

Nondalton (*non-DOLL-tun*)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Nondalton is located on the west shore of Six Mile Lake, at the southwestern edge of Lake Clark National Preserve. Lake Clark begins 5 miles northeast of Nondalton, and the north shore of Iliamna Lake is located approximately 15 miles to the south. Nondalton is 190 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community is located in the Iliamna Recording District and Lake and Peninsula Borough Census Area. The City encompasses 8.4 square miles of land and 0.4 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 164 residents in Nondalton, ranking it as the 215th largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Between 1990 and 2000 the population of Nondalton increased by 24.2%, and then decreased again to 7.8% below the 1990 population level by 2010. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents decreased by 15.8%, with an average annual growth rate of -1.96%. According to a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that a sizeable number of seasonal workers and transients is also present in Nondalton each year, primarily between July and November, and seasonal teaching staff are also present during other times of year. They also indicated that the population peak in Nondalton occurs between June and September, and is somewhat driven by employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, over half of the population of Nondalton identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (63.4%), along with 20.7% individuals identifying with two or more races, 15.9% as White, and 0.5% as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, 0.5% of Nondalton residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. These figures represent a substantial shift from 2000 numbers, with individual identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native making up 25.7% less of the population in 2010, and individuals identifying with two or more races making up 19.2% more of the population in 2010 compared to 2000. The percentage of the population that identified themselves as White increased over time, from approximately 10% in 1990 and 2000, to 15.9% in 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

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>.

Based on household surveys conducted for the U.S. Census, the average household size in Nondalton decreased slightly between 1990 and 2010, with 3.3 persons per household in 1990, 3.25 in 2000, and 2.88 in 2010. The number of households in Nondalton followed population trends, increasing between 1990 and 2000 from 54 to 68, before decreasing again to 57 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the total 94 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, 38.3% were owner-occupied, 22.3% were rented, and 39.4% were vacant or used only seasonally. From 1990 to 2010, no Nondalton residents were reported to be living in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Nondalton was 48.5% male and 51.6% female. The greater number of women than men in Nondalton is anomalous compared to the population of Alaska as a whole, which overall has more men than women (52% male and 48% female in 2010). The median age of Nondalton residents in 2010 was 30 years, slightly younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. That year, 10.5% of Nondalton’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Nondalton in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents²
1990	178	-
2000	221	-
2001	-	210
2002	-	206
2003	-	216
2004	-	206
2005	-	204
2006	-	196
2007	-	194
2008	-	199
2009	-	186
2010	164	-

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, Nondalton: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

