

Clark’s Point



People and Place

*Location*¹

Clark’s Point is located on a spit on the northeastern shore of Nushagak Bay, 15 mi south of Dillingham and 337 mi southwest of Anchorage. The area encompasses 3.1 sq mi of land and 0.9 sq mi of water. The community was incorporated as a Second-class city in 1971, is located in the Dillingham Census Area, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 62 residents, ranking Clark’s Point 286th of 352 Alaskan communities in terms of population size. Between 1990 and 2010, the population grew by 3.3%. Between 2000 and 2009, the population declined by 18.7% with an average annual growth rate of -1.29%, which was less than the statewide average of 0.75% and representative of a relatively steady decline. In a survey conducted by NOAA’s Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders reported that the permanent population of Clark’s Point was 60, and that seasonal workers typically live in the community from June through August. Clark’s Point population peaks at the end of June and is mostly driven by employment in the fishing sectors. Information regarding population trends can be found in Table 1.

Clark’s Point is predominately a Yup’ik community with 88.7% of the population identifying themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native in 2010, compared to 90.7% in 2000. In addition, 11.3% of the population identified themselves as White, compared to 6.7% in 2000. Overall, racial and ethnic composition in Clark’s Point remained relatively unchanged between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding racial and ethnic composition can be found in Figure 1.

In 2010, the average household size was 2.58, compared to 3.3 in 1990 and 3.13 in 2000. In that year, there were a total of 50 housing units, compared to 55 in 1990 and 51 in 2000. Of the households surveyed in 2010, 36% were owner-occupied, compared to 27% in 2000; 12% were renter-occupied, compared to 20% in 2000; 0% were vacant, compared to 10% in 2000; and 52% were occupied seasonally, compared to 43% in 2000. There were no reports of residents living in group quarters between 1990 and 2010.

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>.

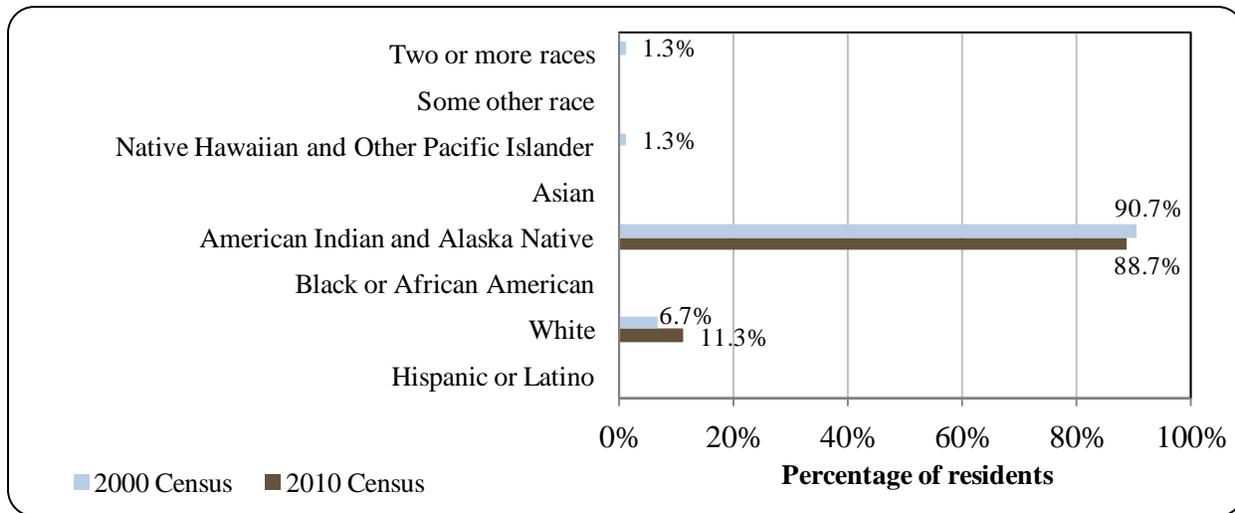
Table 1. Population in Clark’s Point from 1990 to 2010 By Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Department of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	60	-
2000	75	-
2001	-	69
2002	-	65
2003	-	66
2004	-	63
2005	-	65
2006	-	69
2007	-	66
2008	-	54
2009	-	61
2010	62	-

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, Clark’s Point: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).



