

## **Wainwright (WANE-rite, A.K.A. Ulguniq)**



### **People and Place**

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

Wainwright is located on the Chukchi Sea coast, about 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle and 100 miles southwest of Point Barrow, the most northerly point in the United States. The community is situated on the base of a small peninsula separating the Kuuk Lagoon from the ocean. Barrow, the economic and transportation hub for the region, is located approximately 90 miles to the northeast; and Anchorage is located 711 miles to the southeast. The community's area encompasses 17.6 square miles of land and 24.9 square miles of water. The community is located in the North Slope Borough and the Barrow Recording District. It is located on the perimeter of the 23.5 million acre National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPR).

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

In 2010, there were 556 residents in Wainwright, making it the 110<sup>th</sup> largest community out of 352 Alaska communities with a recorded population. Since the 1990 Census, which recorded 492 residents, the population of Wainwright has increased by 13%. Between 2000 and 2010, the recorded population fluctuated from a high of 562 in 2001 to a low of 517 in 2006, but overall increased by only ten individuals. Wainwright's annual growth rate between 2000 and 2009 was 0.28%, though population figures in Table 1 suggest that this rate is more reflective of year-to-year variation than a general upward trend. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that 50 people in the community reside there seasonally or are transients. Community leaders reported that while seasonal workers are present year-round, there is a heavier presence in the summer, with the population typically reaching its annual peak in July.

In 2010, 90.1% of the population identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native, a slight increase from the 2000 figure of 90.3%. White residents made up a slightly larger share of the population in 2010 (8.1%) than in 2000 (6.8%), while the percentage of the population identifying with two or more races decreased slightly from 2.7% in 2000 to 1.8% in 2010. In 2010, 0.4% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. No residents in 2010 identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Asian, or Black or African American. Figure 1 shows changes in the city's racial and ethnic makeup between 2000 and 2010.

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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).

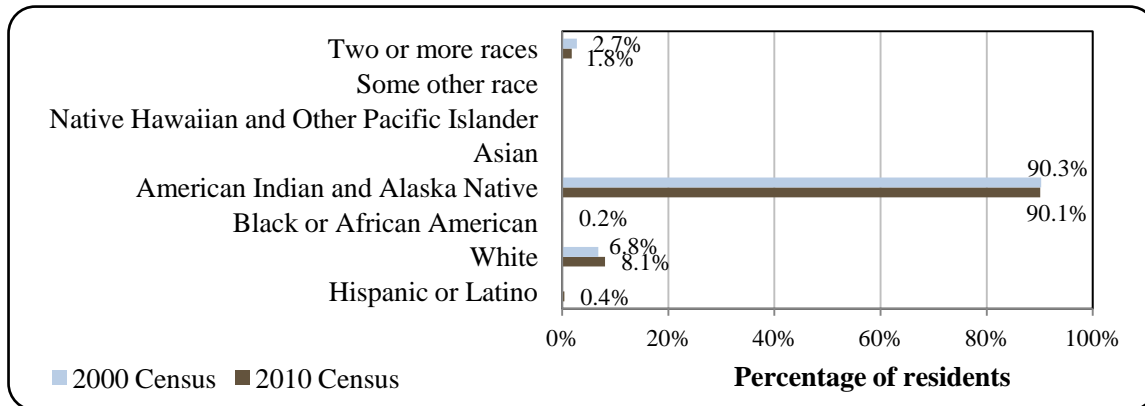
<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimates of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	492	-
2000	546	-
2001	-	562
2002	-	536
2003	-	552
2004	-	533
2005	-	520
2006	-	517
2007	-	538
2008	-	534
2009	-	551
2010	556	-

<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, Wainwright: 2000-2010.

