

## **Fritz Creek**



### **People and Place**

#### *Location*<sup>1</sup>

Fritz Creek is situated on the Kenai Peninsula, 7 miles northeast of Homer off the Sterling Highway. It is located on the north shore of Kachemak Bay and lies at the foot of Bald Mountain. The Fritz Creek CDP (Census Designated Place) encompasses 54.4 square miles of land but does not include water area. Fritz Creek is located the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Kenai Recording District.

#### *Demographic Profile*<sup>2</sup>

In 2010, there were 1,932 inhabitants in Fritz Creek, making it the 48<sup>th</sup> largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year. Overall, between 1990 and 2010, the population in Fritz Creek increased from 1,426 to 1,932 people. Between 2000 and 2009, the average annual growth rate was 0.81%, reflecting the slow steady increase through the decade.

A majority (89.9%) of Fritz Creek residents identified themselves as White in 2010, along with 5.1% that identified as two or more races (5.1%), American Indian and Alaska Native (2.9%), and the remaining groups (e.g., Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Black or African American, Asian, and some other race) each made up less than one percent of the population. None of Fritz Creek's residents identified themselves as Hispanic in 2000 or 2010. The percentage of White residents in the population declined by 3.1% since 2000. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1 below, and changes in racial and ethnic composition from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

In 2010, the estimated average household size in Fritz Creek was 2.28, a slight decline from 2.90 in 1990 and 2.43 in 2000. There has been an overall increase in occupied households, with 491 in 1990, 661 in 2000, and an estimated 848 in 2010. Of those occupied households surveyed in between 2006 and 2010, 76.4% were owner-occupied and 18.3% were renter-occupied. Of the 1,094 housing units reported in 2010, 22.4% were considered vacant, compared to 17.6% in 2000. There were no residents living in group quarters in 2000 and 2010.

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

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

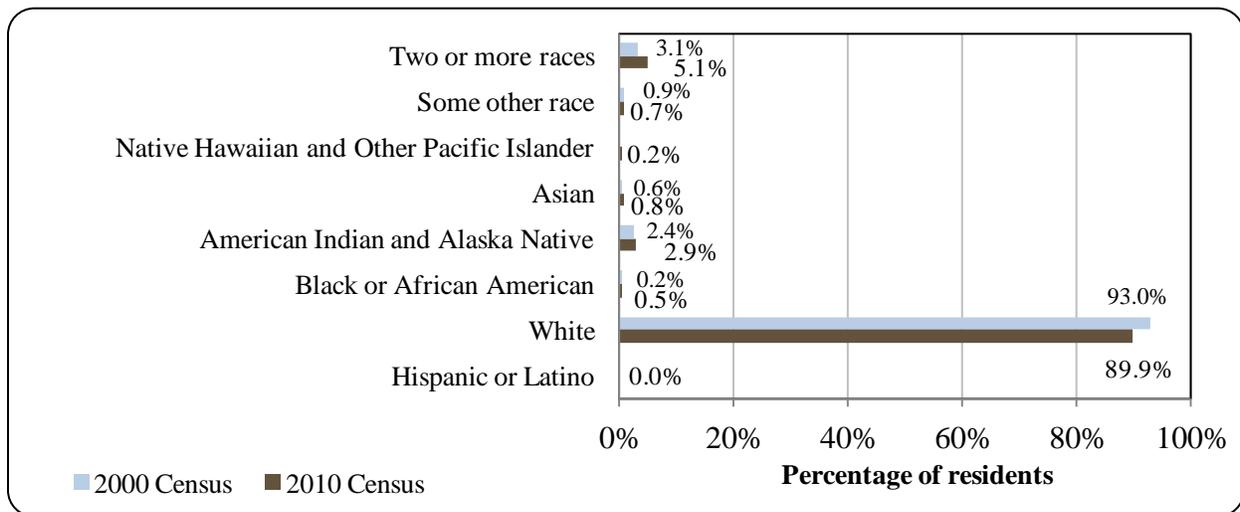
Table 1. Population in Fritz Creek from 1990 to 2010 By Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census <sup>1</sup>	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents <sup>2</sup>
1990	1,426	-
2000	1,603	-
2001	-	1,663
2002	-	1,734
2003	-	1,743
2004	-	1,733
2005	-	1,764
2006	-	1,734
2007	-	1,777
2008	-	1,834
2009	-	1,818
2010	1,932	-

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census.

