

Napaskiak (nuh-PASS-key-ack)



People and Place

Location¹

Napaskiak is located along Napaskiak Slough, on the east bank of the Kuskokwim River, seven miles south of Bethel. The City encompasses 3.5 square miles of land and 0.4 square miles of water. Napaskiak is located in the Bethel Census Area and Bethel Recording District.

Demographic Profile²

In 2010, there were 405 inhabitants in Napaskiak, making it the 137th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Napaskiak has increased by 23.5%. 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%. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that approximately 30 seasonal workers are present in Napaskiak between April and October, and the population reaches its annual peak in August. They also indicated that this population peak is not at all driven by employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, a majority of Napaskiak residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (96.5%), and 3.0% identified as White. Compared to 2000, individuals identifying as American Indians and Alaska Natives made up 1% less of the population in 2010, while those identifying as White made up 1.5% more of the population. In 2000, there were several other ethnicities represented in Napaskiak, including individuals identifying as Asian (0.3%) and with two or more races (0.8%). In addition, in 2000, 0.3% of the population identified as Hispanic. These additional ethnic groups no longer appeared to be present in Napaskiak 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 Napaskiak was 4.31, similar to the 1990 household size of 4.4 persons per household, but a decline from 4.76 persons per household in 2000. The number of households in Napaskiak increased over time, with 74 in 1990, 82 in 2000, and 94 occupied housing units in 2010. Of the 135 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 55.5% were owner-occupied, 14.1% were rented, and 30.4% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of Napaskiak lived in group quarters.

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>.

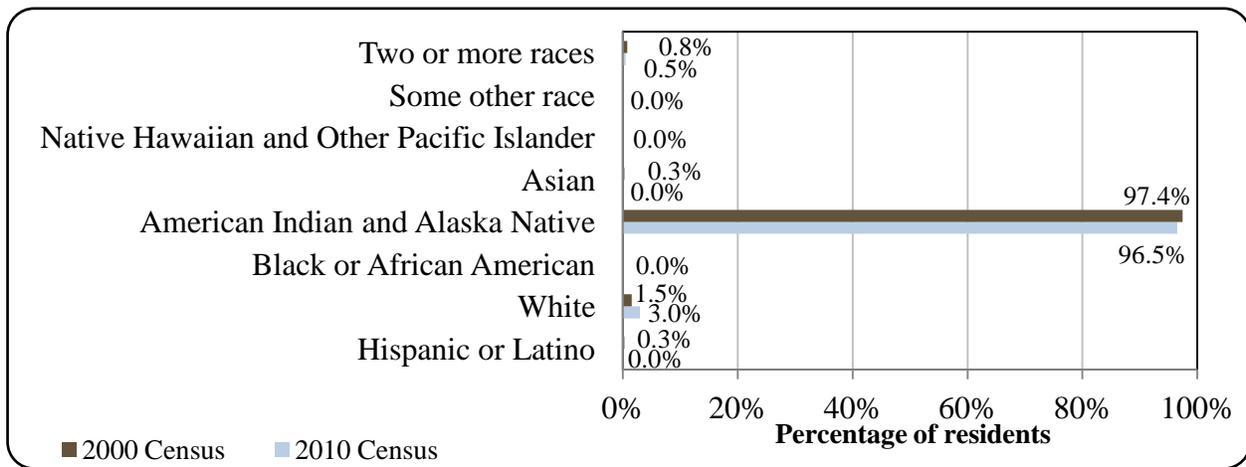
Table 1. Population in Napaskiak from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	328	-
2000	390	-
2001	-	419
2002	-	419
2003	-	424
2004	-	440
2005	-	426
2006	-	452
2007	-	425
2008	-	424
2009	-	428
2010	405	-

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>.