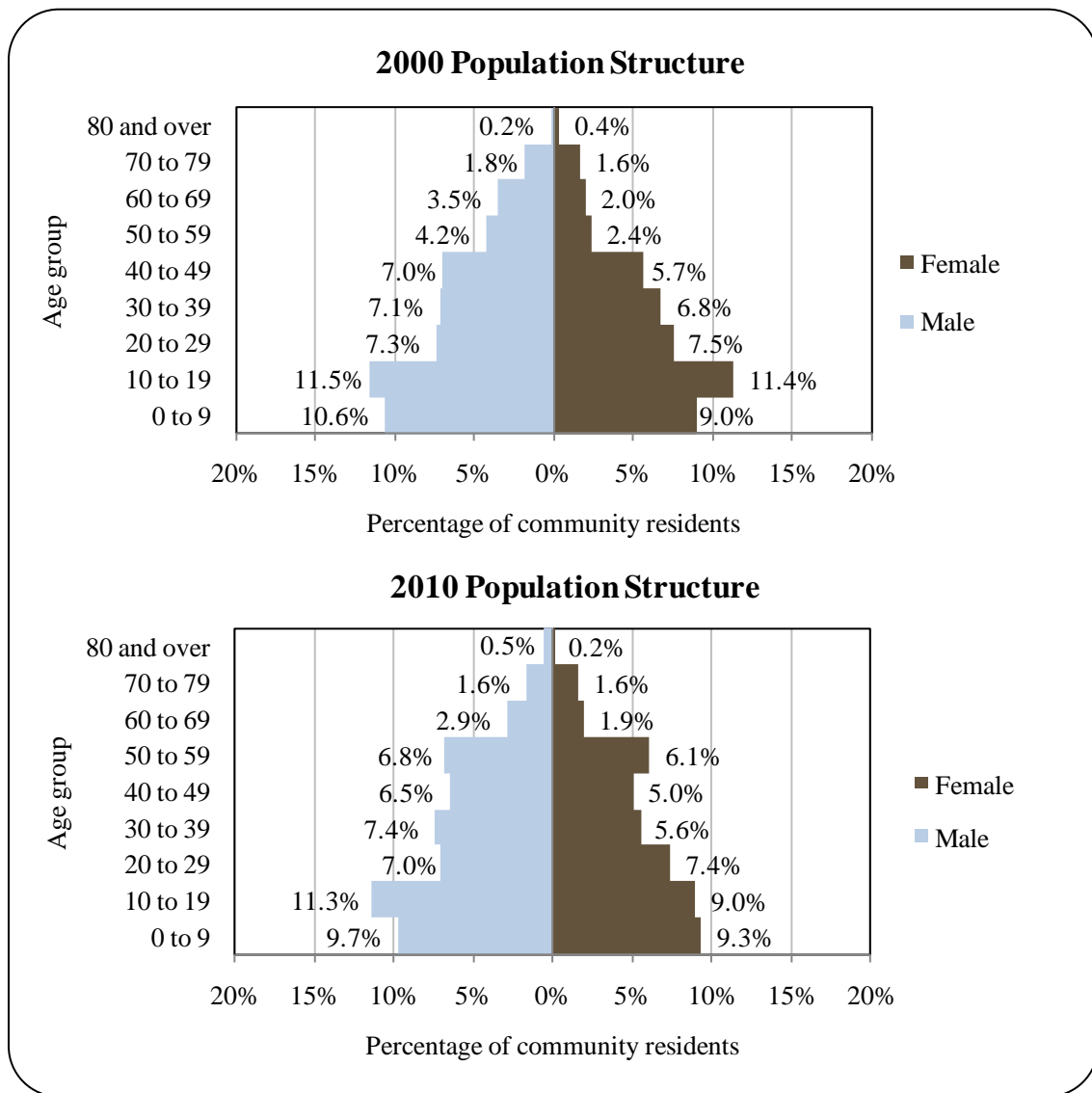


In 2010, the average household size in Wainwright was 3.65, a slight decrease from the 2000 average household size of 3.69. Also in 2010, 20 individuals (3.6% of the population) resided in non-institutionalized group quarters, compared to 0 in 2000. The community had 179 housing units in 2010, the same number recorded in the 2000 Decennial Census. From 2000 to 2010, there was only a slight change in the ratio of occupied and unoccupied housing units: 147 units in 2010 were occupied, compared to 148 in 2000. Of the 147 households in 2010, 99 (67.3%) were owner occupied, and 48 (32.7%) were renter occupied; 115 (78.2%) were family households, and 32 (21.8%) were nonfamily households. In 2010, 99 individuals (17.8% of the population) were counted as living in a household and being either a non-relative of the head of

the household (including unmarried partners) or a non-spouse or non-child relative of the head of the household.

In 2010, the gender makeup of Wainwright’s population was 53.8% male and 46.2% female, less balanced than the state as a whole (52% male and 48% female). Between 2000 and 2010, the median age of Wainwright’s residents was 27.6 (28.8 for males and 26.5 for females), notably lower than the statewide median of 33.8 years. In 2010, 39.4% of the population was younger than 20 years, 51.8% was between the ages of 20 and 59, and 8.7% of the population was 60 or older. The overall population structure of Wainwright in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Wainwright in 2000 and 2010.



According to the 2006-10 American Community Survey,<sup>3</sup> in terms of educational attainment, an estimated 61.8% of the 490 Wainwright residents aged 25 and older in 2010 held a high school diploma or higher degree, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 2.9% held a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 27.0% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 7.1% of the community's 25-and-over population was estimated to have less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to 3.5% of residents statewide overall; 31% were estimated to have a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 19.4% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 1.4% 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*

Inupiat Eskimos been present on the North Slope of Alaska for hundreds of years; archaeological sites around Wainwright indicate their presence in the vicinity from as early as 1000 CE.<sup>4</sup> The area around Kuuk Lagoon was well-populated by the time the community site was formally established at the turn of the twentieth century: an 1853 map documented the village of "Olrona,"<sup>5</sup> and in 1881, at least five Inupiat settlements were located within a 25 mile radius.<sup>6</sup> Inhabitants of these settlements migrated seasonally between the interior and the coast.

