

Oscarville (a.k.a. Kuiggayagaq)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Oscarville is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, directly across the river from the community of Napaskiak. It lies 6 miles southwest of Bethel and 401 miles west of Anchorage. Oscarville is located in the Bethel Recording District and Bethel Census Area.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 70 inhabitants in Oscarville, making it the 280th largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Oscarville increased by 22.8%. According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population of permanent residents increased by 78.7%, with an average annual growth rate of 7.48%. In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that three seasonal workers are present in Oscarville for approximately three months during the summer to work at the cannery. In addition, they estimated that three local residents also work at the shore-side processing facility. Community leaders also indicated that population fluctuations in Oscarville are mostly driven by activity and employment in fishing sectors.

In 2010, a majority of Oscarville residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (91.4%), while 2.9% identified themselves as White, 1.4% identified themselves as Asian, and 4.3% identified with two or more races. No residents of Oscarville identified themselves as Hispanic in 2000 or 2010. The percentage of the community identifying themselves as White fluctuated substantially in recent decades, with 8.8% in 1990, 0% in 2000, and 2.9% in 2010. The percentage of the community that identified as American Indian or Alaska Native increased from 91.2% to 98.4% in 2000, then declined to 91.4% by 2010. It is important to note that, if counting individuals who identified themselves as Native and those who identified as Native in combination with one or more races, 100% of the Oscarville population identified themselves as Native in the year 2000. In addition, a small Asian population appears to have come to Oscarville between 2000 and 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.

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>.

Between 1990 and 2010, the number of occupied households in Oscarville remained constant at 15. Over the same period, the average household size increased, from 3.8 persons per household in 1990 to 4.07 in 2000, and 4.67 in 2010. Of the 30 housing units surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census, 40% were owner-occupied, 10% were rented, and 50% were vacant or used only seasonally. Between 1990 and 2010, no residents of Oscarville were estimated to be living in group quarters.

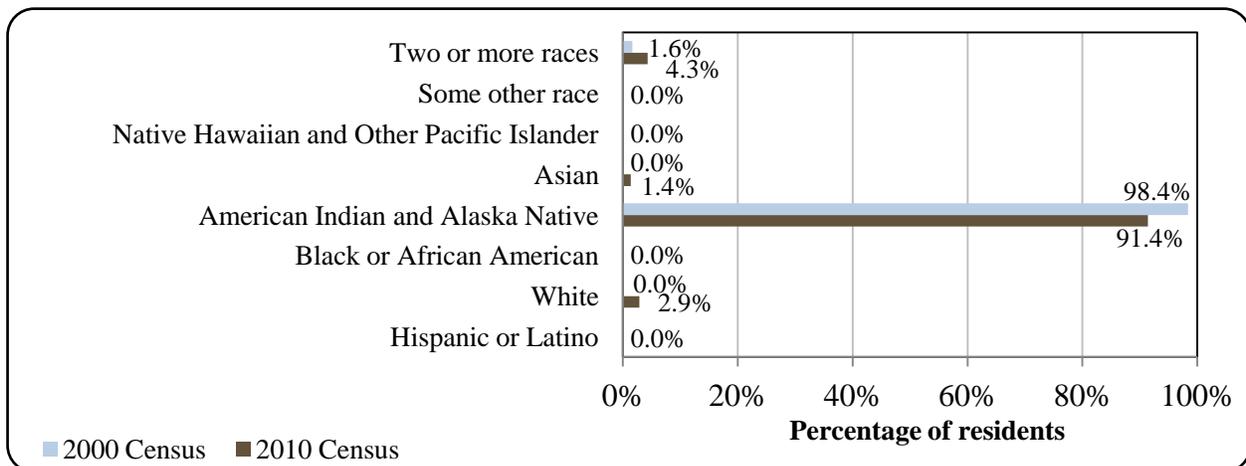
Table 1. Population in Oscarville from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	57	-
2000	61	-
2001	-	67
2002	-	62
2003	-	62
2004	-	57
2005	-	62
2006	-	83
2007	-	97
2008	-	116
2009	-	109
2010	70	-

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>.

