

Tuluksak (too-LOOK-sack)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Tuluksak lies on the south bank of the Tuluksak River at its junction with the Kuskokwim River. The village is 35 miles northeast of Bethel. Tuluksak is located in the Bethel Recording District and the Bethel Census Area, but is not located within an organized Borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 373 inhabitants in Tuluksak, making it the 145th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Between 2000 and 2009, the population of Tuluksak grew by 10.05% and had an average annual growth rate of 0.48%, indicating a slow rate of annual growth. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

Almost all Tuluksak residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native in 2010 (94.9%). Other ethnic groups present in Tuluksak that year included two or more races (0.8%), Black or African American (0.3%), and White (4%). The percentage of the population identifying themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native, Black or African American, and as two or more races increased between 2000 and 2010, with corresponding decreases in the percentages of the population identifying themselves as Asian and White during this period. Changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

The average household size in Tuluksak increased from 4.8 in 1990 to 4.98 in 2000, then decreased to 4.05 persons per household in 2010. The total number of households in Tuluksak increased from 74 in 1990 to 86 in 2000 to 92 occupied housings units in 2010. Of the 99 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 63 were owner-occupied, 29 were renter-occupied, and seven were vacant or used only seasonally. Throughout this period no residents of Tuluksak were reported to be living in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Tuluksak was 53.6% male and 46.4% female, slightly more skewed than the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 26.6 years, lower than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the largest percentage of the population fell within the age category zero to 9 years old, with the next largest percentage falling within the category 10 to 19 and 20 to 29 age groups (both of which comprised 16.9% of the population). Relatively few individuals were age 70 or older. The overall population structure of Tuluksak in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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

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

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	358	-
2000	428	-
2001	-	438
2002	-	463
2003	-	461
2004	-	472
2005	-	467
2006	-	489
2007	-	485
2008	-	499
2009	-	471
2010	373	-

