

Kasilof (kuh-SEE-loff)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Kasilof is located on the east shore of Cook Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula. It lies on the Sterling Highway, 15 miles (20 road miles) south of the City of Kenai, 13 miles (15 road miles) southwest of Soldotna, and approximately 70 miles (162 road miles) southwest of Anchorage. Kasilof is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Kenai Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 549 residents in Kasilof, ranking it as the 111th largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population increased by 43.3% (Table 1). According to Alaska Department of Labor estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the population increased by 13.8%. The average annual growth rate during this period was -0.42%, reflecting declines in some years despite an overall increasing trend.³ In 2010, the majority of Kasilof residents identified themselves as White (87.8%), along with 6.2% identifying as two or more races, and 4.2% as American Indian and Alaska Native. In addition, 2.4% of Kasilof residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino in 2010 (Figure 1).

Based on household surveys conducted for the U.S. Census, in 2010, the average household size in Kasilof was 2.37, a decrease from 3 persons per household in 1990 and 2.62 persons per household in 2000. The opposite trend was observed in total number of occupied housing units, which increased from 125 in 1990 to 180 in 2000, and continued increasing to 232 households by 2010. Of the 271 housing units surveyed in 2010, 72% were owner-occupied, 13.7% were rented, and 14.4% were vacant. A majority of the unoccupied housing units were vacant due to seasonal use (61.5%). In 1990, two individuals were reported to be living in group quarters in Kasilof. No residents of group quarters were reported in 2000 or 2010.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Kasilof was 53.2% male and 46.8% female, more weighted toward males than the population of the state as a whole, which was 52% male and 48% female. That year, the median age was estimated to be 44.5 years, higher than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. Also in 2010, 8.9% of the Kasilof population was age 60 or older. The overall population structure of Kasilof in 2000 and 2010 is shown in Figure 2.

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

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

³ Alaska Department of Labor. 2011. Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census’ 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)⁴ estimated that 100% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, no resident had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; no resident had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 52% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 3.1% of resident held a Bachelor’s degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and an estimated 11.7% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.

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

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	383	-
2000	471	-
2001	-	451
2002	-	501
2003	-	560
2004	-	474
2005	-	510
2006	-	533
2007	-	577
2008	-	504
2009	-	536
2010	549	-

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>.

⁴ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

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

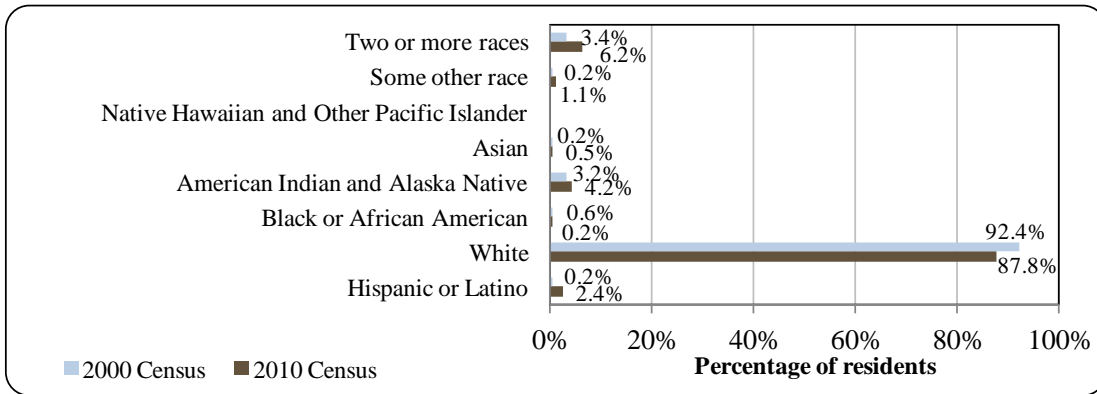
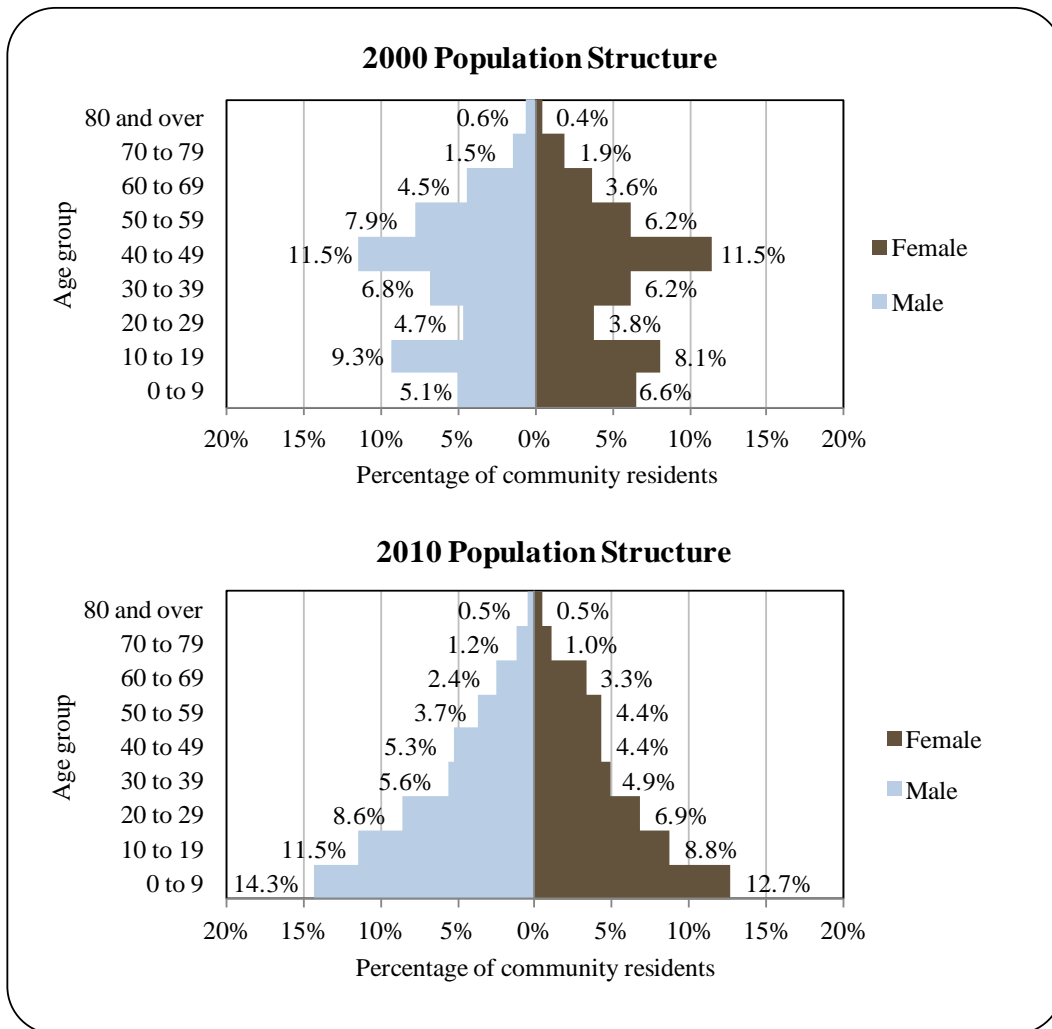