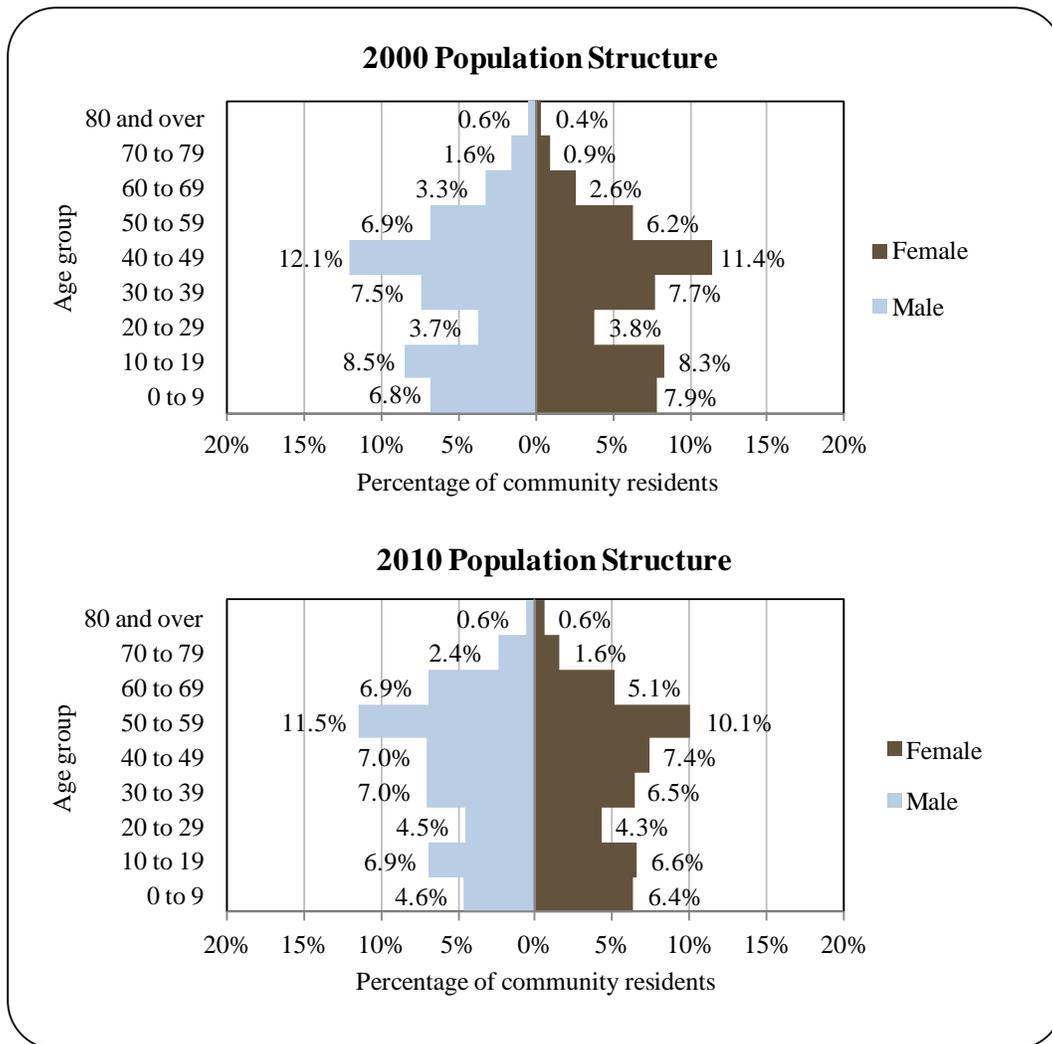
<sup>2</sup>Alaska Department of Labor. 2011. *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup of Fritz Creek was 51.6% male and 48.4% female, similar to the gender makeup of the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). Compared to 2000, the population of Fritz Creek appears to have aged. The median age of Fritz Creek residents in 2010 was 42.3 years (higher than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years). It also shows an increase from the median age in 2000 of 38.1 years. The percentage of the population under the age of 20 decreased from 31.4% in 2000 to 24.5% in 2010, while the percentage of the population over the age of 60 increased from 9.2% to 17.2%. Gender distribution was relatively even across age cohorts in both 2000 and 2010. Further information regarding trends in Fritz Creek’s population structure is displayed in Figure 2.

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



According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),<sup>3</sup> in terms of educational attainment, an estimated 93% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to 91% of Alaska residents overall. Also in 2010, an estimated 5% of the population had less than a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education, compared to 4% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 2% had a 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grade education but no diploma, compared to 6% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 29% had some college but no degree, compared to 28% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 5% earned an Associate’s degree, compared to 8% of Alaska residents overall; an estimated 21% earned a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 17% of Alaska residents overall; and an estimated 11% earned a graduate or professional degree,

<sup>3</sup> 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.

compared to 10% of Alaska residents overall.

### *History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*

Due to its maritime climate and easy access, southcentral Alaska has long been a gathering place for Native Alaskans of diverse places. Human occupation of, and migration across, the Kenai Peninsula is known to date from some several thousand years ago at places such as Beluga Point along the Seward Highway. The area around Kachemak Bay is considered to have historically been Dena'ina Athabascan Indian territory, although archaeological sites also suggest the presence of Pacific Eskimo or Alutiiq people as early as 4,500 years ago.<sup>4</sup>

The northeastern portion of Fritz Creek CDP borders the community of Voznesenka, a settlement of *Staroveri*, or “Russian Old Believers.”<sup>5</sup> Some Old Believer families also live interspersed with other families throughout the Fritz Creek CDP, known as “Fritz Creek East.”<sup>6</sup> The predecessors of the Alaskan *Staroveri* came to the Kenai Peninsula in the 1960s by way of Woodburn, Oregon, after many decades spent in China and Turkey and various other intermediary countries (see the *Additional Information* section for more history).<sup>7</sup> A group of Old Believer settlers received a grant from the Tolstoy Foundation in New York to purchase land at Nikolaevsk in 1967, and in 1968 the first families arrived.<sup>8</sup> Three additional communities of Old Believers were later founded on the Kenai Peninsula, including Voznesenka, Razdolna, and Kachemak Selo. A majority of residents of these communities are members of the Old Believers, and are careful to keep their traditions alive. Many children learn Russian as their first language, and learn English once they begin formal schooling. Many residents wear traditional clothing.<sup>9,10</sup>

According to the Alaska Historical Commission, Fritz Creek itself was named by R.W. Stone of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1904. Russian, and subsequently American, attempts to exploit Kachemak Bay coal in the area in late 1800's proved to be unsuccessful. Fritz Creek is popularly known as the “End of The Road” and the “Cosmic Hamlet by the Sea.” It was popularized by Tom Bodett in his series of books about life at the “End of the Road.” The Fritz Creek area, like nearby Halibut Cove, is now a mecca for famous and aspiring artists, as well as those who enjoy wilderness and outdoor adventure.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Halliday, Jan. (1998). *Native Peoples of Alaska: A Traveler's Guide to Land, Art, and Culture*. Seattle: Sasquatch Books.

<sup>5</sup> Lee Silva, Amber (2009). *Unsettling Diaspora: The Old Believers of Alaska*. Masters Thesis, McGill University, Montreal. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder\\_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157](http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157).

<sup>6</sup> Fall, J.A., V. Vanek, L. Brown, G. Jennings, R.J. Wolfe, and C. Utermohle. (2000). *Wild Resource Harvests and Uses by Residents of Selected Communities of the Kenai Peninsula Borough*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 253. Retrieved March 19, 2013 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/download/Technical%20Papers/tp253.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Johnson, Patricia White (1982). *Dress and Acculturation among Russian Old Believers in Oregon*. Masters Thesis, Oregon State University. Retrieved January 30, 2012 from <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/handle/1957/7891>.