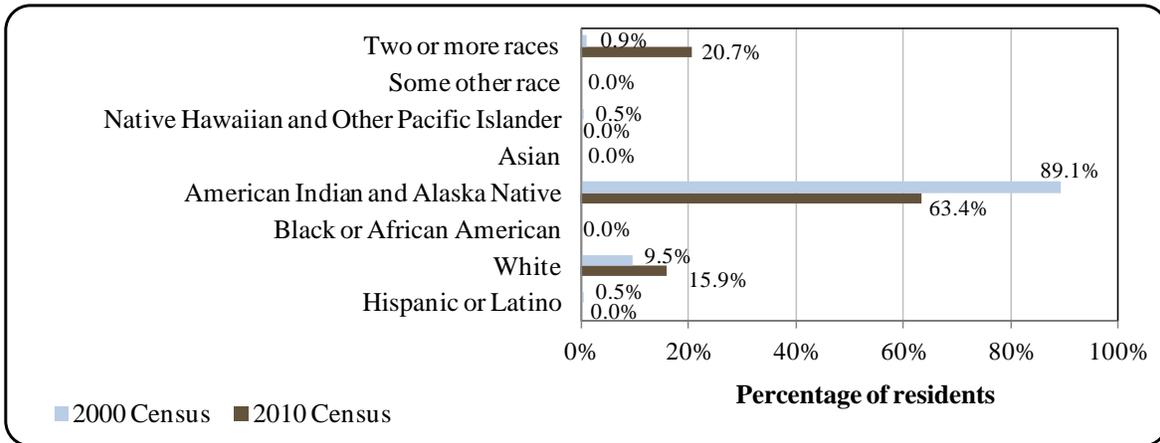
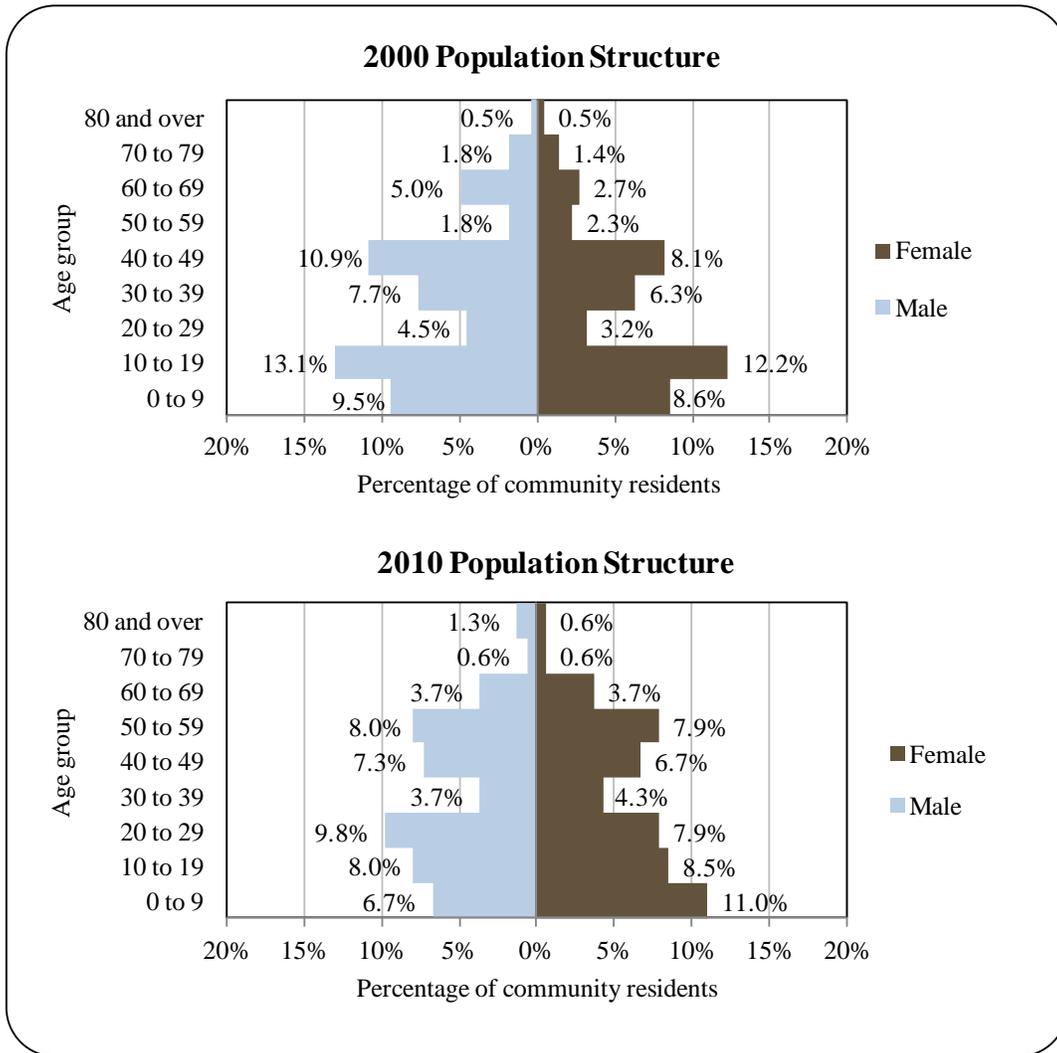


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Nondalton Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 68.6% of Nondalton 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, 22.5% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 8.8% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 6.9% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 7.8% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 9.8% 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

Lake Clark is within the territory of Dena'ina Athabaskan people. Few Russian explorers entered Dena'ina country during their occupation of Alaska, which ended in 1867 with the sale of Alaska to the United States. The Dena'ina residents of Lake Clark traveled across mountain passes to trade with the Russians at posts located along Cook Inlet. In the late 19th century, American explorers began to enter the Lake Clark area. The first documented American exploration occurred in January 1891, when a party under the leadership of Alfred B. Schanz and John W. Clark (an agent of the Alaska Commercial Company) – for whom the lake was named – explored the area. They visited Kijik, a Dena'ina village on Lake Clark near the mouth of the Chulitna River.⁴

Kijik was the major community of Inland Dena'ina in this area until 1902, when residents began moving to a new village site (Old Nondalton) on neighboring Six Mile Lake. The reason for the move in 1902 was a measles epidemic that decimated the population. The new village site was also closer to trading posts on Iliamna Lake and the increasing number of salmon canneries along the shores of Bristol Bay. Kijik was completely abandoned by 1914.⁵ The name Nondalton was first recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1909. The village was originally located on the north shore of Six Mile Lake, but in 1940 growing mudflats and wood depletion in the surrounding area caused the village to move to its present location on the west shore. The post office, established in 1938, relocated with the villagers. Nondalton formed an incorporated City government in 1971. Today, the population of Nondalton remains largely Dena'ina, and community members maintain a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in the community, although importation and possession are allowed.⁶

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 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>.

⁵ Ibid.

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.