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Kasilof Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

According to archaeological evidence, the oldest aboriginal inhabitants of the Cook Inlet region were Riverine Kachemak Eskimos from approximately 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. At that time, there appears to have been a shift to inhabitation by Dena'ina Athabascan Indians throughout most of the inlet. This shift may have resulted from changes in climate that altered salmon abundance patterns. At the time of European contact, a Dena'ina settlement was located at Kasilof, and additional small seasonal camps were located along the Kasilof River and its tributaries.⁵ Kasilof itself is believed to have been an agricultural settlement of the Dena'ina. A partial excavation in 1937 found 31 well-preserved houses.⁶

Between 1786 and 1791, Russian fur traders came to the Kenai area and established settlements. The settlement at Kasilof grew after 1786, when a stockade was built at the mouth of the Kasilof River by one of the Russian trading companies, the Pavel S. Lebedev-Lastochkin Company.⁷ The fort was originally called Saint George after one of the ships in the company, and the area later came to be known as Kasilof after the name of the river.⁸ The Russians called the Dena'ina *Kenaitze*, which meant 'the people who live along the Kenai River', although the Kenaitze called themselves *Kahthuht'ana*, an Athabascan word meaning 'the people of the Kenai'.⁹

Commercial fisheries developed in the region after the 1867 purchase of Alaska by the U.S. Commercial harvest of salmon in Cook Inlet began in 1882,¹⁰ with the development of a cannery at the mouth of the Kasilof River.¹¹ Around 1920 the fox farming industry arrived in Kasilof. Fashion and economic prosperity had created a great demand for fox fur and eight farms were built along the river. The river provided fish to feed the fox and transportation. During the dozen years of the fox farming boom the local families and bachelor farmers persuaded the Territorial government to help them build seven miles of road connecting their farms with the cannery. To go anywhere else required a boat ride in the warmer half of the year and a dogsled ride or long snowshoe hike in the winter. The fox farming industry waned with the onset of the Great Depression, and salmon fishing remained the foundation of the local economy. Homesteaders also relied on subsistence hunting, fishing, and gardening to supplement annual shipments of supplies from Seattle.¹²

⁵ Fall, J.A., R.T. Stanek, B. Davis, L. Williams, and R. Walker. 2004. *Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment*. Final Report for Study No. FIS 03-045.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Cook, L., and F. Norris. 1998. *A Stern and Rock-bound Coast: Kenai Fjords National Park Historic Resource Study*. National Park Service Alaska Support Office, Anchorage. Retrieved January 25, 2012 from http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm.

⁸ Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District. 2010. *Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Development Strategy*. Retrieved January 25, 2012 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/home.htm>.

⁹ Halliday, Jan. 1998. *Native Peoples of Alaska: A Traveler's Guide to Land, Art, and Culture*. Sasquatch Books, Seattle.

¹⁰ 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>.

¹¹ See footnote 5.

¹² Visit Kasilof Alaska. 2012. *Kasilof History*. Retrieved August 28, 2012 from http://www.visitkasilofalaska.com/kasilof/Articles_,038_Stories/Kasilof/.

The Native population of the Kasilof area was hard hit by a smallpox epidemic in 1838, when approximately 50% of Dena'ina people died from the disease. The Native population was hit again in the years 1918 and 1920 during the worldwide influenza epidemic.¹³ Today, most Kasilof-area residents are non-Native.¹⁴

Natural Resources and Environment

Kasilof is located in a maritime climatic zone, dominated by the moderating effects of a marine environment and characterized by high humidity, precipitation and fog cover as well as warm winters and cool summers. Winter temperatures range from 14 to 27 °F and summer temperatures vary from 45 to 65 °F. Average annual precipitation is 24 inches.¹⁵

The Kasilof River drains 738 square miles of the Kenai Peninsula, from the steep Kenai Mountains and foothills through the lowlands past Tustumena Lake.¹⁶ Kasilof is located on coastal outwash plains dominated by low-lying wetlands. Lowland areas are generally poorly drained and support patches of black spruce and muskeg. Coastal areas consist of mudflats, sandy beaches, and steep bluffs.¹⁷

Recreation resources are abundant in the area and include sportfishing, camping, and clam digging. The Kasilof River, Crooked Creek, Johnson Lake, and Clam Gulch State Recreation Areas are valuable recreational resources. Fishermen use the Kasilof River and the adjacent shores of Cook Inlet intensively for sport and personal use. Much of the coastline in the area is lined with Shore Fishery Leases, along with sportfishing and personal-use setnetting and dipnetting. Salmon return to the Kasilof River and other area rivers, and additional freshwater fish species include rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. Razor clam digging is also popular along the coast. Moose, caribou, ducks, geese, and trumpeter swans all provide hunting opportunities. Demand for recreational use continues to grow, including a demand for more campgrounds and private lodging in the region.¹⁸ One boat launch near Kasilof, at the Kasilof River State Recreation Site, currently provides access to sportfishing in the Kasilof River. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), is considering the addition of a second public boat launch ramp on the Lower Kasilof River to provide an exit point downriver and additional access to fishermen to fish the lower section of river.¹⁹ Also due to high demand for multiple uses of the Kasilof River corridor, state agencies are considering creation of a Kasilof River Special Use Area, which would provide protection for important natural resource values and enhance the opportunity for Alaskans to participate in available fishery programs and other forms of recreation.²⁰

¹³ See footnote 8.

¹⁴ See footnote 6.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ HDR Alaska, Inc. 2008. *Lower Kasilof River Boat Launch Site Investigations. Final Report*. Prepared for Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. Retrieved August 28, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kasilof/lowerkasilofboatlaunchinvestigation.pdf>.

¹⁷ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2001. *Kenai Area Plan*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/kenai/pdfs/master_KAP.pdf.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ See footnote 16.

²⁰ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2010. *Kasilof River Special Use Area, Draft Decision*. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/kasilof/pdf/kas_sua_decision_draftm.pdf.

