

Point Lay (A.K.A. Kali)



People and Place

Location

Point Lay is located on the Chukchi Sea coast, south of the Kokolik River mouth. The community is protected from the open ocean by the Kasugaluk Lagoon. The Eskimo name for the site is Kali, which means ‘mound’, referring to the elevated ground on which the Village is located. Point Lay is located about 180 miles southwest of Barrow, and 700 miles northwest of Anchorage. Point Lay is located in the Barrow Recording District and the North Slope Borough Census Area.^{1,2}

*Demographic Profile*³

In 2010, there were 189 residents in Point Lay, ranking it as the 203rd largest of 352 communities in Alaska with populations recorded that year. Point Lay was first included in U.S. Decennial Census statistics in 1880, when 30 individual were recorded as permanent residents. No permanent residents were recorded during many decades of the 20th century, but a consistent population has been recorded since 1980, after some residents of Barrow and Wainwright relocated there. The population of Point Lay rose substantially between 1990 and 2000, increasing by approximately 78%. By 2010, the population declined again to 189 individuals, but was still 36% higher than the population in 1990. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009 the population of permanent residents decreased by 5.3%, with an average annual growth rate of -0.76%.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders estimated that an additional 10 individuals are present in Point Lay as seasonal workers or transients each year, and are primarily Borough employees. They indicated that the community’s population peaks during June and August each year. They also noted that population fluctuations are not at all driven by employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, a majority of the population of Point Lay identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (88.4%), while 10.6% identified as White, 0.5% identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 0.5% identified with two or more races. In addition, 0.5% of Point Lay residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2010. It is important to note that Asians appear to have been present in 2000, and are no longer represented in 2010 Decennial Census statistics. The percentage of the population identifying as American Indian or Alaska Natives increased over time, from 81.3% in 1990 and 82.6% in 2000, to 88.4% by 2010. The

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 North Slope Borough website. 2012. *Point Lay*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from <http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/villages/ptlay/>.

³ 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>.

percentage of the population identifying as all other racial and ethnic groups declined over the same period. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

Based on household surveys conducted for the U.S. Decennial Census, the average household size in Point Lay increased from 2.9 persons per household in 1990 to 3.93 in 2000, and then declined to 3.15 by 2010. The number of households in Point Lay increased from 44 occupied housing units in 1990 to 61 in 2000 and 60 in 2010. Of the 70 total housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, 32.9% were owner-occupied, 52.9% were rented, and 14.3% were vacant or used only seasonally. Nine Point Lay residents were reported to be living in group quarters in 1990, and six in 2000. In 2010, no Point Lay residents were reported to be living in group quarters.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	139	-
2000	247	-
2001	-	256
2002	-	256
2003	-	264
2004	-	252
2005	-	242
2006	-	235
2007	-	249
2008	-	256
2009	-	234
2010	189	-

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, Point Lay: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

