

Hobart Bay



People and Place

*Location*¹

Hobart Bay is located on the eastern shore of Stephens Passage, on the mainland 70 miles south of Juneau, and approximately 635 air miles southeast of Anchorage. Hobart Bay is located in the Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and the Petersburg Recording District.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there was one resident living in Hobart Bay, ranking it the 352nd largest of 352 total Alaskan communities with populations recorded that year. Overall between 1990 and 2010, the population of Hobart Bay fell by 99.5%. This decline in population took place between 1990 and 2000, falling from 187 to 3 over the decade, and the population remained at 3 or fewer residents through 2010 (Table 1). In 2000, two out of three permanent residents in Hobart Bay identified themselves as White while the third individual identified as American Indian and Alaska Native. Two of the three residents were between the age of 30 and 39, while the other was in the 40-49 age category. In 2010, the single resident of Hobart Bay was between the age of 60 and 69, and identified himself as American Indian and Alaska Native (Figure 1). No other racial or ethnic groups were represented in Hobart Bay in 2000 or 2010. According to a survey conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 2011, a community leader indicated that the one permanent resident is employed as a caretaker of the Hobart Bay logging camp.

The loss of a majority of the population of Hobart Bay between 1990 and 2000 is reflected in housing statistics. In 1990, there were 55 occupied housing units in Hobart Bay, with an average of 2.7 persons per household. By 2000, only two households were present in Hobart Bay, with an average household size of one. By 2010, there was one household with one person living in it. The one household surveyed for the 2010 U.S. Census was renter occupied. It is also of note that the total number of housing units in Hobart Bay declined precipitously between 1990 and 2010, from 63 available housing units in 1990 (of which 37 were rented, 18 were owner occupied and 8 were vacant) to 17 housing units in 2000 (of which one was rented, one was owner occupied, and 15 were vacant or used only seasonally), to 7 available housing units in 2010 (of which 1 was renter occupied the remaining 6 were vacant or used only seasonally). In 1990 there was also a population of 36 residents residing in group quarters in Hobart Bay. This number decreased to zero in 2000 and 2010.

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 Hobart Bay from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	187	-
2000	3	-
2001	-	-
2002	-	-
2003	-	-
2004	-	-
2005	-	3
2006	-	2
2007	-	1
2008	-	1
2009	-	1
2010	1	-

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, Hobart Bay: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

