

Pilot Point

People and Place

*Location*¹



Pilot Point is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on the east shore of Ugashik Bay. The community lies 84 air miles south of King Salmon and 368 air miles southwest of Anchorage. Pilot Point is in the Lake and Peninsula Borough Census Area and the Kvichak Recording District. The City encompasses 25.4 square miles of land and 115.1 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 68 inhabitants in Pilot Point, making it the 283rd largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Pilot Point first appeared in U.S. Decennial Census records in 1970. The population of Pilot Point almost doubled between 1990 and 2000, then declined by 32% between 2000 and 2010. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents decreased by 34%, with an average annual growth rate of -1.55%. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that, in addition to year-round residents, approximately 1,825 seasonal workers or transients are present in Pilot Point each year between May and August. They reported that the annual population peak takes place in June and July, and population fluctuations are entirely driven by employment in commercial fishing. It is also important to note that some people from the nearby village of Ugashik live part of the year in Pilot Point as well.³

In 2010, a majority of Pilot Point residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (66.2%), 16.2% identified themselves as White, and 17.2% identified with two or more races. That year, no Pilot Point residents identified themselves as Hispanic. Compared to 2000, the number of residents of mixed race increased substantially, and the number of individuals identifying only as American Indians and Alaska Natives made up 19.8% less of the population in 2010. 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>.

³ 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.

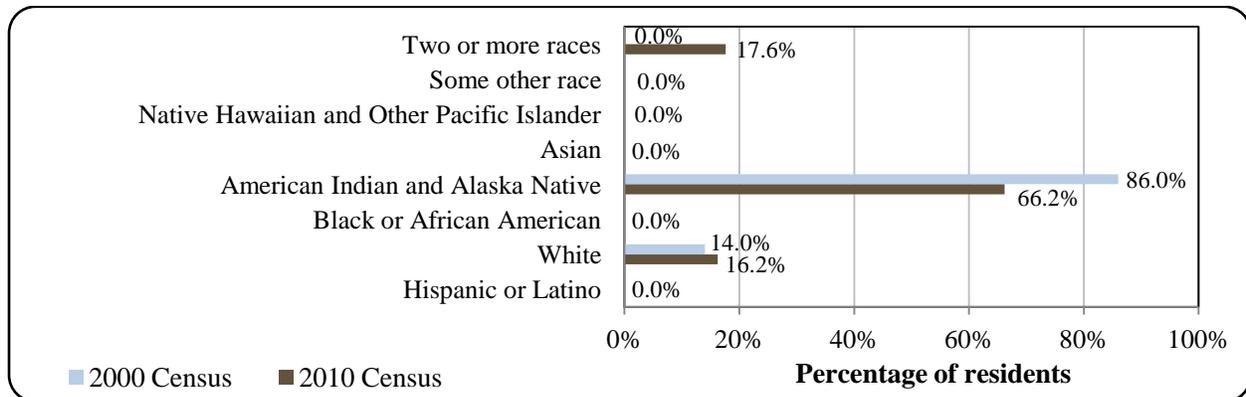
Table 1. Population in Pilot Point from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	53	-
2000	100	-
2001	-	86
2002	-	75
2003	-	70
2004	-	76
2005	-	73
2006	-	66
2007	-	60
2008	-	72
2009	-	66
2010	68	-

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>.

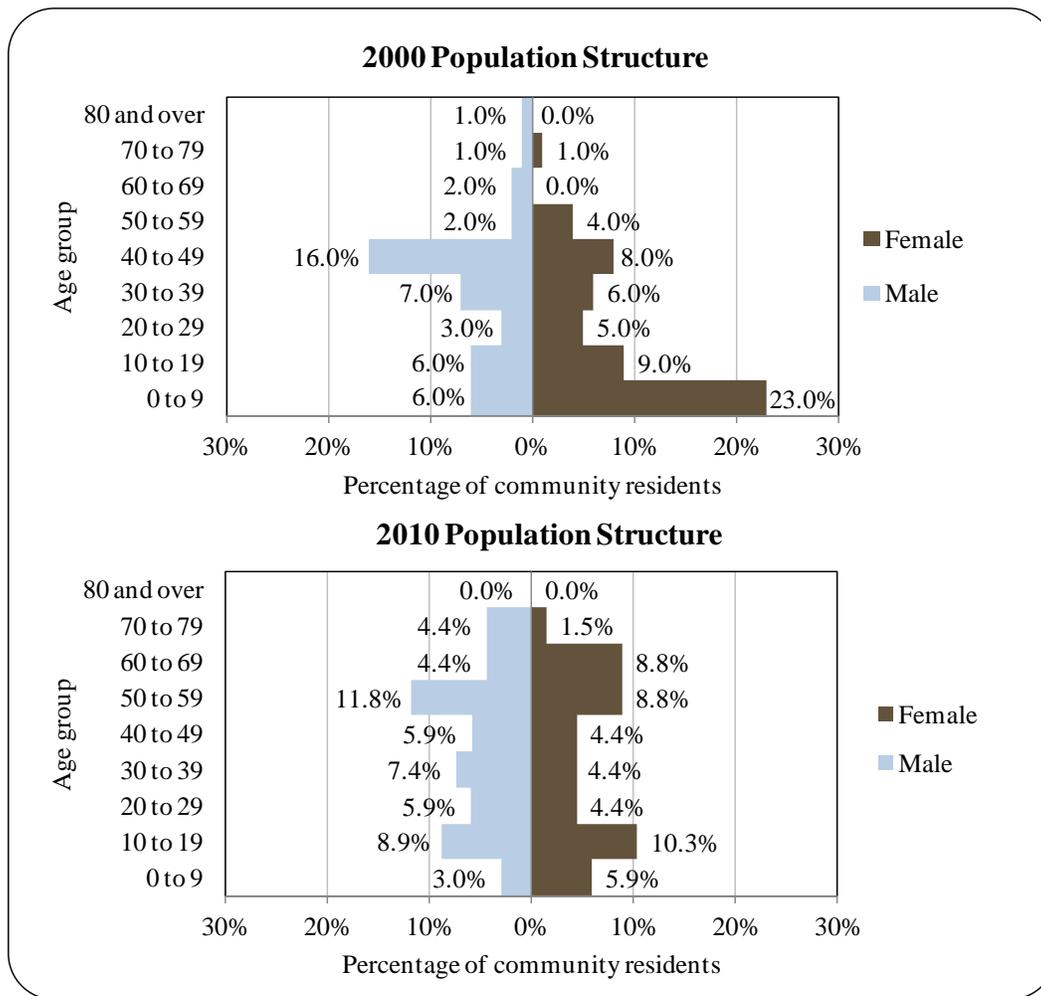
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Pilot Point: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



