

New Stuyahok (STEW-yuh-hawk)



People and Place

*Location*¹

New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River, about 12 miles upriver from Ekwok and 52 miles northeast of Dillingham. The village has been constructed at two elevations, one 25 ft above river level and one about 40 ft above river level. The City encompasses 32.6 square miles of land and 2 square miles of water. New Stuyahok is located in the Dillingham Census Area and the Bristol Bay Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 510 inhabitants in New Stuyahok, making it the 116th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. The town first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1950. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of New Stuyahok increased by 30.4%. Most of this growth took place between 1990 and 2000, although the population continued to increase after 2000. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents increased by 10.2%, with an average annual growth rate of 1.02%. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that a majority of residents live in New Stuyahok on a seasonal basis. They indicated that a larger population is present in the community during spring and summer, and sometimes fall, and that population fluctuations are mostly driven by employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, a majority of New Stuyahok residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (93.5%), while 3.5% identified as White and 2.7% identified with two or more races. That year, 1.2% of New Stuyahok residents also identified themselves as Hispanic. Compared to 2000, individuals identifying as American Indians and Alaska Natives made up 0.7% more of the population in 2010, while those identifying as White made up 0.3% less of the population. 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.

In 2010, the average household size in New Stuyahok was 4.47, a decline from 4.87 persons per household in 2000, but an overall slight increase from 4.40 persons per household in 1990. The number of households in New Stuyahok has increased over time, from 88 in 1990 and 105 in 2000, to 114 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 130 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, 58.5% were owner-occupied, 29.2% were rented, and 12.3% were

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>.

vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of New Stuyahok lived in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup of New Stuyahok’s population (55.1% male and 44.9% female) was much more weighted toward males compared to the population of the State as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. That year, the median age of New Stuyahok residents was 22.5 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, all age groups except 60 to 69 years and 80 years and over had more men than women. In 2010, 10.8% of New Stuyahok’s population was age 60 years or older. The overall population structure of New Stuyahok in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1. Population in New Stuyahok from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	391	-
2000	471	-
2001	-	489
2002	-	483
2003	-	491
2004	-	472
2005	-	462
2006	-	468
2007	-	446
2008	-	491
2009	-	519
2010	510	-

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, New Stuyahok: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

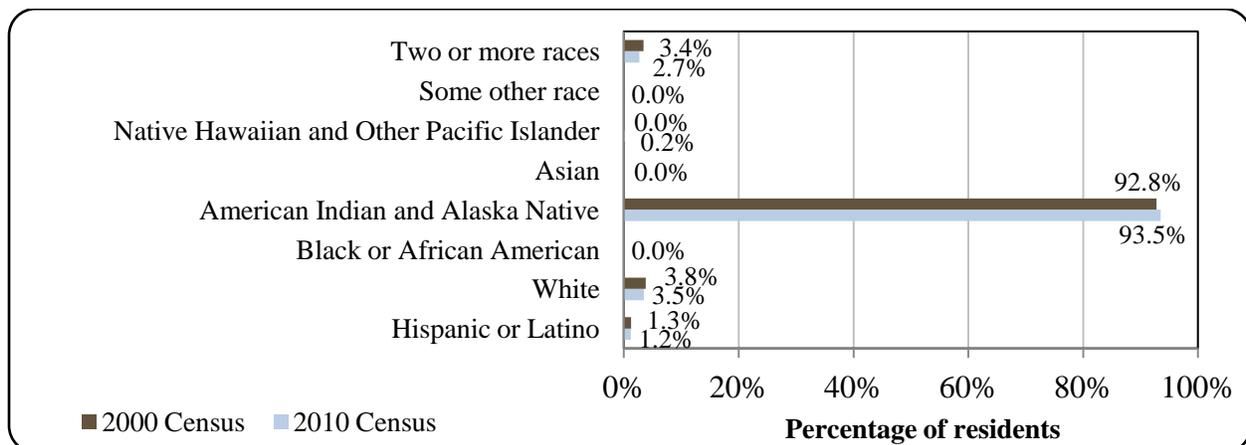
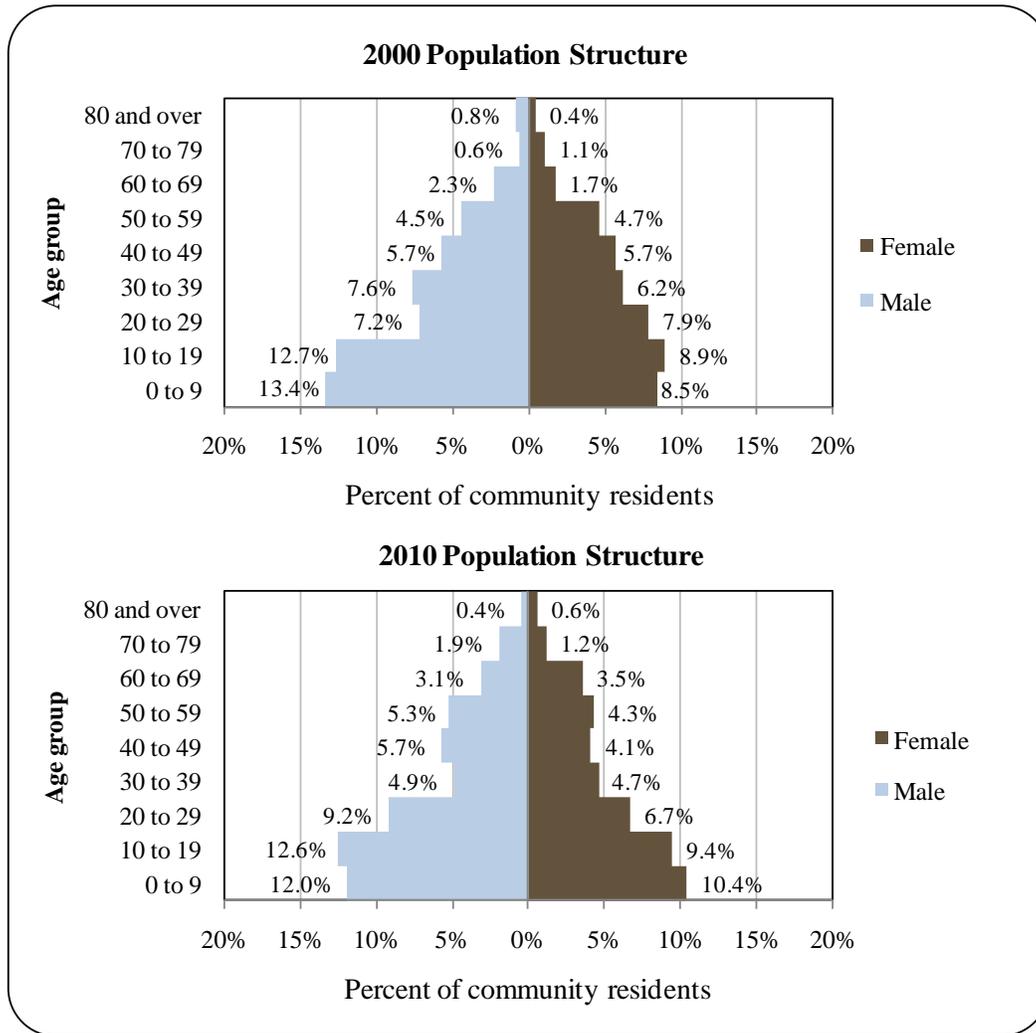


