

Clam Gulch



People and Place

*Location*¹

Located on the Kenai Peninsula, Clam Gulch lies on the Sterling Highway 24 mi south of the City of Kenai and 85 mi southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 13.7 sq mi of land. Although Clam Gulch is not incorporated as a municipality, it is under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 176 residents, ranking Clam Gulch 208th of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 122.8%, but has stayed relatively stable since 2000. Between 2000 and 2009, the population fell by 4.1% with an average annual growth rate of -0.74%, less than the statewide average of 0.75% and indicative of a variable population trend. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

Clam Gulch is predominately a White community, with 85.2% of residents identifying themselves as such in 2010, compared to 92.5% in 2000. Also in that year, 5.7% identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, compared to 2.9% in 2000; 0.6% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.0% in 2000; 8.0% identified themselves as two or more races, compared to 3.5% in 2000; and 0.6% identified themselves as some other race, compared to 0.0% in 2000. In addition, 0.6% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 0.0% in 2000. Information regarding Clam Gulch's racial and ethnic composition can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 1.93, compared to 2.7 in 1990 and 2.58 in 2000. In that year, there were 160 total housing units, compared to 56 in 1990 and 115 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 45% were owner-occupied, compared to 51% in 2000; 12% were renter-occupied, compared to 7% in 2000; 9% were vacant, compared to 6% in 2000; and 34% were occupied seasonally, compared to 36% in 2000. There were no residents living in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

The gender distribution in 2010 was relatively skewed at 55.1% male and 44.9% female. This was less even than the statewide distribution (48% female, 52% male) and 2000 distribution (51.4% male, 48.6% female). The median age that year was 51.7 years, which was markedly older than the statewide median age of 33.8 years and 2000 median of 37.5 years and representative of an aging population.

¹ Alaska Department of Community 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>.

Compared with 2000, the population structure of Clam Gulch is notably more constricted with 18.7% of the population under the age of 20 in 2010, compared to 34.7%. In addition, 22.8% of residents were over the age of 59 in 2010, compared to 12.2%; 54.5% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 46.7% in 2000¹ and 4.0% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 6.4% in 2000. There was a notable amount of attrition within the 10 to 19 cohort between 2000 and 2010, possibly indicating lower youth retention (Figure 2).

Table 1. Population in Clam Gulch from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

| Year | U.S. Decennial Census ¹ | Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ² |
|------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1990 | 79 | - |
| 2000 | 173 | - |
| 2001 | - | 168 |
| 2002 | - | 173 |
| 2003 | - | 176 |
| 2004 | - | 164 |
| 2005 | - | 171 |
| 2006 | - | 165 |
| 2007 | - | 177 |
| 2008 | - | 159 |
| 2009 | - | 166 |
| 2010 | 176 | - |

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, Clam Gulch: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