The average household size in Pilot Point increased between 1990 and 2000, from 3.1 persons per household to 3.45, and then decreased to 2.52 persons per household by 2010. The number of households in Pilot Point followed a similar pattern, increasing from 17 to 60 occupied housing units between 1990 and 2000, before decreasing to 27 occupied units in 2010. Of the 65 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 26.2% were owner-occupied, 15.4% were rented, and 58.5% were vacant or used only seasonally. This high vacancy rate reflects the steep population decline between 2000 and 2010. Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of Pilot Point lived in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup of Pilot Point’s population (51.6% male and 48.6% female) was similar to the state population as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Pilot Point residents was 40.5 years, slightly older than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 19.1% of Pilot Point’s population was between 60 and 79 years of age, and no one was over 80. In 2000, it is of note that 23% of the population of Pilot Point were females between the age of 0 and 9. By 2010, this age cohort (females 10-19 years) made up 10.3% of the population. The overall population structure of Pilot Point in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),⁴ 68.4% of Pilot Point 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, 0% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 31.6% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 31.6% 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; 15.8% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 15.8% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Maritime hunters lived on the Alaska Peninsula as early as 7,000 years ago. The dividing line between prehistoric Aleutian and Eskimo linguistic groups was near Pilot Point, just west of Aniakchak National Monument and National Preserve. These two groups shared cultural traits as descendents of Eskaleut people and shared existence as marine hunters.⁵ Numerous cultural resource sites exist in the Pilot Point area, reflecting this long history of human occupancy.⁶

A permanent settlement developed at Pilot Point after a fish salting plant was established by C.A. Johnson in 1889. At that time, the community was called "Pilot Station," after the river pilots stationed here to guide boats upriver to a large cannery located at Ugashik. In 1892, Charles Nelson opened a saltery, which was sold to the Alaska Packer's Association in 1895. The saltery continued to expand, and by 1918 had developed into a three-line cannery. Immigrants of diverse ethnicities, including Italians, Chinese and northern Europeans, came to work in the canneries. Reindeer-herding experiments at Ugashik helped to repopulate the area after the devastating 1918 flu epidemic, although the herding eventually failed. A Russian Orthodox church and a Seventh Day Adventist church were built in the village. A post office was established in 1933, and because another Alaskan village had already officially claimed the name Pilot Station, the name of the community was changed to Pilot Point at that time. The deterioration of the harbor forced the cannery to close in 1958. The City of Pilot Point incorporated in 1992. Today, Pilot Point remains a mixed Alutiiq and Yup'ik community. Inhabitants practice a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.⁷

⁴ 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.

⁵ National Park Service. (n.d.). *Prehistory of Alaska: Southwest Alaska and Pacific Coast*. Retrieved April 5, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/akso/akarc/swest.htm>.

⁶ 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>.

⁷ 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

Pilot Point's marine climate is characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 41 to 60 °F, and average winter temperatures range from 20 to 37 °F. Low cloud cover and fog frequently limit travel. Precipitation averages 19 inches per year, with 38 inches of snowfall.⁸ Pilot Point is located on the treeless coastal lowland that characterizes the northern side of the Alaska Peninsula. To the south, the Pacific side of the Alaska Peninsula provides a rugged, mountainous backdrop.⁹

Protected areas in the vicinity of Pilot Point include the Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area (CHA), the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), Becharof NWR, and Aniakchak National Monument and National Preserve. The Pilot Point CHA and four other CHAs in the Bristol Bay region were established by the State of Alaska in 1972 to protect natural habitat and game populations, especially waterfowl and shorebirds. Together, the five CHAs encompass 284,050 acres.¹⁰ The NWRs and Aniakchak National Monument were established under the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. The Alaska Peninsula NWR has a total area of 3.7 million acres, including a smaller "Ugashik unit" immediately south of Pilot Point, and a larger unit further west on the Peninsula, extended approximately between Chignik Bay and False Pass. The dramatic mountains of the Alaska Peninsula NWR include a number of active volcanoes. The landscape also includes areas of rolling tundra and rugged coastlines. Salmon return to the rivers of this NWR, supporting brown bear populations. Other land mammals include wolverine, the 7,000-animal Northern Alaska Peninsula caribou herd, wolves, and moose. It is of note that no black bears are found in the Alaska Peninsula NWR. Marine mammals living along the coastline include sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions, and migrating whales. The Alaska Peninsula NWR also provides important habitat for migrating birds.¹¹