Natural Resources and Environment

Nondalton lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F, and winter temperatures average 6 to 30 °F. The record high is 91 °F, and the record low is -47 °F. Annual average rainfall is 26 inches, with 64 inches of snowfall.⁷ The landscape along the shores of Six Mile Lake is covered by mixed spruce and birch woodlands and shrubs. Higher elevations surrounding Nondalton are characterized by alpine tundra and barrens.⁸

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve is located directly east of Nondalton, occupying 4 million acres at the north end of the Alaska Peninsula. This National Park and Preserve 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 activities are permitted in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The National Park Service works closely with state and federal fish and wildlife management agencies to determine seasons, bag limits, and similar harvest controls.⁹ A diversity of fish and wildlife are found in the Nondalton area, including several salmon species, black bear, caribou, sheep, moose, beaver, red fox, lynx, several species of migratory birds including geese and swans, and many non-migratory birds including grouse and ptarmigan.¹⁰

Nondalton lies in an area that is integral to the Kvichak, the single most important salmon-producing watershed in the Bristol Bay area.¹¹ Area lakes and rivers feed into Lake Clark, which is the 6th 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.¹²

The region contains significant mineral potential for base, precious, rare, and strategic minerals, including the Pebble copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.¹³ The Pebble site is located approximately 16 miles west of Nondalton, at the divide between the Koktuli River and Upper Talarik Creek.¹⁴ 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 lb of copper, 107.3 oz of gold, and 5.6 billion lb of molybdenum, including both indicated (high confidence) and inferred (low confidence) deposits.¹⁵ Concern has been raised about the possible effects of acid mine drainage from development of the Pebble deposit on salmon.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ 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.

⁹ National Park Service (2011). *Lake Clark National Park & Preserve Management*. Retrieved June 13, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/lac1/parkmgmt/index.htm>.

¹⁰ See footnote 8.

¹¹ 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>.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ See footnote 11.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited (2012). *The Pebble Deposit*. Retrieved January 13, 2012 from <http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/Pebble.asp>.

Iliamna Lake is the source of the Kvichak River System, the single most important salmon-producing watershed in the Bristol Bay area.¹⁶ According to the Pebble Partnership, 95% of the metal that would be produced by the Pebble Mine is copper. Dissolved copper is known to be toxic to fish.¹⁷ If the Pebble Mine is developed, Bristol Bay salmon fisheries could be affected.¹⁸ According to the 2006 Long-Range Environmental Plan published by the Nondalton Tribal Council, with input from Kijik Corporation, the City of Nondalton and local residents, “Nondalton has established a collective position against the activities proposed by Northern Dynasty. The community strongly considers their subsistence lifestyle to be a higher priority than mineral development.”¹⁹

Natural hazards present in Nondalton include high risk of wildfire and severe weather, medium risk of earthquakes, and low risk of avalanche, erosion and flooding. Volcanic activity also poses a threat. Wildfire was determined to be the top hazard in Nondalton, due to many standing dead trees and lack of water sources for fire fighting. Severe weather, and particularly high winds, commonly damage power lines during the coldest times of the year. The Village has no backup generator. Earthquakes are a large threat in Alaska. Although there is no recent history of earthquake damage, several small earthquakes have occurred in the area and the northern portion of the Lake and Peninsula Borough is close to a major fault line. The community is also concerned about volcanic activity, with recent eruptions of Novarupta (1912), Iliamna (1953), and Mt. Redoubt (1989) emphasizing the ongoing risk posed by the large number of volcanoes in the region. Ash fall in the region could disrupt transportation to the area and harm the salmon fishery.²⁰

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there were no notable active environmental cleanup sites in the Nondalton area as of May 2012.²¹

Current Economy²²

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the local economy depends on commercial fishing, firefighting, sport hunting and fishing, and mining. Top employers in Nondalton in 2010 included the Lake and Peninsula School District, local government, the Iliamna Development Corporation (a for-profit subsidiary of Iliamna Natives Limited, the Village Corporation for the Village of Iliamna), utilities, Alaska Earth Sciences, Inc. (a consulting firm with expertise in mineral resource exploitation and development), regional health and housing service organizations, the University of Alaska, and transportation services.²³ The Bristol Bay salmon fishery is also an important source of income

¹⁶ See footnote 11.

¹⁷ See footnote 14.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ See footnote 8.

²⁰ Lake and Peninsula Borough (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.

²¹ 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>.

²² Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²³ 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/>.

in Nondalton, and firefighting provides an additional source of summer employment. The community also relies heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing. During the summer, many families travel to a subsistence fish camp located on the east side of Six Mile Lake, across from Nondalton. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, bear, Dall sheep, rabbit, and porcupine are all utilized for subsistence purposes.²⁴

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁵ in 2010, the per capita income in Nondalton was estimated to be \$8,763 and the median household income was estimated to be \$37,188. This represents a decrease in per capita income and an increase in median household income over time. In 2000, reported per capita income was \$8,411 and reported median household income was \$19,583. These trends remain in place even after accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁶ revealing a real per capita income in 2000 of \$11,060, and real median household income of \$25,751. In 2010, Nondalton ranked 287th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 207th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

Nondalton's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁷ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Nondalton in 2010 is \$9,582.²⁸ This estimate remains lower than the per capita income reported in the 2000 U.S. Census, supporting the decreasing per capita income trend suggested by the 2010 ACS estimate. These declining per capita income estimates are reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,²⁹ 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 lower percentage of Nondalton residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (60%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 44.5% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaska residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 14.8%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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>.

²⁶ 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>).

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ See footnotes 23 and 25.

