

Kasigluk (ka-SEE-ga-luck)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Kasigluk is on the Johnson River in the Kuskokwim River Delta, 26 miles northwest of Bethel. The community is comprised of Old and New Kasigluk, surrounded by the Johnson River and a network of lakes. Kasigluk is located in the Bethel Census Area and the Bethel Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 569 Kasigluk residents, ranking Kasigluk 104th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 33.9%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents increased by 9.7%, with an average annual growth rate of 0.89%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents increased by 4.1%, with an average annual growth rate of 4.06%, which was over the statewide average of 0.75%.³ In 2010, the majority of Kasigluk residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (94.7%), with 3.3% identifying themselves as White. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1. According to a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that approximately 20 seasonal workers or transients are present in Kasigluk throughout the year in addition to the population of permanent residents. They also reported that the population of Kasigluk reaches an annual peak between August and September.

The average household size in Kasigluk increased from 4.7 in 1990 to 5.38 in 2000, and then decreased slightly to 5.04 persons per household in 2010. The total number of occupied housing units increased more consistently, from 89 in 1990 to 101 in 2000, and 113 in 2010. Of the 121 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 54.5% were owner-occupied, 38.8% were rented, and 6.6% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no Kasigluk residents lived in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Kasigluk was 53.1% male and 46.9% female, slightly more weighted toward males than the population of the state as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age in Kasigluk was estimated to be 21.8 years, lower than both the

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

² 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>.

³ Alaska Department of Labor. 2011. *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. Also in 2010, 8.9% of the Kasigluk population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Kasigluk in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)⁴ estimated significantly fewer (68.6%) residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, when compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 23.6% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 7.7% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 15.5% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 2.6% of resident held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 2.6% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	425	-
2000	543	-
2001	-	542
2002	-	528
2003	-	528
2004	-	530
2005	-	535
2006	-	540
2007	-	543
2008	-	576
2009	-	567
2010	569	-

¹ (1) U.S. Census Bureau (1990). *CP-1: General Population Characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1990.html>. (2) U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

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

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

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

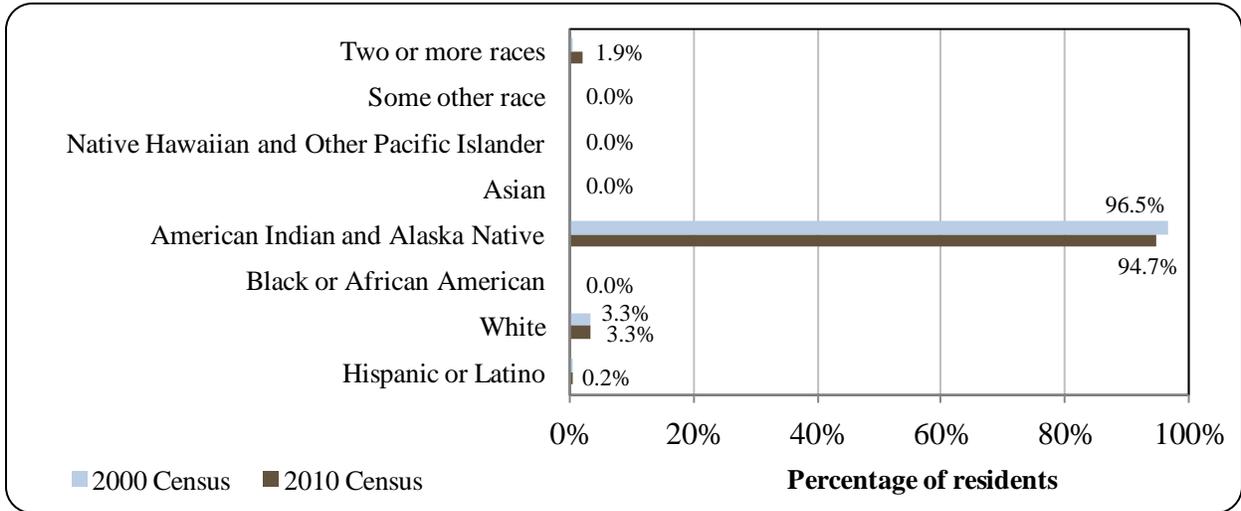
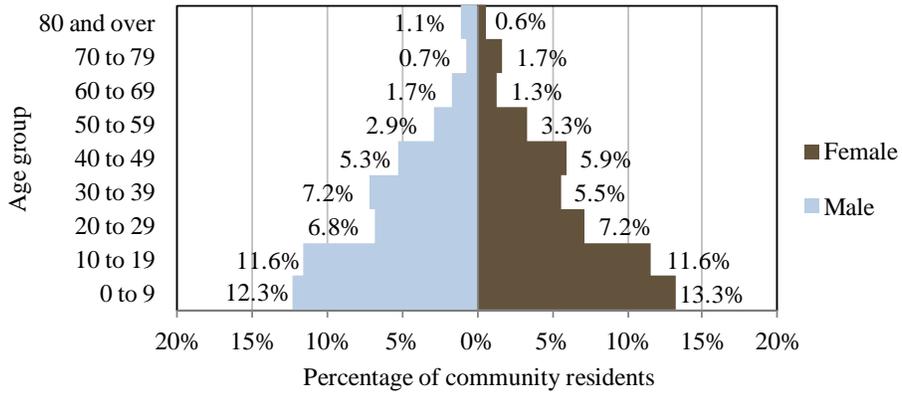
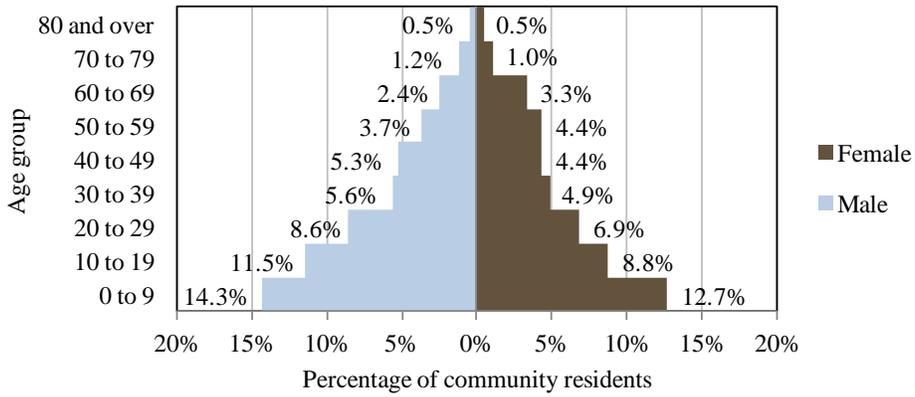


