

## **Selawik (*SELL-uh-wick*)**

### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1</sup>

Selawik is located at the mouth of the Selawik River, where it empties into Selawik Lake, about 90 miles east of Kotzebue. It lies 670 miles northwest of Anchorage. The City is near the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, a key breeding and resting spot for migratory waterfowl. Selawik is located in the Kotzebue Recording District, the Northwest Arctic Census Area, and the Northwest Arctic Borough. The city boundaries encompass 2.5 square miles of land and 0.9 square miles of water. Selawik was incorporated as a 1<sup>st</sup> Class City in 1974, but changed to a 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City government in 1977.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, there were 829 residents in Selawik, making it the 76<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. While the U.S. Census shows a dramatic increase in population between 1990 and 2010, the Alaska Department of Labor estimates of permanent residents shows a less substantial increase between 2001 and 2009. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is presented in Table 1.

In 2010, a majority of Selawik residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaskan Native (85.4%), with 10.5% of the population identifying themselves as two or more races, 4.0% of the population identifying themselves as White, and 0.1% of the population identifying themselves as Black or African American. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of the population identifying themselves as American Indian and Alaskan Native decreased by 9.4%, with corresponding increases in the percentage of the population identifying as two or more races and the percentage identifying as White. Changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size in Selawik was 4.46, a decrease from 4.6 persons per household in 1990 and 4.49 in 2000. The total number of households in Selawik increased during the same period, from 129 in 1990 to 172 in 2000 to 186 in 2010. Of the 201 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 97 were owner-occupied, 89 were renter-occupied, and 15 were vacant. In 2010, there were no residents of Selawik reported to be living in group quarters.

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

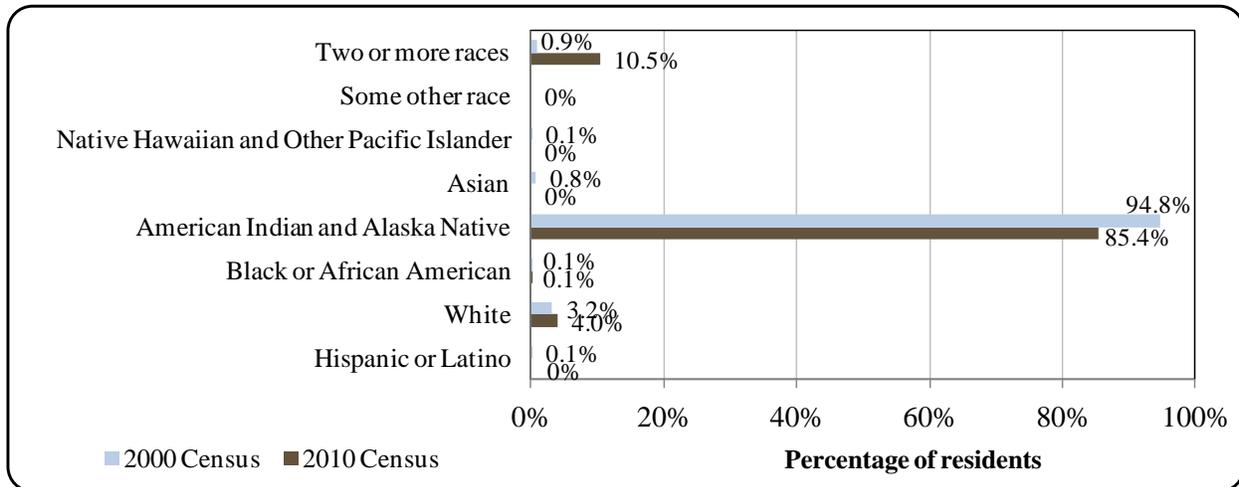
Table 1. Population in Selawik from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	596	-
2000	772	-
2001	-	776
2002	-	779
2003	-	819
2004	-	833
2005	-	831
2006	-	842
2007	-	828
2008	-	846
2009	-	849
2010	829	-

<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>.