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in New Stuyahok Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 73.6% of New Stuyahok 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, 21.1% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 5.3% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 16.2% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 1.9% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 3% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 3.4%

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.

were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

New Stuyahok is a southern Yup'ik Eskimo village with Russian Orthodox influences. Residents practice a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The present location is the third community site that villagers can remember. The Village moved downriver in 1918 to “Old Stuyahok,” at the confluence of the Mulchatna and Stuyahok Rivers. During the 1920s and 1930s, residents of the Village were engaged in herding reindeer for the U.S. government. However, by 1942, the herd had dwindled to nothing, the Village had been subjected to flooding, and the site was too far inland to receive barge service. In search of an improved location, in 1942 villagers moved downriver to the present site of New Stuyahok. “Stuyahok” is translated as “going downriver place.”

According to New Stuyahok elders, residents initially lived in tents at the present Village site. In 1941, 14 log homes were built. School took place in a tent until Chief Ivan Blunka gave up his log home to be used as a school. The school still bears his name. In 1942, the community constructed a log school. Between 1942 and 1943, residents brought down the existing Russian Orthodox Church from the old site to the present Village site. In 1961, a new school was built and a post office was established. An airstrip was built soon afterward, and the 1960s saw a 40% increase in the village population. The City was incorporated in 1972.

Natural Resources and Environment

New Stuyahok is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although a continental climate also affects the weather. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F, and winter temperatures average between 4 and 30 °F. Annual precipitation ranges from 20 to 35 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during the summer. Strong winds often preclude access during the winter. The river is ice-free from June through mid-November.⁵

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that commercial fishing and sport hunting and fishing are the most important natural resource-based industries for the local economy. Bristol Bay drainages produce the world's largest runs of sockeye salmon, and the area is productive for other species of salmon and marine fish as well.⁶ One of the largest runs of Chinook salmon in Alaska returns to the Nushagak River, but the run

⁴ City of New Stuyahok (2005). *New Stuyahok Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved January 12, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NewStuyahok-CP-2005.pdf>.

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

is not heavily harvested, partially due to low prices in the region.⁷ The largest aggregation of herring in Alaska spawns along the northern shore of Bristol Bay, near the Village of Togiak.⁸

Significant mineral resources are present in the Bristol Bay region, including the Pebble copper-gold-molybdenum deposit east of New Stuyahok. The Pebble Mine site is located at the divide between the Koktuli River and Upper Talarik Creek, north of Iliamna Lake.⁹ Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited calls the Pebble deposit, “one of the greatest stores of mineral wealth ever discovered,” and estimates that the deposit includes 5.94 billion tons in the measured and indicated category, including 55 billion lb of copper, 66.9 million oz of gold, and 3.3 billion lb of molybdenum, and 4.84 billion tons in the inferred category, including 25.6 billion lb of copper, 40.4 million oz gold, and 2.3 billion lb of molybdenum.¹⁰ Concern has been raised about the possible effects of acid mine drainage from development of the Pebble deposit on salmon. Iliamna Lake is the source of the Kvichak River System, the single most important salmon-producing watershed in the Bristol Bay area.¹¹ According to the Pebble Partnership, 95% of the metal that would be produced by the Pebble Mine is copper. Dissolved copper is known to be toxic to fish.¹² If the Pebble Mine is developed, Bristol Bay salmon fisheries could be affected.¹³