During the 1880s, small-scale coal mines were opened nearby to provide coal for steam whaling ships, which had been active in the Arctic since the mid-century. Natives were located to the area to mine coal. They also engaged in trade with whalers and were employed as wage laborers assisting in whaling operations.<sup>7</sup>

The community of Wainwright was formally established in 1904, when it became the site of an Alaska Native Service schoolhouse. The site was reportedly chosen by the ship captain delivering construction materials for the school, due to favorable sea-ice conditions. The community took its name from Wainwright (Kuuk) Lagoon, named in 1826 by Captain F.W. Beechey for one of his officers.<sup>8</sup>

A reindeer station was also established in 1904, and Kuugmiut (from the Kuuk River area and the coasts around Wainwright) and Utuggagmiut (from areas to the east and south of Wainwright) were enlisted to manage the herd. The 1918 influenza epidemic brought additional immigrants to Wainwright from nearby smaller communities, as did the expansion of the school in the early 1920s. Booms and busts in whaling, coal mining, reindeer herding, and fur trapping also contributed to fluctuations in the population from the 1880s to the 1970s. During the late

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<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.

<sup>4</sup> National Parks Service (2012). *National register of historic places database*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>.

<sup>5</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>6</sup> Jorgensen, J.G., and G. I. Languir. 1990. *Oil age Eskimos*. Berkley, CA: University of California Press.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> See Footnote 5.

1940s and 1950s, Wainwright’s population fell by a third as residents moved to Barrow to pursue new opportunities there provided by federal military projects. The passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971, the formation of the North Slope Borough and Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, and the development of North Slope oil resources resulted in investments in Wainwright’s public infrastructure and helped drive population growth over the next two decades.<sup>9</sup> The city was incorporated as a second-class city in 1962.

The majority of current Wainwright residents are of Kuugmiut or Ituggagmiut Inuit descent. The community is also known by its Inupiaq name, “Ulguniq”.

## Natural Resources and Environment

Wainwright has an arctic climate. Temperatures range from a low extreme of -56°F to 80°F. Precipitation is light, averaging 5 inches annually, with 12 inches of snow. The Chukchi Sea is ice-free from mid-July through September. The North Slope Borough has about 83 days annually of “midnight sun”, when the sun stays above the horizon, and about 65 days annually when the sun stays below the horizon.<sup>10</sup>

The landscape of the North Slope is treeless from the coast to the foothills of the Brooks Range, located 100 miles inland from Wainwright. Permafrost is continuous across the region due to low temperatures. The tundra supports lichens, mosses, and low bushes. Tundra plants include salmonberry, wild rhubarb, cranberry, and blueberry; sedges and grasses grow around sloughs, marshes, and poorly drained lakes. Kuuk Lagoon, located behind the peninsula on which Wainwright is sited, extends for 50 miles inland before narrowing into the 80-mile long Kuuk River. Major tributaries of the Kuuk fan out over a 110 mile radius. The Kuuk river system allows travel to the interior year round—by snow machine when the river is frozen in winter and by motorboat during the remainder of the year.<sup>11</sup> During the winter months, the sea ice cover extends for several miles out to sea. Wainwright is vulnerable to coastal flooding and erosion.<sup>12</sup>

The North Slope provides habitat for many species of terrestrial and marine mammals, freshwater and marine fish, and birds. Terrestrial mammals in the region include caribou, reindeer, moose, muskox, wolverine, wolf, arctic and red foxes, grizzly bear, and small furbearers such as marmot, ermine, and Arctic ground squirrels. Marine mammals include bowhead, gray, and beluga whale; bearded, ringed, and spotted seal; and Pacific walrus. Wainwright residents fish locally for grayling, whitefish, lingcod (or burbot), salmon, cisco, sculpin, rainbow smelt, Arctic grayling, capelin, crab, and shrimp. Birds of importance to community subsistence practices include eider duck, Pacific brant, white-fronted goose, snow goose, oldsquaw and pintail duck, and ptarmigan.<sup>13</sup>

Extensive oil and gas resources exist on the North Slope and on the continental shelves of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. North Slope oil production began in 1977, and as of 2008, 15.7 billion barrels of oil had been produced, with 6.1 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil

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<sup>9</sup> See Footnote 6.

<sup>10</sup> North Slope Borough (n.d.). *North Slope Borough local all hazard mitigation plan*. Retrieved February 14, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/mitigation.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> See Footnote 6.

<sup>12</sup> See Footnote 10.