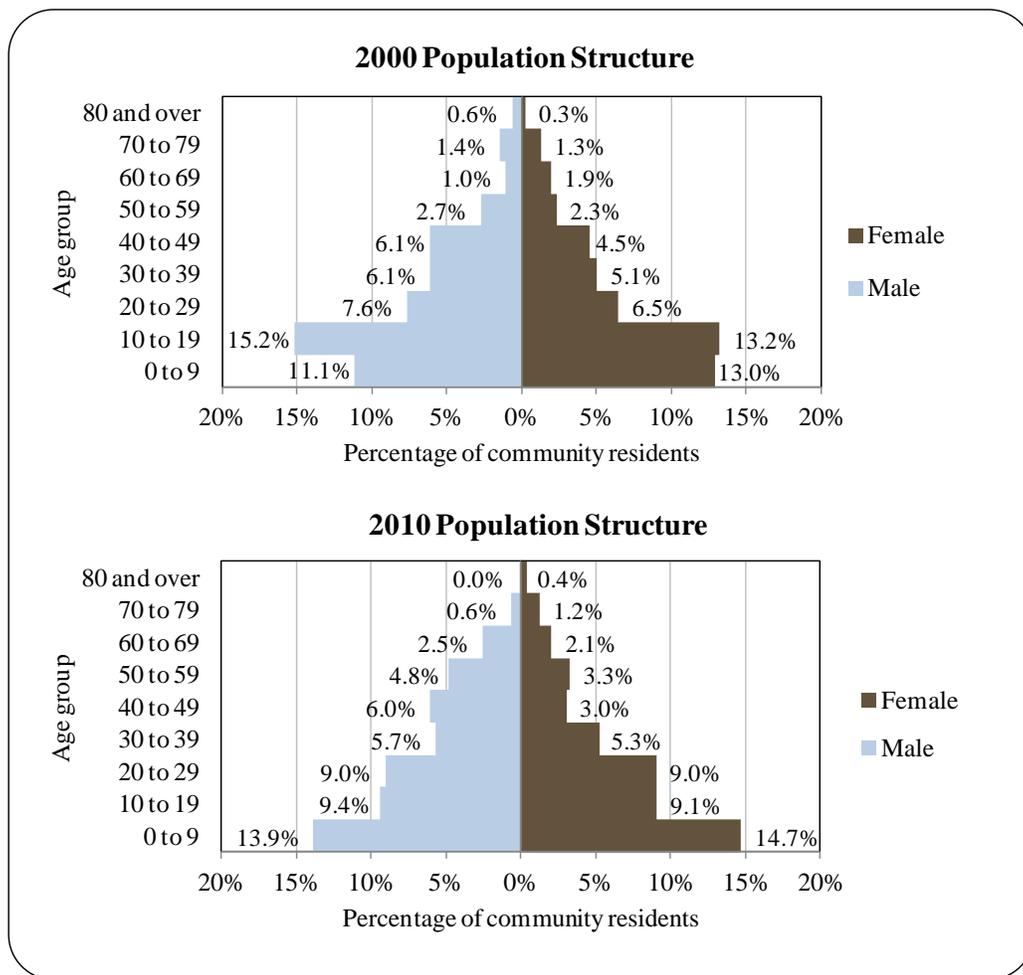
Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Selawik: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



In 2010, the gender makeup in Selawik was 52% male and 48% female, the same as the gender makeup for the state as a whole. The median age was estimated to be 21.4 years, lower than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the greatest percentage of the population was in the age group 0 to 19 years, with the next largest percentage for the age group 20 to 39 years old. Relatively few people were age 70 or older. The overall population structure in Selawik in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>3</sup> 62.9% of Selawik residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 9.9% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 27.2% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 45.5% were estimated to hold a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 27.4% of Alaska residents overall; 10.5% were estimated to have some college, but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 4.2% were estimated to hold a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 2.7% were estimated to hold a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

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



<sup>3</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.

