

## **Nunam Iqua (NOO-nam ICK-wa; formerly Sheldon Point)**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*

Nunam Iqua is on a south fork of the Yukon River, about 9 miles south of Alakanuk and 18 miles southwest of Emmonak in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.<sup>1</sup> The community is situated on Sheldon Point, at the confluence of Kwemeluk Pass and Kwiklokchun Channel. It is separated from Norton Sound by Munsen Island.<sup>2</sup> The community is built to the north and south of Swan Lake, a two-foot deep tundra pond.<sup>3</sup> Nunam Iqua is 500 miles northwest of Anchorage. It is located in the Bethel Recording District and Wade Hampton Census Area. The City encompasses 13.2 square miles of land and 5.3 square miles of water.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>5</sup>

In 2010, there were 187 residents in Nunam Iqua, making it the 204<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Nunam Iqua increased by 71.6%. A majority of this growth occurred between 1990 and 2000, and according to estimates by the Alaska Department of Labor, the population of permanent residents decreased by 4.9% between 2000 and 2009, with an average annual growth rate between of -0.94% (Table 1). In 2010, a majority of the Nunam Iqua residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (91.4%), while 5.9% identified as White, 1.1% as Asian, and 1.6% identified with two or more races. No Nunam Iqua residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. The percentage of the population that identified as White increased slightly over time, from 4.6% in 1990 to 5.5% in 2000, and 5.9% in 2010 (Figure 1).

In 2010, the average household size in Nunam Iqua was 4.35, less than household size in 2000 (4.69 persons per household), but an overall increase from 4.0 persons per household in 1990. The number of households in Nunam Iqua has increased over time, from 27 in 1990 to 35 in 2000, and 43 in 2010. Of the 46 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 67.4% were owner-occupied, 26.1% were rented, and 6.5% were vacant or used only seasonally. From 1990 to 2010, no residents of Nunam Iqua lived in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup of Nunam Iqua's population (52.4% male and 47.6% female) was very close to that of the state population as a whole (52% male and 48% female). That year,

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>2</sup> Community of Nunam Iqua. 2005. *Nunam Iqua Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Community Development*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NunamIqua-CP-2005.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Nunam Iqua Advisory Planning Board. (2008). *Nunam Iqua Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from [http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Nunam\\_Iqua\\_HMP.pdf](http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Nunam_Iqua_HMP.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>5</sup> 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>.

the median age of Nunam Iqua residents was 21.2 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 45.4% of the Nunam Iqua population was younger than 20 years of age. There were more males than females in all age groups under 50, but there were more women than men aged 50 to 59 and 70 to 79. That year, 9.6% of Nunam Iqua’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Nunam Iqua in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>6</sup> 58.9% of Nunam Iqua residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, 21.9% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 19.2% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 11% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 0% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 5.5% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 0% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

Table 1. Population in Nunam Iqua from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	109	-
2000	164	-
2001	-	159
2002	-	157
2003	-	167
2004	-	166
2005	-	152
2006	-	156
2007	-	151
2008	-	156
2009	-	156
2010	187	-

<sup>1</sup> (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>.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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.

