

**Unit 23 Working Group Meeting
May 4-5, 2016 – Kotzebue, Alaska
Handouts distributed at meeting**

Contents

- Selawik Moose Population and Harvest – Alaska Department of Fish and Game memorandum, April 20, 2016
- National Park Service, Western Arctic National Parklands – Unit 23 Working Group Meeting, May 2016, NPS Resource Protection Update & Coordination Summary
- State of Alaska Navigability Project – <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/nav/>
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge – Special Use Permit Activity Report 2991-2015 (including Guides and Transporters)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge – Ma 2-2, Area Not Authorized for Commercial Transporters and Guides
- Big Game Commercial Services Board, Statutes and Regulations Applicable to Air Taxis vs. Transporters
- Communications Committee Report for the Unit 23 User Conflict Meeting, May 4-5, 2016
- Alaska Board of Game Regulation Proposal Forms – two proposals submitted by Noatak and Kivalina AC and Kotzebue Sound AC



MEMORANDUM

TO: Tony Gorn, Management Coordinator, ADF&G/DWC/Reg. 5

FROM: Brandon Saito, Area Biologist, ADF&G/DWC/Reg. 5

DATE: 20 April 2016

Subject: Selawik Moose Population and Harvest

Population Background

The Selawik survey area spring 2011 population estimate was 1739 total moose (90CI \pm 18%) and 11 calves:100 adults. During April 2016 we counted 453 adults and 57 calves for a total of 520 moose during intensive survey unit searches. The GSPE population estimate was 940 total moose (90CI \pm 12%) and the calf: adult ratio was 14:100 (Table 1). The two population surveys represent a 46% decline between 2011 and 2016, and a 12% annual rate of decline during the same time period.

From 2007-2011 the Selawik population declined 7% annually (Fig. 1). From 2011-2016 the population decreased 12% annually. Fall trend count composition surveys between 2010 and 2015 found Bull: 100cow ratios between 54-43B: 100C and calf: 100cow ratio between 18-20Ca: 100C (Table 1). This stable sex composition is indicative of a proportional decline.

Table 1 Spring Population Survey Results

Year	Area	Abundance Estimate	Ca: 100 Adults	% Short yearlings	Annual rate of change between surveys
2007	Selawik	2319 90% CI (+/-16%)	10c: 100A	9%	
2011	Selawik	1739 90% CI (+/-18%)	11c: 100A	10%	-7%
2016	Selawik	940 90% CI (+/-12%)	14c: 100A	12%	-12%

A trend count composition survey was completed during the fall of 2015 and staff classified 532 moose in the Selawik/Tagagawik drainages. Data resulted in 43 bulls: 100 cows and 14 calves: 100 adults (Table 2).

Table 2 Fall Composition Survey Results

Year	Area	N=	% of population estimate sampled	B: 100C	Ca: 100C
2008	Selawik	464	20% (Spring 2007)	54B:100C	18Ca:100C
2010	Selawik	474	20% (Spring 2007)	47B: 100C	19Ca:100C
2015	Selawik	532	57% (Spring 2016)	43B: 100C	20Ca:100C

Harvest Information

Since 2011 reported harvest from the Selawik survey area has averaged 26 moose/ year (Table 3). Less than 1% of the reported harvest is cow harvest. Subsistence household surveys estimate average annual local harvest to be 48 moose and of average of 8% being cows (Table 4). The large discrepancy between reported harvest and household surveys is difficult to understand. Since the creation of RM880 (2004) more effort has been focused on collecting Unit 23 moose harvest reports, and since 2010 we collected 91% of harvest reports. Since 2010 an average of 31 Selawik residents annually used a RM880 permit.

Table 3. Reported Moose Harvest

Year	Moose Harvested	Unit 23 Resident	Alaska Resident	Non Resident
2011	26	5	10	11
2012	38	9	17	12
2013	27	8	14	5
2014	11	2	5	4
2015	29	6	17	6
Average	26.2	6	12.6	7.6
		23%	48%	29%

Note: All reported harvest is bull harvest except for 1 reported cow harvest in 2013

Table 4. Subsistence Household Harvest Survey Results (Selawik)

Year	Moose Harvested	Bull	Cow	Unknown
1999	57	37	3	17
2006	46	37	7	1
2011	40	38	2	0
Average	50	37	4	6

Hunt Management

Harvest data from the Selawik survey area is incomplete. For the purpose of evaluating recent harvest data and harvest rates we'll assume an approximate annual harvest of 70 moose per year (50 Unit 23 resident and 20 non-local Alaskan and Nonresident) from the survey area which yields a realized harvest rate of 7 % (Table 5).