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Kasigluk Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.

2000 Population Structure



2010 Population Structure



History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Yup'ik Eskimos have inhabited the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta for thousands of years. Historically, Yup'ik people were very mobile, traveling with the migration of game, fish, and plants. Ancient settlements and seasonal camps contained small populations, with numerous settlements throughout the region consisting of extended families or small groups of families.⁵ Residents of Kasigluk and two nearby villages, Atmautluak (8 miles east of Kasigluk) and Nunapitchuk (2 ½ miles northeast of Kasigluk), are collectively known as the Akulmiut, a subgroup of Yup'ik Eskimo.⁶ These three 'tundra villages' were enumerated as one village in the 1940 U.S. Census, with a total population of 66. Later, in the 1970 U.S. Census, the populations of Kasigluk, Nunapitchuk, and Atmautluak were again recorded as one village, under the name "Akolmiut," with a population of 526. This 1970 population is now assigned under 'Nunapitchuk' in Census records. Today, subsistence activities remain a focal point of local culture in Kasigluk and the other tundra villages. The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned in the Kasigluk.⁷

Natural Resources and Environment

Kasigluk is located within a maritime climate zone. The area's precipitation averages 16 inches annually, with average snowfall of 50 inches. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F, and winter temperatures range from -2 to 19 °F.⁸ The terrain of the Lower Kuskokwim River region is characterized as a level to rolling delta plain crossed by many river channels, meander scars, oxbow lakes, sloughs, and thousands of lakes. The area is underlain by permafrost, preventing drainage.⁹

Kasigluk is located within the boundaries of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge was established "to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity, including, but not limited to shorebirds, seabirds, tundra swans, emperor, white-fronted and Cackling Geese, black brant and other migratory birds, salmon, muskoxen, and marine mammals; to fulfill treaty obligations; to provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses; and to ensure water quality and necessary water quantity."¹⁰

Geological formations in the Kasigluk area are not indicative of metallic mineral deposits. The greatest concentration of known mineral occurrences in the Lower Kuskokwim River region is located east of Kasigluk, in the region of the Kilbuk Mountains. In addition, four

⁵ Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d) *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/.