<sup>8</sup> 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](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>9</sup> Homer News. (2013). “Russian Old Believer communities keep their traditions alive.” *2013 Visitor's Guide*. Retrieved March 20, 2013 from [http://homer.alaska.com/stories/Russian\\_Villages.shtml](http://homer.alaska.com/stories/Russian_Villages.shtml).

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 6.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote 8.

## Natural Resources and Environment

Fritz Creek is located on the north shore of the mountainous and picturesque Kachemak Bay. Located at the base of Bald Mountain, Fritz Creek is an ideal destination for hiking and wilderness exploration. Winter temperatures range from 14 to 27 °F, and summer temperatures vary from 45 to 65 °F. Average annual precipitation is 24 inches.<sup>12</sup>

Protected areas near Fritz Creek include Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, the Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area, and the Kenai Wilderness. The Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness is Alaska's first and only "wilderness park". A small unit of the State Park and Wilderness, known as Cottonwood and Eastland Creeks, is located on the northern shore of Kachemak Bay within the boundaries of Fritz Creek CDP, but a majority of the State Park's 400,000 acres are located on the southern side of Kachemak Bay. Its terrain includes mountains, glaciers, forests, and ocean. Visitors to the State Park enjoy fishing, boating, wildlife viewing, kayaking, hiking, camping, and mountain sports.<sup>13,14</sup> Portions of Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness overlap with the Kenai Wilderness, which covers a total of 1,354,247 acres on the Kenai Peninsula.<sup>15</sup>

Kachemak Bay itself was designated as a State Critical Habitat Area (CHA) by the Alaska Legislature in 1974. In 1972, the Fox River Flats, at the mouth of the Bay, was also designated a CHA by the Legislature. The purpose of these CHAs is to "protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary purpose." Eleven species of marine mammals utilize Kachemak Bay, including sea otters, Steller sea lions, harbor seals, beluga, minke, and orca whales, harbor porpoises, and Dall's porpoises, as well as a diversity of marine plants and invertebrates, birds, and fish and shellfish. The Fox River Flats and associated intertidal zone support at least 21 species of terrestrial mammals, including moose, black bear, brown bear, coyote, wolf, beaver, river otter, and small furbearers.<sup>16</sup> In addition to their status as CHAs, Kachemak Bay and the Fox River Flats were designated as part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) in 1999, a network of 28 estuaries around the U.S. representing different biogeographic regions that are used for long-term research, water-quality monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship. It is the only Research Reserve located in Alaska.<sup>17</sup>

The shoreline of the Kenai Peninsula along Cook Inlet is located at the edge of the North American Plate, leading to frequent and often devastating earthquakes and volcanic activity in the area. Five active volcanoes—Fourpeaked, Augustine, Iliamna, Redoubt and Mount Spurr—are located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough, and are all situated on the west side of Cook Inlet. Major damage can also be caused by secondary earthquake hazards, including landslides,

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<sup>12</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>13</sup> Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (2009). *Kachemak Bay State Park and State Wilderness Park*. Retrieved January 27, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kbay/kbay.htm>.

<sup>14</sup> Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (2013). *Map of Kachemak Bay State Park & Wilderness Park*. Retrieved March 20, 2013 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kbay/kbaymap.htm>.

<sup>15</sup> Wilderness.net website (n.d.). *Kenai Wilderness*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net>.

<sup>16</sup> Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game (1993). *Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas Management Plan*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from [http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/\\_management\\_plans/kachemak\\_bay.pdf](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/_management_plans/kachemak_bay.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> National Estuarine Research Reserve System (n.d.). *Kachemak Bay Research Reserve website*. Retrieved June 15, 2012 from <http://www.nerrs.noaa.gov/Reserve.aspx?ResID=KBA>.

floods, avalanches, tsunamis, uplift, subsidence, infrastructure failures, and soil liquefaction.<sup>18</sup> Other natural hazards that have also been identified as threats in the Kenai Peninsula Borough include flooding, wildfires, snow and avalanches, seiches, severe weather, erosion, and drought.<sup>19</sup>

The Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet oil and gas industry is very active, with a number of new wells being drilled each year. As of 2010, there were 28 producing oil and gas fields onshore and offshore in the area. Oil production has declined from a peak in 1970 of 230,000 barrels per day. In 2010, only 12,000 barrels were produced per day. Cook Inlet natural gas production has also been declining in recent years.<sup>20</sup>

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental remediation sites located in Fritz Creek as of May 2012.<sup>21</sup>

## Current Economy<sup>22</sup>

The economy of Fritz Creek is intimately linked with that of nearby Homer, which is relatively diverse though predominantly based on fishing and fish processing. The top employers in Fritz Creek in 2010 included the Kenai Peninsula Borough School, South Peninsula Hospital Inc., State of Alaska, South Peninsula Behavioral Health Services Inc., City of Homer, Safeway Inc., University of Alaska, Lands End Resort, Job Ready Inc., and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation Energy Services O&M Inc.<sup>23</sup>

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS,<sup>24</sup> in 2010, the estimated per capita income in Fritz Creek was \$24,937 and the estimated median household income was \$53,393, compared to \$18,937 and \$41,400 in 2000, respectively. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,<sup>25</sup> the real per capita income (\$24,902) and real median household income (\$54,440) indicate that both individual and household earnings increased only slightly between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Fritz Creek ranked 109<sup>th</sup> of 305 communities for which per capita income was estimated, and 111<sup>th</sup> of 299 communities for which median household income was estimated. However, Fritz Creek's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.<sup>26</sup> An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by

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<sup>18</sup> Kenai Peninsula Borough (2010). *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved July 31, 2012 from <http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/plan.htm>

<sup>19</sup> State of Alaska (2002). *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved July 31, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> Resource Development Council. (n.d.). *Alaska's Oil and Gas Industry*. Retrieved July 31, 2012 from <http://www.akrdc.org/issues/oilgas/overview.html>.