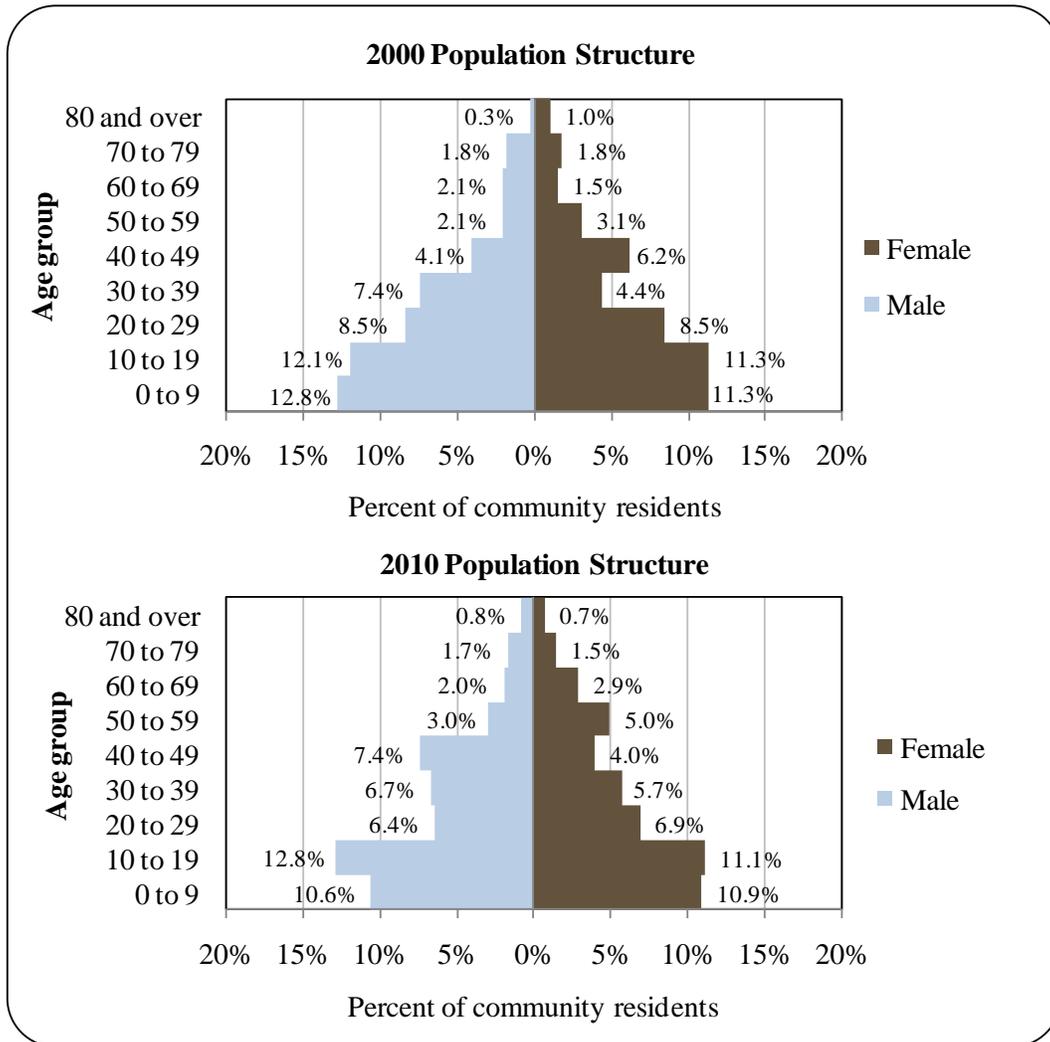
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup of Napaskiak’s population (51.5% male and 48.6% female) was more gender balanced than the state population as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. The median age of Napaskiak residents was 22.6 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 9.5% of Napaskiak’s population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Napaskiak in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 64.8% of Napaskiak 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, 22.8% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 12.3% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 9.9% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 5.6% were estimated to have an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 1.9% were estimated to have a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 4.9% were

³ 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 Kuskokwim area 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.⁴ Today, subsistence practices remain important to the way of life in Napaskiak.⁵

The site of Napaskiak was traditionally used as a fish camp by residents of the winter village of Oovingiyuk, located a mile upstream on the same side of the river. Napaskiak was chosen as a camp because a sandbar was present in front of the village that facilitated dip net harvest of smelt. When the course of the river began to erode the area of Oovingiyuk, residents moved permanently to Napaskiak. Residents of Eekchuk, another village one mile downstream, also relocated to Napaskiak at that time.⁶

The village of Napaskiak was first reported by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1867. The 1880 U.S. Census reported a population of 196.⁷ Moravian missionaries established a mission in nearby Bethel in 1885 and began spending time in Napaskiak. They intended to build a mission school in the village, but the plans did not materialize. Napaskiak residents were noted as being unreceptive to mission workers when they were stationed in the village in the late 1890s. The people of Napaskiak built a Russian Orthodox church in 1931, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs opened a school in the village in 1939.⁸ The City was incorporated in 1971.⁹ The sale and importation of alcohol are banned in the community.¹⁰