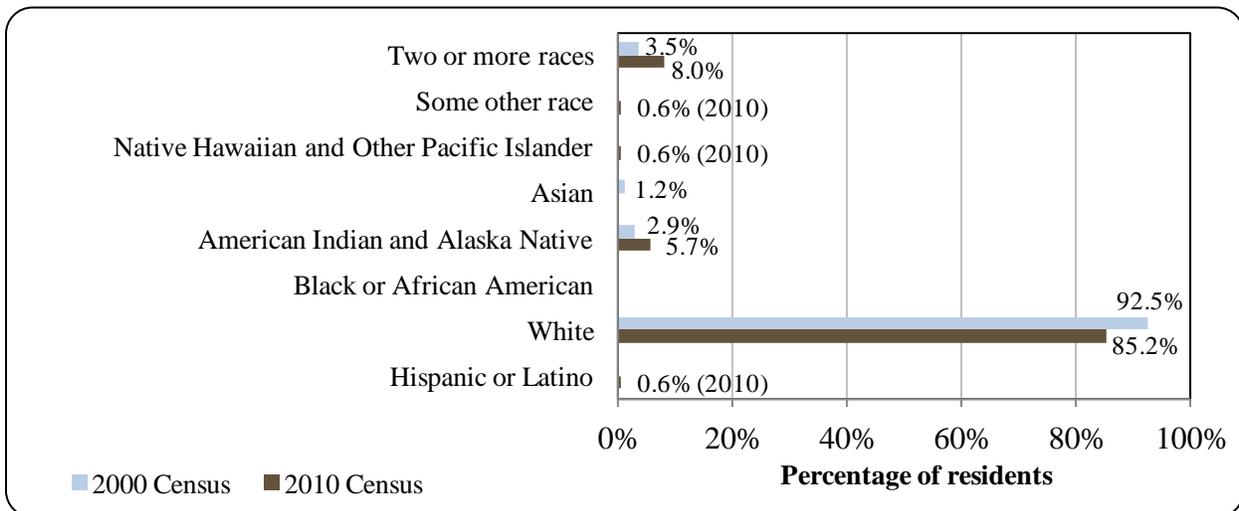
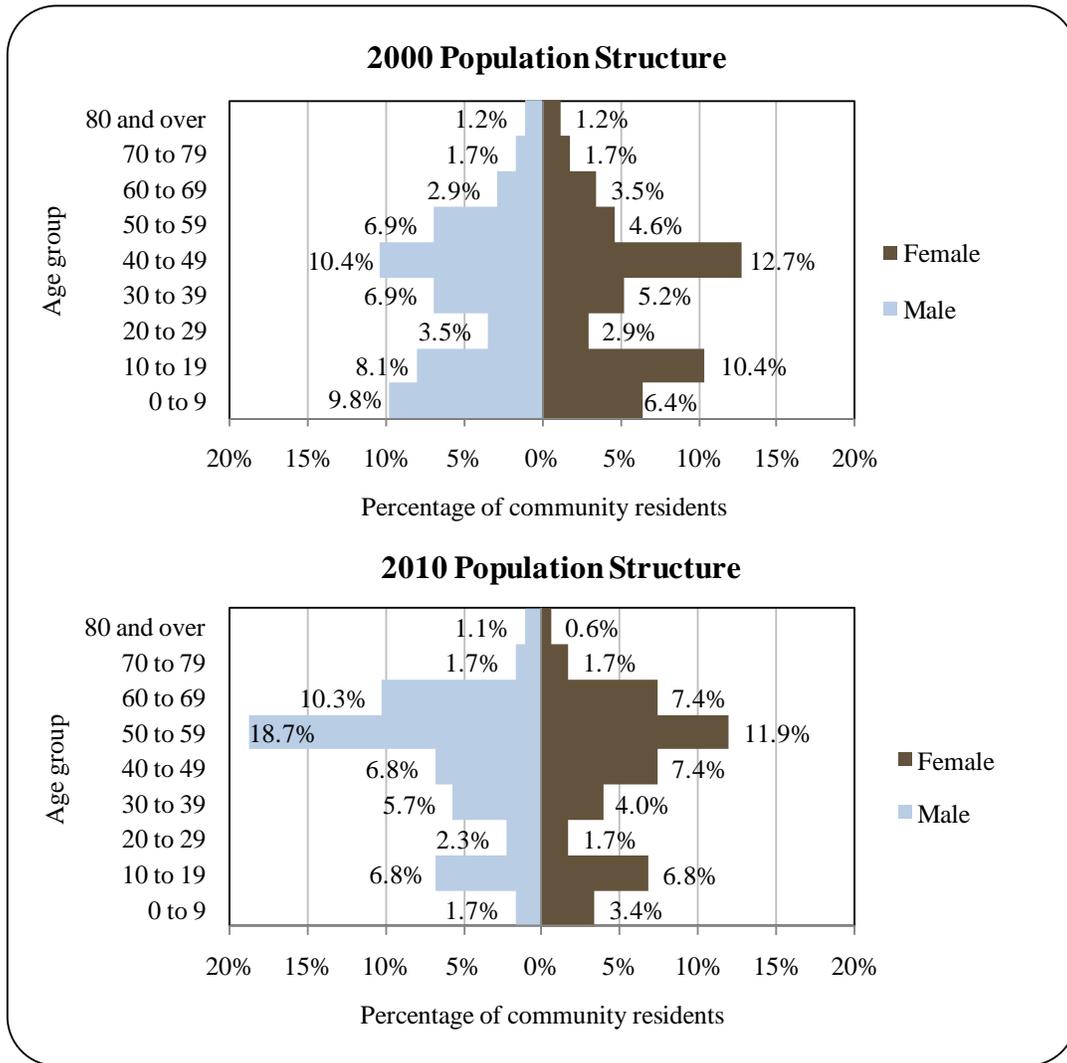


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Clam Gulch Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ estimated that 84.7% of residents over the age of 25 held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaska residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 15.3% of residents had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 44.4% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaska residents overall. No residents were estimated to have less than a 9th grade education or any post-secondary degrees in 2010.

