

Seldovia (*sell-DOAV-ee-uh*)

People and Place

*Location*¹



Seldovia and Seldovia Village are both discussed in this profile, given their close proximity to one another. The communities are located on the Kenai Peninsula on the south shore of Kachemak Bay, a 15-minute flight across the Bay from Homer. Seldovia Village is located just northeast of the City of Seldovia. Both are in the Seldovia Recording District, the Kenai Peninsula Census Area, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The City of Seldovia encompasses 0.4 square miles of land and 0.2 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were a total of 420 residents in Seldovia and Seldovia Village combined. Seldovia, with 255 residents, ranked 175th of 352 total Alaskan communities with recorded populations that year, while Seldovia Village (165 residents) ranked 214th. According to Alaska Department of Labor population estimates, between 2000 and 2009, the combined population of permanent residents in Seldovia and Seldovia Village decreased by 5.35%. The average annual growth rate during this period was -0.39%, indicating a slow decline. However, the combined population of the two communities increased overall between 1990 and 2010. The change in population from 1990 to 2010 is provided in Table 1.

In a survey conducted by NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, community leaders estimated that the annual, year-round population of Seldovia is less than 300 people, while estimating that more than 120 people come to Seldovia each year as seasonal workers or transients from May through September.

In 2010, the majority of residents of Seldovia and Seldovia Village identified themselves as White (72.5%). Other ethnic groups present in Seldovia and Seldovia Village that year include American Indian and Alaska Native (13.7%), two or more races (11.4%), Hispanic or Latino (3.9%), Asian (1.2%), and Black or African American (1.2%). The percentage of the population identifying themselves as White decreased slightly between 2000 and 2010, as did the percentages of the population identifying themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and some other race. In contrast, the percentage of the population identifying themselves as two or more races, Asian, Black or African American, and Hispanic or Latino increased slightly between 2000 and 2010. Changes in racial and ethnic composition between 2000 and 2010 are shown in Figure 1.

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>.

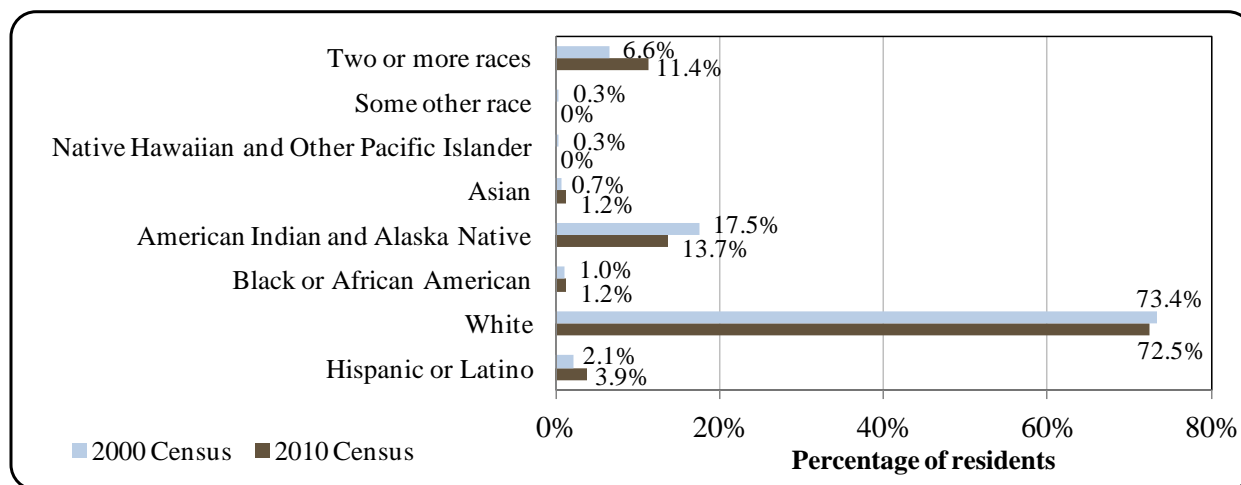
Table 1. Population in Seldovia and Seldovia Village from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	316	-
2000	430	-
2001	-	435
2002	-	449
2003	-	430
2004	-	423
2005	-	391
2006	-	413
2007	-	423
2008	-	420
2009	-	407
2010	420	-

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, Seldovia and Seldovia Village: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

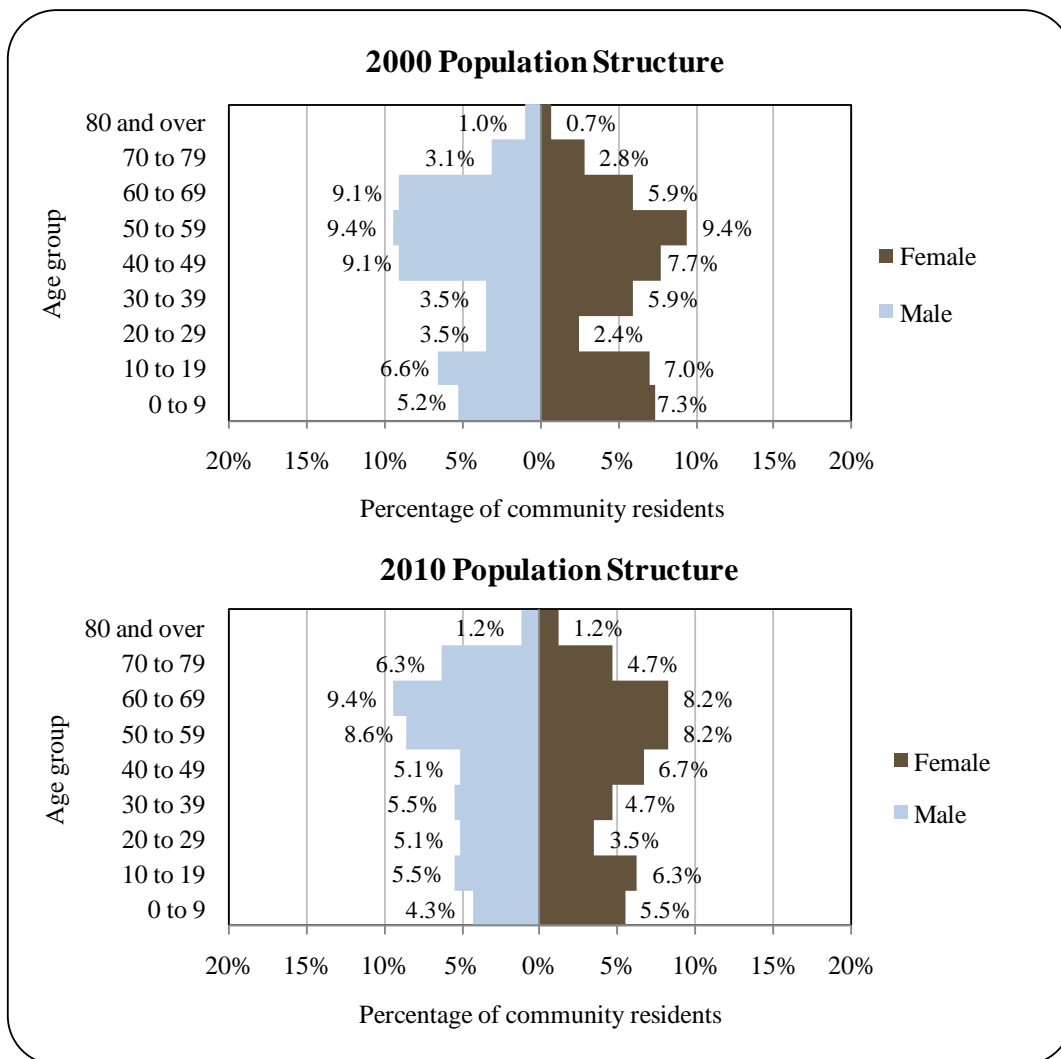


In 2010, the average household size in Seldovia was 2.11, a decrease from 2.40 in 1990 and 2.13 in 2000. In Seldovia Village in 2010, the average household size was 2.76, an increase from 2.32 in 2000 (data on household size were not available for 1990 for Seldovia Village). The combined total number of households in Seldovia and Seldovia Village decreased from 196 in 2000 to 158 in 2010. Of the total 377 housing units surveyed in Seldovia and Seldovia Village for the 2010 Decennial Census, 117 were owner-occupied, 41 were renter-occupied, and 219