<sup>13</sup> Kassam, K.S. and Wainwright Traditional Council (2001). *Passing on the knowledge: mapping human ecology in Wainwright, Alaska*. Calgary, Alberta: University of Calgary.

remaining from then-developed fields.<sup>14</sup> Though production to date has been limited to the Central Arctic, between the Colville and Canning rivers, and adjacent near-shore areas in the Beaufort Sea,<sup>15</sup> exploratory well drilling in leased areas of the Chukchi Sea Continental Shelf (OCS) could begin as early as summer of 2012.<sup>16</sup> The Chukchi Sea OCS is estimated to contain 15.38 billion barrels of technically recoverable oil and 76.77 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.<sup>17</sup> In a 2011 survey conducted by the AFSC, community leaders cited “opening up of off-shore drilling” as the fisheries-related policy or management action of most concern to Wainwright.

The Northern Alaska Coal Province contains an estimated four trillion tons of bituminous coal deposits, or one ninth of the world’s known coal reserves. These deposits have remained undeveloped due to distance from markets; though the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) is engaged in an aggressive program to determine the economic feasibility of their development.<sup>18</sup>

Climate change effects observed in the region include reductions in sea ice cover and permafrost. The extent of Arctic sea-ice has generally declined over the last half century, and total loss of summer sea ice is projected over the next century.<sup>19</sup> The delayed formation of sea ice may increase Wainwright’s exposure to coastal flooding and erosion. Shifts in population densities and distribution may occur for species associated with ice habitats, including seals, walrus, and polar bears.<sup>20</sup> Additionally, warmer summers and milder winters may result in thawing of permafrost and ground subsidence.<sup>21</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>22</sup>

Wainwright residents participate in a mixed economy involving both wage labor and subsistence practices. Economic opportunities in the community are influenced by its proximity to Barrow, the economic center of the North Slope Borough. The village and regional corporations, along with the North Slope Borough and the North Slope Borough School District, are the major employers in the community, and sales of arts and crafts supplement income from wage employment. Important subsistence resources include bowhead whale, bearded seal, caribou, and arctic grayling.<sup>23</sup> The North Slope oil and gas industry is the primary source of revenue for Borough government services. Top employers in 2010<sup>24</sup> included: North Slope

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<sup>14</sup> U.S. Dept. of Energy (2009). *Alaska North Slope oil and gas: a promising future or an area in decline?* Retrieved February 14, 2012 from: [http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/publications/AEO/ANS\\_Potential.pdf](http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/publications/AEO/ANS_Potential.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Bailey, A. (2011, May 20). Shell files plan for Chukchi Sea drilling, starting next year. *Anchorage Daily News*. Retrieved February 17, 2012 from <http://www.adn.com/2011/05/20/1873922/shell-files-plan-for-chukchi-sea.html>.

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. (November 2011). Assessment of undiscovered technically recoverable oil and gas resources of the nation’s outer continental shelf, 2011. Retrieved February 17, 2012 from [http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/2011\\_National\\_Assessment\\_Factsheet.pdf](http://www.boem.gov/uploadedFiles/2011_National_Assessment_Factsheet.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (2012). *Homepage*. Retrieved February 17, 2012 from <http://www.asrc.com/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>19</sup> North Slope Borough (2005). *Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 17, 2012 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/NorthSlopeBorough-CP-2005.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>23</sup> See Footnote 13.

<sup>24</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/>.

Borough, Olgoonik Crop., North Slope Borough School, City of Wainwright, Wainwright Cooperative Association, Olgoonik Environmental Services, Olgoonik Oilfield Services LLC, SKW/Eskimos Inc., Arctic Slope Regional Corp., and Arctic Slope Native Association Ltd.<sup>25</sup>

In 2010, the median household income in Wainwright was estimated to be \$65,156, compared to \$66,521 statewide; and per capita household income was estimated at \$19,395, compared to \$30,726 statewide. Wainwright ranked 61<sup>st</sup> out of 299 Alaska communities with data on median income and 156<sup>th</sup> out of 305 Alaska communities with data on per capita income. Median and per capita income in Wainwright in 2010 represented decreases from 1999 estimated levels, which were \$71,959 and \$21,972, respectively, in 2010 dollars.<sup>26</sup> From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of residents below the poverty line decreased slightly from 12.5% to 11.4%. The 2010 poverty rate in Wainwright was higher than the statewide rate of 9.5%. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other cash sources; these statistics are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy.

Wainwright's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>27</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. According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$7.19 million in total wages in 2010.<sup>28</sup> When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$12,935, which is significantly less than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Decennial Census figures.<sup>29</sup>

Based on 2006-2010 American Community Survey estimates, 69.1% of Wainwright residents aged 16 years and older were in the civilian labor force. Of the civilian labor force in 2010, 33% were unemployed. This is notably higher than the statewide rate of 5.9% and represents a notable increase from 2000 unemployment rate of 21.8%. Of the employed civilian labor force in 2010, 41.4% were in the private sector, 55.2% were in the public sector, and the remaining 3.4% were self-employed. The largest industries in terms of employment were educational services, healthcare, and social assistance (22.1% of the employed civilian labor force) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (15.6% of the employed civilian labor force). The percentage employed in agriculture or natural resource extraction (fishing and hunting, forestry, and mining) was 6.7%. As with income and poverty statistics, it should be noted that employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy. Additional statistics on employment by industry and by occupation are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

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

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<sup>25</sup> See Footnote 19.