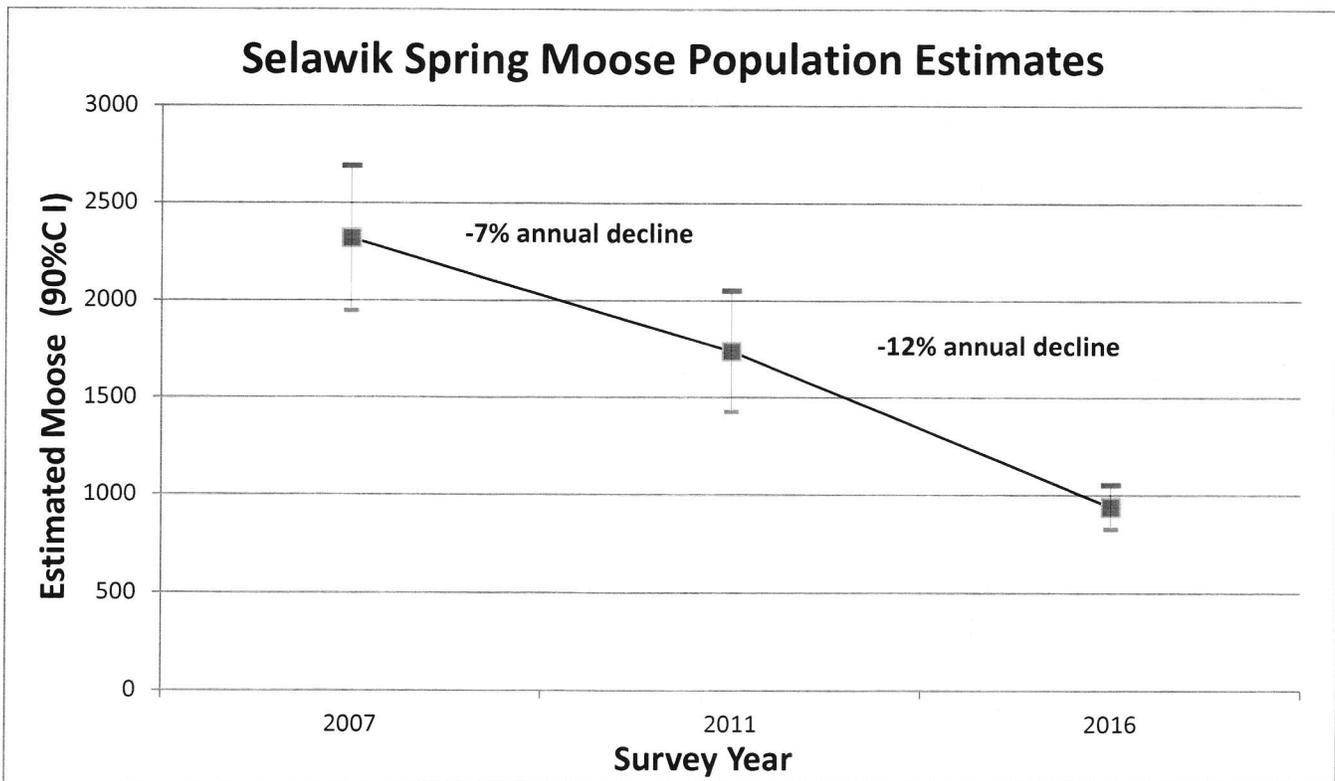
Table 5 Unit 23 Hunt Management and Harvest Rates

2016 Population Estimate	ADF&G Harvest Information	Harvest Scenarios	Harvest Rate
940 moose		40 moose	4%
940 moose	50 moose		5%
940 moose		60 moose	6%
940 moose		70 moose	7%
940 moose		80 moose	9%
940 moose		90 moose	10%

Recommendations

At this time harvest rates are estimated to be acceptable. The 7% harvest rate could be a high estimate, since the majority of harvest is based on pre-2011 household harvest when the moose population was much larger. That being said; harvest of caribou in Unit 23 has shown remarkable consistency through varying availability. Unit 23 moose density has always been low, and yet has retained a healthy bull: cow ratio and calf recruitment. The difference in reported harvests and household surveys has been a long term problem that needs to be addressed.

Figure 1. Selawik Spring Moose Population Survey Results



Western Arctic National Parklands

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
Cape Krusenstern National Monument
Kobuk Valley National Park
Noatak National Preserve



Unit 23 Working Group Meeting – May 2016

NPS Resource Protection Update & Coordination Summary

Each fall hunting season for the last several years, Western Arctic National Parklands has brought up additional US Park Rangers to assist with checking hunters and hunting camps on NPS lands within the Parklands. US Park Rangers conduct field checks to insure local and non-local hunters have proper hunting licenses and permits. Rangers also inspect hunting camps on NPS lands to insure hunters are taking the proper care of meat, not wasting meat, not leaving trash, and are in compliance with camping and food storage regulations. NPS law enforcement officers utilized jet boats, fixed-wing aircraft, canoes, foot patrols, and helicopters in order to conduct field checks.

In addition, the NPS Resource Protection Division worked closely with Purcell Security during the 2015 hunting season to assist NANA trespass officers with trespass issues on private lands adjacent to Western Arctic National Parklands.

Taking a proactive approach, NPS law enforcement officers handed out to all hunters they contacted in 2015 the information bulletin produced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game titled "Hunting Legal Hunting Smart in Unit 23, Northwest Alaska" which does an excellent job of explaining important issues such as; land ownership, not wasting meat, proper care of meat, and respecting local traditional knowledge.