Protected areas near Kasilof currently include the Clam Gulch State Critical Habitat Area (CGSCHA), and Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The mouth of the Kasilof River is located just north of the northern portion of the CGSCHA. The CGSCHA extends along the eastern shores of the Cook Inlet from Cape Kasilof to Happy Valley and is intended to protect the opportunity for the public to utilize the prolific razor clam beds along this section of coastline. In addition to razor clams, the area also serves as a critical habitat for many migratory waterfowl and shorebirds.²¹ The Kenai NWR covers 1.92 million acres of the Kenai Peninsula, half of which was designated as the Kenai Wilderness. The NWR was originally established by President Roosevelt in 1941 as the Kenai National Moose Range. In 1980, with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), the name and purpose of the area were changed to manage all animal species as a NWR. All five salmon species return to rivers and lakes to spawn, and a full spectrum of sub-Arctic freshwater fish species are found in the NWR. In addition, terrestrial animals living in the NWR include moose, caribou, Dall sheep, mountain goat, black and brown bear, wolf, coyote, red fox, lynx, and many small mammals. The wood frog is the only amphibian found in the Kenai NWR.²²

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 are located within the Kenai Peninsula Borough, all situated on the west side of Cook Inlet. They are Fourpeaked, Augustine, Iliamna, Redoubt, and Mount Spurr. Major damage can also be caused by secondary earthquake hazards, including landslides, floods, avalanches, tsunamis, uplift, subsidence, infrastructure failures, and soil liquefaction.²³ Other natural hazards that have also been identified as threats in the Kenai Peninsula Borough include flooding, wildfire, snow and avalanche, seiche, severe weather, erosion and drought.²⁴

There are no active or proposed mineral development sites in the area, although coal beds exist throughout most of the western Kenai Peninsula.²⁵ The oil and gas industry is active in the region, with a number of new wells being drilled each year both on the Kenai Peninsula and offshore in Cook Inlet. As of 2010, there were 28 producing oil and gas fields both on- and offshore. Cook Inlet 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.²⁶

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), no active environmental cleanup sites was located near Kasilof as of August 2012.²⁷

²¹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Clam Gulch – Critical Habitat Area*. Retrieved August 28, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=clamgulch.main>.

²² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. *Kenai National Wildlife Refuge*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://kenai.fws.gov/>.

²³ Kenai Peninsula Borough. 2010. *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/plan.htm>

²⁴ State of Alaska. 2002. *Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/blaw/DOD/manual/.%5CFull%20text%20documents%5CState%20Authorities%5CAla.%20SHMP.pdf>.

²⁵ Alaska Dept. of Commerce. (n.d.). *Mineral Resources of Alaska*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from: <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/dev/minerals/mining.htm>.

²⁶ Resource Development Council. (n.d.). *Alaska's Oil and Gas Industry*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.akrdc.org/issues/oilgas/overview.html>.

²⁷ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved August 24, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

Current Economy²⁸

Top employers in Kasilof in 2010 included the school district, Central Peninsula Hospital (located 15 road miles away in Soldotna), and the State of Alaska.²⁹ The surrounding Kenai area offers employment in diverse industries and services, including oil and gas processing, commercial and sportfishing, government, health care, retail business, and tourism.³⁰

A large percentage of the local population is involved in commercial fishing activities. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Kasilof residents with commercial crew licenses varied between 81 and 142 per year, equivalent to between 16% and 30% of the total local population. In 2000, 172 Kasilof residents held state Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits, equivalent to 36.5% of the total local population that year. The number of permit holders declined consistently during the 2000-2010 period, and by 2010 there were 137 permit holders, equivalent to 25% of the local population. A number of Kasilof residents also held federal permits and quota share accounts in the federal catch share halibut and sablefish fisheries (see *Commercial Fishing* section).

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS,³¹ in 2010, the per capita income in Kasilof was estimated to be \$40,307 and the median household income was estimated to be \$49,659. This high per capita income ranked Kasilof 10th of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income data that year, while median household income ranked lower, at 133rd of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data. The 2010 per capita income estimate represents an increase from the per capita income reported in 2000 (\$21,211), with a smaller increase in median household income from the reported 2000 figure (\$43,929). If inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³² a real increase in per capita income remains, from a real per capita income of \$27,892 in 2000. In contrast, a real decrease in median household income is revealed, from a real household income of \$57,766 in 2000.

However, Kasilof's small population size may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.³³ An alternative estimate of per capita income is provided by economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Kasilof in 2010 is \$18,659.^{34,35} This

²⁸ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²⁹ Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District. 2010. *Kenai Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Development Strategy*. Retrieved January 25, 2012 from <http://commerce.alaska.gov/ded/home.htm>.

³⁰ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

³¹ 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>.

³² 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>).

³³ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot 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.

³⁴ See footnote 31.

estimate is lower than the 2000 per capita income reported in by the U.S. Census, suggesting that caution is warranted when citing an increase in per capita income in Kasilof between 2000 and 2010. However, this per capita income estimate is confirmed given that as of 2010, the Denali Commission did not consider Kasilof a “distressed” community.³⁶ It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings, and these income statistics do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, in 2010, a larger percentage of Kasilof’s population (78.3%) was estimated to be in the civilian labor force in 2010 compared to the percentage of the statewide population in the civilian labor force (68.8%). In the same year, 2.7% of Kasilof residents were estimated to be living below the poverty line in 2010, well below the percentage of Alaskan residents overall (9.5%). The unemployment rate was estimated to be 15.7% that year, over twice the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. An additional estimate of unemployment is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the unemployment rate in Kasilof in 2010 was 11.1%, close to a statewide unemployment rate estimate of 11.5%.³⁷

Also based on the 2006-2010 ACS, a majority of the Kasilof workforce was estimated to work in the private sector (85.5%), along with 14.5% in the public sector. Of the 179 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force, the greatest number of workers were estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (31.8%), educational services, health care, and social assistance (22.9%), and construction (12.8%). Since 2000, the largest changes in employment were seen as increases in educational services/health care/social assistance (11.3% increase) and agriculture/forestry/fishing/hunting/mining (20.2%) increase. There was also a significant decrease in manufacturing jobs to zero and large decreases in arts/entertainment/recreation and retail trade. Further information about employment by industry and occupation is provided in Figures 3 and 4.

An alternative estimate of employment is provided by economic data compiled in the ALARI database, which indicate that there were 248 employed residents in Kasilof in 2010, of which 20.2% were employed in trade, transportation, and utilities, 18.5% in natural resources and mining, 12.5% in education and health services, 10.1% in local government, 8.1% in construction, 6% in professional and business services, 5.6% in leisure and hospitality, 5.6% in state government, 4.4% in manufacturing, 4% in financial activities, 0.8% in information, 0.4% in unknown industries, and 3.6% in other industries.³⁸ As with income statistics, it should also be noted that ACS and DOLWD employment statistics do not reflect residents’ activity in the subsistence economy.

³⁵ 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/>.

³⁶ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

³⁷ 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/>.

³⁸ Ibid.