<sup>26</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>).

<sup>27</sup> While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

<sup>28</sup> ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

<sup>29</sup> See footnote 24.

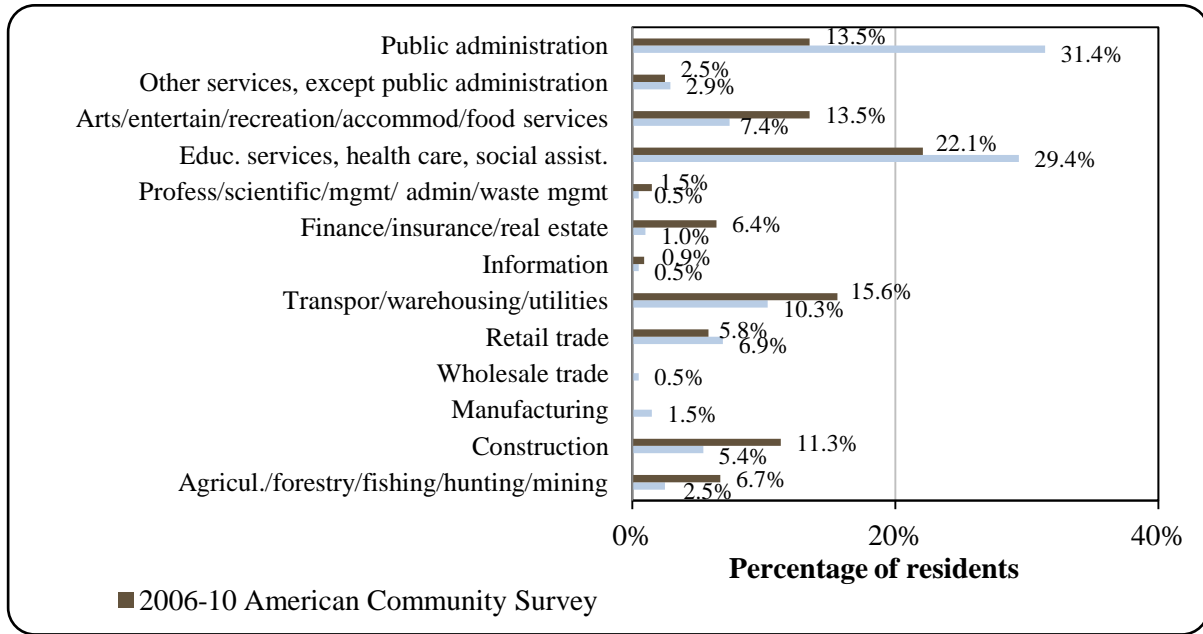
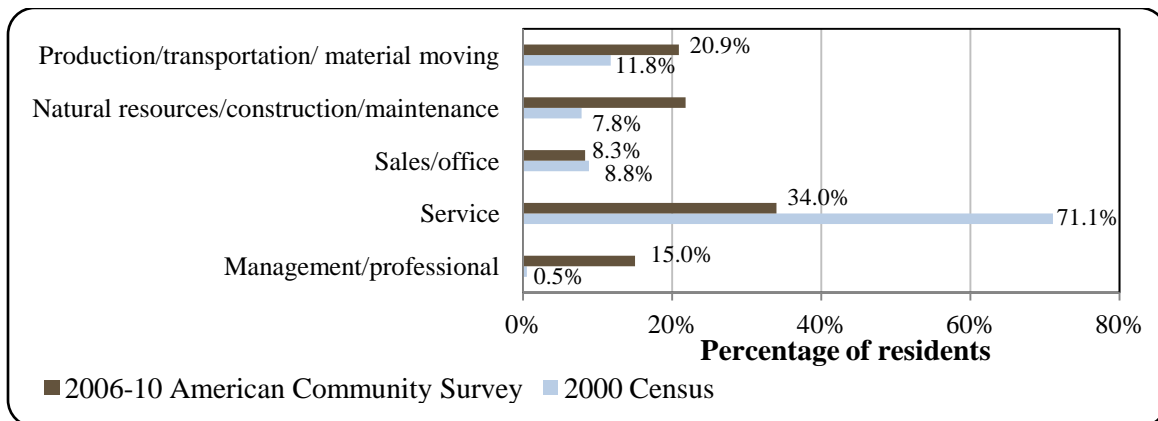


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Wainwright (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Wainwright is a Second-class city with a strong-mayor form of government. The mayor holds the seventh seat on the City Council. The Native Village of Wainwright is a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) recognized Native village council and is a member of the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope (ICAS), the regional Alaska Native tribal government organized under the Indian Organization Act. Among other activities, ICAS provides vocational rehabilitation services to members and advocates for environmental and natural resource protection in the North Slope. Olgoonik Corporation and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation



(ASRC) are the village and regional Alaska Native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA). Olgoonik Corporation holds title to over 170,000 acres of land.<sup>30</sup>

North Slope Borough offices, as well as the closest regional office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), are located in Barrow. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) is located in Kotzebue. The closest Alaska Department of National Resources (DNR) office is located in Fairbanks. Anchorage is the site of the closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office and the closest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office.