were vacant. Throughout this period no residents of Seldovia or Seldovia Village were reported to be living in group quarters.

In 2010, the combined gender makeup in Seldovia and Seldovia Village was 53% male and 47% female, similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 48.2 years for Seldovia and 48.5 years for Seldovia Village, both higher than the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010 the greatest fell within the age group 50-69 years old, with the next largest percentage in the age group 30-49 years old. Relatively few residents were age 80 and over in 2010. The overall combined population age structure of Seldovia and Seldovia Village is shown in Figure 2.

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



In terms of educational attainment, according to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS),³ 89.3% of residents aged 25 and over in Seldovia and Seldovia Village were estimated to hold a high school diploma or higher, compared to 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in 2010, for Seldovia and Seldovia Village combined, 6.2% of residents aged 25 and older were estimated to have less than a ninth grade education, compared to 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; 4.4% of residents were estimated to have a ninth to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; 45.3% were estimated to have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 27.4% of Alaskan residents overall; 21.3% of residents were estimated to have some college but no degree, compared to 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; 5% were estimated to hold an Associate's degree, compared to 8% of Alaskan residents overall; 14.5% were estimated to hold a Bachelor's degree, compared to 17.4% of Alaskan residents overall; and 3.3% were estimated to hold a graduate or professional degree, compared to 9.5% of Alaskan residents overall.

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁴

The Seldovia area was historically a meeting and trading place for a mix of native peoples, including the Koniags from Kodiak Island, Aleuts from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula, the Chugach from Prince William Sound, and the Tanaina Kenaitze people of Cook Inlet.⁵ The Kenaitze who lived at Seldovia called it Chesloknu. The community's modern name is derived from the Russian phrase "Zaliv Seldevoy," meaning 'herring bay'. Russian settlers began to arrive in the late 1700s, following discovery of a coal mine eight miles south of the village. The mine was an important source of coal for the Russian fleet and settlements.⁶

In 1869, shortly after the sale of Alaska to the United States, a trading post was established in Seldovia which operated until 1882. Leading up to the turn of the century, the local economy was largely based on fur trapping, timber, and fish processing. In the early 1900s, Seldovia became an important gold rush transportation point. The port was ice-free throughout the year, providing access to steamers loaded with prospectors arriving from the "lower 48." From Seldovia, the prospectors boarded smaller steamers which transported them to the gold fields. A larger dock was constructed in 1926, providing improved moorage for large ocean-going steamers.⁷ A post office had been established in 1898, and the City would be incorporated in 1945.⁸

Seldovia also emerged as an early hub of the Cook Inlet seafood processing industry.⁹ The first salmon cannery was built in 1911, followed by several herring processing salteries.¹⁰

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

⁴ Alaska 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.

⁵ Seldovia Village Tribe. (n.d.). *Our Story*. Retrieved March 21, 2013 from http://svt.org/our_story.html.

⁶ City of Seldovia. (2005). *Seldovia Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved March 14, 2013 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Seldovia-CP-2005.pdf>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ See footnote 4.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ See footnotes 5 and 6.

Seldovia fishermen also experimented with harvest and processing of king, Dungeness, and Tanner crab in the 1920s and 1930s, and Seldovia was the center of the shrimp processing industry in the region until 1964.¹¹

The City of Seldovia was devastated by the Good Friday Earthquake of 1964, which destroyed three fish-processing plants and other business infrastructure, and caused the land to drop four-six vertical feet.¹² This change in elevation allowed the ocean to inundate the boardwalk and flood waterfront buildings at high tide. The town had to be rebuilt.¹³ This loss of infrastructure crippled Seldovia's seafood processing industry, and Homer emerged to fill the role of the local fishing center.¹⁴ Homer also gained importance as a transportation hub in the region, following completion of a road linking Homer to Anchorage.¹⁵

Today, a majority of the residents of Seldovia and Seldovia Village are White, along with a vibrant native community. Native residents are a mix of Dena'ina Indian and Aleut and Sugpiaq Eskimo (also known as Alutiiq). Commercial fishing and subsistence harvest of wild resources are integral aspects of the local culture.¹⁶ Seldovia has an active commercial fishing fleet, as well as a well-developed charter fishing fleet.¹⁷

Natural Resources and Environment¹⁸

Seldovia 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 as warm winters and cool summers. Winter temperatures range from 12 to 21 °F, and summer temperatures vary from 48 to 65 °F.¹⁹ Average annual precipitation is 34.5 inches.²⁰ The Kenai Mountains provide a dramatic backdrop to the community, with mountains rising to 3,000 feet above sea level within several miles of the coastline. Lowlands are covered in a forest of Sitka spruce, with alder and brush at middle elevations and alpine tundra along high ridgelines.²¹

Protected areas near Seldovia include Kachemak Bay State Park and State Wilderness Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, and the Kenai Wilderness. Seldovia is located approximately 7 miles from the western boundary of Kachemak Bay State Park and State Wilderness Park, which are Alaska's first State Park, and only Wilderness Park, respectively. Together, they are made up of approximately 400,000 acres of mountains, glaciers, and forests. Adjacent to these land-based protections, Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats have both been designated as Critical Habitat

¹¹ Field, C. and C. Walker. (2003). *A Site Profile of the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve: A Unit of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System*. Published by the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve. Retrieved March 21, 2013 from http://nerrs.noaa.gov/doc/pdf/reserve/kba_siteprofile.pdf.

¹² See footnotes 6 and 11.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ See footnote 5.

¹⁶ See footnote 4.

¹⁷ See footnote 6.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ See footnote 4.

²⁰ Precipitation and snowfall information retrieved December 27, 2011 from <http://www.weatherbase.com/>.

²¹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. (2001). Kenai Area Plan: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands. Retrieved March 21, 2013 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/kenai/pdfs/chap_3_region_9.pdf.