The Becharof NWR covers an area of 1,157,000 acres northwest of Pilot Point. It contains Becharof Lake, the second largest lake in Alaska, and Mt. Peulik, a 4,800-foot volcano. Wildlife species present in this NWR include brown bears, caribou, moose, over 200 species of migratory and resident birds, and provides an important nursery for Pacific salmon.¹²

Aniakchak volcano is one of the most striking features in the landscape surrounding Pilot Point, rising to 4,400 feet¹³ in elevation within approximately 60 miles of the community. Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, south of Pilot Point, was established to recognize the unique geological significance of a six-mile wide, 2,500 foot deep caldera formed by a massive eruption 3,500 years ago. The explosion caused the loss of approximately 3,000 feet of the upper mountain. The Aniakchak volcano was last active in 1931, when a small explosion

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Bristol Bay – Critical Habitat Area Management Plan*. Retrieved July 3, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=bristolbay.draftplan>.

¹¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved March 23, 2012 from <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/index.cfm?id=74512>.

¹² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Becharof National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from <http://becharof.fws.gov/>.

¹³ Global Volcanism Program. (n.d.). *Aniakchak Volcano Information*. Retrieved April 4, 2012 from <http://www.volcano.si.edu/world/volcano.cfm?vnum=1102-09->.

pockmarked the caldera floor.¹⁴ This National Monument calls attention to the highly active tectonic zone in which Pilot Point is located. The Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Island chain form part of the Pacific “Ring of Fire,” one of the most active earthquake areas in the world.¹⁵ Some of these earthquakes are associated with explosive volcanic eruptions.¹⁶

No known mineral resources occur in the Pilot Point area. However, oil and gas potential in the Pilot Point area are believed to be moderate to high, and both State and Native landowners are pursuing licenses for oil and gas exploration and leasing. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the Lake and Peninsula Borough have both signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in support of oil and gas lease sales and licensing of state land in the Bristol Bay and Alaska Peninsula region.¹⁷ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders in Pilot Point indicated that oil and gas exploration is one of the natural resource-based industries on which the local economy is most dependent.

Reserves of oil and natural gas are also thought to be present on the outer continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin, which runs along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula.¹⁸ However, given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a number of protected areas, in March 2010, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007-2012 program.¹⁹ On March 31, 2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, whether for exploratory or production purposes, through 2017.²⁰

Natural hazards with the potential to impact Pilot Point include severe weather, wildfire, flooding, earthquakes, and volcanic activity. Severe weather was identified to be the greatest threat, in part because of high probability of occurrence. Wildfire was rated as a medium-level threat with high likelihood of occurring. Flooding from storm surges was also rated a medium risk with high probability, while earthquakes and volcanic activity were rated as medium threats with low probability of occurrence. However, Pilot Point residents indicated that their proximity to active volcanoes is the hazard they are most concerned about.²¹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Pilot Point as of July 2012.²²

¹⁴ National Park Service. 2011. *Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve*. Retrieved March 23, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/ania/>.

¹⁵ Sykes, Lynn R., Jerome B. Kisslinger, Leigh House, John N. Davies and Klaus H. Jacob. 1980. “Rupture Zones and Repeat Times of Great Earthquakes along the Alaska-Aleutian Arc, 1784-1980.” *Science* 19 December 1980, Vol. 210 no. 4476 pp. 1343-1345.

¹⁶ U.S. Geological Survey. 1998. “Can Another Great Volcanic Eruption Happen in Alaska?” Retrieved December 5, 2011 from <http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/about/publications/factsheets.php>.

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service. March 2010. *Preliminary Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/PRP2007-2012.pdf>.

²⁰ The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. March 31, 2010. *Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.doi.gov/whatwedo/energy/ocs/upload/2010alaska-mem-rel.pdf>.

²¹ 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.

²² 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>.

Current Economy²³

Residents of Pilot Point depend upon commercial fishing for the majority of their cash income. Up to 700 commercial boats fish in the Ugashik district of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery.²⁴ Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Pilot Point residents holding state commercial fishing permits was equivalent to between 19% and 27% of the total local population each year, and the number of crew license holders fluctuated between 18% and 41% of the population. Subsistence is also an important part of the community lifestyle, and trapping is a source of income during the fishing off-season. Salmon, caribou, moose, geese, and porcupine are harvested.²⁵ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders also indicated that oil and natural gas exploration and drilling and sport hunting and fishing are important industries for the local economy. They also noted the presence of sport fish lodges in the Pilot Point area. In addition to resource-based industries, top local employers in Pilot Point in 2010 included local government offices, the school, health services, and utilities.²⁶

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,²⁷ in 2010, the per capita income in Pilot Point was estimated to be \$16,818 and the median household income was estimated to be \$33,333. This represents an increase from the per capita income reported in 2000, but a decrease from the reported median household income (\$12,627 and \$41,250, respectively). The decrease in median household income is even greater if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁸ revealing a real median household income in 2000 of \$54,243. Accounting for inflation, the real per capita income in 2000 (\$16,604) was similar to the estimated per capita income in 2010. In 2010, Pilot Point ranked 177th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data, and 228th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data that year.

Pilot Point's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁹ An additional 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 Pilot Point in 2010 is \$13,813.³⁰ This estimate is slightly lower than the 2010 ACS estimate, providing evidence that per capita

²³ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

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 Ibid.