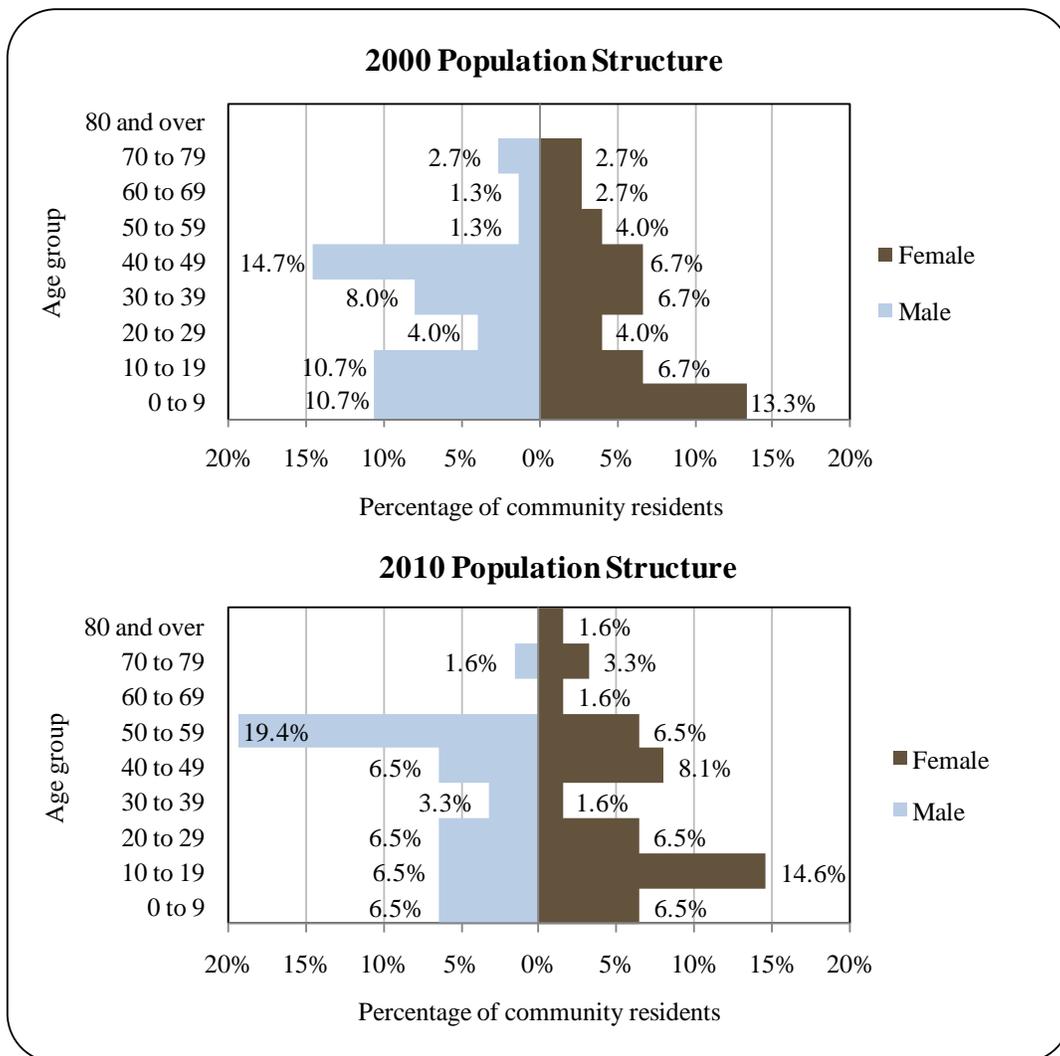
Gender distribution in 2010 was even at 50.0% male and 50.0% female. This was more even than both the distribution statewide (52% male, 48% female) and the distribution in 2000 (53.4% male, 46.6% female). The median age that year was 35.0 years, which was similar to the statewide median of 33.8 years and older than the 2000 median of 30.5 years.

The population structure was irregular in both 2000 and 2010, although somewhat more constricted in 2010. In that year, 34.1% of residents were under the age of 20, compared to

41.4% in 2000; 8.1% were over the age of 59, compared to 9.4% in 2000; 45.4% were between the ages of 30 and 59, compared to 41.4% in 2000; and 13.0% were between the ages of 20 and 29, compared to 8.0% in 2000.

Gender distribution by age cohort was less even in 2010 than in 2000. In that year, the greatest absolute gender difference occurred in the 50 to 59 range (19.4% male, 6.5% female), followed by the 10 to 19 (14.6% female, 6.5% male), 70 to 79 (3.3% female, 1.6% male), and 30 to 39, (3.3% male, 1.6% female) ranges. Of those four, the greatest relative gender difference occurred in the 50 to 59 range. Information regarding trends in Clark’s Point population structure can be found in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Clark’s Point 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) ³estimated that 79.4% of residents aged 25 and older 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 20.6% 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 64.7% 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 hold a post-secondary degree.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

Clark's Point originally had a Yup'ik name, "Saguyak," yet there is no evidence of a settlement at the site prior to the Nushagak Packing Company cannery, established in 1888. John Clark, the community's namesake, was the manager of the Alaska Commercial Company store at Nushagak. Clark is said to have operated a saltery prior to the establishment of the cannery. In 1893, the cannery became a member of the Alaska Packers Association. In 1901 a two-line cannery was built. During World War II, the canning operation ceased, and only salting was done at Clark's Point. The plant was closed in 1952, and the Alaska Packers Association used the facility as the headquarters for its fishing fleet. The city was incorporated in 1971. The village has been plagued by severe erosion, resulting in a housing project that was constructed on high and safe ground on the bluff in 1982.

Natural Resources and Environment

Clark's Point is located in a climatic transition zone. The primary influence is maritime, although the arctic climate also affects the region. Average summer temperatures range from 37 to 66 °F (3 to 19 °C). Average winter temperatures range from 4 to 30 °F (-16 to -1 °C). Average annual precipitation is 20 to 26 inches, and annual snowfall averages 82 inches. Fog and low clouds are common during winter months. The Nushagak Bay is ice-free from June through mid-November.⁵

The topography surrounding Clark's Point was shaped by continental glaciers and consists of wet lowlands, rolling hills, and moraine deposits. Soils in the area are dominated by silty glacial deposits. Lowlands are characterized by streams and small lakes and ponds associated with the wetlands. Upland hills are covered with a thick layer of silty loess.⁶ Vegetation consists of a mix of moist tundra and spruce stands. Tundra consists of mosses, lichens, and grasses. Spruce forests consist of white spruce and paper birch, and typically cover

³ While American Community Survey (ACS) estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

⁴ Alaska 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 Ibid.

⁶ City of Dillingham. (2006). *City of Dillingham Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved February 9, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Dillingham-CP-2006.pdf>.

moraine hills. Other tree species in the greater area include quaking aspen, black spruce, and cottonwood.⁷

While the community lacks a hazard mitigation plan, coastal flooding events and erosion have historically impacted the region as a whole. Exposed bluffs in the area are susceptible to erosion from tides and storm surges, often leading to coastal lowland flooding.⁸ According to Dillingham’s *2008 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*,⁹ there is an approximate 0.05% chance of a 5.0 magnitude or above earthquake occurring in the area before 2017.

