

Kaktovik (kack-TOH-vick)



People and Place

Location

Kaktovik, also known as Qaaktugvik, lies on the north shore of Barter Island, between the Okpilak and Jago Rivers on the Beaufort Sea coast.¹ The community is 360 miles east of Barrow, 72 miles west of the U.S.-Canadian border, and 640 miles north of Anchorage. It lies on the coast of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Kaktovik is located in the North Slope Borough and the Barrow Recording District. The area encompasses 0.8 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.²

*Demographic Profile*³

In 2010, there were 239 residents in Kaktovik, ranking it as the 181st largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 6.7%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the average annual growth rate -0.81%, reflecting small increases and decreases and an overall stable population during the decade. In 2010, the majority of Kaktovik residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (54.1%), while 33% identified themselves as White, and 12.8% as two or more races. In addition, 3.7% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino in 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

From 1990 to 2010, the average household size in Kaktovik stayed quite stable, decreasing very slightly from 3.30 in 1990 to 3.29 in 2000 and 2010. In 2010, there were a total of 72 occupied housing units in Kaktovik, compared to 89 in 2000 and 67 in 1990. Of a total of 87 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, 47% were owner-occupied, 35.6% were renter-occupied, and 17.2% were vacant or used only seasonally. No residents were reported to live in group quarters in 1990 or 2000, while two were recorded to be living in group quarters in 2010.

¹ North Slope Borough Risk Management Division. 2003. *City of Kaktovik Local All Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved August 23, 2012 from

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Kaktovik_Final_HMP.pdf.

² 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.

³ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 1990 and 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

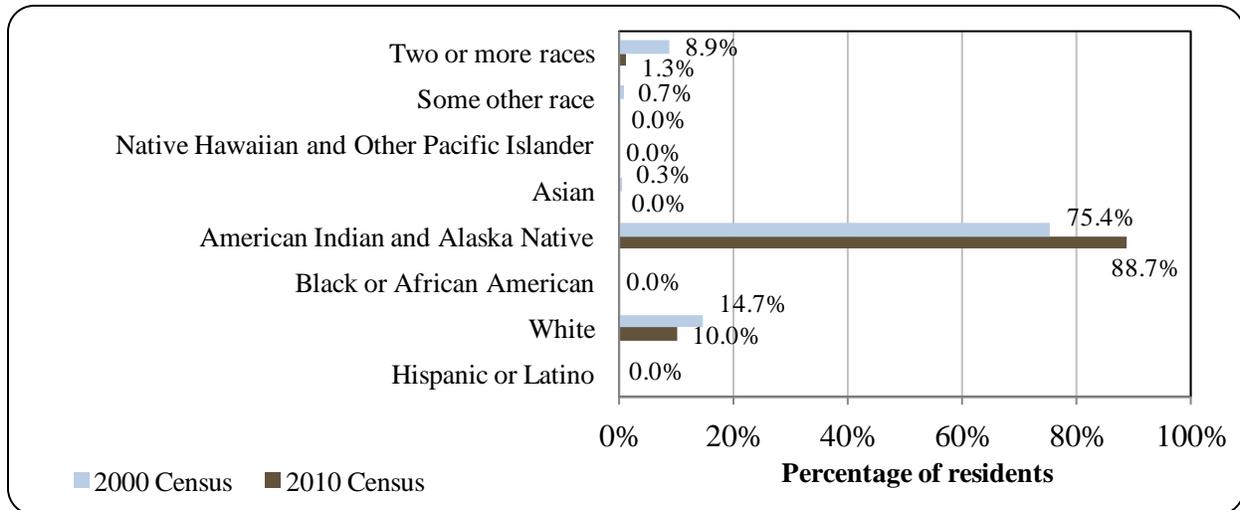
Table 1. Population in Kaktovik from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	224	-
2000	293	-
2001	-	279
2002	-	306
2003	-	296
2004	-	285
2005	-	276
2006	-	288
2007	-	286
2008	-	274
2009	-	286
2010	239	-

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>.