For the last several years, Western Arctic National Parklands has been bringing up a helicopter (R-44) to assist with our hunter compliance checks and field inspections of hunting camps. Each fall we bring up the helicopter for roughly a 10 day period in September. The helicopter is an excellent platform for our law enforcement checks. We're very careful how we use the helicopter, going into only established airstrips & hunting camps (we do not contact hunters in the middle of their ongoing hunts). We also use the helicopter to make patrols within Kobuk Valley National Park and Cape Krusenstern National Monument to investigate reports of illegal activities. Each year we offer the helicopter to our local Alaska State Troopers and to the Northwest Arctic Borough if they should need it for search and rescue missions in the NANA Region. Over the years, US Park Rangers have assisted Alaska State Troopers with several successful search and rescue operations throughout the NANA Region using the NPS contracted helicopter.

Throughout the entire year, US Park Rangers contact approximately 200 users within Western Arctic National Parklands. The user groups we contact represent boaters, hikers, snowmachiners, trappers, wood cutters, berry pickers, anglers, and hunters. The majority of field contacts are positive and gives our Rangers the opportunity to further clarify Federal and State regulations to local and non-local users. In 2015, we had six transporters operating within Noatak National Preserve who brought in approximately 300 non-local hunters and 50 local hunters. In over 95% of our fall field checks, the hunters are in compliance with all Federal and State hunting regulations. Enforcement patrols within the Parklands are accomplished by using jet boats, canoes, snowmachines, fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, ATV's, and hiking.

Enforcement coordination between National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska State Troopers, and NANA Village Trespass Officers remains good. Each year we have at least one pre-season hunting enforcement meeting in order to coordinate our patrol efforts, review

safety procedures, radio frequencies, aircraft & personnel resources, insure the maximum law enforcement coverage possible throughout Unit 23, and hopefully minimize duplicate field checks of hunting groups.

Navigability Project

The State of Alaska Public Access Assertion and Defense (PAAD) Unit needs your assistance to help preserve public access on Alaska roads and trails!

[Request For Trail Use Information](#)

The mission of the Division of Mining, Land & Water's Navigability Project is to protect the public rights associated with navigable and public waters, and to ensure that the state's title to lands beneath navigable waters is protected. The Alaska State Constitution provides for free access and common use of public and navigable waters by any citizen of the United States or resident of the State of Alaska. State ownership of the beds of navigable waters is an inherent attribute of state sovereignty protected by the United States Constitution.

The Division's Navigability Project will enable the State of Alaska to assert ownership of lands beneath navigable waters. This is important for two reasons: first, the public will be ensured access to these state lands; and second, if these lands are already owned by the State of Alaska, they shouldn't be counted against Alaska's statehood land entitlement or conveyed by the Federal Government to non-state ownership.

Contact Information

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Navigability

[Navigability Project Home](#)

[Navigable Waters Web Map](#)

[State's Policy on Navigability](#)

[Navigability Assistance Agreement Reports](#)

[PAAD / Department of Law Reports & Letters](#)

[Recordable Disclaimers of Interest Fact Sheet \(PDF\)](#)

[State's Recordable Disclaimers of Interest for Navigable Waters](#)

[BLM's website for Recordable Disclaimers of Interest for Navigable Waters](#)

[BLM's Spatial Data Management System \(SDMS\) website for access to land records.](#)

[Request For Trail Use Information](#)

Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Mining, Land & Water's Navigability Project is to protect the public rights associated with navigable and public waters, and to ensure that the state's title to lands beneath navigable waters is protected.

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State Policy on Navigability

Navigability

[Navigable Waters Web Map](#)
[State's Policy on Navigability](#)
[Navigability Assistance Agreement Reports](#)
[PAAD / Department of Law Reports & Letters](#)
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Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Mining, Land & Water's Navigability Project is to protect the public rights associated with navigable and public waters, and to ensure th

Table of Contents:

- I. Identifying and Protecting State Title to the Beds of Navigability
 - Riparian Rights and Statute of Limitations
 - Navigability Criteria
 - Navigability Criteria Disputes
 - Identification of Navigable Waters
 - Navigable Waters within Pre-Statehood Federal Withdrawals
 - Navigable Waters within ANILCA Conservation System Units
- II. Legal and Policy Guidelines Governing Management of Submerged Lands and Public Waters
 - Public Trust Doctrine
 - Public Waters
 - Boundaries of Navigable Waters
 - Conclusion

Policies and Procedures on Ownership and Management of Navigable and Public Waters

June 18, 1996 State ownership of the beds of navigable waters is an inherent attribute of state sovereignty protected by the United States Constitution. *Utah v. United States*, 482 U.S. 193 (1987). Under the doctrine, all states enter the Union on an equal footing with respect to sovereign rights and powers, title to the beds of navigable waters in Alaska vested in the newly formed State of Alaska in 1959. In addition, under the Alaska Constitution and the public trust doctrine, all waters in the state are held and managed by the state in trust for the use of the people, regardless of navigability and

The purpose of this paper is to describe the State of Alaska's policies and procedures for identifying and protecting the state's title to the beds of navigable waters. In addition, this paper outlines the legal and policy considerations which guide the ownership and management of submerged lands and public waters.

I. IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING STATE TITLE TO THE BEDS OF NAVIGABLE WATERS

Identification and management of the beds of navigable waters is an important policy of the State of Alaska. In 1980, the state established a comprehensive navigability program to respond to federal land conveyances and land management activities under



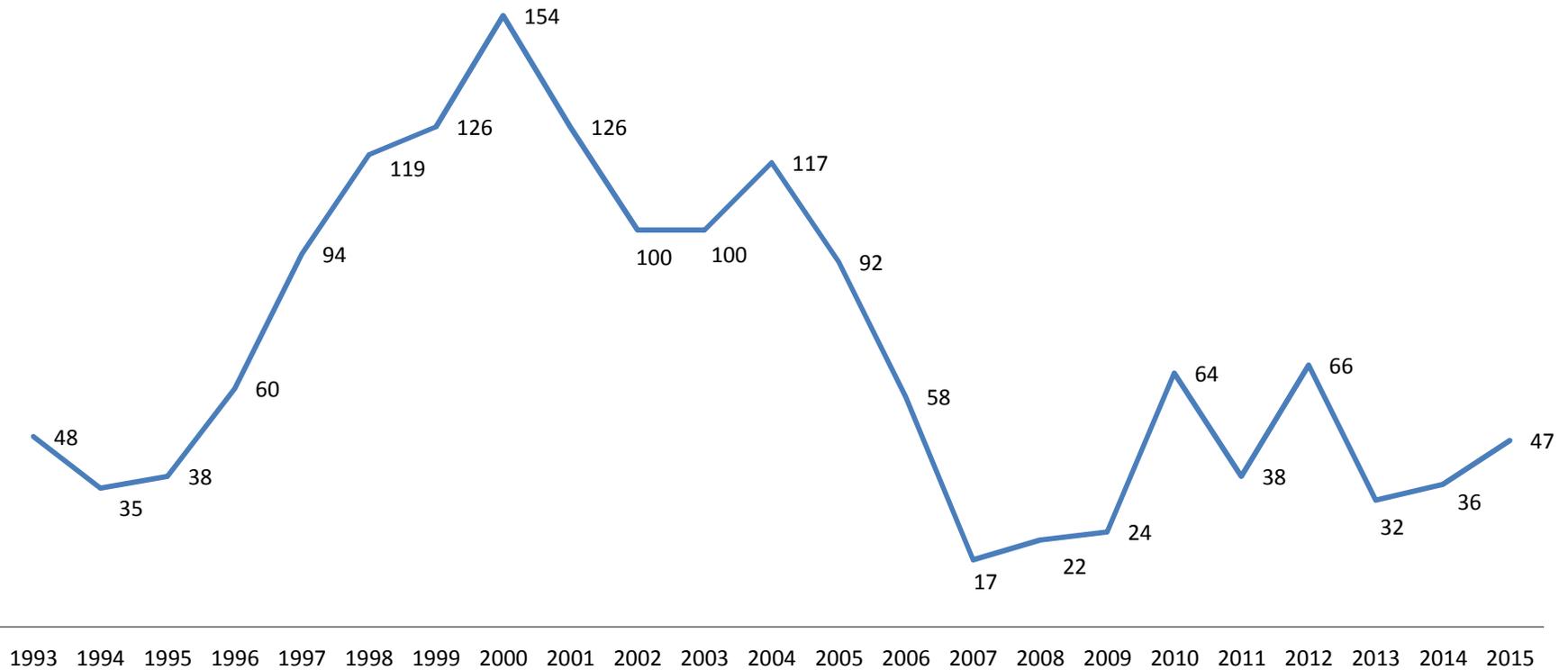
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Selawik National Wildlife Refuge

Special Use Permit Activity Report 1993-2015 (including Guide and Transporters)

