence resources. Caribou, moose, and berries are some other commonly utilized subsistence resources in Port Alsworth. Residents typically look for wild food resources relatively close to home, while caribou harvest often requires longer trips. Sockeye salmon is typically harvested along the lakeshore immediately in front of the village, while lake trout, rainbow trout, whitefish, northern pike, and grayling are caught throughout Lake Clark, and Dolly Varden are harvested in Lake Kontrashibuna, south of Port Alsworth.<sup>63</sup>

Based on a 2004 household subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G in the community of Port Alsworth, 99% of households were estimated to participate in salmon subsistence that year, 50% in halibut subsistence, 46% in marine invertebrate subsistence, and 39% in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut). Estimates were also available in 2007, when 90% of households participated in salmon subsistence, and 2004, when 20% of households participated in non-salmon fish subsistence. No information was reported regarding marine mammal subsistence that year (Table 12).

The per capita annual subsistence harvest of land and sea based resources in Port Alsworth was 133 pounds that year, including 115 pounds of marine invertebrates and 1,175 pounds of non-salmon fish (not including halibut). Information about per capita subsistence harvest and subsistence participation by household and species is presented in Table 12, along with information about marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish presented in Table 13. Species of marine invertebrates harvested by the greatest percentage of Port Alsworth households in 2004 included razor clams and butter clams, and species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of households included lake trout, northern pike, Arctic grayling, Dolly Varden char, burbot, round whitefish, Arctic char, and least cisco. In addition, although no households reported engaging in harvest of sheefish and smelt in 2004, some households reported using these species, indicating the presence of sharing networks between communities.<sup>64</sup>

Information about subsistence salmon permits is available between 2000 and 2008. During this period, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Port Alsworth households varied between 25 and 40. Sockeye salmon was by far the most heavily harvested salmon species in the area, with an average of 2,905 sockeye harvested in the years for which information was available (Table 13). No information was reported regarding the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued to residents of Port Alsworth

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<sup>62</sup> Fall, James A., Davin L. Holen, Brian Davis, Theodore Krieg, and David Koster (2006). *Subsistence Harvests and Uses of Wild Resources in Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay and Port Alsworth, Alaska, 2004*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 302. Retrieved January 17, 2012 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp302.pdf>.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</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).

residents between 2003 and 2010 (Table 14), despite the fact that ADF&G reported a high percentage of households participating in halibut subsistence (Table 12). In addition, no information was reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of marine mammals by Port Alsworth residents between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

According to interviews conducted during ADF&G subsistence survey fieldwork, Port Alsworth residents voiced several concerns related to local subsistence resources. These concerns included the impact of wolves and bears on local moose numbers, fluctuations in sockeye salmon returns since 2000, diminished donations of meat from non-local hunters to Port Alsworth community members, and increasingly warm winters and poor snow conditions making winter travel for trapping difficult. In addition, they noted that the failure of Lake Clark and Sixmile Lake to freeze in some recent winters has impeded caribou movement in the area.<sup>65</sup>

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Port Alsworth: 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	99%	50%	n/a	46%	39%	133
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	90%	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).

<sup>65</sup> See footnote 62.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Port Alsworth: 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	40	38	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,336	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40
2004	25	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,455	115	1,175
2005	25	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,527	n/a	n/a
2006	26	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,456	n/a	n/a
2007	31	29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,238	n/a	n/a
2008	40	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,416	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, Port Alsworth: 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, Port Alsworth: 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.