Areas (CHAs) under Alaska Statutes, Title 16,²² protecting habitat for sea otters, seals, porpoises, and whales. Visitors to the park enjoy fishing, boating, wildlife viewing, kayaking, hiking, camping, and mountain sports.²³ 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.²⁴

Approximately 25 miles east of Seldovia lies the western border of Kenai Fjords National Park. This National Park was established in 1980 to “maintain unimpaired the scenic and environmental integrity of the Harding Icefield, its outflowing glaciers and coastal fjords and islands.” Fifty-six percent of the park is covered by ice. Animals living in the mountains, the shores, and the fjords of the National Park include black bear, brown bear, moose, mountain goat, sea otter, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, Dall’s porpoise, Pacific white-sided dolphin, orca, minke whale, humpback whale, fin whale, and birds including bald eagles, puffins, murrelets, steller’s jay, black-billed magpie, peregrine falcon, and marbled murrelet.²⁵ Portions of both Kenai Fjords National Park and the Kachemak Bay State Park and State Wilderness Park are included in the Kenai Wilderness, which covers a total of 1,354,247 acres on the Kenai Peninsula.²⁶

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.²⁷

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.²⁸

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there were no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in the Seldovia area as of March 2013.²⁹

²² Alaska Statutes, Title 16. *AS 16.20.590 and AS 16.20.580*. Retrieved February 8, 2012 from <http://touchngo.com/1glcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title16/Chapter20.htm>.

²³ 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>.

²⁴ 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>.

²⁵ Kenai Fjords National Park website (2010). Retrieved December 27, 2011 from <http://www.nps.gov/kefj/>.

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

²⁷ Kenai Peninsula Borough (2010). *All-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www2.borough.kenai.ak.us/emergency/hazmit/plan.htm>

²⁸ Resource Development Council (n.d.). *Alaska’s Oil and Gas Industry*. Retrieved January 26, 2012 from <http://www.akrdc.org/issues/oilgas/overview.html>.

²⁹ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *List of Contaminated Sites by Region*. Retrieved March 5, 2013 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

Current Economy³⁰

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Seldovia's economy relies on natural resource-based industries, specifically, fishing, ecotourism, and sport hunting and fishing. Commercial fishing is an important driver of the economy, and the shellfish farming industry is also active.³¹

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS,³² in 2010, the median per capita income in Seldovia was estimated to be \$28,892 and the median household income was estimated to be \$48,750, compared to \$23,669 and \$45,313 in 2000, respectively. However, when inflation is taken into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³³ the real median per capita income in 2000 was \$31,124 and the real median household income was \$59,586, indicating an actual decrease in both values between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Seldovia ranked 68th out of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 106th out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

For Seldovia Village, per capita income in 2010 was estimated to be \$25,311 and the median household income was estimated to be \$48,750, compared to \$21,396 and \$31,250 in 2000, respectively. However, again taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,³⁴ the real per capita income in 2000 was \$28,135 and the real median household income in 2000 was \$41,903. Therefore, while per capita income decreased between 2000 and 2010 for Seldovia Village, the median household income increased during this period. In 2010, Seldovia Village ranked 103rd out of 305 Alaskan communities with per capita income that year, and 140th out of 299 Alaskan communities with household income data.

The small population size of Seldovia and Seldovia Village may have prevented the ACS from accurately portraying economic conditions.³⁵ A potentially more accurate understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). If total wages reported in the ALARI database for 2010 are divided by the 2010 population reported by the U.S. Decennial Census, the resulting per capita income estimate for Seldovia in 2010 is \$12,140 and the estimate for Seldovia Village in 2010 is \$12,264. Both of these values provide support for an overall decrease compared to the real per capita income values reported by the U.S. Census in 2000.³⁶ This is reflected in the fact that Seldovia met the Denali Commissions criteria as a “distressed community” in 2010, and Seldovia Village was also recognized as a distressed community (using a plus/minus 3%

³⁰ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

³¹ 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.

³² U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

³³ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved October 18, 2011 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ 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/>.

formula). These listings prioritize the communities for economic assistance.³⁷ It should be noted that both ACS and DOLWD data are based on wage earnings and do not take into account the value of subsistence within the local economy.

Based on household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest number of workers in Seldovia and Seldovia Village combined in 2010 was estimated to be employed in the private sector (54.6%), along with 28.4% in the public sector, 13.5% estimated to be self-employed, and 2.1% estimated to be unpaid family workers. Based on the ACS, in the same year, 67.1% of the population aged 16 and over was estimated to be in the civilian labor force, compared to the statewide rate of 68.8%. The local unemployment rate was 1.4%, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 5.9%. Approximately 10.8% of local residents were living below the poverty line in 2010, compared to 9.6% of Alaskans overall. It should be noted that income and poverty statistics are based on wage income and other money sources; figures reported for Seldovia and Seldovia Village are not reflective of the value of subsistence to the local economy. In addition, these unemployment and poverty statistics are likely inaccurate given the small population of Seldovia and Seldovia Village. A more accurate estimate is based on the ALARI database, which indicates that the combined unemployment rate for Seldovia and Seldovia Village in 2010 was 10.3%.

Out of 278 people aged 16 and over that were estimated to be employed in the combined civilian labor force for both communities in 2010, the greatest percentages worked in arts, entertainment, recreational, accommodation and food services (19.8%), professional scientific, management, administration, and waste management (18%), retail trade (12.6%), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining (12.2%) industries. Compared to 2000, the a greater percentage of the workforce was estimated to work in public administration and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food service industries in 2010, and there were declines in the percentages estimated to work in education, health care and social assistance as well as construction, manufacturing and transportation, warehousing and utilities industries. Information about employment by industry is broken down in Figure 3. It is important to note that the number of individuals employed in the fishing industry may be underestimated in census statistics as fishermen may hold another job and characterize their employment accordingly.

From the perspective of occupation, the greatest percentage of the Seldovia and Seldovia Village combined workforce was estimated to be employed in service occupations in 2010 (36.7% of the workforce). This represents a significant shift from 2000, when service occupations made up the smallest percentage of the workforce, and the greatest percentages of workers were estimated to be employed in management/professional, sales/office, and natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations. From among the 49 individuals estimated to be employed in natural resource, construction, and maintenance occupations in 2010 (17%), 17 were specifically estimated to be employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, accounting for 6.1% of the total workforce that year. Figure 3 shows employment by industry and Figure 4 breaks employment down by occupation.

³⁷ Denali Commission. 2011. *Distressed Community Criteria 2011 Update*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from www.denali.gov.