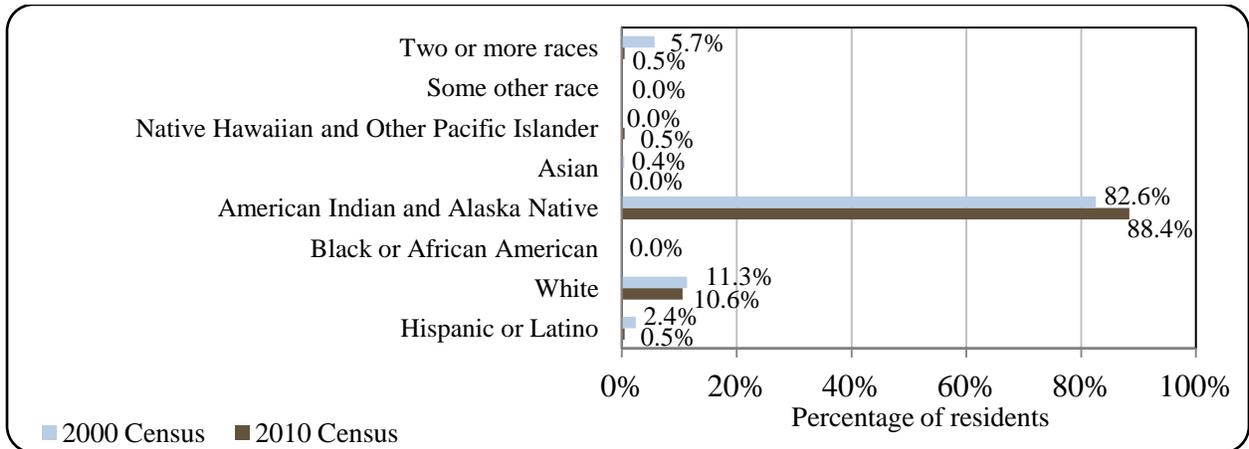
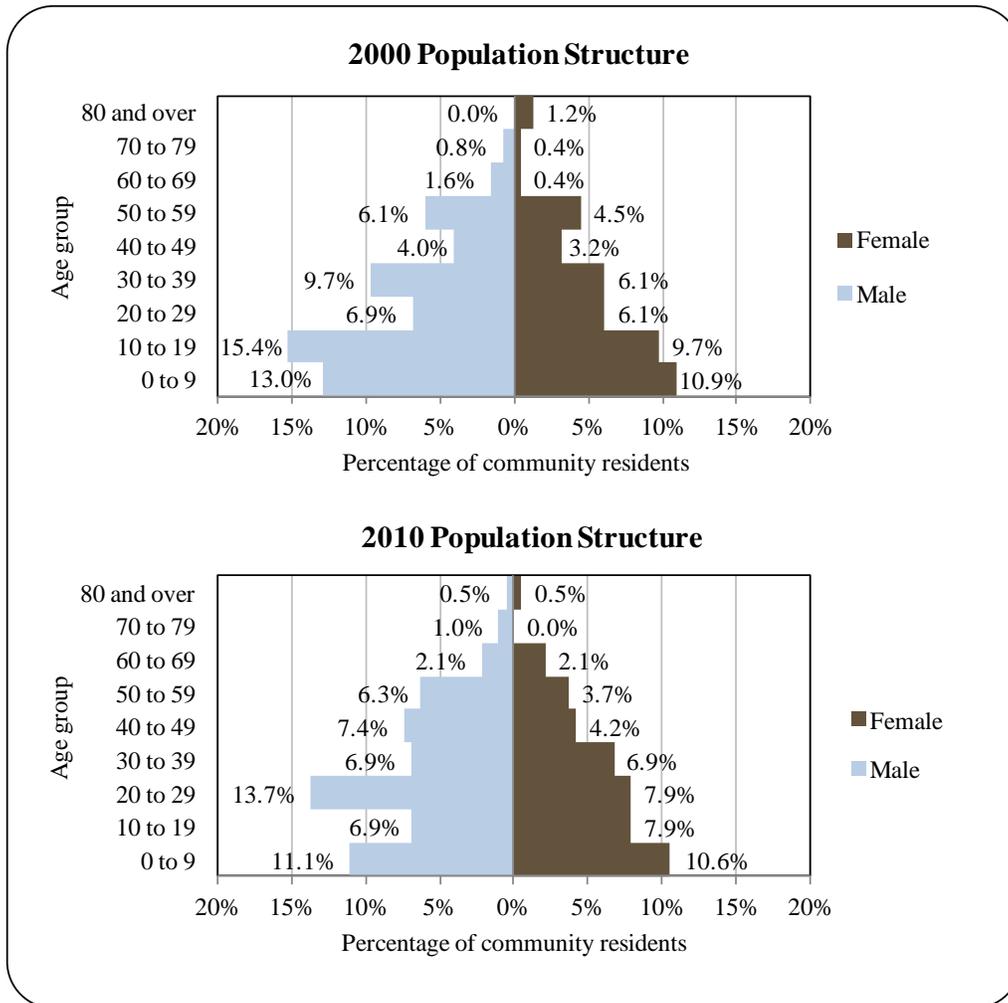


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Point Lay Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In 2010, the gender makeup of Point Lay's population (56.1% male and 43.9% female) was more heavily weighted toward males than the population of the Alaska as a whole, which had 52% males and 48% females. The median age of Point Lay residents was 25.1 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 6.4% of Point Lay's population was 60 or older. The overall population structure of Point Lay in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),⁴ 65.9% of Point Lay 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, 6.9% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 27.2% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 16.2% 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; 0% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 2.9% were estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Point Lay is probably the last remaining village of the Kuukpaagruk people. The deeply indented shoreline prevented effective bowhead whaling, and the Village never fully participated in the whaling culture common in villages further north. The Village's traditional hunt of the beluga whales is similar to the bowhead whaling culture in other North Slope villages.⁵ Today, subsistence remains essential to the economy and culture of Point Lay, and the Village is particularly active in beluga whaling.⁶ In addition, the first bowhead whale since 1937 was landed in Point Lay in 2009.⁷

The Village of Point Lay was historically occupied year-round by a small group of one or two families. They were joined in 1929-30 by several more families from Point Hope. In 1974, the Village moved from the old site on a gravel barrier island just offshore. The old village site is now used as a summer hunting camp. Some residents of Barrow and Wainwright relocated to the Village in the mid-1970s during the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) process. In the late 1970s, due to seasonal flooding from the Kokolik River, the Village relocated again to a site near the Air Force Distance Early Warning station to the south. Homes were relocated to the new townsite. Point Lay bans the sale, possession, and importation of alcoholic beverages.⁸

⁴ While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

⁵ North Slope Borough website. 2012. *Point Lay*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from <http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/villages/ptlay/>.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Alaska Newspapers Staff (2009). "Whaling crew lands Point Lay's second whale after decades-long shutout." *The Arctic Sounder*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from http://www.thearcticsounder.com/article/1119whaling_crew_lands_point_lays_second_whale.

⁸ See footnote 6.