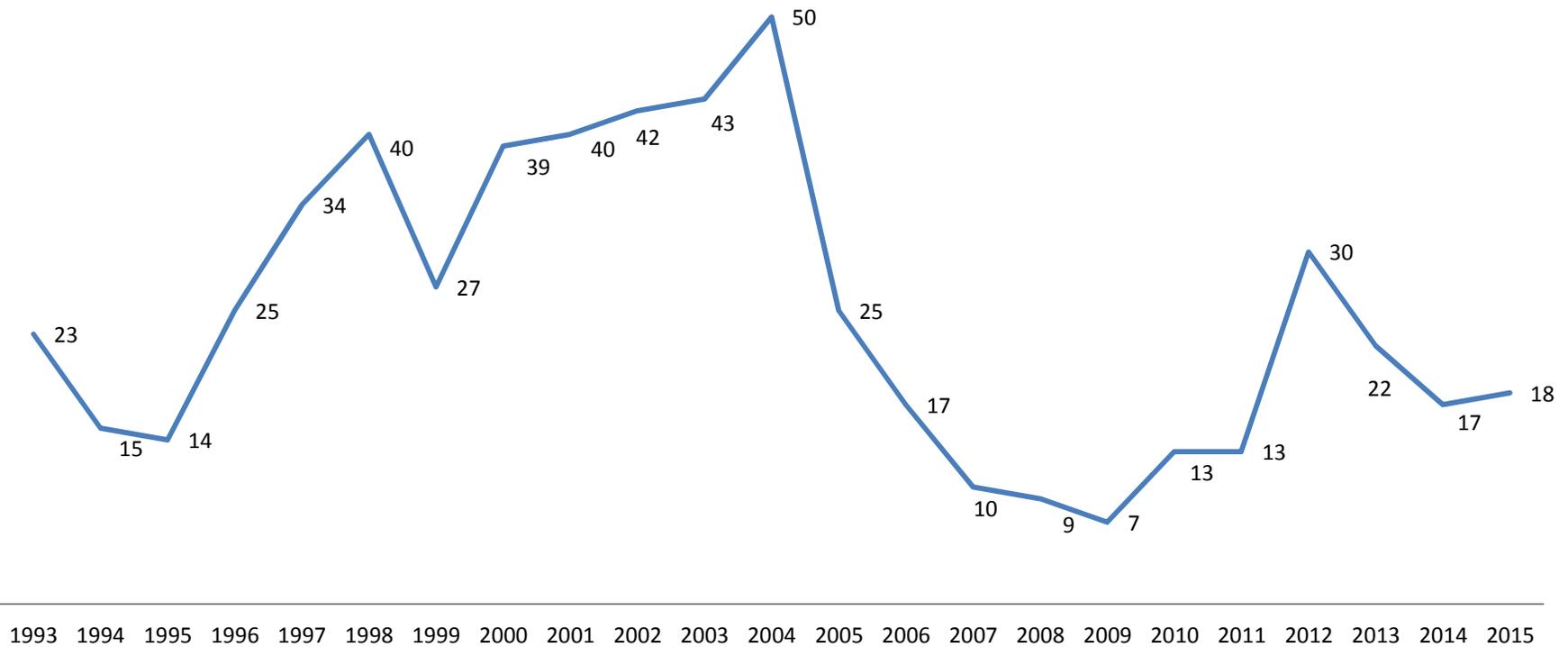
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of hunters transported or guided	48	35	38	60	94	119	126	154	126	100	100	117	92	58	17	22	24	64	38	66	32	36	47
Number of transporters (inc 1 guide)	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	7	6	5	4	4	5	6	6	3	3	5	3	3	5	5	6
Moose harvest	23	15	14	25	34	40	27	39	40	42	43	50	25	17	10	9	7	13	13	30	22	17	18
Caribou harvest	19	21	29	41	83	118	97	174	68	42	46	35	75	20	5	14	14	29	5	35	0	11	7
Brown bear harvest	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	1
Other harvest*	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	6	4	0	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	9	4	2	2	2	0

*Other includes black bear and wolf

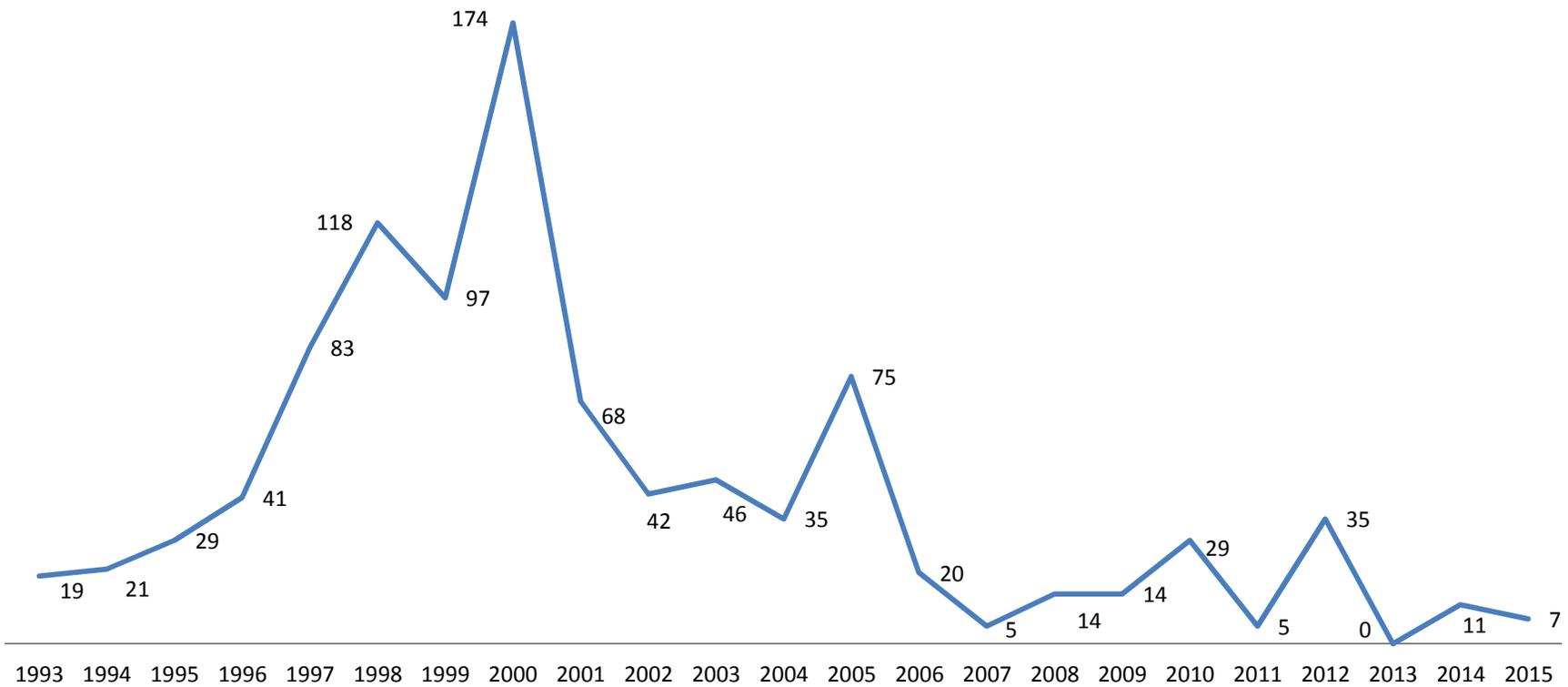
Number of Hunters Transported/Guided Selawik National Wildlife Refuge 1993-2015