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.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Although Athabascans have occupied the Kenai Peninsula for thousands of years, occupation of Clam Gulch did not occur until White homesteaders entered the area in the early to middle 20th century. Named after the Clam Gulch Ravine, the area surrounding what is now Clam Gulch was first reported in 1947 by Barnes and Cobb of the U.S. Geological Survey.⁴ Occupation of the area was not officially reported until the 1970 Census, when the community's population was 47.⁵ Since then, Clam Gulch has developed as a homestead community and tourism destination along the Sterling Highway, famous for clamming.⁶

Natural Resources and Environment

Clam Gulch is located within a maritime climate zone, characterized by mild winters and cool summers. January temperatures range from 4 to 22° F (-16 to -6° C). July temperatures vary from 46 to 65° F (8 to 18° C). Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.⁷

The community is located next to the Clam Gulch State Recreation Area (CGSRA) and Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area (CGCHA). The CGSRA is famous for hosting one of eight known major concentrations of razor clams on the Pacific Coast.⁸ The CGCHA extends along the eastern shores of the Cook Inlet from Cape Kasilof to Happy Valley and serves as important habitat for not only razor clams, but many migratory birds, waterfowl, and shorebirds as well. In addition, Deep Creek is a major spawning ground for all five species of Pacific salmon.⁹

Clam Gulch is located on coastal outwash plains dominated by low-lying wetlands. Lowland areas are generally poorly drained and support patches of black spruce with surrounding muskeg. Coastal areas consist of mudflats, sandy beaches, and steep bluffs. Recreation resources are abundant in the area and include sportfishing, camping, and clam digging. Both the Kasilof River to the north and CGSRA are valuable recreational resource areas and demand for recreational use continues to grow. Commercial fishery resources are important on both a local and regional level, and salmon heading to the Kasilof River, Kenai River, and upper Cook Inlet can be intercepted locally. Tidelands along much of the coastlines in the area are lined with Shore Fishery Leases along with sportfishing and personal-use set netting and dip netting. Moose, caribou, ducks, geese, and trumpeter swans all provided hunting opportunities. Freshwater species include rainbow trout and Dolly Varden char.¹⁰ There are no active or

⁴ Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁵ Camp, J. 2007. *Kenai Peninsula Borough Situations and Prospects: Economic Trends for Year Ending December 31, 2006*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/KenaiPeninsulaBorough-EDP-2007.pdf>.

⁶ Deb's Webs (2011). *Clam Gulch*, Retrieved February 7, 2012 from: <http://www.clamgulchalaska.com/index.htm>.

⁷ See footnote 4.

⁸ Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (n.d.). *Clam Gulch Recreation Area*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/clamgulch.htm>.

⁹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (n.d.). *Clam Gulch Critical Wildlife Area*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=clamgulch.species>.

¹⁰ Alaska Department of Natural Resources (2001). *Kenai Area Plan*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/kenai/pdfs/master_KAP.pdf.

proposed mineral development sites in the area, although coal beds exist throughout most of western Kenai Peninsula.¹¹

Clam Gulch's coastal position makes it susceptible to a range of natural hazards including tsunamis, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion. Bluffs and coastlines in the area are composed of poorly consolidated glacial and alluvial deposits making coastal regions susceptible to erosion. A study of bluff erosion within the area ranging from Homer to Nikiski concluded that between 1952 and 2004, coastal bluffs have eroded by one foot per year on average, although erosion is typically episodic and not gradual. Flood hazards have been increasing in the area due to development, soil erosion, and hydrologic and ecological changes resulting from spruce bark beetle infestations. This has in turn impacted runoff volumes and stream dynamics resulting in increased flood events south of Clam Gulch. In addition to flooding and erosion, Clam Gulch is situated between the Bruin Bay and Border Ranges faults. Secondary impacts from an earthquake event include tsunamis and soil destabilization.¹²

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no significant environmental remediation projects active in Clam Gulch in 2010.¹³

Current Economy¹⁴

Much of Clam Gulch's economy is tied to the Kenai Peninsula region as a whole, and many residents work in nearby Kasilof. Locally, recreational services and commercial fishing provide most employment. Top employers in 2010¹⁵ included Kenai Peninsula Borough School, Ed's Seafoods Inc., Central Peninsula General Hospital, KGB & Associates LLC, University of Alaska, Ice Services, Inc., State of Alaska, Access Alaska Inc., VECO Alaska Inc., and Home Depot USA Inc.

In 2010,¹⁶ the estimated per capita income was \$38,944 and the estimated median household income was \$34,091, compared to \$17,983 and \$37,500 in 2000 respectively. After accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁷ the real per capita income (\$23,647) and real median household income (\$49,312) indicate that while individual earnings increased, overall household earnings decreased. In 2010, Clam Gulch ranked 14th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated and 221st of 299 communities from which median household income was estimated.

¹¹ Alaska Department of Commerce (n.d.). *Mineral Resources of Alaska*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from: <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>.

¹² Kenai Peninsula Borough (2000). *All Hazards Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from: <http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/plan.htm>.

¹³ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved April 2, 2013 from: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/list.htm>.