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

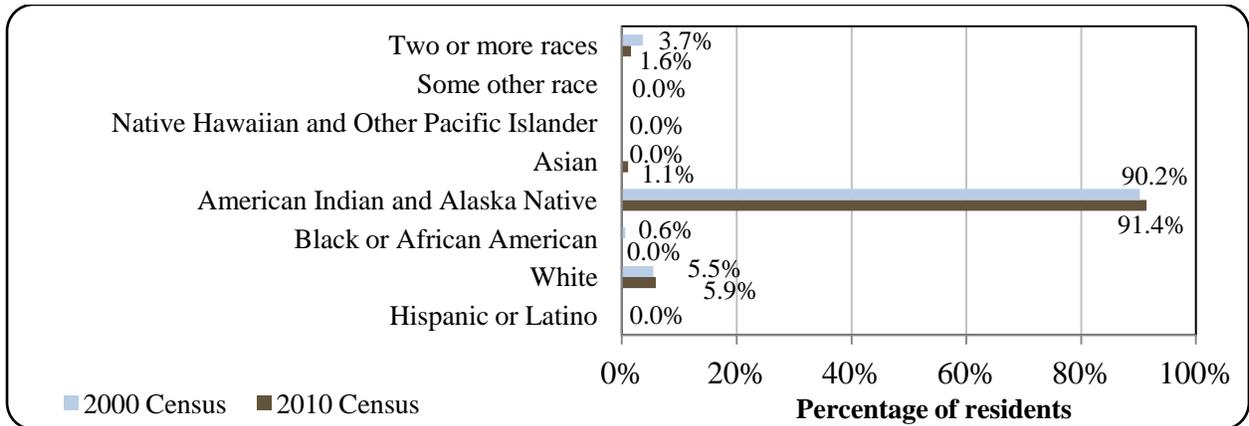
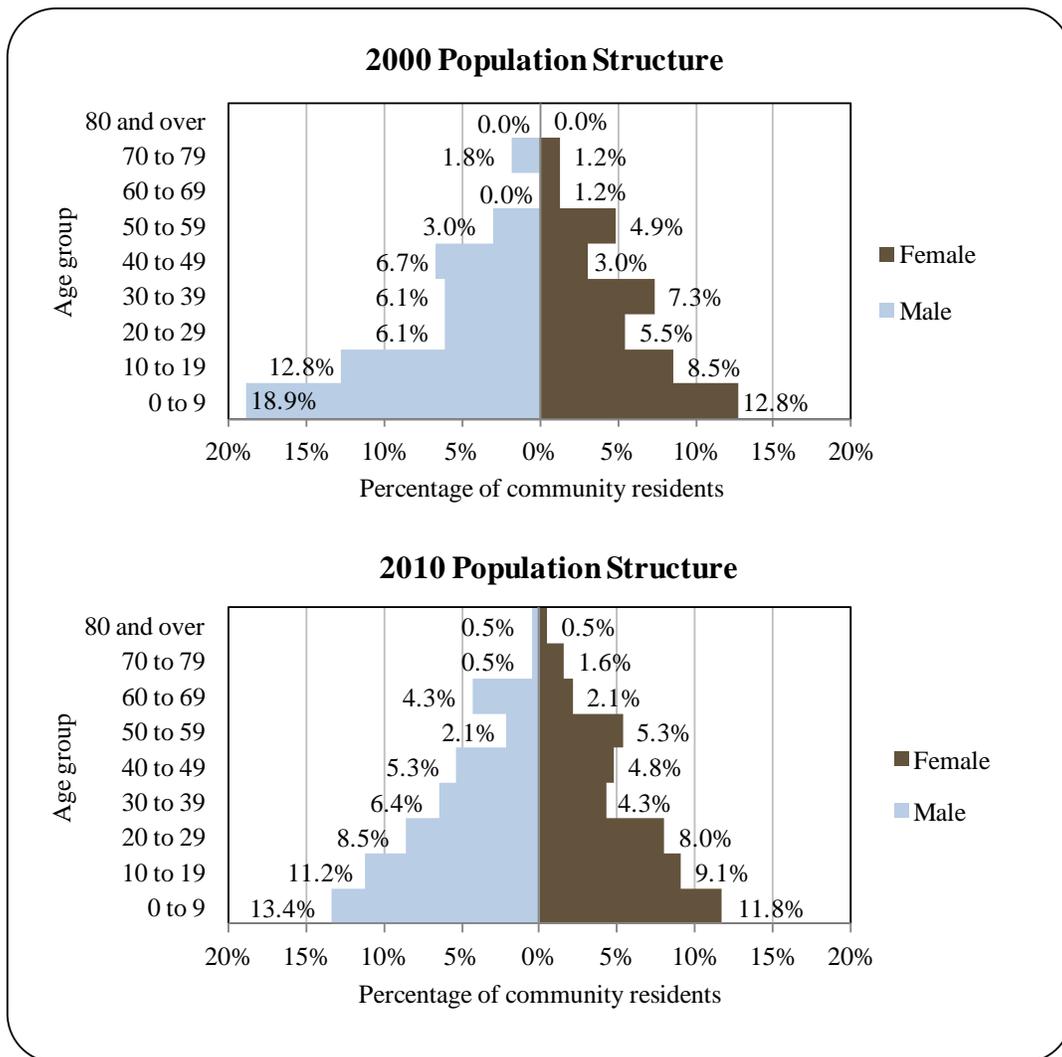


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Nunam Iqua Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*<sup>7</sup>

Nunam Iqua was historically the location of summer fish camps, due to its location near the Black River. In Yup'ik, the name means “end of the tundra.” The community was originally called Sheldon Point, after the first permanent resident, a White man named Sheldon who established a small store at the site of the present City.<sup>8</sup> Sheldon also owned and operated a fish saltery at the site in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The saltery was later operated by Northern Commercial Company.<sup>9</sup> The community first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1950, recording a population of 43 residents. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) built a school in the village in 1964, and the City of Sheldon Point was incorporated in 1974. In the 1980s, a new high school, an electric company, and a washeteria were constructed. In 1997, the washeteria burned down and a Community Hall was built.<sup>10</sup> In November 1999, residents voted to change the City's name back to the original Yup'ik name for the site. Today, commercial fishing and subsistence activities are the primary means of support in this Yup'ik Eskimo Village.<sup>11</sup> The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned in the community.<sup>12</sup>