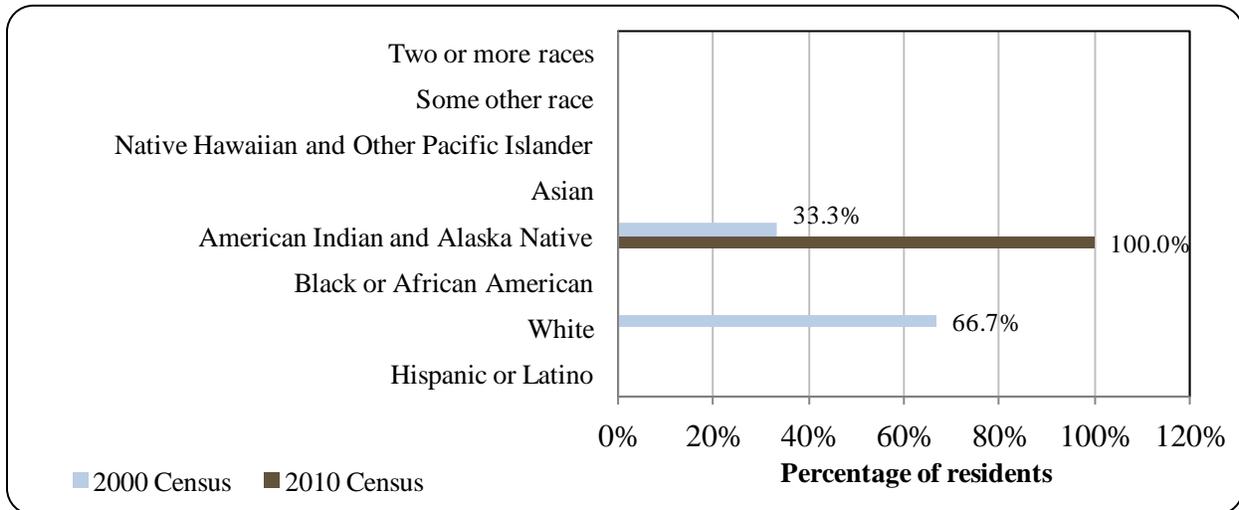
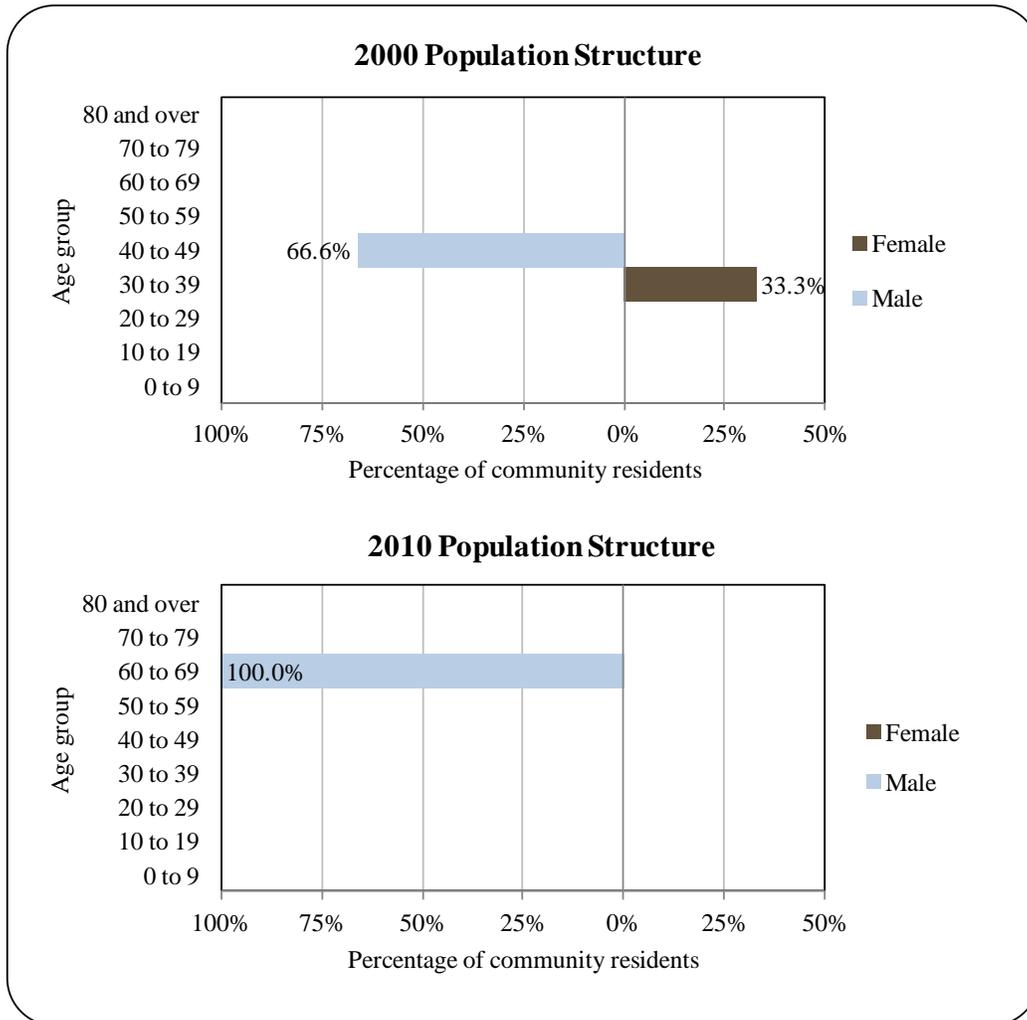


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Hobart Bay Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



The 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) did not provide any information regarding educational attainment in Hobart Bay in 2010. Although the U.S. Decennial Census recorded one individual as a permanent resident in Hobart Bay in 2010, the ACS estimated zero residents aged 16 and over in 2010.³ In 2000, Census sample data for ‘Selected Social Characteristics’ estimated that there were four individuals aged 25 or older residing in Hobart Bay, all of which were held high school diplomas, and two of which also held Bachelor’s degrees. It is important to note that, as in the case of 2006-2010 ACS data, the small population of permanent residents in Hobart Bay in 2000 (three total residents recorded) was not accurately represented by census sample data (which reported one more individual living in the community than the total population).