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

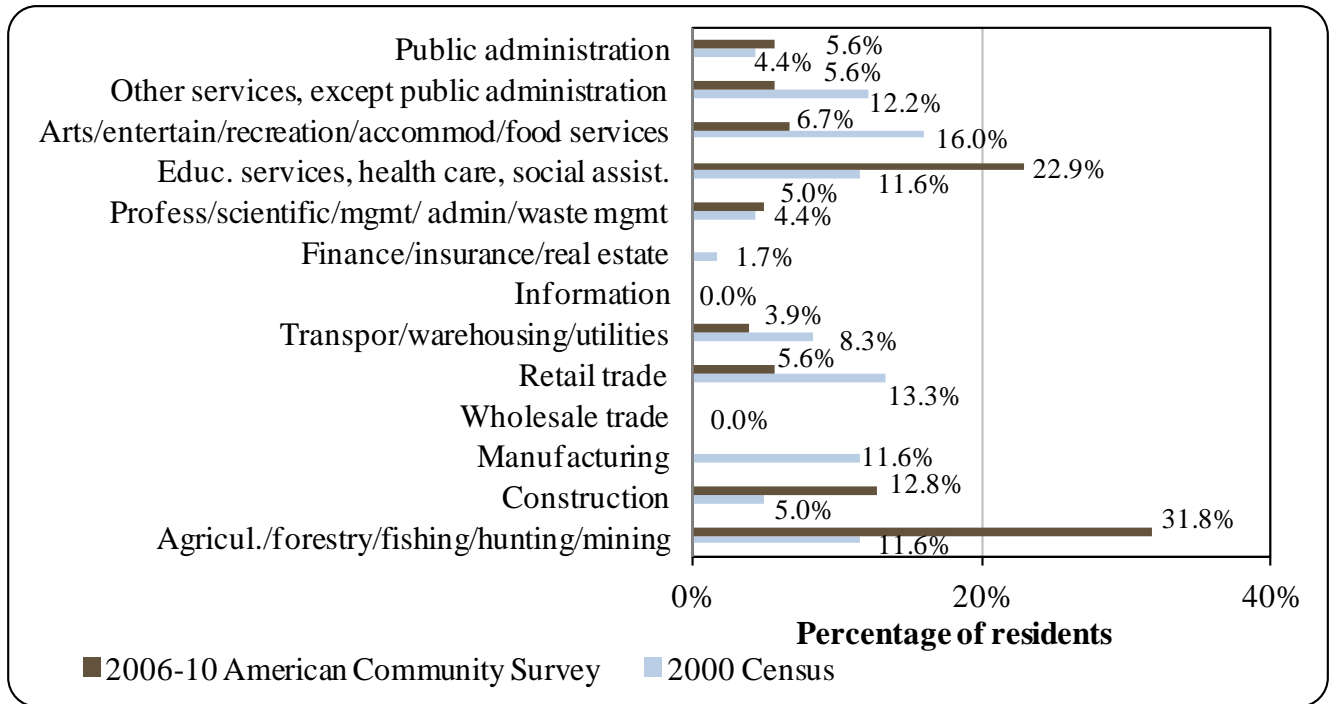
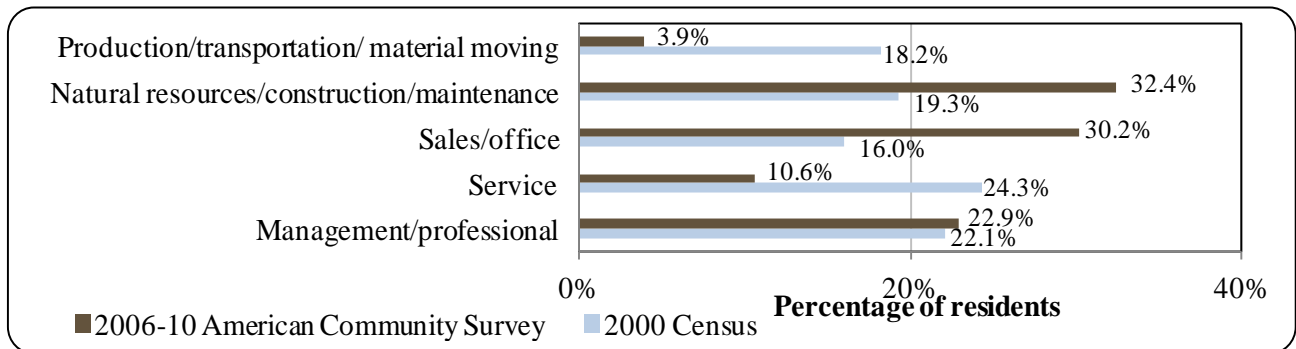


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Kasilof (U.S. Census).



Governance

Kasilof is an unincorporated community located under the jurisdiction of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The Borough administers a 3% sales tax and a 4.5 mills property tax locally.³⁹ Given the lack of municipal government, no information is reported regarding municipal revenue sources (Table 2).

³⁹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kasilof was not included in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and is not federally recognized as a Native village.⁴⁰ The nearest offices of the ADF&G and DNR are located in Soldotna. The closest offices of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Homer and Anchorage. Anchorage also has the closest offices of the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development and the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Kasilof lies on the Sterling Highway, which provides road access to Anchorage, 162 road miles to the north. The state owns and operates the 2,165 feet long by 40 feet wide gravel airstrip, and there are three additional private airstrips in the vicinity.⁴¹ The nearest airport with scheduled commercial service is approximately 20 road miles north in the City of Kenai. As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Kenai was \$171.⁴² Kenai also offers docking

⁴⁰ See footnote 39.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

facilities. At Kasilof, there is a boat launch on the Kasilof River,⁴³ and DNR is considering the addition of a second boat launch to facilitate sportfishing on the lower Kasilof River.⁴⁴

Facilities

Centralized water and sewer services are not provided in Kasilof. A majority of homes use individual water wells and septic tanks and are fully plumbed. The school operates its own well water and treatment system. The community receives electricity from a hydroelectric facility operated by the Homer Electric Association, Incorporated. The Borough operates a refuse transfer site at mile 110.4 Sterling Highway near Kasilof, and a private company contracted by the Borough provides refuse collection services. Police services are provided by state troopers stationed in nearby Soldotna, and fire and rescue services are provided by Central Emergency Services, based in Soldotna.⁴⁵ One of Central Emergency Services' six fire stations (Station 6) is located in Kasilof.⁴⁶ Telephone service is available in Kasilof, but no internet or cable providers offered local service as of August 2012.⁴⁷

With regard to sportfishing infrastructure, one public boat launch is located on the Kasilof River near the community of Kasilof, and the Alaska DNR is considering adding a second public ramp downriver to meet high demand for river access.⁴⁸ Local commercial fisheries-related infrastructure consists of several seafood processing facilities are located in and near the community (see *Processing Plants* section).

Medical Services

The nearest medical facility is the Central Peninsula General Hospital, located 15 road miles from Kasilof in Soldotna. Emergency Services have highway and air access.⁴⁹

Educational Opportunities

One elementary school (Kindergarten through 6th grade) is located in Kasilof. As of 2011, the Tustumena Elementary School had 163 students and 16 teachers.⁵⁰

⁴³ See footnote 39.

⁴⁴ HDR Alaska, Inc. October 2008. *Lower Kasilof River Boat Launch Site Investigations. Final Report*. Prepared for Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. Retrieved August 28, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kasilof/lowerkasilofboatlaunchinvestigation.pdf>.

⁴⁵ See footnote 39.