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

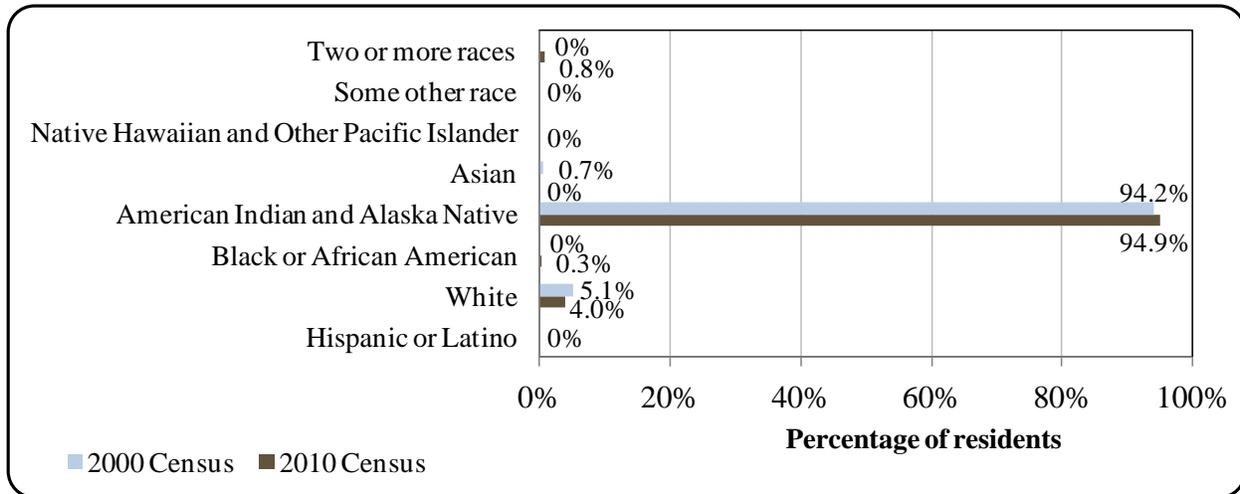
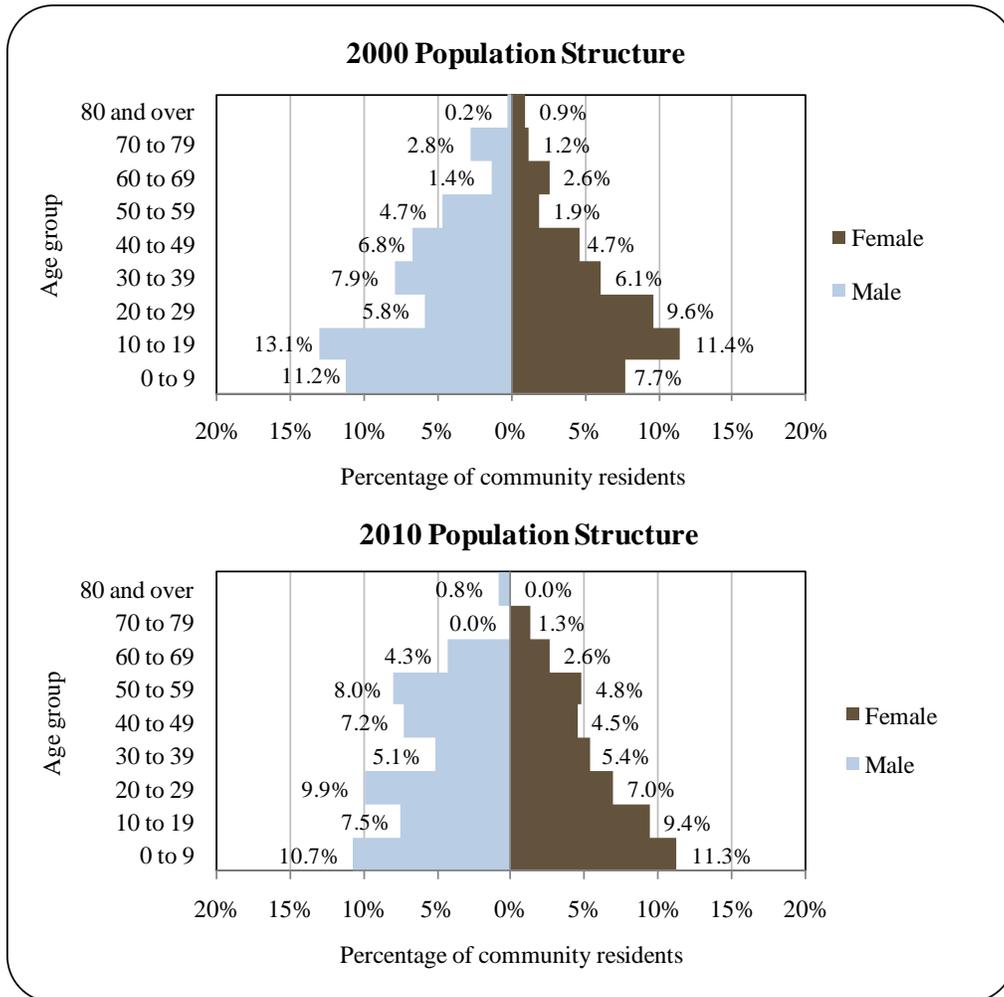


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Tuluksak Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



According to the 2006-10 American Community Survey,³ in terms of educational attainment, 74.6% of Tuluksak 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, 16.7% of residents aged 25 and over were estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 8.8% were estimated to have a ninth to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 59.6% were estimated to have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 27.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 15% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall. There were no Tuluksak residents estimated to have earned an Associate’s degree, Bachelor’s degree, or graduate or professional degree in 2010.

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.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

The name was first published in 1861 as "Tul'yagmyut," an Eskimo word meaning "related to loon". The 1880 U.S. Census noted a population of 150 living in the village. A city government was formed in 1970 but was dissolved on March 7, 1997. Tuluksak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence livelihood. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol is banned in the village.

Natural Resources and Environment

Annual precipitation averages 16 inches in this area, with 50 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 62 to 42 °F (16.7 to 5.6 °C); winter temperatures range from 19 to -2 °F (-7.2 to -18.9 °C).⁵

The lower Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta (Y-K Delta), where Tuluksak is located, is an area of low elevation and shallow relief. The terrain is mostly made up of flat and low rolling plains crossed with low gradient streams, tributaries, sloughs, floodplains, wetlands, and shallow lakes. Most of the lower Y-K Delta was ice-free during the last major Ice Age. Sediments in the area are loamy or sandy textured fluvial and alluvial deposits. Soils are poorly drained and typically overlay a layer of permafrost.⁶