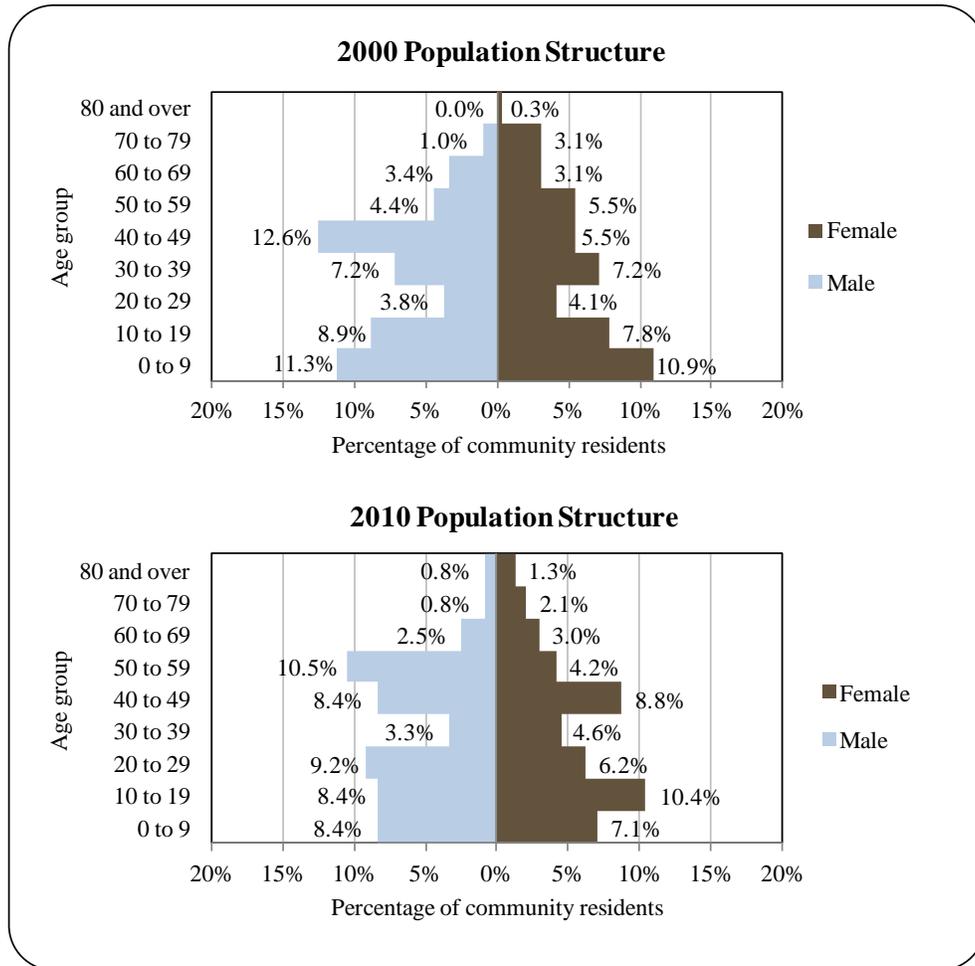
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup in Kaktovik was 52.3% male and 47.7% female, very similar to the makeup of the state population as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 30.5 years, lower than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 10.5% of the Kaktovik population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Kaktovik in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)⁴ estimated that 58.4% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, 28.3% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 13.4% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 13.7% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 1% of residents held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall.

⁴ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot 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

Until the late nineteenth century, the island on which Kaktovik is located – Barter Island – was a major trade center for the Inupiat. It was especially important as a bartering place for Inupiat from Alaska to trade with Inuit from Canada.⁵ During the 1890s and early 1900s, Kaktovik was an important stop for commercial whalers, and remained a key trading point for residents of the region who came to rely on trade goods provided by the whalers such as food, utensils, firearms, and alcohol. By the 1900s, foodstuffs such as flour and molasses had become necessities for the local Inupiat people.⁶

Whaling had been the first commercial industry to enter the Arctic, and when bowhead whaling came to an end around 1910, the Inupiat experienced the first in a series of boom and bust cycles. The next industry to enter the region was fur trapping, which brought a new source of income beginning in the 1920s. A permanent settlement was first established at Kaktovik in 1923, when Tom Gordon established a fur trading post at the site for the H.B. Liebes Company of San Francisco. However, the price of fox fur dropped in the late 1930s and the industry declined in importance. Another industry that was attempted during this time period involved reindeer herding within what is now the ANWR. Semi-domesticated reindeer⁷ had been brought into western Alaska from Siberia in an effort to provide a stable economy for the local people and prevent food shortages. However, most of the herd starved during the severe winters of 1936 and 1937. Others were killed during that time to provide food and clothing for local residents who were also close to starvation during those years, according to a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) survey conducted in the spring of 1936. In late 1937, 3,000 additional reindeer were transferred from Barrow to Barter Island in one more attempt to establish the herd, but the herd diverted course and returned back to Barrow, taking the remnants of the Barter Herd with it. Kaktovik residents were discouraged and killed the few remaining animals, bringing the era of reindeer herding in ANWR to a close.⁸

Trading posts throughout the Arctic region began to shut down after the decline of the fur trade, and the last of the trading posts had closed by 1943. In the case of Barter Island, the trading post closed in 1938 following Tom Gordon's death. Without a local source of supplies, Kaktovik residents were forced to travel to Canada for trade, and some moved to Canada permanently. Some wage employment came to the region when the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey began mapping the Beaufort Sea coastline in 1945. Villagers were forced to relocate in the 1940s due to installation of a Distant Early Warning system and contribution of a U.S. Air force runway and hangar. They were forced to relocate again in 1951, when the area surrounding Kaktovik was made a military reserve. With another relocation in 1964, villagers finally received title to the village site, and government services began to create some stable jobs in the area.⁹ The City of Kaktovik was incorporated in 1971. Today, the village maintains its Inupiat Eskimo traditions, in part due to its isolation. The possession of alcohol is banned in the village.¹⁰

⁵ 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.

⁶ Arctic Circle, University of Connecticut. *The Inupiat Eskimo of Kaktovik, Alaska – Cultural History*. Retrieved May 14, 2012 from <http://arcticcircle.uconn.edu/ANWR/anwrculthistory.html>

⁷ The semi-domesticated reindeer were the same species as the local caribou. (See footnote 6.)

⁸ See footnote 6.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ See footnote 5.