Natural Resources and Environment

Napaskiak is strongly influenced by storms and patterns in the Bering Sea and also by inland continental weather. Average annual precipitation is 16 inches, with 50 inches of snowfall. Summer temperatures range from 42 to 62 °F, and winter temperatures average -2 to 19 °F. The Kuskokwim River is typically ice-free from June through October.¹¹

Napaskiak is located within the boundaries of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The Yukon Delta 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

⁴ 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/.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Oswalt, W. 1963. *Napaskiak: An Alaskan Eskimo Community*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

⁷ See footnote 5.

⁸ See footnote 6.

⁹ See footnote 5.

¹⁰ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety 2011. *Local Option Restrictions*. Retrieved May 31, 2012 from <http://dps.alaska.gov/abc/restrictions.aspx>.

¹¹ See footnote 5.

continued subsistence uses; and to ensure water quality and necessary water quantity.” Most of the Yukon Delta NWR is a vast, flat wetland/tundra complex dotted by countless ponds, lakes, and meandering rivers. 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 Yukon Delta NWR, directly east of Napaskiak. 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

Togiak NWR and Wood-Tikchik State Park are both located less than 100 miles southeast of Napaskiak. Togiak NWR covers 4.7 million acres, of which the northern 2.3 million acres are designated as Togiak Wilderness Area. Like the Yukon Delta NWR, 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, Arctic 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 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 Napaskiak 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 (DEC), there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Napaskiak as of May 2012.¹⁵

Current Economy¹⁶

The economy of Napaskiak is largely based on traditional subsistence harvest practices.¹⁷ According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the community also depends on commercial fishing. In 2000, the number of Napaskiak residents holding state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits was equivalent to 11.5%

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

¹⁷ 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.

of the total local population, declining to 8% by 2010 (see *Commercial Fishing* section). Community leaders reported that the local Chinook salmon fishery takes place between May and July, the chum salmon fishery between June and August, the sockeye salmon fishery between June and September, and the coho salmon fishery between August and September. They also indicated that recreational fishing is not an important sector in Napaskiak.

In addition to fishing, top employers in Napaskiak in 2010 included the school district, local city and tribal government offices, local and regional Native corporations and non-profit organizations, the Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, the Kuskokwim-area Community Development Quota (CDQ) group (see *History and Evolution of Fisheries* section), the DEC's Village Safe Water program, and the Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP).¹⁸

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,¹⁹ in 2010, the per capita income in Napaskiak was estimated to be \$15,263 and the median household income was estimated to be \$57,917. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$8,162 and \$31,806, respectively). This is true even when accounting for inflation by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁰ revealing the real per capita income in 2000 to be \$10,733 and the real median household income to be \$41,824. In 2010, Napaskiak ranked 202nd of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 84th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

However, Napaskiak'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 Napaskiak in 2010 is \$8,762.²² 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 Napaskiak 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.

¹⁸ 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/>.

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 18 and 19.

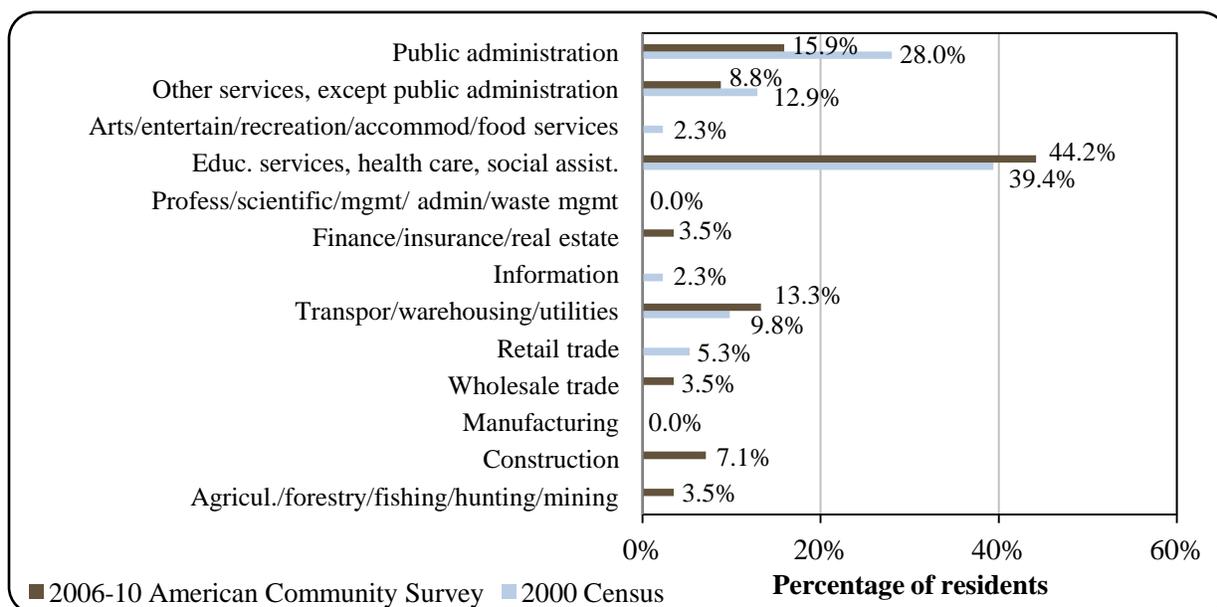
²³ Denali Commission (2011). *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