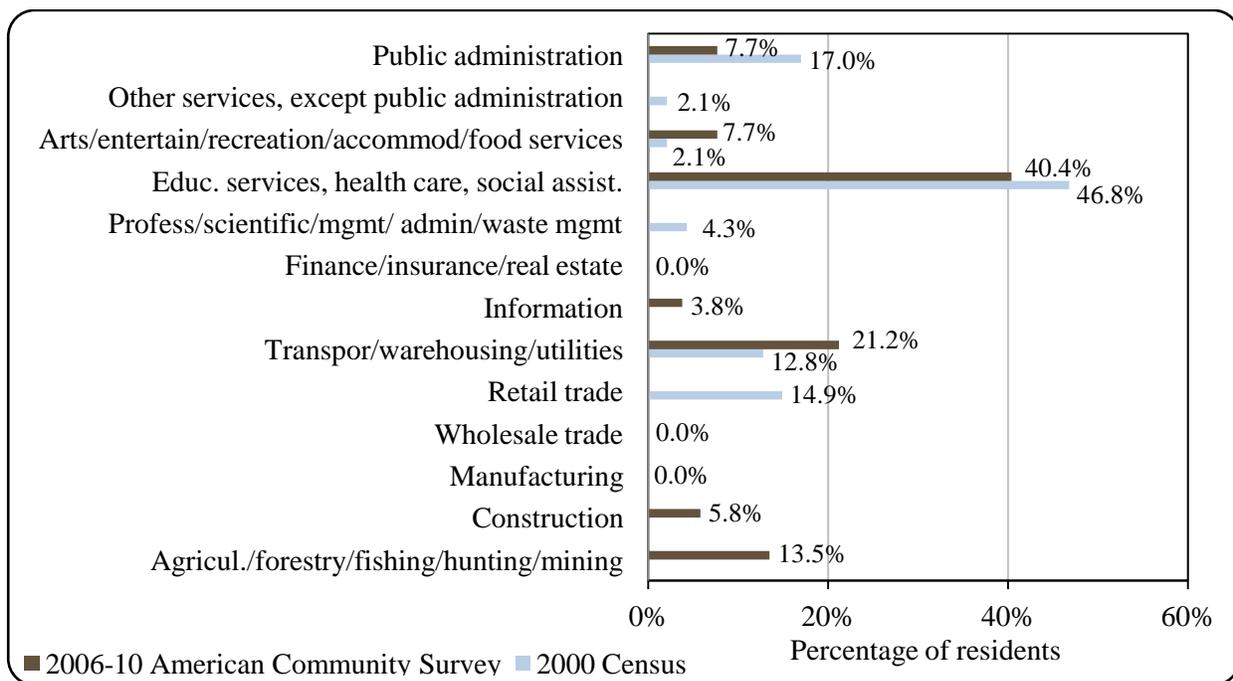
²⁹ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 21%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁰

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, the majority of Nondalton’s workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector (55.8%), along with 42.3 in the private sector, and 1.9% estimated to be were self-employed. Of the 52 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in the following industries: educational services, health care, and social assistance (40.4%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (21.2%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (13.5%). The civilian labor force was relatively evenly spread across the five occupational categories reported in the 2006-2010 ACS, with the greatest percentage estimated to be employed in natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations (26.9%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

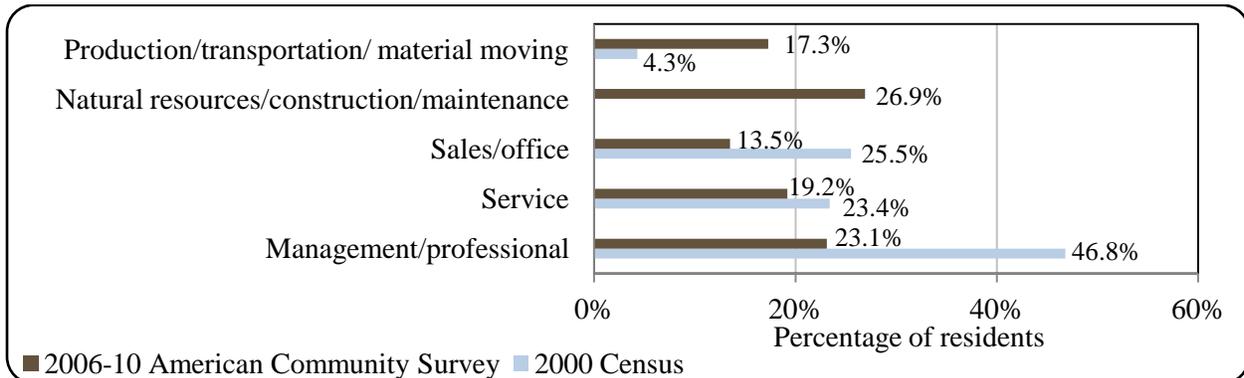
It is important to note that employment in fishing may not be adequately reported in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. It is also important to note that, although census estimates show relatively high levels of employment in natural resource industries and occupations, a majority of these paid positions are likely tied to mining and other non-fishing jobs. A breakdown of the 26.9% of the labor force that was employed in “natural resources/construction/maintenance” occupations reveals that none of the labor force in Nondalton was employed in “farming, fishing, and forestry” occupations. Instead, these workers were employed primarily employed in construction and extraction occupations (23.1%) and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (3.8%).