### **Natural Resources and Environment**

The climate of Nunam Iqua is maritime in summer and continental in winter, when maritime influences are reduced due to the ice pack on the Bering Sea. Temperatures range from -25 to 78 °F. Annual precipitation averages 18 inches, with an average snowfall of 60 inches. The Bering Sea is ice-free from mid-June through October. Flooding is common in the late fall. Heavy winds in the fall and winter often limit accessibility.<sup>13</sup>

The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta is an alluvial flood plain. The Nunam Iqua area is characterized by numerous lakes and slough channels interwoven through the tundra wetland complex. Extensive permafrost in the region prevents drainage of surface water. Swan Lake is the largest tundra pond in the vicinity.<sup>14</sup> Nunam Iqua is located within the boundaries of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The NWR was established “to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity, including, but not limited to shorebirds, seabirds, tundra swans, emperor, white-fronted and cackling geese, black brant and other migratory birds, salmon, muskoxen, and marine mammals; to fulfill treaty obligations; to provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses; and to ensure water quality and necessary water quantity.” Nunavaknuk Lake and the Kusilvak Mountains to its south are located approximately 50 miles south of Nunam Iqua.<sup>15</sup> The western border of the Andreafsky

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<sup>7</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>8</sup> Community of Nunam Iqua. 2005. *Nunam Iqua Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Community Development*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NunamIqua-CP-2005.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 7.

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 7.

<sup>12</sup> Alaska Dept. of Public Safety. (2011). *Local Option Restrictions*. Retrieved May 31, 2012 from <http://dps.alaska.gov/abc/restrictions.aspx>.

<sup>13</sup> See footnotes 7 and 8.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2011). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://yukondelta.fws.gov/>.

Wilderness Area, covering slightly more than 5% of the NWR, is located approximately 50 miles east of Nunam Iqua.<sup>16</sup>

Natural hazards with the highest likelihood of occurring in Nunam Iqua are severe weather, landslides, and river and coastal erosion. Wildland fire, flooding, and earthquakes are also possible. Weather events may include high winds, coastal storms, storm surge, and thunderstorms. One of the greatest dangers is the occurrence of a storm surge that may break up shorefast ice and drive it onshore, an event called an ‘Ivu.’ Ice driven onshore is hazardous for buildings on pilings at flood level, as it can cut through heavy timbers of pile foundations. Storm surges also bring the salt water into Kwemeluk Pass, the primary water source for the community, and contaminate ponds and lakes so that water cannot be processed. Landslides are most likely to be caused by permafrost melting, a process that is accelerating with climate change.<sup>17</sup> Flooding caused by ice jams and stream overflow is of concern in Nunam Iqua. New buildings are being constructed several feet above the ground surface to account for frequent inundation. Riverbank erosion is a common problem in Nunam Iqua as well, and the community takes this into account during design and construction of local projects. Earthquakes measuring 4.0 to 4.5 on the Richter scale are possible in Nunam Iqua, with the potential to cause structural damage.<sup>18</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in or near Nunam Iqua as of August 2013.<sup>19</sup>

### **Current Economy<sup>20</sup>**

Commercial fishing is the economic foundation of the Nunam Iqua community.<sup>21</sup> In 2000, the number of Nunam Iqua residents holding state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits was equivalent to 14% of the total local population. This number decreased to 9% in 2010 (see the *Commercial Fishing* section of this profile). A few year-round positions are also available in the community with government organizations and in the private sector.<sup>22</sup> In 2010, top employers of local residents included the Lower Yukon School District, utilities providers, local government offices, and regional non-profit organizations providing health and other local services.<sup>23</sup> Subsistence activities and trapping supplement income. Salmon, beluga whale, seal, moose, and waterfowl are primary subsistence resources for residents of Nunam Iqua.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Wilderness.net website (n.d). *Andreafsky Wilderness*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://www.wilderness.net>.

<sup>17</sup> Nunam Iqua Advisory Planning Board. (2008). *Nunam Iqua Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from [http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard\\_Mitigation\\_Plans/Nunam\\_Iqua\\_HMP.pdf](http://commerce.alaska.gov/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Nunam_Iqua_HMP.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>19</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>20</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>21</sup> See footnote 7.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> 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/>.

<sup>24</sup> See footnote 7.

Based on household surveys for the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>25</sup> in 2010, the per capita income in Nunam Iqua was estimated to be \$12,592 and the median household income was estimated to be \$49,167. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$6,725 and \$29,000, respectively). The increase remains when inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>26</sup> revealing a real per capita income in 2000 of \$8,843 and real median household income of \$38,135. In 2010, Nunam Iqua ranked 230<sup>th</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 135<sup>th</sup> in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with reported household income data.

