

Napakiak (nuh-PAH-key-ack)



People and Place

Location

Napakiak is located at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, 9 miles southwest of Bethel.¹ It is on an island between the Kuskokwim River and Johnson’s Slough. The City encompasses 4.7 square miles of land and 0.3 square miles of water. Napakiak is in the Bethel Census Area and the Bethel Recording District.²

*Demographic Profile*³

In 2010, there were 354 inhabitants in Napakiak, making it the 148th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. The town first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1900. Between 1990 and 2010, the population of Napakiak remained relatively stable, with an overall increase of 11.3%. According to Alaska Department of Labor population estimates, the population of permanent residents decreased by 4.5% between 2000 and 2009, with an average annual growth rate of -0.68%. In a survey conducted by NOAA’s Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that Napakiak’s population remains constant throughout the year, and is not at all driven by employment in fishing sectors. They also reported that Napakiak does not see seasonal workers.

In 2010, a majority of Napakiak residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (97.2%), along with 2.8% that identified themselves as White. Both of these groups made up a greater percentage of the population in 2010 than in 2000, when 96% of residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4% identified as White, and several other ethnicities were also represented in Napakiak, including 1.7% of the population that identified as Black or African American and 0.8% identifying with more than one race (0.8%). In 2000, 0.3% of the population also identified as Hispanic. These groups no longer appeared to be present in Napakiak in 2010. 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.

In 2010, the average household size in Napakiak was 3.69, a slight decrease from 3.9 persons per household in 1990 and 3.92 in 2000. The total number of households in Napakiak increased steadily over time, from 81 in 1990 to 90 in 2000, and 96 occupied housing units by 2010. Of the 114 housing units surveyed for the 2010 Decennial Census, 68.4% were owner-occupied, 15.8% were renter-occupied, and 15.8% of all housing units were vacant or used only

¹ Napakiak residents and leaders (2010). *Napakiak Community Plan*. Retrieved December 26, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Plans_Search1.cfm.

² 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.

³ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of Napakiak were reported to be living in group quarters.

In 2010, the gender makeup of Napakiak’s population (54% male and 46% female) was more weighted toward males than the population of the state as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Napakiak residents was 24.6 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, the age group most heavily skewed toward males was 20 to 29 years, while there was a relatively even spread of males and females across other age categories in Napakiak. In 2010, 11.8% of Napakiak’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Napakiak in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	318	-
2000	353	-
2001	-	370
2002	-	352
2003	-	379
2004	-	361
2005	-	374
2006	-	374
2007	-	377
2008	-	348
2009	-	337
2010	354	-