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



³⁰ See footnote 23.

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



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 89 employed residents in Nondalton in 2010, of which 61.8% were employed in local government, 14.6% in professional and business services, 6.7% in financial activities, 4.5% in education and health services, 3.4% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 3.5% in state government, 1.1% in natural resources and mining, 1.1% in information, 1.1% in leisure and hospitality, and 2.2% in other industries.³¹ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

Governance

Nondalton was incorporated as a 2nd Class City in 1971. The City is located in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Newhalen has a Strong Mayor form of government, including a seven-person city council, including the mayor, a seven-person advisory school board, and several municipal employees. The City administers a 3% sales tax but has no other taxes. In addition, the Borough administers a 6% bed tax, \$3 per person/day Guide Tax, and \$1 per person/day Lodge Guide Tax.³² In addition to local taxes, other locally-generated revenue sources in Nondalton include water/sewer, telephone/electric co-op, and landfill service fees, equipment and building rentals and leases, land leases, and fuel sales. Annual municipal revenue followed an increasing trend in Nondalton through the 2000-2010 period. The increase is partly explained by a large increase in total fuel sales reported over the period. Outside revenue sources included a variety of revenue sharing programs. From 2000 to 2004, the City received between \$25,000 and \$29,000 per year in State Revenue Sharing contributions, and in 2009 and 2010 received just over \$100,000 per year in Community Revenue Sharing contributions. Nondalton also received Borough Revenue Sharing contributions from the Lake and Peninsula Borough, averaging \$17,244 per year between 2000 and 2010. These Borough funds are generated, in large part,

³¹ Ibid.

³² 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.

from the Borough bed tax.³³ No information was reported regarding fisheries-related grants received by Nondalton between 2000 and 2010, although some revenues were received from fisheries-related state revenue sharing (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section of this profile). Information about selected community revenue sources in Nondalton is presented in Table 2.

Nondalton 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, is Nondalton Village. The Native village corporation is the Kijik Corporation, which manages 126,410 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Nondalton belongs is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation.³⁴

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Borough Revenue Sharing ¹	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$142,597	\$352	\$28,913	\$25,000	n/a
2001	\$103,574	n/a	\$28,913	\$23,000	n/a
2002	\$130,276	n/a	\$28,913	\$22,000	n/a
2003	\$182,803	\$240	\$28,002	\$21,000	n/a
2004	\$197,136	\$492	\$25,000	\$10,500	n/a
2005	\$180,453	\$320	n/a	\$17,608	n/a
2006	\$351,871	\$294	n/a	\$15,000	n/a
2007	\$440,408	\$688	n/a	\$2,571	n/a
2008	\$546,270	\$533	n/a	\$15,000	n/a
2009	\$519,412	\$7,518	\$106,101	\$19,000	n/a
2010	\$665,153	\$564	\$106,305	\$19,000	n/a

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

² Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

³ Alaska Department of Revenue. (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 Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

³³ 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.

³⁴ See footnote 32.

Nondalton is also a member of the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), a regional non-profit organization headquartered in Dillingham that provides social, economic, cultural, and educational opportunities and initiatives for the benefit of the tribes and the Native people of Bristol Bay.³⁵ The BBNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit 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.³⁶

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in Dillingham and King Salmon. The nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources office is a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation office in Homer, and the nearest Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development office is in Anchorage. Kodiak and Homer have the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices, although the Anchorage offices of these agencies is perhaps more accessible for the people of this area. Anchorage and Kodiak have the closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

The community of Nondalton is primarily accessible by air and water.³⁷ During the winter, a road is passable between Nondalton and Newhalen, 22 miles to the south on the shore of Iliamna Lake. The road is only paved half way.³⁸ Air taxi, skiff, snow machine, and four-wheelers are the main modes of transport for residents and visitors. A state-owned 2,800-ft by 75-ft gravel runway is present in Nondalton. Iliamna Air Taxi, Inc. offers scheduled air taxi service to Nondalton.³⁹ As of June 2012, a roundtrip ticket between Nondalton and Anchorage with Iliamna Air Taxi, Inc. was \$530.⁴⁰ Other air taxi companies serving the area include Birchwood Air, Lake Clark Air, Lake and Peninsula Air, and Peninsula Air.⁴¹ There are no docking facilities in Nondalton. Bulk goods are received in Iliamna then taken by a cat-trail to Fish Camp, located across from Nondalton on the east side of the Six Mile Lake. From there, they are ferried by skiff or barge to the west side of the lake.⁴²

³⁵ Bristol Bay Native Association (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from www.bbna.com.

³⁶ 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>.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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>.

³⁹ See footnote 37.

⁴⁰ Personal communication, Iliamna Air Taxi, Inc. reservation agent, June 13, 2012.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² See footnote 37.