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*

Selawik is an Inupiat Eskimo community active in traditional subsistence fishing and hunting. Lieutenant L.A. Zagoskin of the Imperial Russian Navy first reported the existence of the village in the 1840s as “Chilivik.” Ivan Petroff counted 100 “Selawigamute” people in his 1880 census. Around 1908, the community site had a small wooden schoolhouse and church. The village has continued to grow and has expanded across the Selawik River onto three banks, linked by bridges. Selawik was incorporated as a 1<sup>st</sup> Class City in 1974, changed to a 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City government in 1977.<sup>4</sup> The Selawik River takes its name from the Inupiat Eskimo word “siilivik,” which means, “place where sheefish (sii) spawn (li-vik).”<sup>5</sup> The sale and importation of alcohol is banned in the village.<sup>6</sup>

### **Natural Resources and Environment**

Selawik is located in the transitional climate zone. Temperatures average -10 to 15 °F (-23.3 to -9.4 °C) during winter and 40 to 65 °F (4.4 to 18.3 °C) during summer. Temperature extremes have been recorded from -50 to 83 °F (-45.6 to 28.3 °C). Annual snowfall averages 35 to 40 inches, with 10 inches of precipitation. The Selawik River is navigable from early June to mid-October.<sup>7</sup>

Selawik is located near the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), an area that is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The 2.15-million-acre NWR is situated on the Arctic Circle to the east of Kotzebue Sound, and occupies a unique variety of landforms in northwest Alaska. Refuge lands, including the 240,000 acres of designated Wilderness Area, are some of the most remote “wildlands” in the state. Landscapes found on the refuge include alpine tundra, arctic tundra, taiga (northern forest), lake and wetland complexes, large river deltas, open grass and sedge meadows, and previously glaciated mountains and river valleys. This area is a transition zone where the northernmost boreal forests give way to open arctic tundra. The approximately 21,000 lakes on NWR lowlands create a very large arctic tundra lake complex that is comparable in scale and ecological significance to any found on Alaska’s other NWR lands.<sup>8</sup>

Historically, the Kobuk and Selawik rivers served as important travel corridors from the coast to the more mountainous areas to the east. This is still true today. Local residents access NWR lands via these waterways by boat in the summer and by snowmobile or dog team in the winter. In most roadless areas across northwest Alaska, river corridors remain important travel routes for humans and wildlife.<sup>9</sup>

One of the purposes for which the Selawik NWR was established is the conservation and management of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd. With 377,000 animals, as of 2007 the herd was the largest in Alaska, migrating twice annually through the NWR on its way between

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<sup>4</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>5</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (2003). *Selawik National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved May 7, 2012 from [selawik.fws.gov/pdf/selawik\\_brochure.pdf](http://selawik.fws.gov/pdf/selawik_brochure.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 5.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (n.d.). *Selawik National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved February 15, 2012 from <http://selawik.fws.gov/>.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

northern calving grounds and southern wintering grounds. The other wildlife found within the NWR include moose, musk oxen, black bears, grizzly bears, wolves, arctic and red fox, lynx, wolverine, beaver, marten, snowshoe hares, and small mammals such as redback voles, tundra voles, and arctic shrews. The NWR also provides important habitat for migratory waterfowl, such as white-fronted geese, tundra swans, sandhill cranes, Northern pintails, greater scaup, black scoters, Pacific loons, and Pacific golden plovers. Songbirds such as the yellow wagtail, yellow warbler, white-crowned sparrow, and Lapland longspur utilize habitats within the NWR, as do palmated and western sandpipers, red-necked phalaropes, and whimbrels. The NWR also contains large populations of resident and anadromous fish. Sheefish and other whitefish are the primary species harvested for subsistence purposes. Sheefish can be very large (approaching 60 lb). Other fish species found within the NWR include northern pike, burbot, and Arctic grayling.<sup>10</sup>

Most public use in the NWR is in the form of subsistence activities by local residents. Caribou hunting, subsistence fishing, furbearer trapping, and berry picking go on as they have for many hundreds of years. The residents of this area still depend on the wildlife and natural resources of the NWR for much of their food and for the perpetuation of their traditional way of life. In addition to subsistence activities, the other primary public use of the NWR occurs during fall hunting seasons. Caribou, moose, and bear hunters from other parts of Alaska and the continental United States come to the NWR to pursue hunting opportunities and to enjoy the scenery and wilderness character of the area.<sup>11</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, no active environmental cleanup sites were located near Selawik as of August 2012.<sup>12</sup>

### **Current Economy<sup>13</sup>**

Subsistence harvest is fundamental to the local economy in Selawik. Important subsistence food sources include whitefish, sheefish, caribou, moose, ducks, ptarmigan, and berries. Occasionally, bartered seal and beluga whale supplement the diet. The primary employers in the community include the school, the city, the Tribal Council, Maniilaq, and three grocery stores. Handicrafts are made and sold locally and at gift shops in larger cities. Seasonal work is also found outside of Selawik with the Red Dog Mine, Bureau of Land Management firefighting, or lighterage operations.<sup>14</sup>