⁶ Ceñaliulriit Coastal Resource Service Area. 2008. *Coastal Management Plan: Final Plan Amendment*. Retrieved February 9, 2012 from http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/Cenaliulriit/plan/plan-4-08.pdf.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Lower Kuskokwim Economic Development Council. 2006. *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy & Area Plan*. Retrieved March 6, 2012 from <http://www.lkedc.org/ARDPLAN1.pdf>.

¹⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://yukondelta.fws.gov/>.

exploratory oil wells were drilled near Nunavakpak Lake, southwest of Kasigluk. These wells were dry and have been plugged and abandoned.¹¹

According to a local hazard mitigation plan published by the City of Bethel in 2008, the Kasigluk area is at high risk of floods, severe weather, and erosion. The threat of earthquakes is also noted. The plan addresses the role of climate change in exacerbating threats from flooding and erosion. Warming temperatures have led to thawing permafrost. This has caused severe subsidence, which constrains development of resources, transportation and utility systems, and community expansion. In addition, delayed formation of protective shore ice along the coast leaves shorelines more vulnerable to fall storms and storm surges, resulting in increased flooding and erosion.¹²

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Kasigluk as of August 2012.¹³

Current Economy¹⁴

In Kasigluk, a majority of employment is provided by the school, commercial fishing, retail businesses, and village government.¹⁵ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that fishing is the most important natural-resource based industry in Kasigluk. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Kasigluk residents holding state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) averaged 46 per year, equivalent 8.5% of the total local population on average. A majority of CFEC permits were held in the Kuskokwim River salmon gillnet fishery (see *Commercial Fisheries* section). Subsistence activities also contribute significantly to household diets.¹⁶ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that humpback whitefish and Alaska blackfish are two of the most important subsistence resources. They indicated that whitefish are harvested using set nets in nearby lakes and rivers, and Alaska blackfish are harvested using traps in local streams.

Based on household surveys for the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010,¹⁷ the per capita income in Kasigluk was estimated to be \$11,355 and the median household income was estimated to be \$37,500. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$7,194 and \$31,500, respectively). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁸ real per capita income in 2000 was \$9,460 and real median household income was \$41,422, revealing that while the per capita income estimate showed a real increase, median household income is estimated to have decreased slightly over

¹¹ See footnote 6.

¹² City of Bethel. 2008. *Local Hazards Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Bethel_LHMP.pdf.

¹³ 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>.

¹⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁵ Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved December 27, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2000 and 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

the period. In 2010, Kasigluk ranked 252nd of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 203rd in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Kasigluk's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁹ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Kasigluk in 2010 is \$5,872.^{20,21} This estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Kasigluk between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is supported by the fact that the community was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission in 2011,²² indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010. It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a much lower percentage of Kasigluk residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (49.2%) than in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). Also in 2010, 25.7% of Kasigluk residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to a 9.5% of Alaska residents overall, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 14%, more than double statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in 2010 was 27.1%, more than double the statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.^{23,24}

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of workers were estimated to be employed in the public sector (65.5%), along with 34.5% in the private sector. Of the 116 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in educational services, health care, and social assistance (52.6%), public administration (13.8%), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (11.2%), and retail trade (10.3%). None of the civilian labor force was estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining in 2010. However, the number of individuals employed in the fishing industry is probably underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

¹⁹ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot 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.

²⁰ 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/>.

²¹ See footnote 17.

²² Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

²³ See footnote 20.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 236 employed residents in Kasigluk in 2010, of which 77.5% were employed in local government, 11.4% in education and health services, 3.8% in financial activities, 2.1% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 0.8% in natural resources and mining, 0.8% in manufacturing, 0.4% in information, 0.4% in leisure and hospitality, 0.4% in state government, and 2.1% in other industries.²⁵ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