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate of Kaktovik is arctic. Temperatures range from -56 to 78 °F. Precipitation is light, averaging 5 inches, with snowfall averaging 20 inches.¹¹ Kaktovik is located at the northern boundary of the ANWR, a wilderness area that covers 19,286,722 acres and contains calving grounds for both the Central Arctic and Porcupine Caribou Herds.¹² The coastal marine region of ANWR is characterized by salt marshes, lagoons, barrier islands, beaches and river deltas that are important to polar bears, fish, and migratory birds.¹³ ANWR contains a diversity of ecosystems and animals and plant life, including polar, grizzly, and black bears, wolves, lynx, wolverine, red fox, moose, muskox, Dall sheep, beaver, and other small mammals.¹⁴ Residents of Kaktovik use areas in ANWR and adjacent waters for subsistence harvest. In particular, bowhead whale, caribou, Dall sheep, muskoxen, and various fish species are essential food sources for the Kaktovikmiut (people of Kaktovik).¹⁵

ANWR is currently closed to oil and gas drilling activities under Section 1003 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).¹⁶ Estimates of recoverable oil in ANWR range between 4.2 and 11.8 billion barrels.¹⁷ In village meetings conducted to inform the North Slope Borough's 2004 Comprehensive Plan, Borough residents expressed concerns about current and cumulative effects of oil and gas development on subsistence resources and harvest activities. More specifically, their concerns centered on habitat fragmentation, disruption of migration routes and pathways for fish and wildlife, disturbance and deflection of wildlife from traditional harvest areas, restrictions or exclusions of Borough residents from areas traditionally used for harvest, cumulative contamination, and potential catastrophic events such as oil spills.¹⁸

Offshore, initial oil and gas exploration in the outer continental shelf (OCS) of the Beaufort Sea began in 1981, and a total of 20 wells were drilled by 1989. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (formerly Minerals Management Service) held six sales in the Beaufort OCS between 1991 and 2007, resulting in the leasing of 1,742,987 acres. After reevaluation of their Beaufort Sea exploration plan due to a 2007 lawsuit, and numerous appeals by Native communities and environmental groups during the permitting process,¹⁹ Shell began drilling exploratory wells in non-petroleum zones on October 3rd, 2012. Before Shell could receive final authorization to drill in petroleum zones, its spill response barge was required to be in place. The

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Arctic National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved March 2, 2012 from <http://arctic.fws.gov/>.

¹³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *A Sense of the Refuge – Arctic National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved August 23, 2012 from <http://arctic.fws.gov/pdf/senseofrefuge.pdf>.

¹⁴ See footnote 12.

¹⁵ Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. 2012. *Communities: Kaktovik*. Retrieved August 23, 2012 from <http://www.asrc.com/Communities/Pages/Kaktovik.aspx>.

¹⁶ Arctic Refuge Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Retrieved December 30, 2011 from: http://arctic.fws.gov/pdf/ccp/06_Arctic_CH4_050911.pdf.

¹⁷ U.S. Dept. of Energy. (2009). *Alaska North Slope Oil and Gas: A Promising Future or an Area in Decline?* Retrieved December 30, 2011 from: http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/publications/AEO/ANS_Potential.pdf.

¹⁸ URS Corporation. October 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

¹⁹ Bailey, Alan. October 2011. "One More Step for Shell: EPA Issues Shell's air permit for the Kulluk to drill in Beaufort Sea in 2012." *Petroleum News* 16(44). Retrieved March 1, 2012 from <http://www.petroleumnews.com/pntruncate/183741151.shtml>.

barge was damaged in September, but was expected to be in place in time for the 2013 drilling season.²⁰ The proposed 2012-2017 OCS oil and gas leasing program also schedules one additional lease sale in the Beaufort Sea planning area.²¹

The impact of oil and gas development activities on marine subsistence resources has been the focus of considerable research. There is evidence that off-shore activities are disrupting migratory patterns of bowhead whales, causing difficulty for whalers from Kaktovik and other villages in the area that depend on harvest of these animals.²² A 3-year study confirmed the reports of local elder and whaling captains that migrating bowhead whales deflect around seismic noise at a minimum distance of 20 kilometers (12 miles).²³

Natural hazards that present a high risk to the community of Kaktovik coastal and river erosion, coastal storm surges, snow and avalanche, tsunami, and severe weather events. The community is also at low risk of wildland fire, earthquakes, and flooding.²⁴ Storm surges cause almost annual flooding to the runway in Kaktovik. Storm surges, or coastal floods, occur when the sea is driven inland above the high-tide level onto land that is normally dry. Often, heavy surf conditions driven by high winds accompany a storm surge adding to the destructive force of the flooding waters. The conditions that cause coastal floods also can cause significant shoreline erosion as the floodwaters undercut roads and other structures. Storm surges have flooded the Barter Island Runway on multiple occasions, in some cases causing the airport to close for several days, blocking all transport of persons and supplies in and out of the community.²⁵ The community is also very vulnerable to power breakdowns associated with extreme weather events or other problems such as fuel supply. Outages during winter storms can result in significant damage and present a threat to public health and safety.²⁶

As of August, 2012, no contaminated sites were reported near Kaktovik by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Spill Prevention and Response program.²⁷ However, local communities are concerned about pollution from military and oil and gas exploration and production activities. Kaktovik and five other communities in the North Slope Borough have restoration advisory boards to work with the local community during cleanup of contaminated sites.²⁸

²⁰ Associated Press. October 3, 2012. "Shell Begins Beaufort Sea Drilling Off Alaska's North Coast." *Huffington Post*. Retrieved October 19, 2012 from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/10/04/shell-beaufort-sea-drilling_n_1937715.html.

²¹ U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Minerals Management Service. November, 2011. *Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017*. Retrieved February 2, 2012 from http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf.

²² See footnote 18.

²³ Glenn Gray and Associates. June 2007. *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

²⁴ North Slope Borough Risk Management Division. 2003. *City of Kaktovik Local All Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved August 23, 2012 from

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Kaktovik_Final_HMP.pdf.