According to the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>15</sup> in 2010, the per capita income in Selawik was estimated to be \$9,681, and the median household income was estimated to be \$32,875, compared to \$8,170 and \$25,625 in 2000, respectively. However, after accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,<sup>16</sup> the real per capita income in 2000 was \$10,743

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved August 24, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>13</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>14</sup> See footnote 4.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

<sup>16</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

and the real median household income in 2000 was \$33,697, indicating that both per capita and household incomes in Selawik declined between 2000 and 2010. However, Selawik’s small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>17</sup> A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through 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 Selawik in 2010 is \$7,255.<sup>18,19</sup> According to the ALARI database, the per capita income in Selawik in 2010 was \$7,255, which indicates an overall decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.<sup>20</sup> This is supported by the fact that the community was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission, indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.<sup>21</sup> However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

In 2010, Selawik ranked 280<sup>th</sup> of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 229<sup>th</sup> of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. Based on the ACS, in the same year, 47.1% of the population age 16 and older was in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 44.6%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 36.9% of local residents were living below the poverty line in 2010, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; the relatively low income figures and high poverty rates reported for Selawik are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Selawik.<sup>22</sup> A potentially more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 24.1%.<sup>23</sup>

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest percentage of workers was employed in the public sector (59.3%), along with 40.7% employed in the private sector. Out of 123 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, the greatest numbers were estimated to work in education services, health care, and social assistance (39.8%), agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (15.4%), and public administration (13.8%). Compared to 2000, greater percentages of the workforce were estimated to work in education, health care and social assistance as well as agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining industries in 2010, while there was a decline in the percentage estimated to work in transportation, warehousing and utilities. When viewing

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<sup>17</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>18</sup> See footnote 15.

<sup>19</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>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

<sup>22</sup> See footnote 17.

<sup>23</sup> See footnote 19.

employment in terms of occupation, a majority of the workforce in 2010 was estimated to be employed in service (30.9%) and management/professional occupations (30.1%). Compared to 2000, there were declines in the percentage of the workforce employed in sales/office and production/transportation/material moving occupations, and an increase in the percentage employed in service occupations. Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