²⁶ 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/>.

²⁷ 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>.

²⁸ 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>).

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ See footnotes 26 and 27.

income remained stable between 2000 and 2010, and is more likely to have decreased slightly than to have increased over the period. In 2010, Pilot Point did not meet the criteria of a “distressed” community according to the Denali Commission.³¹ 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 slightly lower percentage of Pilot Point residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (63%) than was estimated to be in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 2.3% 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 18.5%, 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 20.4%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³²

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, 75% of the Pilot Point workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector and 25% were estimated to be self-employed. No Pilot Point residents were estimated to be employed in the private sector. Of the 12 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, 50% were estimated to be working in public administration, 25% in professional, scientific, management, and administrative and waste management services, and 25% in education, health care, and social assistance. None of the civilian labor force was estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining in 2010. However, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries is probably underestimated in census statistics; 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.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 42 employed residents in 2010, of which 76.2% were employed in local government, 11.9% in education and health services, 4.8% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 2.4% in construction, 2.4% in information, and 2.4% in other industries.³³ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

³¹ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³² See footnote 26.

³³ Ibid.

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

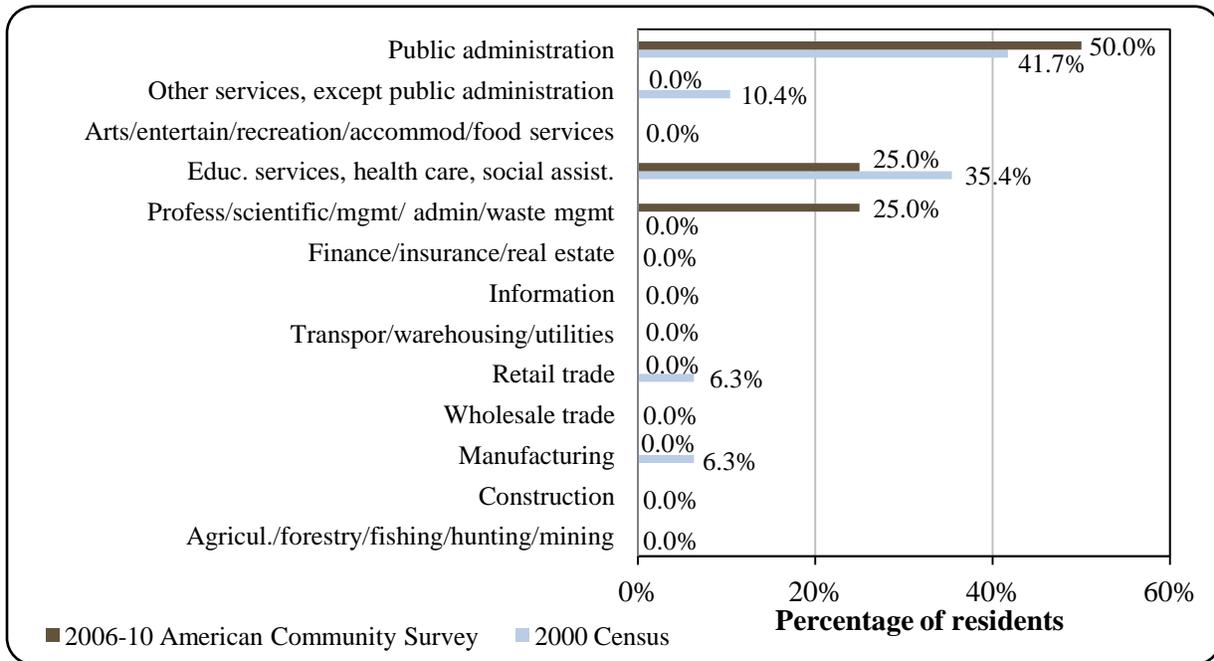
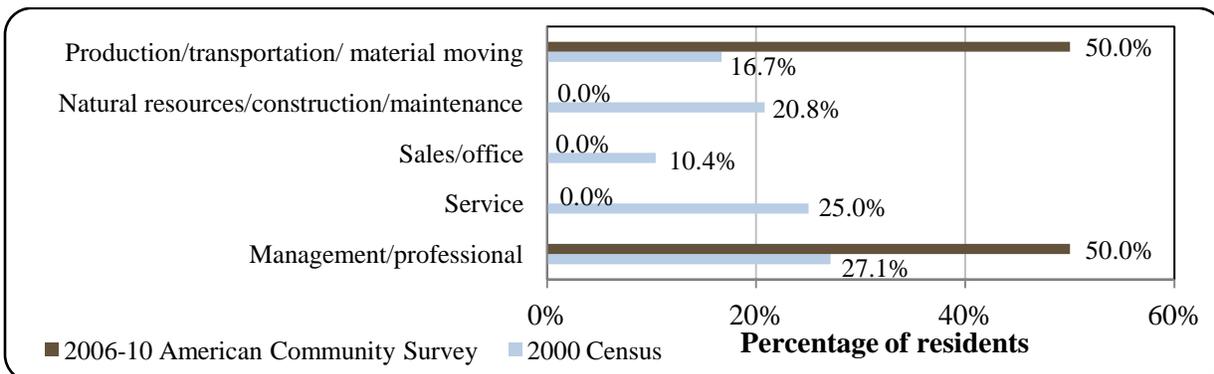


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Pilot Point (U.S. Census).