²⁵ ASGC Incorporated. August 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Transportation Plan*. Prepared for the North Slope Borough. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/information/comp_plan/TransportationPlan_Final.pdf.

²⁶ See footnote 18.

²⁷ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved August 22, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²⁸ See footnote 23.

Current Economy²⁹

Because of Kaktovik’s isolation from the rest of Alaska, economic opportunities are limited and there is high local unemployment. A majority of jobs are provided by the school district, the North Slope Borough, and the City of Kaktovik. In addition, part-time seasonal jobs provide some wage income, such as construction projects. The community relies heavily on subsistence harvest, with particular focus on caribou.³⁰ The economy of Kaktovik may drastically change in the years to come, as the community is at the epicenter of the oil drilling debate unfolding in ANWR.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,³¹ in 2010, the per capita income in Kaktovik was estimated to be \$17,799 and the median household income was estimated to be \$46,458. This represents a decrease from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$22,031 and \$55,625, respectively). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³² the income decrease is revealed to be even larger, falling from a real per capita income of \$28,970 and a real median household income of \$73,146 in 2000. In 2010, Kaktovik ranked 171st of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 156th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Kaktovik’s small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.³³ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Kaktovik in 2010 is \$17,192.^{34,35} This estimate is very close to the 2006-2010 ACS estimate, providing additional evidence for a decrease in per capita income between 2000 and 2010. Kaktovik was not recognized as a “distressed” community by the Denali Commission in 2011.³⁶ It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

²⁹ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

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.

³¹ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 1990 and 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

³² Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

³³ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot 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.

³⁴ 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/>.

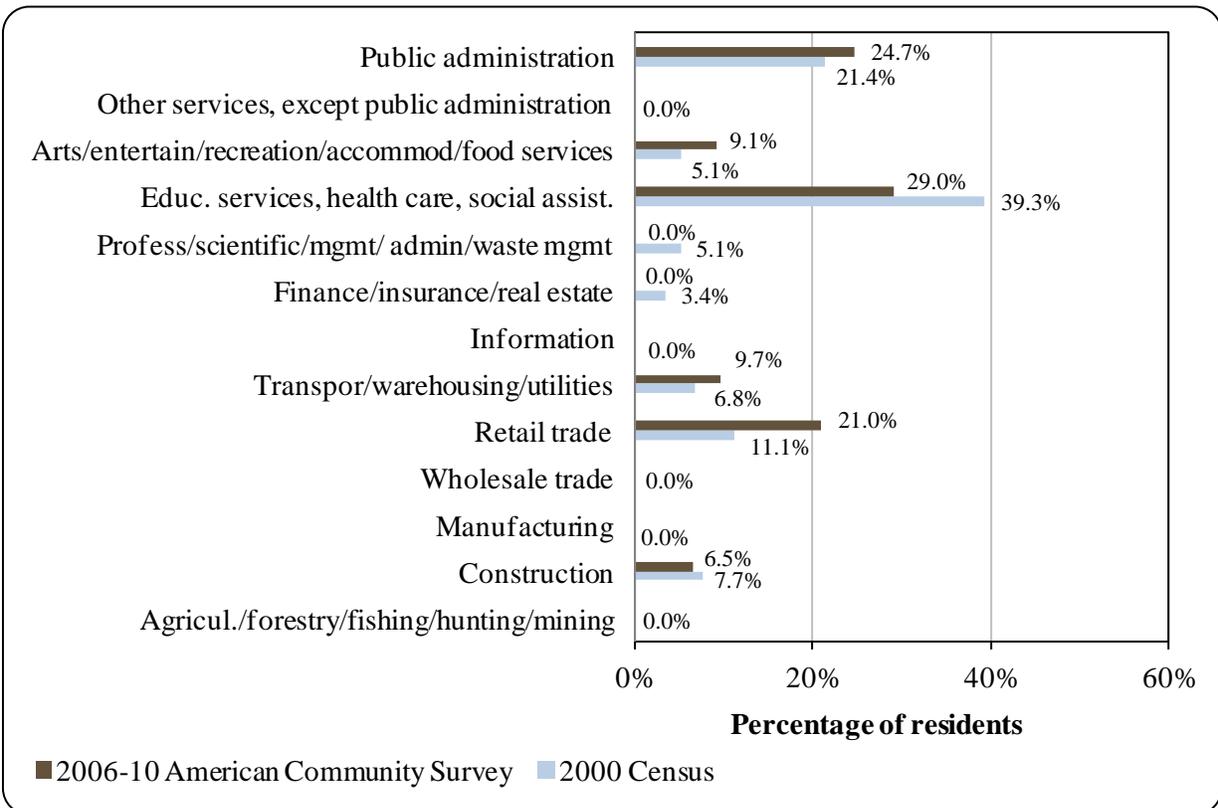
³⁵ See footnote 31.

