

Halibut Cove



People and Place

*Location*¹

Halibut Cove is in the Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. It lies on the south shore of Kachemak Bay, 12 miles across the inlet from the Homer Spit. Halibut Cove is located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Homer Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 76 residents in Halibut Cove, ranking it as the 274th largest of 352 communities in Alaska with recorded populations that year. Halibut Cove first appeared in U.S. Census records in 1940 with 23 residents, increasing to a peak of 78 in 1990. U.S. Decennial Census population estimates show a population decline of 55.1% between 1990 and 2000, followed by a 46% rebound between 2000 and 2010. Decennial Census records conflict with Alaska Department of Labor estimates between 2000 and 2009, which suggest that the population of permanent residents decreased by 22.9% over the decade, with an average annual growth rate of -1.22% (Table 1). This discrepancy indicates that caution should be used when comparing the decennial and annual estimates.

In 2010, the majority of Halibut Cove residents identified themselves as White (86.8%), compared to 97.1% in 2000; 6.6% identified themselves as American Indian and Alaskan Native, compared to 0.0% in 2000; and 6.6% identified themselves as of two or more races, compared to 2.9% in 2000. In addition, 1.3% of the Halibut Cove population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 0.0% in 2000. As seen in Figure 1, the biggest changes were seen in the White and Alaska Native populations.

The increase in population over the last decade is reflected in an increase in the number of households in Halibut Cove, from 18 occupied housing units in 2000 to 34 in 2010. The average number of persons per household also increased, from 1.94 in 2000 to 2.42 in 2010. Housing estimates in the 1990 Decennial Census were based on a survey of 15.1% of households. According to these estimates, there were 23 occupied housing units in 1990, with an average of 1.7 persons per household. However, these housing estimates suggest a much lower population than the reported 76 residents that year (Table 1). This could be partially explained by the fact that 39 Halibut Cove residents were reported to be living in group quarters in 1990. No residents were reported to be living in group quarters in 2000 or 2010. Of the 161 total housing units surveyed in 2010, 15.5% were owner-occupied, 5.6% were rented, and a majority of

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>.

residences (78.9%) were vacant. Of 127 vacant housing units in 2010, 99 (78%) were vacant due to seasonal use.

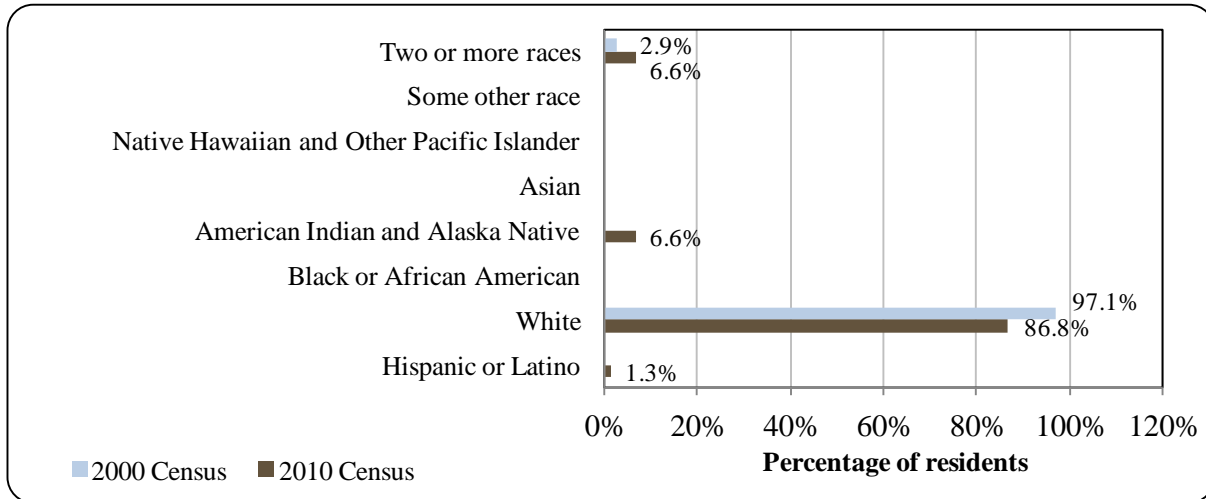
Table 1. Population in Halibut Cove from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	78	-
2000	35	-
2001	-	29
2002	-	28
2003	-	27
2004	-	26
2005	-	23
2006	-	24
2007	-	20
2008	-	23
2009	-	27
2010	76	-

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>.