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

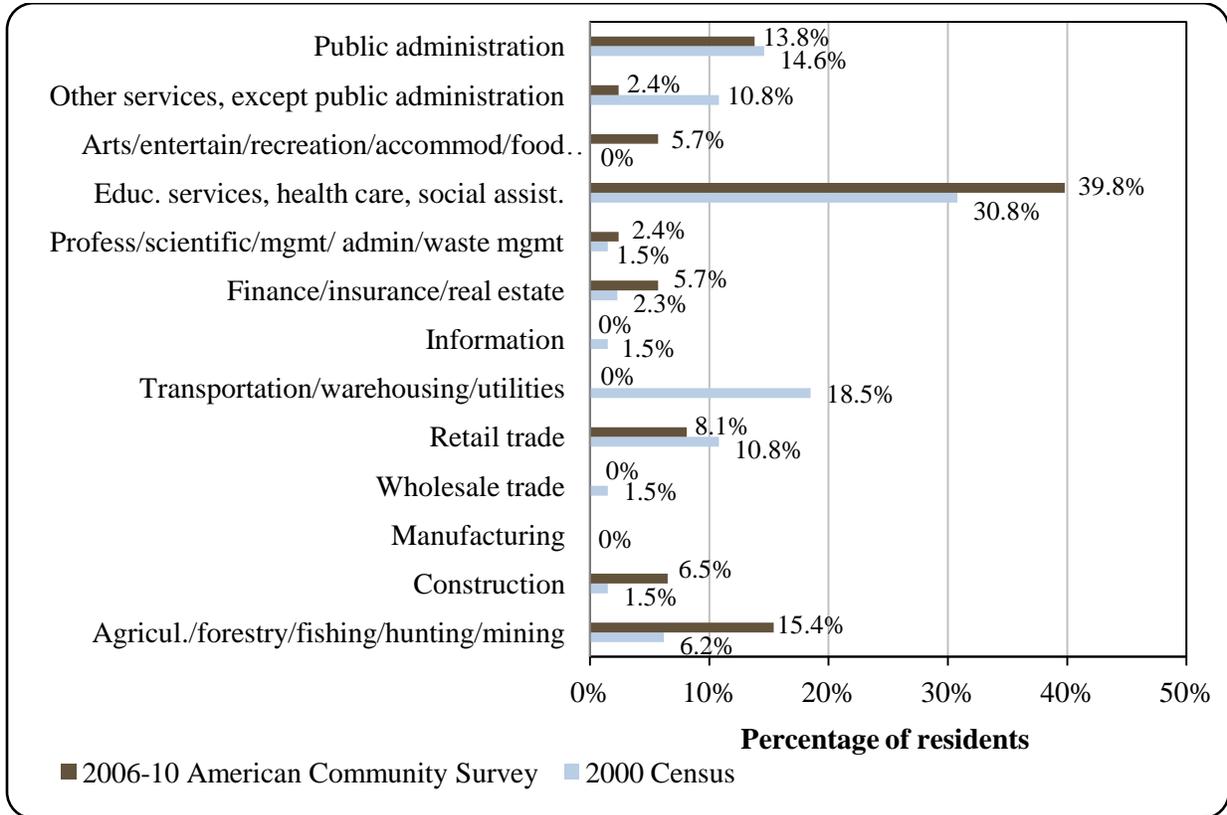
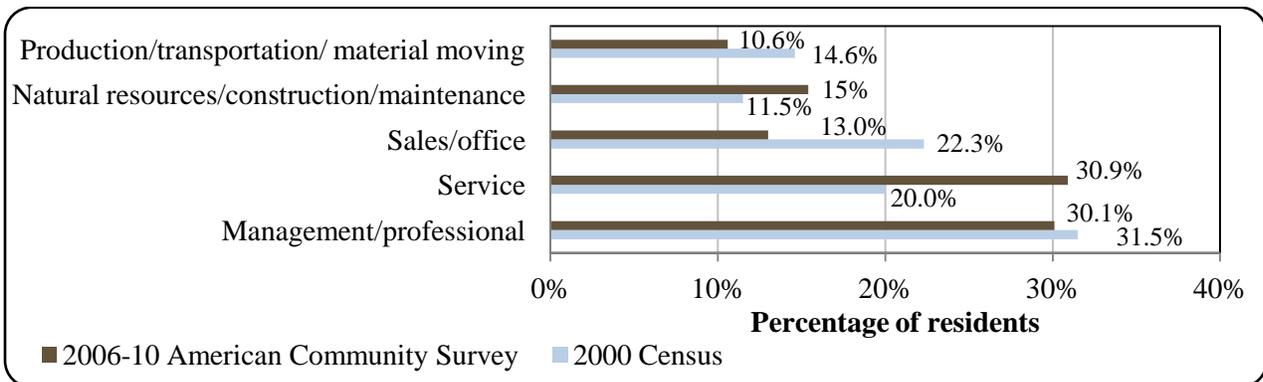


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Selawik (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Selawik is a 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City located in the Northwest Arctic Borough. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, with a 7-person city council including the mayor, an 11-person school board, a 7-person planning commission, and various city employees. The City administers a 5% sales tax.<sup>24</sup> In addition to sales tax revenues, other locally-generated income sources in Selawik between 2000 and 2010 included enterprise revenues from water/sewer, washeteria, and cable TV fees, electric utility maintenance contract, building leases and rentals, equipment rentals, land sales, and bingo receipts. The total municipal revenue reported by the City of Selawik generally increased between 2000 and 2010, driven in part by an increase in sales tax revenues over the period. Selawik received Community Revenue Sharing contributions of just under \$140,000 per year in 2009 and 2010, and also reported receiving approximately \$36,000 in State Revenue Sharing contributions in 2001. No state or federal fisheries-related grants were reportedly received by Selawik between 2000 and 2010. Selected municipal, state, or federal revenue streams for Selawik are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Selawik 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	\$578,213 <sup>6</sup>	\$6,000 <sup>6</sup>	n/a	n/a
2001	\$793,966	\$62,155	\$36,236	n/a
2002	\$630,930	\$68,057	n/a	n/a
2003	\$639,074	\$74,991	n/a	n/a
2004	\$652,361	\$70,497	n/a	n/a
2005	\$660,612	\$114,832	n/a	n/a
2006	\$723,168	\$101,081	n/a	n/a
2007	\$718,101	\$122,422	n/a	n/a
2008	\$875,683	\$156,849	n/a	n/a
2009	\$973,274	\$157,043	\$138,671	n/a
2010	\$857,126	\$181,892	\$139,158	n/a

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Department of Revenue. (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 Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm).