In 2010, a lower percentage of Napaskiak residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (58.6%) than were in the civilian labor force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 10.8% of local residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to a 9.5% of Alaska residents, and the unemployment rate was estimated to be 7.7%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in Napaskiak in 2010 was 18.2%, 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 (53.1%), and the remaining 46.9% in the private sector. Of the 113 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number were estimated to be working in the following industries: educational services, health care, and social assistance (44.2%), public administration (15.9%), and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (13.3%). Occupations in which the greatest percentages of the workforce were employed were management/professional (35.4%) and sales/office occupations (27.4%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

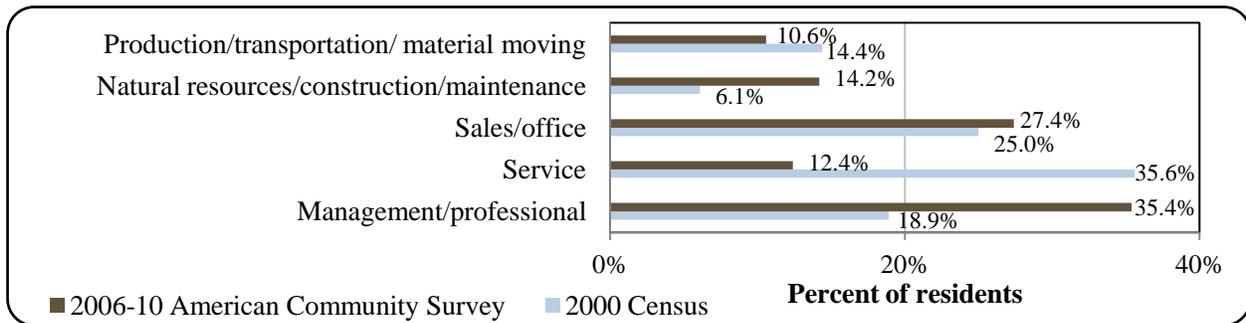
It is important to note that the number of individuals employed by fishing is probably underestimated in census statistics, as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. In 2010, only 3.5% of the civilian labor force was estimated to be working in farming, fishing, and forestry-related industries and occupations. (Note that a breakdown of the natural resource/construction/maintenance occupation category reveals that 4 workers, or 3.5% of the total civilian labor force, were employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations).

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



²⁴ See footnote 18.

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



An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 199 employed residents in Napaskiak in 2010, of which 50.8% were employed in local government, 13.1% in education and health services, 12.6% in financial activities, 5% in state government, 4% in trade, transportation, and utilities, 3% in manufacturing, 1% in natural resources and mining, 0.5% in information, 0.5% in leisure and hospitality, and 9.5% 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

Napaskiak is a 2nd Class City and is not part of an organized borough. The City was incorporated in 1971 and has a Strong Mayor form of government, which includes a seven-person city council, including the mayor, a nine-person advisory school board, and several municipal employees. As of 2010, the City of Napaskiak did not administer any local taxes.²⁶ Local revenue sources during the 2000-2010 period included electric utility service fees, clinic lease payments from the Indian Health Service, and other building rentals. Outside revenue sources included state revenue sharing payments, including approximately \$25,000 per year from the State Revenue Sharing Program in the first part of the decade, and almost \$120,000 per year from the Community Revenue Sharing program in 2009 and 2010. The City also received revenue sharing from the federal Payment In Lieu of Taxes program in most years, as well as from state raw fish tax refund payments (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section of this profile for more information). No state or federal fisheries-related grants were reported to contribute to city revenue between 2000 and 2010. Total municipal revenues were much higher in 2009 and 2010 than in previous years during the decade. According to Certified Financial Statements for these years, this was in primarily due to a jump in total local enterprise revenues. Information about selected aspects of Napaskiak’s municipal revenue is presented in Table 2.