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

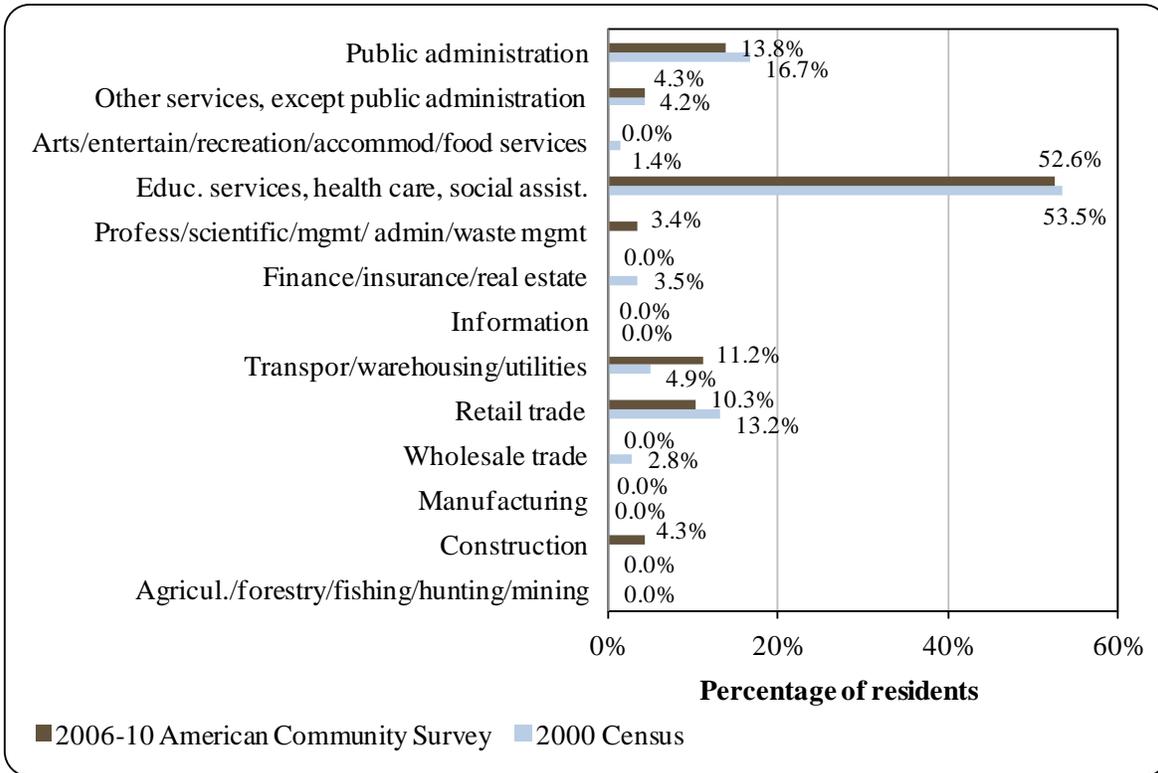
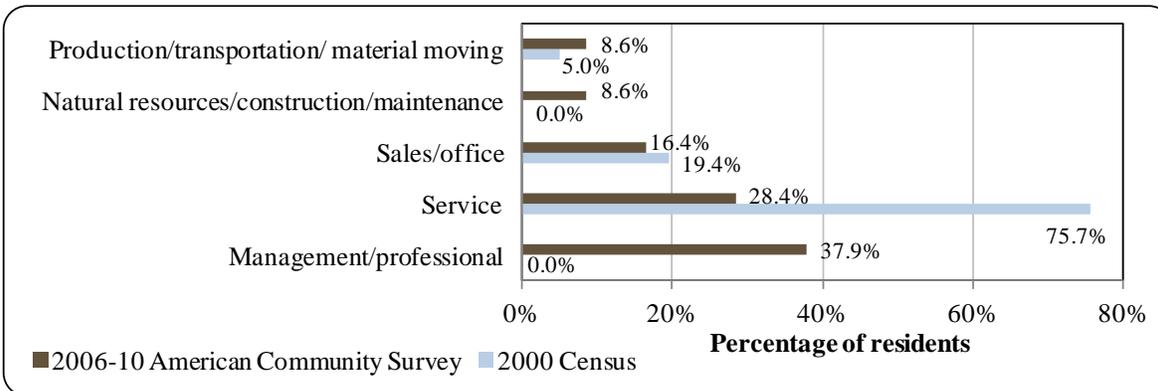


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Kasigluk (U.S. Census).



²⁵ Ibid.

Governance

Kasigluk was incorporated as a city in 1982 but was dissolved on October 21, 1996 in favor of the traditional Village Council. Kasigluk is not located in an organized borough. No taxes are administered as there is no local taxing authority.²⁶ Given that Kasigluk is not a municipality, no information is reported regarding municipal revenue sources between 2000 and 2010 (Table 2).

Kasigluk 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 Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council. The Native village corporation is Kasigluk, Incorporated, which manages 115,200 acres of land.²⁷ Kasigluk belongs to the Calista Corporation, the regional Native corporation of the lower Yukon River, the central and lower Kuskokwim River, and the Bering Sea coast from the mouth of the Yukon River south to Cape Newenham.²⁸

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

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

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

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

²⁶ Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved December 27, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Calista Corporation. (n.d.) *Region/Land Description*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from http://www.calistacorp.com/about/region_description.html.