In 2010, the North Slope Borough administered an 18.5 mills property tax. Municipal finance figures were taken from *Certified Financial Statements*<sup>31</sup> (with the exception of 2008, which was taken from financial audits). When adjusted for inflation,<sup>32</sup> total municipal revenues increased by 133.3% between 2000 and 2010 from \$434,265 to \$1.52 million. Beginning in 2006, state and federal grants began accounting for a significant portion of municipal revenues. This followed 2004, when municipal revenues were at their lowest. In that year, Borough payments in lieu of taxes accounted for half of revenues collected, while rentals, gaming receipts, and state grants accounted for the remainder. In 2010, general fund revenues accounted for 15.7% of total municipal revenues, while various grants made up the remainder. Most grant revenues were awarded by the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska, and targeted community development, services, and youth programs. Most (34.5%) locally generated revenues were collected from rents and leases, followed by donations (31.7%) and leases for the senior center (14.2%). Outside revenues were collected from state allocated Community Revenue Sharing and North Slope Borough payments in lieu of taxes. Overall, Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 8.1% of total municipal revenues in 2010, compared to 6.2% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000.

From 2000 to 2010, Wainwright received grants totaling \$2,358,212 (\$2,512,394 in 2010-adjusted dollars) for improvements to existing dock structures. Information on community finances from 2000 to 2010 can be found in Table 2.

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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> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>32</sup> Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Wainwright Municipal Government 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	\$434,265	n/a	\$27,000	n/a
2001	\$494,081	n/a	\$27,562	n/a
2002	\$656,799	n/a	\$26,710	n/a
2003	\$200,895	n/a	\$27,000	\$25,000
2004	\$89,965	n/a	-	n/a
2005	\$184,450	n/a	-	n/a
2006	\$508,901	n/a	-	\$525,000
2007	\$881,235	n/a	-	\$904,212
2008	\$855,658	n/a	-	\$904,000
2009	\$1,380,934	n/a	\$123,829	n/a
2010	\$1,520,138	n/a	\$123,242	n/a

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

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa\\_summary.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Accessed at [www.tax.state.ak.us](http://www.tax.state.ak.us). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

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

<sup>5</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*

Air travel provides Wainwright’s only method of year-round access. The North Slope Borough owns and operates a 4,494-ft long gravel airstrip; an additional 3,000 ft long gravel airstrip exists at the Wainwright Air Station. Roundtrip airfare between Wainwright and Anchorage in early June of 2012 was \$982, which included connecting travel through the regional hub of Barrow.<sup>33</sup> Skiffs, all terrain vehicles, and snowmachines are used for local transportation. Freight arrives by cargo plane and barge.

Communications in Wainwright include local and long distance phone service, radio, Internet, and television. Wainwright is one of 235 Alaskan communities that receive television service from the state-owned Alaska Rural Communication Service.<sup>34</sup> In a 2011 survey conducted by the AFSC, community leaders reported that improvements to broadband internet infrastructure were made within the last 10 years.

<sup>33</sup> This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

<sup>34</sup> See Footnote 30.

### *Facilities*

All utilities in Wainwright, including water distribution, sewage collection, landfill, and electricity, are provided by North Slope Borough. Water is obtained from Merekrak Lake, located 3 miles northeast of the community, and then treated and stored in tanks. Water is then hauled or delivered to household tanks by truck; hauling services are provided by the borough. The majority of homes have running water for the kitchen. Diesel fuel is the primary energy source used.<sup>35</sup> In a 2010 survey conducted by the AFSC, community leaders reported water and sewer pipelines among community infrastructure projects completed within the last 10 years.

Community facilities in Wainwright include a USPS post office, as well a hotel, restaurant, and community store operated by the Olgoonik Corporation. The gymnasium and library at the school are available for public use.<sup>36</sup>

With respect to fisheries-related facilities and services, community leaders reported in a 2011 survey conducted by the AFSC that improvements to dock infrastructure were among the community projects completed within the last 10 years. Vessels up to 24 feet long can use moorage in Wainwright; however, no dock space is currently available for permanent or temporary public moorage. Fishing support services available in Wainwright include fishing gear sales, haulout facilities for small boats, and boat fuel sales.

### *Medical Services*

The North Slope Borough owns and operates the Wainwright Health Clinic. Emergency services have coastal and air access to the community. Auxiliary medical care is provided by the Wainwright Volunteer Fire Department.<sup>37</sup> The nearest hospital is located in Barrow.