Nunam Iqua's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>27</sup> 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 Nunam Iqua in 2010 is \$7,315,<sup>28</sup> slightly higher than the per capita income reported for the year 2000. This suggests that caution is warranted when citing a large increase in per capita income in Nunam Iqua between 2000 and 2010, but provides additional evidence for a slight income increase in the community during this period. 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 smaller percentage of Nunam Iqua residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (54.2%) compared to the percentage of Alaskans estimated to be in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). That year, 32.5% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 0%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 25.9%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.<sup>29</sup>

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a majority of workers was estimated to be employed in the public sector (69%), along with 31% in the private sector. Of the 58 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number were estimated to be working in educational services, health care, and social assistance (25.9%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (25.9%), public administration (19%), retail trade (12.1%), and construction (12.1%). No Nunam Iqua residents were estimated to be working in

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<sup>25</sup> 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>.

<sup>26</sup> 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>).

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> See footnotes 23 and 25.

<sup>29</sup> See footnote 23.

agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining in 2010. However, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries is probably underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 88 employed residents in 2010, of which 38.6% were employed in local government, 18.2% in unknown industries, 6.8% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 5.7% in educational and health services, 2.3% in professional and businesses services, 1.1% in financial activities, and 27.3% in other industries.<sup>30</sup> As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

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

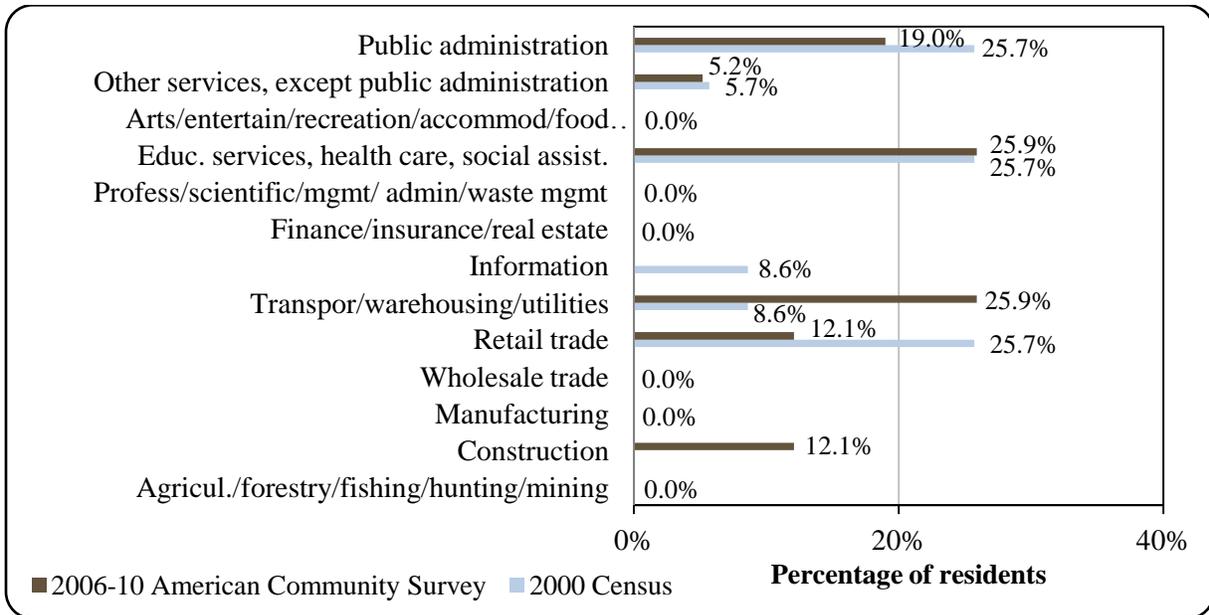
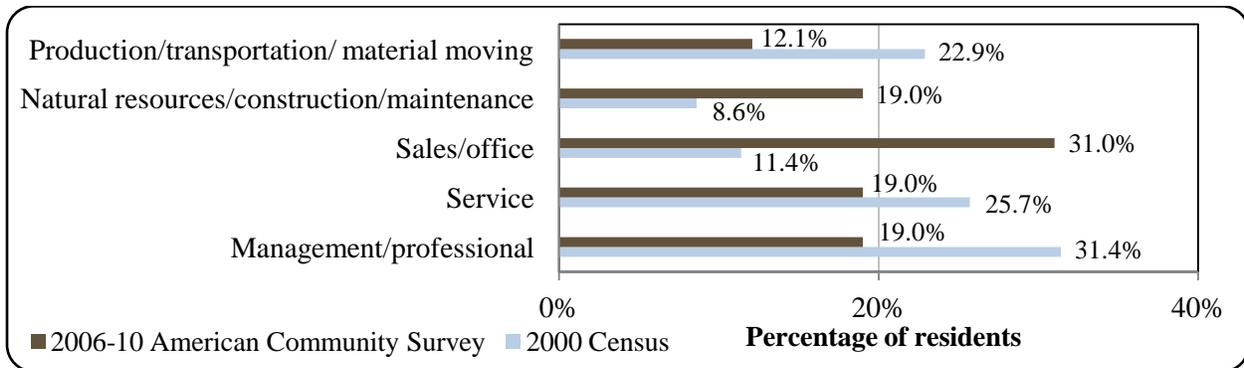


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Nunam Iqua (U.S. Census).