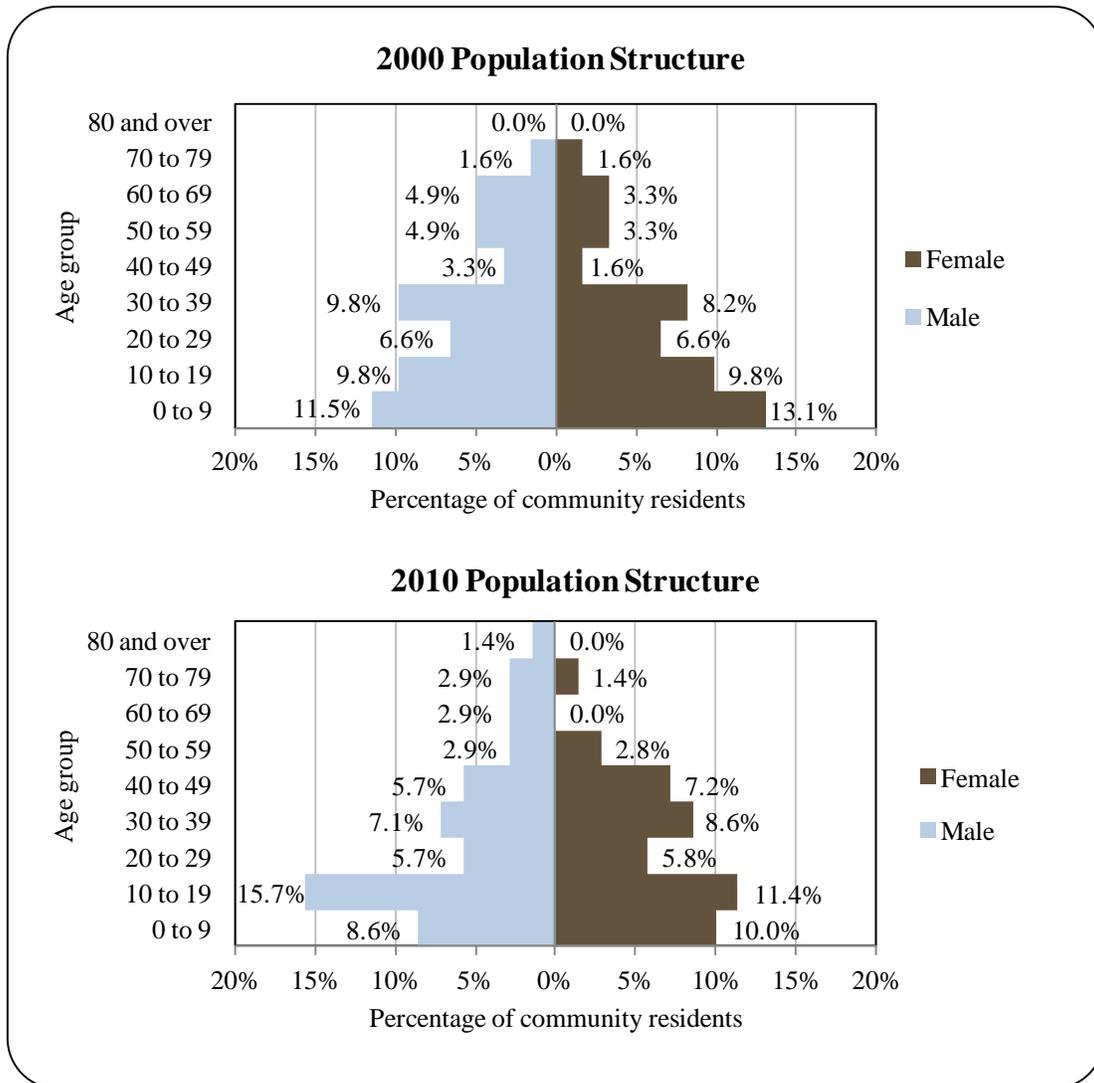
² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup of Oscarville’s population (52.8% male and 47.2% female) was slightly less gender balanced than the state population as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. That year, the median age of Oscarville residents was 22.5 years, much younger than the national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 8.6% of Oscarville’s population was 60 or older. The overall population structure of Oscarville in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Oscarville 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 58.1% of Oscarville 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, 21% of the population was estimated to have less than a 9th grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaska residents overall; 21% were estimated to have a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; 19.4% were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaska residents overall; 0% were estimated to have an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; 0% were estimated to have a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaska residents overall; and 0% were 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 and fish resources. 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, Oscarville residents continue to practice a subsistence lifestyle, along with some commercial fishing.⁵