<sup>21</sup> Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of contaminated site summaries by region*. Retrieved July 31, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

<sup>22</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

<sup>23</sup> Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved June 15, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

<sup>24</sup> 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>.

<sup>25</sup> Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

<sup>26</sup> 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

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 Fritz Creek in 2010 is \$13,118.<sup>27</sup> This estimate is lower than both reported per capita income in 2000 and the 2006-2010 ACS estimate, suggesting that caution is warranted when referencing an increase in income over the decade. 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.

Fritz Creek did not meet the Denali Commission's primary criteria as a "distressed community" in 2010. However, Fritz Creek did make a list of additional communities that meet the distressed classification when a plus/minus 3% formula is used.<sup>28</sup>

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, an estimated 70.1% of residents aged 16 and older were estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. That year, unemployment was estimated at 7.1%, compared to 5.9% statewide, and an estimated 9.7% of Fritz Creek residents were living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% of Alaska residents overall. Of those employed in the civilian labor force in 2010, an estimated 55.2% worked in the private sector, along with 21.5% in the public sector and 23.3% estimated to be self-employed.

Estimates of employment by industry suggest that the largest number of Fritz Creek residents were employed in education services, health care, and social assistance sectors (26.1%), followed by arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services (12.4%), and professional, scientific, and management (11.3%). Compared with data collected in the 2000 Decennial Census, significant proportional increases in employment occurred in professional, scientific, and management industries, information industries, and education services, health care, and social assistance. There was also a slight decline in the percentage of those estimated to be employed in trade, construction, and transportation, warehouse, and utilities sectors over the decade. Employment by industry is presented in Figure 3.

When viewing employment by occupation, 2006-2010 ACS estimates suggest that the greatest percentage of the workforce was employed in management/professional occupations in 2010 (38.8%), with the next greatest portion of the workforce in sales/office occupations (22.9%). Compared to 2000, an increase was observed in the percentage of workers employed in management/professional occupations, while a decline was observed in natural resource/construction/maintenance employment. Employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

In 2010, 6.6% of the Fritz Creek workforce was estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting or mining industries. Likewise, detailed occupation tables show 3.12% of the workforce employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations that year. It is important to note that the number of individuals employed in the fishing industry may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment

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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.

<sup>27</sup> See footnotes 23 and 24.

<sup>28</sup> Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from [www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov).

accordingly. 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, Fritz Creek (U.S. Census).

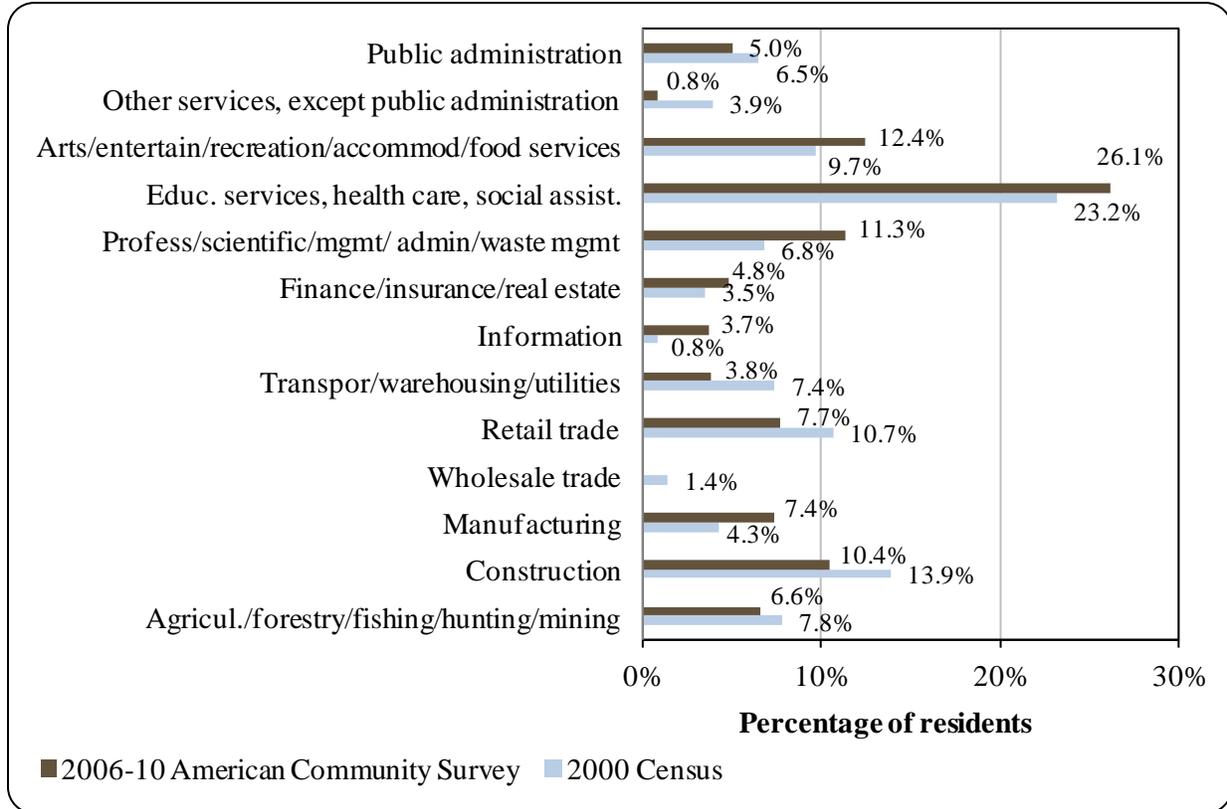
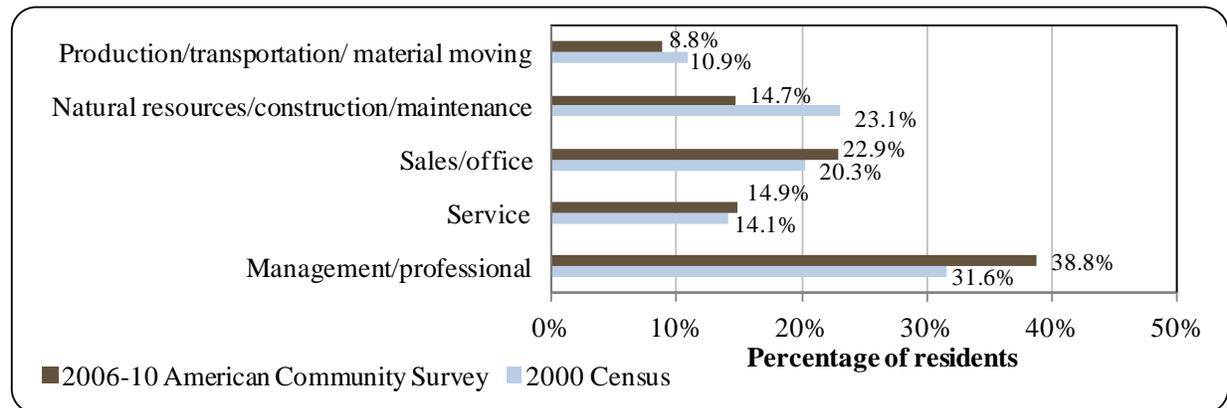