Kasigluk is also a member of the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), a tribal 501(c)(3) non-profit organization headquartered in Bethel that serves communities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. At the request of villages, AVCP provides social services, human development and culturally relevant programming to “promote tribal self-determination and self-governance and to work to protect tribal culture and traditions.”²⁹ The AVCP 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. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.³⁰ AVCP is made up of 56 villages and 45 village corporations.³¹

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) are located in Bethel. A National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office is located in Bethel and a main office is located in Anchorage. The nearest offices of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

A state-owned 3,000 feet long by 60 feet wide gravel airstrip provides chartered or private air transportation year-round.³² As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Kasigluk was \$592.³³ Locals use skiffs in the summer and snowmobiles, ATVs, and dogsleds in the winter to travel to Bethel and other nearby villages. Winter trails exist to nearby Nunapitchuk (2 ½ miles to the northeast) and Atmaultluk (8 miles east), as well as a longer winter trail to Chefornak, a village 83 miles southwest of Kasigluk, near the coast of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta on the Kinia River.³⁴

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that no docking facilities are present in Kasigluk, and the only vessels that can be accommodated locally are barges. Barges from Bethel deliver fuel and supplies during summer months. It is also important to note that a dock, small boat harbor, and seaplane base are located nearby in Nunapitchuk.³⁵

Facilities

Homes in Kasigluk are not plumbed, and residents are reliant on the Village Council-operated washeteria for bathing and laundry. Filtered and chlorinated well water is available to be hauled to homes from the washeteria. Individual wells are also in use, and homes in Akula

²⁹ Association of Village Council Presidents. (n.d.). *AVCP homepage*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from www.avcp.org.

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ Calista Corporation. 2011. *Our Communities: The Villages of the Calista Region*. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://www.calistacorp.com/shareholders/communities>.

³² 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.

³³ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

³⁴ See footnote 32.

³⁵ Ibid.

Heights use the school well. Honeybuckets are hauled to sewage bunkers. The Village Council operates a landfill and provides refuse collection services in the village.³⁶ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that improvements to water and sewer pipelines, water treatment, and the landfill are currently in progress.

Kasigluk and nearby villages have historically been known for their high fuel prices. The Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC) currently provides electricity to 53 remote Alaskan villages, including Kasigluk, using diesel generators. Given rising fuel prices, AVEC has been introducing wind turbines to some of the remote villages it serves. In Kasigluk, wind power now supplements the existing diesel power grid, reducing the price per kilowatt hour from 37 cents to 25 cents in Kasigluk.³⁷

Police services in Kasigluk are provided by the Village Police Department, as well as state troopers stationed in Bethel. Fire and rescue services are provided by the Nick J. Slim Memorial Volunteer Firefighters. Additional community facilities include a community building, village bingo hall, and school library.³⁸ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders also noted the presence of a U.S. post office. They also indicated that telephone service is available in the community, and that broadband internet service is expected to be available within the next 10 years. Current internet service is provided by United Utilities Inc, and the Village of Kasigluk also serves as a local cable provider.³⁹

Despite the lack of docking facilities in Kasigluk, residents are highly involved in subsistence and commercial fisheries, and in the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported the presence of some fisheries-related services in the 2011 AFSC survey. According to the survey, boat repair services available locally include welding, mechanical services, and a machine shop. In addition, community leaders indicated that fishing gear, bait and tackle, and boat fuel are sold in Kasigluk.

Medical Services

The Kasigluk Health Clinic is owned by the Village Council and operated by the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The Clinic provides residents with basic medical services. It is a Community Health Aide Program site, and a health aide provides emergency service. Outside emergency services have air and river access.⁴⁰ The nearest hospital is located in Bethel.

Educational Opportunities

There are two schools in Kasigluk that offer preschool through 12th grade education. As of 2011, the Akiuk Memorial School had 87 students and 9 teachers, and the Akula Elitnaurvik School had 107 students and 8 teachers.⁴¹

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Northern Power Systems. (n.d.). *Case Study: Kasigluk Alaska*. Retrieved August 27, 2012 from <http://www.northernpower.com/pdf/case-study-kasigluk.pdf>.