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there were no significant environmental remediation sites active in the community in 2010.¹⁰

Current Economy¹¹

The primary economic base of Clark’s Point is commercial fishing. Trident Seafoods has an on-shore facility, although it was not registered on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) intent to operate list in 2010. In addition, no commercial landings were made in the community between 2000 and 2010.¹² Ekuk, to the south of Clark’s Point, also contributes to regional commercial fishing employment. Everyone depends on subsistence resources to some extent and travels over a great area, if necessary, to harvest them. Salmon, smelt, moose, bear, rabbit, ptarmigan, duck, and geese are harvested. Exchange relationships exist between nearby communities. For example, whitefish is acquired from Ekwok, New Stuyahok, and Bethel; and smelt and lingcod are traded with Manokotak for moose.¹³ Top employers¹⁴ in 2010 included: Southwest Region Schools, Clark’s Point Village Council, City of Clark’s Point, Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA), Ekuk Fisheries LLC, and Grant Aviation Inc.

In 2010,¹⁵ the estimated per capita income in Clark’s Point was \$10,491 and the estimated median household income was \$14,107, compared to \$10,988 and \$28,125 in 2000, respectively. After accounting for inflation by converting 2000 values to 2010 dollars,¹⁶ the real per capita income (\$14,449) and real median household income (\$36,984) indicate declines in both individual and household earnings.

The small population of Clark’s Point may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁷ Another understanding of per capita income is obtained

⁷ Palcsak, B.B. and Dorava, J. M. (1994). *Overview of Environmental and Hydrogeologic Conditions at Dillingham, Alaska*. Retrieved February 9, 2012 from: <http://www.dggs.alaska.gov/webpubs/usgs/of/text/of94-0482.PDF>.

⁸ See footnote 6.

⁹ City of Dillingham. (2008). *City of Dillingham Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 10, 2012 from: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/planning/nfip/Hazard_Mitigation_Plans/Dillingham_HMP.pdf.

¹⁰ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. (n.d.). *Contaminated Sites Program*. Retrieved June 22, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

¹¹ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹² 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.]

¹³ See footnote 4.

¹⁴ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). Alaska Local and Regional Information Database. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

¹⁵ U.S. Census. American Community Survey 2006-10 Estimates.

¹⁶ 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>).

¹⁷ See footnote 3.

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 \$422,801 in total wages in 2010.¹⁸ When matched with the population in 2010, the per capita income equals \$6,819, which is somewhat less than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when comparing 2010 ACS and 2000 Census figures.¹⁹ In addition, Clark’s Point was recognized as “distressed” by the Denali Commission indicating that over 70% of residents aged 16 and older earned less than \$16,120 in 2010.²⁰ However, it should be noted that ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and does not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

According to 2006-2010 ACS estimates, 50% of the population aged 16 years and older was part of the civilian labor force in 2010. In that year, unemployment was estimated at 19.6%, compared to an estimated 5.9% statewide; and 44.6% of the population was estimated to be living below the poverty line, compared to an estimated 9.5% statewide. Of those employed in 2010, an estimated 50% worked in the private sector and an estimated 50% worked in the public sector.

By industry, most (28.6%) were estimated to work in public administration sectors in 2010; followed by manufacturing sectors (28.6%); construction sectors (21.4%); and private service sectors (21.4%). By occupation type, most (57.1%) employed residents were estimated to hold service positions that year; followed by natural resources, construction, or maintenance positions (21.4%); and sales or office positions (21.4%). Overall, there were significant proportional changes in employment by industry sector and occupation type between 2000 and 2010. There were notable increases in construction and private service sectors, and notable declines in education services, health care, social assistance, transportation, insurance, and utilities sectors. These changes could either be attributed to changes in economic conditions and population structure, or errors in ACS sampling methods resulting from the community’s small population size. According to 2010 ALARI estimates, most (59.4%) employed residents worked in local government sectors; followed by other unspecified sectors (12.5%) and manufacturing sectors (9.4%). Information regarding employment trends can be found in Figures 3 and 4.

No individuals characterized themselves as working in natural resource based industries that include fishing. However, given the data reported in the *Commercial Fishing* section below, the number of individuals employed in the farming, fishing, and forestry industries may be underestimated by census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

¹⁸ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

¹⁹ See footnote 14.

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

Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Clark’s Point(U.S. Census).