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

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

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

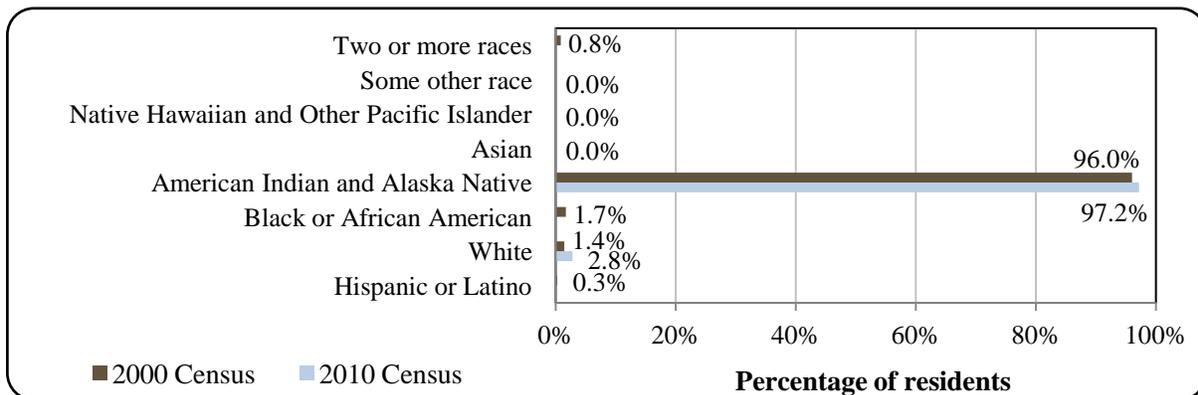
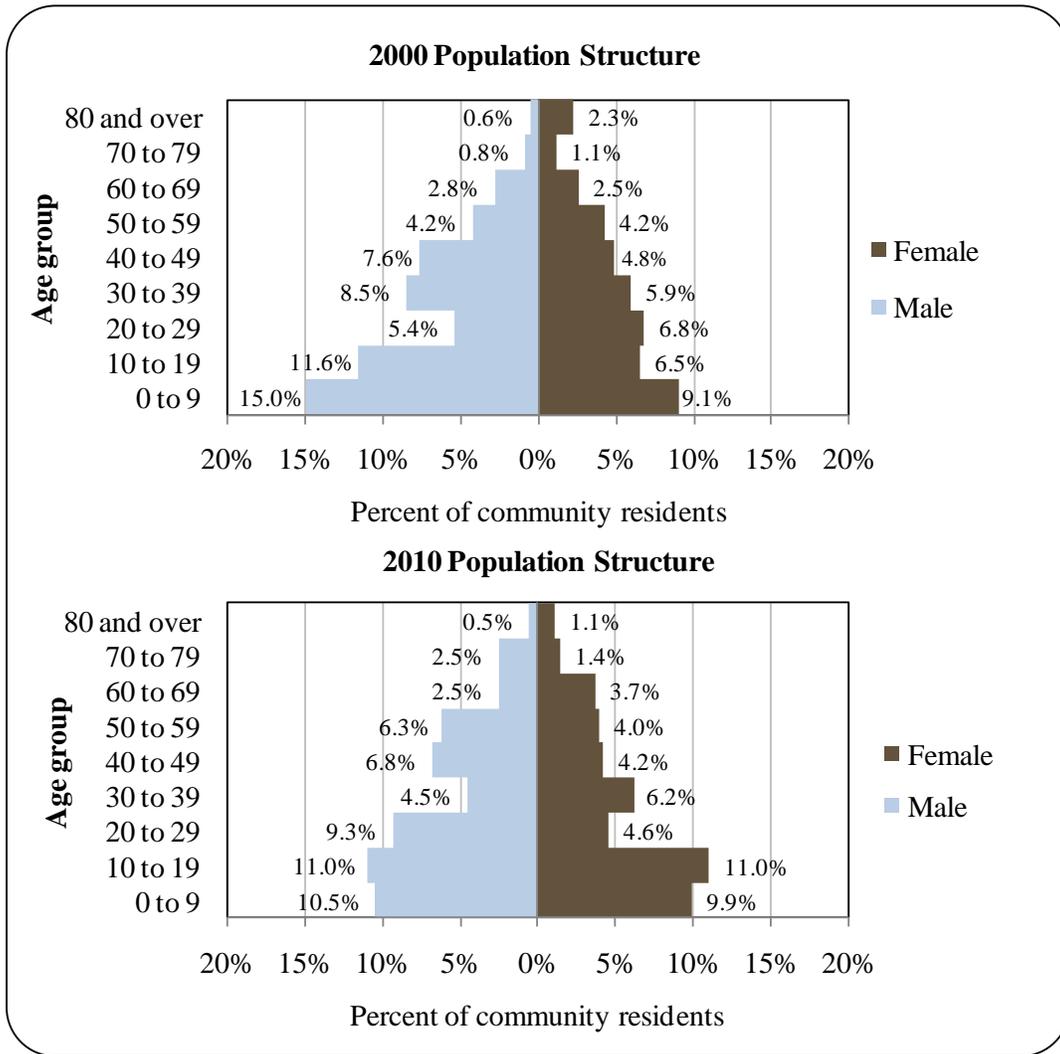


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Napakiak Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),⁴ 58.2% of Napakiak residents aged 25 and over were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, 24.9% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 16.9% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 24.3% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 4.2% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 3.7% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 2.1% were

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

estimated to have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.6% of Alaska residents overall.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Yup'ik Eskimos have inhabited the Yukon-Kuskokwim area for thousands of years. Historically, the Yup'ik people were very mobile, traveling with the migration of game, fish and plants. The ancient settlements and seasonal camps contained small populations, with numerous settlements throughout the region consisting of extended families or small groups of families.⁵ The first European report of the village of Napakiak was in 1878 by an employee of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey named E.W. Nelson, although at that time the village was located downriver at the mouth of the Johnson River. The Moravian Church constructed a chapel in Napakiak in the 1920s.⁶ In 1939, a Bureau of Indian Affairs school began operating in Napakiak. In 1946 the first store was opened. The National Guard Armory was built in 1960, and the following year the first post office was established.⁷ Napakiak was incorporated as a 2nd Class City in 1970. In 1973, the first airstrip was constructed, enabling year-round access to the community. Today, Napakiak remains a predominantly Yup'ik village with a strong sense of Native identity. Subsistence practices remain foundational to the local economy and culture.⁸ The sale, importation, and possession of alcohol are banned in the community.⁹

Natural Resources and Environment

Napakiak is influenced by storms in the Bering Sea and also by inland continental weather. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. Summer high temperatures average 59 to 62 °F, and winter highs average 11 to 19 °F. Extremes from 86 to -46 °F have been recorded. The Kuskokwim River is typically ice-free from June through October.¹⁰ Erosion from the Kuskokwim River has forced a number of buildings to be relocated and currently threatens the school and additional buildings in the community. Each year riverbank erosion claims approximately 70 ft of land.¹¹

Napakiak is located within the boundaries of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The NWR 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.” Most of the NWR is a vast, flat wetland/tundra complex dotted by countless ponds, lakes, and meandering rivers.