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

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a much smaller percentage of Kaktovik’s population (47.6%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force in 2010 compared to the percentage of the statewide population in the civilian labor force (68.8%). That same year, 13.3% of Kaktovik residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate in Kaktovik was estimated to be 15.5%, more than twice the state unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 9.7%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁷

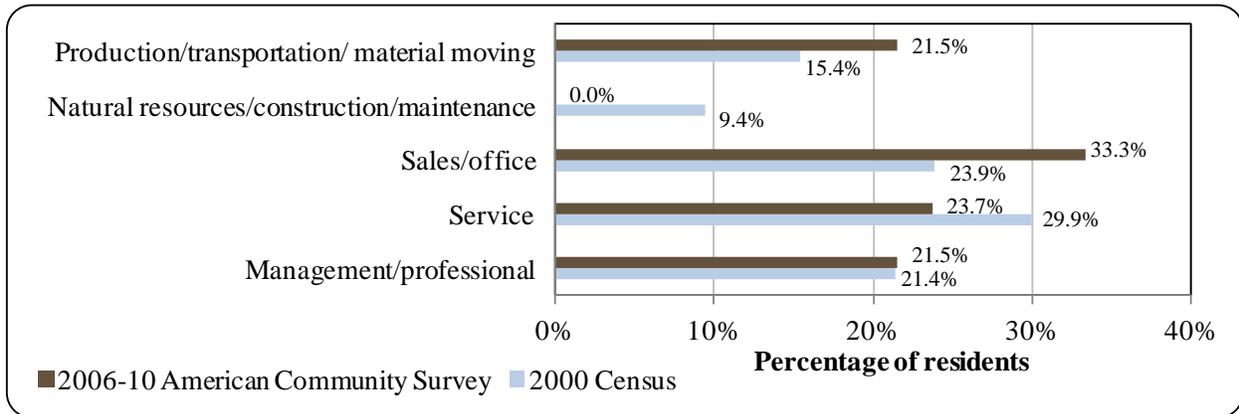
Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of Kaktovik’s workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector (72.6%), along with 27.4% in the private sector. Of the 224 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in educational services, health care, and social assistance (29%), public administration (24.7%), and retail trade (21%). The largest differences between 2000 and the latter part of the decade manifested as elimination of employment in the finance/insurance/real estate and professional/scientific/management industries. In addition, a comparable decrease was seen in the educational/health care/social assistance sector when compared to the increase in employment in the retail trade industry. This 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, Kaktovik (U.S. Census).



³⁷ See footnote 34.

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



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 142 employed residents in Kaktovik in 2010, of which 67.6% were employed in local government, 15.5% in financial activities, 9.2% in professional and business services, 2.8% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 2.8% in leisure and hospitality, 0.7% in construction, 0.7% in natural resources and mining, and 0.7% in education and health services.³⁸ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

Governance

Kaktovik was incorporated in 1971 as a 2nd Class City and is located in the North Slope Borough. The City has a “Strong Mayor” form of government, with a seven-person city council including the Mayor, a seven-person school board, and several municipal employees. The City does not administer any taxes, although an 18.5 mills property tax is collected by the Borough.³⁹ Annual municipal revenue reported for Kaktovik stayed relatively stable from 2000 to 2010, varying from a low of \$802,154 in 2008 to a high of \$1,073,460 in 2010.

According to a 2006 Economic Review, up to 2005, the two largest sources of local revenue had been bingo operations and other local revenues including revenue from interest earnings, sale of assets, capital equipment and donations.⁴⁰ No sales tax revenues were reported during the period, given that Kaktovik does not collect a sales tax. Locally-generated revenue sources in Kaktovik during the 2000-2010 period included building rentals, land leases, concessions and recreation sale items, gaming revenues including bingo and pull tab receipts, and revenues from local enterprises such as cable TV connection. Outside revenue sources included state grants and shared funds. from The community receive between \$31,000 and \$40,000 per year in State Revenue Sharing contributions from 2000 to 2003, as well as approximately \$110,000 per year in Community Revenue Sharing contributions in 2009 and

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ Northern Economics Inc. April 2006. *North Slope Economy, 1965 to 2005, Final Draft*. Prepared for the Minerals Management Service, OCS Study MMS 2006-020. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.alaska.boemre.gov/reports/2006rpts/2006_020.pdf.

2010. In addition, Kaktovik received several fisheries-related grants between 2000 and 2010. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers awarded the community \$250,000 in 2000 for harbor and breakwater construction, and the State of Alaska provided \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year from 2000 to 2008 for work on the Kaktovik boat dock. For more information on selected municipal, state, and federal revenue streams see Table 2.

Kaktovik 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 BIA, is Kaktovik Village. The Native village corporation is the Kaktovik Iñupiat Corporation, which manages 92,160 acres of land. All of the Village corporation’s land is within the boundaries of ANWR. The regional Native corporation to which Kaktovik belongs is the Artic Slope Regional Corporation.⁴¹

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Kaktovik 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) ^{1,5}
2000	\$932,037	n/a	\$32,900	\$260,000
2001	\$792,674	n/a	\$31,322	\$10,000
2002	\$878,050	n/a	\$31,537	\$20,000
2003	\$779,785	n/a	\$40,000	\$20,000
2004	\$751,934	n/a	n/a	\$20,000
2005	\$613,529	n/a	n/a	\$20,000
2006	\$727,703	n/a	n/a	\$10,000
2007	\$828,711	n/a	n/a	\$10,000
2008	\$701,531 ⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	\$1,041,876	n/a	\$110,790	n/a
2010	\$720,534 ⁶	n/a	\$109,875	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.

⁶ This number is drawn from the year’s budget rather than the certified financial statement.