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

¹⁵ 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/>.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska. Datasets utilized include 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>).

Clam Gulch's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁸ Another way of understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$2.8 million in total wages in 2010.¹⁹ When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$15,932, which is significantly less than the ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.²⁰

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates,²¹ 46.3% of the population aged 16 and over were part of the civilian labor force in 2010. Unemployment that year was estimated at 6.3%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and an estimated 10.0% of residents were living below the poverty level, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 100% worked in the private sector.

By industry, most (34.3%) employed residents were estimated to be working in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining sectors in 2010; followed by transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors (34.4%); professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management sectors (15.5%); and education services, health care, and social assistance sectors (15.6%). in 2010. By occupation type, most (53.1%) employed residents were estimated to hold production, transportation, or material moving positions that year; followed by natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (15.6%); sales or office positions (15.6%); and management or professional positions (15.6%). Employment by industry became less diverse between 2000 and 2010, with substantial proportional declines in many sectors. These changes may either be attributed to shifts in economic conditions and population structure, or ACS sampling error resulting from Clam Gulch's small population size. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (22.4%) employed residents worked in education and health service sectors; followed by trade, transportation, and utilities sectors (12.9%); natural resources and mining sectors (11.8%); and local government sectors (11.8%). Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

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 ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

²⁰ See footnote 15.

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.

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

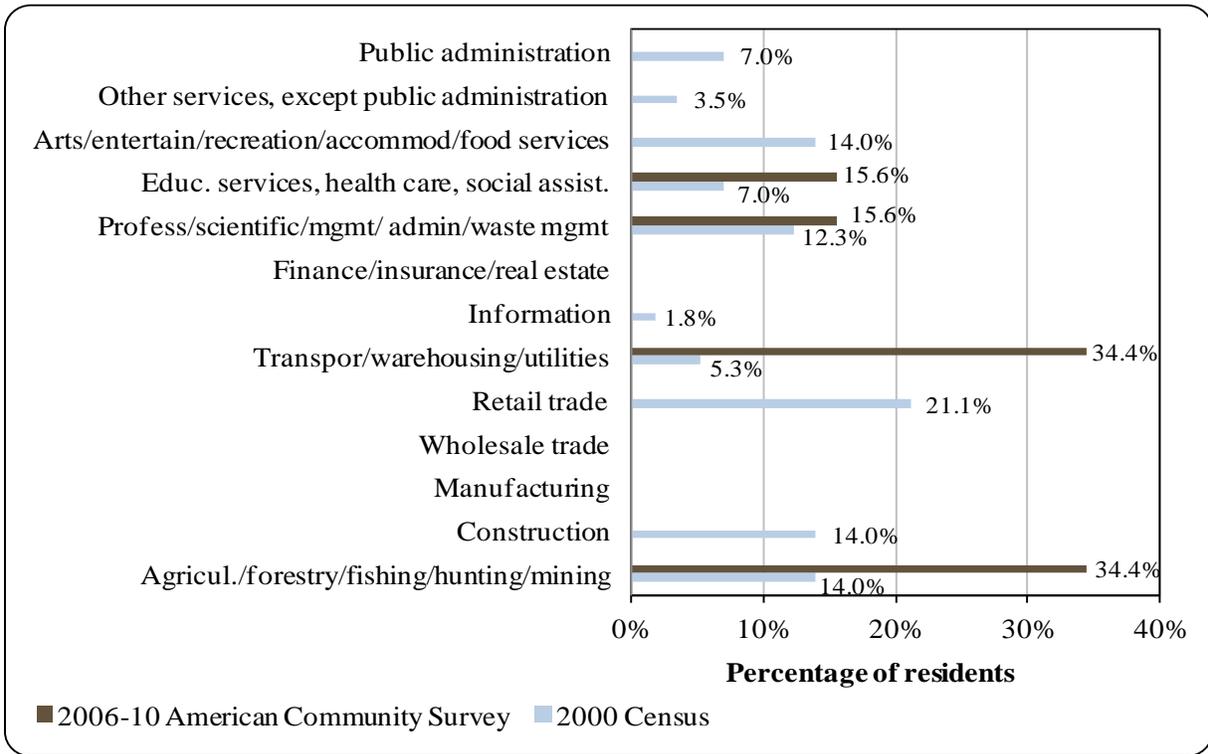
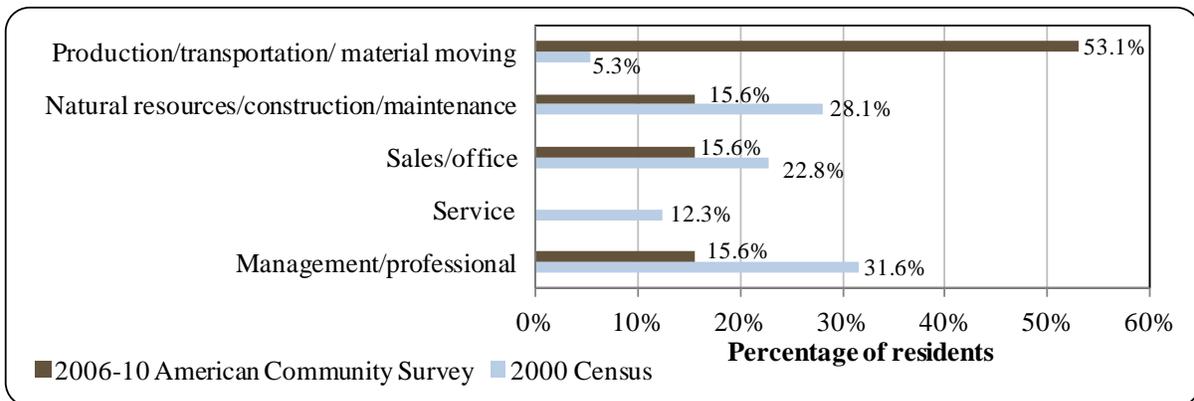