⁵ Alaska Native Heritage Center. 2008. *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from http://www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/yupik/.

⁶ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁷ Napakiak residents and leaders (2010). *Napakiak Community Plan*. Retrieved December 26, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Plans_Search1.cfm.

⁸ See footnote 6.

⁹ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2011). *Local Option Restrictions*. Retrieved May 31, 2012 from <http://dps.alaska.gov/abc/restrictions.aspx>.

¹⁰ See footnote 6.

¹¹ See footnote 7.

Approximately half of the NWR is covered by water. Many streams and sloughs are former tributaries of the two major rivers. Some forest habitat is present along rivers and in the Kilbuck Mountains, located in the southeastern part of the NWR, directly east of Napakiak. Moose, caribou, brown bear, and black bear can be found in this mountain range, which rises to between 2,000 and 4,000 ft in elevation.¹²

Both the Togiak NWR and Wood-Tikchik State Park are located less than 100 miles southeast of Napakiak. Togiak NWR covers 4.7 million acres, of which the northern 2.3 million acres are designated as the Togiak Wilderness Area. Like the Yukon Delta NWR, the Togiak NWR protects the habitat of a wide array of birds, fish, and mammals. East of Togiak NWR, Wood-Tikchik is the largest State Park in the country. The State Park includes a diversity of terrain and ecosystems. The Wood River and Tikchik systems host all five species of Pacific salmon, along with rainbow trout, grayling, lake trout, Arctic char, Dolly Varden char, and northern pike. Tikchik Lake is an important site for whitefish subsistence harvest. Moose, caribou, and brown bear are common in the State Park, along with black bear in a limited area. Small game present in the area includes beaver, muskrat, otter, fox, wolverine, mink, and porcupine. Ground squirrels and marmots are abundant, along with a variety of resident and migratory waterfowl and land birds.¹³

According to a local hazard mitigation plan conducted by the City of Bethel in 2008, the Napakiak 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.¹⁴

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Napakiak as of May 2012.¹⁵

Current Economy

Subsistence harvest activities are central to the Napakiak economy. Subsistence foods provide an estimated 50% of the local diet. Most families have fish camps. Salmon, waterfowl, moose, bear, and seals are among the most important resources.¹⁶ As of 2010, wage employment opportunities in Napakiak were provided by local government offices, the school district, local and regional Native corporations and non-profit organizations, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Coastal Villages Seafoods (see the *Processing Plants* section of this profile), and

¹² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2011). *Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved December 8, 2011 from <http://yukondelta.fws.gov/>.

¹³ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (n.d.) *Wood-Tikchik State Park*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/woodtik.htm>.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹⁶ Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved December 27, 2011 from http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm.

several local businesses.¹⁷ Seasonal commercial fishing, construction projects, trapping, and crafts also provide income.¹⁸ In 2010, 45 residents (equivalent to 12.7% of the local population) held commercial fishing permits, primarily for herring roe and salmon gill net fisheries.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,¹⁹ in 2010, the per capita income in Napakiak was estimated to be \$11,023 and the median household income was estimated to be \$37,250. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$7,319 and \$28,750, respectively). The increase in per capita income remains even if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁰ showing a real 2000 per capita income of \$9,624. However, the real 2000 median household income of \$37,806 suggests that household income has remained stable over the period. In 2010, Napakiak ranked 255th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 205th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Napakiak's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.²¹ 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 Napakiak in 2010 is \$5,593.²² 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 Napakiak between 2000 and 2010. The lower per capita income estimate derived from the ALARI database is reflected in the fact that the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,²³ 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 smaller percentage of Napakiak residents was estimated to be in the civilian labor force (52.1%) compared to the percentage of Alaskans in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). That year, 34.1% of Napakiak 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 15.4%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of

¹⁷ 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/>.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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>.

²⁰ 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>).

²¹ 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.

²² See footnotes 17 and 19.