<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

## Governance

Nunam Iqua was incorporated as a 2nd Class City in 1974, and is not part of an organized borough. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, with a five-person city council that includes the Mayor, a nine-person advisory school board, a six-person planning commission, and several municipal employees. In 2006, the City increased the sales tax from 2% to 4%.<sup>31</sup> In addition to sales tax revenues, other locally-generated revenue sources include building leases and rentals, equipment rentals, enterprise revenues from businesses such as the local hotel, charges for services including waste-haul, portable water, laundry, shower/sauna, and solid waste and other utilities fees. Outside revenues sources during the 2000-2010 period included state revenue sharing programs and the federal Payment In Lieu of Taxes revenue sharing program. Nunam Iqua received contributions from the State Revenue Sharing program of between \$24,000 and \$29,000 from 2000 to 2004, and state Community Revenue Sharing contributions of just over \$100,000 per year in 2009 and 2010. The Payment In Lieu of Taxes program provided between \$10,000 and \$20,000 per year. No information was reported regarding fisheries-related grants received by Nunam Iqua during the 2000-2010 period. Information about selected aspects of Nunam Iqua’s municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3,4</sup>	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) <sup>5</sup>
2000	\$205,949	\$3,295	\$29,000	n/a
2001	\$245,114	\$7,396	\$26,566	n/a
2002	\$285,420	\$17,544	\$25,500	n/a
2003	\$267,507	\$4,185	\$25,000	n/a
2004	\$234,579	\$6,003	\$25,775	n/a
2005	\$224,017	\$8,691	n/a	n/a
2006	\$236,917	\$1,364	n/a	n/a
2007	\$268,041	\$9,325	n/a	n/a
2008	\$439,578	\$10,474	n/a	n/a
2009	\$481,272	\$1,393	\$106,359	n/a
2010	\$484,372	\$3,436	\$106,560	n/a

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

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

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

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

<sup>31</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

Nunam Iqua 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 the Native Village of Nunam Iqua. The Native village corporation is the Swan Lake Corporation, which manages 96,120 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Nunam Iqua belongs is the Calista Corporation.<sup>32</sup>

Nunam Iqua is also a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), a Tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Bethel that serves communities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. At the request of villages, AVCP provides social services, human development and culturally relevant programming to “promote tribal self-determination and self-governance and to work to protect tribal culture and traditions.”<sup>33</sup> The AVCP is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.<sup>34</sup> AVCP is made up of 56 villages and 45 village corporations.<sup>35</sup>

The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in the City of Emmonak, but is a seasonal office. An ADF&G office is available year round in the community of Nome, although the Anchorage office may be more accessible to people in this region. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is also located in Bethel, and a larger office is located in Anchorage. The nearest Alaska Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are located in Anchorage.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Nunam Iqua is easily accessible by boat and barge. It also has a state-owned, city-operated 3,015 feet long by 60 feet wide gravel airstrip. Float plane landing sites are available at Kwemeluk Pass and Swan Lake.<sup>36</sup> As of June 2012, the price of a roundtrip ticket from Nunam Iqua to Anchorage with Era Alaska was approximately \$820.<sup>37</sup> In the winter, snowmobiles serve as the primary mode of inter-village transportation.<sup>38</sup> Other transportation infrastructure in Nunam Iqua includes a boardwalk system and a barge landing / freight storage area.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Association of Village Council Presidents. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from [www.avcp.org](http://www.avcp.org).

<sup>34</sup> 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>.

<sup>35</sup> Calista Corporation. (2011). *Our Communities: The Villages of the Calista Region*. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://www.calistacorp.com/shareholders/communities>.

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 31.

<sup>37</sup> Flight information retrieved June 21, 2012 from <http://www.flyera.com/timetables>.

<sup>38</sup> See footnote 31.

<sup>39</sup> Community of Nunam Iqua. 2005. *Nunam Iqua Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Community Development*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NunamIqua-CP-2005.pdf>.