Figure 4. Local employment by occupation in 2000-2010, Clam Gulch (U.S. Census).



Governance

Clam Gulch is unincorporated and therefore unable to administer taxes (Table 2). However, the Kenai Peninsula Borough administers a 3% sales tax and a 4.5 mills property tax. The community was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and does not possess a federally recognized Tribal government. The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Kenai, 22 mi north. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are located in Anchorage, 85 mi northeast.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Clam Gulch 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 Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

² Alaska Department of 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.

³ Alaska Department of Revenue. (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 Department of Community 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*²²

The Sterling Highway provides access to Anchorage and beyond. Nearby Kenai (24 mi) offers an airport and docking facilities. The cost of roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Kenai in June 2012 was \$171.²³

*Facilities*²⁴

Many homes use individual wells and septic systems. However, nearly one-third derive water from a central watering point or water delivery. Over half of all homes use privies, and more than half are fully plumbed. Borough refuse transfer sites are available in Ninilchik (15 mi) or in Kasilof (10 mi). Public safety services are provided by State Troopers in Soldotna and fire

²² Alaska Department of Community and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²³ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. Retrieved November 22, 2011 from <http://www.travelocity.com>.

²⁴ See footnote 22.

and rescue services are provided by the borough and Clam Gulch Volunteer Fire Department. Local visitor accommodations are provided by the Clamshell Lodge and Clam Gulch Lodge.²⁵ The community lacks dock and harbor infrastructure; however, port facilities can be accessed in Kasilof and Kenai.

*Medical Services*²⁶

Clam Gulch lacks local medical facilities. The community is served by Central Peninsula General Hospital in Soldotna. Limited Emergency Medical Services are provided by the Clam Gulch Volunteer Fire Department.

*Educational Opportunities*²⁷

There are no schools located directly in Clam Gulch. There is an elementary school located in Kasilof and additional educational opportunities located in Kenai.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Commercial harvest of salmon in Cook Inlet began in 1882²⁸ with the development of a cannery at the mouth of the Kasilof River, in English Bay. An additional 17 canneries had been built in central Alaska by 1890.²⁹ Commercial exploitation of halibut and groundfish first extended into the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) in the 1920s after development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.³⁰ In the 1920s, herring had become increasingly valued for oil and meal, and a number of reduction plants were built. Commercial crab fisheries began to develop in the GOA in the 1930s. Historically, a sizable spawning biomass of herring was found in western Cook Inlet, and Lower Cook Inlet also supported commercial fisheries for Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab. However, crab and herring fisheries are currently closed due to low stock abundance.^{31,32}

²⁵ Clam Gulch Lodge (n.d.). *Clam Gulch Lodge*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from: <http://www.clamgulch.com/>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

²⁸ Clark, J. H., A. McGregor, R. D. Mecum, P. Krasnowski, and A. M. Carroll. 2006. The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska. *Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin* 12(1):1-146. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

²⁹ Cook, L., and F. Norris. 1998. *A Stern and Rock-bound Coast: Kenai Fjords National Park Historic Resource Study*. National Park Service Alaska Support Office, Anchorage. Retrieved January 25, 2012 from http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm.

³⁰ Thompson, W. F. and N. L. Freeman. 1930. *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. Report of the International Fisheries Commission. Number 5. Retrieved June 1, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/scirep/Report0005.pdf>.