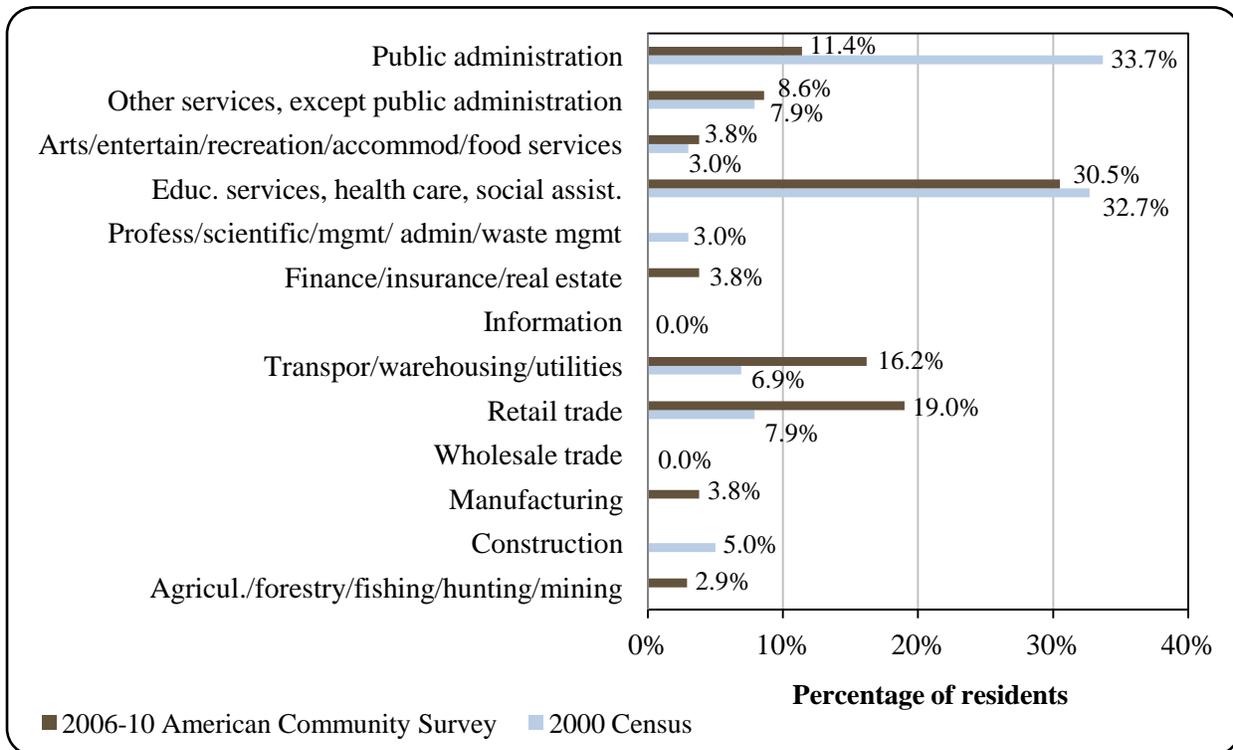
²³ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in Napakiak in 2010 was 28.5%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.²⁴

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of workers were estimated to be employed in the public sector (58.1%), along with 39% estimated to be employed in the private sector and 2.9% self-employed. Of the 105 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 the following industries: educational services, health care, and social assistance (30.5%), retail trade (19%), and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (16.2%). Occupations in which the greatest percentages of the workforce were employed were management/professional (30.5%), sales/office (24.8%), and service occupations (23.8%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

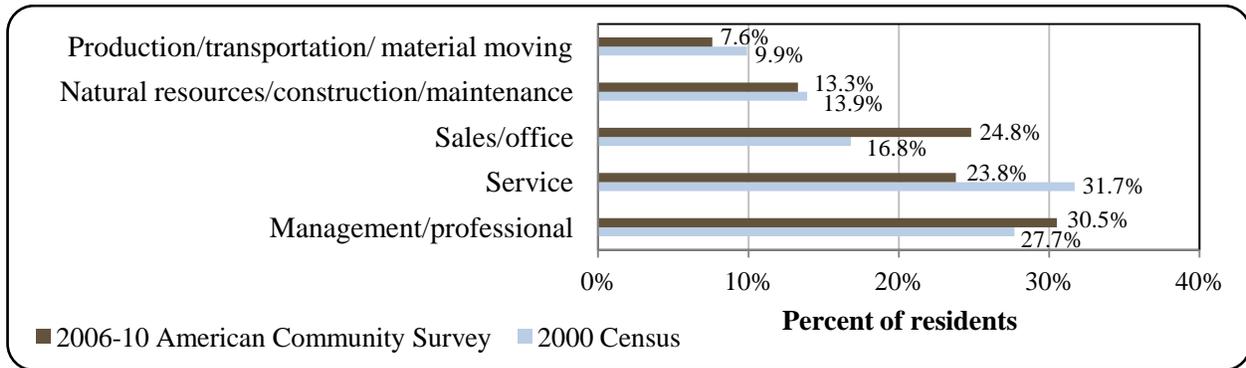
It is important to note that the number of individuals employed by fishing is probably underestimated in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. In 2010, none of the civilian labor force was estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining in 2010, and 13.3% of the workforce was estimated to be employed in natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations. A breakdown of this occupational category reveals that this 13.3% was employed in construction and extraction or installation and repair occupations, while 0% of the workforce was employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

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



²⁴ See footnote 17.

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



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 122 employed residents in Napakiak in 2010, of which 54.7% were employed in local government, 20.1% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 6.3% in financial activities, 6.3% in education and health services, 3.8% in manufacturing, 2.5% in state government, 1.9% in construction, 1.3% in natural resources and mining, and 3.1% 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.