Reserves of oil and natural gas are also thought to be present on the continental shelf in the Bristol Bay Basin, along the northern edge of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula.¹⁴ However, given the importance of Bristol Bay fisheries to the nation and the proximity of the Bristol Bay Basin to a number of protected areas, in March 2010 Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar removed the area from oil and gas leasing for the 2007 to 2012 program.¹⁵ On March 31, 2010, President Obama withdrew the Bristol Bay area of the North Aleutian Basin from oil and gas leasing, whether for exploratory or production purposes, through 2017.¹⁶

Wood-Tilchik State Park lies northwest of New Stuyahok. Wood-Tilchik is the largest State Park in the United States, and includes a diversity of terrain and ecosystems. The Wood River and Tilchik River systems host all five species of Pacific salmon, along with rainbow trout, grayling, lake trout, Arctic char, Dolly Varden char, and northern pike. Tilchik Lake is an important site for whitefish subsistence harvest. Moose, caribou, and brown bear are common in

⁷ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁸ 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>.

⁹ Parker, Geoffrey Y., Francis M. Raskin, Carol Ann Woody, and Lance Trasky (2008). Pebble Mine: Fish, Minerals, and Testing the Limits of Alaska’s Large Mine Permitting Process. *Alaska Law Review* 25:1.

¹⁰ Northern Dynasty Minerals Limited (2012). *The Pebble Deposit*. Retrieved January 13, 2012 from <http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/Pebble.asp>.

¹¹ See footnote 6.

¹² See footnote 9.

¹³ Pg. 36 in Duffield, John., Christopher Neher, David A. Patterson, and Oliver S. Goldsmith (2007). *Economics of Wild Salmon Ecosystems: Bristol Bay, Alaska*. USDA Forest Service Proceedings RMRS-P-49. Retrieved December 21, 2011 from http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p049/rmrs_p049_035_044.pdf.

¹⁴ See footnote 6.

¹⁵ Minerals Management Service (2010). *Preliminary Revised Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2007-2012*. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/5-year/PDFs/PRP2007-2012.pdf>.

¹⁶ The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (2010). *Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior: Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition*. Signed March 31, 2010. Retrieved January 6, 2012 from <http://www.doi.gov/whatwedo/energy/ocs/upload/2010alaska-mem-rel.pdf>.

the park, along with black bear in limited area. Small game present in the area include beaver, muskrat, otter, fox, wolverine, mink, and porcupine. Ground squirrels and marmots are abundant, along with a variety of resident and migratory waterfowl and land birds.¹⁷

According to the Bristol Bay Coastal Management Plan, the New Stuyahok area is at risk of earthquakes and volcanic activity, landslides and avalanches, flooding and erosion, storm surges, and sea ice. A majority of earthquake activity takes place to the south of the Alaska Peninsula, in the Aleutian trench. As a result, communities located on the south side of the Peninsula are more vulnerable to tsunamis than communities inside the Bay. Soils in Bristol Bay are made up largely of glacial till left behind in moraines, and depending on slope, saturation, loading, or earthquake activity, these soils have a potential to slide. Floods are a potential hazard on almost every river in the Bristol Bay region. They can be caused by spring snowmelt and breakup, river ice jams, and heavy rainfall. Coastal flooding and erosion is affected by wind, site exposure, and sea ice conditions. The Management Plan notes the potential for climate change to augment erosion, as coastal areas of Alaska are freezing later in the season, leaving coastal areas more vulnerable to fall storms and storm surges. Changing temperatures also have the potential to shift distribution of fish and wildlife, with possible consequences for commercial and subsistence activities.¹⁸

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in New Stuyahok as of May 2012.¹⁹

Current Economy²⁰

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that 90% of local residents make their living from commercial fishing. In 2010, 28 residents held state Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits (CFEC), primarily for Bristol Bay salmon set and drift gill net fisheries, along with one permit for Bristol Bay herring and one in the Kuskokwim salmon gill net fishery. These permit holders made up 5.5% of the New Stuyahok population in 2010, a reduction from the year 2000, when almost 10.5% of the New Stuyahok population held CFEC permits (see *Commercial Fishing* section). Community leaders also noted in the AFSC survey that sportfishing and hunting are important local industries. The entire community also depends on subsistence harvest of marine and land-based resources, including salmon, moose, caribou, rabbit, ptarmigan, duck, and geese. Subsistence items are often traded between communities.²¹

In addition to fisheries, top employers in New Stuyahok in 2010 included Southwest Region Schools, local government offices, local and regional Native corporations and non-profit

¹⁷ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (n.d.) Wood-Tilchik State Park website. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/woodtik.htm>.