Governance

Pilot Point is a 2nd Class City in the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The City was incorporated in 1992 and has a Strong Mayor form of government, which includes the mayor, a seven-person city council, a seven-person advisory school board, and several municipal employees.³⁴ As of 2010, the City administered a 3% sales tax and a 3% raw fish tax. In addition, the Borough administered an additional 2% raw fish tax, a 6% bed tax, a \$3 per person/day guide tax, and a \$1 per person/day lodge guide tax.³⁵ Municipal revenue in Pilot Point fluctuated between \$309,575 and \$762,394 per year between 2000 and 2010. Sales tax revenue was only

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ Ibid.

reported in Certified Financial Statements in one year during the period (2000). The City also collects a local fish tax, with made up a large percentage of total municipal revenues in some years (see Table 3 in the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section). Other locally-generated municipal revenue sources in Pilot Point between 2000 and 2010 included charges for services such as water and sewer, equipment rentals, fuel sales, finance charges, and bank interest. Outside revenue sources received by the City of Pilot Point included state and federal grants, an airport maintenance contract, and shared revenues. Sources of shared revenue included the State Revenue Sharing program (approximately \$25,000 per year from 2000 to 2003), the Community Revenue Sharing program (just under \$100,000 per year in 2009 and 2010), and state raw fish tax refunds in some years during the period (see Table 3). One fisheries-related grant was reported to have been received by the City in 2001. The grant was received through a federal fisheries disaster relief funding program, and totaled \$4,591. Refer to Table 2 for details on selected community finances from 2000 to 2010.

Pilot Point was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Native Village of Pilot Point. The Native village corporation is Pilot Point Native Corporation, which manages 98,937 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Pilot Point belongs is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC).³⁶

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$606,800	\$266,681	\$25,803	n/a
2001	\$656,842	n/a	\$26,227	\$4,591
2002	\$566,830	n/a	\$25,186	n/a
2003	\$431,542	n/a	\$26,347	n/a
2004	\$492,277	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	\$657,706	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$742,374	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$647,950	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$762,917	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	\$745,394	n/a	\$99,673	n/a
2010	\$309,575	n/a	\$99,310	n/a

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

³⁶ 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.

Pilot Point 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.³⁷ The BBNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁸

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are in Dillingham, King Salmon, and Port Moller. The Port Moller station operates seasonally between May and September. An office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is located in Dillingham, and the nearest offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Kodiak. However, the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be more accessible to people in the Bristol Bay region.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Pilot Point is accessible by both air and water. A state-owned 3,280-foot-long by 75-foot-wide gravel airstrip is available. Air taxis provide regular flights six days a week out of King Salmon as part of the mail service.³⁹ As of spring 2012, the lowest roundtrip airfare between Pilot Point and King Salmon was \$338,⁴⁰ and as of early June 2012, the roundtrip airfare between King Salmon and Anchorage was \$452.⁴¹ There is a second 5,280-foot-long by 125-foot-wide gravel airstrip, owned by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located 10 miles southeast at Ugashik. Barge service is provided from Seattle in the spring and fall and is chartered from Naknek. Dago Creek serves as a natural harbor, and a dock is available there. The entrance to Dago Creek is only accessible at high tide. Modes of local transport include ATVs, snowmobiles, skiffs, and trucks.⁴²

Pilot Point and other communities on the Alaska Peninsula are currently very isolated. The Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan published in November 2002 prioritized development of a transportation corridor along the Alaska Peninsula. The desired corridor would link the communities of Egegik, Pilot Point, Ugashik, and Port Heiden via an overland route to Chignik on the south coast, from which fuel and supplies could be disbursed to these communities. The corridor would also extend west from Chignik to the communities of Perryville and Ivanof Bay, and east to Naknek.⁴³

³⁷ Bristol Bay Native Association. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from www.bbna.com.

³⁸ 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>.

³⁹ See footnote 36.

⁴⁰ Personal communication, Peninsula Airways reservation agent, April 6, 2012.

⁴¹ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴² See footnote 36.

⁴³ Parsons Brinkerhoff. 2002. *Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan Final Edition*. Prepared for the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Retrieved April 4, 2012 from <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdplng/areaplans/pub/SWplanfinalnov02.pdf>.

Facilities

Water in Pilot Point is derived from surface water sources and individual wells. The City does not operate a piped water or sewer system. Individual homes use septic tanks or outhouses. The City operates a sewage lagoon for sewage treatment.⁴⁴ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, some water and sewer pipelines were completed in the last 10 years, and water treatment is available in Pilot Point. The City also operates a landfill, but does not provide refuse collection services. Electricity in Pilot Point is provided by a diesel powerhouse operated by the City.⁴⁵ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that alternative energy sources are currently in development. Police services are provided by a Village Public Safety Officer stationed in Pilot Point, as well as state troopers stationed in King Salmon. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Pilot Point First Responders.⁴⁶ Additional community facilities and services include a City Office building and school library. Internet and telephone service is available in Pilot Point, but there is no local cable service provider.⁴⁷ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported the presence of a fire department and post office in Pilot Point as well.

With regard to fishing-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that a barge landing area is present in Pilot Point. They also noted that 200 feet of dock space is available for transient commercial or recreational vessels to moor, but no permanent vessel moorage is available. They indicated that vessels of up to 60 feet in length can use this dock facility. They reported that roads currently serve the dock, and electricity to the dock is currently in progress. The community plans to improve the existing dock structure and add a fish cleaning station within the next 10 years. Community leaders also indicated that Pilot Point offers haulout facilities for small boats (less than 60 tons), as well as dry dock storage, fishing gear storage, and fishing gear repair. Several types of boat repair services are available locally, including welding, hydraulics, and mechanical services. In addition, community leaders indicated that ice is available for sale in Pilot Point, and fishing lodges are present in the area. For fishing-related businesses and services not available in Pilot Point, community leaders indicated that local residents typically travel to Port Heiden, Dillingham, or Naknek.