### *Facilities*

Water is collected from the Yukon River and Swan Lake and treated.<sup>40</sup> Residents haul treated well water from a new storage tank. Water delivery is also available. There is no piped water or sewer system in Nunam Iqua. Honeybuckets are disposed into bunkers and hauled to a sewage lagoon near the City. A few homes are connected to a community septic tank and have plumbing. Electricity is provided to the City by a diesel powerhouse operated by the Village Council.<sup>41</sup> The City has a Public Safety Building with two holding cells. It is used by the local Village Police Officer (VPO).<sup>42</sup> The nearest state trooper posts are located in Emmonak and St. Mary's.<sup>43</sup> Firefighting equipment is stored at the Public Safety Building, and the VPO oversees a volunteer fire department.<sup>44</sup>

Additional community facilities include a Community Hall operated by the Village Council, which hosts the Tribal Office and a community activity room. The building has running water, two bathrooms with flush toilets, and a kitchen area where concessions are sold. The City also maintains a building complex that hosts the City office, the Advisory Planning Board office, the Utility Board office, and a small public meeting space. The City also operates the post office. The Village Corporation also has an office building in Nunam Iqua. The Swan Lake Corporation operates a general store and fuel storage/sales outlet. A Catholic church is present in the community.<sup>45</sup> Telephone, cable, and internet service are all available in Nunam Iqua.<sup>46</sup>

### *Medical Services*

Health care is available at the Nunam Iqua Health Clinic, which is owned by the City and operated by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The Nunam Iqua Health Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have coastal, floatplane, and air access. Local emergency service is provided by a health aide.<sup>47</sup> The nearest hospitals are located in Nome and Bethel.

### *Educational Opportunities*

One school is located in Nunam Iqua. The Sheldon Point School serves preschool through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. As of 2011, 67 students were in attendance at the school, and there were a total of 6 teachers.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>42</sup> See footnote 39.

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

<sup>44</sup> See footnote 39.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> See footnote 41.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

## Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Yup'ik Eskimo people were historically very mobile, following the migration and seasonal availability of subsistence resources.<sup>49</sup> The present site of Nunam Iqua was historically the site of summer fish camps.<sup>50</sup> Traditional subsistence fishing activities continue to be a primary source of food for Nunam Iqua residents, in combination with employment in commercial fishing, government services and the private sector.<sup>51</sup> Between 2000 and 2010, Nunam Iqua residents were most heavily engaged in commercial fisheries for salmon and 'freshwater fish.'

Nunam Iqua is located near one of the mouths of the Yukon River, and is sheltered from Norton Sound by Munsen Island. Norton Sound is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. The Yukon River commercial salmon fishery is divided into 7 districts, 10 sub-districts, and 28 statistical areas. The Lower Yukon areas (Districts 1, 2 and 3) include some coastal waters and extend up to river mi 301. Nunam Iqua is located near the boundary between District 1 and the Coastal District (District 7).

Commercial salmon takes place along the entire 1,200 miles of the main stem of the Yukon River, as well as 225 miles of the Tanana River. Set and drift gillnets are the only gear types allowed in the Lower Yukon Districts. The Coastal District is open to subsistence fishing only. The first recorded commercial harvest of salmon in the Alaskan portion of the Yukon River took place in 1918, and early harvests were relatively large. Concerns about providing sufficient salmon resources for subsistence harvest led to limitations on commercial salmon fishing during several periods, including a complete commercial fishing closure between 1925 and 1931. In the 1980s, concerns about possible overharvest of Chinook runs led to reduced commercial fisheries in the late 1980s and 1990s along the Yukon. Poor returns of Chinook salmon in the late 1990s and early 2000s resulted in restrictive management of the commercial fishery and complete closure in 2001 to ensure subsistence resources.<sup>52</sup> Yukon River Chinook runs showed signs of improvement for several years following the 2001 commercial closure, but low returns required restricted commercial harvest in 2008 and complete closure of Chinook harvest in 2009. A fishery disaster was declared that year.<sup>53</sup> A fishery disaster was again declared for the 2012 season, when the commercial Chinook salmon fishery was closed and subsistence fishery was significantly restricted. ADF&G, the Alaska Board of Fisheries, and constituents are working

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<sup>49</sup> Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d) *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from [http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main\\_nav/education/culture\\_alaska/yupik/](http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/).

<sup>50</sup> Community of Nunam Iqua. 2005. *Nunam Iqua Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Community Development*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NunamIqua-CP-2005.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> See footnote 41.

<sup>52</sup> 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>.

<sup>53</sup> Upton, Harold F. 2010. *Commercial Fishery Disaster Assistance*. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress. Retrieved October 3, 2012 from <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL34209.pdf>.

together to develop a conservation plan that restricts Chinook harvest while allowing for greater harvest of more abundance species, including gear and other management restrictions.<sup>54</sup>

In addition to salmon, several Nunam Iqua residents held permits in the statewide ‘freshwater fish’ gillnet fishery between 2002 and 2010. Commercial freshwater fish fisheries may target species such as Arctic char, pike, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden char, and sheefish.<sup>55</sup>

Nunam Iqua is a member of the Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (YDFDA), a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group. Nunam Iqua is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity program.