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.

History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture

Hobart Bay has been utilized by the Native people of Southeast Alaska for many centuries. The 1880 U.S. Census indicated that, prior to government-mandated consolidation at the present City of Kake, there were at least five villages of the Kake (Keex) Kwaan,⁴ including locations on Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands, on the mainland at Port Houghton, and on Admiralty Island at Seymore Canal, with a total combined population of 568.⁵ According to testimony received during 1944 hearings in Seattle on aboriginal land rights, residents of Kake and other area Tlingit villages agreed that members of the Kake Kwaan historically occupied territory on the mainland near Port Houghton. The same clan that claimed Port Houghton also gathered herring eggs on Hobart Bay, and had houses on the north and south points of the Bay. However, following the 1944 hearings, the Secretary of the Interior did not designate these lands as “lands to which Natives were entitled under the doctrine of aboriginal rights,” and left them as “lands for which decision has been reserved.”⁶ The contemporary name of Hobart Bay was given in 1889 by Lt. Commander Mansfield of the U. S. Navy.⁷

Following the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, the newly formed Urban Corporation⁸ from Juneau – Goldbelt, Inc. – selected land at Hobart Bay as part of its land claims settlement.⁹ Goldbelt also has land holdings in West Douglas and Echo Cove. Goldbelt hired a variety of logging contractors to harvest the timber resources during the 1970s and 1980s, and a community grew around the busy logging camp.¹⁰ By the 1990s, logging activity had declined considerably, and the workforce was scaled back, leading to a precipitous decline in permanent residents. The school was closed during the 1998-1999 school year.¹¹ Logging operations also officially ended in 1999. In 2002, Goldbelt announced a proposal to turn the old logging camp into a tourist destination for cruise ships.¹² However, the recent downturn in the global economy has put possible development of a tourist destination on hold. In the meantime, a year-round caretaker is employed to maintain the lands and roads at Hobart Bay.¹³

⁴ ‘Keex’ in Tlingit is pronounced similar to ‘Kake’ in English. ‘Kwaan’ is a Tlingit socio-geographical term meaning “inhabitants of,” literally a contraction of the Tlingit verb “to dwell.” It is most commonly used to refer to a geographic region consisting of those areas controlled by clans or house groups residing in a single winter village or several closely situated winter villages (Source: Thornton, T.. 1997. Know Your Place: The Organization of Tlingit Geographic Knowledge. *Ethnology*, Vol. 36, No. 4. Retrieved July 13, 2012 from <http://www.jstor.org>).

⁵ Krause, A. 1956. *The Tlingit Indians: Results of a Trip to the Northwest Coast of America and the Bering Straits*. Trans. Erna Gunther. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA.

⁶ Walter R., and T. H. Haas Goldschmidt. 1998. *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*, T. F. Thornton (ed.). Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.

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 16 U.S.C. § 3102 (9): The term “Urban Corporation” means those Native entities which have incorporated pursuant to section 14(h)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

⁹ ANCSA 43 U.S.C. § 1613 (h)(3): The Secretary may withdraw and convey to the Natives residing in Sitka, Kenai, Juneau, and Kodiak, if they incorporate under the laws of Alaska, the surface estate of lands of a similar character in not more than 23,040 acres of land, which shall be located in reasonable proximity to the municipalities.

¹⁰ Goldbelt, Inc. 2012. *Our Company and Hobart Bay*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from <http://www.goldbelt.com/>.

¹¹ See footnote 7.

¹² Schmid, C. October 6, 2002. Goldbelt plans tourism development at Hobart Bay. *The Juneau Empire*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from http://juneauempire.com/stories/100602/loc_tourism.shtml.

¹³ See footnote 10.