³⁸ See footnote 32.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence fishing has been important to residents of the Kasigluk area for thousands of years.⁴² Subsistence salmon harvest continues to be a primary economic activity along the Kuskokwim River. In addition to salmon, spring harvest of herring roe on kelp or hemlock boughs is an important subsistence resource for coastal Alaskan communities.⁴³ In addition to saltwater fisheries, community leaders in Kasigluk indicated in the 2011 AFSC survey that whitefish and blackfish are important inland subsistence resources as well.

Commercial harvest of salmon first took place in the Kuskokwim River in 1913, although in the early years it was a quasi-commercial fishery with limited distribution. Catch was dried and sold as food for sled dogs during the 1930s when dog teams were the primary means of hauling freight to villages in Western Alaska. When Alaska became a state in 1959, commercial fishing districts were defined along the Kuskokwim River. In the 1960s and 1970s, commercial salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim River were still considered experimental, and management efforts focused on increasing commercial use while ensuring continued supply for subsistence use. Harvest levels continued to increase until the mid-1990s, after which time fishing effort, harvest levels and salmon prices decreased. Current state dictated management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of available surpluses.⁴⁴

Commercial catch of herring for human consumption began in 1878 in Alaska, while harvest of herring for bait began around 1900, and herring sac roe fisheries developed in the late 1970s. Along the Yukon/Kuskokwim coast there are six commercial gillnet sac roe districts: Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, Cape Avinof, Nelson Island, Nunivak Island and Cape Romanzof. Harvests in these areas have been declining in recent years, in part due to lack of processing capacity in the region.⁴⁵

Kasigluk is located closest to the Lower Kuskokwim salmon fishing district (District 1). The closest marine area to Kasigluk, Kuskokwim Bay, is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Kasigluk is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF), a Community Development Quota group that promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.⁴⁶ Kasigluk is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity program. In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that Kasigluk does not actively participate in the fisheries management process

⁴² Alaska Native Heritage Center. (n.d.) *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/.

⁴³ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁴⁴ Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll. 2006. "Kuskokwim Commercial Salmon Fishery." In *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

⁴⁵ See footnote 43.

⁴⁶ Coastal Villages Region Fund website. (n.d.). *Home page*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.coastalvillages.org/>.

in Alaska. Community leaders also indicated that a current challenge for Kasigluk's fishing economy is the late commercial fishing schedule.

Processing Plants

The ADF&G 2010 Intent to Operate list did not list a registered processing plant in Kasigluk. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders confirmed this, noting that the location of Kasigluk on the Johnson River is not accessible to a majority of vessels, with the exception of fuel barges. It is important to note that, according to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, a small processing facility was located in nearby Bethel. The plant, run by Kuskokwim Seafoods LLC, was started in 2010 to provide a market to local salmon fishers to help them sell their catch closer to home. Kuskokwim Seafoods processes four species of salmon: Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho.⁴⁷

Fisheries-Related Revenue

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

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Kasigluk residents participated in commercial fisheries as crew members, vessel owners, and state permit holders. Trends in local commercial fishing activity generally declined over the period, with the number of crew license holders falling from 51 in 2000 to 2 in 2006, and then rebounding to 39 by 2010. The number of vessels primarily owned by residents declined from 16 in 2000 to 5 in 2010, and the number of vessels homeported in Kasigluk also declined, from 13 in 2000 to 7 in 2010. There were no fish buyers or shore-side processors in Kasigluk during the 2000-2010 period, no vessels were reported to land catch in the community, and no local landings or revenue were reported. This information about the commercial fishing sector in Kasigluk is presented in Table 5. These declining trends were echoed in the 2011 AFSC survey, in which community leaders reported that a lot less people were commercial fishing and there were fewer commercial fishing boats in Kasigluk overall than 5 years earlier. More specifically, they indicated that there were a lot less boats over 60 feet in length, while there were a lot more smaller vessels (under 35 feet in length) compared to 5 years prior. Community leaders also reported that the most common gear used by fishing vessels based out of Kasigluk is small whitefish nets.

The number of commercial fishing permits held in Kasigluk also declined slightly between 2000 and 2010. In 2000, there were 49 permit holders in Kasigluk holding a total of 50 state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits. A majority of these permits (45) were held in the Kuskokwim salmon gillnet fishery, along with 1 Bristol Bay salmon drift gillnet permit, and 4 herring gillnet permits. The herring permits included two for the Goodnews Bay roe and food/bait gillnet fishery and two for the Cape Avinof herring roe fishery. Starting in 2002, the only salmon permits held were for the Kuskokwim gillnet fishery, and the only remaining herring permits were held in the Goodnews Bay roe and food/bait fishery. It is

⁴⁷ Kuskokwim Seafoods LLC. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August 2011 from <http://kuskokwimseafoods.com/>.

important to note that no herring permits were actively fished by Kasigluk residents in any year during the 2000-2010 period. The percentage of salmon permits that were actively fished declined from 83% in 2000 to a low of 51% in 2004, and then increased again to 71% of all permits actively fished in 2010. This information about CFEC permits is presented in Table 4.