Governance

Napakiak was incorporated as a 2nd Class City in 1970, and is not located in an organized borough. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, including a seven-person city council, including the mayor, a nine-person advisory school board, and several municipal employees. The City administers a 4% sales tax.²⁶ In addition to sales tax revenues, other locally-generated revenue sources in Napakiak included water and sewer and “washeteria”/sauna²⁷ service fees, bingo and pull tab receipts, and building and equipment rentals. Outside revenue sources included various state and federal revenue sharing programs and grants in some years, including federal salmon disaster funds received through the Magnuson Stevens Act in 2000, 2001, and 2002. The City received approximately \$25,000 per year in contributions from the State Revenue Sharing program from 2000 to 2003, and over \$100,000 per year from the Community Revenue Sharing program in 2009 and 2010. Additional revenue sharing funds were received during the 2000-2010 period from the state Safe Communities program and the federal Payment in Lieu of Taxes program.

Annual revenues reported in Certified Financial Statements were generally between \$300,000 and \$600,000 during the 2000-2010 period. The relatively high municipal revenue total reported in 2000 can partly be explained by over \$100,000 in federal salmon disaster funds received by Napakiak under the Magnuson Stevens Act. Smaller amounts of Magnuson Stevens funds were also granted in 2001 and 2002. The spike in municipal revenue in 2003 to over \$6

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ “Washeteria” is another word for laundromat. In Alaska, washeterias often include shower facilities.

million can be explained by a \$5.5-million-dollar grant from the State of Alaska’s Village Safe Water program that year. Information about selected municipal revenue sources in Napakiak is presented in Table 2.

Napakiak was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is federally recognized as a Native village. The authorized traditional entity, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is the Native Village of Napakiak. The Native village corporation is the Napakiak Corporation, which manages 115,200 acres of land.²⁸ Napakiak 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.²⁹

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Napakiak 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	\$793,417	\$19,312	\$27,513	\$100,947
2001	\$485,763	\$21,586	\$26,499	\$20,375
2002	\$483,934	\$23,086	\$24,733	\$20,375
2003	\$6,189,828	\$26,779	\$25,745	n/a
2004	\$672,520	\$43,770	n/a	n/a
2005	\$600,230	\$41,056	n/a	n/a
2006	\$634,737	\$42,147	n/a	n/a
2007	\$348,740	\$46,962	n/a	n/a
2008	\$271,462	\$37,061	n/a	n/a
2009	\$363,754	\$48,949	\$113,753	n/a
2010	\$350,728	\$66,157	\$112,901	n/a

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

¹ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

² Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

³ Alaska Department of Revenue. (n.d.). *(2000-2009) Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Accessed at www.tax.state.ak.us. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

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

⁵ Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm. Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

²⁸ See footnote 26.

²⁹ Calista Corporation (n.d.). *Region/Land Description*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from http://www.calistacorp.com/about/region_description.html.

Napakiak 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.”³⁰ 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.³¹ AVCP is made up of 56 villages and 45 village corporations.³²

The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to the community is 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, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, and the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Access to Napakiak is primarily by air. The state owns and operates a 3,269-ft by 60-ft lighted gravel runway in the community.³³ As of April 2012, roundtrip airfare between Bethel and Napakiak with Yute Air was \$162,³⁴ and the approximate cost of roundtrip airfare from Bethel to Anchorage in early June 2012 was \$368.³⁵ In addition, seaplane landing areas are located on the Kuskokwim River and Johnson Slough. The Kuskokwim River is used as a transportation thoroughfare throughout the year. In summer months, the River provides water access to the community. There are no docking facilities, but barges deliver cargo from Bethel during the summer months,³⁶ and a hovercraft is used year-round to bring cargo and mail to Napakiak.³⁷ In winter months the River is used as an ice road for travel to surrounding villages.³⁸ In addition to the ice road, a 9-mile winter trail is marked overland between Napakiak and Bethel.³⁹

³⁰ Association of Village Council Presidents (n.d.). *AVCP homepage*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from www.avcp.org.

³¹ 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>.

³² Calista Corporation (2011). *Our Communities: The Villages of the Calista Region*. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://www.calistacorp.com/shareholders/communities>.

³³ 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.

³⁴ Personal communication with a Yute Air reservation agent, April 11, 2012.

³⁵ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

³⁶ See footnote 33.

³⁷ Napakiak residents and leaders (2010). *Napakiak Community Plan*. Retrieved December 26, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Plans_Search1.cfm.

³⁸ See footnote 33.

³⁹ See footnote 37.