Tuluksak is located on Calista Corporation land encompassed by the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, which provides spawning, rearing, feeding, and wintering habitat for a range of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.⁷ Terrestrial wildlife of economic and cultural importance include: waterfowl and gamebirds, moose, wolf, wolverine, bear, mink, beaver, muskrat, otter, fox, beaver, muskrat, muskox, hares, voles, ermines, squirrels, lemmings, shrews, and weasels.⁸ Aquatic resources include Chinook, chum, pink, sockeye, and coho salmon, whitefish, burbot, northern pike, blackfish, smelt, lamprey, char, grayling, trout, sculpin, stickleback, and longnose sucker.⁹

Regional mineral resources include zinc, gold, silver, lead, antimony, tungsten, tin, copper, nickel, mercury, and platinum.¹⁰ Upriver from Tuluksak, Calista Corporation is undertaking several mineral and oil and gas projects near Red Devil. Downriver, Platinum and Goodnews Bay are sites of more mineral projects.¹¹

There are several natural hazards affecting the Y-K Delta region.¹² These hazards include flooding, river bank erosion and destabilization, brush fire, and soil destabilization due to permafrost melt. Spring flooding is a major factor contributing to natural hazards in the area. As

⁴ 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.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ LKEDC. (2006). *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy & Area Plan*. Retrieved February 1, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Bethel%20Region-SAP-2006.pdf>.

⁷ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from: <http://www.fws.gov/refuges/profiles/recEdMore.cfm?ID=74540>.

⁸ Bethel Coastal District et al.(2006). *Bethel Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from: http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District_Pages/NW_Region/Bethel/.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Alaska Dept. of Trans. and Pub. Facilities. (2002). *Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Transportation Plan*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdplng/areaplans/pub/YKDelta_Plan_final.pdf

¹¹ Calista Corporation (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from: <http://www.calistacorp.com>.

¹² See footnote 8.

melt-off and ice jamming occurs during spring break-up, flooding and erosion occur and climate change is thought to be a continuing factor in the seasonality and severity of flooding in the region. In addition, variation in the active permafrost layer caused by climate change and urban development further compound impacts from flood events.¹³

Current Economy¹⁴

The primary employers in Tuluksak are the school, and village government and services. Some commercial fishing also occurs. Subsistence activities provide most food sources for local residents. There is also a village store.¹⁵ Top employers in 2010¹⁶ included Tuluksak Native Company, Yupiit School District, Knik Construction Inc., Tuluksak Native Store, Association of Village Council Presidents Housing Authority, Association of Village Council Presidents, Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp. 90, Early Childhood Leadership Team Inc., Kwikpak Fisheries LLC, and Village Safe Water Tuluksak Project.

In 2010, per capita income in Tuluksak was estimated to be \$7,767 and the median household income was estimated to be \$35,417, compared to \$7,132 and \$31,563 in 2000, respectively. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁷ the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$9,378 and the real 2000 median household income was \$41,505. This shows that both per capita income and median household income decreased between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Tuluksak ranked 299th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 212th out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. Although Tuluksak's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions, this decrease in per capita income is confirmed by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, the per capita income in Tuluksak in 2010 was \$7,570. This is supported by the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. However, it should be noted that American Community Survey and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-10 American Community Survey, 53.8% of the population age 16 and over was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 48.2%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 32.8% of local residents were living below the poverty line, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; the relatively low income figures and high poverty rates reported for Tuluksak are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of

¹³ See footnote 6.

¹⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁵ See footnote 4.

¹⁶ 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/>.

¹⁷ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

Tuluksak. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 34.2%.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 American Community Survey, the greatest percentage of workers was employed in the public sector (78.8%), while 16.2% were employed in the private sector and 5.1% were self-employed. Out of 99 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest percentage worked in educational services, health care, and social assistance (37.9%), other services, except public administration (15.2%), and retail trade (17.4%). Smaller percentages of the workforce were employed in public administration (9.8%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services (9.1%), information (3%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (3.8%), and construction (3.8%). No individuals reported themselves to be working in natural resource based industries or occupations that include fishing. However, given the data reported in *Commercial Fishing* section below, the number of individuals employed in the farming, fishing, and forestry industries may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