Between 2000 and 2010, no Kasigluk residents held federal License Limitation Permits or Federal Fisheries Permits (Table 4). In addition, no Kasigluk residents held quota share accounts in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab during the period (Tables 6 through 8). Given the lack of fish buyers and shore-side processors (Table 5), no landings or ex-vessel revenue were generated in the community during the 2000-2010 period (Table 9). With regard to landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Kasigluk residents, including all delivery locations, information is considered confidential during the 2000-2010 period due to the small number of participants (Table 10).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	46	47	45	44	43	44	43	42	41	39	38
	Fished permits	38	38	24	24	22	28	21	24	20	23	27
	% of permits fished	83%	81%	53%	55%	51%	64%	49%	57%	49%	59%	71%
	Total permit holders	48	47	45	45	46	45	44	44	44	41	40
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>42</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>27</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>72%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>64%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>42</i>

¹ 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.]

² 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 Kasigluk: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch in Kasigluk ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Kasigluk ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Kasigluk ^{2,5}
2000	51	0	0	16	13	0	0	\$0
2001	40	0	0	14	11	0	0	\$0
2002	27	0	0	11	9	0	0	\$0
2003	22	0	0	6	4	0	0	\$0
2004	25	0	0	4	3	0	0	\$0
2005	32	0	0	4	4	0	0	\$0
2006	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	\$0
2007	22	0	0	3	3	0	0	\$0
2008	18	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2009	30	0	0	2	2	0	0	\$0
2010	39	0	0	5	7	0	0	\$0

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Kasigluk: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Kasigluk: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that no sportfishing activity takes place locally. This is reflected in the fact that no active sport fish guide businesses were present in Kasigluk between 2000 and 2010, and no licensed sport fish guides resided in the community. However, local residents participated in sportfishing during the 2000-2010 period, purchasing between 20 and 104 sportfishing licenses per year (irrespective of point of sale). The number of sportfishing licenses purchased in the community of Kasigluk itself was very close to the number purchased by residents, indicating that sportfishing does not draw a significant number of visitors to Kasigluk (Table 11).

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁴⁸ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not provide information regarding the species targeted by private anglers on the Johnson River near Kasigluk. However, the survey did note the following species as targeted by private anglers in Napakiak, one of the nearby communities located on the main stem of the Kuskokwim River: Dolly Varden, northern pike, and whitefish. Given the lack of sport fish guide businesses in Kasigluk, no kept/release log book data were reported for sportfishing charters out of Kasigluk between 2000 and 2010.⁴⁹

Kasigluk is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area V – Kuskokwim River and Bay Drainages. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater sportfishing activity was minimal, with between zero and 28 non-Alaska resident angler days fished per year, and between zero and 108 Alaska resident angler days fished per year. A majority of sportfishing activity occurred in freshwater, with non-Alaska resident anglers fishing consistently more angler days (12,624 – 17,582 angler days per year) than Alaska resident anglers (5,166 – 9,152 angler days per year). This information about the regional sportfishing activity is displayed in Table 11.

⁴⁸ 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).

⁴⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Kasigluk ²
2000	0	0	102	99
2001	0	0	93	90
2002	0	0	90	100
2003	0	0	98	100
2004	0	0	54	61
2005	0	0	26	15
2006	0	0	20	0
2007	0	0	70	69
2008	0	0	88	100
2009	0	0	89	100
2010	0	0	104	100

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	27	13	13,388	6,602
2001	0	0	16,437	4,236
2002	0	0	14,583	6,062
2003	28	63	16,923	7,355
2004	0	15	16,239	9,152
2005	19	18	13,725	5,685
2006	0	0	14,773	7,616
2007	0	0	13,390	7,816
2008	0	108	17,582	8,172
2009	0	0	12,625	5,166
2010	0	0	14,033	5,422