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Fritz Creek (U.S. Census).



## Governance

Fritz Creek is an unincorporated community located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Because of the community’s status as unincorporated, there are no municipal or borough finances dispersed to the community (Table 2). Fritz Creek was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and therefore has no land allotment under the Act. Fritz Creek is not a federally recognized Native village nor does the community have a Native village corporation or belong to a regional Native corporation.

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Homer. The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services are located in Anchorage.

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

Year	Total municipal revenue <sup>1</sup>	Sales tax revenue <sup>2</sup>	State/Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3</sup>	Fisheries-related grants (state and federal) <sup>4</sup>
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

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

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved at

[http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_Grants.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm). Data retrieved April 15, 2011.

## Infrastructure

### *Connectivity and Transportation*<sup>29</sup>

Fritz Creek is readily accessible by road along the Sterling Highway, which connects the community to Anchorage. Airport, harbor and docking facilities are available in nearby Homer, which has a deep-water dock capable of accommodating 340-ft-long vessels and a boat harbor with moorage for 920 vessels. The community receives year-round barge service. Ferry service is accessible to residents of Fritz Creek via the Alaska Marine Highway Terminal located in Homer. The city-owned airport in Homer is the nearest airport and has a 6,700-ft paved runway as well as a seaplane base. As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Homer costs \$255.<sup>30</sup>

### *Facilities*<sup>31</sup>

Electricity in Fritz Creek is provided by Homer Electric Association, Inc. Most households in Fritz Creek haul water, have water delivered, or use individual well water. Most have individual septic systems for sewage disposal, while the remainder use privies. Sixty to 70% of households are fully plumbed. The Kenai Peninsula Borough provides a refuse transfer station in Anchor Point, at mile 157 Sterling Highway, and residents also use Homer sanitation facilities. Any fishing-related infrastructure that residents rely on is accessible in Homer.

Safety services are provided by state troopers posted in nearby Homer. Residents of Fritz Creek also rely upon City of Homer and Borough officials for fire protection services. The community does not have its own post office nor does it have an internet service provider. Fritz Creek does have local and long-distance telephone services.

### *Medical Services*<sup>32</sup>

The nearest hospital to Fritz Creek is the South Peninsula Hospital in Homer. Emergency services have highway and coastal access and are within 30 minutes of the South Peninsula Hospital.

### *Educational Opportunities*<sup>33</sup>

In 2012, the Fritz Creek had one school, the Kachemak Selo School, which offers pre-school through 12<sup>th</sup> grade education, and has 6 teachers and 75 students. Fritz Creek is within the Kenai Peninsula School District.

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<sup>29</sup> Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved May 17, 2012 from [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF\\_BLOCK.htm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm).

<sup>30</sup> Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

<sup>31</sup> See footnote 29.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

## Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

### *History and Evolution of Fisheries*

Commercial harvest of salmon in Cook Inlet began in 1882,<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> Commercial exploitation of halibut and groundfish first extended into the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) in the 1920s after the development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.<sup>36</sup>

Today, ADF&G manages the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. Lower Cook Inlet is divided into the Southern, Outer, Eastern, and Kachemak Bay fishing districts, and Upper Cook Inlet is divided into the Central and Northern fishing districts. Set gill net is the only gear allowed in the Northern District, while set and drift gill net 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 gill nets are limited to the Kachemak Bay sub-district.<sup>37</sup>

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within three nautical miles (nmi) of the coast or in inland waters are under the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, and fisheries that take place beyond three nmi in the U.S. EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) are under federal jurisdiction. Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission. Kachemak Bay is considered to be one of Alaska's most popular destinations for chartered halibut fishing.

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 TAC (Total Allowable Catch) set by NOAA Fisheries applied to both fisheries. Beginning in 1997, an additional "state-waters fishery" for Pacific cod was initiated in Cook Inlet. Management plans for fisheries in state waters are approved by the Alaska Board of Fish, and GHL (guideline harvest limits) are set by ADF&G. Typically, fisheries in state waters 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.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Fisheries Research Bulletin 12(1):1-146. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Retrieved January 4, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1.pdf>.

<sup>35</sup> Cook, Linda, and Frank Norris (1998). *A Stern and Rock-bound Coast: Kenai Fjords National Park Historic Resource Study*. National Park Service Alaska Support Office, Anchorage. Retrieved July 31, 2012 from [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm).

<sup>36</sup> Thompson, William F. and Norman 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>.

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 34.