Natural Resources and Environment

The climate in Point Lay is arctic. Temperatures range from -55 to 78 °F during the course of the year. Precipitation is light, averaging 7 inches annually, with 21 inches of snow. The Chukchi Sea is ice-free from late June until September.⁹ The Village is located on the mainland shore of the Kasegaluk Lagoon, a coastal lagoon protected from the Chukchi Sea by a series of thin barrier islands. Five rivers or inlets empty into the lagoon, including the Koklik, which enters the lagoon just north of Point Lay. The tundra along the mainland coast near Point Lay is dotted by ponds, lakes, streams, marshes and river/river delta.¹⁰ The Point Lay area is underlain by a continuous permafrost layer.¹¹

In 1980, much of the traditional area of the Iñupiaq people was protected as national parks, preserves, monuments, and wildlife areas under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).¹² One of the goals of the legislation was to protect subsistence uses of both Native and non-Native rural residents. Point Lay is located close to the Chukchi Sea unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The NWR extends along the Aleutian Island chain and incorporates the Pribilof Islands, a unit in Bristol Bay, a unit in Kodiak, areas of the Southeast Alaska panhandle, and some in the Arctic. The Chukchi Sea unit includes coastal lagoons and headlands between Icy Cape and Cape Thompson.¹³

The Kasegaluk Lagoon is included in the Alaska Maritime NWR. The lagoon provides important habitat for marine mammals and seabirds. It is the largest coastal lagoon system in Arctic Alaska. It is particularly important for summer concentrations of beluga whale, spotted seal, and black brant.¹⁴ In recent years, large concentrations of walrus (8,000-20,000) have also hauled out on the barrier island near Point Lay in late summer. Villagers from Point Lay have been actively involved in protection of the colony. Point Lay was awarded an “Outstanding Partner” award by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2010 in recognition of these local efforts.¹⁵ The Point Lay area also provides important habitat for the spectacled eider and Steller’s eider, both of which are listed as threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.¹⁶

Point Lay is located approximately 30 miles from the western boundary of the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPR). To date, a majority of oil development has taken place in the Colville-Canning area, further east near Prudhoe Bay and Nuiqsut. Future development is

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Johnson, Stephen R. 1993. An Important Early-Autumn Staging Area for Pacific Flyway Brant: Kasegaluk Lagoon, Chukchi Sea, Alaska. *Journal of Field Ornithology*, 64(4):539-548. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora/JFO/v064n04/p0539-p0548.pdf>.

¹¹ ASGC Incorporated. 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Transportation Plan*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/information/comp_plan/TransportationPlan_Final.pdf.

¹² Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). December 2, 1980. Public Law 96-487, 96th Congress. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/nilca/toc.html>.

¹³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Land Protection Plan for Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/pdf/akmar/AM_LCP_complete.pdf.

¹⁴ Alaska Northern Environmental Center. 2009. *Kasegaluk Lagoon*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://northern.org/programs/clean-water-mines/clean-water-mining-program-map-page/habitats/kasegaluk-lagoon-1/kasegaluk-lagoon>.

¹⁵ McCracken, J., and J. Garlich Miller. 2011. Point Lay Walrus Protection and Research. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Marine Mammal Bulletin. Vol. 10, No. 1. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm/mtrp/pdf/bulletin_fall_2011.pdf.

¹⁶ URS Corporation. October 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

planned to expand west and south within the NPRA, south in the Colville-Canning region, as well as into offshore state and federal waters in the Beaufort Sea. The NPRA area contains an estimated 10.6 billion barrels of oil in a total area of 24.2 million acres (440 barrels per acre).¹⁷

Compared to the Beaufort Sea, very little oil and gas exploration has taken place in the Chukchi Sea Outer Continental Shelf area to date. Some exploration took place in the late 1980s, and several lease sales in the early 1990s allowed for follow-up exploration. In 2008, 488 tracts totaling 2,758,408 acres were leased during Lease Sale 193, primarily by Shell and ConocoPhillips, as well as international companies including StatoilHydro USA, Repsol, and ENI.¹⁸ Following the Deepwater Horizon event in the Gulf of Mexico, Lease Sale 193 was remanded to the Department of the Interior for further National Environmental Protection Act analysis regarding the potential for a very large oil spill and its potential consequences for the Chukchi Sea ecosystem, local economy, and subsistence harvest patterns. In late 2011, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar affirmed the original Lease Sale 193.^{19,20} This sale is expected to initiate a large-scale exploration effort in the Chukchi Sea.²¹ Given the controversy surrounding Lease Sale 193, Secretary Salazar removed Chukchi Sea Sales 212 and 221 from the 2007-2012 program.²² The Proposed 2012-2017 program schedules one sale in the Chukchi Sea, deliberately set late in the program (2016) to allow time for further study and infrastructure development.²³

Point Lay is at risk of severe weather events. Ice override events on barrier islands in the Point Lay area have been documented as moving 98 to 846 feet onshore and were up to 6.6 feet high.²⁴ In addition, communities in the North Slope Borough were rated at risk of flooding, wildfire, earthquake, and volcanic activity, tsunami/seiche, landslides, erosion, and drought.²⁵ Arctic communities are also experiencing significant changes and increased risk as a result of climate change. In interviews in the late 1990s, Point Lay residents reported late arrival of snow and decreased ocean ice formation.²⁶ Land settlement resulting from permafrost melting has negatively impacted sewer lines, leading to frequent need for repairs. Land settlement must be

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

¹⁸ Ibid.