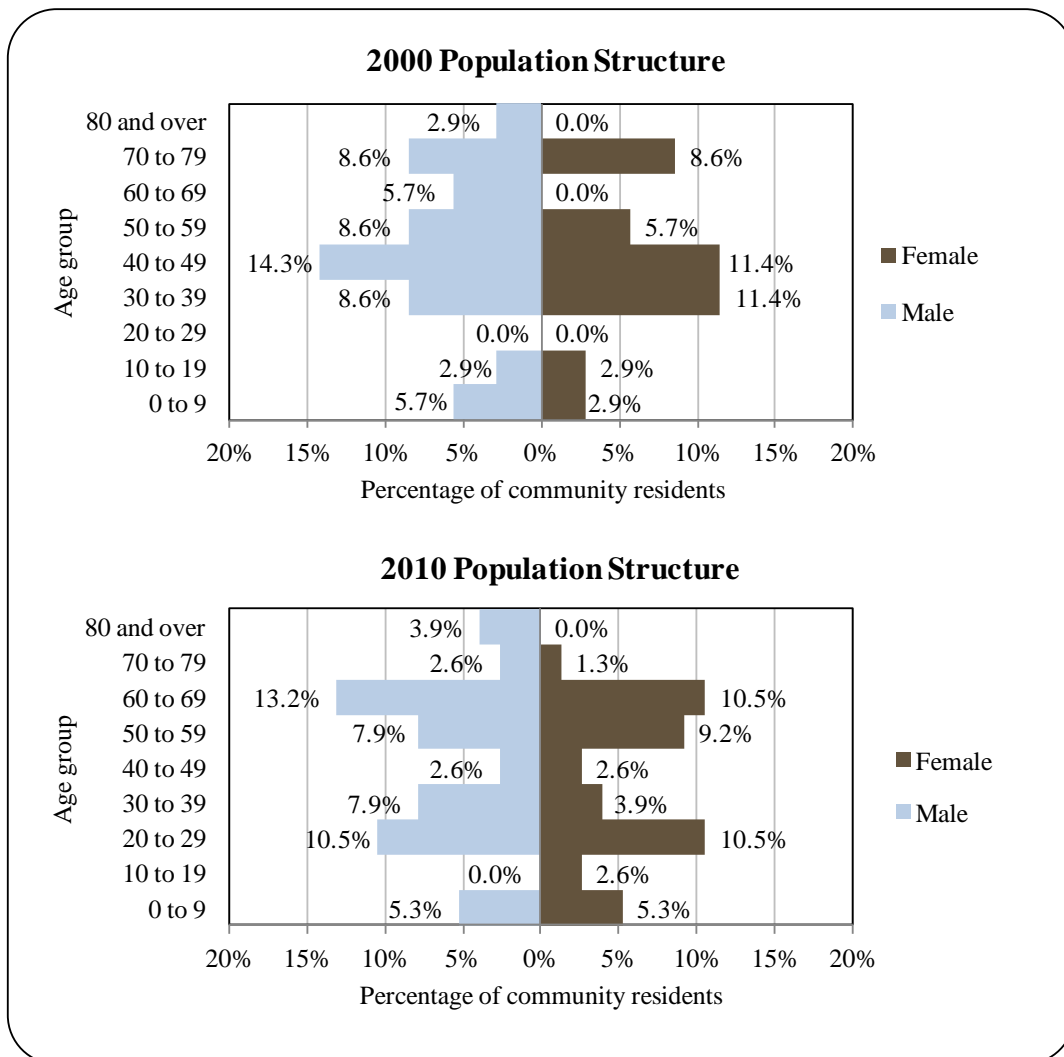
² Alaska Department of Labor. 2011. Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

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



In 2010, the gender makeup in Halibut Cove was 53.9% male and 46.1% female, slightly more weighted toward males than the population of the State as a whole that year (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 47.5 years, higher than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, females outnumbered males in the 10-19 and the 50-59 age groups, and males outnumbered females in all other age groups. Compared to 2000, the greatest population shifts were an increase in population in the 20-29 age group (from zero residents in this age group in 2000), and a overall slight aging of the population; in 2010, 31.6% of the population was age 60 or older, compared to 25.7% of the population in 2000 (Figure 2).

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



The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) did not provide any information regarding educational attainment in Halibut Cove in 2010. Although the U.S. Decennial Census recorded 76 permanent residents in Halibut Cove in 2010, the ACS estimated zero residents aged 16 and over in 2010.³ In 2000, Decennial Census sample data estimates indicate that there were 60 individuals aged 25 or older residing in Halibut Cove, all of which were held high school diplomas. In addition, 23 Halibut Cove residents had attended some college but held no degree, and 20 residents had a graduate or professional degree.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

The Halibut Cove area was historically home to the Kachemak Eskimo and Dena'ina Athabascan Indians. Archaeological sites suggest the presence of Pacific Eskimo or Alutiiq people as early as 4,500 years ago, with increasing occupation of the Kenai Peninsula by the Dena'ina around 1000 A.D.^{4,5} Midden sites at Halibut Cove provide evidence of a large settlement at the site during prehistoric times.⁶ Halibut Cove was named by W.H. Dall of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1880.⁷ In 1914, a herring fishery developed at Halibut Cove, and the industry boomed in 1918 as a result of a new curing method called scotch curing. That year, there were 36 herring plants in Alaska, of which 15 were located in Kachemak Bay. By 1926, there were 61 plants in Alaska, and 32 in Lower Cook Inlet. Most of these plants were located in Halibut Cove, along with facilities in Portlock, Port Graham, Seldovia, and elsewhere. However, overfishing led to a precipitous crash in the local herring industry after 1926, and by 1929, only one herring plant remained in Lower Cook Inlet.⁸