### *Processing Plants*

ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Nunam Iqua. According to the Intent to Operate list, processing facilities are available in the nearby communities of Emmonak and Saint Mary’s.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Between 2000 and 2010, no data were reported about fisheries-related revenue received from taxes or fees in Nunam Iqua (Table 3).<sup>56</sup> However, it is important to note that Nunam Iqua did receive funding from YDFDA during this period. Between 2001 and 2007, Nunam Iqua received \$6,000 per year in CDQ contract payments, and as well as \$2,500 in 2009 and \$11,500 in 2010.

### *Commercial Fishing*

Between 2000 and 2010, residents of Nunam Iqua primarily held permits in the Lower Yukon salmon gillnet fishery, but several residents also held permits in fisheries for freshwater fish using gillnet and other gear. During this period, Nunam Iqua residents were also involved in commercial fisheries as commercial crew license holders. In 2010, five Nunam Iqua residents purchased crew licenses, a decline from 20 crew license holders in the year 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, no residents were the primary owner of fishing vessels, no vessels were recorded as homeported in Nunam Iqua, and no fish buyers or shore-side processors were present. This information is presented in Table 5.

In 2010, 17 Nunam Iqua residents held a total of 17 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits, of which 5 (26%) were fished that year. Of the total 19 permits, a majority were for the Lower Yukon salmon gillnet fishery, and the remaining permits were held in the statewide freshwater fish gillnet fishery. These numbers represent a decrease from earlier years in the decade in both the number of permits held and the percentage of permits actively fished. In 2000, 23 total permits were held in the Lower Yukon salmon gillnet fishery and 15

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<sup>54</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *2012 Alaska Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster – FAQ*. Retrieved October, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=hottopics.federalChinookdisaster>.

<sup>55</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2006. *Our Wealth Maintained: A Strategy for Conserving Alaska’s Diverse Wildlife and Fish Resources*. Retrieved June 21, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=species.wapview>.

<sup>56</sup> 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.

(65%) were actively fished. The 2001 closure of the Yukon salmon fishery is reflected in the lack of active permits reported in 2001. Fishing activity resumed at close to 2000 levels in 2002, but the number of permits fished declined through the rest of the decade. Permit information is presented in Table 4.

Between 2000 and 2010, no residents of Nunam Iqua held License Limitation Program permits (LLP) or Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) for groundfish or crab (Table 4). Likewise, no residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish or crab between 2000 and 2010. Information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

No fish buyers or processors were reported to be present in Nunam Iqua between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5), and no landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated in the community (Table 9). No Nunam Iqua residents were reported to be the primary owner of fishing vessels between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5), reflected in the lack of information regarding landings and ex-vessel revenue earned by Nunam Iqua vessel owners (Table 10).

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>\$205,949</i>	<i>\$245,114</i>	<i>\$285,420</i>	<i>\$267,507</i>	<i>\$234,579</i>	<i>\$224,017</i>	<i>\$236,917</i>	<i>\$268,041</i>	<i>\$439,578</i>	<i>\$481,272</i>	<i>\$484,372</i>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

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

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

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 12  
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Nunam Iqua

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	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) <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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, Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	0	0	1	1	1	2	21	10	6	4	3
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	2	0	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	0%	0%	0%	50%	19%	60%	33%	0%	33%
	Total permit holders	0	0	1	1	1	2	21	10	6	4	3
Salmon (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	23	24	23	21	18	17	18	17	18	16	16
	Fished permits	15	0	14	14	13	11	11	10	11	6	4
	% of permits fished	65%	0%	61%	67%	72%	65%	61%	59%	61%	38%	25%
	Total permit holders	23	25	23	22	18	18	19	18	20	16	16
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>38%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>26%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>

<sup>1</sup>National 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.]

<sup>2</sup>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.]

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count Of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch In Nunam Iqua <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Nunam Iqua <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Nunam Iqua <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2002	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2003	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2004	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2005	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2008	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2009	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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.]

<sup>4</sup> 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.]