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

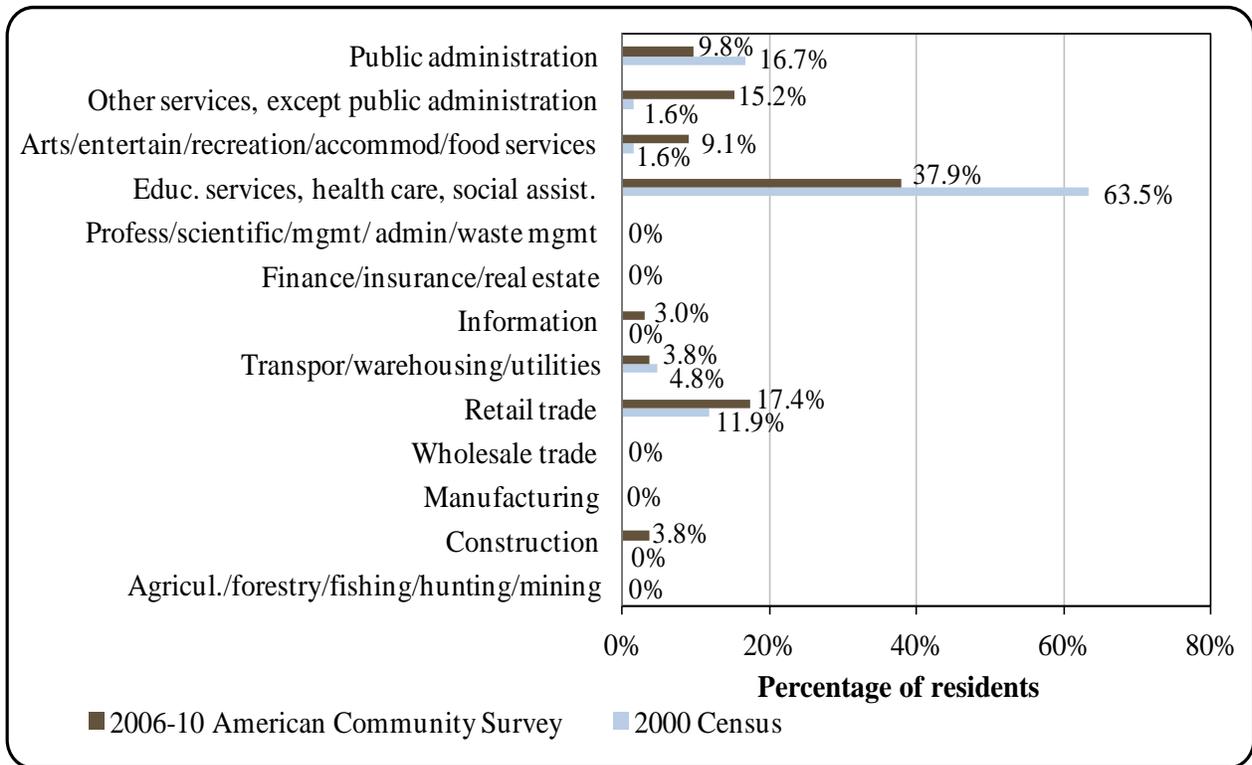
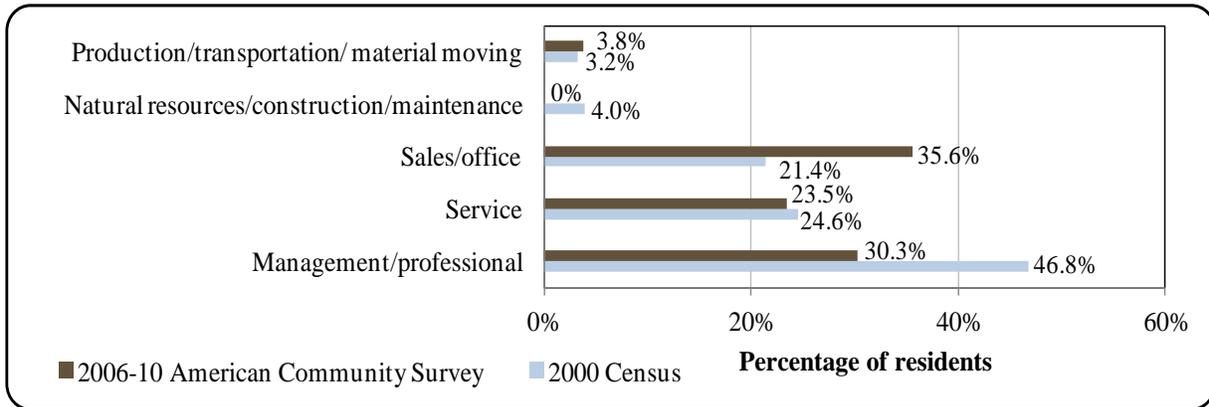


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Tuluksak (U.S. Census).