The contemporary community of Halibut Cove is primarily an artist colony, pioneered by Diana and Clem Tillion. Several artists live and work in Halibut Cove, attracting visitors and apprentices to their galleries and studios. The community's history as a booming center for herring processing inspired the name of a local restaurant, known as The Saltry.⁹

Natural Resources and Environment

Halibut Cove is located in a maritime climate zone, dominated by the moderating effects of a marine environment and characterized by high humidity, precipitation and fog cover as well

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 Fall, James A., Ronald T. Stanek, Brian Davis, Liz Williams and Robert Walker. (2004). *Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment*. Final Report for Study No. FIS 03-045. Retrieved December 27, 2011 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/index.cfml>.

⁵ Halliday, Jan. (1998). *Native Peoples of Alaska: A Traveler's Guide to Land, Art, and Culture*. Seattle: Sasquatch Books.

⁶ Halibut-Cove-Alaska.com. (2011). *The History of Halibut Cove*. Retrieved October 30, 2012 from <http://www.halibut-cove-alaska.com/halibut-cove-history.htm>.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ See footnote 6.

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, with annual winter snowfall averaging 55 inches.¹⁰

Protected areas near Halibut Cove include Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, the Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area (CHA), and the Kenai Wilderness. Halibut Cove is one departure point to enter the trail network in Kachemak Bay State Park.¹¹ The State Park is Alaska's first and only 'wilderness park.' A majority of the State Park's 400,000 acres are located on the southern side of Kachemak Bay, along with a small unit on the Bay's northern shore, and its terrain includes mountains, glaciers, forests, and ocean. Visitors to the State Park enjoy fishing, boating, wildlife viewing, kayaking, hiking, camping, and mountain sports.¹² Portions of Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness overlap with the Kenai Wilderness, which covers a total of 1,354,247 acres on the Kenai Peninsula.¹³

Kachemak Bay itself was designated as a State CHA in 1974, and the Fox River Flats at the mouth of the Bay were also designated as a CHA in 1972. The purpose of these CHAs is to "protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary purpose". Eleven species of marine mammals utilize Kachemak Bay, including sea otters, Steller sea lions, harbor seals, beluga, minke and orca whales, harbor porpoises, and Dall's porpoises, as well as a diversity of marine plants and invertebrates, birds, and fish and shellfish. The Fox River Flats and associated intertidal zone support at least 21 species of terrestrial mammals, including moose, black bear, brown bear, coyote, wolf, beaver, river otter, and small furbearers.¹⁴ In addition to their status as CHAs, Kachemak Bay and the Fox River Flats were designated as part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System in 1999, a network of 28 estuaries around the U.S. representing different biogeographic regions that are used for long-term research, water-quality monitoring, education, and coastal stewardship. It is the only Research Reserve located in the State of Alaska.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ Other natural hazards that have also been identified as threats in the Kenai Peninsula Borough

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (2011). *Kachemak Bay State Park Trails Maps*. Retrieved October 31, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kbay/kbaytrs.htm>.

¹² Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (2009). *Kachemak Bay State Park and State Wilderness Park*. Retrieved January 27, 2012 from <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kbay/kbay.htm>.

¹³ Anonymous. (n.d.). *Kenai Wilderness*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net>.

¹⁴ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. (1993). *Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas Management Plan*. Retrieved June 14, 2012 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/protectedareas/_management_plans/kachemak_bay.pdf.

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

¹⁶ Kenai Peninsula Borough. (2010). *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/plan.htm>

include flooding, wildfires, snow and avalanches, seiches, severe weather, erosion, and drought.¹⁷

The Kenai Peninsula and Cook Inlet oil and gas industry is very active, with a number of new wells being drilled each year. As of 2010, there were 28 producing oil and gas fields on and off shore in the area. Oil production has declined from a peak in 1970 of 230,000 barrels per day. In 2010, only 12,000 barrels were produced per day. Cook Inlet natural gas production has also been declining in recent years.¹⁸ With respect to oil and gas development, it is important to note that the Kachemak Bay shoreline was impacted by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* disaster.¹⁹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Halibut Cove as of October 2012.²⁰

Current Economy²¹

Halibut Cove is largely an artist colony and it is a sightseeing spot for boaters from Homer. A local restaurant called The Saltry operates during the summer.²² A high percentage of homes in Halibut Cove are used seasonally, reflecting the community's status as a vacation destination. In 2000, residents of Halibut Cove had both the highest per capita income and the highest median household income of any community in Alaska.²³

Although the U.S. Decennial Census reported 68 residents age 16 or over in Halibut Cove in 2010, household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS did not collect data from local residents.²⁴ Given this, the civilian labor force was thus estimated to be zero and no earnings were reported in Halibut Cove through the 2006-2010 ACS.²⁵ However, income data are available for 2000. That year, the per capita income in Halibut Cove was \$89,895 and the median household income was \$127,010.²⁶ Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,²⁷ the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$118,211, and the

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ Resource Development Council. (n.d.). *Alaska's Oil and Gas Industry*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.akrdc.org/issues/oilgas/overview.html>.