<sup>5</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Halibut Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Sablefish Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders</b>	<b>Crab Quota Shares Held</b>	<b>Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)</b>
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 Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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>Total<sup>2</sup></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>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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>Total<sup>2</sup></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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

### *Recreational Fishing*

Between 2000 and 2001, no active sport fish guide business or licensed sport fish guides were present in Nunam Iqua. However, residents of Nunam Iqua participated in sport fishing during this period, purchasing between 8 and 32 sport fishing licenses per year (irrespective of point of sale). No sport fishing licenses were sold in Nunam Iqua between 2000 and 2005. In 2006, 18 licenses were purchased locally, 8 were purchased in town in 2008, and 24 were purchased in 2009. The fact that more local residents purchased sport fishing licenses than the number of licenses that were sold in the community indicates that sport fishing is not a major tourism draw in Nunam Iqua.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,<sup>57</sup> conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not report information about species targeted by private anglers in Nunam Iqua. However, the survey did note several freshwater species targeted by sport fishermen out of nearby Emmonak. These included coho salmon and Arctic grayling. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Nunam Iqua between 2000 and 2010.<sup>58</sup>

Nunam Iqua is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area Y – Yukon River Drainage. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sport fishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater sport fishing activity was minimal, with between zero and 81 non-resident angler days fished per year, and between zero and 89 Alaska resident angler days fished per year. The low numbers reported for saltwater sport fishing make sense given that a majority of residents in Yukon drainage communities live at a great distance from the ocean, and fishing activities take place primarily in fresh water. Between 2000 and 2010, Alaska resident anglers in the Yukon River drainage consistently fished more days in freshwater (4,783 – 10,400 angler days per year) than non-Alaska resident anglers (2,573 – 5,761 angler days per year). This information about the sport fishing sector in and near Nunam Iqua is displayed in Table 11.

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<sup>57</sup> 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).

<sup>58</sup> 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, Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Nunam Iqua <sup>2</sup>
2000	0	0	12	0
2001	0	0	8	0
2002	0	0	19	0
2003	0	0	27	0
2004	0	0	16	0
2005	0	0	22	0
2006	0	0	21	18
2007	0	0	11	0
2008	0	0	25	8
2009	0	0	32	24
2010	0	0	24	0

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
2000	81	45	3,345	7,878
2001	29	14	4,063	6,454
2002	0	89	5,761	9,194
2003	0	17	3,344	5,756
2004	17	0	5,479	7,613
2005	0	0	4,182	4,783
2006	0	0	3,607	7,816
2007	0	0	3,168	8,226
2008	0	0	2,573	10,400
2009	0	0	2,969	7,639
2010	0	0	3,983	5,151

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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/sport\\_fishingsurvey/](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sport_fishingsurvey/) (Accessed September 2011).

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Nunam Iqua residents depend on subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping activities to supplement work in commercial fishing and other employment. Some of the most important subsistence resources for local residents are salmon, beluga whale, seal, moose, and waterfowl.<sup>59</sup> In addition to salmon, primary subsistence fish include whitefish, sheefish, lush, blackfish, Bering cisco, tom cod, pike, herring, and smelt. Beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, and fox are used for clothing and handicrafts.<sup>60</sup>

No information is available from ADF&G regarding the per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). Results of a 1980 subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G provide information about household use of some species of marine mammal and non-salmon fish (not including halibut). That year, 86% of Nunam Iqua households reported harvesting ringed seal, 57% reported harvest of bearded seal, and 29% reported harvest of spotted seal. The species of non-salmon fish that were harvested by the greatest percentage of households included sheefish (86% of households reported participating in harvest activities), pike (71%), blackfish (71%), herring (71%), Pacific tom cod (71%), broad whitefish (57%), burbot (57%), cisco (57%), smelt (29%), and stickleback (14%).<sup>61</sup>

Data are available through 2008 regarding subsistence salmon permits. Between 2000 and 2008, between 32 and 38 Nunam Iqua households were issued subsistence salmon permits per year. Based on those permits that were returned, chum was the most heavily harvested salmon species in all years, followed by Chinook, pink, and coho. No subsistence harvest of sockeye was between 2000 and 2010. This subsistence fishing participation information is presented in Table 13.

No information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of Pacific halibut by Nunam Iqua residents between 2000 and 2010 (Table 14). With regard to subsistence harvest of marine mammals, a NMFS study reported beluga whale harvest varying from 2 to 13 animals harvested per year from 2000 to 2009. No information was reported by management agencies about harvest of sea otter, walrus, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, or spotted seal. Information about marine mammal subsistence harvest is presented in Table 15.

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<sup>59</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>60</sup> Community of Nunam Iqua. 2005. *Nunam Iqua Strategic Plan for Comprehensive Community Development*. Retrieved March 5, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NunamIqua-CP-2005.pdf>.

<sup>61</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). *Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS)*. ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	38	29	701	3,450	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	35	27	550	2,119	32	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	32	24	393	2,182	56	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	35	23	925	2,780	117	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	32	21	647	2,747	79	32	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	33	23	338	3,104	241	132	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	34	31	371	3,638	392	555	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	35	25	907	2,477	92	170	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	37	29	163	2,008	24	757	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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Nunam Iqua: 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, Nunam Iqua: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
2000	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	8	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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.