Natural Resources and Environment

Hobart Bay is located in a maritime climate zone characterized by cool summers and mild winters. Average summer temperatures range from 45 to 61 °F, and winter temperatures range from 25 to 39 °F.¹⁴ This region receives much less precipitation than is typical of Southeast Alaska, with average annual rainfall of approximately 60 inches.¹⁵

The topography surrounding Hobart Bay is characterized by steep mountainsides, rising to 5,000 feet in elevation within several miles of the coast.¹⁶ Inland areas host spruce bogs, sphagnum bogs, and scrub bogs, while the coastal plain consists primarily of spruce bog. The coast is lined by forest and estuarine wetlands, and a flat coastal plain consists primarily of spruce bog.¹⁷ Forest stands are primarily made up of western hemlock and Sitka spruce, along with scattered Alaska cedar and lodgepole pine in sites with poor drainage. Wildlife includes brown and black bear, moose, Sitka black-tailed deer, wolves, mountain goats, mink, marten, beaver, and other furbearers. Area streams support pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, as well as Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, and steelhead. Harbor seals have several haulouts along the section of coast between Cape Fanshaw and Windham Bay.¹⁸ Humpback whales are also known to congregate in large numbers in marine waters near Hobart Bay to feed on concentrations of Pacific herring and krill found in Stephens Passage and Frederick Sound.¹⁹

A majority of land immediately surrounding Hobart Bay is owned by Goldbelt, Inc., the Urban Native Corporation for Juneau. Much of the 30,000 acres owned by Goldbelt was extensively logged in the 1970s and 1980s. Areas that were clear cut during that period are now in various stages of re-growth for the benefit of both wildlife habitat and forest health.²⁰ These Native Corporation lands are adjacent to Tongass National Forest lands. At 16.8 million acres, the Tongass is the largest National Forest in the U.S. Approximately 95% of Southeast Alaska is federal land, of which 80% is designated as National Forest. It includes almost 11,000 miles of meandering island and mainland shorelines. It is managed to produce resource values, products and services in a way that also sustains the diversity and productivity of ecosystems, including viable populations of native and some non-native species and their habitats, sustainable fish and wildlife populations, recreational opportunities, hunting, trapping and game viewing opportunities, aquatic habitat quality, scenic quality, and subsistence opportunities for rural residents.²¹ National Forest lands in the vicinity of Hobart Bay are primarily managed for timber development, along with coastal areas to the north which are designated as scenic viewshed and old-growth habitat.²²

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ World Weather Online. 2012. *Average High/Low Temperature for Hobart Bay, United States Of America*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from <http://www.worldweatheronline.com/>.

¹⁶ Tongass National Forest website. (n.d.). *Roadless Area Maps & Descriptions – Windham-Port Houghton Roadless Area*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/roadless.html>.

¹⁷ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2000. *Central/Southern Southeast Alaska Area Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/cs_southeast/pdf/adopt_csseap_complete.pdf.

¹⁸ See footnote 16.

¹⁹ See footnote 17.

²⁰ Goldbelt, Inc. website. 2012. *Hobart Bay*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from <http://www.goldbelt.com/lands-real-estate/hobart-bay>.

²¹ U.S. Forest Service. (2008). *Tongass National Forest: Land and Resource Management Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from http://tongass-fpadjust.net/Documents/2008_Forest_Plan.pdf.

²² U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Map of Current Land Use Designations*. Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan Revision, Final SEIS. Retrieved May 8, 2012 from <http://www.tongass-seis.net/pdf/lud.pdf>.

Protected areas near Hobart Bay include the Chuck River Wilderness, located immediately east of Native Corporation lands, and the Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness inland of the Chuck River Wilderness. The 74,506-acre Chuck River Wilderness follows the path of the Chuck River, from headwaters in Port Houghton (north of Hobart Bay) to its outlet at Windam Bay (south of Hobart Bay). The area within the Chuck River Wilderness rises to approximately 5,000 in elevation.²³ The larger Tracy Arm – Fords Terror Wilderness, totaling 653,179 acres, includes two narrow, deep fjords with tidewater glaciers at their terminus. Sheer fjord walls rise to rugged mountains. Both of these fjords are popular destinations for cruise ships, smaller charter vessels, and sea kayakers.²⁴