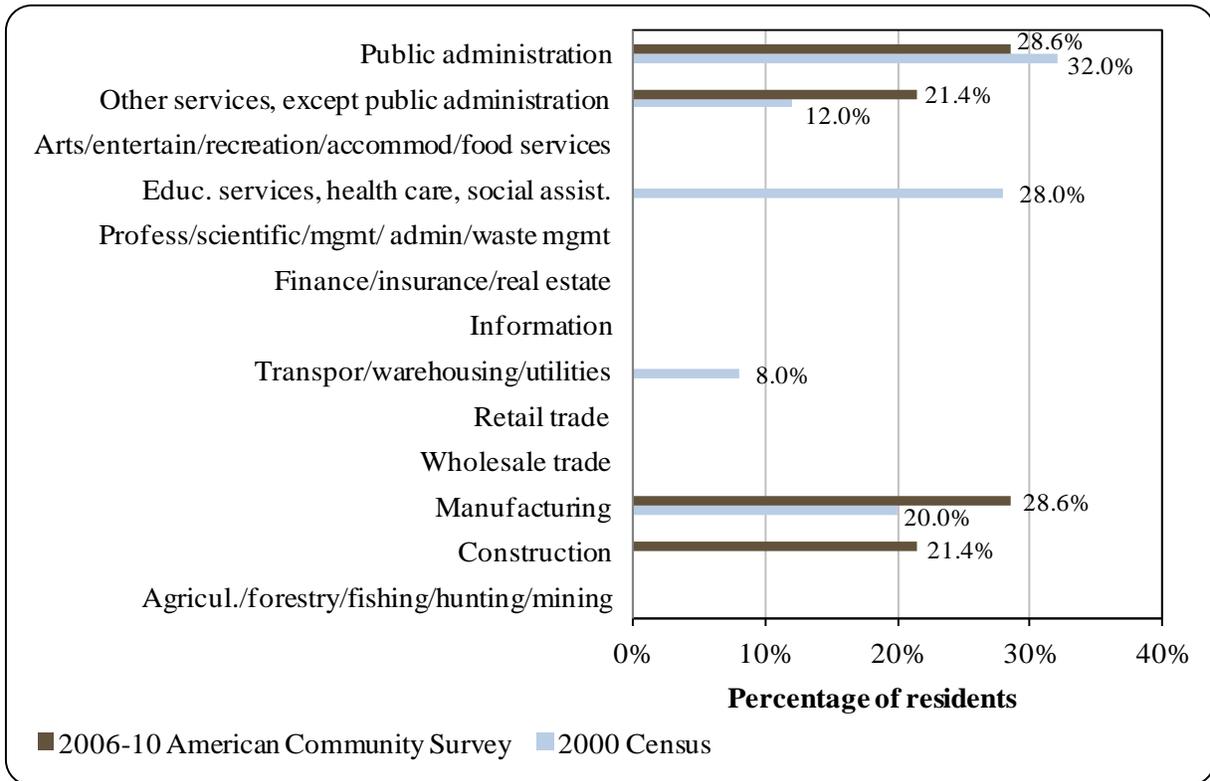
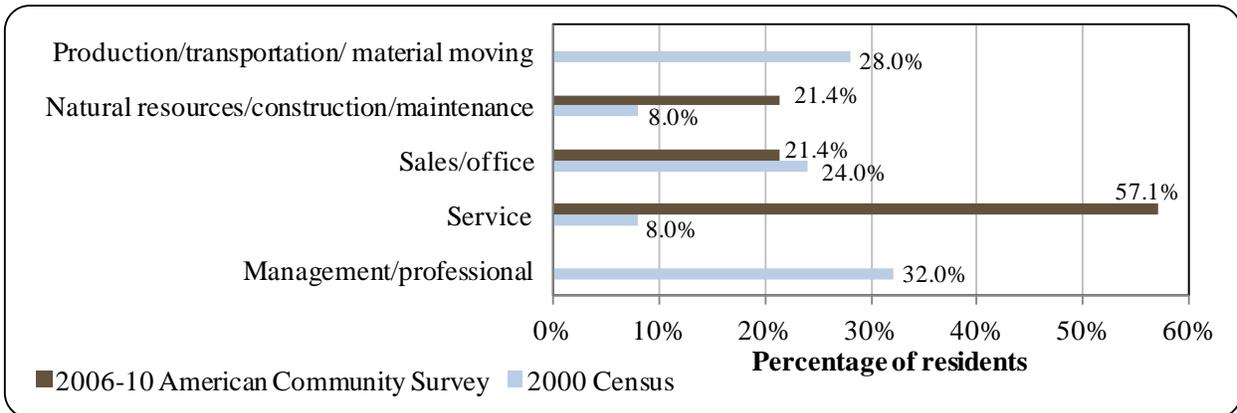


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Clark’s Point (U.S. Census).



Governance

Clark’s Point is a Second-class city with a mayoral form of government. There is a federally recognized Tribal government (Clark’s Point Village Council) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered Native village corporation (Saguyak Inc.). The Bristol Bay Native Corporation is the regional ANCSA for-profit Native corporation representing Clark’s Point, and the Bristol Bay Native Association is the regional ANCSA non-profit. The closest Alaska Department of Fish and Game

(ADF&G) office is located in Dillingham, 15 mi to the north. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is located in Bethel, 171 mi to the northwest. The closest U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) is located in Anchorage, 337 mi to the east.

When adjusted for inflation,²¹ municipal revenues increased by 95.4% between 2000 and 2010 from \$160,621 to \$405,855. However, it should be noted that a Certified Financial Statement was not available for 2010, and values represented in Table 2 for that year are budgeted estimates. In 2009, almost half of community revenues were allocated in the form of state revenue sharing. Locally generated revenues came predominately from utilities rents and fuel sales. Sales tax revenues declined sharply in 2003 due to Trident Seafoods closing operations in the community. In 2010, Clark’s Point received \$99,059 in state allocated Community Revenue Sharing, which accounted for approximately 24.4% of total revenues for that year. This represented a proportional increase from 2000, when \$25,605 in State Revenue Sharing accounted for approximately 15.9% of total revenues. Between 2000 and 2010 there were no fisheries-related grants reported. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Clark’s Point 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	\$160,621	\$28,547	\$25,605	n/a
2001	\$218,815	\$30,419	\$24,618	n/a
2002	\$294,491	\$24,866	\$24,622	n/a
2003	\$140,766	\$5,651	\$25,208	n/a
2004	\$270,258	\$466	-	n/a
2005	\$213,776	\$1,111	-	n/a
2006	\$271,209	\$363	-	n/a
2007	\$145,174	\$412	-	n/a
2008	\$228,756	\$636	-	n/a
2009	\$283,344	\$1,206	\$98,755	n/a
2010	\$405,855	n/a	\$99,059	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.