Facilities

Water in Napakiak is derived from a well and is chlorinated and filtered. The community does not have a piped water system. The City operates a central hauling point for water distribution as well as a water truck for delivery. The school has its own well. The City also operates the sewer system. As of 2010, 54 households used a flush/haul system, including plumbing for sinks and low-flush toilets. Other households use “honeybuckets”.⁴⁰ A sewage lagoon is used for sewage treatment. The City operates a landfill and provides refuse collection services. Electricity is transmitted by overhead lines from Bethel Utilities and purchased and distributed locally by Ircinraq Power Company.⁴¹ In 2006, Napakiak was awarded \$3,000,000 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to upgrade these power lines from a single to a triple line system. A back-up generator is also present in Napakiak in the event of a blackout in Bethel.⁴² Napakiak is also equipped with a back-up generator in case of emergencies or a blackout in Bethel.⁴³ Public safety services are provided by two VPSOs (Village Public Safety Officers)⁴⁴ and four Tribal Public Officers.⁴⁵ The nearest state trooper post is located in Bethel.⁴⁶

Community buildings include a fire station used by the Volunteer Fire Department and a city Public Safety Building which hosts office space for the Tribal Court, social services, and houses a public safety jail with four cells.⁴⁷ The Village Council is in the process of constructing a community hall. Currently a school gymnasium and library are available. The City operates a washeteria.⁴⁸ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Napakiak also has a U.S. post office and telephone service, and that broadband internet access, road improvements, and a new landfill are in progress.

With regard to fishing-related infrastructure, no docking facilities are available in Napakiak.⁴⁹ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that fuel is available for sale in the community, but no other fishing related businesses or services are located in Napakiak. They noted that a barge landing area will be completed in the next 10 years.

Medical Services

A local health clinic is owned by the City and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The Napakiak Health Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have river and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide.⁵⁰ The nearest hospital is located in Bethel.

⁴⁰ A “honeybucket” is an indoor bucket used as a toilet in houses without plumbing.

⁴¹ See footnote 33.

⁴² See footnotes 33 and 37.

⁴³ See footnote 33.

⁴⁴ Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

⁴⁵ See footnote 37.

⁴⁶ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁴⁷ See footnote 37.

⁴⁸ See footnote 33.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers Kindergarten through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, the William N. Miller School had a total of 110 students and 7 teachers.⁵¹ The school building received renovations in 2009. River erosion threatens to damage the school building in the near future. The school owns seven storage buildings and seven teacher housing units.⁵²

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the Napakiak area for thousands of years.^{53,54} 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.⁵⁵

Commercial harvest of salmon first took place in the Kuskokwim area 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. At the time of statehood, commercial fishing districts were defined along the Kuskokwim River. In the 1960s and 1970s, commercial salmon fisheries in the Kuskokwim 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.⁵⁶ A fishery disaster was declared in 2012, following severe declines in Chinook salmon returns on the Kuskokwim River, as well as to the Yukon River and Cook Inlet river systems. That year, commercial and subsistence fisheries on the Kuskokwim River were substantially restricted to meet Chinook conservation goals. ADF&G, the Alaska Board of Fisheries, and constituents are working together to develop a conservation plan that restricts Chinook harvest while allowing for greater harvest of more abundant species, including gear and other management restrictions.⁵⁷

⁵¹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁵² Napakiak residents and leaders (2010). *Napakiak Community Plan*. Retrieved December 26, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Plans_Search1.cfm.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ 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/.

⁵⁵ 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>.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *2012 Alaska Chinook Salmon Fishery Disaster – FAQ*. Retrieved October, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=hottopics.federalChinookdisaster>.

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.⁵⁸ Between 2000 and 2010, Napakiak residents held permits in the Goodnews Bay roe and food/bait herring fishery and the Bristol Bay spawn on kelp, hand pick herring fishery. (For more information see the *Commercial Fisheries* section of this profile.) The largest aggregation of herring in Alaska spawns along the northern shore of Bristol Bay, near the village of Togiak. Spawning herring are harvested using purse seines and gill nets in the Togiak sac roe fishery. A spawn-on-kelp harvest is also taken, primarily by local residents. Along the Yukon/Kuskokwim coast there are six commercial gill net sac roe districts: Security Cove, Goodnews Bay, Cape Avinof, Nelson 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.⁵⁹

Napakiak is located in the Lower Kuskokwim salmon fishing district (District 1). The closest marine area to Napakiak, Kuskokwim Bay, is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Napakiak is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF), a Community Development Quota (CDQ) group that promotes employment opportunities for residents as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.⁶⁰ Napakiak is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Napakiak is not directly involved in fisheries management processes in Alaska.

Processing Plants

ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Napakiak. In Napakiak's 2010 Community Plan, one of the current economic objectives is to explore the possibility of opening a fish processing plant in the community with the assistance of the CVRF board.⁶¹

The 2010 Intent to Operate list does list *a small processing facility 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 salmon species: Chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho.*⁶² As of 2012, Coastal Village Seafoods, a subsidiary of CVRF, also operated a fish-buying operation along the Kuskokwim, with a tender often located upriver at Napaskiak.⁶³

Fisheries-Related Revenue

According to information provided in annual municipal budgets between 2000 and 2010, the primary sources of fisheries-related revenue in Napakiak were a raw fish tax and the Shared

⁵⁸ See footnote 55.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Coastal Villages Region Fund (n.d.). *Home page*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.coastalvillages.org/>.