<sup>6</sup> This is a budget estimate only, and does not reflect a final amount reported in a financial statement.

<sup>24</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).

Selawik was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is the Native Village of Selawik. The regional Native corporation to which Selawik belongs is the NANA Regional Corporation. In 1972, most village corporations in the region merged with NANA Regional Corporation, with the exception of the village corporation for Kotzebue, known as Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation. NANA Regional Corporation now has title to 2,082,052 surface acres, including 138,240 that were originally titled to Selawik's Native village corporation.<sup>25,26</sup>

Selawik is a member village of the Maniilaq Association, a tribal non-profit corporation that provides health and social services to residents of Northwest Alaska. The Maniilaq Association is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. It was originally called NANA (the Northwest Alaska Native Association), but was renamed Maniilaq when the NANA Regional Corporation was formed to avoid confusion between the names.<sup>27</sup> Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.<sup>28</sup> The Maniilaq Association coordinates tribal and traditional assistance programs, and environmental and subsistence protection services in the region.<sup>29</sup>

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

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Selawik is accessible by plane and barge only. The Roland Norton Memorial Airport provides a 3,000-ft-long by 70-ft-wide gravel runway owned by the city. The state also owns a 3,000-ft-long by 60-ft-wide gravel airstrip, with a 2,659-ft-long by 60-ft-wide crosswind strip. Scheduled flights are available to Kotzebue and Nome and other area villages. Docking facilities and a barge landing area exist. Freight is shipped upriver from Kotzebue each summer by Crowley Marine Services. Boardwalks have been constructed within the village. Boats, ATVs,

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> NANA Regional Corporation. 2003. *Introduction*. Retrieved February 2, 2012 from <http://www.nanalands.com/introduction.htm>.

<sup>27</sup> Maniilaq Association. 2003. *Company Information*. Retrieved February 2, 2012 from <http://www.maniilaq.org/companyInfo.html>.

<sup>28</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>29</sup> See footnote 27.

and snowmachines are prevalent forms of local travel.<sup>30</sup> The price of a round-trip ticket from Selawik to Anchorage (connecting in either Kotzebue or Nome) in June 2012 was \$725.<sup>31</sup>

### *Facilities*<sup>32</sup>

A circulating water and vacuum sewer system provides services to about 100 homes. A central treatment facility pumps water from the Selawik River, providing up to 8,000 gallons a day. Groundwater wells have been unsuccessful.

Law enforcement services are provided by VPSOs (Village Public Safety Officers), the city VPO (Village Police Officer), and state troopers stationed in Kotzebue. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Selawik Area Volunteer Emergency Rescue and the City Public Safety Office. The City is home to a Boys and Girls Club and has a community building that houses city offices and a multi-purpose facility. The school has a gym and a school/community library.

### *Medical Services*<sup>33</sup>

Medical services are provided by the Selawik Health Clinic, which is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Maniilaq Association. The clinic is a Community Health Aid Program site. Alternate health care is provided by the Selawik Area Volunteer Emergency Rescue. Emergency services have lake and air access and are provided by volunteers and a health aide. The nearest hospital is located in Kotzebue.