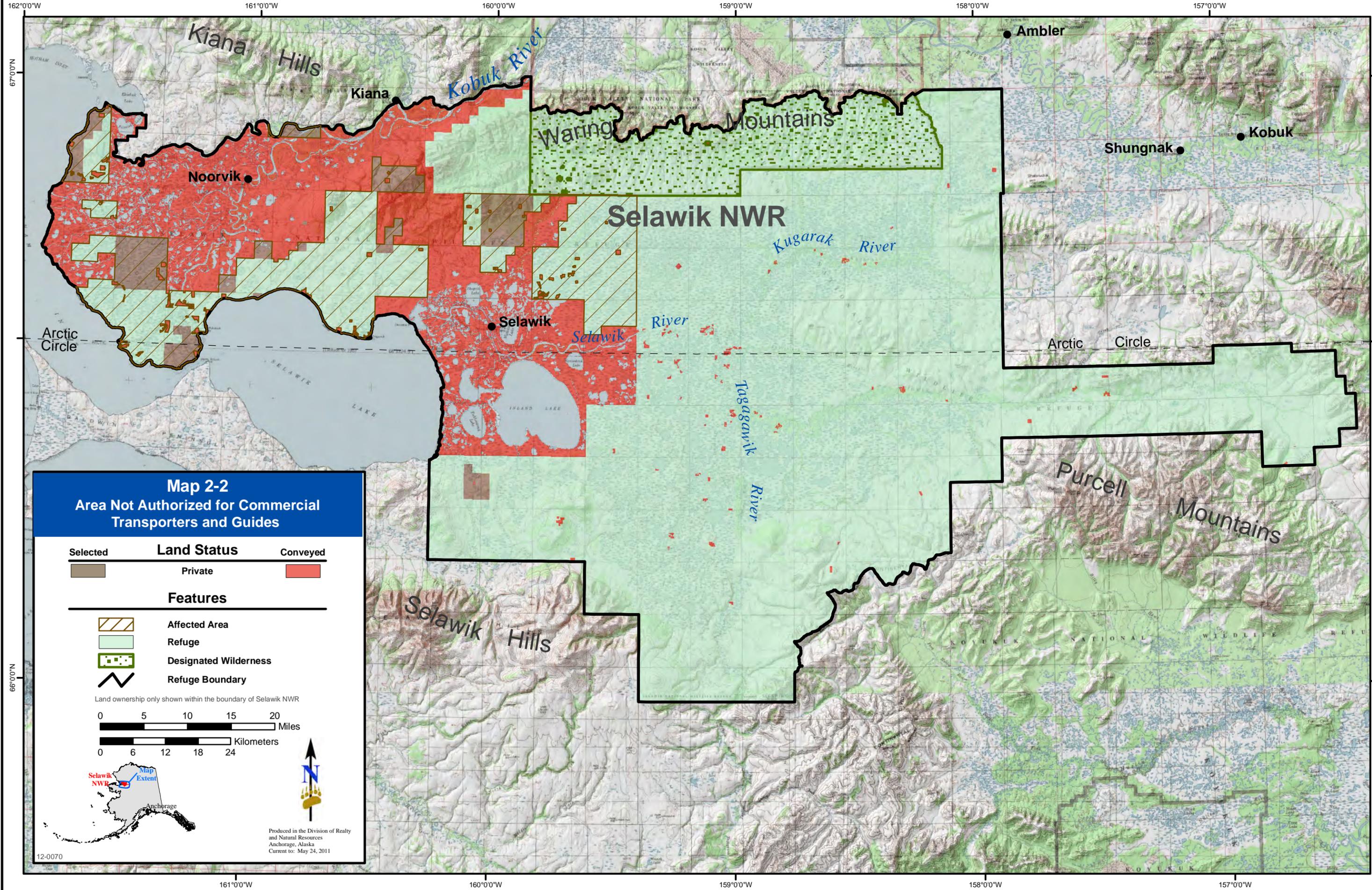


Number of Moose Harvested by Transported/Guided Hunters Selawik National Wildlife Refuge 1993-2015