⁴⁶ Central Emergency Services website. 2011. *Fire Stations & Response Districts*. Retrieved August 29, 2012 from <http://www.cesfire.org/>.

⁴⁷ See footnote 39.

⁴⁸ See footnote 44.

⁴⁹ See footnote 39.

⁵⁰ 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

Archaeological excavation at sites along the Kasilof River has provided evidence of salmon fishing by the Riverine Kachemak culture using a drift net technology used to harvest sockeye salmon runs. Closer to the time of the arrival of Europeans in Cook Inlet, the Dena'ina living along the River utilized a variety of subsistence foods from the land and the sea. Of these, salmon was the most critical resource, and all five species of Pacific salmon were used. In addition, freshwater species such as Dolly Varden were harvested using alder drag nets.⁵¹

Commercial fisheries developed in the region after the U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867. Commercial harvest of salmon in Cook Inlet began in 1882,⁵² with the development of a cannery at the mouth of the Kasilof River. An additional 17 canneries had been built in central Alaska by 1890.⁵³ Commercial exploitation of halibut and groundfish first extended into the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) in the 1920s after development of diesel engines, which allowed fishing vessels to undertake longer trips.⁵⁴ In the 1920s, herring had become increasingly valued for oil and meal, and a number of reduction plants were built. Commercial crab fisheries began to develop in the GOA in the 1930s. Historically, a sizable spawning biomass of herring was found in western Cook Inlet, and Lower Cook Inlet also supported commercial fisheries for Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab. However, these local crab and a majority of herring fisheries are currently closed due to low stock abundance.^{55,56} If a sufficient biomass of herring is present in the Kamishak District of Cook Inlet, some sac roe harvest may be permitted.⁵⁷

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

⁵¹ Fall, J.A., R.T. Stanek, B. Davis, L. Williams, and R. Walker. 2004. *Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment*. Final Report for Study No. FIS 03-045.

⁵² 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>.

⁵³ 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 January 25, 2012 from http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/kefj/hrs/hrs.htm.

⁵⁴ 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>.

⁵⁵ Woodby, D., D. Carlile, S. Siddeek, F. Funk, J.H. Clark, and L. Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁵⁶ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Commercial Fisheries Overview: Lower Cook Inlet Management Area*. Retrieved June 19, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=commercialbyarealci.main>.

⁵⁷ Hollowell, G., T. Otis, and E. Ford. July 2012. *2011 Lower Cook Inlet Finfish Management Report*. Retrieved September 7, 2012 from <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/FMR12-30.pdf>.

only sporadically. Purse seine gear is used throughout the Lower Cook Inlet management area, and set gillnets are limited to the Kachemak Bay sub-district.⁵⁸

Groundfish and crab fisheries that occur within 3 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 3 nmi in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are under federal jurisdiction. Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission. Cook Inlet is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central GOA federal Sablefish Regulatory Area.

In addition to federal groundfish fisheries that take place in the GOA, state groundfish fisheries take place in the inland and near-coastal waters of Cook Inlet for Pacific cod, sablefish, and rockfish. The Cook Inlet Pacific cod fishery is managed as a parallel fishery, which takes place at the same time as the federal Pacific cod fishery. The Total Allowable Catch set by NMFS applied to both fisheries. Beginning in 1997, an additional “state-waters fishery” for Pacific cod was initiated in Cook Inlet. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the Alaska Board of Fish, and guideline harvest limits (GHL) are set by ADF&G. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition to Pacific cod fisheries, a Cook Inlet open access sablefish fishery is managed by ADF&G under a GHL, and the State also manages directed mechanical jig fisheries for lingcod and rockfish in Cook Inlet.⁵⁹

The sandy beaches of lower Cook Inlet are one historical and current commercial clam harvest area. Littleneck and other hardshell clams (cockles and butter clams) are dug by hand shovel, and razor clams are dug with shovels and “guns”.⁶⁰ Although Cook Inlet hosted shrimp fisheries in the past, beginning in 1997, commercial, sport and personal use fisheries for shrimp in Cook Inlet and adjacent coastal waters of the GOA were closed due to low abundance.⁶¹ Shrimp permits held by Kasilof residents and actively fished in 2010 were held in the Prince William Sound pot fishery. The Prince William Sound spot shrimp (*Pandalus platyceros*) pot fisheries reopened that year after almost two decades of closure due to low abundance.⁶²

Kasilof is located in Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 630, Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 3A, and the Central GOA Sablefish Regulatory District. The community is not eligible for the Community Quota Entity program. Kasilof is also not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota program.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G’s Intent to Operate list, between 2000 and 2010 a number of seafood processors were registered in Kasilof during at least some years of the period. These included a number of private fishing vessels and set net operations that marketed fish direct to consumers, and companies, including Ed’s Kasilof Seafoods, Inlet Fish Producers, Inc., and R&J Seafoods.

⁵⁸ See footnote 52.

⁵⁹ See footnote 55.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Trowbridge, C. and K. Goldman. 2006. *2006 Review of Cook Inlet Area Commercial Fisheries for Dungeness Crab, Shrimp, and Misc. Shellfish Fisheries: Report to the Board of Fisheries*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Special Pub. No. 06-09. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp06-09.pdf.

⁶² Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Spot Shrimp Species Profile: Status, Trends and Threats*. Retrieved April 30, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=spotshrimp.main>.

Ed's Kasilof Seafoods is a family-owned and operated gourmet seafood company. The company purchases, processes and markets wild Alaska salmon, halibut, king crab, Dungeness crab, scallops, razor clams, and shrimp through the internet. In addition, the company offers custom processing.⁶³

Inlet Fish Producers, Inc. processes all five species of salmon in both its facilities (on the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers). The facilities operate from June to early September each year, with combined employment of 200 people each summer. Its Kasilof facility houses 60 fish processing workers.⁶⁴ According to a processor plant survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, the plant on the Kasilof River began operations in 2003 and employed a maximum of 105 workers in 2010. From June through August a plant manager indicated that a large number of Inlet Fish Producer's employees are international students on J-1 visas.

Between 1979 and 2010, R&J Seafoods LLC was a small family run and operated fish processing company in Kasilof. It sold halibut, king crab, salmon (Chinook, sockeye, coho), prawns, and scallops on the internet. The company began in 1979 and assumed the name R&J Seafoods in 1983. As of 2012, the company is no longer in operation.⁶⁵

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no data were reported about fisheries-related revenue received by the community of Kasilof (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is an important industry within Kasilof's diversified economy. In 2010, 105 Kasilof residents held commercial fishing crew permits, 90 fishing vessels were primarily owned by residents, 105 vessels were registered as homeported in Kasilof, and 56 vessels landed catch in the community. These numbers represent declines from the year 2000, when 142 residents held crew licenses, 132 vessels were primarily owned by residents, and 122 vessels were registered as homeported in Kasilof. The number of fish buyers present in the community fluctuated between 1 and 16 per year between 2000 and 2010, while the number of shore-side processors varied between 2 and 5. In 2010, fisheries landings totaled 1,475,562 net pounds for a total ex-vessel revenue of \$2,281,591, a sizeable increase from landings and revenues reported in earlier years during the 2000-2010 period. Total landings and ex-vessel revenue are considered confidential in some years due to the small number of fish buyers (Table 5). In 2010, Kasilof ranked 36th in total landings volume of 67 Alaskan ports that received commercial fisheries landings that year, and 34th in total ex-vessel revenue.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Kasilof residents holding state-issued CFEC permits declined from 172 to 137, and the total number of CFEC permits held fell from 223 to 186. In 2010, the greatest number of permits was held in fisheries for salmon (138 permits; 74%

⁶³ Ed's Kasilof Seafoods. 2008. *Home and Seafood*. Retrieved August 29, 2012 from <http://www.kasilofseafoods.com/>.