<sup>38</sup> 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 July 31, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

Residents of Fritz Creek have long been involved in the fishing industry, especially given its close proximity to Homer, which offers access to fishing grounds and fish processing services. Fritz Creek is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central GOA federal Sablefish Regulatory Area. Fritz Creek is not eligible to participate in either the CQE (Community Quota Entity) or the CDQ (Community Development Quota) program.

### *Processing Plants*

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Fritz Creek does not have a registered processing plant. Since there are no fish processing plants in the community, there were no fish landings reported in 2010. The nearest shore-side processing plants are located in Homer.

### *Fisheries-Related Revenue*

Based on the best available data and reporting system, no fisheries-related revenue was received by the community of Fritz Creek between 2000 and 2010 (Table 3).

### *Commercial Fishing*

Between 2000 and 2010, Fritz Creek residents participated in both state and federal fisheries as vessel owners, crew license holders, and permit and quota share account holders. In 2010, 12 Fritz Creek residents - or less than one percent of the total population - held a total of 23 state-issued Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits (Table 4). Of all the CFEC permits issued, 70% were actively fished in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the primary CFEC permits were held in salmon, groundfish, crab, and halibut fisheries. The number of salmon permit holders fluctuated between three and seven during the 2000-2010 period. Most recently, the majority of residents holding permits participated in the statewide halibut longline, Cook Inlet Dungeness crab, the Cook Inlet salmon drift gill net, and the statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish fisheries. In addition, one local permit holder participated in each of the following fisheries: statewide sablefish longline, lingcod hand troll, miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot or mechanical jig fisheries, herring spawn in Prince William Sound, and Tanner crab pot gear fishery off Kodiak Island. Three Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) and three federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits were also held by Fritz Creek residents (Table 4).

There were 9 vessel owners in 2010, compared to 10 in 2000, and 17 crew license holders in 2010, compared to 23 in 2000. There were no vessels homeported between 2000 and 2006. There was one vessel homeported in 2007, and there were two vessels homeported from 2008 to 2010 (Table 5).

In 2000, five Fritz Creek residents held quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery. This number increased to six in 2001, declined to three in 2004, and increased to five again in 2010. Total halibut quota shares held increased from 296,479 in 2000 to 391,637 by 2010, and the maximum number of shares was held in 2008 and 2009. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment between 2000 and 2010 ranged from 32,750 lb to 81,051 lb. In 2000, two Fritz Creek residents held quota share accounts in the federal sablefish catch share fishery. Between 2000 and 2010, this number declined to one only in 2007. Total

sablefish shares held between 2000 and 2005 was the same each year, at 111,580. Total sablefish shares held declined to approximately 28,000 in 2006 and 2007, then increased to 629,498 in 2008 and 2009. Shares held in 2010 totaled 506,333. Between 2000 and 2010, annual sablefish IFQ allotments ranged from 3,189 to 58,458 lb. There was a 75.4% decline in allotments between 2005 and 2006, and a significant increase in allotments from 2007 (3,189) and to 2008 (58,458). No quota share accounts were held by Fritz Creek residents in federal crab catch share fisheries during the 2000-2010 period. Information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

Between 2000 and 2010, no landings were made in Fritz Creek, due to the fact that no fish buyers or shore-side processing plants were located in the community during this time (Tables 5 and 9). However, local residents did land catch in other communities. Non-confidential landed pounds between 2000 and 2010 ranged from a low of 186,407 lb in 2002 and peaking at 1,614,562 lb in 2007, with an ex-vessel value of \$85,397 and \$650,814, respectively, and only included salmon between 2000 and 2009 (Table 10). In 2010, Fritz Creek residents landed a total of 495,410 lb of salmon, compared to 206,368 lb of salmon landed in 2000 (Table 10). Between 2000 and 2010, 2010 was the only year in which landings by residents of Pacific cod were not confidential, with a total of 50,084 lb landed with an ex-vessel value of \$44,221. Landings made by residents of other species during this time period are considered confidential due to the small number of participants.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Shared Fisheries Business Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Fuel transfer tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Extraterritorial fish tax <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Bulk fuel transfers <sup>1</sup>	n/a										
Boat hauls <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Harbor usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Port/dock usage <sup>2</sup>	n/a										
Fishing gear storage on public land <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
Marine fuel sales tax <sup>3</sup>	n/a										
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>n/a</i>										
<i>Total municipal revenue<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>n/a</i>										

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

<sup>3</sup> Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

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

<sup>5</sup> Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the City reports each year in its municipal budget. Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at [http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF\\_FinRec.cfm](http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm).

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Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species in Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3
	Active permits	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	25%	25%	40%	40%	40%	40%	25%	25%	33%	33%	33%
	Total permit holders	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Crab (LLP) <sup>1</sup>	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	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits <sup>1</sup>	Total permits	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
	Fished permits	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	50%	100%	67%	100%	67%
	Total permit holders	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Crab (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4
Other shellfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4
	Fished permits	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	3
	% of permits fished	50%	100%	75%	100%	80%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	75%
	Total permit holders	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4
Herring (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1

Table 4 Cont. Permits and Permit Holders by Species in Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
	Fished permits	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Groundfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	9	5	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	6
	Fished permits	7	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	5
	% of permits fished	78%	40%	25%	67%	33%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%
	Total permit holders	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	4
Other Finfish (CFEC) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	Total permits	8	4	5	3	5	5	6	8	8	7	7
	Fished permits	7	4	5	3	4	5	5	8	7	5	7
	% of permits fished	88%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	83%	100%	88%	71%	100%
	Total permit holders	7	4	6	3	5	5	5	7	7	6	6
<i>Total CFEC Permits<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>23</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>70%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 5. Characteristics Of The Commercial Fishing Sector In Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders <sup>1</sup>	Count Of All Fish Buyers <sup>2</sup>	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities <sup>3</sup>	Vessels Primarily Owned By Residents <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Homeported <sup>4</sup>	Vessels Landing Catch In Fritz Creek <sup>2</sup>	Total Net Lb Landed In Fritz Creek <sup>2</sup>	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Fritz Creek <sup>2</sup>
2000	23	0	0	10	0	0	0	\$0
2001	17	0	0	8	0	0	0	\$0
2002	13	0	0	8	0	0	0	\$0
2003	15	0	0	7	0	0	0	\$0
2004	13	0	0	8	0	0	0	\$0
2005	13	0	0	7	0	0	0	\$0
2006	13	0	0	8	0	0	0	\$0
2007	17	0	0	10	1	0	0	\$0
2008	12	0	0	11	2	0	0	\$0
2009	13	0	0	6	2	0	0	\$0
2010	17	0	0	9	2	0	0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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.]