³¹ Woodby, D., D. Carlile, S. Siddeek, F. Funk, J. H. Clark, and L. Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

³² Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2012). *Commercial Fisheries Overview: Lower Cook Inlet Management Area*. Retrieved June 19, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=commercialbyarealci.main>.

Today, ADF&G manages the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. Lower Cook Inlet is divided into the Southern, Outer, Eastern, and Kamishak Bay fishing districts, and Upper Cook Inlet is divided into the Central and Northern fishing districts. Set gillnet is the only gear allowed in the Northern District, while set and drift gillnet and purse seine gear use is permitted in the Central District. However, seine gear use is limited to the Chinita Bay sub-district, which is open only sporadically. Purse seine gear is used throughout the Lower Cook Inlet management area, and set gillnets are limited to the Kachemak Bay sub-district.³³

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within 3 nmi of the coast or in inland waters are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and fisheries that take place beyond 3 nmi in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction. Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

In addition to federal groundfish fisheries that take place in the GOA, state groundfish fisheries take place in the inland and near-coastal waters of Cook Inlet for Pacific cod, sablefish, and rockfish. The Cook Inlet Pacific cod fishery is managed as a parallel fishery, which takes place at the same time as the federal Pacific cod fishery. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) set by NMFS applied to both fisheries. Beginning in 1997, an additional ‘state-waters fishery’ for Pacific cod was initiated in Cook Inlet. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the Alaska Board of Fish, and guideline harvest limits (GHL) are set by ADF&G. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition to Pacific cod fisheries, a Cook Inlet open access sablefish fishery is managed by ADF&G under a GHL, and the State also manages directed mechanical jig fisheries for lingcod and rockfish in Cook Inlet.³⁴

As a relatively young community, Clam Gulch has not had a long history participating in North Pacific Fisheries. Nevertheless, commercial fishing is important to the community. Many residents holding licenses participate in Cook Inlet salmon fisheries, and seafood processors in Kasilof and Kenai provide nearby markets for catch.³⁵ Clam Gulch is located in Federal Reporting Area 630, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 3A, and the GOA Sablefish Regulatory District. The community is not eligible for participation in the Community Quota Entity program.

Processing Plants

According to the 2010 ADF&G Intent to Operate list, Clam Gulch does not have a registered processing plant. The closest seafood processor is located in Kasilof.

³³ See footnote 28.

³⁴ See footnote 31.

³⁵ 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.]

Fisheries-Related Revenue

The community does not collect any fisheries-related taxes or fees (Table 3); however, fisheries-related revenue is collected at the borough level. Revenue raised through the Borough is distributed throughout unincorporated Borough communities.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, most commercial permit holders participated in drift gillnet salmon fisheries in the Cook Inlet. The second most popular fishery in 2010 was the Cook Inlet herring roe gillnet fishery followed by the statewide halibut longline fishery.³⁶ In 2010, 35 residents, or 20.3% of the population, held 46 commercial fishing permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC). In 2000, 37 residents held 54 CFEC permits. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 70% were for salmon, compared to 70% in 2000; 15% were for herring, compared to 11% in 2000; 9% were for halibut, compared to 13% in 2000; and 4% were for groundfish, compared to 6% in 2000. Two residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) and 3 residents held License Limitation Program (LLP) groundfish permits. In 2010, residents held 449,539 shares of halibut quota on nine accounts, compared to 604,582 shares held on 13 accounts in 2000. No residents held sablefish or crab quota between 2010 and when the programs began.

A total of 22 residents held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 34 in 2000. In addition, 19 residents held majority ownership of commercial vessels, compared to 28 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 74% were actively fished, compared to 69% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 88% of salmon permits, to 75% of halibut, 50% of groundfish, and 29% of herring permits. In addition, 100% of LLP and 50% of FFP were actively fished that year. Overall, permit activity remained relatively constant between 2000 and 2010, ranging from 56% (2003) and 74% (2010) of total permits. Salmon permits not only made up the majority of total permits held by residents, but were also fished at a relatively high rate; ranging from 63% (2003) to 91% (2009) of permits held. Halibut permits were also highly active between 2000 and 2010, although relatively few permits were held in the community. Both groundfish and herring permits experienced low activity during those years, never making it above 50% of permits held. However, it should be noted that relatively few groundfish and herring permits were held in the Clam Gulch between 2000 and 2010.