¹⁹ City of Homer. (2008). *Comprehensive Plan 2008 (Adopted 2010)*. Retrieved October 8, 2012 from <http://www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/planning/comprehensive-plan-2008-adopted-2010>.

²⁰ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. (2012). *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved October 31, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

²¹ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

²² Anonymous. (2011). *The History of Halibut Cove*. and *The History of The Saltry*. Retrieved October 30, 2012 from <http://www.halibut-cove-alaska.com/>.

²³ 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>.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ See footnote 23.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ 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>).

real median household income in 2000 was \$167,016. These figures are much higher than average for Alaskan communities. As noted above, Halibut Cove ranked 1st in both per capita and median household income of all communities in Alaska that reported income data that year (344 communities reported per capita income data and 341 reported household income data). In 2000, no Halibut Cove residents were below the poverty level, compared to 9.4% of Alaskan residents overall, and the local unemployment rate was 0%, compared to a statewide rate of 6.1%.

Sample data from the 2000 U.S. Census estimated that there were 60 residents aged 16 and older in Halibut Cove, of which 37 were estimated to be employed in the civilian labor force that year. Of these, a majority (31) were estimated to be self-employed, while the remaining 6 workers were estimated to be employed in the private sector. From the perspective of industry, 15 residents were estimated to be employed in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (40.5%), 15 were estimated to be employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and hunting industries (40.5%), and 7 were estimated to be working in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (18.9%). Information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3. From the perspective of occupation, a majority of the civilian labor force (28 individuals) was estimated to work in management, professional, and related occupations (75.7%) and 9 worked in natural resources/construction/maintenance occupations (Figure 4).

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

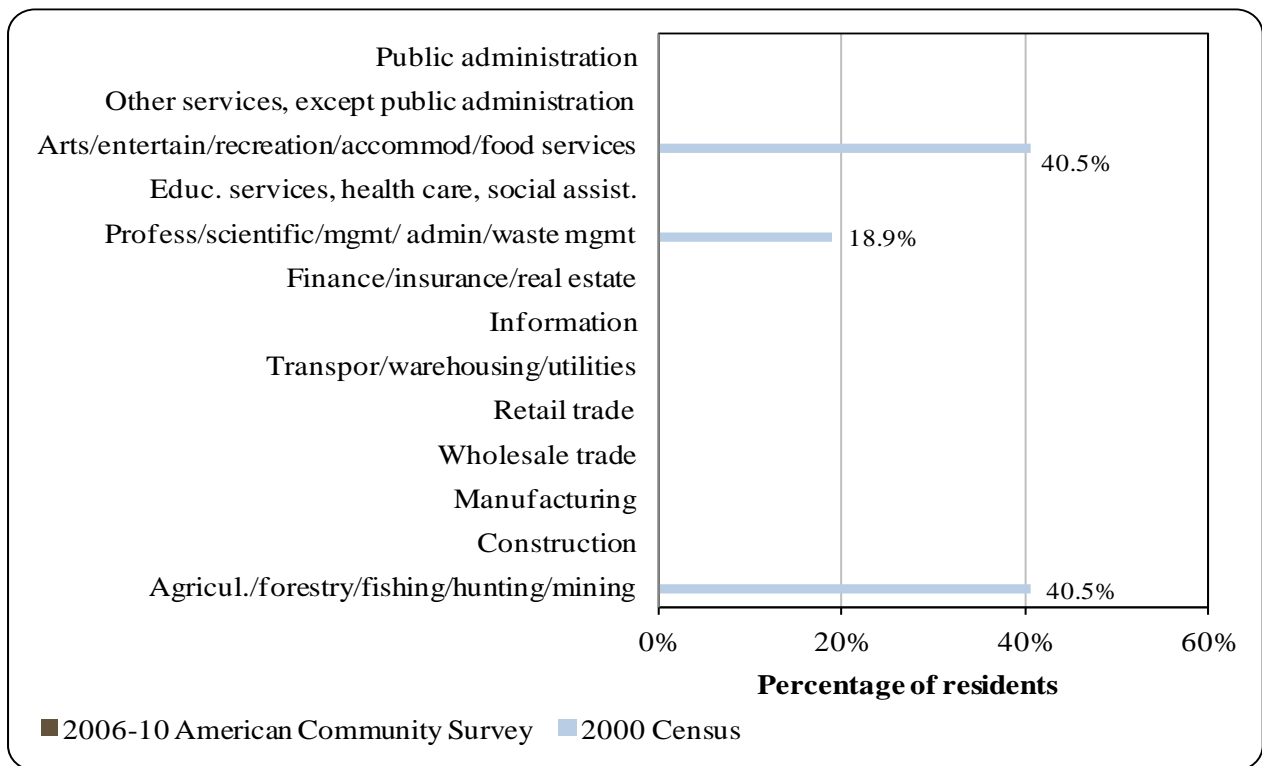
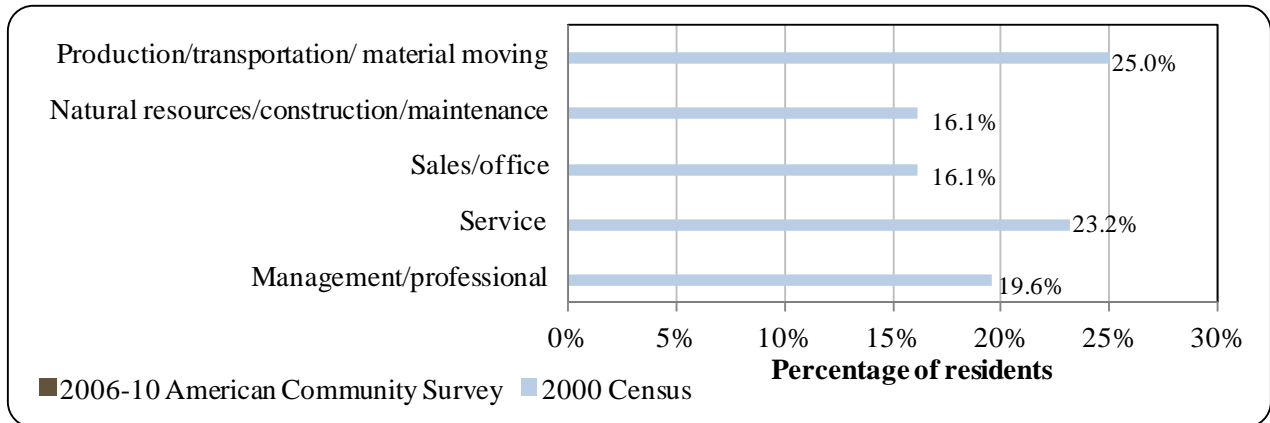