¹⁸ Glenn Gray and Associates (2008). *Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from http://alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/BBCRSA/BB_Final_Plan_Amendment.pdf.

¹⁹ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (2012). *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²⁰ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²¹ 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.

organizations, the Bristol Bay Housing Authority, and several private companies, including the village store, a construction company, and a home care service company.²²

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,²³ in 2010, the per capita income in New Stuyahok was estimated to be \$10,284 and the median household income was estimated to be \$43,000. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$7,931 and \$26,042, respectively). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁴ per capita income is shown to have remained stable, from a real 2000 per capita income of \$10,429, while there was a real increase in household income, from a real median household income in 2000 of \$34,245. In 2010, New Stuyahok ranked 271st of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 176th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, New Stuyahok's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²⁵ 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 Mountain Village in 2010 is \$5,912.²⁶ This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in New Stuyahok between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,²⁷ indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a much smaller percentage of New Stuyahok residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (43.1%) than the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 29.3% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaska residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 7.4%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the

²² 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/>.

²³ 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>.

²⁴ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ See footnotes 22 and 23.

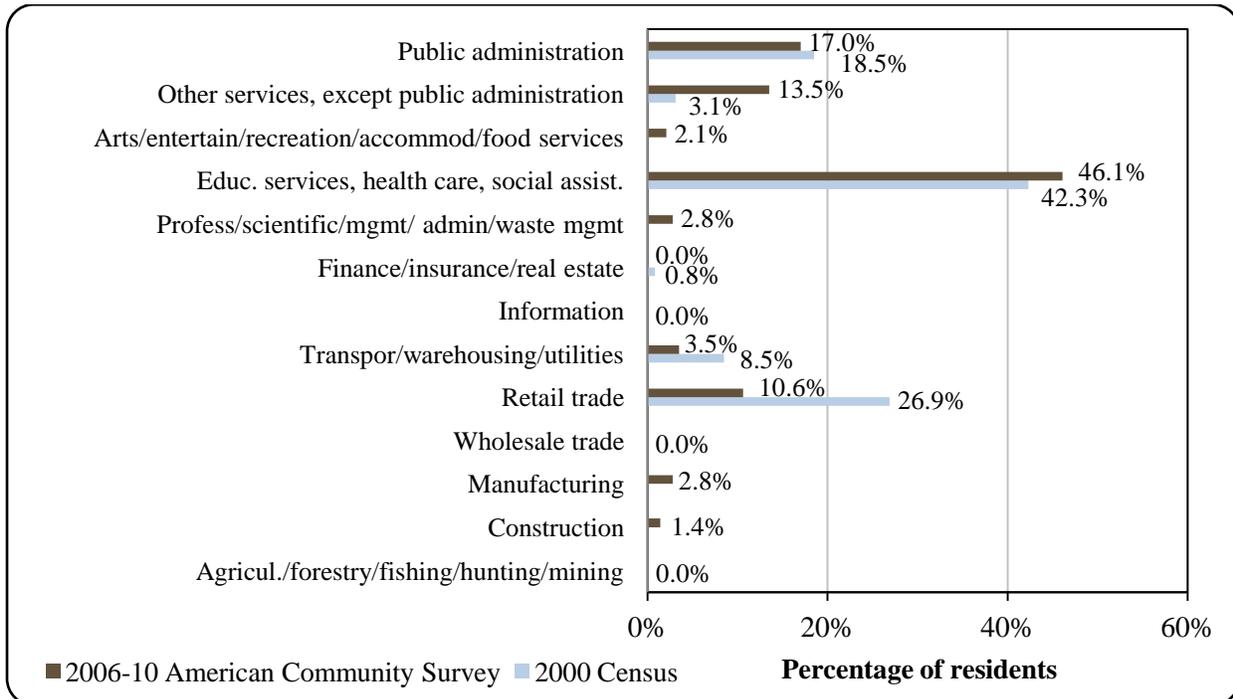
²⁷ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

unemployment rate in New Stuyahok in 2010 was 15.8%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.²⁸

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, 54.6% of the New Stuyahok workforce was estimated to be employed in the private sector, and the remaining 45.4% in the public sector. Of the 141 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest numbers were estimated to be working in the following industries: educational services, health care, and social assistance (46.1%), public administration (17%), other services except public administration (13.5%), and retail trade (10.6%). The occupations in which the greatest percentages of the workforce were estimated to be employed were management/professional (35.5%), service (31.9%), and sales/office occupations (21.3%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