### *Educational Opportunities*

The Davis-Ramoth School in Selawik provides instruction for students from pre-school through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. In 2011, the school had 266 students and 18 teachers.<sup>34</sup> Selawik is also a Head Start site.<sup>35</sup>

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

The lands surrounding the community of Selawik have been the hunting and fishing grounds of the Iñupiaq Eskimo people for thousands of years. Historically, the Iñupiat were distributed in small, widely dispersed settlements often located on high river banks that provided good access to fishing sites. Historically, sheefish, whitefish, salmon, northern pike, caribou, hares, migratory birds, and marine mammals were major subsistence resources used by residents

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<sup>30</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>31</sup> Airfare was obtained on the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

<sup>32</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Rural Alaska Community Action Program (2010). *2010 Annual Report*. Retrieved December 20, 2011 from [http://www.ruralcap.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=40&Itemid=91](http://www.ruralcap.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=40&Itemid=91).

of the Selawik and lower Kobuk rivers. These subsistence traditions continue today, although methods of harvest and travel have changed over time.<sup>36</sup> Commercial fisheries are currently less important to the Selawik economy, although several residents held state commercial fishing permits in the Kotzebue salmon gill net fishery between 2000 and 2010 (see Commercial Fishing section).

Selawik is located in the Arctic Management Area. A Fishery Management Plan for the Arctic Management Area was approved by the Secretary of Commerce in August 2009. Initially, the plan prohibits commercial fishing in the federal waters of the Beaufort and Chukchi seas until more information is available to support sustainable fisheries management.<sup>37</sup> In state regulated waters of the Arctic Management Area, several small fisheries occur, including a small fishery for chum salmon in the Kotzebue Sound region.<sup>38</sup> The Kotzebue Sound salmon fishery is the northernmost commercial salmon fishery in Alaska. Over 99% of the salmon harvested in this fishery are chum salmon returning to the Kobuk and Noatak Rivers. Commercial harvest of salmon first occurred in the Kotzebue area in 1909 when Native fishermen sold salmon to gold miners. Starting in 1914, salmon were canned and sold to miners in the upper Kobuk drainage. This small industry ceased after 1918. The modern commercial fishery began in 1962, and catch peaked in 1981 with 680,000 chum commercially harvested. Since 1995, poor market conditions and variable processing capacity and interest have caused harvests to fall short of their potential. Due to limited opportunities to sell their catch, the number of active permits in the Kotzebue salmon fishery had declined over the last 30 years. Very few of the 173 total set gill net permits have been used in recent years.<sup>39</sup> Fish caught in the Kotzebue salmon fishery are primarily sold to local markets, although some are shipped to markets outside the Arctic region.<sup>40</sup>

Selawik is not eligible to participate in the CDQ (Community Development Quota) or CQE (Community Quota Entity) programs.

### *Processing Plants*

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

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Selawik did not receive any known fisheries-related revenue between 2000 and 2010 (Table 3).

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<sup>36</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (n.d.). *Selawik National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved February 15, 2012 from <http://selawik.fws.gov/>.

<sup>37</sup> NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Regional Office. (n.d.). *Arctic Fisheries*. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/arctic/>.

<sup>38</sup> North Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2009. *Arctic Fishery Management Plan*. Retrieved February 29, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/fmp/Arctic/ArcticFMP.pdf>.

<sup>39</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>40</sup> See footnote **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2010, four Selawik residents held Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits for the Kotzebue salmon gill net fishery, and this number remained stable between 2001 and 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of salmon permits that were actively fished varied between zero to two. In 2010, none of the four permits were reported as actively fished (Table 4). In 2010, there were no crew license holders, fish buyers, shore-side processing facilities, vessels owned primarily by community residents, vessels homeported in the community, or vessels landing catch in the community of Selawik. In previous years there were crew license holders residing in Selawik, ranging from one to six between 2000 and 2009 (Table 5). Also, there were no community residents holding quota share accounts in federal catch share fisheries for halibut (Table 6) or sablefish (Table 7) between 2000 and 2010, and no residents holding quota share accounts for crab (Table 8) between 2005 and 2010. As there were no vessels landing catch in Selawik between 2000 and 2010, there was no ex-vessel value to report during the same period (Table 9). Additionally, there were no vessels owned primarily by Selawik residents landing catch between 2000 and 2010 (Table 10).

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue</i> <sup>4</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Total municipal revenue</i> <sup>5</sup>	\$578,213 <sup>6</sup>	\$793,966	\$630,930	\$639,074	\$652,361	\$660,612	\$723,168	\$718,101	\$875,126	\$973,274	\$857,126

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> This is a budget estimate only, and does not reflect a final amount reported in a financial statement.

Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Selawik: 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. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Selawik: 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	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) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Fished permits	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
	% of permits fished	33%	50%	-	-	50%	25%	25%	25%	25%	50%	-
	Total permit holders	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</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 Selawik: 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 Selawik <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed In Selawik <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Selawik <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2001	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2004	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2008	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2009	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	0	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> National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. *Alaska processors' Weekly Production Reports (WPR) 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.]

<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. Individual Fishing Quota, Halibut, Selawik: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 7. Individual Fishing Quota, Sablefish, Selawik: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Individual Fishing Quota, Crab, Selawik: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Lb<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 lb 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 Selawik Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Lb<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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

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

*Recreational Fishing*

Between 2000 and 2010, there were no active sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides in Selawik. In 2010, 47 sportfishing licenses were sold to Selawik residents (irrespective of the point of sale). In the same year, 62 sportfishing licenses were sold in Selawik, indicating the potential that some visitors came to Selawik to pursue recreational fishing activities (Table 11).

Table 11. Sportfishing trends, Selawik: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sportfishing Licenses to residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Selawik <sup>2</sup>
2000	0	0	42	0
2001	0	0	55	0
2002	0	0	67	0
2003	0	0	39	0
2004	0	0	66	0
2005	0	0	47	0
2006	0	0	96	87
2007	0	0	15	0
2008	0	0	64	64
2009	0	0	40	39
2010	0	0	47	62

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	14	1,875	1,779	3,388
2001	296	114	2,986	2,508
2002	0	132	1,297	4,988
2003	15	1,698	1,807	2,601
2004	17	332	1,892	3,463
2005	19	35	1,309	1,755
2006	0	452	1,764	4,570
2007	65	62	1,146	3,754
2008	0	407	2,421	1,593
2009	138	815	1,160	5,318
2010	137	478	1,027	1,828

<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/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Selawik is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area X – Northwest Alaska. 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 3,251 freshwater days and 582 saltwater days, while non-Alaska resident anglers fished on average 1,690 freshwater and 64 saltwater days (Table 11).

### *Subsistence Fishing*

Inhabitants of Selawik subsist mainly on whitefish, sheefish, caribou, moose, ducks, ptarmigan, and berries. Occasionally, bartered seal and beluga whale supplement the diet.<sup>41</sup> Eschscholtz Bay is an important subsistence area for Selawik residents. Spring and summer uses include beluga whaling, seal hunting, egg gathering, smelt harvest, and berry picking. Beluga whaling involves the combined effort of residents of various area villages who set up hunting camps at Elephant Point. In addition, Kobuk and Selawik Lakes are an important subsistence use area for residents of Selawik and other nearby villages. Seal are harvested in both lakes during the spring and summer, and sheefish are harvested year-round. Selawik Lake is also an important site for waterfowl hunting in the spring and fall, and eggs are gathered during summer. Whitefish are the second most important fish resource in the area, along with some Dolly Varden char and northern pike.<sup>42</sup>

Limited data were available subsistence salmon permits in 2000, 2002, 2003, and 2006. In each of these years, one subsistence salmon permit was issued to a Selawik household, though the permit was only actively fished in 2000 and 2006. In these two years, Chinook salmon and sockeye salmon were the species reported as harvested for subsistence use under the permit. In addition, in 2006, 115,481 lb of non-salmon fish (not including halibut) were reported as harvested for subsistence in Selawik (Table 13). Species of non-salmon harvested in Selawik that year included northern pike, sheefish, and whitefish.<sup>43</sup>

Data were not available for Selawik during the 2000-2010 period regarding subsistence participation by household and species or per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12), or for subsistence halibut fishing participation (Table 14), or subsistence harvest of marine mammal resources (Table 15).

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<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> Northwest Arctic Borough. (n.d.). "Chapter 6: Description of Designated Areas." *Coastal Management Plan, Final Draft Plan Amendment*. Retrieved July 10, 2012 from [http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalFinalPlans/NorthwestArctic/NAB\\_Chap\\_6\\_DesignatedAreas.pdf](http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalFinalPlans/NorthwestArctic/NAB_Chap_6_DesignatedAreas.pdf).

<sup>43</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, Selawik: 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 (lb)
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, Selawik: 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>	Lb of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lb of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	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	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	115,481
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.

<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, Selawik: 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, Selawik: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

<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.