The village of Oscarville was first reported in the U.S. Census in 1940 with a population of 11. The community was founded in 1908 when Oscar Samuelson and his wife, a Yup'ik from the Nushagak region, moved from Napaskiak across the river and opened a trading post. A few Native families settled nearby and the site came to be known as Oscarville. Samuelson managed the store for 45 years, until his death in 1953. By 1955, there were 13 homes and two warehouses in the village. The Samuelsons continued to operate the store until 1975 when it was sold. The store finally closed in the early 1980s. A school was built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 1964.⁶

Natural Resources and Environment

Oscarville 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.⁷

Oscarville 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

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.

⁴ Alaska Native Heritage Center (n.d). *Yup'ik & Cup'ik - Who We Are website*. 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 Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

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 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 Oscarville. Moose, caribou, brown bear, and black bear can be found in this mountain range, which rises to between 2,000 and 4,000 feet in elevation.⁸

Both Togiak NWR and Wood-Tikchik State Park are located less than 100 miles southeast of Oscarville. 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, the Togiak NWR protects the habitat of a wide array of birds, fish and mammals. East of Togiak NWR, Wood-Tikchik State Park is the largest state park in the United States. The 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, and northern pike. Tikchik Lake is an important site for whitefish subsistence harvest. Moose, caribou, and brown bear are common in the park, along with black bear in limited area of the park. 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.⁹

According to a local hazard mitigation plan conducted by the City of Bethel in 2008, the Oscarville 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.¹⁰

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Oscarville as of May 2012.¹¹

Current Economy¹²

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the Oscarville economy is highly dependent on fishing. Subsistence harvest provides most food sources in Oscarville. Important subsistence resources include salmon, waterfowl, moose, bear,

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

⁹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (n.d.) *Wood-Tikchik State Park website*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/woodtik.htm>.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved April 17, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹² Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

and seals.¹³ Between 2000 and 2009, one state fishery permit was held each year in the Kuskokwim salmon gillnet fishery. Community leaders reported in the AFSC survey that the local salmon fishery takes place in August and September. In addition to fishing activity, top local employers in Oscarville in 2010 included the school, regional health care and social service providers, and the regional Community Development Quota (CDQ) group, the Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF).¹⁴ Trapping and handicrafts also provide some income.¹⁵

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,¹⁶ in 2010, the per capita income in Oscarville was estimated to be \$9,973 and the median household income was estimated to be \$57,813. This represents an increase from the per capita and median household incomes reported in the year 2000 (\$5,824 and \$8,125, respectively). The increase in income remains substantial even if inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁷ revealing a real per capita income in 2000 of \$7,658 and a real median household income of \$10,684. In 2010, Oscarville ranked 276th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, and 85th in median household income, out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

Although Oscarville's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions,¹⁸ the 2010 ACS per capita income estimate is supported 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 Oscarville in 2010 is \$8,182.¹⁹ This is very close to the 2006-2010 ACS estimate, and provides additional evidence that per capita income increased in Oscarville between 2000 and 2010. Despite this apparent increase in per capita income, in 2010, the community was recognized as "distressed" by the Denali Commission in 2011,²⁰ 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 Oscarville residents were estimated to be in the civilian labor force (58.5%) than were estimated to be in the civilian labor

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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/>.

¹⁵ See footnote 13.

¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷ 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>).

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ See footnotes 14 and 16.