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

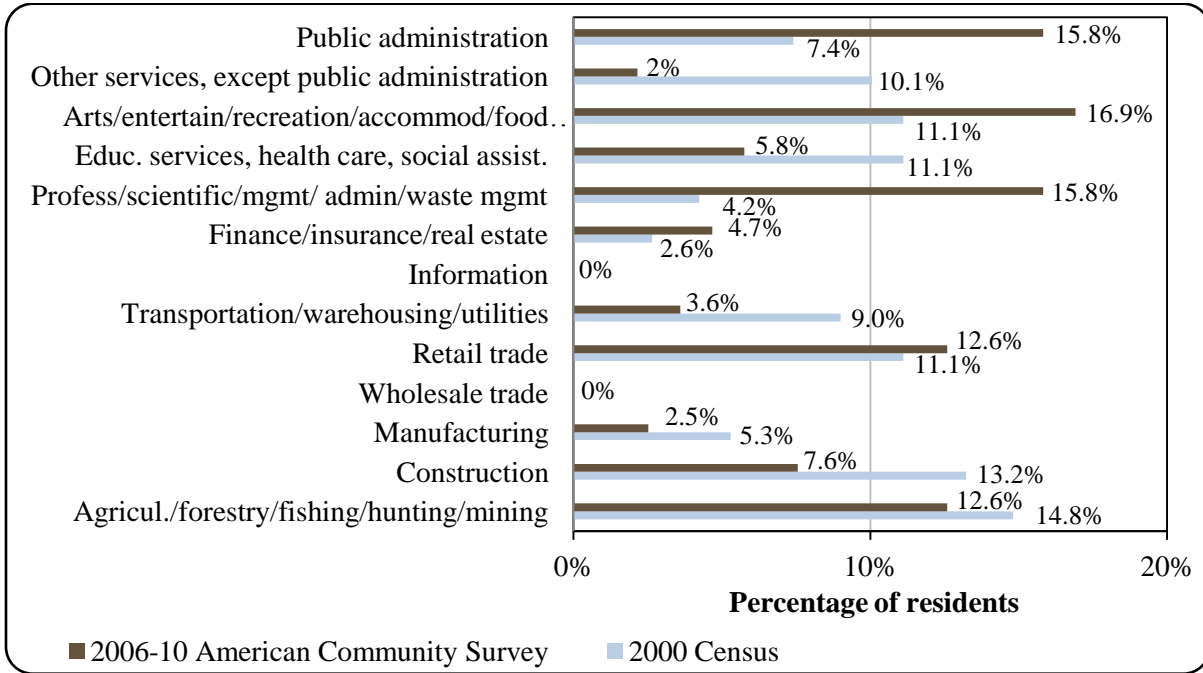
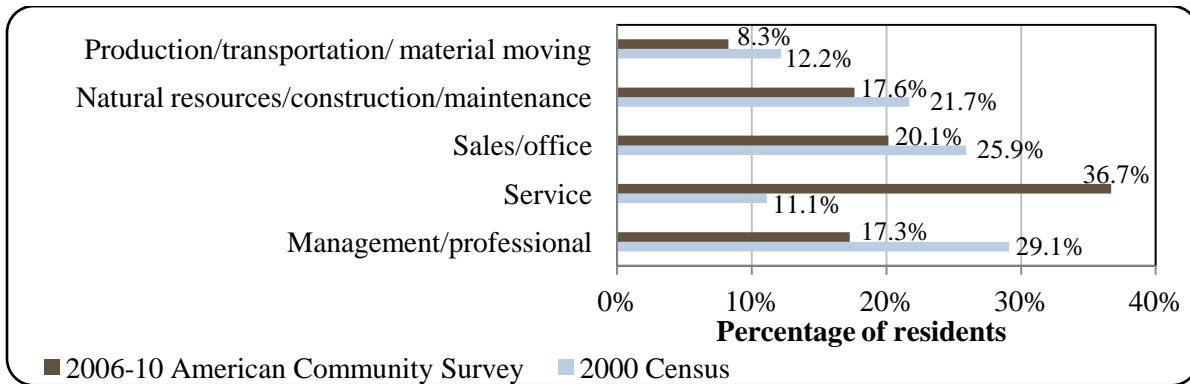


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Seldovia and Seldovia Village (U.S. Census).



Governance

Seldovia is a 1st Class City located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The City has a Strong Mayor form of government, with a seven-person city council including the mayor, a nine-person school board, five-person planning commission, and various municipal employees. The City of Seldovia administers a varying 2% - 4.5% sales tax, and the Borough administers an additional 3% sales tax.³⁸

³⁸ 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.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Seldovia 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	\$965,213	\$87,493	\$22,803	n/a
2001	\$927,529	\$109,775	\$22,000	n/a
2002	\$921,712	\$106,740	\$21,995	\$2,000,000
2003	\$1,318,162	\$119,192	\$22,091	n/a
2004	\$1,160,612	\$112,690	n/a	n/a
2005	\$892,097	\$114,487	n/a	n/a
2006	\$1,600,220	\$111,231	n/a	n/a
2007	\$3,409,906	\$144,445	n/a	\$1,555,000
2008	\$1,071,383	\$174,460	n/a	n/a
2009	\$1,267,702	\$137,767	\$110,488	\$70,000
2010	\$1,462,486	\$110,389	\$109,290	\$1,000,000

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.

Seldovia Village is also located in the Kenai Peninsula Borough, but is an unincorporated community. As a result, Seldovia Village does not maintain a municipal budget with community revenue and expenditures. Therefore, revenue information presented in Table 2 relates to revenue streams associated with the City of Seldovia only.

In addition to municipal tax revenues, locally-generated income sources in Seldovia during the 2000-2010 period included lease and rental fees, permits and fines. In addition, special revenue sources came from charges for services including water, wastewater, the fire department, and fees for use of the dock, small boat harbor, and boat haul out facility. Outside revenue sources included shared funds and grants from state and federal source. Shared revenue sources included the State Revenue Sharing program (over \$20,000 per year from 2000 to 2003), the Community Revenue Sharing program (over \$100,000 each year in 2009 and 2010), the SAFE Communities program (public safety, utilities, infrastructure, etc.), the electric and telephone revenue share, and a fisheries business tax (see the *Fisheries-Related Revenue* section for more information).

State capital project grants were received throughout the decade for projects including water and sewer improvements, city office improvement, harbor improvements, equipment purchase, road and trail maintenance, and state grants were also received for municipal energy assistance, among others. Federal funding was received in some years from the COPS program (Community-Oriented Policing Services). Federal capital project grants were also received for water and sewer improvements and for road and trail maintenance. Fisheries-related grants received by the City of Seldovia during the 2000-2010 period included grants for development of

a commercial/visitor/dock, Kachemak Bay Ferry and docking facilities, a port economic development study, smolt stocking for Seldovia slough, purchase of a boat haul-out trailer, and harbor design and construction. It is important to note that the higher than average total municipal revenue reported by the City of Seldovia in 2007 can be largely be attributed to the \$2,276,093 total funds received toward harbor improvements that year.

The community of Seldovia was included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and a federally recognized Native tribe is present. The authorized traditional authority, recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), is the Seldovia Village Tribe. The local Native village corporation is the Seldovia Native Association, Inc., which manages 181,109 acres of land. The regional Native corporation to which the Tribe belongs is the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI).³⁹

The Seldovia Village Tribe is also a member of the Cook Inlet Tribal Council (CITC), a tribal non-profit organization headquartered in Anchorage. CITC strives to work together with Native people of the Cook Inlet region, and all Natives living in Anchorage, to help them develop talents and strengths, and become successful and self-sufficient individuals, families, and communities, with the goal of advancing the overall economic, social and cultural development of the people of the Chugach Region.⁴⁰ CITC is one of the 12 regional Alaska Native 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that were identified under ANCSA and charged with naming incorporators to create regional for-profit corporations. Today, these regional Native associations receive federal funding to administer a broad range of services to villages in their regions.⁴¹ CITC offers educational programs, job training, business assistance, youth programs, drug and alcohol treatment, and other assistance to families and individuals.⁴²

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

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

A state-owned 1,845 ft long by 60 ft wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base are available in Seldovia. Direct flights are provided to Homer. The state ferry system connects Seldovia to Homer, where the Sterling Highway provides road access northward towards Anchorage. Water taxis from Homer also service the community. A harbor, boat washdown, and boat haul-out facility are available. Round-trip air service is available from Homer, which is a 15-minute flight from Seldovia. Jakolof Bay road connects Seldovia Village to the City of Seldovia. Residents of Seldovia Village use the airport, seaplane base, and harbor located in

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Cook Inlet Tribal Council. (n.d.). *What We Do*. Retrieved February 23, 2012 from <http://www.citci.com/>.