Governance

Tuluksak is an unincorporated community that is not located within an organized Borough. Because of Tuluksak’s unincorporated status, no municipal taxes were administered between 2000 and 2010 (Table 2). However, Tuluksak did not receive any Community Revenue Sharing contributions between 2000 and 2010. Tuluksak also did not receive any known fisheries-related grants during this period.

Tuluksak 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 Tulkisarmute, Incorporated. The regional Native corporation to which Tuluksak belongs is the Calista Corporation. The region Calista Corporation serves is a vast and beautiful corner of the world. Tucked between two of Southwest Alaska’s mightiest rivers – the Yukon and the Kuskokwim – this unique isolated area is the traditional home of the state’s indigenous Yup’ik, Cup’ik and Athabascan people, Calista Corporation’s shareholders. The Calista Region encompasses 57,000 square miles and is the second largest ANCSA region in land size. The land entitlement to Calista, however, is only 6.5 million acres - less than 20% of the land area. Approximately 75 % of the land within the Region is owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Most of the remaining lands are owned by federal and state governments, with a very small amount privately owned. It encompasses nearly 10 % of Alaska’s land area and is comprised of 56 federally recognized tribes. There are no roads that connect the region with the rest of Alaska. Because everything must be flown or barged to each community, the cost of food, fuel, transportation and energy are extraordinarily high. Calista Corporation works hard and partners with many to improve and enrich the way of life for its Shareholders and Descendants.¹⁸

The nearest offices of Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development are located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is also located in Bethel, and a larger office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement offices are located in Anchorage.

¹⁸ Calista Corporation (2011). *Shareholder Overview: Our History*. Retrieved on May 11, 2012 from <http://www.calistacorp.com/shareholders/shareholder-overview>.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Tuluksak 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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/commmfin/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.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Tuluksak can be accessed by a state-owned 2,461 foot long by 30 foot wide gravel airstrip year-round. There are no docking facilities, although cargo barges deliver during the summer. Residents use fishing boats, skiffs, snowmobiles, and ATVs for local transportation. Tuluksak is not connected to the state road system.¹⁹ Round-trip airfare between Tuluksak and Anchorage in June 2012 was \$618.²⁰

Facilities²¹

Treated well water is hauled by residents. Only one watering point, with storage capacity of less than 7,000 gallons, serves the entire community, washeteria, clinic, and school. The washeteria was rehabilitated in 1996, but water shortages limit its use. Residents have a honeybucket collection service and a central honeybucket disposal facility - no homes are plumbed. Law enforcement is provided by state troopers in Bethel and fire and rescue services

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

²¹ See footnote 19.

are provided by volunteers. Tuluksak has a community hall, a high school gym, and a public/school library.

*Medical Services*²²

Health care is provided by the Tuluksak Clinic, which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) site. Emergency services have river and air access and are provided by a health aide. The nearest Acute Care facility and Emergency Care Center is located in Bethel.

*Educational Opportunities*²³

The Tuluksak School provides instruction to students from pre-school through 12th grade. In 2011 the school had 162 students and 15 teachers.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Commercial harvest of salmon first took place in the Kuskokwim area in 1913, although in the early years it was a quasi-commercial fishery with limited distribution. Catch was dried and sold as food for sled dogs during the 1930s when dog teams were the primary means of hauling freight to villages in Western Alaska. At the time of statehood, commercial fishing districts were defined along the Kuskokwim River. In the 1960s and 1970s commercial salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim were still considered experimental, and management efforts focused on increasing commercial use while ensuring continued supply for subsistence use. Harvest levels continued to increase until the mid-1990s, after which time fishing effort, harvest levels and salmon prices decreased. Current management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of available surpluses.²⁴

Commercial catch of herring for bait began in Alaska around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s. Along the Yukon/Kuskokwim coast there are six commercial gillnet sac roe districts: Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, Cape Avinof, Nelson Island, Nunivak Island and Cape Romanzof. Harvests in these areas have been declining in recent years, in part due to lack of processing capacity in the region.²⁵

On the lower Kuskokwim, subsistence sockeye, chum, and Chinook harvesting typically begins by June 1st, and is concluded by mid-July. Coho and pink salmon are harvested in August and September. Fishing effort is based from either a fish camp or from a home village. Drift gill

²² Ibid.