Facilities

Water in Nondalton is derived from an “infiltration gallery”⁴³ at Six Mile Lake. The water is chlorinated, and the City has storage capacity for up to 88,000 gallons. Seventy residences are fully plumbed and connected to the City-operated piped water and sewer system. A sewage lagoon is used for sewage treatment.⁴⁴ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that improvements in water and sewage treatment, and water and sewer pipelines, are currently in progress. The City operates a landfill, but does not provide refuse collection services. Electricity is provided to Nondalton through the Tazimina Hydroelectric Project which also provides electricity to communities of Iliamna and Newhalen. The Iliamna – Newhalen – Nondalton (INN) Electric Cooperative owns 50 miles of distribution line connecting the three member communities, and also owns a backup diesel powerhouse in Newhalen.⁴⁵ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, Nondalton community leaders indicated that construction of a new diesel powerhouse and alternative energy sources are currently in progress in their community. Police services are provided by City Hall and state troopers stationed in Iliamna. Nondalton City Hall has a jail holding cell. Local fire and rescue services are provided by the Nondalton First Responders.⁴⁶

Additional community facilities and services include a school gym, school library, recreation center, and community building.⁴⁷ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that several facilities are planned to be completed within the next 10 years, including a new community center/library, a police department, emergency response system, and a fire department. Some visitor services are currently available in Nondalton, including taxi service to and from the airport and accommodations at several lodges in the area. Broadband internet and telephone services are provided in Nondalton, but no cable provider currently serves the community.⁴⁸ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders also noted the presence of a post office, a food bank, and publicly subsidized housing in Nondalton.

With regard to fishing-related infrastructure, no docking facilities are currently present in Nondalton. However, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that vessels up to 40 ft in length can use beach landing moorage at Nondalton. They also indicated that a barge landing area is in progress, and construction is in process on new dock facilities, including roads and electricity serving the dock. Within the next 10 years, community leaders indicated that water pipes will also be connected to the new dock facility, construction of pilings and a breakwater will be completed, and harbor dredging will take place.

Community leaders also reported that some fisheries-related services are available in Nondalton, including boat repair (electrical, welding, and mechanical services), boat fuel sales, and fishing gear repair. They also noted the presence of fish lodges, and air taxi service facilitating fishing activity. Finally, community leaders reported that Nondalton residents

⁴³ Infiltration galleries are a type of well constructed near rivers or ponds to collect infiltrated surface waters. Since the water infiltrates through a layer of soil/sand, it is significantly free from suspended impurities including microorganisms usually present in surface water. (Definition retrieved February 22, 2012 from http://phys4.harvard.edu/~wilson/arsenic/conferences/Feroze_Ahmed/Sec_3.htm.)

⁴⁴ See footnote 37.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

commonly travel to Iliamna to access fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Nondalton.

Medical Services

Local health care is provided by the Nondalton Clinic, which is owned by the City and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. The Nondalton Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have river and air access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and a health aide. Alternative health care is provided by the Nondalton First Responders.⁴⁹ By air, the nearest hospitals are located in Homer, Soldotna, and Dillingham.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in Nondalton, which offers preschool through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, the Nondalton School had a total of 35 students and 5 teachers.⁵⁰

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.⁵¹ Subsistence harvest continues to be an important foundation for the local economy in Nondalton,⁵² and tourism related to sportfishing activity has also grown in importance in the Iliamna Lake region,^{53,54,55} as outlined in the *Recreational Fishing* section of this profile.

Bristol Bay is the nearest marine area to the community of Nondalton. The Bay is encompassed by Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁵¹ 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>.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ 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>.

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ 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>.

Area 4E, and Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Nondalton is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program or the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders report that Nondalton actively participates in fisheries management processes in Alaska. They indicated that a Nondalton representative sits on regional fishery advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G and sends a representative to participate in the Federal Subsistence Board or Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council process. In addition, they indicated that Nondalton relies on regional organizations to provide information on fisheries management issues. They noted that Nondalton also financially supports research organizations, industry coalitions, and trade associations. In the survey, community leaders also indicated that one challenge for Nondalton's fishing economy is effective taxation of sport fish lodges. In particular, collection of taxes is challenging.

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Nondalton. According to ADF&G, however, several processing facilities are located in nearby communities in Bristol Bay, including Naknek, Egegik, and Dillingham.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Overall, in 2010, the City of Nondalton received \$6,984 from fisheries-related taxes and fees. These revenue sources include the Shared Fisheries Business Tax and the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax. Table 3 shows the annual revenue for these categories between 2000 and 2010.⁵⁶ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that roads, water, and wastewater systems are at least partially funded by these fisheries-related revenue sources.

Commercial Fishing

Nondalton is located approximately 100 miles inland from the outlet of the Kvichak River into Bristol Bay. Even though it is not located on the coast, Nondalton's economy is still tied to commercial fishing activities. Between 2000 and 2010, local residents were active in state commercial fisheries, participating as crew license holders, vessel owners, and permit holders. Some Nondalton residents also held federal permits and quota share accounts in federal catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Nondalton residents primarily participate in the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, which takes place each year between June and August.