### *Educational Opportunities*

The community has one school, Alak School, which is operated by North Slope Borough Schools. As of 2011, the school has 16 teachers and serves 149 students from preschool through twelfth grade.<sup>38</sup> Iisagvik College, a public community located in Barrow, is the nearest postsecondary institution and offers associate degrees and certificates in a range of vocational, health services, art, and business fields.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Participation in subsistence fisheries on the Arctic coast dates back almost 2,000 years to the Birnirk and Thule traditions. Commercial whalers began operating in the Arctic during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and the industry factored heavily in the growth and development of the community of Wainwright. Today, fisheries participation is limited to subsistence and

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<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

recreational fisheries. As of February 2012, no commercial fishing in federal waters of the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas is authorized under the Arctic Fishery Management Plan (FMP).<sup>39</sup> Since 1964, a small commercial finfish fishery has taken place in state waters in the Colville River delta to the east of Wainwright.<sup>40</sup>

Current engagement by Wainwright residents is limited to subsistence and recreational fishing. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that residents fish for coho salmon during the month of August. Additionally, whale and other fish were cited in the survey as the most important subsistence marine or aquatic resources to residents.

Wainwright is located adjacent to the Arctic Management Area for federal fisheries management. The community is located in the Northern Area of the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region for ADF&G commercial fisheries management; in the North Slope Management Area for ADF&G recreational fisheries management; and in the Northern Area for ADF&G subsistence fisheries management. Wainwright has a representative on North Slope Subsistence Regional Advisory Council of the Federal Subsistence Management Board. The community is one of ten Alaska whaling Alaska communities that participates in the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, which manages bowhead whale hunting. Additionally, Wainwright is a member community of the Eskimo Walrus Commission.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Wainwright does not have any registered processing plants. The closest seafood processor is located in Nome.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Between 2000 and 2003, Wainwright received a small amount of revenue from raw fish taxes and the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. No known fisheries-related revenue was received by the community after 2003. Information on fisheries-related revenue trends are shown in Table 3.

### *Commercial Fishing*

Residents of Wainwright do not currently participate in commercial fisheries either as permit holders, holders of IFQ quota share, or fishing vessel owners. Between 2000 and 2010, no Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits, Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits were issued to residents. No residents have held halibut, sablefish, or crab quota share since these IFQ programs began. Between 2000 and 2010, no commercial fishery landings were made by vessels owned by Wainwright residents, irrespective of location of landing. With the exception of one commercial fishing crew license holder in 2000, no residents participated as crew members in Alaska commercial fisheries. Information on commercial fishing trends can be found Table 4 through 10.

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<sup>39</sup> NPFMC. (2009). *Arctic Fishery Management Plan*. Retrieved January 3, 2012 from: <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/fmp/Arctic/ArcticFMP.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> ADF&G. (2012). *Commercial Fisheries Overview – Northern Management Area*. Retrieved April 10, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=commercialbyareanorthern.main>.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	\$210	\$210	\$3,901	\$3,901	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared fisheries business tax <sup>1</sup>	\$52	\$106	\$148	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<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>\$262</i>	<i>\$316</i>	<i>\$4,049</i>	<i>\$3,901</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>\$434,265</i>	<i>\$494,091</i>	<i>\$656,799</i>	<i>\$200,895</i>	<i>\$89,965</i>	<i>\$184,450</i>	<i>\$508,901</i>	<i>\$881,235</i>	<i>\$855,658</i>	<i>\$1.38 M</i>	<i>\$1.52 M</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 4  
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Wainwright

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

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

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species: 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>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>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>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>
	<i>Permit holders</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>

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. Cells showing -- indicate that the data are considered confidential.

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

<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 Wainwright: 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 Wainwright <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Pounds Landed in Wainwright <sup>2,5</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Wainwright <sup>2,5</sup>
2000	1	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: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.*

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation in Wainwright: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation in Wainwright: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<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>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

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

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

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<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>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

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

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

*Recreational Fishing*

The sport fish population on the North Slope is slow growing and supports minimal harvest. As shown in Table 11, no sport fish guide businesses were registered in the community between 2000 and 2010, and no residents held sport fish guide licenses during this period. Additionally, there were no reports of charter operations in the community between 2000 and 2010.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of sportfishing licenses sold to residents, irrespective of location of sale, fluctuated between a low of 7 in 2007 to a high of 16 in 2008. No sportfishing licenses were sold in the community during this period.