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders also noted that a majority of municipal services are funded by revenue from a raw fish tax, including harbor maintenance, roads, water and wastewater systems, police, enforcement, fire protection, and educational scholarships. Details about the raw fish tax and other fisheries-related revenue are discussed in the *Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries* section and presented in Table 3 below.

Medical Services

Local health care is provided by the Pilot Point Clinic, which is owned by the City and operated by Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. The Pilot Point Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is

⁴⁴ See footnote 36.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

provided by a health aide. Alternate health care is provided by the Pilot Point First Responders.⁴⁸ The nearest hospital is located in Dillingham.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers preschool through 12th grade. As of 2011, the Pilot Point School had a total of 19 students and 2 teachers.⁴⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the Pilot Point area for thousands of years. Early inhabitants of the Alaska Peninsula were maritime hunters.⁵⁰ During Alaska's Russian period, salmon remained a subsistence resource, but soon after the U.S. purchase of Alaska in 1867, commercial exploitation of salmon was initiated.⁵¹

In addition to salmon, commercial fisheries that have played a role in Pilot Point's history include herring, halibut, and groundfish fisheries. Commercial catch of herring for human consumption began in 1878 in Alaska, while harvest of herring for bait began around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s. The largest aggregation of herring in Alaska spawns along the northern shore of Bristol Bay, near the village of Togiak. On occasion, a herring sac roe fishery occurs near Port Moller, when aerial surveys determine that a sufficient quantity of herring is present, and if processing capacity is available.⁵² Halibut and groundfish fisheries began to develop in the Alaska Peninsula region by the 1920s with the development of diesel engines that extended the range of fishing vessels.^{53,54} Major groundfish fisheries in the Alaska Peninsula region include a jig fishery for black rockfish out of Unalaska and a Pacific cod fishery, in addition to a statewide lingcod fishery, a sablefish fishery within 0-3 miles of the coast for non federal sablefish quota share holders, and a statewide Pacific cod fishery in state waters.⁵⁵

Pilot Point is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 508, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. In addition Pilot Point is located in the Ugashik Salmon District of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery. Pilot Point participates in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program as a member of the Bristol

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁵⁰ National Park Service. (n.d.). *Prehistory of Alaska: Southwest Alaska and Pacific Coast*. Retrieved April 5, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/akso/akarc/swest.htm>.

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

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ International Pacific Halibut Commission. 1978. *The Pacific Halibut: Biology, Fishery, and Management*. Technical Report No. 16 (Revision of No. 6).

⁵⁵ See footnote 52.

Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The community is not eligible for the Community Quota Entity program.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that Pilot Point 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. Community leaders also reported challenges for the Pilot Point fishing sector, noting that the current Pilot Point runway is not long enough to support the weights of fish necessary for cost-effective shipping of raw or processed products.

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Pilot Point. A cannery near Pilot Point closed in 1958. It was originally established as a saltery in 1892, and began operating as a three-line cannery in 1918.⁵⁶ Ownership of the old Pilot Point cannery was transferred to the City of Pilot Point in the 1990s. The buildings are currently used for storage by the City, and renovations are underway to convert the facility to a museum, visitor's center, metalsmithing and woodworking shops, and other potential uses. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)'s Brownfield Program is providing assistance in resolving environmental concerns at the site, including asbestos insulation, lead-based paint, and possible leaching of the fuel-storage tank farm at the facility.⁵⁷

According to the 2010 Intent to Operate list, a processing facility is currently located upriver near Ugashik, and processing facilities are also in Bristol Bay communities of Egegik, Naknek, Port Moller, and Dillingham. More information about these processing facilities can be found in the profiles for each of these communities.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

In 2010, the City of Pilot Point received a greater amount of fisheries-related revenue than was reported in the municipal budget that year. According to Alaska Taxable, revenue from a raw fish tax totaled \$382,983 that year, and an additional \$5,034 was received from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. Table 3 shows the annual revenue for these categories.⁵⁸ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported additional "fish tax" revenue of \$810,000 in 2010. This number is not reflected in Table 3. In addition to the revenue sources referenced above, from 2000 to 2005, Pilot Point received between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per year from the DEC's Brownfield Program to assess potential environmental threats at the old Pilot Point cannery and resolve known environmental concerns.⁵⁹

In addition to the revenue sources presented in Table 3, Pilot Point is also a member of the BBEDC. Fisheries revenue from the CDQ program is used to provide grants for

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2006. "Special Focus: Old Alaskan Canneries are Ripe for Brownfield Redevelopment." *Brownfield Bulletin*, Volume 06-3. Retrieved April 5, 2012 from http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/docs/brownfields/bf_bull_10_06.htm.

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ See footnote 56.

infrastructure, fuel and electrical assistance to member communities. The BBEDC also offers educational scholarships, vocational training, and fishing permit acquisition and financing assistance to residents of its member communities.⁶⁰ Pilot Point community leaders did not report receipt of funds from the BBEDC in 2010 in the 2011 AFSC survey.