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

²⁰ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. October 2011. *Chukchi Sea OCS Oil & Gas Lease Sale 193: Record of Decision*. Retrieved February 28, 2012 from <http://www.boemre.gov/pdfs/sale193rodwofinal.pdf>.

²¹ See footnote 17.

²² See footnote 19.

²³ Minerals Management Service. November, 2011. *Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2012-2017*. Retrieved February 2, 2012 from http://www.boemre.gov/uploadedFiles/Proposed_OCS_Oil_Gas_Lease_Program_2012-2017.pdf.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ State of Alaska. 2002. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

²⁶ Gibson, M-A., and S. B. Schullinger. 1998. *Answers from the Ice Edge: The Consequences of Climate Change on Life in the Bering and Chukchi Seas*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from http://www.greenpeace.de/fileadmin/gpd/user_upload/themen/klima/answersfrom_icedge.pdf.

considered during both design and location of utilities, facilities, and housing in Point Lay and other North Slope communities.²⁷

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Point Lay as of July 2012.²⁸

Current Economy

The Point Lay economy is primarily based on subsistence hunting, fishing and whaling. Seal, walrus, beluga, caribou and fish are staples of the diet.^{29,30} According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, that the community primarily depends on subsistence harvesting, and there were no local commercial fisheries. Between 2000 and 2010, no Point Lay residents owned commercial fishing vessels, held commercial fishing permits or crew licenses (see *Commercial Fishing* section of this profile). Most year-round employment opportunities in Point Lay are with the North Slope Borough and school district, local Village government and the village Native corporation, local retailers, and private construction and engineering companies.^{31,32}

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,³³ in 2010, the per capita income in Point Lay was estimated to be \$15,802 and the median household income was estimated to be \$47,500. This represents a decrease from the year 2000, when per capita income in Point Lay was \$18,003 and median household income was \$68,750. If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³⁴ the decrease in income is shown to be even larger; real per capita income in 2000, in 2010 dollars, was \$23,674, and real median household income was \$90,405. In 2010, Point Lay ranked 192nd of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 145th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

Although Point Lay's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,³⁵ additional evidence for a decrease in 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

²⁷ URS Corporation. October 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

²⁸ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ North Slope Borough website. 2012. *Point Lay*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from <http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/villages/ptlay/>.

³¹ See footnote 29 and 30.

³² 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/>.

³³ 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>.

³⁴ 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>).

³⁵ 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.

(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 Point Lay in 2010 is \$13,898.³⁶ Despite evidence for a decline in per capita income in Point Lay, the community did not meet the Denali Commission’s criteria as a “distressed” community in 2011.³⁷ 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 Point Lay’s population (57.8%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force in 2010 compared to the percentage of the statewide population in the civilian labor force (68.8%). That same year, 15.1% of Point Lay residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall, and the unemployment rate in Point Lay was estimated to be 9.4%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 16%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁸

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of Point Lay’s workforce was estimated to be employed in the public sector (65.3%), along with 29.8% in the private sector, and 4.8% estimated to be self-employed. Of the 124 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers was estimated to be employed in educational services, health care, and social assistance sector (35.5%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (19.4%), construction (16.9%), and transportation and warehousing (16.1%). 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 108 employed residents in 2010, of which 82.4% were employed in local government, 6.5% in construction, 5.6% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 2.8% in professional and businesses services, 0.9% in natural resources and mining, 0.9% in financial activities, and 0.9% in education and health services.³⁹ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

³⁶ See footnotes 32 and 33.

³⁷ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³⁸ See footnote 32.

³⁹ Ibid.