²¹ Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Air transport is the primary method of reaching Clark's Point. Regular and charter flights are available from Dillingham. There is a state-owned 3,200-ft long by 60-ft wide gravel runway, and float planes land on Nushagak River. Freight is brought in by barge to Dillingham and then flown or lightered to the community. The only boat moorage is an undeveloped spit dock owned by the city; boats land on the beach. Trident Seafoods owns a private dock for vessels delivering landings. ATVs and snowmobiles are the primary means of local transportation.²² The fishing community of Ekuk and City of Dillingham are both within close proximity of Clark’s Point, and residents regularly commute between them. The price of roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Dillingham in June 2012 was \$452.²³ From Dillingham, flights to Clark’s Point can be chartered from Grant Air at \$160 roundtrip.²⁴

*Facilities*²⁵

Spring-fed wells provide water treated with chlorine and fluoride to the community. Nearly 80% of residents are connected to the piped water system; the remainder use individual wells. Approximately 40% of homes and the school -- all located on the bluff -- are served by a piped gravity sewage system. Residents below the bluff rely on septic tanks or pit privies. In all, 21 homes have piped water and sewer. The clinic and city offices use “honeybuckets.” Trident Seafoods supplies its own power, and the school has back-up generators. Public safety services are provided by the local Village Public Safety Office (VPSO) and state troopers based in Dillingham. Fire and rescue services are provided by Clark’s Point volunteer fire department and first responders. Communications services include local and long distance telephone, internet, local television, and local radio.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that as of 2010, the community was in the process of building vessel haulout facilities, a diesel powerhouse, a new landfill, and a new tribal building. In addition, there were plans for improvements to the water and sewer system, broadband internet, road system improvements, and a barge landing area. Vessels up to 32 ft in length can use moorage in Clark’s Point; however, there is no space available for permanent public moorage. The only U.S. Coast Guard regulated vessel type Clark’s Point is capable of handling are fuel barges. Residents rely on Dillingham and Anchorage for businesses and services not available in the community.

*Medical Services*²⁶

Clark’s Point Clinic provides basic health services and is a Community Health Aid Program (CHAP) site. Emergency services are provided by Clark’s Point First Responders.

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 Grant Air. (n.d.). Retrieved January 14, 2013 from: <http://www.flygrant.com/>.

²⁵ See footnote 22.

²⁶ Ibid.

Dillingham provides acute, specialized, and long-term health care services. The city also hosts a regional Emergency Medical Service (EMS) center.

Educational Opportunities

Due to declining student enrollment, the Clark’s Point School closed in 2013.^{27,28} Until that year, Clark’s Point School offered Kindergarten through 12th grade instruction. As of 2011, there were 13 students enrolled and one teacher employed.²⁹

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

The Bristol Bay region is historically defined by traditional subsistence harvesting practiced by Yup’ik, Aleuts, and Athabascans of the region for millennia. Subsistence activities historically and continue to define livelihood, exchange, social networks, and social organization in the region. Subsistence supplements wage employment, and is considered culturally necessary for much of the population. In 1819, Russian fur traders established a trading post at Nushagak Point. Salmon were mostly harvested for local consumption although small amounts of salted salmon were exported. In 1864, canning techniques were being developed in California and by 1878; Alaska’s first salmon cannery was built in Klawock.³⁰

In 1883, the exploratory vessel *Neptune* anchored in Nushagak Bay to assess potential commercial salmon prospects. Plentiful runs prompted a cannery to be built at the village of Kanulik. By the late 1880s, canneries were built at Scandinavian Creek, Kanakanak, and Clark’s Point. Gillnetters flocked to the region and by 1890, canneries were producing more product than there were buyers. This posed a problem for packers, who reacted by forming the Alaska Packers Association in order to control production. By 1895, landings in Bristol Bay reached 5 million sockeye and new canneries were built on the Ugashik, Egegik, Naknek, and Kvichak Rivers.³¹

The Spanish American War and Klondike Gold Rush bolstered the demand for canned salmon in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century’s. By 1901, there were 18 canneries throughout Bristol Bay, and landings reached 10 million sockeye. Mechanization and industry expansion increased production substantially, causing it to peak in 1912 at 20 million salmon landed by over 1,000 gillnetters. For the next 7 years, production would range between 20 and 25 million. Fueled by demand for canned salmon during World War I, canneries operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and recorded record profits. This caused a major crash in sockeye runs throughout Bristol Bay in 1919.³²

²⁷ DeMarban, A. June 5, 2012. “Dwindling students mean four more rural Alaska schools will close.” *Alaska Dispatch*. Retrieved October 23, 2013 from <http://www.alaskadispatch.com/article/dwindling-students-mean-four-more-rural-alaska-schools-will-close>.

²⁸ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (2013). *1999-2013 School Closures*. Retrieved October 23, 2013 from <http://w3.legis.state.ak.us/index.php>.

²⁹ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

³⁰ The Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation. (2003). *An Analysis of Options to Restructure the Bristol Bay Salmon Fishery*. Retrieved March 14, 2012 from: <http://www.bbsalmon.com/FinalReport.pdf>.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

Following the salmon crash, the White Act of 1924 assigned the federal government with managing the Alaska salmon fishery and mandated a 50% escapement rate. This prompted fishery closures and gear restrictions including the abolishment of powerboats, purse seines, and fish traps. However, new regulations being put in place were rarely enforced during the early years following the passage of the White Act. Commercial salmon fishing prospered in the 1920s and early 1930s and accounted for 80% of tax revenues collected by the territorial government. However, variable runs, foreign encroachment, and the Great Depression stressed the industry and in 1935, only 3 million salmon were caught almost prompting a total shut-down of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery.³³

World War II brought significant changes to the Bristol Bay commercial fishing industry. Worker shortages prompted canneries to hire local labor and local fishermen and communities began to organize. In Dillingham, fishermen and cannery workers formed co-ops in 1944 to counter what was seen as an overly influential industry. Following World War II, salmon runs were once again in decline, although the Pacific Decadal Oscillation coupled with lower ocean productivity was to blame this time. However, further threats faced the industry from overfishing in the Bering Sea. By 1955, deep-sea catches by Japanese vessels reached 50 million salmon. Inshore catches on the other hand, averaged at 6.7 million sockeye annually during the 1950s. At this point, many seafood producers switched to more lucrative tuna, which became the iconic fish of the baby boom years.³⁴