⁶¹ Napakiak residents and leaders (2010). *Napakiak Community Plan*. Retrieved December 26, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Plans_Search1.cfm.

⁶² Kuskokwim Seafoods LLC. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August 2011 from <http://kuskokwimseafoods.com/>.

⁶³ Personal communication, Nick Souza, Coastal Village Seafoods, April 27, 2012.

Fisheries Business Tax. In 2010, Napakiak received \$0 in raw fish tax and \$99 from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax. In addition, \$111 was earned in 2010 from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, the only year in which revenue was reported from this revenue source (Table 3).⁶⁴

It is also important to note that CVRF uses fisheries revenue from their CDQ revenue to provide grants, scholarships and training, and other financial assistance to fishermen and residents of member villages.⁶⁵ However, in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Napakiak did not receive funding or grants from CVRF in 2010.

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Napakiak residents participated in commercial fisheries as crew members, vessel owners, and permit holders. In 2010, there were 45 Napakiak residents holding a total of 52 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits, including 39 salmon permits in the Kuskokwim gill net fishery, and 13 herring permits in the Goodnews Bay roe and food/bait fishery and the Bristol Bay spawn on kelp, hand pick fishery. These permit numbers were stable between 2000 and 2010, although the percentage of permits that was actively fished varied considerably over the period. Three out of 10 herring permits (30%) were fished in 2000, but between 2001 and 2010, none were actively fished. After 2000, when 80% of salmon permits were actively fished, the number fell to five permits fished (14%) in 2002. By 2005 the number of salmon permits actively fished rebounded to greater than 50% and stayed consistent through the remainder of the 2000-2010 period. It is important to note that, between 2001 and 2003, one halibut permit (vessel under 60 ft, statewide) was also held by a Napakiak resident. However, the halibut permit was not fished in any of these 3 years. Between 2000 and 2010, no Napakiak residents held either Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP). Information about permits held by Napakiak residents is presented in Table 4. Likewise, no Napakiak residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in federal halibut, sablefish, or crab catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 6 through 8).

In 2010, a total of 31 Napakiak residents held commercial crew licenses and 6 fishing vessels were primarily owned by Napakiak residents. This represents a substantial decline in vessel ownership from 2000, when 21 vessels were primarily owned by Napakiak residents. The number of crew license holders fluctuated during the decade, beginning with 47 in 2000, falling to between 1 and 5 in 2002-2004, and climbing again to 31 in 2010. The number of vessels homeported in Napakiak followed a similar pattern to vessel ownership, with 22 homeported in Napakiak in 2000, and only 7 in 2010 (Table 5). According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the only vessels using Napakiak as a base of operations during the fishing season were gill net boats under 35 ft in length.

No landings or ex-vessel revenue were recorded in Napakiak between 2000 and 2010 (Table 9), given the lack of fish buyers in the community during this period (Table 5). Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by vessels owned by Napakiak residents is largely considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants, with the exception of salmon harvest data in 2000, 2001, and 2009 (Table 10). In the first 2 years, Napakiak vessel owners landed over 57,000 net lb of salmon per year. In 2000,

⁶⁴ A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

⁶⁵ Coastal Villages Region Fund website. (n.d.). *Home page*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.coastalvillages.org/>.

the ex-vessel value of the catch was \$31,107, while it was only valued at \$20,904 in 2001, reflecting lower prices and possibly a different species makeup of the catch. Salmon landings were much lower in 2009, with a harvest of 15,311 net lb and an ex-vessel value of \$6,807. This lower catch reflects the fewer total vessels owned by Napakiak residents in 2009 (7) compared to 21 vessels owned in 2000 and 2001.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	\$15,616	\$500	n/a	\$103	\$103	\$293	\$290	\$113	\$113	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$663	\$513	\$99	\$130	\$103	\$261	\$293	\$157	\$113	\$96	\$99
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$111
Fuel transfer tax ²	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 ²	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 ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor usage ²	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 ²	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 ³	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 ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$663	\$16,129	\$599	\$130	\$205	\$364	\$586	\$447	\$226	\$209	\$210
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$793,417	\$485,763	\$483,934	\$6,189,828	\$672,520	\$600,230	\$634,737	\$348,740	\$271,462	\$363,754	\$350,728

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

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

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

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 Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development.. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Napakiak: 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	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	10	12	12	15	14	14	12	11	11	13	13
	Fished permits	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	10	12	12	13	13	14	12	11	11	13	13

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Napakiak: 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	41	40	36	35	32	36	36	35	35	39	39
	Fished permits	33	26	5	19	18	27	24	24	21	23	28
	% of permits fished	80%	65%	14%	54%	56%	75%	67%	69%	60%	59%	72%
	Total permit holders	44	42	36	36	32	39	40	37	36	40	39
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>52</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>28</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>37%</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>54%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>

¹ 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.]