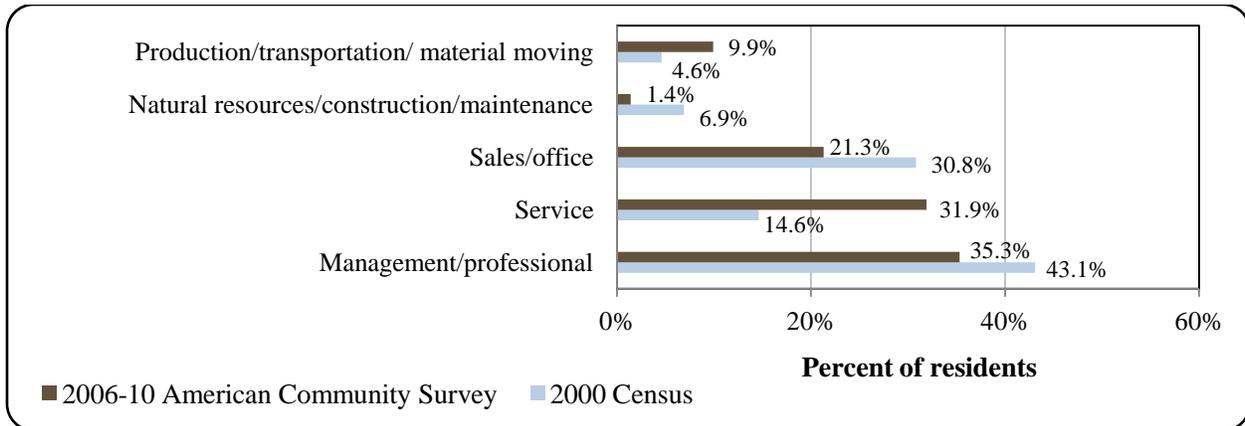
It is important to note that the number of individuals employed by fishing is probably underestimated in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. In 2010, none of the civilian labor force was estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining industries, and only two workers (1.4% of the labor force) were employed in natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations. A breakdown of this occupational category reveals that both workers were employed in construction, and zero workers were employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

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



²⁸ See footnote 22.

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



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 209 employed residents in 2010, of which 43.1% were employed in local government, 18.2% in trade, transportation, and utilities industries, 8.6% in educational and health services, 4.8% in construction, 4.3% in financial activities, 4.3% in leisure and hospitality, 1.9% in manufacturing, 1.9% in professional and business services, 1.4% in state government, 0.5% in natural resources and mining, and 11% in other industries.²⁹ 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

New Stuyahok was incorporated as a 2nd Class City in 1972. The City is not part of an organized borough. No municipal taxes are administered in New Stuyahok. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, a seven-person city council, including the mayor, a seven-person advisory school board, and several municipal employees.³⁰ Total municipal revenue fluctuated between a low of \$79,801 in 2006 and a high of \$265,890 in 2010. Locally-generated revenue sources during the decade included facility lease fees, heavy equipment rental, and water and sewer service fees. Outside revenue sources included State Revenue Sharing contributions of approximately \$25,000 per year between 2000 and 2003, and Community Revenue Sharing contributions in 2009 and 2010 of approximately \$120,000 per year. New Stuyahok also received revenue from the Payment In Lieu of Taxes program, state fisheries taxes (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section of this profile, and special project grants in some years. No information was reported regarding fisheries-related grants received by the City of New Stuyahok. Information about selected aspects of New Stuyahok’s municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

New Stuyahok was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by

²⁹ Ibid.

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.

the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is the New Stuyahok Village. The Native village corporation is Stuyahok Natives, Limited, which manages 118,952 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which New Stuyahok belongs is the Bristol Bay Native Corporation.³¹

New Stuyahok is also a member of the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), a regional non-profit organization headquartered in Dillingham that provides social, economic, cultural, and educational opportunities and initiatives for the benefit of the Tribes and the Native people of Bristol Bay.³² The BBNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³³

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of New Stuyahok 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	\$166,117	n/a	\$25,889	n/a
2001	\$205,103	n/a	\$24,905	n/a
2002	\$175,232	n/a	\$24,907	n/a
2003	\$213,919	n/a	\$25,087	n/a
2004	\$213,919	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	\$117,409	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$79,801	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$200,131	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$157,863	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	\$244,246	n/a	\$121,048	n/a
2010	\$265,890	n/a	\$122,029	n/a

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

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

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

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

⁵ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Bristol Bay Native Association (n.d.). BBNA homepage. Retrieved November 16, 2011 from www.bbna.com.

³³ 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>.

The closest regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development are located in Dillingham. Kodiak has the closest offices of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, although the Anchorage offices of these agencies may be more accessible to people in the Bristol Bay region.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Air transport is the most frequent mode of transportation used to reach New Stuyahok. The state owns a lighted, gravel airstrip in New Stuyahok that is 3,281-ft-long by 98-ft-wide. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham.³⁴ The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from New Stuyahok in early June 2012 was \$658.³⁵ Barges are used to lighter goods to New Stuyahok on a regular basis during the summer. Skiffs, ATVs, and snowmobiles are the prevalent forms of local transportation.³⁶ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that construction of additional roads is currently underway.

Facilities

Water in New Stuyahok is derived from a well and chlorinated. A majority of housing and facilities, as well as the school, have complete plumbing and are connected to a piped water and sewer system that was installed in 1971.³⁷ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that additional water and sewer pipelines are expected to be completed in the next decade. Some homes use individual wells, and a community well is available with multiple watering points. Some individual septic tanks are in use. A sewage lagoon is used for sewage treatment, and there is also a sewage lift station in the City. The City of New Stuyahok operates a landfill and provides refuse collection services.³⁸ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders noted that construction of a new landfill/solid waste site is expected to be completed in 2012. A diesel powerhouse, operated by AVEC (the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative), provides electricity in New Stuyahok. Telephone and internet service is available in the community, but no cable provider offers local service.³⁹ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that alternative energy opportunities are being explored and expected to come online within 3 years.