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.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Napaskiak 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	\$189,739	n/a	\$26,943	n/a
2001	\$416,898	n/a	\$25,440	n/a
2002	\$416,342	n/a	\$26,950	n/a
2003	\$347,576	n/a	\$26,950	n/a
2004	\$394,901	n/a	\$26,108	n/a
2005	\$380,280	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	\$59,181	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	\$615,487	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	\$183,486	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	\$1,504,862	n/a	\$118,366	n/a
2010	\$1,212,520	n/a	\$118,191	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.

Napaskiak 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 Napaskiak. The Native village corporation is Napaskiak, Incorporated, which manages 115,200 acres of land.²⁷ Napaskiak 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

Napaskiak 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

²⁷ Ibid.

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

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

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 the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development 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 U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are also in Anchorage.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

A state-owned 3,000-ft-long by 60-ft-wide gravel airstrip and seaplane landing area west of the village provide charter and general aviation access year-round.³² Service from Bethel to Napaskiak is provided daily by Grant Aviation³³ and Yute Air.³⁴ Ryan Air Service also provides air freight delivery services three days per week.³⁵ The price of a roundtrip ticket between Bethel and Napaskiak on Grant Aviation or Yute Air as of March, 2012 was approximately \$160.^{36,37} The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Bethel in early June 2012 was \$368.³⁸ Many residents have fishing boats, and skiffs are used in the summer for subsistence fishing and travel to Bethel and other nearby villages. Snow machines and ATVs are used in winter. Barges deliver goods during the summer months. In winter months the river is used as an ice road for travel to surrounding villages. A winter trail is marked along the River to Bethel.³⁹

Facilities

Napaskiak's water system is operated by the Village Council. Water is derived from a well, filtered, and chlorinated. The school has its own well but needs a new water treatment system. Some households utilize a flush/haul service, while other residents haul treated water from one of two watering points. Occasional water shortages require residents to haul water from ponds or rivers or to collect rainwater. Some homes have tanks with running water for the kitchen, but very few have complete plumbing. The sewer system is also operated by the Village Council. "Honeybuckets"⁴⁰ are utilized by a majority of residents. Honeybuckets are disposed of

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 Ibid.

³³ Information retrieved from <http://www.flygrant.com/schedule-bethel.php#pka> on March 28, 2012.

³⁴ Information retrieved from <http://www.yuteair.net/Schedule.html> on March 28, 2012.

³⁵ Information retrieved from http://www.ryanalaska.com/servlet/content/flight_schedules.html on March 28, 2012.

³⁶ See footnote 33.

³⁷ Personal communication, Yute Air reservation agent, March 28, 2012.

³⁸ This price was calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

³⁹ 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.

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

by residents in bunkers at various locations. Sewage is then pumped from the bunkers and transported to the sewage lagoon. Some households also use outhouses.⁴¹ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that work is under way to construct water and sewer pipelines.

The City of Napaskiak operates a landfill and provides refuse collection services. A diesel powerhouse provides electricity, operated by Napaskiak Electric Utility.⁴² Public safety services are provided by two VPSOs (Village Public Safety Officers).⁴³ The nearest state trooper post is located in Bethel.⁴⁴ A volunteer fire department is also present in the community. Facilities also include a holding cell, a city office building, a “washeteria”⁴⁵ operated by the City, and a library at the school.⁴⁶ In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders noted that Napaskiak has a U.S. post office. Telephone, cable, and broadband internet services are available in the Village.⁴⁷

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the AFSC survey in 2011 that 1,000 ft of dock space is available for transient vessels to moor, but no dock space is available for public or permanent vessels. They also noted that boat fuel and tackle are available for sale in Napaskiak. They said that residents travel to Bethel to access fisheries-related businesses and services not available in Napaskiak.