²³ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁴ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "Kuskokwim Commercial Salmon Fishery." In *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

²⁵ 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>.

nets, fish wheels, and rods and reels are used for harvesting. Soon after river ice breaks up in May, smelt move into the lower Kuskokwim area. Residents use fine-meshed nets to catch smelt, and thread them through willow sticks before drying and smoking them. Whitefish, sheefish, Arctic grayling, and northern pike are harvested year-round. Blackfish and burbot are harvested during fall and winter months. Dolly Varden are typically harvested from June through December; while trout are typically harvested in the early spring and summer, and again in the late summer and early fall. Spotted seal, bearded seal, ringed seal, and walrus are harvested in the late spring.^{26,27}

Tuluksak lies on the south bank of the Tuluksak River at its junction with the Kuskokwim River. The village is 35 miles northeast (inland) of Bethel. Due to its inland location, Tuluksak is not located within any Federal Statistical and Reporting Area, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area, or Sablefish Regulatory Area. Tuluksak is located closest to Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory District. Because of its inland location in Western Alaska, Tuluksak is also not eligible for the Community Quota Entity or Community Development Quota programs.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Tuluksak does not have a registered processing plant. The nearest registered processing plant is located in Bethel.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

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

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, there were 31 Tuluksak residents holding 31 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) for the halibut, herring, and salmon fisheries. While the total number of CFEC permits and permit holders remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, the number of permits reported as fished each year varied widely, from two in 2009 to 24 in 2000. In 2010, 11 CFEC permits were reported as fished. The majority of permits held (29) were for the salmon fishery, which maintained a stable number of permits and permit holders during this period, with the number of permits reported as fished varying from year to year. The majority of salmon CFEC permits in 2010 were for the Kuskokwim gill net fishery, with the remainder issued for the Bristol Bay drift gill net fishery and the Lower Yukon gill net fishery. There was one halibut CFEC permit and one herring CFEC permit held in 2010, but neither of those permits was reported as fished. The halibut permit was issued for the statewide longline fishery using vessels under 60 feet and the herring permit was issued for the

²⁶ Coffing, M. (1991). *Kwethluk Subsistence: Contemporary Land Use Patterns, Wild Resource Harvest and Use, and the Subsistence Economy of the Lower Kuskokwim River*. Retrieved July 12, 2012 from: <http://www.subsistence.ADFG.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp157.pdf>

²⁷ Andrews, E.; and Coffing, M. (1986). *Kuskokwim River Subsistence Chinook Fisheries: An Overview*. Retrieved July 12, 2012 from: <http://www.nativeknowledge.org/db/files/tp146.htm>.

Bristol Bay herring spawn on kelp hand-picking fishery. There were no Tuluksak residents holding Federal Fisheries Permits or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits during this period. Information about permits and permit holders by species is presented in Table 4.

There were 21 crew license holders in Tuluksak in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of crew license holders in the community varied considerably, with four crew license holders in 2002 and 48 in 2000. There were no fish buyers or shore-side processing facilities located in Tuluksak between 2000 and 2010. During this period, an average of eight vessels were primarily owned by Tuluksak residents each year, while between three and five vessels were homeported in the community each year between 2000 and 2010. There were no vessels landing catch in the community during this period, thus there were no landings reported between 2000 and 2010. Information on characteristics of the commercial fishing sector in Tuluksak is presented in Table 5.

There were no community residents holding quota share accounts for halibut (Table 6) or sablefish (Table 7) between 2000 and 2010, and no residents holding quota share accounts for crab between 2005 and 2010 (Table 8). As previously stated there are no landings or associated ex-vessel revenue reported in Tuluksak between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9). Landings recorded by Tuluksak residents are considered confidential due to a small number of participants between 2000 and 2010 for all species, with the exception of salmon landings in 2001 (48,223 pounds landed bringing \$18,007 in ex-vessel revenue). Information on landings and ex-vessel revenue by Tuluksak residents is presented in Table 10.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Tuluksak: 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	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	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										
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	<i>n/a</i>										
Total municipal revenue⁵	<i>n/a</i>										