⁶⁴ Inlet Fish Producers, Inc. 2008. *Home and Jobs*. Retrieved August 29, 2012 from <http://inletfish.com/>.

⁶⁵ According to a personal communication with an employee at Tanner's Fresh Fish Processing on August 29, 2012, R&J Seafoods operated until 2010. After that time, Tanner's Fresh Fish Processing, based in Ninilchik, AK, purchased the old R&J Seafoods website: <http://www.rjseafoods.com/profile.htm>. See Ninilchik's community profile for more information about Tanner's Fresh Fish Processing.

of total CFEC permits in 2010), herring (27 permits; 14.5%), and halibut (14 permits; 7.5%). CFEC permits were also held in fisheries for ‘other shellfish’ and groundfish in 2010, and permits were held in earlier years of the 2000-2010 period in sablefish and crab fisheries. Information about CFEC permits is presented in Table 4, and further details regarding these permits are included below.

Of the 138 salmon CFEC permits held in 2010, a majority were held for the Cook Inlet set gillnet fishery (85 permits; 60% of all salmon permits in 2010) and the Cook Inlet drift gillnet fishery (30 permits; 24.5%). In addition, 4 permits were held in the Bristol Bay set gillnet fishery, 3 in the Prince William Sound set gillnet fishery, and 1 or 2 permits each were held in purse seine fisheries in Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Prince William Sound, and Chignik, the beach seine fishery in Kodiak, the drift gillnet fishery in Bristol Bay, and the Kotzebue gillnet fishery. Of all salmon permits, 94 (68%) were actively fished in 2010. The number of salmon permit holders and total salmon permits held decreased between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of salmon permits that were actively fished remained relatively stable over the period.

Of the 27 herring CFEC permits held in Kasilof in 2010, the greatest number (13) were held in the Cook Inlet roe herring gillnet fishery, while 5 were held in the Kodiak roe herring gillnet fishery, and 1 or 2 permits were each held in roe herring purse seine fisheries in Prince William Sound, Bristol Bay, Kodiak, and Southeast Alaska, as well as Norton Sound herring gillnet and the Cook Inlet herring roe and food/bait purse seine fishery. That year, the three herring fisheries in which at least one permit was actively fished included the Bristol Bay and Southeast Alaska roe herring purse seine fisheries (1 permit actively fished in each) and the Cook Inlet roe herring fishery (7 permits actively fished in 2010). The number of herring permit holders and total herring permits decreased slightly between 2000 and 2004, and then rebounded to close to 2000 levels by 2010. The percentage of herring permits that were actively fished each year followed a similar pattern.

Of the 14 halibut CFEC permits held in Kasilof in 2010, all but 1 were held in the statewide long line fishery, using vessels under 60 feet in length, and the additional permit was held in the statewide halibut hand troll fishery. The hand troll permit was not actively fished in 2010, while 10 of 13 longline permits were actively fished. The number of halibut permit holders and the total number of halibut permits held per year decreased by almost half between 2000 and 2010, while the percentage of halibut permits actively fished each year remained relatively stable, varying between 59% and 81% per year, and not following a consistent trend over time.

Other CFEC permits held in 2010 included five ‘other shellfish’ permits and two groundfish permits. Activity in ‘other shellfish’ fisheries increased over the 2000-2010 period and shifted in species focus. One clam shovel permit was held in 2000 only, and one shrimp beam trawl permit was held in 2002, 2003, and 2005. Southeast geoduck and sea cucumber permits were first held by a Kasilof resident in 2007, and in 2010 three Prince William Sound shrimp permits were acquired, for use with pot gear fisheries. The number of groundfish permits decreased substantially from 2000 to 2010. In 2000, nine permits were held in fisheries including lingcod longline and miscellaneous saltwater finfish using a variety of gear, such as gillnet, longline, mechanical jig, and pot gear. By 2010, the two remaining groundfish CFEC permits were held for miscellaneous saltwater finfish using mechanical jig gear.

Although no crab or sablefish CFEC permits were held by Kasilof residents in 2010, it is important to note that a permit was held for king crab in 2000, 2001, and 2002, and a Tanner crab permit was held in 2005 and 2006. The king crab permit was not fished in any of the three years, and the Tanner crab was actively fished in 2005 only. At least one sablefish permit was

held by a Kasilof resident in 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2006, and one sablefish permit was actively fished from 2000-2002.

In addition to CFEC permits, in 2010, Kasilof residents held 14 federal License Limitation Program (LLP) permits (12 held for groundfish and 2 held for crab) and 6 Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP). Two groundfish LLPs and one FFP were actively fished in 2010, and no crab LLPs were actively fished that year. Numbers of groundfish and crab LLP permits remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, while the number of FFPs declined substantially over the period. Interestingly however, a larger number of FFPs was actively fished later in the 2000-2010 period despite the smaller overall number of FFPs held. This information about federal permits is also presented in Table 4.

In 2000, there were 28 halibut quota share account holders residing in Kasilof, declining to 16 by 2010. Total quota shares held decreased from 1,117,228 to 865,694 over the same period. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment fluctuated from year to year, rising to a value 42% higher than the 2000 level in 2007, and falling to only 8% above the 2000 share value by 2010. In 2000, three sablefish quota share account holders resided in Kasilof, increasing to four per year between 2001 and 2010. The total quota shares held remained constant throughout the 2000-2010 period at 2,422. Sablefish IFQ allotment increased from 2000 to 2004 to 27.5% higher than the 2000 level, and then decreased to approximately 21% below 2000 levels by 2010. No quota share accounts or quota shares were held by Kasilof residents in federal crab catch share fisheries between 2005 and 2010. This information about federal catch share participation is presented in Tables 6 through 8.

Total landings and ex-vessel revenue generated in Kasilof are reported between 2000-2010 in Table 5. However, when considering landings in Kasilof in individual fisheries, much of the information is considered confidential due to the small number of participants. Salmon landings can be reported for 2001-2003, 2007-2008, and 2010 only. On average for these years in which landings were reported (not including 2003 and 2007 in which no salmon were delivered in Kasilof), 1,071,131 net pounds of salmon were landed, valued on average at \$1,109,939 per year (Table 9).