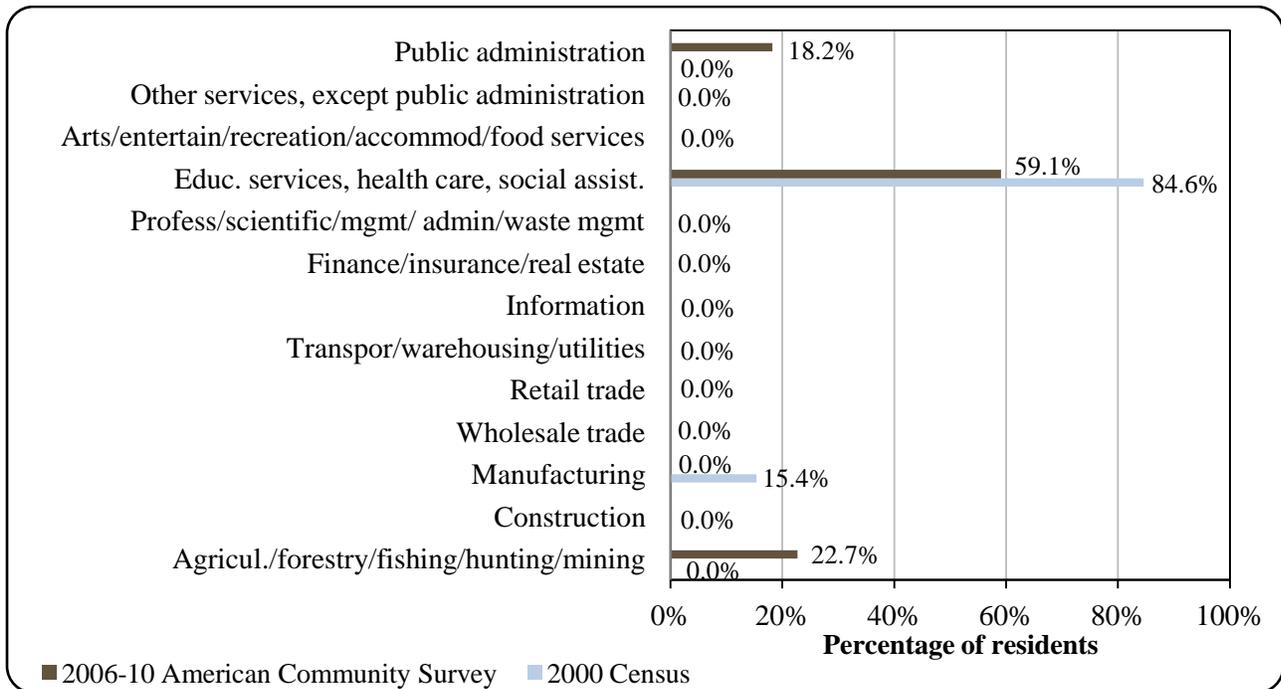
²⁰ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

force statewide (68.8%). In the same year, 54.7% of local 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 24.6%, compared to a statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. A very different picture of unemployment is provided by data compiled on the ALARI database, which indicates that a very low percentage of the Oscarville population was unemployed in 2010 (5.7%), compared to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.²¹

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of Oscarville workers were estimated to be employed in the public sector (59.1%), with the remaining 40.9% in the private sector. Of the 22 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, 59.1% were estimated to be working in educational services, health care, and social assistance, 22.7% in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining, and 18.2% in public administration. No Oscarville residents were estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining in 2010. However, the number of individuals employed in farming, fishing, and forestry industries is probably underestimated in census statistics; fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly. This information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 26 employed residents in Oscarville in 2010, of which 38.5% were employed in local government, 19.2% in financial activities, 15.4% in educational and health services, and 26.9% in other industries.²² As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents' activity in the subsistence economy.