⁴¹ U.S. Government Accountability Office. 2005. *Alaska Native Villages: Report to Congressional Addressees and the Alaska Federation of Natives*. Retrieved February 7, 2012 from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05719.pdf>.

⁴² See footnote 40.

Seldovia.⁴³ Air service from Seldovia to Homer is available for a set rate of \$105 round-trip,⁴⁴ and round-trip airfare from Homer to Anchorage in June 2012 was \$255.⁴⁵

*Facilities*⁴⁶

Water is derived from the Fish Creek Reservoir and is then treated, stored in a tank, and distributed via water mains. Sewage is piped to a community septic tank for primary treatment, then discharged to an ocean outfall. One-hundred-seventy-five (175) homes and facilities are served by the system; all homes are completely plumbed. Individual wells have been unable to produce potable water. A borough-operated landfill is available. Individual wells and on-site septic tanks serve households in Seldovia Village.

Law enforcement is provided by the City Police Department and by state troopers in Homer. Fire and rescue services are provided by Seldovia Volunteer Fire and Rescue and the Kasitna Bay Area Fire. Seldovia has a court and a city jail, and the Boys and Girls Club operates a youth center. The City also operates a community hall, and Seldovia has public and school libraries.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Seldovia has 5000 ft of dock space available for permanent vessels to moor, as well as 576 ft of dock space available for transient vessels. According to the same survey, Seldovia is capable of handling vessels up to 150 ft in length, including rescue vessels and ferries. Community leaders also indicated that Seldovia has a fish cleaning station, haul-out facilities, a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-certified boat cleaning station, broadband internet access, a diesel powerhouse, and a landfill/solid waste site. Community leaders noted that projects planned for the next 10 years include improvements to existing dock structure, electricity and water serving the dock, and water and sewer pipelines.

*Medical Services*⁴⁷

Medical services are provided by the Seldovia Medical Clinic, which is owned by the City and is privately operated. Alternate health care is provided by Seldovia Volunteer Fire and Rescue. The nearest hospital is located in Homer.

*Educational Opportunities*⁴⁸

The Susan B. English School in Seldovia provides instruction to students from Seldovia and Seldovia Village in grades kindergarten through 12th grade. In 2011, the school had 54 students and 5 teachers.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ Airfare was obtained from the travel website <http://www.homerair.com/Rates>. Retrieved on February 16, 2012.

⁴⁵ Airfare was obtained from the travel website <http://www.travelocity.com> for a round-trip ticket for travel from June 1 to June 8, 2012. Retrieved on December 1, 2011.

⁴⁶ See footnote 43.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ 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

The Cook Inlet region was historically occupied by two distinct groups, the Kachemak tradition Eskimos and the Dena'ina Athabaskan Indians. In addition, portions of lower Cook Inlet below Seldovia were (and still are) occupied by Alutiiq, or Aleut, people. At the time of European contact in the late 1700s, the Dena'ina living in Kachemak Bay and other areas of Cook Inlet relied on subsistence harvest of a wide variety of marine and terrestrial resources. With the exception of Chinook salmon, which were not readily available to the Kachemak Bay Dena'ina, all five species were used throughout Cook Inlet. In addition, freshwater species including Dolly Varden were taken by alder drag nets.⁴⁹

Today, Seldovia is a commercial fishing village. Shellfish farming also occurs, and subsistence harvest of marine resources is an important aspect of the local culture.⁵⁰ Between 2000 and 2010, Seldovia residents were active in a wide range of commercial fisheries, with the greatest participation in fisheries for salmon, groundfish, and halibut. A number of residents also participated in commercial fisheries for sablefish, herring, and crab during the period.

Commercial fisheries developed in the Cook Inlet region after the 1867 purchase of Alaska by the United States. Commercial harvest of salmon in Cook Inlet began in 1882,⁵¹ with the development of a cannery at the mouth of the Kasilof River, in English Bay. An additional 17 canneries had been built in central Alaska by 1890.⁵² The first salmon cannery was established at Seldovia in 1911,⁵³ and the community continued to develop around commercial fishing and fish processing.⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵ Around the same time, herring had become increasingly valued for oil and meal. Two salteries had been built in Seldovia by 1920.⁵⁶ 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

⁴⁹ Fall, J.A., R.T. Stanek, B. Davis, L. Williams, and R. Walker. (2004). *Cook Inlet Customary and Traditional Subsistence Fisheries Assessment*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. Final Report for Study No. FIS 03-045.

⁵⁰ 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.

⁵¹ 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>.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ Stanek, Ronald T. 1999. *Ethnographic Overview and Assessment for Nanwalek and Port Graham*. Draft. Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Retrieved December 27, 2011 from <http://www.alaska.boemre.gov/>.

⁵⁴ See footnote 50.

⁵⁵ 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>.

⁵⁶ City of Seldovia. (2005). *Seldovia Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved March 14, 2013 from <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Seldovia-CP-2005.pdf>.

Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab. However, crab and herring fisheries are currently closed due to low stock abundance.^{57,58}

Today, ADF&G manages the Cook Inlet salmon fishery. Lower Cook Inlet is divided into the Southern, Outer, Eastern, and Kamishak Bay fishing districts, and Upper Cook Inlet is divided into the Central and Northern fishing districts. Set gillnet is the only gear allowed in the Northern District, while set and drift gillnet and purse seine gear use is permitted in the Central District. However, seine gear use is limited to the Chinita Bay sub-district, which is open only sporadically. Purse seine gear is used throughout the Lower Cook Inlet management area, and set gillnets are limited to the Kachemak Bay sub-district.⁵⁹

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 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 (TAC) set by NMFS applied to both fisheries. Beginning in 1997, an additional ‘state-waters fishery’ for Pacific cod was initiated in Cook Inlet. Management plans for state-waters fisheries are approved by the Alaska Board of Fish, and guideline harvest limits (GHL) are set by ADF&G. Typically, state-waters fisheries are opened once federal and parallel fisheries close. In addition to Pacific cod fisheries, Cook Inlet fisheries managed by ADF&G include an open access sablefish fishery under a GHL and directed mechanical jig fisheries for lingcod and rockfish.⁶⁰

Seldovia is eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity (CQE) program. The impetus for the CQE program followed the implementation of the halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program in 1995. The IFQ program restructured fixed gear halibut and sablefish fisheries into a catch share program which issued transferable quota shares that allocated and apportionment of the annual Total Allowable Catch to eligible vessels and processors. Although the IFQ program resulted in many benefits to fishermen, processors, and support businesses, and unintended consequence was that many quota holders in smaller Alaskan communities either transferred quota outside the community or moved out themselves. In addition, as quota became increasingly valuable, entry into halibut or sablefish fisheries became difficult. In many cases, it was more profitable for small-scale operators to sell or lease their quota rather than fish it due to low profit margins and high quota value. These factors led to decreased participation in communities traditionally dependent on the halibut or sablefish fisheries. To address this issue, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council implemented the CQE program in 2005. Under the program, eligible communities could form a non-profit

⁵⁷ 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>.

⁵⁸ 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>.

⁵⁹ See footnote 51.

⁶⁰ See footnote 57.

corporation to purchase and manage quota shares on their behalf.⁶¹ Seldovia has established a CQE non-profit known as the City of Seldovia Community Holding Corporation. As of Fall 2013, the non-profit had not yet purchased commercial halibut IFQ or non-trawl groundfish License Limitation Program permits for lease to eligible community members. However, the corporation began offering halibut charter permits for lease to local captains in 2011. As of October 2013, the City of Seldovia Community Holding Corporation held seven halibut charter permits for lease to community members.^{62,63} Neither Seldovia nor Seldovia Village is eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota program.