In 2010, nine Nondalton residents held a total of nine commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), all of which were issued for salmon fisheries. Six permits were held for Bristol Bay salmon drift and set gill net fisheries. Of these, two were actively fished in 2010. Nondalton's participation in salmon fisheries decreased

⁵⁶ 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.

between 2000 and 2010 in terms of both the number of permit holders (from 16 in 2000 to 9 in 2010), the total number of permits held (from 17 in 2000 to 9 in 2010), and the percentage of permits that were actively fished (from 65% in 2000 to 22% in 2010).

It is important to note that several CFEC permits were held in other fisheries between 2000 and 2010. In 2004 and 2005, one permit holder held one permit each year in the statewide halibut longline fishery using vessels under 60 ft in length. The permit was actively fished both years. In 2000 and 2001, one permit holder held one permit each year in the Norton Sound herring roe and food/bait fishery. The permit was actively fished in 2000 only. In addition to CFEC permits, one Nondalton resident held one Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP) per year in 2004 and 2005. The FFP was not actively fished in either year. No federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) were held in federal groundfish or crab fisheries by Nondalton residents between 2000 and 2010. Information and state and federal fishing permits is presented in Table 4.

In addition to permits, one quota share account in the federal halibut catch share fishery was held by a Nondalton resident in 2004. That year, 77,772 quota shares were held, with an allotment of 10,538 lb of halibut. Between 2000 and 2010, no quota share accounts or quota shares were held by Nondalton residents in federal catch share fisheries for sablefish or crab. Information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

In 2010, 6 Nondalton residents held crew licenses, a substantial decrease from 31 licenses held in the year 2000. The number of Nondalton residents that were the primary owner of a fishing vessel fell from eight in 2001 to one between 2006 and 2010. Between 31 and 32 vessels were homeported in Nondalton from 2000 to 2004, and no vessels were homeported there from 2005 to 2010. These characteristics of the commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that commercial fishing vessels operating out of Nondalton primarily use gill net and beach seine gear. However, they indicated that at lot fewer commercial fishing boats were present in Nondalton compared to previous years, and that skiffs and larger vessels are increasingly basing out of Port Alsworth, a port located on the southern shore of Lake Clark.

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

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$3,008	\$5,297	\$4,534	\$8,216	\$3,263	\$3,900	\$4,710	\$5,683	\$5,379	\$6,745	\$6,541
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$25	\$65	\$247	\$414	\$443
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$3,008	\$5,297	\$4,534	\$8,216	\$3,263	\$3,900	\$4,735	\$5,748	\$5,625	\$7,160	\$6,984
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$142,597	\$103,574	\$130,276	\$182,803	\$197,136	\$180,453	\$351,871	\$440,408	\$546,270	\$519,412	\$665,153

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

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

² Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (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 Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (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, Nondalton: 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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Nondalton: 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	17	14	13	10	12	13	11	10	10	9	9
	Fished permits	11	6	5	3	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
	% of permits fished	65%	43%	38%	30%	42%	31%	27%	30%	30%	22%	22%
	Total permit holders	16	15	13	11	11	13	11	11	10	9	9
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>38%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>22%</i>	<i>22%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</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 Nondalton: 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 Nondalton ²	Total Net Lb Landed In Nondalton ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Nondalton ^{2,5}
2000	31	0	0	5	32	0	0	\$0
2001	13	0	0	8	32	0	0	\$0
2002	4	0	0	7	33	0	0	\$0
2003	15	0	0	7	33	0	0	\$0
2004	13	0	0	5	31	0	0	\$0
2005	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	\$0
2006	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2007	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2008	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2009	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0
2010	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Nondalton: 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	1	77,772	10,538
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 Nondalton: 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 Nondalton: 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 Nondalton: 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 lb 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 Nondalton Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</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>Total²</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>Total²</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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Sportfishing and hunting have become important to the local economy in the Six Mile Lake and Lake Clark area. Some Nondalton residents work as fishing guides.⁵⁷ Numerous sportfishing and hunting lodges are present along the Newhalen River.⁵⁸ Lodges near Nondalton include the Newhalen Lodge and Valhalla Lodge.⁵⁹ Although sport fish businesses are present throughout the area, only a small number are located in the City of Nondalton itself. There were no active sport fish guide businesses in Nondalton between 2000 and 2010. However, a small number of licensed sport fish guides was present during this period.

From 2000 to 2010, Nondalton residents purchased between 13 and 27 sportfishing licenses per year (irrespective of point of sale), and no sportfishing licenses were sold in the community itself. This indicates that the sportfishing sector in Nondalton is linked to other communities in the region, including nearby Iliamna and regional hubs such as Naknek/King Salmon. The City of Iliamna, located approximately 15 miles south of Nondalton, had between 7 and 18 licensed guides per year between 2000 and 2010, and fishing licenses are sold in the City (see the community profile for Iliamna for more information). Iliamna Lake attracts a large number of recreational fishermen each year to participate in the trophy rainbow trout fishery, as well as fisheries for numerous other species including salmon.⁶⁰ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the most popular sport species targeted near Nondalton are coho and sockeye salmon.