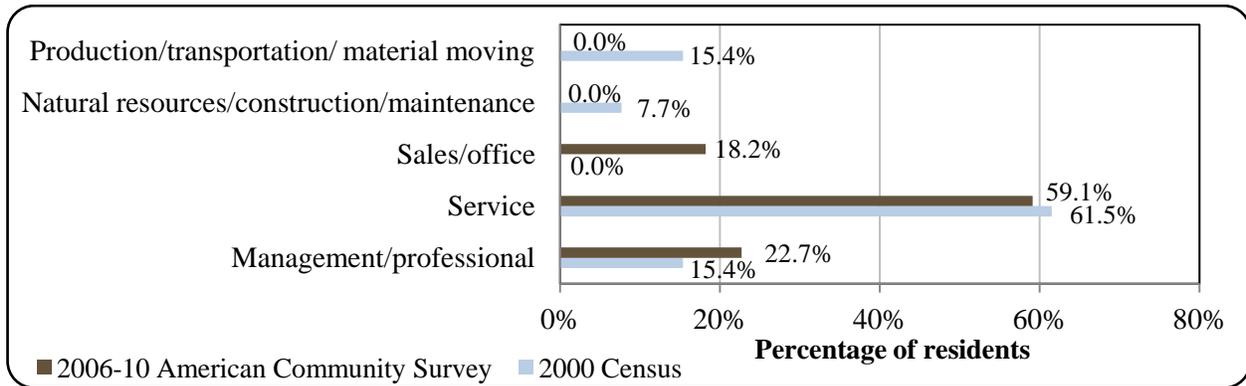
Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Oscarville (U.S. Census).



²¹ See footnote 14.

²² Ibid.

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



Governance

Oscarville is an unincorporated community, and is not part of an organized borough.²³ No taxes are collected in the community.²⁴ Because it is not incorporated and there is no taxing authority, no municipal revenue or sales tax revenue was reported for Oscarville between 2000 and 2010. The community did not receive State or Community Revenue Sharing contributions between 2000 and 2010, and no state or federal fisheries-related grants were reported during the period. Information about selected revenue sources in Oscarville is presented in Table 2.

Oscarville 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 BIA, is the Oscarville Traditional Village. The Native village corporation is the Oscarville Native Corporation, which manages 69,120 acres of land.²⁵ Oscarville 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.²⁶

Oscarville 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.”²⁷ 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

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ See footnote 23.

²⁶ Calista Corporation (n.d.). *Region/Land Description*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from http://www.calistacorp.com/about/region_description.html.

²⁷ Association of Village Council Presidents. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved December 6, 2011 from www.avcp.org.

regional Native Associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.²⁸ AVCP is made up of 56 villages and 45 village corporations.²⁹

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Oscarville relies on Napaskiak for passenger, mail, and cargo services throughout the year. During the summer residents use skiffs to pick up mail in Napaskiak or to shop in Bethel. Snow machines and ATVs are used in winter, when the river serves as an ice road. A winter trail is marked along the river to Bethel. The community can be periodically isolated during breakup

²⁸ 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>.

²⁹ Calista Corporation. 2011. *Our Communities: The Villages of the Calista Region*. Retrieved February 6, 2012 from <http://www.calistacorp.com/shareholders/communities>.

and freezeup.³⁰ Commercial air service from Bethel to Napaskiak is provided daily by Grant Aviation³¹ and Yute Air.³² Ryan Air Service also provides air freight delivery services three days per week.³³ The price of a roundtrip ticket between Bethel and Napaskiak on Grant Aviation or Yute Air as of March 2012 was approximately \$160.³⁴ The approximate cost to travel by air roundtrip to Anchorage from Bethel in early June 2012 was \$368.³⁵ Barge services deliver goods directly to Oscarville once a year.³⁶

Facilities

Water in Oscarville is retrieved from a community well operated by the Village Council. The water is filtered and chlorinated and stored at the washeteria. No water delivery services are available, and local residents haul water from the washeteria. There is no piped water or sewer system. Residents use honeybuckets and outhouses, and a sewage lagoon is also located near the community. The Village Council operates a landfill in Oscarville, but no refuse collection services are provided. Bethel Utilities Corporation provides electricity via a diesel powerhouse. There are no police, fire, or rescue services stationed in Oscarville.³⁷ Two Village Public Safety Officers³⁸ and a volunteer fire department are located across the river in Napaskiak, and a state trooper post is located nearby in Bethel. Few community facilities or services are located in Oscarville. Residents travel across the river to Napaskiak to use the post office. Additional community facilities available in Napaskiak include a library at the school, a city office building, and a holding cell. Telephone service is available in Oscarville, but no internet or cable providers offer service locally.³⁹

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, community leaders reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that no dock space is available in Oscarville. They indicated that the only boats present in Oscarville are up to 24 feet in length. Community leaders also indicated that no fisheries-related businesses and services are available locally, and community members travel to Napaskiak, Napaskiak, or Bethel to access necessary services.