Following statehood in 1959, salmon management responsibility shifted to state managers. In Bristol Bay, this meant more aggressive forms of in-season management and escapement monitoring. Seasons were regulated according to in-season run strength indicators instead of pre-season forecasts. Despite rigorous management, salmon recovery was slow. Bristol Bay salmon fell to historic lows in 1973 when fewer than one million sockeye salmon were harvested. The state’s response was both a scathing indictment of Japanese fishing effort and limits to fishery entry. Following an amendment to Alaska’s constitution in 1972, the state issued transferable limited entry permits based on experience and economic dependence to the fishery. In 1976, the United States asserted jurisdiction over much of the outer continental shelf surrounding its coastlines. The 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, along with revised Bering Sea fishing borders and favorable environmental conditions, set the stage for salmon recovery.³⁵

Salmon returned to the Bristol Bay region in 1978, when after a weak sockeye season, a surge in pink salmon into the Nushagak River overwhelmed processing capacity for the region. Sockeye returned in force the following year, and strong demands elevated prices over \$1.00 per pound. In 1980, over 64 million sockeye returned to Bristol Bay and subsequent seasons remained strong. By 1988, sockeye prices rose to \$2.40 per pound. Average gross earnings by drift boat exceeded \$100,000 and the value of Bristol Bay drift permits surged to almost \$250,000. As permit value rose, entry into the fishery became increasingly contested and litigated, resulting in additional permits being issued. However, during this time Chile began exporting farmed salmon to Japan. While insignificant at first, salmon farming would soon subvert the Alaska salmon industry and cause a significant drop in prices. A year after salmon prices peaked, they dropped to \$1.09 per pound. By 1991, seafood processors were offering \$0.50 per pound which resulted in fishermen striking. Once again, the Japanese were the focus of ire, with many fishermen making accusations of price-fixing from Japanese-owned seafood

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

processors. During that time, Bristol Bay still maintained record salmon harvests, with 45 million fish taken in 1995. Because of large harvests, revenues remained high despite low prices.³⁶

In previous lean years, production shortages would drive prices up. However, the arrival of farmed fish in the market changed this. By 1997, the overall value of Bristol Bay salmon was cut in half from the previous year to \$63 million. Runs in years following were characterized by modest rebounds followed by more declines. In that time, Bristol Bay was declared both a state and federal disaster area and many permit holders opted to not participate in the 2001 season. In 2002, additional fishermen as well as several canneries and cold storage facilities opted out as well. In that year, the Bristol Bay drift permit once valued at \$250,000 was valued at less than \$20,000. In addition, total ex-vessel value of the fishery was down 90% from its peak in 1992.³⁷

The history of fisheries participation in Clark’s Point is tied to the cannery that was opened by the Alaska Packer’s Association in the late nineteenth century.³⁸ Since then, it has continued to develop as a commercial and subsistence fishing community. Clark’s Point is part of a regional network of fishing communities, which include Ekuik and the regional hub of Dillingham. In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that salmon seasons typically run from June to August, and herring and halibut from April to May. The community participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through a representative that sits on regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G. In addition, Clark’s Point is eligible for participation in the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program and is represented by the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC). The CDQ program was implemented to help alleviate economic distress in rural communities in western Alaska by allocating a percentage of halibut, crab, and groundfish to six CDQ non-profit organizations representing 65 communities in the Bering Strait and Aleutian Islands region.³⁹ Managers of CDQ organizations authorize individual fishermen and fishing vessels to harvest a certain portion of the allocated CDQ. The community is located in Federal Reporting Area 514, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory District.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list, Clark’s Point does not have an active processing plant. Trident Seafoods still maintains a shoreside plant although no landings were recorded between 2000 and 2010 and it has remained unregistered since 2002.⁴⁰ In addition, Icicle Seafoods Inc. anchors a processor barge at Clark’s Point from mid-June through July for the salmon and herring seasons. Processor crew ranges from 80 to 115.⁴¹

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ Fina, M. (2011). Evolution of Catch Share Management: Lessons from Catch Share Management in the North Pacific. *Fisheries*, Vol. 36(4). Retrieved September 12, 2012 from http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/catch_shares/Fina_CatchShare_411.pdf.

⁴⁰ 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.]

⁴¹ Icicle Seafoods Inc. (n.d.). *Icicle Seafoods’ Western Alaska operations*. Retrieved February 10, 2012 from: <http://www.icicleseafoods.com/locations/vsl/about.aspx>.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, Clark’s Point received fisheries-related revenue mostly from Shared Fisheries Business taxes. In 2010, the community received \$105,950 in total fisheries related tax revenue, representing a substantial increase from 2000 when \$2,208 was collected. Fisheries-related revenue peaked in 2009 when \$443,117 was collected.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the community received \$150,000 from its regional CDQ entity (BBEDC) in 2010. However, the community itself does not have any fisheries-related fees programs which support public services and infrastructure. Information regarding fisheries-related revenue trends can be found in Table 3.⁴²

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, most residents who held permits issued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) held Bristol Bay set and drift gillnet salmon permits, followed by statewide longline halibut permits, and Bristol Bay gillnet herring roe permits.⁴³ A total of 17 CFEC permits were held by 16 residents in 2010, compared to 34 CFEC permits held by 18 residents in 2000. In total, 25.8% of residents living in Clark’s Point held CFEC permits in 2010. Of the CFEC permits held that year, 88% were for salmon, compared to 50% in 2000; 6% were for herring, compared to 32% in 2000; and 6% were for halibut, compared to 18% in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, no residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) or License Limitation Program (LLP) permits. No residents held halibut, crab, or sablefish quota between 2010 and when the programs began.