Number of Caribou Harvested by Transported/Guided Hunters Selawik National Wildlife Refuge 1993-2015





Map 2-2
Area Not Authorized for Commercial Transporters and Guides

Selected	Land Status	Conveyed
	Private	

Features

- Affected Area
- Refuge
- Designated Wilderness
- Refuge Boundary

Land ownership only shown within the boundary of Selawik NWR

0 5 10 15 20 Miles
 0 6 12 18 24 Kilometers

Produced in the Division of Realty and Natural Resources
 Anchorage, Alaska
 Current to: May 24, 2011

12-0070

Access Points for Transported/Guided Hunters in 2015 Selawik National Wildlife Refuge



Blue triangles = Dropoff and pickup points for transported/guided hunters, Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, 2015, based on special use permit data.



Big Game Commercial Services Board

Statutes and Regulations Applicable to Air Taxis vs. Transporters

	Air Taxis	Transporters
Permitted to advertise hunting and transporting services	No (but many do) AS 08.54.720(a)(9)-(11),(13) Unlawful acts. AS 08.54.790(12)(B)(ii) Definitions.	Yes
Permitted to charge hunters more than usual rate	No (but many do) AS 08.54.790(12)(B)(i) Definitions.	Yes
Required to fill out transporter activity report	No	Yes AS 08.54.650(c) Transporter license. AS 08.54.660(c) Renewal of guide and transporter licenses. AS 08.54.710(a)(2) Discipline of guides and transporters. 12 AAC 75.395 Distribution and use of transporter activity reports. 12 AAC 75.400 Transporter activity report.
Required to report violations	No (but some may)	Yes AS 08.54.720(a)(1) and AS 08.54.720(a)(8)(B)(ii) Unlawful acts
Required to have BGCSB contract	No Must comply with FAA operating regulations at 14 CFR 135. Not required to pay land use fee or per-client fee to state.	Yes (pays state nothing) AS 08.54.680(c) Financial responsibility and other requirements for guides and transporters. 12 AAC 75.450 Transporter contract requirements.
Required to reveal location and where hunter was taken	No	Yes (but not until after drop-off) AS 08.54.750(f) Use area registration. 12 AAC 75.400 Transporter activity report.
Regulated by BGCSB	No	Yes Statutes and regulations, in general: AS 08.54.591 – 08.54.790 Big Game Guides and Related Occupations

Submitted by Dept. of Law

		<p>12 AAC 75.100 – 12 AAC 75.990 Big Game Commercial Services Board.</p> <p>Specific statutes and regulations:</p> <p>Statutes: AS 08.54.600 Duties of the board. AS 08.54.605 Eligibility for licenses. AS 08.54.650 Transporter license AS 08.54.660 Renewal of guide and transporter licenses. AS 08.54.680 Financial responsibility and other requirements for guides and transporters. AS 08.54.710 Discipline of guides and transporters. AS 08.54.720 Unlawful acts. AS 08.54.740 Responsibility of guide or transporter for violations. AS 08.54.750(f) Use area registration. AS 08.54.770(a)(4) and (d) License and examination fees.</p> <p>Regulations: 12 AAC 75.145 Application for a transporter license. 12 AAC 75.395 - .460 Transportation services, 12 AAC 75.900(e) License renewal.</p>
Required to follow ethics	No (may drop hunter off on top of others or on private land)	Yes (Must try to keep camps apart) 12 AAC 75.440 Professional ethics standards for providers of transportation services.
Permitted to over-book and use private land	Yes	No 12 AAC 75.440(c)(12) (no overbooking)

Communication Committee Report for the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Unit 23 User
Conflict meeting
May 4-5, 2016
Kotzebue, Alaska