The Village Council operates a washeteria⁴⁰ in the community. Other community facilities include City Hall and a City Public Safety Building, a community center, recreational

³⁴ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

³⁵ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

³⁶ See footnote 34.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ “Washeteria” is another word for laundromat. In Alaska, washeterias often include shower facilities.

facilities, and a library at the school.⁴¹ Public safety services are provided by two VPSOs (Village Public Safety Officers) stationed in New Stuyahok.⁴² The nearest state trooper posts are in Dillingham and King Salmon.⁴³ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that a fire department and police station are expected to be completed within the next decade. They also noted that New Stuyahok has a post office, and local public services include a food bank, job placement services, and publicly subsidized housing.

With regard to fishing-related infrastructure, in the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that moorage is available in New Stuyahok for private vessels up to 32 ft in length, but no public dock space is available for vessel moorage. New Stuyahok is only capable of handling fuel barges and private boats and skiffs. They said that tackle sales and dry dock storage are available in the Village, and haul-out facilities are expected to be completed within the next 2 years. Community leaders also said that New Stuyahok residents travel to Dillingham to access fisheries-related businesses and services not available locally.

Medical Services

A local health clinic is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation. The New Stuyahok Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have river and air access. Emergency service is provided by volunteers and a health aide.⁴⁴ The nearest hospital is located in Dillingham.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers preschool through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, the Chief Ivan Blunka School had a total of 152 students and 14 teachers.⁴⁵

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence fishing activities have been important to residents of the New Stuyahok area for thousands of years. The Nushagak region was historically inhabited by a coastal population that combined fishing and hunting of marine mammals, and an interior population that focused on hunting and fishing with frequent trips to the coast, especially during summer months.⁴⁶ Today, a combination of commercial and subsistence harvest of marine resources provide the

⁴¹ See footnote 34.

⁴² Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

⁴³ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁴⁴ See footnote 34.

⁴⁵ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁴⁶ VanStone, James W. (1968). An Annotated Ethnographic Bibliography of the Nushagak River Region, Alaska. *Anthropology*, v. 54, no. 2. Field Museum of Natural History. Chicago.

foundation for New Stuyahok’s economy.⁴⁷ In 2010, New Stuyahok residents held permits in salmon and herring fisheries (see *Commercial Fishing* section).

The commercial salmon fishery began to develop in Bristol Bay in the 1890s, and today is one of the most important commercial salmon fisheries in the world. Harvest primarily consists of sockeye salmon returning to spawn in the many lakes of the Bristol Bay region, although several other species are harvested in lower volumes. One of the largest runs of Chinook salmon in Alaska occurs in the Nushagak River.⁴⁸ Commercial catch of herring for human consumption began in 1878 in Alaska, while harvest of herring for bait began around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s. The largest aggregation of herring in Alaska spawns along the northern shore of Bristol Bay, southwest of New Stuyahok near the village of Togiak.⁴⁹

New Stuyahok is located on the Nushagak River which empties into Bristol Bay. This marine area is encompassed by the Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Because New Stuyahok is located more than 50 miles from the coast, the community is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program. It is also not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that New Stuyahok does not participate directly in fisheries management processes in Alaska.

Processing Plants

ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in New Stuyahok. Processing facilities were registered in nearby communities throughout Bristol Bay, including Dillingham, Egegik, and Naknek.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

In 2010, the City of New Stuyahok received \$22,930 of revenue from fisheries-related taxes and fees. Revenue sources reported in the municipal budget that year included a raw fish tax, the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, and the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax. In addition, in the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported revenue from harbor usage fees. It is also important to note that municipal budget reports included \$2,400 in revenue from boat hauls in 2005 only. Annual fisheries-related revenue fluctuated between just under \$9,000 and just over \$22,000 between 2000 and 2010, with an upward trend over time. Table 3 shows the annual revenue from selected sources between 2000 and 2010.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

⁴⁹ 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>.

⁵⁰ A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, New Stuyahok residents participated in state fisheries as permit holders, crew members, and vessel owners. In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that New Stuyahok residents engage in commercial fishing activity between June and August each year. During the 2000-2010 period, New Stuyahok vessel owners landed an average of 605,568 net lb of salmon, earning an average of \$367,754 in ex-vessel revenue. Landings and ex-vessel revenue in other fisheries are considered confidential due to the low number of participants (Table 10). Since no fish buyers or processing plants were present in New Stuyahok between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5), no local deliveries were made and no ex-vessel revenue was generated in the community during the period (Table 9).

In 2010, a total of 28 New Stuyahok residents held 29 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). All but one of these permits were for Bristol Bay salmon set and drift gill net fisheries, and the remaining permit was for the Bristol Bay herring spawn on kelp, hand pick fishery. Of the 28 salmon permits held, 19 were actively fished in 2010, while the herring permit was not actively fished that year. These numbers represent large declines in the total number of permits held in these fisheries over the decade, with a 95% decrease in herring permits and a 36% decrease in salmon permits (55% decrease in total permits overall). The same trend was observed in the number of permit holders in New Stuyahok (Table 4). It is important to note that the last year during the 2000-2010 period in which a herring permit was actively fished was 2002. It is also of note that one halibut CFEC permit was held by a New Stuyahok resident in 2000 and 2001, but was not actively fished during those years.

No Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) were issued to New Stuyahok residents between 2000 and 2010, and no quota share accounts or quota shares were held in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab during the decade. Information about CFEC, FFP, and LLP permits is presented in Table 4, and information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

In 2010, New Stuyahok residents held 45 crew licenses, a 53% decline from 96 crew licenses held in 2000. That same year, 11 residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel, a 66% decline from 32 vessels in 2000. The number of vessels homeported in New Stuyahok followed a similar trend, falling from 11 in 2000 to 3 in 2010, a decline of 73%. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that no vessels used New Stuyahok as a base of fishing operations in 2011. They said the number of commercial fishing boats and boats under 35 ft hasn't changed in the last five years, but the number of charter boats and larger boats (35 ft and above) frequenting New Stuyahok has decreased significantly. These characteristics of the New Stuyahok commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$4,732	\$3,833	\$7,000	\$5,183	\$4,500	\$4,700	\$5,700	\$7,000	\$560	\$8,000	\$10,170
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$4,116	\$7,476	\$6,428	\$5,183	\$4,783	\$5,756	\$6,932	\$8,253	\$8,026	\$9,793	\$9,890
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$36	\$94	\$368	\$602	\$670
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$2,400	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ^{2,3}	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$2,200
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>\$8,848</i>	<i>\$11,309</i>	<i>\$13,428</i>	<i>\$10,366</i>	<i>\$9,283</i>	<i>\$12,856</i>	<i>\$12,668</i>	<i>\$15,347</i>	<i>\$8,954</i>	<i>\$18,395</i>	<i>\$22,930</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$166,177</i>	<i>\$205,103</i>	<i>\$175,232</i>	<i>\$213,919</i>	<i>\$213,919</i>	<i>\$117,409</i>	<i>\$79,801</i>	<i>\$200,131</i>	<i>\$157,863</i>	<i>\$121,048</i>	<i>\$265,890</i>

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

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

² Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

⁵ Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the city reports each year in its financial statements. Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, New Stuyahok: 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	1	1	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	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	19	16	9	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	1
	Fished permits	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	26%	6%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	15	12	8	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	1

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, New Stuyahok: 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	44	44	41	34	31	30	28	28	27	28	28
	Fished permits	42	37	15	18	17	20	18	20	18	17	19
	% of permits fished	95%	84%	37%	53%	55%	67%	64%	71%	67%	61%	68%
	Total permit holders	46	46	42	37	33	33	29	30	27	29	28
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>29</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>66%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>28</i>

¹National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on Limited Liability Permits, 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 New Stuyahok: 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 New Stuyahok ²	Total Net Lb Landed In New Stuyahok ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In New Stuyahok ^{2,5}
2000	96	0	0	32	11	0	0	\$0
2001	77	0	0	26	11	0	0	\$0
2002	43	0	0	22	9	0	0	\$0
2003	41	0	0	19	8	0	0	\$0
2004	52	0	0	22	11	0	0	\$0
2005	67	0	0	15	5	0	0	\$0
2006	56	0	0	14	5	0	0	\$0
2007	43	0	0	12	3	0	0	\$0
2008	41	0	0	12	3	0	0	\$0
2009	45	0	0	10	2	0	0	\$0
2010	45	0	0	11	3	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 in New Stuyahok: 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 New Stuyahok: 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 New Stuyahok: 2000-2010.

Year	Number Of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (Lb)
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 New Stuyahok: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by New Stuyahok 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	1,186,029	629,003	157,478	362,157	702,799	742,497	643,743	628,092	445,592	632,001	531,852
<i>Total²</i>	<i>1,186,029</i>	<i>629,003</i>	<i>157,478</i>	<i>362,157</i>	<i>702,799</i>	<i>742,497</i>	<i>643,743</i>	<i>628,092</i>	<i>445,592</i>	<i>632,001</i>	<i>531,852</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$774,295	\$238,644	\$70,823	\$168,878	\$331,902	\$415,806	\$399,147	\$390,331	\$311,528	\$473,548	\$470,388
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$774,295</i>	<i>\$238,644</i>	<i>\$70,823</i>	<i>\$168,878</i>	<i>\$331,902</i>	<i>\$415,806</i>	<i>\$399,147</i>	<i>\$390,331</i>	<i>\$311,528</i>	<i>\$473,548</i>	<i>\$470,388</i>

Note: Cells showing “-” indicate that the data are considered confidential.

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that sport fish guiding was also an important industry in New Stuyahok, after commercial and subsistence fishing. Although no active sport fish guide businesses were registered in New Stuyahok between 2000 and 2010, a number of licensed sport fish guides were present in the community. The number of guides residing in New Stuyahok varied between two and five per year over the decade (Table 11).