Between 2000 and 2010, no commercial landings were made in the community; however, landings were reported by residents during those years. In 2010, 204,221 lbs of salmon were landed by residents valued at \$217,313 ex-vessel, compared to 144,285 lbs valued at \$87,025 ex vessel in 2000; an increase of \$0.23 per pound landed after adjusting for inflation³⁷ and without considering the species composition of landings. Non-confidential salmon landings by residents peaked in 2007 at 524,554 lbs. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics,

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

| Species | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Groundfish (LLP) ¹ | Total permits | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Active permits | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | % of permits fished | 50% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 100% | 100% |
| | Total permit holders | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 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 | n/a |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Fisheries Permits ¹ | Total permits | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | % of permits fished | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 50% | 100% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| | Total permit holders | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 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 | n/a |
| | 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 | 1 | 1 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | % of permits fished | n/a | 100% | 0% |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Halibut (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| | Fished permits | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | % of permits fished | 86% | 57% | 71% | 100% | 60% | 75% | 75% | 100% | 100% | 60% | 75% |
| | Total permit holders | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Herring (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 6 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| | Fished permits | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | % of permits fished | 0% | 40% | 45% | 27% | 33% | 44% | 36% | 38% | 25% | 11% | 29% |
| | Total permit holders | 5 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 |

Table 4. Cont. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Clam Gulch: 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 | n/a |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundfish (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| | Fished permits | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | % of permits fished | 33% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 20% | 25% | 25% | 33% | 50% |
| | Total permit holders | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 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 | n/a |
| | Total permit holders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Salmon (CFEC) ² | Total permits | 38 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 32 |
| | Fished permits | 30 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 32 | 28 |
| | % of permits fished | 79% | 82% | 84% | 63% | 87% | 88% | 75% | 76% | 85% | 91% | 88% |
| | Total permit holders | 36 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 36 | 34 |
| <i>Total CFEC Permits²</i> | <i>Permits</i> | <i>54</i> | <i>49</i> | <i>52</i> | <i>50</i> | <i>47</i> | <i>50</i> | <i>52</i> | <i>49</i> | <i>49</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>46</i> |
| | <i>Fished permits</i> | <i>37</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>37</i> | <i>28</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>36</i> | <i>32</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>35</i> | <i>38</i> | <i>34</i> |
| | <i>% of permits fished</i> | <i>69%</i> | <i>67%</i> | <i>71%</i> | <i>56%</i> | <i>70%</i> | <i>72%</i> | <i>62%</i> | <i>67%</i> | <i>71%</i> | <i>72%</i> | <i>74%</i> |
| | <i>Permit holders</i> | <i>37</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>36</i> | <i>37</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>36</i> | <i>31</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>35</i> | <i>40</i> | <i>35</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 Clam Gulch: 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 Clam Gulch ² | Total Net Lbs Landed In Clam Gulch ² | Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Clam Gulch ² |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 2000 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 24 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2001 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 18 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2002 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 19 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2003 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 19 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2004 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 18 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2005 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 14 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2006 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 17 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2007 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2008 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2009 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 17 | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2010 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 17 | 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.]

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Clam Gulch: 2000-2010.

| Year | Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders | Halibut Quota Shares Held | Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds) |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2000 | 13 | 604,582 | 59,863 |
| 2001 | 14 | 608,931 | 72,089 |
| 2002 | 14 | 593,536 | 72,653 |
| 2003 | 14 | 593,536 | 72,631 |
| 2004 | 13 | 517,065 | 70,067 |
| 2005 | 11 | 492,534 | 67,843 |
| 2006 | 11 | 492,534 | 67,122 |
| 2007 | 10 | 456,931 | 64,742 |
| 2008 | 9 | 449,539 | 58,881 |
| 2009 | 9 | 449,539 | 52,754 |
| 2010 | 9 | 449,539 | 48,597 |

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 Clam Gulch: 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 Clam Gulch: 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 Clam Gulch: 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 lbs 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 Clam Gulch 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 | 58,452 | 61,386 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Herring | -- | -- | 14,489 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other Groundfish | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other Shellfish | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pacific Cod | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pollock | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sablefish | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Salmon | 144,285 | 183,049 | 244,374 | 208,005 | -- | -- | -- | 524,554 | 439,745 | 681,963 | 204,221 |
| <i>Total²</i> | <i>202,737</i> | <i>244,435</i> | <i>258,863</i> | <i>208,005</i> | -- | -- | -- | <i>524,554</i> | <i>439,745</i> | <i>681,963</i> | <i>204,221</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 | \$153,606 | \$125,368 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Herring | -- | -- | \$455 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other Groundfish | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other Shellfish | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pacific Cod | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pollock | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sablefish | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Salmon | \$87,025 | \$80,996 | \$104,589 | \$92,614 | -- | -- | -- | \$242,754 | \$335,221 | \$365,292 | \$217,313 |
| <i>Total²</i> | <i>\$240,630</i> | <i>\$206,364</i> | <i>\$105,044</i> | <i>\$92,614</i> | -- | -- | -- | <i>\$242,754</i> | <i>\$335,221</i> | <i>\$365,292</i> | <i>\$217,313</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 lbs refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Recreational fishing is an important part of Clam Gulch's local economy. The CGSRA, Kasilof River, and Kenai River provide opportunities for clam digging as well as dip/set netting for salmon. In 2010, there were a total of 4 active sportfishing guide businesses registered in the community, compared to 7 in 2000. The number of residents holding sportfishing licenses declined from 6 in 2000, to 4 in 2010. Overall, the number of active sportfishing guide businesses and resident sportfishing license holders remained relatively constant between those years. In addition, residents held 146 sportfishing licenses in 2010, compared to 147 in 2000. Sportfishing licenses held by residents peaked in 2003 at 168. No sportfishing licenses were sold in the community between 2000 and 2010. The community's location on the Sterling Highway makes it very accessible for non-resident tourists and residents from Anchorage and surrounding communities. The Kenai River is one of the most popular personal-use fisheries in Alaska, and attracts residents from all over the south-central area.