In addition to landings delivered in Kasilof, data are reported regarding total landings and revenue generated by Kasilof vessel owners, including all delivery locations. Again, much of the data is considered confidential due to the small number of participants in each individual fishery. Data can be reported in all years of the 2000-2010 period for salmon, and in some years for halibut, herring, 'other shellfish' and Pacific cod. Between 2000 and 2010, Kasilof vessel owners landed an average of 4,019,899 net pounds of salmon, valued at an average of \$1,547,398 in ex-vessel revenue. For those years in which data can be reported, Kasilof vessel owners also landed 1,408,948 net pounds of herring, 126,945 net pounds of halibut, 31,094 net pounds of Pacific cod, and 9,895 net pounds of groundfish, valued on average at \$192,951, \$343,236, \$7,688, and \$5,330, respectively. Landings and revenue by Kasilof vessel owners in 'other shellfish' fisheries were reported in 2010 only, when 47,367 net pounds were landed for an ex-vessel value of \$276,394. Information about landings and ex-vessel revenue generated by Kasilof vessel owners, irrespective of delivery location, is presented in Table 10.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	13	13
	Active permits	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	% of permits fished	33%	33%	20%	6%	20%	20%	20%	14%	15%	15%	15%
	Total permit holders	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	13	12	12	12
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	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	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	21	21	21	11	11	11	9	9	9	6	6
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	9	0%	0%	22	22	22	17	17
	Total permit holders	20	20	20	10	10	10	8	8	8	6	6
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	5
	Fished permits	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	4
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%
	Total permit holders	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	4
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	22	21	20	18	21	20	20	19	16	17	14
	Fished permits	14	12	12	13	16	12	16	14	13	10	10
	% of permits fished	64%	57%	60%	72%	76%	60%	80%	74%	81%	59%	71%
	Total permit holders	22	19	19	17	20	19	19	18	15	16	13
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	31	26	30	23	20	21	23	26	26	24	27
	Fished permits	13	11	12	4	5	9	9	9	7	7	9
	% of permits fished	42%	42%	40%	17%	25%	43%	39%	35%	27%	29%	33%
	Total permit holders	25	22	24	18	16	17	19	21	20	18	21

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Kasilof: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	50%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	9	9	8	5	4	8	4	4	4	2	2
	Fished permits	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
	% of permits fished	22%	22%	25%	20%	25%	0%	25%	0%	25%	50%	0%
	Total permit holders	9	9	7	5	4	8	4	4	4	2	2
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	163	162	162	155	162	155	144	141	132	128	138
	Fished permits	122	116	116	117	121	117	108	98	97	90	94
	% of permits fished	75%	72%	72%	75%	75%	75%	75%	70%	73%	70%	68%
	Total permit holders	162	167	165	153	159	147	139	137	129	123	130
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>186</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>117</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>70%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>63%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>137</i>

¹ National 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.]

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Kasilof: 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 Kasilof ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Kasilof ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Kasilof ^{2,5}
2000	142	3	4	132	122	26	-	-
2001	106	8	4	126	122	45	844,654	\$521,986
2002	81	16	3	122	113	23	1,050,463	\$519,280
2003	112	0	3	113	114	0	-	-
2004	122	6	5	110	114	17	264,636	\$192,838
2005	105	1	3	86	97	0	-	-
2006	110	1	3	88	100	0	-	-
2007	105	0	3	86	100	0	-	-
2008	113	13	3	85	101	70	960,990	\$1,130,941
2009	99	3	2	85	101	126	-	-
2010	105	14	2	90	105	56	1,475,562	\$2,281,591

Note: Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.

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

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

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

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

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Kasilof: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	28	1,117,288	111,407
2001	23	1,034,412	122,549
2002	22	1,034,839	126,734
2003	21	1,077,419	131,906
2004	23	983,038	133,337
2005	23	985,176	135,842
2006	23	959,048	130,800
2007	21	958,316	135,785
2008	18	1,027,739	134,550
2009	17	1,007,346	118,135
2010	16	865,694	93,504

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 Kasilof: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	3	2,422	219
2001	4	2,472	211
2002	4	2,472	212
2003	4	2,472	251
2004	4	2,472	285
2005	4	2,472	283
2006	4	2,472	248
2007	4	2,472	241
2008	4	2,472	214
2009	4	2,472	194
2010	4	2,472	176

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 Kasilof: 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 Kasilof: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	823,774	1,024,388	-	-	-	-	-	960,799	-	1,475,562
<i>Total²</i>	-	823,774	1,024,388	-	264,636	-	-	-	960,799	-	1,475,562
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (Nominal U.S. Dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	\$509,061	\$518,178	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,130,927	-	\$2,281,591
<i>Total²</i>	-	\$509,061	\$518,178	-	\$192,838	-	-	-	\$1,130,927	-	\$2,281,591

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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 9
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Kasilof

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Kasilof Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	140,660	116,176	165,152	135,443	108,125	-	96,114	-	-	-	-
Herring	573,005	1,526,601	865,387	-	-	1,333,874	-	1,556,738	1,848,174	1,962,657	1,605,151
Other Groundfish	3,117	2,567	27,769	6,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,367
Pacific Cod	10,284	65,668	46,565	-	1,860	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	2,641,616	2,886,700	3,758,694	3,933,029	3,726,063	5,851,913	3,308,504	6,916,108	3,784,205	2,220,262	5,191,795
<i>Total²</i>	<i>3,368,682</i>	<i>4,597,712</i>	<i>4,863,567</i>	<i>4,074,599</i>	<i>3,836,048</i>	<i>7,185,787</i>	<i>3,404,618</i>	<i>8,472,846</i>	<i>5,632,379</i>	<i>4,182,919</i>	<i>6,844,313</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (Nominal U.S. Dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	\$360,457	\$232,328	\$369,226	\$394,374	\$329,929	-	\$373,101	-	-	-	-
Herring	\$85,127	\$224,583	\$114,667	\$85,127	-	\$134,848	-	\$184,053	\$172,339	\$444,881	\$183,113
Other Groundfish	\$2,059	\$1,172	\$13,900	\$4,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$276,394
Pacific Cod	\$4,247	\$16,432	\$9,852	-	\$221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	\$1,083,930	\$851,276	\$988,538	\$943,783	\$1,399,561	\$1,900,846	\$1,255,147	\$2,249,549	\$1,982,463	\$1,267,388	\$3,098,895
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$1,535,820</i>	<i>\$1,325,791</i>	<i>\$1,496,184</i>	<i>\$1,342,345</i>	<i>\$1,729,710</i>	<i>\$2,035,694</i>	<i>\$1,628,248</i>	<i>\$2,433,602</i>	<i>\$2,154,802</i>	<i>\$1,712,268</i>	<i>\$3,558,402</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 pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