A total of 13 residents held commercial crew licenses in 2010, compared to 30 in 2000. In addition, residents held majority ownership of 11 commercial vessels in that year, compared to 12 in 2000. Of the CFEC permits held in 2010, 71% were actively fished, compared to 68% in 2000. This varied by fishery from 80% of salmon permits, to 0% of herring and halibut permits.

Between 2000 and 2010, no landings were reported in Clark’s Point, although landings were reported by residents. In 2010, residents landed 297,203 lbs of salmon valued at \$260,659 ex-vessel, compared to 528,907 lbs valued at \$323,297 ex-vessel in 2000, representing an increase of \$0.04 per pound after adjusting for inflation⁴⁴ and without the species composition of landings. Salmon landings by residents peaked in 2000. Herring was actively fished by residents from 2000 through 2004, and in 2006. In 2000, residents landed 60,874 lbs of herring valued at \$6,482 ex-vessel. Other years when herring landings were made are considered confidential. No halibut landings were reported by residents between 2000 and 2010. Information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

⁴² A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

⁴³ 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.]

⁴⁴ Inflation calculated using Producer Price Index for unprocessed and packaged fish, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/#data>.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	n/a	\$3,700	\$4,400	n/a	n/a						
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$2,208	\$64,838	\$136,927	\$43,264	\$2,470	\$2,900	\$3,575	\$33,539	\$139,023	\$118,364	\$105,613
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$72	n/a	\$19	\$49	\$191	\$2,589	\$327
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>\$2,208</i>	<i>\$64,838</i>	<i>\$136,927</i>	<i>\$43,264</i>	<i>\$2,542</i>	<i>\$2,900</i>	<i>\$3,594</i>	<i>\$37,288</i>	<i>\$143,613</i>	<i>\$120,953</i>	<i>\$105,940</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$160,621</i>	<i>\$218,815</i>	<i>\$294,491</i>	<i>\$140,766</i>	<i>\$270,258</i>	<i>\$213,776</i>	<i>\$271,209</i>	<i>\$145,174</i>	<i>\$228,756</i>	<i>\$283,344</i>	<i>\$405,855</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, Clark’s Point: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	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	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
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	6	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%
	Total permit holders	6	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	11	10	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Fished permits	7	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	64%	40%	33%	50%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%
	Total permit holders	6	5	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 4 cont’d. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Clark’s Point: 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	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 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	17	16	18	14	16	15	12	13	13	13	15
	Fished permits	16	14	10	9	12	13	10	11	12	10	12
	% of permits fished	94%	88%	56%	64%	75%	87%	83%	85%	92%	77%	80%
	Total permit holders	17	16	18	15	18	17	13	12	12	13	15
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>87%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>85%</i>	<i>92%</i>	<i>77%</i>	<i>71%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16</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 Clark’s Point: 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 Clark’s Point ²	Total Net Lbs Landed In Clark’s Point ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Clark’s Point ^{2,5}
2000	30	0	1	12	43	0	0	\$0
2001	31	0	1	12	39	0	0	\$0
2002	22	0	1	7	31	0	0	\$0
2003	18	0	0	9	28	0	0	\$0
2004	14	0	0	8	31	0	0	\$0
2005	19	0	0	9	32	0	0	\$0
2006	14	0	0	8	30	0	0	\$0
2007	18	0	0	9	28	0	0	\$0
2008	16	0	0	12	29	0	0	\$0
2009	17	0	0	10	26	0	0	\$0
2010	13	0	0	11	28	0	0	\$0

¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Data on Alaska fish processors. ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

⁴ Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation in Clark’s Point: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. 2011. Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation in Clark’s Point: 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 in Clark’s Point: 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 Clark’s Point: 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 Clark’s Point Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring	60,874	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	528,907	394,037	140,517	351,460	484,031	462,498	452,007	263,295	369,879	283,776	297,203
<i>Total²</i>	<i>589,781</i>	<i>394,037</i>	<i>140,517</i>	<i>351,460</i>	<i>484,031</i>	<i>462,498</i>	<i>452,007</i>	<i>263,295</i>	<i>369,879</i>	<i>283,776</i>	<i>297,203</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	\$6,482	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$323,297	\$151,106	\$64,322	\$160,199	\$220,397	\$259,687	\$274,973	\$159,202	\$251,540	\$210,243	\$260,659
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$329,778</i>	<i>\$151,106</i>	<i>\$64,322</i>	<i>\$160,199</i>	<i>\$220,397</i>	<i>\$259,687</i>	<i>\$274,973</i>	<i>\$159,202</i>	<i>\$251,540</i>	<i>\$210,243</i>	<i>\$260,659</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

Participation in recreational fisheries is limited in Clark’s Point due to its remote location, lack of sport fish guide businesses, and the fact that most residents participate in subsistence harvesting rather than sportfishing. In 2010, 11 residents held sportfishing licenses, compared to 17 in 2000. However, no sportfishing licenses were sold within the community between 2000 and 2010. According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that recreational fishing that is done within the community is done by private, locally owned vessels. Recreational fishermen target all five species of Pacific salmon and halibut.

Clark’s Point is located within the Nushagak, Wood River and Togiak ADF&G Harvest Survey Area, which includes the Nushagak River, Mulchatna River, Wood River, and Tilchik Lake drainages, as well as water westward to Cape Newenham.⁴⁵ Overall, there was a steady decline in angler days fished in the survey area between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, freshwater angler days fished totaled 23,385, compared to 43,083 in 2000. In that year, non-Alaska residents accounted for 89% of angler days fished, compared to 73% in 2000. There is no kept/released charter information available for Clark’s Point. Information regarding recreational fishing trends can be found in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Clark’s Point: 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 Clark’s Point ²
2000	0	0	17	0
2001	0	0	13	0
2002	0	0	7	0
2003	0	0	13	0
2004	0	0	6	0
2005	0	0	7	0
2006	0	0	4	0
2007	0	0	9	0
2008	0	0	15	0
2009	0	0	6	0
2010	0	0	11	0

⁴⁵ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (n.d.). *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey*. Retrieved February 13, 2012 from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/index.cfm?ADFG=area.home>.