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

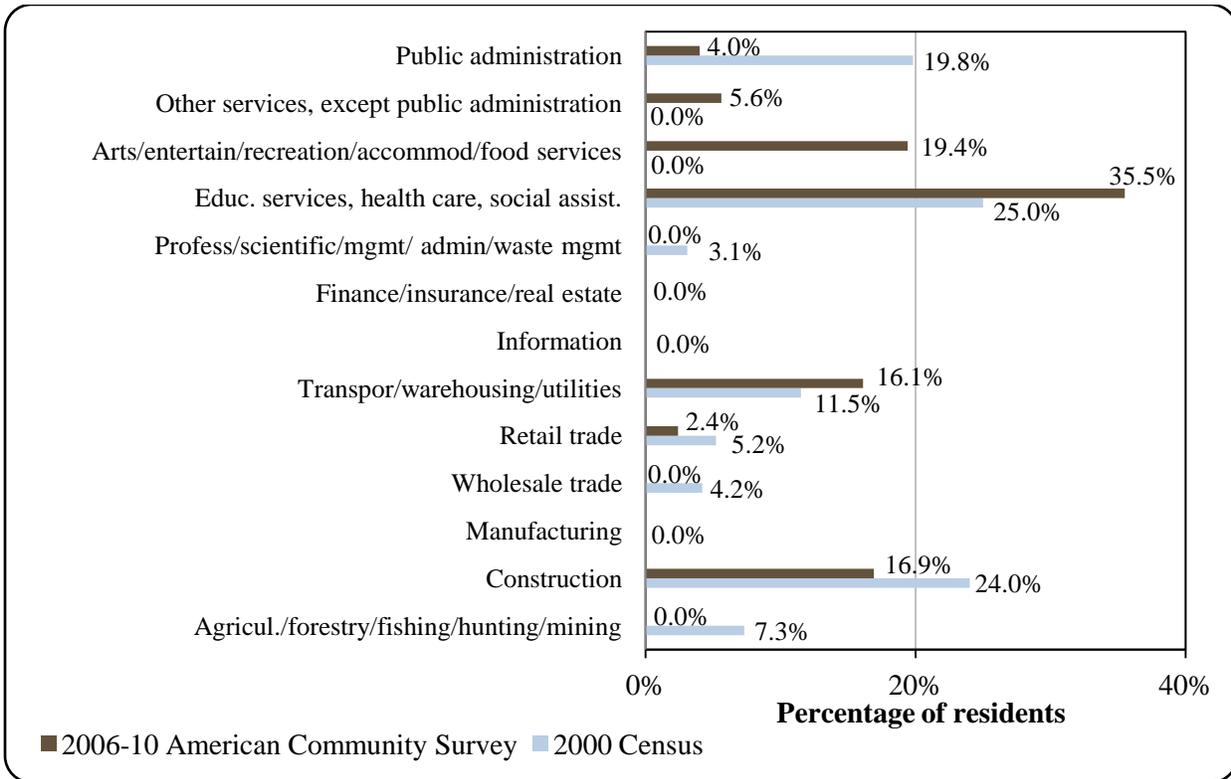
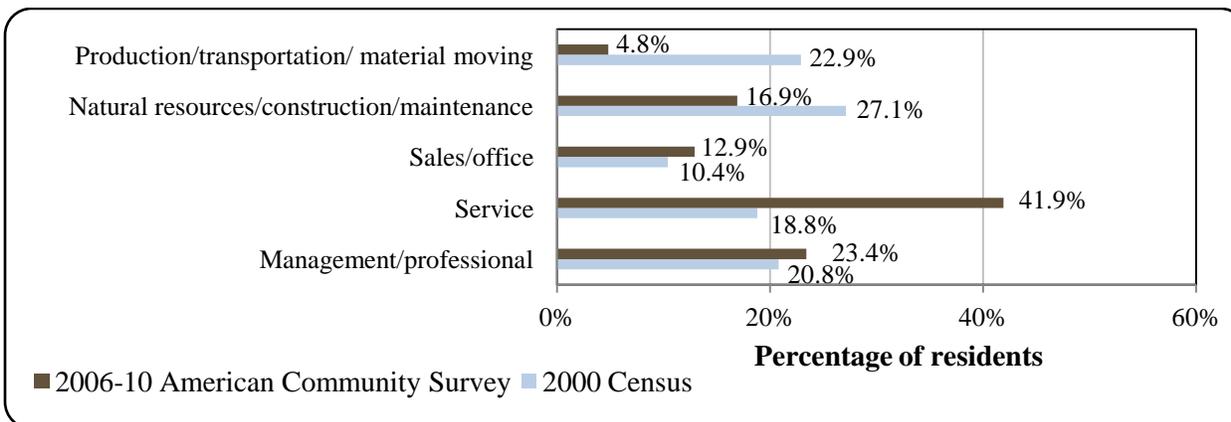


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Point Lay (U.S. Census).



Governance

Point Lay is an unincorporated community located in the North Slope Borough. The Borough administers an 18.5 mills property tax.⁴⁰ The North Slope Borough also receives significant tax revenue from oil and gas development activities which supports services provided in Point Lay.⁴¹ No taxes are collected in Point Lay, and no municipal revenue was reported between 2000 and 2010. Point Lay did not receive State or Community Revenue Sharing contributions or fisheries-related grants between 2000 and 2010. This information about selected revenue sources in Point Lay is presented in Table 2.

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

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*.

Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

Point Lay was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Native Village of Point Lay. The Native village corporation is Cully Corporation, Inc., which manages 90,009 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which Point Lay belongs is the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC).⁴²

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ Glenn Gray and Associates. June 2007. *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

⁴² See footnote 40.