According to a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that Seldovia participates in the fisheries management process in Alaska through a representative that sits on regional fisheries advisory and/or working groups run by ADF&G. Community leaders also indicated that current challenges for the portion of Seldovia's economy that is based on fishing include a growing number of regulations and requirements that are being placed on smaller fishing boats, as well as the lack of a cannery in Seldovia which forces fishing vessels to deliver elsewhere and keeps money and jobs out of the community.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, neither Seldovia nor Seldovia Village has a registered processing plant. A number of plants are registered in nearby Homer.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, Seldovia received fisheries-related revenue from a raw fish tax, the Shared Fisheries Business Tax, the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax, harbor usage fees, and port/dock usage fees. The amount of revenue received from the raw fish tax varied from year to year, for years in which data were available. The amount of revenue received from the Shared Fisheries Business Tax was also quite variable from year to year between 2000 and 2010. Revenue received from the Fisheries Resource Landing Tax decreased overall between 2000 and 2010. Revenue received from harbor usage fees increased overall between 2000 and 2010, as did revenue received from port/dock usage fees. Overall the amount of revenue received from fisheries-related sources increased gradually between 2000 and 2010. Information about known fisheries-related revenue received by Seldovia from 2000 to 2010 is presented in Table 3.⁶⁴

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that harbor maintenance, water and wastewater systems, and roads are at least partially supported by revenue from fisheries-related sources. In addition, community leaders indicated that Seldovia administers local fishing-related fee programs (cleaning table fees, harbor fees, haul-out fees, and storage fees) that specifically support public services and infrastructure.

⁶¹ North Pacific Fishery Management Council. (2010). *Review of the Community Quota Entity (CQE) Program under the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/npfmc/PDFdocuments/halibut/CQEREport210.pdf>.

⁶² Jackinsky, M. (2011). "Seldovia corporation offers halibut charter permits." *Homer News*. Retrieved March 14, 2013 from http://homernews.com/stories/032311/news_scohcp.shtml.

⁶³ NOAA Fisheries. (2013). *Community Quota and License Programs and Community Quota Entities*. Retrieved October 30, 2013 from <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/ram/cqp.htm>.

⁶⁴ A direct comparison between fisheries-related revenue and total municipal revenue cannot reliably be made as not all fisheries-related revenue sources are included in the municipal budget.

Commercial Fishing

In 2010, a combined 50 individuals from Seldovia and Seldovia Village held a total of 75 state-issued Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) commercial fishing permits, 46 of which were reported as actively fished that year. A majority of these permits were held in salmon (35) and halibut (14) fisheries. Other species for which community residents held CFEC permits in 2010 include crab, ‘other shellfish’, herring, sablefish, and groundfish. The number of halibut permits and permit holders decreased between 2000 and 2010, though the percentage of permits reported as actively fished remained stable during this period. The number of salmon permits and permit holders also decreased between 2000 and 2010, as did the percentage of permits reported as fished. The number of crab permits held decreased between 2000 and 2010, though the number of permits reported as actively fished remained stable during this period. The first year in which a permit for commercial harvest of ‘other shellfish’ was held was 2009, though the single permit was not reported as actively fished until 2010. The number of herring permits held decreased from 2000 to 2010, and no herring CFEC permits were reported as fished during this period. The number of sablefish permits held between 2000 and 2010, as well as the number of permits reported as fished, remained relatively stable. The number of groundfish permits held decreased between 2000 and 2010, while the number of permits reported as fished remained relatively stable.

Of 14 halibut CFEC permits held in 2010, the majority (11) were for the statewide long line halibut fishery using vessels under 60 ft, and 3 were for the statewide long line fishery using vessels over 60 ft. Of five sablefish CFEC permits, two were for the statewide long line sablefish fishery using vessels under 60 ft, and three were for the statewide long line sablefish fishery using vessels over 60 ft. In 2010, three CFEC permits were issued for the Dungeness crab pot fishery in Cook Inlet, three were issued for the roe herring purse seine fishery in Prince William Sound, two were for the herring roe purse seine fishery in Cook Inlet, one was for the statewide lingcod mechanical jig fishery, and one was issued for the Bristol Bay king crab pot fishery using vessels 60 ft in length or over.

Of the 35 salmon CFEC permits issued in 2010, 1 was issued for the salmon purse seine fishery in Cook Inlet, and the majority (19) was issued for the salmon set gill net fishery in Cook Inlet. Of the remaining salmon CFEC permits, two were issued for the salmon purse seine fishery in Kodiak, two for the purse seine fishery in Chignik, two for the salmon drift gillnet fishery in Prince William Sound, three for the drift gill net fishery in Cook Inlet, one for the drift gill net fishery in Bristol Bay, two for the set gill net fishery in Bristol Bay, two for the gill net fishery in Kotzebue, and one for the statewide power gurdy troll fishery.

Of the nine groundfish CFEC permits issued in 2010, two were for the miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot gear fishery for vessels under 60 ft, three were for the statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish mechanical jig fishery, one was for the miscellaneous saltwater finfish longline fishery using vessels between 60 and 90 ft in the Gulf of Alaska, two were for the statewide miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot fishery using vessels 60 ft or over, and one was for the miscellaneous saltwater finfish pot fishery using vessels 60 ft or over in the Gulf of Alaska.

Also in 2010, one CFEC permit was issued for the shrimp pot fishery using vessels under 60 ft in Prince William Sound, and one was issued for the Tanner crab pot fishery using vessels 60 ft or over in the Bering sea.

There were also 10 community residents holding 10 federal groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permits in 2010, 2 residents holding 2 crab LLP permits in 2010, and 6 residents holding 6 Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP) in 2010. While the number of groundfish and crab permits held and reported as actively fished remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, the number of FFPs held decreased during this period. However, the number of FFPs reported as actively fished remained stable between 2000 and 2010. Information detailing permits and permit holders by species from 2000 to 2010 is detailed in Table 4.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that the predominant gear types used by commercial fishing boats that use Seldovia as their base of operations during the fishing season include pots, longline, gillnet, purse seine, troll, and set nets.

In 2010, there were 30 community residents holding crew licenses. This represents a decrease from 2000, when 44 crew licenses were held. There were no fish buyers in Seldovia between 2006 and 2010, and there were no shore-side processors based in Seldovia between 2002 and 2010. In 2010, there were 23 vessels owned primarily by community residents and 21 vessels homeported in Seldovia. Both of these numbers represent decreases from 2000, when 47 vessels were primarily owned by residents and 45 were homeported in Seldovia. Given the lack of fish buyers or processing plants, no vessels landed catch in Seldovia between 2005 and 2010, and for previous years in which landings were recorded in Seldovia, the amount and ex-vessel value of those landings is considered confidential due to the small number of participants. Information regarding characteristics of the commercial fishing sector in Seldovia is presented in Table 5.