Wainwright is located in the North Slope-Brooks Range (Area Z) of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game Sport Division Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS). The area includes all Alaskan waters and drainages north of the Brooks Range and flowing into the Beaufort and Chukchi seas to the north and east of Point Hope. Major drainages in the area, which include the Colville, Sagavanirktok, Canning, and Kuparuk rivers, provide habitat for diadromous Beaufort Sea Dolly Varden. The area also includes Teshekpuk Lake, the state’s third largest lake, as well as hundreds of smaller lakes, many of which contain lake trout, Arctic char, Arctic grayling, and burbot. As presented in Table 11, freshwater fishing accounts for the vast majority of recreational fishing in the area (94% of all angler days fished between 2000 and 2010), with Alaska residents doing most of the fishing (76% of angler days fished between 2000 and 2010). According to the SWHS, species caught and harvested by private anglers in the North Slope-Brooks range area include Dolly Varden char; Chinook, pink, and chum salmon; arctic grayling; burbot; lake trout; and northern pike. Community leaders also reported in a 2011 AFSC survey that Wainwright residents target silver salmon as a recreational species. Sportfishing by residents is typically done using locally-owned private vessels.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Wainwright: 2000-2010.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fish Guide Licenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Wainwright<sup>2</sup></b>
2000	0	0	10	0
2001	0	0	11	0
2002	0	0	13	0
2003	0	0	8	0
2004	0	0	15	0
2005	0	0	12	0
2006	0	0	12	0
2007	0	0	7	0
2008	0	0	16	0
2009	0	0	9	0
2010	0	0	14	0

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

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	n/a	743	523	3,473
2001	n/a	635	715	4,682
2002	11	547	819	3,393
2003	15	67	594	2,034
2004	n/a	96	1,131	2,084
2005	n/a	n/a	2,183	2,169
2006	18	341	495	2,609
2007	n/a	83	733	3,338
2008	140	n/a	990	4,469
2009	n/a	n/a	1,505	2,400
2010	n/a	n/a	1,319	3,065

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

<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).

### Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence resources comprise an important part of Wainwright's mixed economy. According to a 2003 survey, almost 92% of Wainwright households depended on subsistence to some extent, with 31% of households dependent on subsistence for at least 50% of their food source.<sup>41</sup> Wainwright residents engage in subsistence fishing throughout the year, but most fishing activity takes place during the summer and fall. In midsummer, nets are set up in front of the village for salmon, trout, and whitefish, with fishing moving to streams and rivers along with the migration of fish. Fall fishing typically takes place at camps along the Kuk, Ivisaruk, Avalik, and Utukok Rivers. Smelt fishing is conducted January through March in the Kuk Lagoon.<sup>42</sup> Other important subsistence fish species include whitefish, Arctic grayling, rainbow smelt, burbot, lingcod, Bering cisco, and pink and chum salmon.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>41</sup> North Slope Borough (2004). 2004. *North Slope Borough 2003 economic and census report Volume IX*. North Slope Borough Department of Planning and Community Services. Barrow. (June 2007). Coastal Management Plan. Retrieved April 10, 2012 from [http://www.north-slope.org/programs/coastal\\_management/](http://www.north-slope.org/programs/coastal_management/).

<sup>42</sup> North Slope Borough (2007). *Coastal Management Plan*. Retrieved April 10, 2012 from [http://www.north-slope.org/programs/coastal\\_management/](http://www.north-slope.org/programs/coastal_management/).

<sup>43</sup> Kassam, K.S. and Wainwright Traditional Council (2001). *Passing on the knowledge: mapping human ecology in Wainwright, Alaska*. Calgary, Alberta: University of Calgary.

Data between 2000 and 2010 on subsistence harvests in Wainwright is limited, as shown in Tables 12-15. Available survey data collected by ADF&G show estimated harvests of Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, walrus, and beluga whale in selected years. Marine mammals constitute an important subsistence resource for Wainwright residents. The bowhead whale hunt, typically occurring anytime from mid April to early June, is a central part of Wainwright community life: customs associated with the bowhead whale, including the celebrations that follow a successful hunt, help reinforce social relations and the values of sharing and interdependence. Other marine mammals used as subsistence resources in Wainwright include bearded seals, polar bears, beluga whale, and Pacific walrus.<sup>44</sup>

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 12, sockeye salmon were harvested exclusively (based on reported harvests). In any given year between 2000 and 2005, between one and two subsistence salmon permits were held by Wainwright residents. In those years, 132 sockeye salmon were reported harvested. Between 2000 and 2010, an estimated 213 beluga whales were harvested. Harvest reporting was somewhat variable, with few harvests occurring in 2004 through 2006, and in 2010. An estimated 276 walrus were harvested between 2000 and 2010, 70.3% of which were reported harvested between 2000 and 2004. Finally, an estimated 31 polar bears were harvested between 2000 and 2005. Information regarding marine mammal subsistence harvests can be found in Table 15.

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

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
2000	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	2	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	n/a	n/a
2002	2	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	n/a	n/a
2003	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	n/a	n/a
2004	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	29	n/a	n/a
2005	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	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.

<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, Wainwright: 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, Wainwright: 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	39	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	23	n/a	90	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	37	n/a	111	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	38	n/a	18	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	36	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	1	n/a	7	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	58	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	25	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	22	n/a	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	9	n/a	5	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.