Kaktovik is also a member of the Arctic Slope Native Association (ASNA), a tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Barrow. The ASNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 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

⁴¹ See footnote 39.

regions.⁴² The ASNA works alongside the federal Indian Health Service to provide health and community services to Native communities in the region. In 1986, ASNA took over operation of the regional hospital in Barrow. In 2009, ASNA announced plans for a new hospital in Barrow with an expanded space and range of services, to be completed by 2013.^{43,44}

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located in Barrow. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is located in Kotzebue, and the closest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Fairbanks, although the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be equally accessible by air to people of this region. The closest office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is located in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Air travel provides the only year-round access to Kaktovik. In addition to serving as a crucial link for passengers and cargo, aviation is also the primary means by which Kaktovik residents receive mail. The Barter Island Airport is owned by the Air Force and operated by the North Slope Borough.⁴⁵ The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Barter Island to Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$706.⁴⁶ The existing airport is affected by severe erosion problems. According to the 2005 Barter Island Airport Master Plan, plans were under consideration to relocate the airport to a higher site near the community landfill.⁴⁷

Kaktovik is currently isolated from regional road networks. As of 2005, 9.9 miles of gravel roadways were recorded in and around Kaktovik. At that time, the community Kaktovik requested several small road extensions and improvement projects, as well as a bridge that could provide year-round access to the mainland and provide a future possible link to the regional road network. Although there had been some discussion regarding the possibility of a road connection from Kaktovik to Prudhoe Bay or the Dalton Highway (approximately 110 miles), support for

⁴² 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>.

⁴³ Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital website. (n.d.). *Home page*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.arcticslope.org/hospital.html>.

⁴⁴ Guedel, G.. December 17, 2009. "Arctic Slope Native Association Launches Major Native Hospital Construction Project." *Native American Legal Update*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.nativelegalupdate.com/2009/12/articles/arctic-slope-native-association-launches-major-native-hospital-construction-project/>.

⁴⁵ ASGC Incorporated. August 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Transportation Plan*. Prepared for the North Slope Borough. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/information/comp_plan/TransportationPlan_Final.pdf.

⁴⁶ Airfare was calculated for early June 2012 using lowest fare from <http://www.travelocity.com> on November 22, 2011.

⁴⁷ HDL Engineering Consultants. February 2005. *Barter Island Airport Master Plan*. Prepared for the Federal Aviation Administration on behalf of the North Slope Borough. Retrieved August 22, 2012 from [http://owa.hdlalaska.com/_current_projects/Barter%20Island/Website%20Content/G2G%20Response%20to%20NVK%20\(Text\)%2011Feb05%20.pdf](http://owa.hdlalaska.com/_current_projects/Barter%20Island/Website%20Content/G2G%20Response%20to%20NVK%20(Text)%2011Feb05%20.pdf).

the road was mixed and the cost of construction was considered to be well beyond the North Slope Borough's ability to finance.⁴⁸

In addition to air and overland transportation, marine transportation provides seasonal access to Kaktovik. Barges deliver cargo to the community during the summer. Barges are beached in front of the community, and materials are unloaded there to be hauled to the village. As of 2005, no boat ramp was present in the community, and boats were stored on the beach of Kaktovik Lagoon. The community would like a boat ramp to allow safer ocean launching of boats, and also report that the current launching area is too shallow and should be relocated.⁴⁹

Facilities

The North Slope Borough provides all utilities in Kaktovik.^{50,51} Water in Kaktovik is derived from a surface source and is treated and stored in a 680,000-gallon water tank. Water is delivered by truck to holding tanks, and all homes have running water in the kitchen. A central watering point is available, and a washeteria is operated by the Borough. For the most part, homes still use water and sewage haul services. Some homes have septic tanks. Sewage is treated in the borough-managed sewage lagoon. Electricity is provided to Kaktovik by a diesel powerhouse operated by the Borough.⁵² The nearest state trooper post is located in Barrow.⁵³ The Borough provides refuse collection services and operates a landfill. Police services are provided by the Borough Department of Public Safety, and fire and rescue services are offered by the Kaktovik Volunteer Fire Department. Additional community facilities include a community hall, school gymnasium, and a library. The City of Kaktovik provides cable services, and telephone and internet service is also available locally.⁵⁴

Medical Services

The Kaktovik Clinic provides residents with basic medical services. The Clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Emergency Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service volunteers and a health aide.⁵⁵ In addition to local health services, a regional hospital with a wider range of services is available in Barrow. A hospital renovation is expected to be completed by 2013, expanding space and services for people of the North Slope region.⁵⁶

⁴⁸ See footnote 45.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Northern Economics Inc. April 2006. *North Slope Economy, 1965 to 2005, Final Draft*. Prepared for the Minerals Management Service, OCS Study MMS 2006-020. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.alaska.boemre.gov/reports/2006rpts/2006_020.pdf.

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety. 2012. *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁵⁴ See footnote 51.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital. (n.d.). *Home page*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.arcticslope.org/hospital.html>.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in Kaktovik that offers preschool through 12th grade education. As of 2011, the Harold Kaveolook School had 59 students and 9 teachers.⁵⁷

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence hunting and fishing have defined the economy and culture of Inupiaq people for thousands of years, and it remains essential today.⁵⁸ Kaktovik lies on Barter Island, situated between the Okpilak and Jago Rivers along the coast of the Beaufort Sea. The Beaufort Sea is encompassed by the Arctic Management Area. Commercial fishing for all species is currently prohibited in federally regulated waters of the Arctic Management Area, “until sufficient information is available to support the sustainable management of a commercial fishery.”⁵⁹ From August to October, state waters near Kaktovik (from Anderson Point in Camden Bay to Humphrey Point, and north to the coastal zone boundary) are designated for subsistence use of bowhead whales.⁶⁰