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Tuluksak: 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	1	0	0	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	28	28	29	30	30	28	29	29	30	30	29
	Fished permits	24	18	16	15	14	13	8	9	10	2	11
	% of permits fished	86%	64%	55%	50%	47%	46%	28%	31%	33%	7%	38%
	Total permit holders	29	30	31	32	31	29	31	31	31	31	30
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>31</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>11</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>77%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>35%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</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 Tuluksak: 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 Tuluksak ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Tuluksak ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Tuluksak ^{2,5}
2000	48	0	0	6	3	0	0	\$0
2001	19	0	0	8	3	0	0	\$0
2002	4	0	0	9	3	0	0	\$0
2003	32	0	0	8	3	0	0	\$0
2004	13	0	0	9	3	0	0	\$0
2005	15	0	0	10	5	0	0	\$0
2006	15	0	0	10	4	0	0	\$0
2007	13	0	0	8	3	0	0	\$0
2008	7	0	0	9	3	0	0	\$0
2009	10	0	0	8	4	0	0	\$0
2010	21	0	0	8	4	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 Tuluksak: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Tuluksak: 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 Tuluksak: 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 Tuluksak: 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>

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.

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Tuluksak 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	--	48,223	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total²</i>	--	48,223	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	<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	--	\$18,007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Total²</i>	--	\$18,007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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, there were no active sport fish guide businesses located in Tuluksak, and no community residents held sport fish guide licenses. Given this, no kept/released log book data were reported for sportfishing charters out of Tuluksak between 2000 and 2010.²⁸ The number of sportfishing licenses sold to community residents (irrespective of the location of the point of sale) increased substantially from seven in 2000 to 99 in 2010. There were no sportfishing licenses sold within the community between 2000 and 2009, indicating the potential that Tuluksak residents traveled to other areas or nearby communities if they want to participate in sportfishing activities. However, in 2010, there were 86 sportfishing licenses sold in Tuluksak.

Further indicating the potential of residents to participate in sportfishing in other communities, the Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,²⁹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, reported that Chinook salmon and coho salmon are targeted by private anglers residing in Tuluksak. Tuluksak is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area V – Kuskokwim River and Bay Drainages. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater sportfishing activity was minimal, with between zero and 28 non-Alaska resident angler days fished per year, and between zero and 108 Alaska resident angler days fished per year. A majority of sportfishing activity occurred in freshwater, with non-Alaska resident anglers fishing consistently more angler days (12,624 – 17,582 angler days per year) than Alaska resident anglers (5,166 – 9,152 angler days per year). This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Tuluksak is displayed in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Tuluksak²
2000	0	0	7	0
2001	0	0	14	0
2002	0	0	35	0
2003	0	0	24	0
2004	0	0	30	0
2005	0	0	35	0
2006	0	0	29	0
2007	0	0	46	0
2008	0	0	31	0
2009	0	0	22	0
2010	0	0	99	86

²⁸ 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.]

²⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Tuluksak: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Tuluksak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village with a fishing and subsistence livelihood. Subsistence activities provide most food sources for local residents.³⁰ Data on subsistence participation by household and species and per capita subsistence harvest were not reported between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12).

In years for which data were reported between 2000 and 2010, an average of 81 subsistence salmon permits was issued to Tuluksak households, with an average of 49 permits returned to ADF&G each year. Chinook salmon and chum salmon were the primary species harvested under returned subsistence permits (an average of 2,710 Chinook and 2,455 chum per year), along with sockeye salmon and coho salmon (Table 13). Data were not reported on the per capita harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish during this period. Data were not reported on the subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates, halibut or other fish (Tables 13 and 14), or subsistence harvest of marine mammals between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

³⁰ 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.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Tuluksak: 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, Tuluksak: 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	76	63	2,432	2,504	523	n/a	2,207	n/a	n/a
2001	72	58	2,451	1,862	971	n/a	1,759	n/a	n/a
2002	84	57	2,364	3,042	1,181	n/a	1,011	n/a	n/a
2003	80	45	3,678	1,555	1,523	n/a	1,333	n/a	n/a
2004	81	58	3,117	2,017	870	n/a	1,397	n/a	n/a
2005	83	58	2,498	2,108	465	n/a	935	n/a	n/a
2006	88	30	830	1,058	180	n/a	941	n/a	n/a
2007	88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	80	24	4,311	5,492	876	n/a	2,836	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, Tuluksak: 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, Tuluksak: 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.