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Halibut Cove (U.S. Census).



While no 2010 income or employment statistics are provided by the 2006-2010 ACS, employment by industry and an estimate of 2010 per capita income are available using economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). ALARI estimates suggest that there were 39 residents age 16 and over in the civilian labor force in 2010. Of these, eight residents were estimated to be employed that year, including two employed in construction, two in trade, transportation, and utilities, two in local government, one in leisure and hospitality, and one in professional and business services.²⁸

Governance

Halibut Cove is an unincorporated community located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Because Halibut Cove is not incorporated as a municipality, there is no local taxing authority, and no information is available regarding municipal revenue (Table 2). However, the Borough does administer a 3% sales tax and a 4.5 mills property tax in the community. Halibut Cove was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and is not federally recognized as a Native village. The community is represented by a local community organization.²⁹

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

²⁸ Alaska Dept. of Labor and Workforce Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information*. Retrieved May 22, 2012 from: <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

²⁹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. And Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Information Summaries*. Retrieved December 27, 2011 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 Halibut Cove 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.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

Halibut Cove is accessible by water only, including by boat or float plane.³⁰ Since 1966, a local resident has provided the Kachemak Bay Ferry Service between Homer and Halibut Cove on a fishing boat called the *Danny J*. The company also offers a daily sightseeing tour. The ferry departs Homer at 5:00 pm daily, with a return trip at 10:00 pm. There is also a 12:00 departure from Homer, which includes a tour of the Gull Island Bird Sanctuary and a stop in Halibut Cove before a 4:00 pm return departure to Homer. As of summer 2012, the noon tour cost \$57.50 per person, and the 5:00 pm dinner departure was \$34.50 per person.^{31,32}

The City of Homer is the closest community with connections to other communities in the state. Homer is connected to the Alaska road system, and has a State ferry terminal, deep-

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 Anonymous. (2011). *Danny J Ferry*. Retrieved October 30, 2012 from <http://www.halibut-cove-alaska.com/ferry.htm>.

³² Lonely Planet. (2012). *Halibut Cove*. Retrieved October 30, 2012 from <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/usa/alaska/seldovia/sights/harbour-port/halibut-cove>.

water dock and harbor, and a state-owned and operated airport.³³ As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Homer cost \$255.³⁴

Facilities

Halibut Cove residents derive water from a central water source or have water delivered. In addition, 20% of homes have individual wells. Half of the residences in Halibut Cove are fully plumbed and have individual septic systems, while the other half use outhouses. No public refuse collection services are provided in Halibut Cove, and no landfill is available. Electricity in Halibut Cove is provided from a hydroelectric facility operated by the Homer Electric Association. Police services are provided by state troopers posted in Homer, and fire and rescue services are provided by the Borough. Telephone service is available in the community, but no internet or cable providers offer service locally.³⁵