Whaling has had a particularly strong presence and history in the North Slope region. Whales were historically and are currently a primary subsistence resource for the Inupiaq people. The commercial whaling industry entered area waters in the 1850s, and continued through the early decades of the 1900s, when the combination of overharvest and declining markets for baleen and whale oil brought the industry to an end.⁶¹ In 1977, a NMFS study found that stocks of bowhead whale were in decline, and the International Whaling Commission (IWC) issued a ban on the Native subsistence whale hunt. However, Native whaling captains and elders reported that their estimates of population size were several times higher than the NMFS estimates. Follow-up study confirmed that the bowhead whale population was healthy and growing.⁶²

A system of co-management was established with the creation of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC) in 1977. The AEWC represents whalers from Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Barrow, Wainwright, Point Hope, Kivalina, Little Diomedes, Wales, Savoonga, and Gambell. Other examples of co-management efforts in the North Slope region are the Eskimo Walrus Commission (formed in 1978), the Beluga Whale Committee (formed in 1988), and the Nanuuq Commission (formed in 1994 for polar bear management). In 1994, Section 119 of the reauthorization for the Marine Mammal Protection Act provided a legislative basis for these cooperative agreements with Alaska Native organizations.⁶³

⁵⁷ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁵⁸ Glenn Gray and Associates. June 2007. *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁵⁹ North Pacific Fishery Management Council. August 2009. *Arctic Fishery Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/fmp/Arctic/ArcticFMP.pdf>.

⁶⁰ See footnote 58.

⁶¹ Iñupiat History and Culture website. (n.d.). *Historical Overview of the North Slope Iñupiat: Commercial Whaling and Trading*. Retrieved March 1, 2012 from <http://nsb-ihlc.com/>.

⁶² URS Corporation. October 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

⁶³ See footnote 58.

Kaktovik is located in the Arctic Management Area and thus is not located with a Federal Statistical and Reporting Area, a Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area, or a Sablefish Regulatory Area. Kaktovik is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota program or the Community Quota Entity program.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Kaktovik does not have a registered processing plant. The closest seafood processing facility is located in Nome.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported regarding fisheries-related revenue in Kaktovik (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, almost no Kaktovik residents were involved in commercial fishing activity. During two years of this period (2005 and 2010), one resident per year held a commercial crew license, but no Kaktovik residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel, no fish buyers or shore-side processors were present, and no vessels were homeported in the community (Table 5). In addition, no residents of Kaktovik held permits in state or federal commercial fisheries (Table 4) or held quota share accounts in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab (Tables 6 through 8), and no landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated in the community or by Kaktovik vessel owners (Tables 9 and 10).

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Harbor usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a								
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a								
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue</i> ⁴	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>								
<i>Total municipal revenue</i> ⁵	<i>\$932,037</i>	<i>\$792,674</i>	<i>\$878,050</i>	<i>\$779,785</i>	<i>\$751,934</i>	<i>\$613,529</i>	<i>\$727,703</i>	<i>\$828,711</i>	<i>\$701,531</i> ⁶	<i>\$1,041,876</i>	<i>\$720,534</i> ⁶

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 financial statements. 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.

⁶ This number is drawn from the year's budget rather than the certified financial statement.

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	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
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>0</i>										
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>0</i>										
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>-</i>										
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>0</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 Kaktovik: 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 Kaktovik ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Kaktovik ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Kaktovik ^{2,5}
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2005	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Kaktovik: 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: (NMFS) 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 Kaktovik: 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: (NMFS) 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. Individual Fishing Quota, Crab, Kaktovik: 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: (NMFS) 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 Kaktovik: 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 Kaktovik 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	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.

Recreational Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses were located in Kaktovik, and no licensed sport fish guides resided there. Also during this period, no sportfishing licenses were sold in the community. However, a number of Kaktovik residents participated in sportfishing activities, although the number of Kaktovik residents that purchased sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale) has been declining from a high of 36 in 2000 to a 14 by 2010. For more information on sportfishing trends for the community of Kaktovik between 2000 and 2010, see Table 11.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶⁴ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted sport harvest of coho salmon and Dolly Varden by private anglers in Kaktovik. The survey also noted sport harvest of sockeye salmon in Prudhoe Bay to the west. Given the lack of charter activity in Kaktovik, no kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Kaktovik between 2000 and 2010.⁶⁵

Kaktovik is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area Z – North Slope-Brooks Range, which includes all Alaskan waters, including drainages flowing into the Beaufort and Chukchi seas, north of the Brooks Range and east of Point Hope. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, Alaska resident anglers consistently fished a greater number of days than non-Alaska resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater, and freshwater sportfishing activity was significantly higher than in saltwater. On average between 2000 and 2010, Alaska resident anglers fished 3,065 fresh water days and 228 saltwater days, while non-Alaska resident anglers fished on average 1,001 freshwater and 17 saltwater days. This information about the sportfishing sector in and near Kaktovik is also displayed in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Kaktovik: 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 Kaktovik ²
2000	0	0	36	0
2001	0	0	19	0
2002	0	0	24	0
2003	0	0	21	0
2004	0	0	14	0
2005	0	0	16	0
2006	0	0	15	0
2007	0	0	13	0
2008	0	0	19	0
2009	0	0	14	0
2010	0	0	14	0

⁶⁴ 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).