Community leaders also reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that a majority of recreational fishing activity near Nondalton is made up of non-residents using private boats. Local residents also participate in recreational fishing using private boats. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶¹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not provide information regarding species targeted by private anglers in Nondalton. However, the survey did list species targeted downstream in Iliamna-Newhalen. These species include sockeye salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and Arctic grayling. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Nondalton, Iliamna, or Newhalen between 2000 and 2010.⁶²

Nondalton is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area S – Kvichak River Drainage. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at

⁵⁷ 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>.

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ 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.

⁶⁰ 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>.

⁶¹ 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).

⁶² 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.]

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. This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Nondalton is also displayed in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Nondalton²
2000	0	3	15	0
2001	0	2	16	0
2002	0	2	13	0
2003	0	3	23	0
2004	0	2	22	0
2005	0	1	18	0
2006	0	1	21	0
2007	0	2	23	0
2008	0	1	21	0
2009	0	0	27	0
2010	0	2	21	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents³
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

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 the AFSC, 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 the AFSC, 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 the AFSC, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence harvest remains a fundamental aspect of Nondalton's local economy.⁶³ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that salmon and trout are two of the most important aquatic or marine subsistence resources used by residents of Nondalton, and that bear, moose, and birds are also primary resources. In addition, Arctic grayling, caribou, Dall sheep, rabbit, and porcupine are commonly utilized.⁶⁴ Sockeye salmon returning to Six Mile Lake and Lake Clark have traditionally been an essential subsistence resource, breaking the spring season of hunger for area residents. According to a harvest survey conducted by ADF&G in 2005, 87% of Nondalton households utilized sockeye salmon for subsistence purposes in 2004. Other common freshwater fish species utilized for subsistence by Nondalton residents in 2004 included rainbow trout (63% of households), lake trout (61%), Arctic grayling (55%), humpback whitefish (55%), and northern pike (37%).⁶⁵

During fieldwork for the 2004 survey of subsistence resource use in Nondalton and surrounding communities, researchers recorded current resource concerns voiced by community members in Nondalton. Local residents' concerns centered around caribou, and particularly the Mulchatna Herd. They expressed concern that local residents cannot compete with fly-in hunters, and that helicopter traffic noise causes caribou to move further from Nondalton. They also expressed the belief that non-local hunters overharvest caribou and moose, waste parts of the carcass, and displace local people. Finally, Nondalton community members voiced concern about possible development of the nearby Pebble Mine. They continue to use traditional trapping and hunting areas around Groundhog Mountain, which could be directly impacted by mining activities.⁶⁶

According to the same ADF&G survey, 92% of households were estimated to participate in salmon subsistence (all species) in 2004, 37% were estimated to participate in halibut subsistence, 9% in marine invertebrates subsistence, and 48% in non-salmon fish subsistence (other than halibut). The per capita annual subsistence harvest of land- and sea-based resources in Nondalton that year was 367 lb, including 65 lb of marine invertebrates and 5,231 lb of non-salmon fish. An estimate was also available for non-salmon fish in 2003. That year, 79% of Nondalton households were estimated to participated in non-salmon fish subsistence. Information about per capita subsistence harvest and subsistence participation by household and species is presented in Table 12, and some information about marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish is also presented in Table 13.

Nondalton residents harvested relatively few marine invertebrates in 2004, given the distance from the community to marine areas. Of the marine invertebrates harvested, a majority were razor clams. Butter clams, mussels, and crab were also primary species harvested. The species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest number of households in Nondalton in 2004 included rainbow trout (61%), lake trout (61%), humpback whitefish (55%), Arctic grayling (55%), Dolly Varden char (34%), northern pike (29%), burbot (26%), and sucker (18%). A

⁶³ 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.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ 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>.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

greater percentage of Nondalton households used many of these resources than were involved in harvesting, which suggests that a sharing network is present in the community. No households reported harvesting marine mammals for subsistence in 2004, although about 8% of households did report receiving gifts of seal meat, revealing that sharing networks extend between communities as well.⁶⁷

Information about subsistence salmon permits is available for seven years between 2000 and 2008. In the years for which information was reported, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Nondalton households varied between 1 and 34. Sockeye was by far the most heavily harvested salmon species in the area. Information about subsistence salmon harvest is presented in Table 13. No information was reported regarding the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued to residents of Nondalton between 2003 and 2010 (Table 14), despite the fact that ADF&G reported 37% of households participating in halibut subsistence in 2004 (Table 12). In addition, no was information reported by management agencies regarding marine mammal harvest by Nondalton residents between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Nondalton: 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	79%	n/a
2004	92%	37%	n/a	9%	48%	357
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).

⁶⁷ Ibid.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Nondalton: 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	Lb Of Marine Inverts ²	Lb Of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	25	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,451	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,433
2004	41	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,789	65	5,231
2005	34	32	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,092	n/a	n/a
2006	26	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,885	n/a	n/a
2007	29	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,902	n/a	n/a
2008	28	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,917	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, Nondalton: 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, Nondalton: 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	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.

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.