Point Lay is also a member of the Arctic Slope Native Association (ASNA), a tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Barrow. The ASNA is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.⁴³

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are located in Barrow and Kotzebue, the closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development is located in Kotzebue, and the closest office of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources is located in Fairbanks. These agencies also have offices located in Anchorage. The closest offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are also located in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Point Lay is accessible year-round by air. Coastal and overland access are seasonal. The U.S. Air Force owns the public 4,500 ft long by 100 ft wide gravel airstrip in Point Lay.⁴⁴ ERA Alaska provides direct flights between Point Lay and Barrow five days per week, and between Point Lay and Point Hope two days per week.⁴⁵ The price of a roundtrip ticket by plane from Point Lay to Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$1,132.⁴⁶ Freight is delivered by air throughout the year and seasonally by barge.⁴⁷ Barges typically leave the Seattle area by July 1 and arrive in Barrow by August 1, delivering goods to North Slope Borough communities along the way. Landing craft with a 5-foot draft are used to unload goods on beaches near the communities. In the case of Point Lay, the landing craft unloads goods onto the outer spit of Kasegaluk Lagoon. They are transferred across the spit to a 50-ft watercraft that transports the goods across the Lagoon to Point Lay.⁴⁸

Approximately eight miles of gravel roads are present in Point Lay. During the winter, an extensive network of trails is available for travel between communities and to subsistence sites. The trails are impassible in summer due to the presence of wetlands and many small lakes. Point Lay is connected to Point Hope, Wainwright, and Barrow via a coastal trail. The trail network also connects Wainwright to Deadhorse, Nuiqsut, and Atqasuk, and Nuiqsut south to Anaktuvuk Pass. Snowmobiles are used for winter travel between communities and to subsistence camps.⁴⁹

⁴³ 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>.

⁴⁴ See footnote 40.

⁴⁵ Flight information retrieved April 16, 2012 from <http://www.trvlink.com/download/7h/ERAschedules.pdf>.

⁴⁶ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴⁷ North Slope Borough website. 2012. *Point Lay*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from <http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/villages/ptlay/>.

⁴⁸ ASCG Incorporated. 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Transportation Plan*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/information/comp_plan/TransportationPlan_Final.pdf.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

Facilities

Water in Point Lay is obtained from a lake near the community and is filtered and stored in a tank. A community well source and individual wells are also in use. There is no piped water system. Water trucks deliver water to homes, providing running water for kitchens. A central watering point is also available. No piped sewer system is present, either. The Borough operates a sewage lagoon for sewage treatment.⁵⁰ Problems associated with melting permafrost have caused problems for existing sewer lines, and system repairs have been frequent in recent years.⁵¹ The Borough also operates a landfill and provides refuse collection services in Point Lay. Electricity is provided by a diesel powerhouse operated by the Borough.⁵² According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that a new diesel powerhouse is expected to be completed by 2013. Wind power generation was briefly tried in Point Lay in the past, but was discontinued. The Borough is interested in revisiting the possibility of wind power in Point Lay.⁵³ Police services are provided by the North Slope Borough Police Department.⁵⁴ The nearest state trooper posts are located in Barrow and Kotzebue.⁵⁵ Fire and rescue services are provided by the Point Lay Volunteer Fire Department.⁵⁶ The fire station is equipped with a fire engine and an ambulance.⁵⁷

Additional community facilities and services include a local store, operated by the Native Village of Point Lay, which sells groceries and clothing. Propane, diesel, and regular gasoline are sold in town.⁵⁸ A community center is also present.⁵⁹ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, a food bank and public library are present, and job placement services are offered. Telephone, internet, and cable services are available in Point Lay.⁶⁰

In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that no fisheries-related infrastructure is present in Point Lay. They reported that no dock space is available in the community and no fishing support businesses are present. They also indicated that the only vessels present in Point Lay are small boats, ranging from 16 to 20 feet in length. Skiffs are a primary mode of transportation for Point Lay residents traveling to subsistence sites during summer months.⁶¹

Medical Services

Local health services are available at the Point Lay Clinic, which is owned and operated by the North Slope Borough. The Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency

⁵⁰ 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.

⁵¹ URS Corporation. October 2005. *North Slope Borough Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

⁵² See footnote 50.

⁵³ See footnote 51.

⁵⁴ See footnote 50.

⁵⁵ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety. 2012. *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁵⁶ See footnote 50.

⁵⁷ See footnote 47.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ See footnote 50.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ See footnote 48.

Services have coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service volunteers and a health aide. Alternate health care is provided by the Point Lay Volunteer Fire Department.⁶² The fire station is equipped with an ambulance.⁶³ The nearest hospitals are located in Barrow and Kotzebue.

Educational Opportunities

One school is present in Point Lay. The Kali School provides preschool through 12th grade education. As of 2011, the school had 87 students and 11 teachers.⁶⁴ The school also provides adult basic education.⁶⁵

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence hunting and fishing have defined the economy and culture of Inupiaq people for thousands of years, and remain essential today. Point Lay is located just south of the mouth of the Kokolik River, on the inland shore of Kasegaluk Lagoon. Beyond the Lagoon lies the Chukchi Sea, an area encompassed by the Arctic Management Area. Commercial fishing for all species is currently prohibited in federally regulated waters of the Arctic Management Area, “until sufficient information is available to support the sustainable management of a commercial fishery.” The focus of harvest in communities within the Arctic Management Area remains subsistence.⁶⁶ In addition, no state regulated commercial fisheries currently take place in the vicinity of Point Lay.