Medical Services

A local health clinic is owned by the Village Council and operated in conjunction with the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation. The Oscarville Health Clinic is a Community Health Aide Program site. Emergency Services have river and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by a health aide.⁴⁰ The nearest hospital is located in Bethel.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ Information retrieved from <http://www.flygrant.com/schedule-bethel.php#pka> on March 28, 2012.

³² Information retrieved from <http://www.yuteair.net/Schedule.html> on March 28, 2012.

³³ Information retrieved from http://www.ryanalaska.com/servlet/content/flight_schedules.html on March 28, 2012.

³⁴ Personal communication, Yute Air reservation agent, March 28, 2012.

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

³⁶ See footnote 30.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Dept. of Public Safety (n.d.). *Active VPSO's by Village, December 2011*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/>.

³⁹ See footnote 30.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Educational Opportunities

There is one school in the community, which offers preschool through 12th grade. As of 2011, the Qugcuun Memorial School had a total of 28 student and 7 teachers.⁴¹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest has been important to residents of the Oscarville area for thousands of years.⁴² Subsistence salmon harvest continues to be a primary economic activity along the Kuskokwim River.⁴³ In addition to salmon, spring harvest of herring roe on kelp or hemlock boughs is an important subsistence resource for coastal Alaskan communities.⁴⁴

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. Current management is focused on sustainability of salmon runs, ensuring subsistence needs are met, and with a precautionary approach, providing opportunity for commercial harvest of available surpluses.⁴⁵

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

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

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

⁴³ See footnote 30.

⁴⁴ 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>.

⁴⁵ 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.

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

Processing Plants

The 2010 ADF&G Intent to Operate list does not list a registered processing plant in Oscarville. According to a survey of processing plants conducted by the AFSC in 2011, a small processing facility is located in nearby Bethel. The plant, run by Kuskokwim Seafoods LLC, was started in 2010 to provide a market to local salmon fishers to help them sell their catch closer to home. Kuskokwim Seafoods processes four salmon species: Chinook, sockeye, chum and coho.⁴⁷ As of 2012, Coastal Village Seafoods, a subsidiary of CVRF, also operated a fish-buying operation along the Kuskokwim River, with a tender often located across from Oscarville at Napaskiak.⁴⁸

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no data were reported about fisheries-related revenue received by Oscarville (Table 3).⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ However, in the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that Oscarville did not receive funding or grants from CVRF in 2010.

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2009, one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit was held by an Oscarville resident each year, and no CFEC permits were held in 2010 (Table 4). In addition, during the 2000-2010 period, no Oscarville residents held commercial crew licenses, and no residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel. However, one fishing vessel was reported to be homeported in Oscarville from 2000 to 2003. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that the only fishing vessels based out of Oscarville were 24 feet in length or shorter, and the most common gear type used was gillnet. No fish buyers or shore-side processors were located in the community during this period (Table 5).

For all years between 2000 and 2009, the CFEC permit was held in the Kuskokwim salmon gillnet fishery (Table 4). The permit was actively fished in 4 years during this period, including 2001 and 2007-2009. During the 2000-2010 period, no Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) were held by Oscarville residents in federal crab or groundfish fisheries, and no quota share accounts or quota shares were held in federal catch share fisheries for halibut, sablefish, or crab (Tables 6 through 8).

Given that no fish buyers or processors were present in the community of Oscarville from 2000 to 2010 (Table 5), no landings or ex-vessel revenue were recorded during the period (Table 9). In addition, since no fishing vessels were primarily owned by Oscarville residents, no information was reported about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Oscarville vessel owners (Table 10).

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

⁴⁸ Personal communication, Nick Souza, Coastal Village Seafoods, April 27, 2012.