In 2010, there were 13 individuals in Seldovia holding quota share accounts in the federal halibut catch share fishery, representing a decrease from 2000, when 21 individuals held halibut quota share accounts. Despite the decrease in quota share account holders during this period, the number of quota shares held remained relatively stable. The annual halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) allotment decreased slightly during this period (Table 6). Six individuals held sablefish quota share accounts in 2010 in Seldovia, representing a decrease from nine account holders in 2000. The number of quota shares held decreased substantially between 2000 and 2010, as did the annual sablefish IFQ allotment during this period (Table 7). There has been one individual holding crab quota share accounts in Seldovia from 2005 to 2010, and the number of crab quota shares held remained stable between 2006 and 2010. Between 2005 and 2010, the annual crab IFQ allotment increased (Table 8).

Fish buyers in Seldovia recorded landings in five years during the 2000-2010 period (2000, 2001, and from 2003-2005). However the amount and ex-vessel value of those landings is considered confidential due to the small number of participants (Table 9). When landings are examined by vessel owner residence, landings and ex-vessel value are only reportable for halibut from 2000 to 2010, 'other groundfish' from 2004 to 2010, Pacific cod from 2000 to 2004 and 2008 to 2010, and salmon from 2000 to 2010. The rest of the landings and ex-vessel value for vessels whose owners resided in Seldovia are considered confidential due to the small number of participants. While landings for halibut and Pacific cod (for years in which data are reportable) remained relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, landings for other groundfish and salmon decreased during the same period. Ex-vessel value for halibut increased between 2000 and 2010, despite the relative stability in the amount of halibut landed during this period. Information regarding landings and ex-vessel value for vessels owned primarily by Seldovia residents is presented in Table 10.

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

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$4,491	\$5,722	\$3,391	\$3,544	\$6,932	\$3,672	\$3,417	\$3,960	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shared Fisheries											
Business Tax ¹	\$4,221	\$5,478	\$2,923	\$3,183	\$3,054	\$3,559	\$3,309	\$3,878	\$2,558	\$7,172	\$4,490
Fisheries Resource											
Landing Tax ¹	\$270	\$244	\$468	\$362	\$54	\$113	\$108	\$82	\$124	\$59	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	\$115,159	\$121,269	n/a	\$126,016	\$119,975	\$134,381	\$118,025	\$146,571	\$122,800	\$137,009	\$146,350
Port/dock usage ²	\$54,423	\$60,423	n/a	\$49,008	\$50,600	\$56,850	\$55,833	\$80,936	\$65,596	\$65,618	\$64,486
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>\$178,564</i>	<i>\$193,136</i>	<i>\$6,781</i>	<i>\$182,112</i>	<i>\$180,615</i>	<i>\$198,574</i>	<i>\$180,692</i>	<i>\$235,428</i>	<i>\$191,078</i>	<i>\$209,859</i>	<i>\$215,326</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$965,213</i>	<i>\$927,529</i>	<i>\$921,712</i>	<i>\$1,318,162</i>	<i>\$1,160,612</i>	<i>\$892,097</i>	<i>\$1,600,220</i>	<i>\$3,409,906</i>	<i>\$1,071,383</i>	<i>\$1,267,702</i>	<i>\$1,462,486</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, Seldovia: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Active permits	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5
	% of permits fished	40%	30%	33%	44%	55%	40%	50%	40%	40%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Active permits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
	Total permit holders	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	12	12	13	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6
	Fished permits	0	0	0	4	5	2	5	4	5	4	4
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	67%	83%	33%	71%	57%	71%	67%	67%
	Total permit holders	10	10	11	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	9	9	9	9	6	4	3	3	6	5	5
	Fished permits	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2
	% of permits fished	22%	22%	22%	22%	33%	-	-	-	33%	20%	40%
	Total permit holders	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	5	4	4
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	18	18	15	15	17	16	15	14	13	13	14
	Fished permits	16	15	13	13	14	12	10	11	12	11	12
	% of permits fished	89%	83%	87%	87%	82%	75%	67%	79%	92%	85%	86%
	Total permit holders	18	18	15	14	16	15	14	14	13	13	14
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	11	11	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
	Fished permits	5	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	% of permits fished	100%	100%	50%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	60%
	Total permit holders	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	25	18	15	14	15	13	7	6	7	11	10
	Fished permits	8	5	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	5	4
	% of permits fished	32%	28%	13%	29%	27%	15%	29%	33%	43%	45%	40%
	Total permit holders	18	13	11	9	9	8	6	6	7	10	9
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	40	42	36	34	36	36	35	32	35	34	35
	Fished permits	32	32	19	19	24	26	25	18	26	20	24
	% of permits fished	80%	76%	53%	56%	67%	72%	71%	56%	74%	59%	69%
	Total permit holders	42	43	37	35	37	36	35	32	35	35	36
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>75</i>
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>46</i>
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>56%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>64%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>61%</i>
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>

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

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

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Seldovia: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ⁴	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁵	Vessels Homeported ⁵	Vessels Landing Catch in Seldovia ²	Total Net Lbs Landed in Seldovia ^{2,3}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Seldovia ^{2,3}
2000	44	2	2	47	45	2	--	--
2001	43	1	2	40	42	2	--	--
2002	24	0	1	34	38	0	0	\$0
2003	33	3	0	33	35	2	--	--
2004	34	1	0	28	31	1	--	--
2005	36	2	0	30	26	2	--	--
2006	37	0	0	24	20	0	0	\$0
2007	34	0	0	24	19	0	0	\$0
2008	34	0	0	24	20	0	0	\$0
2009	33	0	0	25	22	0	0	\$0
2010	30	0	0	23	21	0	0	\$0

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 Totals only represent non-confidential data.

⁴ 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.]

⁵ Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 2011. Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

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

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	21	2,533,894	355,899
2001	19	2,231,415	364,983
2002	19	2,256,991	380,740
2003	18	2,265,356	380,775
2004	17	2,246,096	384,959
2005	16	2,276,634	369,282
2006	14	2,255,678	341,815
2007	13	2,312,167	343,100
2008	13	2,385,600	349,991
2009	12	2,436,728	330,285
2010	13	2,538,480	313,887

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 Seldovia: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	9	2,228,031	198,803
2001	8	2,227,981	188,626
2002	8	1,583,598	136,184
2003	8	1,386,966	142,695
2004	8	1,386,966	160,944
2005	8	1,205,810	138,056
2006	8	1,205,810	122,825
2007	7	1,204,369	119,683
2008	6	1,204,197	106,691
2009	6	1,204,197	97,023
2010	6	1,201,865	88,445

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 Seldovia: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2005	1	6,654,936	190,769
2006	1	7,549,411	185,633
2007	1	7,549,411	305,627
2008	1	7,549,411	283,866
2009	1	7,549,411	222,303
2010	1	7,549,411	236,868

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 Seldovia: 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
Finfish	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
	<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
Finfish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	--	--	\$0	--	--	--	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note: Cells showing “--” indicate that the data are considered confidential.