<sup>4</sup> 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 by Residents of Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (lbs)
2000	5	296,479	32,750
2001	6	305,355	38,837
2002	5	353,569	44,471
2003	4	314,027	47,025
2004	3	313,777	50,757
2005	4	391,549	60,642
2006	4	391,549	58,301
2007	5	391,637	56,648
2008	6	544,763	81,051
2009	6	544,763	75,443
2010	5	391,637	43,161

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 Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (lbs)
2000	2	111,580	10,860
2001	2	111,580	11,370
2002	2	111,580	12,164
2003	2	111,580	13,835
2004	2	111,580	15,500
2005	2	111,580	13,722
2006	2	28,773	3,370
2007	1	28,386	3,189
2008	2	629,498	58,458
2009	2	629,498	51,914
2010	2	506,333	37,098

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 Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

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

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year. 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 Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Lbs<sup>1</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></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>Total<sup>2</sup></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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-Vessel Revenue, by Species, by Fritz Creek Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Lbs<sup>1</sup></i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish											
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150,084
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	206,368	186,407	208,618	--	--	194,183	1,614,562	1,435,867	791,476	924,011	495,410
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>206,368</i>	<i>186,407</i>	<i>208,618</i>	--	--	<i>194,183</i>	<i>1,614,562</i>	<i>1,435,867</i>	<i>791,476</i>	<i>924,011</i>	<i>645,494</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundfish											
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	\$44,221
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$128,235	\$102,498	\$85,397	--	--	\$200,169	\$445,490	\$650,814	\$523,236	\$423,788	\$453,689
<i>Total<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>\$128,235</i>	<i>\$102,498</i>	<i>\$85,397</i>	--	--	<i>\$200,169</i>	<i>\$445,490</i>	<i>\$650,814</i>	<i>\$523,236</i>	<i>\$423,788</i>	<i>\$497,910</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.]

<sup>1</sup> Net lb refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

<sup>2</sup> Totals only represent non-confidential data.

### *Recreational Fishing*

Recreational fishing is important to communities on the Kenai Peninsula and Kachemak Bay is no exception. Kachemak Bay is considered to be one of Alaska's most popular destinations for recreational halibut fishing. While Fritz Creek itself has few active charter fishing companies, it does offer a less crowded sportfishing scene than nearby Homer, which is considered a major sportfishing destination. The number of active sport fish guide businesses increased slightly over the 2000-2010 period, from one in 2000 to three in 2010, while the number of licensed sport fish guides present in the community ranged between three and eight per year (Table 11). Statistics provided by charter logbook information indicate that all five species of salmon, halibut, lingcod, other rockfish, pelagic rockfish, shark, and yelloweye are caught by anglers fishing from charter vessels based in Fritz Creek.<sup>39</sup>

No sportfishing licenses were sold in Fritz Creek between 2000 and 2006. Starting in 2007, limited licenses were sold each year, topping out at 19 licenses sold in 2010. The number of licenses issued to residents over time has increased only slightly. Residents held 212 sportfishing licenses that year, compared to 175 in 2000. Given that residents hold significant numbers of sportfishing licenses and few are actually sold in the community, residents are likely travelling to other communities to purchase their licenses. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,<sup>40</sup> conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted harvesting of the following species by Fritz Creek sport fishermen: Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon are harvested by recreational fishermen in both salt and freshwater, while Dolly Varden char are targeted in freshwater only. Other saltwater recreational species caught by Fritz Creek fishermen include Pacific halibut, rockfish, and Pacific cod. The survey also noted recreational harvest of hardshell and razor clams by Fritz Creek residents.

Fritz Creek is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area PF – Kenai Peninsula (Freshwater) – and PS – Cook Inlet (Saltwater). Information about saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity is also available at these two regional scales. Between 2000 and 2010, Alaska residents fished more angler days in freshwater than non-Alaska residents each year, while non-residents fished more saltwater days. The percentage of total saltwater angler days fished by non-Alaska residents increased over the decade, from 63% in 2000 to 70% in 2010. The percentage of freshwater angler days fished by non-Alaska residents also increased, from 23% in 2000 to 28% in 2010 (Table 11).

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<sup>39</sup> 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.]

<sup>40</sup> 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. Sport Fishing Trends, Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fish Guide Licenses <sup>1</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents <sup>2</sup>	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Fritz Creek <sup>2</sup>
2000	1	4	175	0
2001	1	4	169	0
2002	1	5	215	0
2003	2	7	192	0
2004	1	7	179	0
2005	1	3	195	0
2006	3	5	198	0
2007	3	8	193	15
2008	2	4	181	8
2009	2	5	198	15
2010	3	5	212	19

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents <sup>3</sup>	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents <sup>3</sup>
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

<sup>1</sup> 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.]

<sup>2</sup> 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.]