The Kasilof River provides excellent sportfishing opportunities near Kasilof, as well as other area rivers such as the Kenai, Russian, and Ninilchik Rivers, and Crooked Creek. The tideland and lower units of the Kasilof River are heavily used for sportfishing. Razor clam digging is also popular along the coast. There is limited access for boats to launch along the Kasilof River, with only one public ramp near Kasilof. Increasing demand for additional access has led the Alaska DNR to consider addition of a second boat launch/take-out downriver.^{66,67,68}

A large number of licensed sport fish guides were present in Kasilof between 2000 and 2010, varying between 29 and 33 guides per year registered in the community. In addition, there were between 4 and 10 active guide businesses per year in Kasilof over the decade. Kasilof residents participated heavily in sportfishing activity, purchasing between 984 and 1,233 licenses per year (irrespective of point of sale). The number of sport fish licenses purchased in Kasilof was lower than the number sold to residents in some years and higher in others, varying between 692 and 2,078 per year. The fact that a greater number of licenses was sold in Kasilof than to Kasilof residents in some years supports the fact that sportfishing is a local tourism draw to the region.

Kasilof is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area P, including saltwater fishing in Cook Inlet and freshwater fishing on the Kenai Peninsula. Between 2000 and 2010, saltwater and freshwater sportfishing at this regional level was substantial. In 2010, Alaska residents logged 47,656 saltwater angler days and 28,294 freshwater angler days, while non-Alaska resident logged 20,292 saltwater angler days and 71,555 freshwater angler days.

The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁶⁹ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, noted the species known to be targeted by private anglers in Kasilof. In freshwater, anglers targeted Chinook, coho, sockeye, and pink salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, and northern pike. In saltwater, anglers pursued the same salmon species listed above, as well as Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, and Pacific cod. The survey also noted sport harvest of Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell clams, and shrimp by Kasilof residents.⁷⁰

Despite the high number of sport fish guide businesses located in Kasilof, no kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Kasilof between 2000 and 2010.⁷¹

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

⁶⁶ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. Sept. 2010. *Kasilof River Special Use Area, Draft Decision*. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/kasilof/pdf/kas_sua_decision_draftm.pdf.

⁶⁷ HDR Alaska, Inc. October 2008. *Lower Kasilof River Boat Launch Site Investigations. Final Report*. Prepared for Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. Retrieved August 28, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kasilof/lowerkasilofboatlaunchinvestigation.pdf>.

⁶⁸ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2001. *Kenai Area Plan*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/kenai/pdfs/master_KAP.pdf.

⁶⁹ 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).

⁷⁰ The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey includes separate categories for Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, razor clams, hardshell clams and shrimp. Remaining species fall into the ‘other shellfish’ category.

⁷¹ 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.]

NOAA-TM-AFSC-259 – Volume 9
Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska: Kasilof

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses ¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses ¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents ²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Kasilof ²
2000	4	31	1,000	692
2001	5	33	984	820
2002	4	31	1,038	802
2003	4	32	1,016	824
2004	3	30	1,036	848
2005	8	29	1,049	793
2006	6	30	1,118	1,988
2007	9	33	1,116	2,078
2008	10	31	1,148	2,009
2009	6	29	1,233	1,902
2010	6	31	1,134	1,746

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	68,928	40,179	42,157	139,737
2001	62,340	22,585	28,245	69,053
2002	53,537	22,745	26,479	83,335
2003	49,366	24,522	35,299	80,368
2004	57,167	24,224	39,009	83,478
2005	65,997	27,827	37,309	91,489
2006	67,259	23,225	33,988	76,100
2007	67,556	24,465	31,105	89,061
2008	54,136	21,762	28,780	70,285
2009	41,925	21,446	24,959	77,945
2010	47,656	20,292	28,294	71,555

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

Kasilof is located in the historic territory of the Kenaitze people, a branch of Athabascan Dena'ina Indians. The Kenaitze had summer fish camps along the rivers and shores of Cook Inlet. They harvested all five salmon species using dip nets, weirs, dams, and fish traps.⁷² Today, a majority of Kasilof residents are non-Native. Many residents participate in personal use set net and dip net fisheries at the mouth of the Kasilof River. These fisheries, managed by ADF&G, are only available to Alaskan residents and were initiated as an alternative to subsistence fishing and originally used as a management tool to harvest the surplus of salmon stocks not harvested by the commercial or sport fisheries. Sockeye salmon is the primary harvest for both of the personal use fisheries, with a limited number of Chinook salmon taken from the personal use set gillnet fishery.⁷³

No information was reported by ADF&G regarding per capita subsistence harvest or the percentage of households in Kasilof utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes between 2000 and 2010 (Table 12). However, information was reported during the 2000-2010 period regarding subsistence harvest of salmon and halibut. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued to Kasilof households varied between 3 and 11. Based on reported harvests, on average, sockeye was the most heavily harvested salmon species. Smaller harvest of other salmon species were also reported in some years. Information about subsistence salmon harvest is presented in Table 13.

Between 2003 and 2010, an average of 10 Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) were issued to residents of Kasilof. Of these, an average of 5 SHARC cards were fished, with an average subsistence halibut harvest of 2,015 pounds per year. The highest reported harvest of halibut during the period occurred in 2004, when 5 SHARC cards were fished and a total of 4,140 pounds of halibut were harvested. Information about subsistence harvest of halibut is presented in Table 14.

No information was reported regarding total harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish in Kasilof between 2000 and 2010 (Table 13), and no information was reported about subsistence harvest of marine mammals during the period (Table 15).

⁷² Kenaitze Indian Tribe. (n.d.). *Home Page: Raven's People*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from <http://www.kenaitzen-sn.gov/RavensPeople.html>.

⁷³ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. Sept. 2010. *Kasilof River Special Use Area, Draft Decision*. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/kasilof/pdf/kas_sua_decision_draftm.pdf.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Kasilof: 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, Kasilof: 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	7	6	4	7	n/a	27	33	n/a	n/a
2001	3	6	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	n/a	n/a
2002	3	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70	n/a	n/a
2003	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	n/a
2004	7	7	3	n/a	22	n/a	29	n/a	n/a
2005	5	5	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	26	n/a	n/a
2006	10	10	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	351	n/a	n/a
2007	11	11	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	387	n/a	n/a
2008	7	7	6	7	9	35	46	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, Kasilof: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	8	n/a	n/a
2004	9	5	4,140
2005	7	1	1,097
2006	9	2	605
2007	11	10	2,797
2008	12	9	2,772
2009	13	3	629
2010	13	6	2,065

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, Kasilof: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

¹ Frost, K.J., and R.S. Suydam. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006. *J. Cetacean Res. Manage.* 11(3): 293–299. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. Marking, Tagging and Reporting Program data bases for northern sea otter, Pacific walrus and polar bear. Office of Marine Mammals Management. Anchorage, Alaska. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

³ Wolfe, R.J., Fall, J.A. and M. Riedel. 2009. The subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in 2008. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 347, Anchorage.