Medical Services

A local health clinic is owned by the City and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The Elena Alexis Memorial Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have river and air access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide.⁴⁸ The nearest hospital is located in Bethel.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers preschool through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, the Z. John Williams Memorial School had a total of 152 student and 11 teachers.⁴⁹ In addition, Rural CAP runs a Head Start program in Napaskiak that serves children aged 3 to 5 years.⁵⁰

⁴¹ See footnote 39.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

⁴⁴ Alaska Dept. of Public Safety (2012). *Alaska State Trooper Detachments*. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/detachments.aspx>.

⁴⁵ “Washeteria” is another word for laundromat. In Alaska, washeterias often include shower facilities.

⁴⁶ See footnote 39.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁵⁰ Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc. (2011). *2010 Head Start Report*. Retrieved on December 20, 2011 from <http://www.ruralcap.com/>.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the Napaskiak area for thousands of years.⁵¹ Subsistence salmon harvest continues to be a primary economic activity along the Kuskokwim River.⁵² In addition to salmon, spring harvest of herring roe on kelp or hemlock boughs is an important subsistence resource for coastal Alaskan communities.⁵³

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 in 1959, 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.⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵

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 gill net 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.⁵⁶ Between 2000 and 2010, Napaskiak residents held permits in the Goodnews Bay and Nelson Island roe and food/bait herring fisheries. (For more information see the *Commercial Fisheries* section of this profile.)

Napaskiak is located in the Lower Kuskokwim salmon fishing district (District 1). The closest marine area to Napaskiak, Kuskokwim Bay, is included in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 514, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory Area. Napaskiak is a member of the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF), a CDQ

⁵¹ 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/.

⁵² See footnote 39.

⁵³ 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>.

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ 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>.

⁵⁶ See footnote 53.

group that promotes employment opportunities for residents, as well as participation in the Bering Sea crab and groundfish fisheries.⁵⁷ Napaskiak is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders noted local concern about ineffective salmon bycatch management in ocean fisheries. They also indicated that rising fuel prices present a challenge to the local fishing economy, and local fishermen are negatively impacted by increasing regulation of local fisheries and subsistence closures.

Processing Plants

The 2010 ADF&G Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Napaskiak. 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.⁵⁸ As of 2012, Coastal Village Seafoods, a subsidiary of CVRF, also operated a fish-buying operation along the Kuskokwim, with a tender often located at Napaskiak.⁵⁹

Fisheries-Related Revenue

According to information provided in Napaskiak's annual municipal budget between 2000 and 2010, fisheries-related revenue sources in the community included a raw fish tax and Shared Fisheries Business Tax. The City also received funding from the Fisheries Resource Landing tax in one year during the 2000-2010 period. In 2010, Napaskiak received \$107 from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax and \$120 from the Fisheries Resource Landing tax, and no revenue was reported from a raw fish tax. Information about selected fisheries-related revenue sources is presented in Table 3.⁶⁰

It is also important to note that CVRF uses fisheries revenue from the CDQ program to provide grants, scholarships and training, and other financial assistance to fishermen and residents of member villages.⁶¹ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Napaskiak received funding or grants from CVRF in 2010. However, the amount of funding or grants was not reported.

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Napaskiak residents participated in commercial fisheries as crew members, vessel owners, and permit and quota share account holders. In 2010, there were 36 Napaskiak residents holding a total of 35 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC)

⁵⁷ Coastal Villages Region Fund (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.coastalvillages.org/>.

⁵⁸ Kuskokwim Seafoods LLC. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August 2011 from <http://kuskokwimseafoods.com/>.

⁵⁹ Personal communication, Nick Souza, Coastal Village Seafoods, April 27, 2012.

⁶⁰ 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.

⁶¹ Coastal Villages Region Fund website. (n.d.). *Home page*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.coastalvillages.org/>.

permits, including 33 salmon permits and 2 herring permits. That year, 1 salmon permit was held in the Bristol Bay drift gill net fishery, and the remaining 32 were held in the Kuskokwim gill net fishery. One of the 2010 herring permits was held in the Goodnews Bay roe and food/bait gill net fishery, and the other was held in the Nelson Island roe and food/bait gill net fishery. In 2010, 74% of salmon permits and 0% of herring permits were actively fished. It is important to note that one salmon permit was also held from 2000 to 2004 in the statewide power gurdy troll fishery, and was actively fished from 2000 to 2002. Earlier in the 2000-2010 period, Napaskiak residents also held herring permits in the Cape Avinof roe herring fishery (2000-2005). One of seven Cape Avinof herring permits was actively fished in 2000.