<sup>3</sup> 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 plays an essential role for households located within the Fritz Creek CDP. In 1998, the ADF&G Division of Subsistence conducted a subsistence survey of households in the Fritz Creek area. The survey found that 100% of households in both Voznesenka and Fritz Creek East utilized subsistence resources. The survey also found that a large majority of these households engaged in hunting, fishing, or gathering, and engaged in sharing of wild resources between households. However, trapping was not found to be a common activity among Fritz Creek residents. According to the survey, halibut was the most frequently used subsistence resource by area residents.<sup>41</sup>

Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported by ADF&G regarding the percentage of households in Fritz Creek East and Voznesenka using different marine resources, or per capita harvest of subsistence resources by area residents (Table 12). However, the earlier ADF&G subsistence survey provides information about species of marine invertebrates, non-salmon fish (not including halibut), and marine mammals harvested by Fritz Creek and Voznesenka households in 1998. The species of marine invertebrates harvested by the greatest percentage of households in the Fritz Creek CDP area overall included razor clams, mussels, butter clams, and Pacific littleneck clams. Species of non-salmon fish used for subsistence purposes by the greatest percentage of households included red and black rockfish, eulachon (hooligan candlefish), sablefish, Dolly Varden char, Pacific cod, and rainbow trout. The survey did not provide information about marine mammal harvest by households in this area. It is important to note that, while households in both Voznesenka and Fritz Creek East were recorded as utilizing marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish, rates of marine invertebrate harvest were highest in Fritz Creek East, and rates of non-salmon fish harvest were highest in Voznesenka.<sup>42</sup>

Between 2000 and 2010, no information was available from management agencies regarding marine mammal harvest by Fritz Creek area residents (Table 15). However, limited data are available for the 2000-2010 period regarding salmon and halibut subsistence harvest. Subsistence salmon permit information was reported by ADF&G for the year 2005 only. That year, two Fritz Creek area households held subsistence salmon permits. Of these, one permit was returned, and 3 Chinook and 37 sockeye salmon were reported as harvested that year. Between 2003 and 2010, the number of Fritz Creek area residents that participated in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) program declined from two to one. Information about total harvest was available for 2010 only, when 200 lb of halibut were harvested using one SHARC card by a Fritz Creek resident. Information about the subsistence salmon fishery is presented in Table 13, and information about subsistence halibut harvest is presented in Table 14.

### **Additional Information**

The history of the Russian Old Believers movement began in the mid-1600s, when reforms introduced by Nikon, the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church from 1652 to 1658,

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<sup>41</sup> Fall, J.A., V. Vanek, L. Brown, G. Jennings, R.J. Wolfe, and C. Utermohle. (2000). *Wild Resource Harvests and Uses by Residents of Selected Communities of the Kenai Peninsula Borough*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 253. Retrieved March 19, 2013 from <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/download/Technical%20Papers/tp253.pdf>.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

were upheld by the Church Councils of 1666 to 1667. These reforms included the number of times “alleluia” is said during prayers, the number of fingers used to perform the sign of the cross, leading processions counter-clockwise rather than clockwise, and spelling the name of Jesus with two i’s instead of one (“Iisus”).<sup>43</sup> Those who disagreed with these reforms were anathematized by the Church. These dissenters, and those that have followed them, are collectively known as “Old Believers.”<sup>44</sup>

Persecution followed for those who resisted the reforms. Many Old Believers were burned at the stake, or chose to burn themselves to escape capture by government troops. In addition to resisting church reforms, the Old Believers were in opposition to forms of Westernization that began to appear in Russia under Peter the Great in the late 1600s and early 1700s. Peter required women to participate in social activities, such as dances and parties, in the style of the West. He mandated use of Western clothing and required all male members of the ruling class to shave their beards. Those choosing to wear beards were forced to pay a tax of 100 rubles per year, and peasants entering town to sell produce had to pay a fee of one kopek for the right to wear their beard in town for one day. The Old Believers viewed Peter as the “Antichrist,” and many fled to northern Russia, Siberia, the Cossack lands and the Ural Mountains, far from the power of the central government, where they could practice their traditional customs and rituals undisturbed.<sup>45</sup>

The Old Believers dispersed further through the ensuing centuries. The ancestors of those who founded Nikolaevsk initially settled in Turkey and several areas of China. In the 1900s, they were resettled to countries including Brazil, Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, Paraguay, Uruguay, Canada, and the United States. The first Old Believers in Woodburn, Oregon came by way of Brazil, moving from Brazil to Oregon starting in 1962. Other Old Believers who had come to United States joined them in Oregon in the years that followed. A group of Old Believers left Woodburn and traveled to the Kenai Peninsula and founded Nikolaevsk in 1968, to the north of Homer.<sup>46</sup> In later years, three additional communities were founded in the Homer area, including Voznesenka, Razdolna, and Kachemak Selo.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Johnson, P.W. 1982. *Dress and Acculturation among Russian Old Believers in Oregon*. Masters Thesis, Oregon State University. Retrieved January 30, 2012 from <http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/handle/1957/7891>.

<sup>44</sup> Lee Silva, Amber. 2009. *Unsettling Diaspora: The Old Believers of Alaska*. Master’s Thesis, McGill University, Montreal. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from [http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder\\_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157..](http://digitool.library.mcgill.ca/webclient/StreamGate?folder_id=0&dvs=1328564311584~157..)

<sup>45</sup> See footnote 43.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Homer News. (2013). “Russian Old Believer communities keep their traditions alive.” *2013 Visitor’s Guide*. Retrieved March 20, 2013 from [http://homer-alaska.com/stories/Russian\\_Villages.shtml](http://homer-alaska.com/stories/Russian_Villages.shtml).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Fritz Creek: 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, Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued <sup>1</sup>	Salmon Permits Returned <sup>1</sup>	Chinook Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Chum Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Coho Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Pink Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Sockeye Salmon Harvested <sup>1</sup>	Lbs of Marine Inverts <sup>2</sup>	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish <sup>2</sup>
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	2	1	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	37	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	n/a	n/a	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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, Fritz Creek: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	2	n/a	n/a
2004	2	n/a	n/a
2005	2	n/a	n/a
2006	2	n/a	n/a
2007	2	n/a	n/a
2008	1	n/a	n/a
2009	1	n/a	n/a
2010	1	1	200

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, Fritz Creek: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales <sup>1</sup>	# of Sea Otters <sup>2</sup>	# of Walrus <sup>2</sup>	# of Polar Bears <sup>2</sup>	# of Steller Sea Lions <sup>3</sup>	# of Harbor Seals <sup>3</sup>	# of Spotted Seals <sup>3</sup>
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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.