Medical Services

The nearest healthcare services are in nearby Homer at the South Peninsula Hospital. Emergency Services have air and coastal access, and are provided by volunteers.³⁶

Educational Opportunities

As of 2011, there were no schools located directly in Halibut Cove.³⁷

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Halibut Cove is located in the traditional territory of the Kenaitze people, a branch of Athabascan Native Americans. Historically, 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.³⁸ Commercial fisheries began to develop in the Cook Inlet area soon after the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. Salmon and herring were two of the earliest commercial fisheries in Alaska, during the period when the product was salted for storing and shipment.³⁹ The first Cook Inlet salmon cannery was built in 1882 at the mouth of the Kasilof River, in English Bay. An additional 17 salmon canneries were built in central Alaska by

³³ See footnote 30.

³⁴ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

³⁵ See footnote 30.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

³⁸ Kenaitze Indian Tribe. (n.d.). *Home Page: Raven's People*. Retrieved January 24, 2012 from <http://www.kenaitzen-sn.gov/RavensPeople.html>.

³⁹ Woodby, Doug, Dave Carlile, Shareef Siddeek, Fritz Funk, John H. Clark, and Lee Hulbert. (2005). *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

1890.⁴⁰ In 1914, a herring fishery developed at Halibut Cove, and the industry boomed in 1918 as a result of a new curing method called scotch curing. That year, there were 36 herring plants in Alaska, of which 15 were located in Kachemak Bay. By 1926, there were 61 plants in Alaska, and 32 in Lower Cook Inlet.⁴¹ 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.⁴²

Halibut Cove's fishing economy boomed between 1911 and 1928 during the height of the herring industry.⁴³ Most of the Lower Cook Inlet herring plants were located in Halibut Cove, along with facilities in Portlock, Port Graham, Seldovia, and elsewhere. However, overfishing led to a precipitous crash in the local herring industry after 1926, and by 1929, only one herring plant remained in Lower Cook Inlet. A Lower Cook Inlet herring fishery briefly started again during the 1960s with increased demand for herring and herring roe in Japan. Harvests took place for several years in Halibut Cove, but results were disappointing.⁴⁴ Today, most Cook Inlet herring fisheries are closed due to low stock abundance.^{45,46} If a sufficient biomass of herring is present in the Kamishak District, on the western side of Cook Inlet across from Kachemak Bay, some sac roe harvest may be permitted there.⁴⁷

Today, residents of Halibut Cove are engaged in fisheries for salmon, halibut, sablefish, and other groundfish. Halibut Cove is located within the Kachemak Bay sub-district of the Lower Cook Inlet salmon management area. ADF&G manages the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. Lower Cook Inlet is divided into the Southern, Outer, Eastern, and Kamishak Bay fishing districts, and Upper Cook Inlet is divided into the Central and Northern fishing districts. Set gillnet is the only gear allowed in the Northern District, while set and drift gillnet and purse seine gear use is permitted in the Central District. However, seine gear use is limited to the Chinita Bay sub-district, which is open only sporadically. Purse seine gear is used throughout the Lower Cook Inlet management area, and set gillnets are limited to the Kachemak Bay sub-district.⁴⁸

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

⁴⁰ 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>.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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>.

⁴³ Halibut-Cove-Alaska.com. (2011). *The History of Halibut Cove*. Retrieved October 30, 2012 from <http://www.halibut-cove-alaska.com/halibut-cove-history.htm>.

⁴⁴ See footnote 41.

⁴⁵ See footnote 39.

⁴⁶ 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>.

⁴⁷ Hollowell, G., T. Otis, and E. Ford. (2012). *2011 Lower Cook Inlet Finfish Management Report*. Retrieved September 7, 2012 from <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/FMR12-30.pdf>.

⁴⁸ See footnote 40.

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.⁴⁹

Pacific halibut fisheries are managed under the International Pacific Halibut Commission, and federal sablefish fisheries are managed by NMFS. In 1995, management of Alaskan halibut and federal sablefish fisheries shifted from limited entry to a system of Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ). Motivations for the shift included overcapitalization, short seasons, and the derby-style fishery that led to loss of product quality and safety concerns. As a result of program implementation, the number of shareholders and total vessels participating in the halibut and sablefish fisheries declined substantially, and product quality has improved. This shift to catch shares has been controversial, raising concerns about equity of catch share allocation, reduced crew employment needs, and loss of quota from coastal communities to outside investors.⁵⁰

Halibut Cove is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program, and as of fall 2012 had established a CQE non-profit called Halibut Cove Fisheries and Mariculture Holding Company. As of Fall 2013, the non-profit had not yet purchased any commercial halibut quota shares, non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permits, and/or halibut charter permits on behalf of residents of their respective communities.⁵¹ However, Halibut Cove Fisheries and Mariculture Holding Company had acquired seven halibut charter permits for lease to community members.^{52,53} Halibut Cove is not eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota program.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list, Halibut Cove does not have a registered processing plant. Several shore-side processing facilities are located across the Bay in Homer.