Clam Gulch is located in the Kenai Peninsula Freshwater and Cook Inlet Saltwater ADF&G Harvest Survey Areas which include all freshwater drainages on the Kenai Peninsula which drain into the Cook Inlet as well as saltwater within the Cook Inlet itself. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data,³⁸ total freshwater and saltwater angler days fished declined between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, there was a combined total of 67,948 saltwater angler days fished, compared to 109,107 in 2000. Of those, non-Alaska residents accounted for 70% of angler days fished, compared to 63% in 2000. In that same year, there was a combined total of 99,849 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 181,894 in 2000. Of those, non-Alaska residents accounted for 28% of angler days fished, compared to 23% in 2000. According to ADF&G harvest survey data,³⁹ private anglers in Clam Gulch target Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, halibut, shark, razor clams, and hardshell clams. There is no kept-released charter information available for Clam Gulch. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Subsistence Fishing

Clam Gulch is not a federally designated rural area and therefore, ineligible for subsistence fishing in federal waters. This may explain why limited local subsistence harvesting has been reported. Reports by ADF&G on subsistence use are limited and no data are available on household participation in subsistence activities, subsistence halibut fishing, or subsistence harvest of marine mammal resources. One household was reported to have been issued a subsistence salmon permit in both 2005 and 2008; however, no information was available regarding harvest activity in those years. Information regarding subsistence fishing trends can be found in Tables 12 through 15.

³⁸ 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).

³⁹ Ibid.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Clam Gulch: 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 Clam Gulch ² |
|------|---|--|---|--|
| 2000 | 7 | 7 | 147 | 0 |
| 2001 | 5 | 6 | 161 | 0 |
| 2002 | 5 | 6 | 140 | 0 |
| 2003 | 5 | 6 | 168 | 0 |
| 2004 | 6 | 5 | 158 | 0 |
| 2005 | 5 | 1 | 145 | 0 |
| 2006 | 4 | 1 | 138 | 0 |
| 2007 | 4 | 1 | 123 | 0 |
| 2008 | 3 | 0 | 127 | 0 |
| 2009 | 3 | 0 | 129 | 0 |
| 2010 | 4 | 0 | 146 | 0 |

| 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 | 68,928 | 40,179 | 42,157 | 139,737 |
| 2001 | 62,340 | 22,585 | 28,245 | 69,053 |
| 2002 | 53,537 | 22,745 | 26,479 | 83,335 |
| 2003 | 49,366 | 24,522 | 35,299 | 80,368 |
| 2004 | 57,167 | 24,224 | 39,009 | 83,478 |
| 2005 | 65,997 | 27,827 | 37,309 | 91,489 |
| 2006 | 67,259 | 23,225 | 33,988 | 76,100 |
| 2007 | 67,556 | 24,465 | 31,105 | 89,061 |
| 2008 | 54,136 | 21,762 | 28,780 | 70,285 |
| 2009 | 41,925 | 21,446 | 24,959 | 77,945 |
| 2010 | 47,656 | 20,292 | 28,294 | 71,555 |

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).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Clam Gulch: 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 (Lbs) |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2000 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2001 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2002 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2003 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2004 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2005 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2006 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2007 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2008 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2009 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2010 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates and Non-Salmon Fish, Clam Gulch: 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 | n/a | n/a | 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 | n/a | n/a |
| 2002 | n/a | n/a | 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 | n/a | n/a |
| 2004 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 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 | n/a | n/a |
| 2007 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 2008 | 1 | 1 | 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 | 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, Clam Gulch: 2003-2010.

| Year | SHARC issued | SHARC 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, Clam Gulch: 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.