⁶⁵ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 11, cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Kaktovik: 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	0	743	523	3,473
2001	0	635	715	4,682
2002	11	547	819	3,393
2003	15	67	594	2,034
2004	0	96	1,131	2,084
2005	0	0	2,183	2,169
2006	18	341	495	2,609
2007	0	83	733	3,338
2008	140	0	990	4,469
2009	0	0	1,505	2,400
2010	0	0	1,319	3,065

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence harvest activities were historically the basis of life in the Kaktovik area, and continue to be fundamental to the economy and way of life today. It is important to emphasize that subsistence is much more than just a ‘way of life’:

“To many people on the North Slope, subsistence *is* their life. Subsistence defines the essence of who they are, and it provides a connection between their history, culture and spirit. An essential component of Iñupiaq values is the sharing of subsistence resources among, families, friends, elders, and those in need.”⁶⁶

Today, Kaktovik’s primary subsistence resources are caribou, Dall sheep, bowhead whale, fish and waterfowl, bearded and ringed seal, polar bear, walrus and furbearers. Trading relationships exist between communities, and Kaktovik is recognized for its contribution of Dall sheep.⁶⁷

The community of Kaktovik is located within the boundaries of ANWR. Residents use lands within ANWR, as well as the adjacent waters of the Beaufort Sea, for subsistence and other

⁶⁶ Glenn Gray and Associates. June 2007. *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

traditional uses.⁶⁸ Residents of Kaktovik have traditionally used an area covering a minimum of 11,406 square miles, from the U.S.-Canadian border in the east to within 20 miles of the Colville River to the west, and from 25 miles out into the Beaufort Sea to about 85 miles inland to the continental divide of the Brooks Range.⁶⁹ Kaktovik residents hunt bowhead whales near the village each fall mainly during September and October. The Hula Hula River is a major spawning and over-wintering area for Arctic char, and a smaller over-wintering area is located about 19 miles inland from the river mouth. This smaller drainage is heavily used by residents of Kaktovik. Findings from a 1994 to 1995 subsistence survey, reported by the North Slope Borough in 2000, found that the majority of edible pounds harvested by Kaktovik residents were marine mammals (61%), followed by terrestrial mammals (26%), fish (11%), and birds (2%). A 2003 survey by the North Slope Borough found that almost three quarters of Iñupiat families in Kaktovik received more than 50% of their food from subsistence resources, and a majority of households shared subsistence resources.⁷⁰

Between 2000 and 2010, ADF&G did not report any information about the percentage of Kaktovik households participating in marine resource subsistence or regarding per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12). An earlier ADF&G subsistence survey provides species-level household participation information regarding marine mammals and non-salmon fish in 1992. That year, 28% of Kaktovik households reported harvesting bearded seal, 26% reported harvesting ringed seal, 6% reported harvest of bowhead whale, and 4% reported harvest of spotted seal. Species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Kaktovik households in 1992 included Arctic char (79% of households reported involvement in harvesting), Bering cisco (62%), cod (32%), lake trout (17%), Arctic grayling (15%), and least cisco (9%). Many of these resources were shared with households that did not participate in harvest activities. A particularly important example of subsistence resource sharing is the bowhead whale. While only 6% of households in Kaktovik reported involvement in the harvest of bowhead whale in 1993, 87% of households reported using the resource that year.⁷¹

Some information was reported during the 2000-2010 period regarding subsistence salmon permits. From 2000 to 2008, for those years in which data are available, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Kaktovik households varied between one and three per year. A majority of the permits issued were reported as returned. Sockeye salmon made up most of the catch reported, along with several Chinook salmon in some years. This information is presented in Table 13. No information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (Table 13), and no information was reported regarding subsistence halibut harvest by Kaktovik residents between 2003 and 2010 (Table 14).

Between 2000 and 2010, some information was reported regarding marine mammal harvest in Kaktovik. According to data reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), polar bears were harvested in seven years during the 2000-2010 period, with a maximum of five harvested per year in 2002, 2003, and 2004. Harvest of one walrus was also reported by the FWS in 2001. In addition, NMFS reported a small number of beluga whales harvested in Kaktovik in 5

⁶⁸ URS Corporation. October 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

⁶⁹ Pederson, S., M. Coffing, and J. Thompson. 1985. *Subsistence Land Use and Place Name Maps for Kaktovik, Alaska*. Retrieved August 23, 2012 from <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol11/A/15143691.pdf>.

⁷⁰ See footnotes 66 and 68.

⁷¹ 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).

years during the period. No information was reported by management agencies regarding sea otters,⁷² harbor seal, spotted seal, or Steller sea lion. This information is presented in Table 15.

Additional Information⁷³

According to Jenness (1914), Barter Island received its name from non-Native whaling captains who landed there to trade with the local Inupiat, although the site was never a rendezvous for the local population. The Native name for Kaktovik (Qaqtorvik) means “the place where the sein (qaqto) is used”. This name relates to a story told about a boy belonging to one of the two families who lived on the island. The boy turned up missing, and after searching in vain for his son, the boy’s father discovered the arm of his son in his fish net as he pulled it from a crack in the ice to check it. He knew that his son had been killed and his body thrown into the sea through a hole in the ice.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Kaktovik: 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	57%	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).

⁷² The range of the northern sea otter does not extend into the Arctic region. Source: ADF&G *Wildlife Notebook Series*. “Sea Otter Fact Sheet.” Retrieved March 1, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/sea_otter.pdf.

⁷³ See footnote 69.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Kaktovik: 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	3	3	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	n/a	n/a
2005	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	n/a	n/a
2006	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	39	n/a	n/a
2007	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	37	n/a	n/a
2008	1	1	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	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, Kaktovik: 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, Kaktovik: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	3	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	1	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	1	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	5	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.