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ Coastal Villages Region Fund website. (n.d.). *Home page*. Retrieved December 12, 2011 from <http://www.coastalvillages.org/>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Oscarville: 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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Fished permits	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	% of permits fished	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>

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

²Alaska 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 Oscarville: 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 Oscarville ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Oscarville ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Oscarville ^{2,5}
2000	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2002	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2003	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0

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 Oscarville: 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 Oscarville: 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 Oscarville: 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 Oscarville: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Oscarville 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders indicated that very little sportfishing takes place in Oscarville. No active sport fish guide businesses were present in Oscarville between 2000 and 2010, and no licensed sport fish guides resided in the community. Given the lack of charter businesses, no kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Oscarville between 2000 and 2010.⁵¹ Further, no Oscarville residents were reported to have purchased sportfishing licenses between 2000 and 2010, and no fishing licenses were sold in Oscarville (Table 11). However, when asked to identify species targeted by local sportfishing activity, community leaders indicated in the AFSC survey that chum, Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon are local sport species. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁵² conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not report any information about species targeted by recreational fishermen in Oscarville. However, the survey noted the following species targeted by private anglers in nearby Napaskiak and Napakiak: coho salmon, Dolly Varden char, whitefish, and northern pike in freshwater, and Pacific halibut in saltwater.

Oscarville 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 Oscarville is displayed in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Oscarville: 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 Oscarville ²
2000	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0

⁵¹ 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.]

⁵² 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).

Table 11, cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Oscarville: 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

Subsistence harvest activities are an integral part of the Oscarville lifestyle and provide most of the food sources for local families.⁵³ Salmon is the primary subsistence fish for most Kuskokwim River communities. Whitefish are also an important resource that are primarily harvested in spring and fall, but are available year-round.⁵⁴ Waterfowl, moose, bear, and seals are also utilized by Oscarville residents.⁵⁵

Based on an ADF&G subsistence survey, in 2010, 95% of Oscarville households participated in salmon subsistence, 66% participated in marine mammal subsistence, and 87% participated in non-salmon fish subsistence (not including halibut). No information was reported regarding participation in halibut or marine invertebrate subsistence. The ADF&G subsistence

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 Brown, R, Brown, C, Braem, N.M., Carter III, W.K., Legere, N., and Slayton, L. 2011. *Whitefish and Whitefish Fisheries in the Yukon and Kuskokwim River Drainages in Alaska: a Status Review with Recommendations for Future Research Directed Towards Sustainable Management*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved April 26, 2012 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/08-2062011sr.pdf>.

⁵⁵ See footnote 53.

survey estimated per capita annual subsistence harvest of land and sea-based resources in Oscarville to be 2,140 that year (Table 12).

Additional data are available from ADF&G regarding subsistence salmon permits and total subsistence harvest by Oscarville households from 2000 through 2008 regarding subsistence salmon permits. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of Oscarville households that were issued subsistence salmon permits varied from 13 to 20 per year. Chinook and chum were the most heavily harvested species during this period, with an average of 1,202 Chinook and 1,063 chum harvested per year. In addition, an average of 682 sockeye were harvested per year, along with over 100 coho and over 50 pink salmon per year. No information was reported regarding total subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish (not including halibut) (Table 13).

No information was reported regarding participation by Oscarville residents in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program during the 2000-2010 period (Table 14). Likewise, no data were reported by management agencies regarding subsistence harvest of marine mammals between 2000 and 2010 (Table 15).

In addition to the information reported here regarding Oscarville subsistence harvest patterns, a study conducted in the nearby village of Kwethluk in 1986 provides some insight into area subsistence practices. The study found that, in addition to salmon, Kwethluk 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 in the region.⁵⁶

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Oscarville: 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	95%	n/a	66%	n/a	87%	2,141

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

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

⁵⁶ Coffing, Michael. 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, Division of Subsistence. Technical Paper No. 157.

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Oscarville: 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	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	14	11	1,753	2,097	42	n/a	1,620	n/a	n/a
2002	13	12	953	1,121	119	n/a	377	n/a	n/a
2003	14	11	1,073	704	27	n/a	700	n/a	n/a
2004	13	8	998	855	306	n/a	354	n/a	n/a
2005	13	8	987	633	86	2	257	n/a	n/a
2006	16	10	825	873	232	116	545	n/a	n/a
2007	16	10	1,048	725	134	n/a	537	n/a	n/a
2008	20	8	1,980	1,495	65	n/a	1,068	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	63,265

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, Oscarville: 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, Oscarville: 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.