Outreach and Education

- ADFG: Published annual newsletter *Caribou Trails 2015*
- ADFG: Started production of Caribou Gender ID Quiz (which Kari will continue working on into 2016, for the ADF&G website)
- ADFG: Visited villages with Jim Dau for outreach concerning changes in caribou hunting regulations for 2015
- ADFG: Organized students and teachers from Noorvik to participate in caribou collaring at Onion Portage, along with BLM, NPS, and FWS.
- ADFG: Visited 5-7th graders in Nome with education activities about caribou habitat at Anvil City Science Center annual science camp
- ADFG: Educated Kindergarteners at Nome Elementary about caribou physical and behavior traits
- ADFG: 20 different people took the Unit 23 Pilot Orientation quiz from January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015 (one person took it twice so entries totaled 21 in the quiz database).
- ADFG: Trooper McGinnis Update
- FWS: Created fact sheet for GMU 23, summarizing both the new federal and state caribou hunting regulations
- FWS: Assisted with the content review of *Caribou Trails*
- FWS: Updated and managed content of the WAH Working Group website
- FWS: Utilized Refuge Facebook page to communicate regulation and conservation concerns (included in this year's Refuge report)
- FWS: Educated Selawik students about caribou herd status at Selawik science-culture camp
- FWS: Educated 3rd graders in Kotzebue about caribou range and migration
- NPS: Nome Archaeology Camp: NPS ran last July near Nome with Kawerak, Bering Straits Native Corporation, and the Carrie M. McClain Museum. A focal activity was mapping of a prehistoric caribou drive line and discussion of traditional caribou hunting techniques.
- NPS: The Alaska Archaeology Month poster in 2015 focused on prehistoric caribou hunting in northern Alaska and made the point that this is an exceptionally long tradition. It went to 1000 schools, libraries and museums in Alaska and around the world. Web pages and public talks were associated.
- NPS: Talks to Local Schools: Nordale Elementary (3rd Grade), Tanana MS (8th grade), Ryan MS (8th grade)
- NPS: staff and students from Effie Kokrine Early College Charter School and Anaktuvik Pass will prepare the caribou skeleton so that it can be used to analyze remains from a 7,000 year-old archaeological site at Lake Matcharak in Gates of the Arctic.

Lastly, I would like to invite you all to contribute to *Caribou Trails*. There is a wealth of information and photographs out there. If you have photos of your family that you are proud of, photos of historical significance, or have any written information you would like to include, I invite you to share those with me. This publication is successful because of those who take the time to give an interview, share stories, send in photographs, provide research, or give suggestions for improvement.

So please feel open to contact me at any time and share the experiences you have had with the Western Arctic Caribou Herd Working Group.

Thank you ...

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**ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM
2016-2017 Meeting Cycle
PO BOX 115526, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-5526**

BOARD OF GAME REGULATIONS		
Game Management Unit (GMU) <u> 23 </u>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resident	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonresident	
Which meeting would you like to submit your proposal to?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Interior and Northeast Region (GMUs 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B, and 26C)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arctic/Western Region (GMUs 18, 22, 23, and 26A)	
Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. All answers will be printed in the proposal book along with the proposer's name (address and phone numbers will not be published). Use separate forms for each proposal. Address only one issue per proposal. State the issue clearly and concisely. The board will reject multiple or confusing items.		
1. Alaska Administrative Code Number 5		
AAC: 92.540 (9) (i)		Regulation Book Page No: 1074
2. What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?		
There are increased conflicts between local and non-local hunters at the head boundaries of the Controlled Use Area, that are reducing caribou hunter success in the fall time.		
3. What solution do you recommend? In other words, if the board adopted your solution, what would the new regulation say? (Please provide draft regulatory language, if possible.)		
(i) The area consists of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of, and including, the Noatak River, including the river, beginning at the mouth of the Noatak River and extending upstream to the mouth of the <u>Cutler River</u> [SAPUN CREEK].		
(ii) The area is closed from August 15 through September 30 to the use of aircraft in any manner for big game hunting, including the transportation of big game hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of big game; however, this provision does not apply to the transportation of big game hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of big game to and between publicly owned airports.		

Submitted By: Noatak and Kivalina AC & Kotzebue Sound AC
Individual or Group

P.O. Box 85	Noatak, AK	99761
Address	City, State	ZIP Code
907-485-5299		Fishandgamerep@nautaaq.org
Home Phone	Work Phone	Email

**ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM
2016-2017 Meeting Cycle
PO BOX 115526, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-5526**

BOARD OF GAME REGULATIONS		
Game Management Unit (GMU) <u> 23 </u>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hunting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence		
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<input type="checkbox"/> Interior and Northeast Region (GMUs 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B, and 26C) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arctic/Western Region (GMUs 18, 22, 23, and 26A)		
Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. All answers will be printed in the proposal book along with the proposer's name (address and phone numbers will not be published). Use separate forms for each proposal. Address only one issue per proposal. State the issue clearly and concisely. The board will reject multiple or confusing items.		
1. Alaska Administrative Code Number 5		
AAC: 92.540 (9) (i)		Regulation Book Page No: 1074
2. What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?		
The disruption of big game hunting in the fall time on the Squirrel, Agasisauk and Eli Rivers due to the increased density of hunters creating a barrier to the migration.		
3. What solution do you recommend? In other words, if the board adopted your solution, what would the new regulation say? (Please provide draft regulatory language, if possible.)		
Big game hunting camps are required to be spaced at least 3 miles apart on the Controlled Use Area and along the Agasisuak, Eli and Squirrel Rivers . This would allow the caribou to migrate with less disruption.		

Submitted By: Noatak & Kivalina AC and Kotzebue Sound AC

Individual or Group

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Noatak, AK

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City, State

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Work Phone

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