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Pilot Point residents participated in commercial fisheries as permit holders, crew members, and vessel owners. In 2010, there were 14 Pilot Point residents (equivalent to 21% of the local population) holding a total of 16 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. These included 15 salmon permits, of which 67% were actively fished that year. The number of salmon permits and permit holders decreased over the decade, from a high of 21 permit holders and 21 salmon permits held in 2000. All permits were for Bristol Bay set and drift gillnet fisheries, with the exception of one Lower Yukon set gillnet permit held by a Pilot Point fisherman in 2009.

In addition to salmon permits, in some years Pilot Point residents held CFEC permits in fisheries for halibut (2000-2008 and 2010), herring (2000-2001, 2005-2008), and groundfish (2000-2002). The number of halibut permits decreased from five in 2000 to one in 2010. The last year during the 2000-2010 period in which a herring permit was actively fished was 2005, while no groundfish permit was actively fished in any year during the 2000-2010 period. Information about CFEC permits is presented in Table 4.

From 2008-2010, one Pilot Point resident held one Federal Fisheries Permit (FFP), and one quota share account was held in the federal halibut catch share fishery. The amount of halibut quota stayed constant during these three years at 706 shares. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment decreased by more than a quarter during these three years. Between 2000 and 2010, no Pilot Point residents held License Limitation Program permits (LLP) in federal crab or groundfish fisheries. Likewise, no Pilot Point residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in federal catch share fisheries for sablefish or crab. Information about federal permits is presented in Table 4 and information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

In 2010, a total of 17 Pilot Point residents (equivalent to 25% of the local population) held commercial crew licenses, and 5 fishing vessels were primarily owned by Pilot Point residents. The number of crew license holders declined over the decade, from 33 in the year 2000, while the number of vessels owned by local residents fluctuated between 9 and 5 between 2000 and 2010. The number of vessels homeported in Pilot Point was slightly higher, fluctuating between 8 and 14 during these years. Information about the commercial fishing sector in Pilot Point is presented in Table 5. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the vessels using Pilot Point as a base of operations during the fishing season were primarily salmon gillnet boats of 35 feet or less in length. They also noted that there are currently more commercial fishing boats of a variety of sizes in Pilot Point than were present five years ago, due to increased profitability of commercial fishing in recent years.

No landings or ex-vessel revenue were recorded in Pilot Point given the lack of fish buyers and shore-side processors in the community (Tables 5 and 9). Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by vessels owned by Pilot Point residents is largely considered

⁶⁰ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. *Annual Report 2010*. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from <http://www.bbdc.com>.

confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants, with the exception of salmon harvest data. For the years reported between 2000 and 2009, Pilot Point vessel owners harvested an average of 358,033 net pounds of salmon, with an average ex-vessel value of the catch of \$220,757. It is of interest to note that the year with the highest landings (2006 with 579,435 net pounds landed) did not coincide with the highest ex-vessel revenue, which was earned in 2009 when 478,814 net pounds of salmon were landed. This may reflect variations in species composition of the harvest, differences in price from year to year, and possible differences in the location where vessel owners delivered their catches. Information about commercial harvest and ex-vessel revenue earned by vessel owners residing in Pilot Point is presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$170,552	\$38,000	n/a	\$112,500	\$3,000	n/a	n/a	\$257,712	\$480,902	\$518,349	\$382,983
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$5,128	\$4,240	\$6,604	\$2,968	\$2,536	\$2,927	\$3,648	\$4,489	\$4,132	\$5,113	\$5,034
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$19	\$50	\$190	\$314	n/a
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										
Maintenance of old cannery site ²	\$1,204	\$1,204	n/a	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$1,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$176,884	\$43,444	\$6,604	\$117,468	\$7,536	\$4,427	\$3,668	\$262,251	\$485,223	\$523,776	\$388,017
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$606,800	\$656,842	\$566,830	\$431,542	\$492,277	\$657,706	\$742,374	\$647,950	\$762,917	\$745,394	\$309,575

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. Also, the percent of total municipal revenue sources that is derived from fisheries-related sources cannot be calculated for this community given that raw fish tax revenue is not always included in the municipal budget.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
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	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Fished permits	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	20%	0%	33%	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	0%	-	0%
	Total permit holders	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Fished permits	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	50%	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Pilot Point: 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	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	2	1	1	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	21	17	15	13	15	13	16	15	15	18	15
	Fished permits	15	14	11	10	11	9	10	9	11	12	10
	% of permits fished	71%	82%	73%	77%	73%	69%	63%	60%	73%	67%	67%
	Total permit holders	21	19	16	15	15	14	17	16	16	18	14
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>63%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</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 Pilot Point: 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 Pilot Point ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Pilot Point ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Pilot Point ^{2,5}
2000	33	0	0	9	8	0	0	\$0
2001	32	0	0	8	8	0	0	\$0
2002	28	0	0	6	10	0	0	\$0
2003	28	0	0	6	9	0	0	\$0
2004	19	0	0	8	10	0	0	\$0
2005	21	0	0	8	7	0	0	\$0
2006	21	0	0	7	11	0	0	\$0
2007	18	0	0	7	13	0	0	\$0
2008	13	0	0	7	14	0	0	\$0
2009	27	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2010	17	0	0	5	8	0	0	\$0

¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. Dolly Varden 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 Pilot Point: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	1	706	47
2009	1	706	38
2010	1	706	34