⁴⁹ See footnote 45.

⁵⁰ 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.

⁵¹ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

⁵² NOAA Fisheries. (2013). Name and Contact Information of Community Quota Entities. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/daily/cqenamescontacts.pdf>.

⁵³ NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. (2013). *Permit Reports: Charter Halibut*. Retrieved October 24, 2013 from http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/daily/chp_cqe_permits.xls.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, no known fisheries-related revenue was received by the community of Halibut Cove (Table 3).

Commercial Fishing

Between 2000 and 2010, Halibut Cove residents participated in Alaskan commercial fisheries as state and federal permit holders, quota share account holders in federal catch share fisheries, vessel owners, and crew license holders. Activity levels remained relatively stable over the decade. The total number of state permit holders varied between 6 and 9, and the number of state permits held varied between 10 and 13 (Table 4). The number of vessels primarily owned by residents varied between 9 and 12, and the number of crew licenses held varied from 1 to 5. The only fisheries statistic that displayed a declining trend was the number of vessels homeported in Halibut Cove, which declined from 22 in 2000 to 14 in 2010. Characteristics of the Halibut Cove commercial fishing sector are presented in Table 5.

Of 13 state-issued Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits held in 2010, a majority (8) were held for Cook Inlet salmon fisheries, while 4 were held in the statewide halibut longline fishery and 1 was held in the statewide sablefish longline fishery (not including Southeast Alaska or Prince William Sound). Five of the salmon permits were associated with drift gillnet gear, two with purse seine gear, and one with set gillnet gear. In early years of the 2000–2010 period, salmon permits were also held in the Kodiak purse seine fishery (from 2000 to 2003). A Kodiak permit was actively fished in 2001 only. Overall, an average of 71% of salmon permits were actively fished between 2000 and 2010, with a smaller percentage actively fished in 2010, in part due to the acquisition of three additional salmon permits between 2009 and 2010. An average of 71% of salmon permits were actively fished between 2000 and 2010, with a smaller percentage actively fished in 2010. From 2007 to 2009, one CFEC permit was held in the statewide mechanical jig fishery for miscellaneous saltwater finfish (commonly targeting Pacific cod), but was not actively fished in any of these years. In addition, in 2008, one miscellaneous saltwater finfish permit was held associated with pot gear, and was actively fished that year. Further CFEC permit statistics are presented in Table 4.

In addition to CFEC permits, Halibut Cove residents held Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) and federal License Limitation Program permits (LLP) during the 2000–2010 period. The number of FFP permit holders, and total FFPs held, increased from one to three in the middle of the decade, and then decreased to two in 2006–2010. FFPs were actively fished between 2005 and 2010. From 2003 to 2010, one groundfish LLP was held by one Halibut Cove permit holder. The groundfish LLP was actively fished in all years that it was held during this period (Table 4).

Between 2000 and 2010, Halibut Cove residents also held quota share accounts and quota shares in federal catch share fisheries for halibut and sablefish, with slightly higher participation in the halibut fishery. No Halibut Cove residents held quota share accounts in federal crab catch share fisheries between 2005 and 2010 (Table 8). The number of halibut quota share account holders in Halibut Cove increased from three in 2000 to five in 2010, which a high of six in 2003. Total quota shares held followed a similar pattern, rising from 565,660 in 2000 to 818,552 in 2010, with a high of 846,457 in 2003. The overall halibut IFQ allotment for account holders in Halibut Cove initially increased by 32% between 2000 and 2002, and then decreased to almost 30% below 2000 levels by 2010 (Table 6). During the same time period, there was one sablefish

quota share account holder in all years except 2001 and 2002, when zero Halibut Cove residents held accounts. Although the number of quota share account holders remained stable at one, the total number of quota shares held decreased dramatically, from 2,766,565 in 2000 to 707 shares held between 2003-2010 (Table 7).

No fish buyers or shore-side processors were present in Halibut Cove between 2000 and 2010, and no landings were delivered in the community during this period (Table 5). Given this, no information is reported regarding local landings or ex-vessel revenue generated in Halibut Cove (Table 9). However, some information can be reported regarding landings and revenue earned by Halibut Cove vessels owners, irrespective of delivery location. Information can only be reported regarding halibut landings from 2001 to 2003, and ‘other groundfish’ landings in 2003 only. On average between 2001 and 2003, 391,345 net pounds of halibut were landed for an average ex-vessel value of \$913,678. In 2003, 9,556 net pounds of ‘other groundfish’ were landed by Halibut Cove vessel owners, valued at \$5,433 in ex-vessel revenue. Data for other years in these fisheries, and for all years in other fisheries, is considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 10).