In addition to salmon and herring fisheries, several Napaskiak residents also held CFEC halibut permits in some years between 2000 and 2010, with a peak of three halibut permits held in 2005. That year, two of the halibut permits were held in the statewide hand-troll halibut fishery and one was held in the statewide longline vessel under 60 ft fishery. Two out of three halibut permits were actively fished in 2005. No halibut permits were held by Napaskiak residents in 2010 (Table 4).

Salmon CFEC permit numbers were relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, although the number of permits fished declined by over a third between 2000 and the middle of the decade, then rebounded by 2009 and 2010. The number of herring permits held and actively fished declined over the decade. Nine herring permits were held in 2000, declining to two by 2010. One herring permit was actively fished in the year 2000, but no herring permits were fished by Napaskiak residents from 2001 to 2010. Halibut permits were held in 2000 and 2001 and again between 2003 and 2007. There were 4 years between 2000 and 2007 in which at least one halibut permit was actively fished (Table 4).

Between 2000 and 2010, no Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) were held by Napaskiak residents. During the same period, 103 quota shares were consistently held by Napaskiak residents in the federal halibut catch share fishery, although no quota share account holders were reported. No Napaskiak residents held quota share accounts or quota shares in federal sablefish or crab catch share fisheries between 2000 and 2010. Information about state and federal fisheries permits held by Napaskiak residents is presented in Table 4, and information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

In 2010, a total of 22 Napaskiak residents held commercial crew licenses and 3 fishing vessels were primarily owned by Napaskiak residents. The number of crew license holders fluctuated during the decade, with a low of 14 in 2002 and a high of 30 in 2000. The number of vessels owned by Napaskiak residents in 2010 (3) represents a substantial decline from the year 2000, when 13 vessels were owned. The number of vessels homeported in Napaskiak also declined over the period, from eight in 2000 to only one in the middle of the decade, and two between 2007 and 2010. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the only vessels using Napaskiak as a base of operations during the fishing season were gill net boats under 35 ft in length. Information about the commercial fishing sector in Napaskiak is presented in Table 5.

No fish buyers or shore-side processors were present in Napaskiak between 2000 and 2010 (Table 5), and no local landings or ex-vessel revenue were recorded during the period (Table 9). Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by vessels owned by Napaskiak residents is considered confidential between 2000 and 2010 due to the small number of participants. This information is presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$250	\$674	\$300	\$325	\$134	n/a	n/a	\$365	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$674	\$533	\$103	\$134	\$108	\$270	\$312	\$164	\$122	\$100	\$107
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	120									
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										
Total fisheries-related revenue⁴	\$924	\$1,207	\$403	\$459	\$242	\$270	\$312	\$529	\$122	\$100	\$226
Total municipal revenue⁵	\$431,342	\$192,405	\$275,304	\$275,835	\$362,862	\$393,649	\$380,978	\$615,487	\$778,069	\$751,094	\$1,455,023

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 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, Napaskiak: 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	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	0%	-	0%	0%	67%	100%	100%	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	9	7	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
	Fished permits	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	9	7	5	5	3	3	2	3	2	2	2

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Napaskiak: 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	38	38	38	38	34	34	33	34	33	34	33
	Fished permits	30	24	18	22	18	19	20	20	20	25	26
	% of permits fished	79%	63%	47%	58%	53%	56%	61%	59%	61%	74%	79%
	Total permit holders	39	39	38	40	34	35	34	35	34	34	35
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>74%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</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 Napaskiak: 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 Napaskiak ²	Total Net Lb Landed In Napaskiak ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Napaskiak ^{2,5}
2000	30	0	0	13	8	0	0	\$0
2001	20	0	0	10	6	0	0	\$0
2002	14	0	0	7	3	0	0	\$0
2003	17	0	0	6	2	0	0	\$0
2004	18	0	0	5	1	0	0	\$0
2005	16	0	0	6	1	0	0	\$0
2006	15	0	0	6	1	0	0	\$0
2007	19	0	0	4	2	0	0	\$0
2008	20	0	0	4	2	0	0	\$0
2009	24	0	0	4	2	0	0	\$0
2010	22	0	0	3	2	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 Napaskiak: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	n/a	103	n/a
2001	n/a	103	n/a
2002	n/a	103	n/a
2003	n/a	103	n/a
2004	n/a	103	n/a
2005	n/a	103	n/a
2006	n/a	103	n/a
2007	n/a	103	n/a
2008	n/a	103	n/a
2009	n/a	103	n/a
2010	n/a	103	n/a