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 Pilot Point: 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 Pilot Point: 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 Pilot Point: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	370572	168398	223400	205945	531105	345147	579435	425648	251865	478814	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>370572</i>	<i>168398</i>	<i>223400</i>	<i>205945</i>	<i>531105</i>	<i>345147</i>	<i>579435</i>	<i>425648</i>	<i>251865</i>	<i>478814</i>	-
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$236,345	\$66,474	\$108,375	\$104,074	\$271,978	\$209,387	\$369,736	\$278,806	\$182,074	\$380,323	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$236,345</i>	<i>\$66,474</i>	<i>\$108,375</i>	<i>\$104,074</i>	<i>\$271,978</i>	<i>\$209,387</i>	<i>\$369,736</i>	<i>\$278,806</i>	<i>\$182,074</i>	<i>\$380,323</i>	-

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses were present in Pilot Point. Over the same period, the number of licensed sport fish guides residing in Pilot Point varied from zero to two. Although no sportfishing licenses were sold in Pilot Point, local residents purchased them elsewhere. The number of sportfishing licenses held by residents of Pilot Point varied between 5 and 12 during the 2000-2010 period. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that Chinook, coho, sockeye, and chum salmon are the primary targets of sportfishing activity in Pilot Point, along with clams. They also indicated that sport fishermen fish both from private boats and from the shore or docks, and that sportfishing lodges are present in the Pilot Point area.

Pilot Point is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area R – Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, sportfishing activity varied considerably. For saltwater sportfishing, non-Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 1,603 and 4,126 during this period, while Alaska resident angler days fished varied between 3,261 and 12,721 days. Alaska resident anglers fished consistently more saltwater days than non-Alaska resident anglers during this period. In contrast, non-Alaska resident anglers fished more angler days in freshwater in the Alaska Peninsula / Aleutian Islands region on average (18,462 per year on average) than Alaska resident anglers (15,290 per year on average). This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Nelson Lagoon is also displayed in Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶¹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not include information about species targeted by private anglers in Pilot Point, and no kept/release log book data were reported for sportfishing charters out of Pilot Point between 2000 and 2010.⁶²

⁶¹ 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).

⁶² ADF&G. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Pilot Point: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Pilot Point ²
2000	0	1	8	0
2001	0	2	9	0
2002	0	2	5	0
2003	0	2	6	0
2004	0	2	11	0
2005	0	2	12	0
2006	0	1	9	0
2007	0	0	10	0
2008	0	1	7	0
2009	0	0	11	0
2010	0	1	11	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	1,664	8,870	17,749	27,227
2001	1,760	3,939	16,840	14,350
2002	4,126	5,210	15,865	18,417
2003	1,603	4,333	16,557	11,878
2004	1,948	12,721	18,813	19,360
2005	3,585	5,129	14,130	12,038
2006	2,809	4,392	22,323	8,830
2007	2,588	9,356	20,371	15,870
2008	3,436	4,298	21,797	10,207
2009	3,488	3,815	18,996	16,020
2010	2,036	3,261	19,643	13,992

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Pilot Point residents combine subsistence harvest of a wide variety of marine resources with employment opportunities in commercial fishing.⁶³ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, Pilot Point community leaders said that salmon, trout, and clams are the most important aquatic subsistence resources utilized by local residents.

No information is available from ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, a survey of 1987 subsistence activity conducted by ADF&G provides information about harvest of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals at the household level. That year, the following species of marine invertebrates were harvested: cockles (41% of households reported harvest), razor clams (35%), butter clams (6%), butter clams (6%) and Tanner crab (6%). Species of non-salmon fish that were reported as harvested by Pilot Point households in 1987 included smelt (harvest reported by 65% of households), Dolly Varden char (41%), northern pike (24%), grayling (18%), lake trout (18%), cod (12%), and flounder (6%). Harvest of herring and whitefish was also reported, but no information was reported regarding the percentage of households using these resources. In addition, 6% of households reported harvesting herring roe spawn on kelp. Also in 1987, 18% of households reported harvesting harbor seal. In many cases, the number of households that reported using these subsistence resources was higher than the number of households involved in harvest, indicating the importance of sharing within the community.⁶⁴

Data are available for some years during the 2000-2010 period regarding total subsistence salmon harvest. In 2000, subsistence salmon permits were issued to 13 Pilot Point households, and this number declined to 4 permits issued in 2008. In all years for which information was reported, sockeye were the most heavily harvested of the salmon species, followed by coho. A small number of Chinook, chum, and pink were also harvested each year. No information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (not including halibut) between 2000 and 2010. Information about subsistence salmon permits and harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish is presented in Table 13.

Information about the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program was reported by ADF&G for 2009 and 2010 only. In both of these years, two SHARC cards were issued to Pilot Point residents, but no information was reported about the number of SHARC cards returned or the total pounds of subsistence halibut harvested. This information about the subsistence halibut fishery is presented in Table 14.

Information is also available regarding marine mammal harvest by residents of Pilot Point between 2000 and 2010. According to data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ADF&G, this harvest focused primarily on sea otter and harbor seal. No information was reported by management agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, walrus, sea lion, or spotted seal between 2000 and 2010. Information about subsistence harvest of marine mammals by Pilot Point residents is presented in Table 15.

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

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

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Pilot Point: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	13	10	23	33	272	n/a	794	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	5	5	4	3	n/a	2	84	n/a	n/a
2005	5	5	n/a	14	73	2	110	n/a	n/a
2006	7	7	11	n/a	152	12	286	n/a	n/a
2007	7	6	13	13	76	4	349	n/a	n/a
2008	4	4	11	2	16	n/a	151	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). Dolly Varden 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, Pilot Point: 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	2	n/a	n/a
2010	2	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, Pilot Point: 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	5	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2002	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	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	3	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	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.