Subsistence harvest in the North Slope region is managed by both federal government agencies and local Native communities through various co-management efforts that facilitate communication between these entities. Examples of co-management institutions include the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC - established in 1977), the Eskimo Walrus Commission (formed in 1978), the Beluga Whale Committee (formed in 1988), and the Nanuuq Commission (formed in 1994 for polar bear management). The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) includes specific text providing a legislative basis for these cooperative agreements. Specifically, in 1994, Section 119 of the reauthorization for the MMPA provided a legislative basis for cooperative agreements with Alaska Native organizations.⁶⁷

In recent decades, the community of Point Lay has been particularly engaged in subsistence harvest of beluga whales. Point Lay hunters typically harvest between 30 and 50

⁶² See footnote 50.

⁶³ North Slope Borough website. 2012. *Point Lay*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from <http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/villages/ptlay/>.

⁶⁴ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁶⁵ See footnote 63.

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

⁶⁷ Ibid.

belugas per year.⁶⁸ Recently, Point Lay has renewed historical bowhead whale harvest, as well. Since its formation in 1977, the AEWG has represented the whaling communities of Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Barrow, Wainwright, Point Hope, Kivalina, Little Diomedea, Wales, Savoonga, and Gambell.⁶⁹ No bowhead whales had been harvested in Point Lay since whaling ended there in 1937, and Point Lay was not initially included as a member community in the AEWG. In recent years, the community of Point Lay has sought to reactivate their bowhead whaling traditions, customs, and practices. A ‘needs study’ was conducted by the North Slope Borough, and in 2008, Point Lay received quota from the AEWG to harvest one whale. The first bowhead whale since 1937 was landed in Point Lay in 2009, and a second was landed in 2011.^{70,71} Point Lay is also a member community of the Eskimo Walrus Commission and Nanuuq Commission.

Processing Plants

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

Fisheries-Related Revenue

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

Commercial Fishing

From 2001 and 2007, one state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit was held by a Point Lay resident in the Kotzebue salmon gillnet fishery. The permit was not actively fished in any of these years, and no other state or federal commercial fishing permits were held by Point Lay residents between 2000 and 2010 (Table 4). In addition, no residents held quota share accounts in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab (Tables 6 through 8). There were also no commercial crew license holders in Point Lay during the 2000-2010 period, no Point Lay residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel, and no commercial fishing vessels were homeported in the community. In addition, no fish buyers or shore-side processing facilities were located in Point Lay. These characteristics of the commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5. Given the lack of commercial fishing activity and fish buyers in Point Lay, no landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated in the community or by Point Lay residents (Tables 9 and 10).

⁶⁸ Alaska Beluga Whaling Committee. May 5, 2007. *Comments on Draft Programmatic EIS for Seismic Surveys in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas*. Letter to the Office of Protected Resources, NOAA NMFS. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from http://www.alaska.boemre.gov/ref/eis%20ea/draft_arctic_peis/comments/ABWC%20DPEIS.pdf.

⁶⁹ See footnote 66.

⁷⁰ Alaska Newspapers Staff. May 13, 2011. “Whaling crew lands Point Lay’s second whale after decades-long shutout.” *The Arctic Sounder*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from http://www.thearcticsounder.com/article/1119whaling_crew_lands_point_lays_second_whale.

⁷¹ NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. 2008. *Record of Decision. Final EIS for Issuing Annual Quotas to the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission for a Subsistence Hunt on Bowhead Whales for the Years 2008 through 2012*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/whales/bowhead/eis0108/rod0308.pdf>.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a										
Boat hauls ²	n/a										
Harbor usage ²	n/a										
Port/dock usage ²	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>n/a</i>										

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>						
	<i>Fished permits</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>% of permits fished</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>						
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>						

¹National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Data on License Limitation Program, Alaska Federal Processor Permits (FPP), Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), and Permit holders. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

²Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Point Lay: 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 Point Lay ^{2,5}	Total Net Pounds Landed in Point Lay ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Point Lay ^{2,5}
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Point Lay: 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 Point Lay: 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 Point Lay: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

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

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Point Lay: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that no recreational fishing activity takes place in Point Lay. This is reflected in the fact that, between 2000 and 2010, no active sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides were reported to be present in Point Lay, and no sportfishing licenses were sold in the community. Several Point Lay residents were reported as having purchased sportfishing licenses (irrespective of point of sale), ranging from a total of 3 to 14 per year. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁷² conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not report information regarding species targeted by recreational fishers in Point Lay, and given the lack of local sport fish businesses, no kept/release log book data were reported for sportfishing charters out of Point Lay between 2000 and 2010.⁷³

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

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Point Lay: 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 Point Lay ²
2000	0	0	4	0
2001	0	0	8	0
2002	0	0	13	0
2003	0	0	14	0
2004	0	0	12	0
2005	0	0	9	0
2006	0	0	6	0
2007	0	0	7	0
2008	0	0	9	0
2009	0	0	3	0
2010	0	0	5	0

⁷² 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).

⁷³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	0	743	523	3,473
2001	0	635	715	4,682
2002	11	547	819	3,393
2003	15	67	594	2,034
2004	0	96	1,131	2,084
2005	0	0	2,183	2,169
2006	18	341	495	2,609
2007	0	83	733	3,338
2008	140	0	990	4,469
2009	0	0	1,505	2,400
2010	0	0	1,319	3,065

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, Point Lay community leaders indicated that subsistence is the primary economic activity in the community. They reported that some of the most important marine subsistence resources are beluga whale, bowhead whale, ugruk (bearded seal), walrus, salmon, and spotted seal. They also indicated that the most important fishing seasons include harvest of grayling during the month of October, smelt harvest from mid-December to mid-February, and salmon harvest from June through August.