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

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

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	308,114	331,518	217,593	416,233	429,951	391,394	308,596	309,750	315,964	327,561	304,036
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	7,202	3,049	3,869	2,778	6,702	5,504	5,761
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	1,659,673	916,377	813,760	512,278	635,091	--	--	--	1,527,256	1,527,256	1,527,256
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	796,263	636,955	684,668	619,823	923,306	752,373	373,162	550,986	772,747	576,987	415,826
<i>Total²</i>	<i>2,764,050</i>	<i>1,884,850</i>	<i>1,716,021</i>	<i>1,548,334</i>	<i>1,995,550</i>	<i>1,146,816</i>	<i>685,627</i>	<i>863,514</i>	<i>2,622,669</i>	<i>2,437,308</i>	<i>2,252,879</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Halibut	\$806,960	\$664,930	\$492,336	\$1,214,878	\$1,317,613	\$1,229,482	\$1,195,662	\$1,411,544	\$1,441,515	\$1,027,302	\$1,410,965
Herring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Groundfish	--	--	--	--	\$3,167	\$1,383	\$1,607	\$965	\$2,827	\$2,176	\$2,169
Other Shellfish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Cod	\$563,867	\$294,044	\$233,146	\$201,079	\$173,990	--	--	--	\$706,693	\$389,176	\$449,806
Pollock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sablefish	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon	\$557,334	\$341,010	\$449,187	\$487,410	\$458,564	\$682,253	\$359,881	\$372,156	\$566,976	\$475,468	\$488,726
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$1,928,161</i>	<i>\$1,299,984</i>	<i>\$1,174,668</i>	<i>\$1,903,367</i>	<i>\$1,953,335</i>	<i>\$1,913,117</i>	<i>\$1,557,150</i>	<i>\$1,784,664</i>	<i>\$2,718,011</i>	<i>\$1,894,124</i>	<i>\$2,351,666</i>

Note: Cells showing “--” indicate that the data are considered confidential.

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

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

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

From 2000 to 2010, the number of active sport fish guide businesses in Seldovia generally remained between three and five, with a peak of eight in 2007. The number of licensed sport fish guides registered in the community each year varied between 7 and 11. In 2010, 156 sportfishing licenses were sold to community residents (irrespective of the location of the point of sale), representing a slight decrease in total purchases from earlier in the decade. Local licenses sales were much higher, with an average of just under 600 licenses sold in Seldovia per year between 2000 and 2010. The fact that a greater number of licenses are sold locally than are purchased by local residents indicates that visitors to the community pursue sportfishing activities (Table 11).

Seldovia 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 resident and non-resident anglers in both freshwater and saltwater, the number of angler days fished per year decreased between 2000 and 2010. This information about regional sportfishing activity is also presented in Table 11.

Statistics provided by charter logbook information indicate that Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, halibut, lingcod, other rockfish, other salmon, pink salmon, pelagic rockfish, shark, sockeye salmon, and yelloweye are caught by anglers fishing from charter vessels based in Seldovia.⁶⁵ The ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey⁶⁶ indicates that the following species are targeted by anglers with sportfishing licenses in the Cook Inlet region: Chinook salmon, coho salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, Dolly Varden, Pacific halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Pacific cod, Tanner crab, razor clam, and hardshell clam.

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that sportfishing in Seldovia takes place on charter boats/party boats, on private boats owned by local residents, on private boats owned by non-residents, as shore-based or dock fishing by local residents, and as shore-based or dock fishing by non-residents. Community leaders also noted that recreational fishermen using boats based in Seldovia target pink salmon, chum salmon, Chinook/king salmon, coho/silver salmon, sockeye/red salmon, halibut, rockfish, crab, and clams.

⁶⁵ 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.]

⁶⁶ Alaska Department of Fish and Game(2011). *Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010*. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Table 11. Sportfishing trends, Seldovia: 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 Seldovia ²
2000	3	7	173	499
2001	4	9	180	513
2002	3	11	150	512
2003	3	8	150	496
2004	3	9	148	543
2005	5	8	154	700
2006	4	7	150	643
2007	8	10	163	779
2008	5	9	162	707
2009	5	8	159	564
2010	4	6	156	526

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

In a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011, community leaders reported that halibut, sockeye salmon, and crab are the most important subsistence marine or aquatic resources to the residents of Seldovia. Although data are not available regarding subsistence participation by household and species from 2000 to 2010 (Table 12), data are available regarding subsistence harvest levels of salmon, halibut, seals, sea lions and sea otters. The number of subsistence salmon permits issued and permits reported as fished both declined between 2000 and 2010. The

amount of salmon harvested for subsistence use varied substantially by species between 2000 and 2010 for years in which data were available and included Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon (Table 13). However, residents appear to be targeting sockeye salmon significantly more than other species.

Between 2003 and 2010, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) issued and reported as fished, as well as the number of lbs of halibut harvested, generally increased, with small declines in the final years of the period (Table 14). In 2010, 152 SHARC cards were issued, and 42.7% of them were actively fished. That year, 18,746 lbs of halibut were harvested.

While data are limited regarding subsistence harvest of marine mammals in Seldovia between 2000 and 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported harvest of sea otters in some years during the period and ADF&G reported harvest of a small number of harbor seals each year. Information was not reported by management agencies regarding harvest of beluga whale, walrus, polar bear, Steller sea lion, or spotted seal during the 2000-2010 period. This information is presented in Table 15.

Although no data were reported between 2000 and 2010 regarding harvest of marine invertebrates and non-salmon fish in Seldovia (Tables 12 and 13), an earlier subsistence survey conducted by ADF&G in the early 1990s provides insight into the species utilized by local residents. In 1993, the following species of marine invertebrates were reported used for subsistence by Seldovia residents: abalone, black (small) chitons, butter clams, cockles, Dungeness crab, horse clams (gaper), limpets, mussels, octopus, oyster, Pacific littleneck clams (steamers), pinkneck clams, razor clams, red (large) chitons, scallops, sea urchin, shrimp, snails, softshell clams, unknown clams, unknown crab, unknown king crab, unknown Tanner crab, and whelk. Non-salmon fish reported harvested for subsistence use in 1993 included: Arctic char, black rockfish, Dolly Varden char, eulachon (hooligan candlefish), grayling, herring, herring roe/unspecified, herring sac roe, herring spawn on kelp, Irish lord, kelp greenling, lake trout, lingcod, Pacific cod (gray), Pacific tom cod, pike, rainbow trout, red rockfish, sablefish (black cod), sea bass, shark, sheefish, skates, steelhead, sturgeon, unknown cod, unknown flounder, unknown greenling, unknown rockfish, unknown sculpin, unknown smelt, unknown sole, unknown trout, unknown whitefish, walleye pollock, and wolf fish. The same survey also noted harvest of several marine mammal species in 1993: harbor seal, Steller sea lion, unknown seal, and unknown whale.⁶⁷

Additional Information

Seldovia is home to an annual Chainsaw Carving Contest, the Seldovia Music Festival, and a Fourth of July Festival.⁶⁸

⁶⁷ 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).

⁶⁸ Seldovia, Alaska website. Retrieved February 17, 2012 from <http://seldovia.com/>.

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

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

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

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

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Seldovia: 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	23	22	179	16	n/a	n/a	252	n/a	n/a
2001	20	16	148	n/a	n/a	n/a	142	n/a	n/a
2002	24	21	124	11	13	31	234	n/a	n/a
2003	18	16	117	66	2	22	290	n/a	n/a
2004	17	14	97	18	16	65	69	n/a	n/a
2005	20	18	60	9	11	71	310	n/a	n/a
2006	18	11	23	n/a	n/a	31	12	n/a	n/a
2007	19	14	24	35	12	103	66	n/a	n/a
2008	16	14	16	6	54	81	279	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, Seldovia: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	103	54	17,344
2004	113	78	27,499
2005	123	68	19,876
2006	123	80	17,406
2007	140	102	23,768
2008	150	101	23,577
2009	165	93	21,708
2010	152	65	18,746

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, Seldovia: 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	2	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	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	1	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
2006	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
2009	n/a	1	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.