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence activities are fundamental to the way of life in Kasigluk.⁵⁰ Fish has historically been the basis of the Akulmiut⁵¹ economy. Northern pike, whitefish, and Alaska blackfish were the primary subsistence fishery resources in the 19th century, and the harvest of salmon increased in importance during the 20th century.⁵² According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that fishing is still the most important natural-resource based industry in Kasigluk, and that whitefish and blackfish remain two of the most important aquatic subsistence resources. Additional species of freshwater fish found in the region including rainbow trout, lake trout, and Dolly Varden. Rainbow trout occur in the Kasigluk River; the Kuskokwim River is the approximate northern limit of the range of rainbow trout.⁵³

No information is available from ADF&G between 2000 and 2010 regarding the percentage of Kasigluk households participating in the harvest of various subsistence resources or per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12). In addition, no data are available regarding harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish (Table 13), Pacific halibut (Table 14), or marine mammals (Table 15) during the 2000-2010 period. Some information is available between 2000 and 2010 regarding subsistence salmon permits, however. From 2000 to 2008, the number of Kasigluk households that were issued subsistence salmon permits varied between 129 and 136 per year. For those years in which harvest numbers were reported, an average of 1,306 Chinook, 878 chum, 668 coho, and 573 sockeye salmon were harvested by Kasigluk households per year using subsistence salmon permits. This information is presented in Table 13.

Although minimal information was available regarding subsistence harvests in the village of Kasigluk, subsistence harvests by residents of Kasigluk follow the pattern of seasonal harvests of the community Nunapitchuk,⁵⁴ so it is useful to consider subsistence data recorded for Nunapitchuk to shed light on Kasigluk subsistence patterns as well. Results of an ADF&G subsistence survey conducted in 2005 show that 4% of Nunapitchuk households participated in Pacific halibut subsistence and 53% of Nunapitchuk households participated in non-salmon fish subsistence (other than halibut), and the total pounds of non-salmon fish harvested by Nunapitchuk residents for subsistence purposes was 89,846 that year.⁵⁵

A 1983 ADF&G subsistence survey considered subsistence harvest by Akulmiut residents of all three tundra villages, Nunapitchuk, Kasigluk, and Atmautluak. Together, the population of the three villages totaled 1,000 in 1983. Residents of these three communities were found to use an area of approximately 2,500 to 3,000 square miles for subsistence harvest of fish and wildlife resources. In 1983, 100% of households reported harvesting pike, 94% reported harvesting whitefish, 77% reported harvest of burbot, 53% reported harvest of blackfish, and

⁵⁰ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁵¹ The Akulmiut are a sub-group of Yup'ik Eskimo residing in three villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta: Kasigluk, Nunapitchuk, and Atmautluak (See footnote 6).

⁵² Ceñaliulriit Coastal Resource Service Area. 2008. *Coastal Management Plan: Final Plan Amendment*. Retrieved February 9, 2012 from http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/DistrictPlans_Final/Cenaliulriit/plan/plan-4-08.pdf.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ 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).

12% reported harvest of sheefish. In addition, the 1983 ADF&G survey found that 29% of households reported harvesting seal for subsistence purposes that year. No information was provided regarding the species of seal harvested.⁵⁶ Kuskokwim Bay is an important site for both seal and beluga whale hunts. In addition, waterfowl are an important subsistence resource during spring, late summer, and early fall.⁵⁷

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

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ See footnote 52.

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

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	136	19	731	930	1,667	n/a	666	n/a	n/a
2001	135	4	588	550	344	n/a	320	n/a	n/a
2002	136	5	381	306	142	n/a	59	n/a	n/a
2003	135	4	356	297	134	n/a	210	n/a	n/a
2004	129	13	1,526	906	690	n/a	336	n/a	n/a
2005	129	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	129	1	157	103	107	n/a	53	n/a	n/a
2007	129	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	135	30	5,403	3,056	1,595	n/a	2,367	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

¹ Fall, J.A., C. Brown, N. Braem, J.J. Simon, W.E. Simeone, D.L. Holen, L. Naves, L. Hutchinson-Scarborough, T. Lemons, and T.M. Krieg. 2011, revised. Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2008 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 359, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Kasigluk: 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, Kasigluk: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	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.

¹ Frost, K.J., and R.S. Suydam. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006. *J. Cetacean Res. Manage.* 11(3): 293–299. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. Marking, Tagging and Reporting Program data bases for northern sea otter, Pacific walrus and polar bear. Office of Marine Mammals Management. Anchorage, Alaska. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

³ Wolfe, R.J., Fall, J.A. and M. Riedel. 2009. The subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in 2008. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 347, Anchorage.