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Halibut Cove: 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 revenue</i> ⁴	<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 revenue</i> ⁵	<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 municipal budget. Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	50%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	50%	0%	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	8
	Fished permits	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	3
	% of permits fished	67%	83%	67%	50%	80%	100%	80%	80%	80%	60%	38%
	Total permit holders	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>82%</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>70%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>54%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</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 Halibut Cove: 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 Halibut Cove ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Halibut Cove ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Halibut Cove ^{2,5}
2000	1	0	0	10	22	0	0	\$0
2001	2	0	0	12	21	0	0	\$0
2002	3	0	1	11	20	0	0	\$0
2003	2	0	0	11	21	0	0	\$0
2004	1	0	0	10	20	0	0	\$0
2005	5	0	0	10	20	0	0	\$0
2006	3	0	0	10	18	0	0	\$0
2007	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	\$0
2008	5	0	0	9	15	0	0	\$0
2009	4	0	0	9	16	0	0	\$0
2010	2	0	0	12	14	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 Halibut Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	3	565,660	91,124
2001	4	567,402	103,939
2002	5	745,136	159,118
2003	6	846,457	142,957
2004	5	819,284	141,985
2005	4	735,734	122,609
2006	4	716,656	110,650
2007	3	701,568	105,181
2008	4	759,055	104,855
2009	4	759,055	95,567
2010	5	818,552	94,267

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 Halibut Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (pounds)
2000	1	2,766,565	251,087
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	1	707	71
2004	1	707	81
2005	1	707	80
2006	1	707	71
2007	1	707	69
2008	1	707	61
2009	1	707	55
2010	1	707	50

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 Halibut Cove: 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 Halibut Cove: 2000-2010.

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

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	405,525	\$440,088	328,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	9,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	405,525	440,088	337,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halibut	-	\$797,609	\$983,484	\$959,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	\$5,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Shellfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Cod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sablefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total²</i>	-	\$797,609	\$983,484	\$965,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Kachemak Bay is one of Alaska's most popular destinations for halibut fishing, with frequent catches purportedly weighing 100 to 200 pounds. The sport halibut fishery generally runs between June and September.⁵⁴ Although no active sport fish guide businesses were registered in Halibut Cove from 2000 to 2010, one or two licensed guides were present in the community in some years during this period. It is important to note that a high number of guide businesses are based in nearby Homer, providing sportfishing opportunities for visitors to the region generally. The number of Halibut Cove residents that purchased sport fish licenses, irrespective of point of sale, was consistent over the period, varying between 18 and 23 per year. No sport fish licenses were sold in Halibut Cove, providing additional evidence that local sportfishing activity is highly tied to the sportfishing infrastructure, businesses, and services in Homer (Table 11).

According to ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey data,⁵⁵ species targeted by private anglers in Halibut Cove between 2000 and 2010 included Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon, rainbow trout, Pacific halibut, Pacific cod, Tanner crab, and hardshell clams. No kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Halibut Cove between 2000 and 2010.⁵⁶

Halibut Cove 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 residents logged 20,292 saltwater angler days and 71,555 freshwater angler days. Typically, Alaska residents took part in saltwater sportfishing at greater rates than non-Alaska resident anglers, and the opposite was true of freshwater sportfishing. For both Alaska resident and non-Alaska resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater, the number of angler days fished per year decreased between 2000 and 2010. Further information about regional sportfishing activity in Halibut Cove is presented in Table 11.

⁵⁴ Halibut Cove, Alaska. (2011). *Fishing Information for Halibut Cove*. Retrieved October 31, 2012 from <http://www.halibutcove.com/fishing.htm>.

⁵⁵ 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).

⁵⁶ 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.]

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Halibut Cove: 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 Halibut Cove ²
2000	0	1	22	0
2001	0	0	21	0
2002	0	0	20	0
2003	0	2	23	0
2004	0	1	18	0
2005	0	2	19	0
2006	0	0	19	0
2007	0	0	21	0
2008	0	0	18	0
2009	0	1	20	0
2010	0	1	19	0

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

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

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

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

Subsistence Fishing

There is very little archival evidence of, or information on, contemporary subsistence practices in Halibut Cove. Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported by ADF&G regarding the percentage of households using different marine resources, or per capita harvest of subsistence resources by Halibut Cove residents (Table 12). Likewise, no information was reported by management agencies regarding participation in the Subsistence Halibut Registration Certification program (Table 14) or subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates, other fish (Table 13) or marine mammals during this period (Table 15).

ADF&G did report limited participation in subsistence salmon fisheries in Halibut Cove between 2000 and 2010, with one subsistence salmon permit issued to a Halibut Cove household in 2001 and again in 2008. In both years, one permit was reported as returned, and in 2001, 21 sockeye were reportedly harvested.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Halibut Cove: 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, Halibut Cove: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

¹ Fall, J.A., C. Brown, N. Braem, J.J. Simon, W.E. Simeone, D.L. Holen, L. Naves, L. Hutchinson-Scarborough, T. Lemons, and T.M. Krieg. 2011, revised. Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2008 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 359, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Halibut Cove: 2003-2010.

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

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

Source: Fall, J.A., and D. Koster. 2011. Subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 357, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

Table 15. Subsistence Harvests of Marine Mammal Resources, Halibut Cove: 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.