Table 11 cont’d. Sport Fishing Trends, Clark’s Point: 2000-2010.

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	246	183	31,290	11,793
2001	652	599	31,489	10,779
2002	665	31	20,011	11,911
2003	321	464	26,783	13,419
2004	767	61	25,203	19,980
2005	81	246	33,089	15,662
2006	365	196	28,840	14,858
2007	326	921	28,541	13,762
2008	113	103	27,066	7,356
2009	107	38	22,444	7,805
2010	n/a	44	15,676	7,709

¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish guide licenses and businesses, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

Historically, Nushagak Bay was a region of intense subsistence activity. At least 18 historic village sites have been documented along its shores; and the villages of Ekuik, Kanakanak, Nushagak, and Kanulik held the bulk of the region’s population by the time of European contact. Traps, spearing, and dip netting were common methods used in catching salmon at the mouth of the Nushagak River and when commercial fishing began in Nushagak Bay in the 1870s, many indigenous commercial fishermen would save a portion of their harvest for subsistence purposes.⁴⁶

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported important subsistence resources which include fish, marine mammals, moose, caribou, berries, and herbs.

Subsistence activities change according to season. In the spring, residents hunt seal, ducks, and geese, fish for herring, collect herring roe on kelp, and gather bird eggs. In the summer, residents collect salmon berries, and fish for salmon and pike. In the fall, residents fish

⁴⁶ Seitz, J. (1990). *Subsistence Salmon Fishing in Nushagak Bay, Southwest Alaska*. Alaska Dep. of Fish and Game. Technical Paper No. 195. Retrieved January 14, 2013 from: <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/TechPap/tp195.pdf>.

for salmon, white fish, halibut, and pike, hunt moose, and collect blueberries, cranberries, and blackberries. In the winter, residents hunt moose, caribou, and ptarmigan and fish for smelt and tomcod. Beluga whales are harvested throughout the year.⁴⁷ According to the AFD&G *Community Subsistence Information System*,⁴⁸ residents of Clark’s Point have harvested and/or used butter clams, razor clams, shrimp, bearded seal, harbor seal, ringed seal, Steller sea lion, blackfish, burbot, cisco, Dolly Varden, flounder, Arctic grayling, herring (roe and food), lake trout, Pacific cod, tom cod, northern pike, rainbow smelt, rainbow trout, sucker, and whitefish.

Data on subsistence activity is limited, and estimates of subsistence participation by household are not available. In addition, it should be noted that ADF&G subsistence data for Clark’s Point is combined with the subsistence camp of Ekuk. Of the species reported by ADF&G in Table 13, sockeye salmon were harvest most often, followed by coho, Chinook, pink, and chum salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting 2,016 salmon total, compared to 1,147 in 2000. Reported salmon harvests peaked in 2008. In 2010, 1 resident held a Subsistence Halibut Registration Permit (SHARC), compared to 2 in 2003. No residents reported halibut harvests between 2010 and when NMFS began issuing the SHARC. Marine mammals were an important subsistence resource between 2000 and 2008. Between 2000 and 2010, an estimated 11 beluga whales were harvested although there is no information for 2003 through 2010. Finally, an estimated 219 spotted seals and three harbor seals were harvested between 2000 and 2008. Spotted seal harvests peaked in 2008 at an estimated 81 seals. Information regarding subsistence trends can be found in Table 12 through 15.

Additional Information

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that current challenges facing the fishery based economy in Clark’s Point include a lack of infrastructure, including the absence of cold storage facilities or a dock. In addition, there has been a great amount of erosion to the beach and bluffs located near the river system which is affecting shore based fishing and threatening general infrastructure. The number of commercial permits in the community has been in decline, making it more difficult to support infrastructure. There is a need for small fishery support businesses in the community, including small vessel repair, vessel storage, maintenance and net building services, and a parts shop. Finally, there is concern in the community regarding the loss of drift permits within the community. There is a desire to see programs which assist in making permits more affordable to local residents, and incentivize young residents to remain within the community.

⁴⁷ East, P.; Egbert, J.T.; Hurley, D.; Wassily, B.; Wassily, H.; Wassily, J.; Wassily, K.; Wassily, M.; and Wassily, S. (2003). *Clark’s Point, Alaska*. Retrieved February 13, 2012 from: https://segue.middlebury.edu/repository/viewfile/polyphony-repository___repository_id/edu.middlebury.segue_sites_repository/polyphony-repository___asset_id/6782661/polyphony-repository___record_id/6782662/polyphony-repository___file_name/clarkspoint.pdf.

⁴⁸ 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 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Clark’s Point: 2000-2010.

Year	% Households Participating In Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating In Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating In Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating In Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating In Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (Pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Clark’s Point: 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	16	13	336	33	142	97	539	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	14	14	193	52	365	186	283	n/a	n/a
2005	10	9	264	94	277	46	436	n/a	n/a
2006	13	13	231	31	51	58	313	n/a	n/a
2007	10	10	120	74	79	10	264	n/a	n/a
2008	13	12	172	99	535	421	789	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, Clark’s Point: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	2	n/a	n/a
2004	4	n/a	n/a
2005	4	n/a	n/a
2006	4	n/a	n/a
2007	4	n/a	n/a
2008	3	n/a	n/a
2009	1	n/a	n/a
2010	1	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, Clark’s Point: 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	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
2001	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	6
2002	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	81
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.