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 Napakiak: 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 Napakiak ²	Total Net Lb Landed In Napakiak ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Napakiak ^{2,5}
2000	47	0	0	21	22	0	0	\$0
2001	39	0	0	21	21	0	0	\$0
2002	1	0	0	10	12	0	0	\$0
2003	5	0	0	8	10	0	0	\$0
2004	2	0	0	8	11	0	0	\$0
2005	22	0	0	9	10	0	0	\$0
2006	9	0	0	10	11	0	0	\$0
2007	23	0	0	8	9	0	0	\$0
2008	22	0	0	6	7	0	0	\$0
2009	24	0	0	6	7	0	0	\$0
2010	31	0	0	6	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 Napakiak: 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 Napakiak: 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 Napakiak: 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 Napakiak: 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 lb 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 Napakiak 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	57,644	57,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,311	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>57,644</i>	<i>57,631</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15,311</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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$ 31,107	\$ 20,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 6,807	-
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$31,107</i>	<i>\$ 20,904</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$ 6,807</i>	<i>\$0</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 lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that very little sportfishing takes place in Napakiak. No active sport fish guide businesses were present in Napakiak between 2000 and 2010, and no licensed sport fish guides resided in the community. However, residents of Napakiak did participate in sportfishing. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Napakiak residents that purchased sportfishing licenses varied between 13 and 74 per year. Sportfishing licenses were not sold in the City of Napakiak. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders noted that no gear or tackle stores were present in the community, so residents need to travel to other cities in the region to purchase both sportfishing gear and licenses. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶⁶ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following species as targeted by private anglers in Napakiak: Dolly Varden char, northern pike, and whitefish. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Napakiak between 2000 and 2010.⁶⁷

Napakiak 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 0 and 28 non-Alaska resident angler days fished per year, and between 0 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 sportfishing sector in and near Napakiak is displayed in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Napakiak: 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 Napakiak ²
2000	0	0	18	0
2001	0	0	22	0
2002	0	0	33	0
2003	0	0	22	0
2004	0	0	13	0
2005	0	0	38	0
2006	0	0	20	0
2007	0	0	39	0
2008	0	0	33	0
2009	0	0	50	0
2010	0	0	74	0

⁶⁶ 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).

⁶⁷ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). *Alaska sport fish charter logbook database, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	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

Almost all families in Napakiak engage in subsistence and hunting activities in combination with employment in commercial fishing and at the local school and government offices. Subsistence foods provide an estimated 50% of the local diet.⁶⁸ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, Napakiak community leaders indicated that Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon are some of the most important subsistence resources utilized by local residents.

No information is available from ADF&G regarding the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010, or about per capita subsistence harvest (Table 12). However, data are available through 2008 regarding subsistence salmon permits. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of Napakiak households issued subsistence salmon permits varied from 75 to 97 per year. Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon were the most heavily harvested species over time, with the top harvested species varying from year to year. There were also a large number of coho salmon harvested, with increasing harvest in the second half of the decade. Some pink salmon were also harvested. No information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish (not

⁶⁸ 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.

including halibut). Information about subsistence salmon permits, marine invertebrates, and non-salmon fish is presented in Table 13.

Between 2003 and 2007, several Napakiak residents participated in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) program. Three residents were issued SHARC cards each year between 2003 and 2006, and two residents were issued cards in 2007. However, no information was reported about the number of SHARC cards that were returned or the total lb of subsistence halibut harvested by Napakiak residents during these years. This information about the subsistence halibut fishery is presented in Table 14. No information is available from management agencies about subsistence harvest of marine mammals by Napakiak residents between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Napakiak: 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	75	63	2,178	2,987	502	n/a	2,026	n/a	n/a
2001	78	68	2,290	1,723	644	n/a	1,861	n/a	n/a
2002	90	66	1,931	2,391	578	n/a	1,201	n/a	n/a
2003	93	56	2,105	1,384	1,098	n/a	1,223	n/a	n/a
2004	85	58	2,060	1,746	1,259	n/a	1,068	n/a	n/a
2005	91	55	2,695	2,726	628	102	1,803	n/a	n/a
2006	97	51	4,109	6,781	1,258	691	1,202	n/a	n/a
2007	100	53	2,318	2,537	906	n/a	1,152	n/a	n/a
2008	90	32	3,941	3,026	2,488	n/a	2,540	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, Napakiak: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	3	n/a	n/a
2004	3	n/a	n/a
2005	3	n/a	n/a
2006	3	n/a	n/a
2007	2	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, Napakiak: 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.