According to the North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan, caribou, fish, and beluga whale comprise the most significant portion of the subsistence harvest in Point Lay, while the use of seals and walrus have declined due to reduced use of dog teams and the present adequate supply of caribou meat. In addition, polar bears are not as actively hunted as in former years.⁷⁴ Until recently, bowhead whales were not harvested in Point Lay, although residents traveled to other communities to participate in bowhead whale hunts. However, in 2008, Point

⁷⁴ Glenn Gray and Associates. June 2007. *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from http://www.co.north-slope.ak.us/programs/coastal_management/NSB_Coastal_Management_Plan.pdf.

Lay received quota from the AEWC. In 2009, the community harvested its first bowhead whale since 1937, and a second bowhead was landed in 2011.^{75 76}

Residents of Point Lay utilize a large area of the North Slope for subsistence harvest, from Icy Cape to Cape Beaufort, and inland along the Kukpowruk River into the De Long Mountains. Many residents of Point Lay have lived in Wainwright, and subsistence use areas between the two communities overlap. Icy Cape is a site for harvest of waterfowl and eggs, the annual walrus hunt, and communal beluga hunts. Kasegaluk Lagoon is the site of gillnet fisheries for salmon, whitefish, flounder, smelt, herring, bullhead, and occasionally char. Hunting and trapping activities take place inland, in the Amatusuk Hills, Kiklupiklak Hills, and western Brooks range. Caribou is also hunted near Icy Cape during summer months, when the Western Caribou Herd migrates to the coast near Point Lay. Subsistence foods are exchanged between villages. Point Lay is a major supplier of beluga whale, and most often receives bowhead whale from Point Hope and Barrow.⁷⁷

A survey conducted by the North Slope Borough in 2003 found that 77.4% of Point Lay households use subsistence foods, and approximately 13.6% of households receive over half of their food from subsistence activities.⁷⁸ Between 2000 and 2010, ADF&G did not report any information about the percentage of Point Lay households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes (Table 12). However, a 1987 subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G provides household participation information regarding marine mammals and non-salmon fish (not including halibut). That year, 29% of Point Lay households reported harvesting spotted seal, 27% reported harvesting bearded seal, 27% reported harvest of ringed seal, and 21% reported harvest of bowhead whale. Species of non-salmon fish harvested by the greatest percentage of Point Lay households in 1987 included grayling (37% of households reported harvesting), Arctic char (23%), and flounder (10%). Many of these resources were shared with households that did not participate in harvest activities.

Some information was reported for the 2000-2010 period regarding annual subsistence harvest of salmon. In 2001 and 2002, ADF&G issued one subsistence salmon permit per year to a Point Lay household. In 2001, 30 sockeye salmon were reported as harvested, and in 2002, harvest of 1 Chinook and 9 sockeye was reported (Table 13).

No information was reported regarding total subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates or non-salmon fish (not including halibut) between 2000 and 2010 (Table 13). Likewise, no information was reported regarding annual subsistence harvest of halibut (Table 14). The Chukchi Sea is noted as the northern extent of the range of Pacific halibut.⁷⁹

Between 2000 and 2010, information was reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the AFSC regarding subsistence harvest of beluga whales, walrus, and polar bears by residents of Point Lay. For years in which data were reported, an average of 40 beluga whales, 3 walrus, and 2 polar bears were harvested per year. It is important to note that no information was

⁷⁵ Alaska Newspapers Staff. May 13, 2011. "Whaling crew lands Point Lay's second whale after decades-long shutout." *The Arctic Sounder*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from http://www.thearcticsounder.com/article/1119whaling_crew_lands_point_lays_second_whale.

⁷⁶ NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. 2008. *Record of Decision. Final EIS for Issuing Annual Quotas to the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission for a Subsistence Hunt on Bowhead Whales for the Years 2008 through 2012*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/protectedresources/whales/bowhead/eis0108/rod0308.pdf>.

⁷⁷ See footnote 74.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Pacific Halibut: Species Profile*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=halibut.main>.

reported by the AFSC regarding harvest of sea otters⁸⁰ or by ADF&G regarding harbor seal, spotted seal, or Steller sea lion harvest in Point Lay during the period. This information is presented in Table 15.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Point Lay: 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).

⁸⁰ The range of the northern sea otter does not extend into the Arctic region. Source: ADF&G *Wildlife Notebook Series*. "Sea Otter Fact Sheet." Retrieved March 1, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/education/wns/sea_otter.pdf.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Point Lay: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	n/a
2002	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	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	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, Point Lay: 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, Point Lay: 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	4	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	34	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	47	n/a	4	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	36	n/a	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	53	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	41	n/a	2	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	29	n/a	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	63	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	28	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	23	n/a	4	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.