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 Napaskiak: 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 Napaskiak: 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 Napaskiak: 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 Napaskiak 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 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 Napaskiak. No active sport fish guide businesses were present in Napaskiak between 2000 and 2010, and no licensed sport fish guides resided in the community. However, some residents of Napaskiak did participate in sportfishing. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Napaskiak residents that purchased sportfishing licenses varied between 17 and 93 per year. No sportfishing licenses were sold in the City of Napaskiak. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders noted that fishing tackle was available for purchase in the community, but licenses and other gear must be purchased elsewhere. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶² conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the following species as targeted by private anglers in Napaskiak: coho salmon in freshwater and Pacific halibut in saltwater. Given the lack of charter businesses, no kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Napaskiak between 2000 and 2010.⁶³

Napaskiak 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 Napaskiak is displayed in Table 11.

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

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Napaskiak²
2000	0	0	17	0
2001	0	0	60	0
2002	0	0	58	0
2003	0	0	70	0
2004	0	0	60	0
2005	0	0	67	0
2006	0	0	46	0
2007	0	0	42	0
2008	0	0	73	0
2009	0	0	72	0
2010	0	0	93	0

⁶² 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).

⁶³ 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, Napaskiak: 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 Napaskiak engage in subsistence and hunting activities in combination with employment in commercial fishing, at the school, and at local businesses.⁶⁴ In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, Napaskiak community leaders said that all five salmon species and seal are some of the most important marine subsistence resources utilized by local residents.

No information is available from ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, data are available from 2000 to 2008 regarding subsistence salmon permits. During this period, between 79 and 103 households per year in Napaskiak were issued subsistence salmon permits. Chinook were the most heavily harvested salmon species over time, followed by chum and sockeye, and several dozen pink salmon in some years. No information was reported regarding subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish (not including halibut). Information about subsistence salmon permits, marine invertebrates, and non-salmon fish is presented in Table 13.

⁶⁴ 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.

No information was reported by management agencies regarding participation by Napaskiak residents in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program (Table 14) or subsistence harvest of marine mammals between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

Although very little information was available regarding subsistence activities in Napaskiak in recent decades, a study was conducted in the nearby village of Kwethluk in 1986. The study found that, in addition to salmon, residents harvested the following fish species: whitefish, Dolly Varden char, Arctic grayling, smelt, blackfish, rainbow trout, northern pike, burbot, and sheefish. Kwethluk residents also harvested several marine mammal species, including spotted seal, bearded seal, ringed seal, and walrus. These resources were shared between households and between communities, including Napaskiak. Resources specifically noted as received from Napaskiak residents to Kwethluk included whitefish, bearded seal, walrus, and seal oil, while cranberries and brown bear were gifted from Kwethluk residents to Napaskiak.⁶⁵

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

⁶⁵ Coffing, M. 1991. Kwethluk Subsistence: Contemporary Land Use Patterns, Wild Resource Harvest and Use, and the Subsistence Economy of a Lower Kuskokwim River Area Community. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Technical Paper No. 157. Retrieved December 30, 2011 from <http://www.subsistence.ADFG.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp157.pdf>.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Napaskiak: 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	79	71	4,309	2,848	889	n/a	2,611	n/a	n/a
2001	86	80	4,662	2,399	466	n/a	3,428	n/a	n/a
2002	83	60	3,856	3,720	716	n/a	1,292	n/a	n/a
2003	88	59	5,012	2,893	1,522	n/a	2,420	n/a	n/a
2004	85	52	3,220	2,569	613	n/a	883	n/a	n/a
2005	89	56	4,262	1,931	598	35	1,286	n/a	n/a
2006	95	52	3,983	2,989	1,171	21	1,170	n/a	n/a
2007	90	47	4,965	2,489	521	n/a	1,346	n/a	n/a
2008	103	29	7,703	4,737	884	n/a	4,020	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, Napaskiak: 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, Napaskiak: 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.