Sportfishing licenses are not sold in the community, but New Stuyahok residents purchased licenses elsewhere: In 2010, 57 New Stuyahok residents purchased sportfishing licenses. In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that almost all sportfishing activity in New Stuyahok can be attributed to local residents who use their own private boats. They indicated that local sport fishermen target all five species of salmon. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁵¹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, confirmed catches of coho and chum salmon and noted additional catches of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. The survey also noted harvest of razor clams by New Stuyahok residents. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of New Stuyahok between 2000 and 2010.⁵²

New Stuyahok is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area T – Nushagak, Wood River, and Togiak. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Overall between 2000 and 2010, there were more non-Alaska resident than Alaska resident angler days fished, and there was significantly greater freshwater harvest than saltwater. Between 2000 and 2010, the non-Alaska resident anglers fished between 15,676 and 33,089 freshwater angler days and between 81 and 767 saltwater angler days per year. Alaska resident anglers fished between 7,356 and 19,980 freshwater angler days and between 31 and 921 saltwater angler days per year. This information about the sportfishing sector in and near New Stuyahok is displayed in Table 11.

⁵¹ 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).

⁵² 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. Sport Fishing Trends, New Stuyahok: 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 New Stuyahok ²
2000	0	3	43	0
2001	0	3	41	0
2002	0	3	43	0
2003	0	5	50	0
2004	0	4	51	0
2005	0	4	67	0
2006	0	4	50	0
2007	0	4	48	0
2008	0	4	58	0
2009	0	3	74	0
2010	0	4	57	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	246	183	31,290	11,793
2001	652	599	31,489	10,779
2002	665	31	20,011	11,911
2003	321	464	26,783	13,419
2004	767	61	25,203	19,980
2005	81	246	33,089	15,662
2006	365	196	28,840	14,858
2007	326	921	28,541	13,762
2008	113	103	27,066	7,356
2009	107	38	22,444	7,805
2010	0	44	15,676	7,709

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

The entire community of New Stuyahok depends on subsistence harvest of marine and land-based resources. Salmon is of particular importance as a marine resource. Trading networks are active between New Stuyahok and other communities.⁵³ In 2005, the only year between 2000 and 2010 for which ADF&G reported subsistence harvest household use estimates for New Stuyahok, 75% of households were reported to participate in salmon subsistence, 62% in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut), and 4% in marine invertebrate subsistence. No information was reported regarding the percentage of households utilizing halibut or marine mammals for subsistence purposes in New Stuyahok that year. Per capita subsistence harvest of marine and land-based resources in 2005 was estimated to be 390 lb. Information about household participation is presented in Table 12.

Although no households were reported to actively harvest marine mammals in 2005, ADF&G's Community Subsistence Information System did report information about the percentage of households that used several species of marine mammals: 12% of New Stuyahok households reported using bearded seal, 31% used harbor seal, and 4% used ringed seal.⁵⁴ This information suggests that these resources were received through trading networks with other communities.

Also in 2005, 88 lb of marine invertebrates and 12,107 lb of non-salmon fish were harvested by New Stuyahok residents for subsistence purposes (Table 13). Specific species of marine invertebrates harvested by New Stuyahok residents included butter, horse, Pacific littleneck, pinkneck, razor, and freshwater clams, cockles, mussels, and scallops, Dungeness, Tanner, and king crab, octopus, and shrimp. Species of non-salmon fish harvested included humpback, broad, and round whitefish, blackfish, bullhead sculpin, burbot, Arctic char, Dolly Varden char, flounder, Arctic grayling, herring, Bering and least cisco, lingcod, unknown cod, rockfish, smelt, rainbow and lake trout, steelhead, stickleback (needlefish), sucker, and northern pike. Of these species, the highest percentage of households reported harvesting grayling, pike, Arctic char, Dolly Varden, humpback whitefish, and rainbow trout. That year, a harvest of 2,011 grayling, 708 pike, 132 Arctic char, 107 Dolly Varden, 513 humpback whitefish, and 63 rainbow trout was reported. In addition, New Stuyahok residents harvested herring roe in subsistence spawn on kelp fisheries.⁵⁵

In 2008, the last year for which subsistence salmon permit information was available during the 2000-2010 period, 35 permits were issued to New Stuyahok households and 32 were returned, a decline from 51 issued and 44 returned in 2005. Sockeye was the salmon species most heavily harvested in all years for which information was reported. The next most harvested species, in order of importance, were Chinook, chum, and coho salmon. A small number of pink salmon were also harvested each year. Information about subsistence salmon permits is presented in Table 13. No information was reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of halibut between 2003 and 2010 (Table 14) or harvest of marine mammals between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ 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).

⁵⁵ Ibid.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, New Stuyahok: 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	75%	n/a	n/a	4%	62%	390
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, New Stuyahok: 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	46	33	1,954	397	369	71	1,091	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	49	44	3,710	651	709	340	1,304	n/a	n/a
2005	51	44	3,345	967	890	183	4,316	88	12,107
2006	38	34	2,356	1,007	678	19	2,100	n/a	n/a
2007	46	35	3,098	781	612	197	3,597	n/a	n/a
2008	35	32	1,822	1,089	196	13	2,634	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, New Stuyahok: 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, New Stuyahok: 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.