In addition, National Forest lands between the Chuck River Wilderness and the coast are included in the 161,922-acre Windam-Port Houghton Roadless Area. This roadless areas does not contain areas of LUD II (land-use designation II), which would be “permanently managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland characteristics.”²⁵ The status of roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest has been a controversial issue in recent years. The Roadless Area Conservation Rule (RACR) was instated in 2001, prohibiting road construction and timber harvesting in 58.5 million acres of roadless areas in the National Forest System. Lawsuits were filed following the RACR, and an exemption was granted for the Tongass National Forests in 2003. A coalition of Alaska Natives, recreation groups, and environmental groups filed a lawsuit in 2009 seeking to reinstate the rule, and on March 4, 2011, the Tongass Exemption was repealed. As of 2012, the RACR applies to roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest.²⁶

With regard to marine protections, Hobart Bay is located within the Sumdum-Stephens Passage Tidelands and Marine Water Special Management Area. The management goal of this area is to protect habitat and food sources for humpback whales and other marine mammals, and to protect commercial fishing resources. Humpback whales are known to congregate in the area to feed on high concentration of Pacific herring and krill. Cruise ships, charter boats, and private watercraft often travel to the area for the purpose of whale watching, photography, and whale research. In addition to humpbacks, orca whales frequent the area to feed on harbor seals and Steller sea lions at the Brother’s Islands, immediately across Stephens Passage from Hobart Bay. With regard to commercial fishing value, stocks of red and brown king crab, Tanner crab, halibut, sablefish, and Pacific cod are known to be present in this area, as well as herring spawning areas at various locations along the coastline.²⁷

After the decline of logging activity at Hobart Bay in the 1990s, Goldbelt, Inc. proposed development of the old logging camp into a major deepwater cruise ship destination port. These plans are currently on hold due to the economic downturn of the late 2000s.^{28,29} Whale

²³ Wilderness.net. (n.d.). *Chuck River Wilderness*. Retrieved September 28, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=wildView&WID=120>.

²⁴ Wilderness.net. (n.d.). *Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness*. Retrieved September 28, 2012 from <http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=wildView&WID=120>.

²⁵ U.S. Forest Service. 2003. *Tongass Land Management Plan Revision: Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Roadless Area Evaluation for Wilderness Recommendations. Volume I: Final SEIS Appendix A, B, D, E*. Retrieved April 25, 2012 from http://www.tongass-seis.net/seis/pdf/Volume_I.pdf.

²⁶ U.S. Forest Service. August 2011. *Status of Roadless Area Conservation Rule*. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/resources/pubs/issuepapers/issuepaper_RoadlessRules-201108.pdf.

²⁷ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2000. *Central/Southern Southeast Alaska Area Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/cs_southeast/pdf/adopt_csseap_complete.pdf.

²⁸ Goldbelt, Inc. 2012. *Our Company*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from <http://www.goldbelt.com/>.

²⁹ Schmid, C. October 6, 2002. “Goldbelt plans tourism development at Hobart Bay.” *The Juneau Empire*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from http://juneauempire.com/stories/100602/loc_tourism.shtml.

researchers have expressed concern about the detrimental impact that increased cruise ship traffic to the region could have on the humpback whales.³⁰

Natural hazards in the Hobart Bay area include risk of severe weather, storm surge, flooding, shoreline erosion, sea level rise, subsidence, earthquake and tsunami, and avalanche and landslides. Isostatic rebound is taking place throughout Southeast Alaska due to recent retreat of glaciers. This can result in acceleration of erosion caused by rivers and streams, and may also cause streams to dry up if they rise above the water table. In addition, isostatic rebound may outweigh the effects of sea level rise in this area.³¹

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), there are no notable active environmental cleanup sites located in Hobart Bay as of September, 2012.³² However, it is important to note that, in 1998, Hobart Bay failed to meet a DEC water quality standard related to bark and woody debris concentrations. A follow-up dive survey in 2007 documented improvement showing that the site is now attaining water quality standards.³³

Current Economy³⁴

Goldbelt, Inc's logging camp provided most of the employment in Hobart Bay from the 1970s through the 1990s. Logging activity began to decline after 1990, and few employment opportunities remained in Hobart Bay following the final closure of logging operations in 1999.³⁵ According to the 2011 AFSC survey, a representative of the Tribal Council indicated that the local economy in Hobart Bay now relies more heavily on ecotourism activities such as whale watching and kayaking. In 2002, Goldbelt, Inc. proposed development of the old logging camp into a major deepwater cruise ship destination port. These plans are currently on hold due to the economic downturn of the late 2000s. A caretaker is currently employed at Hobart Bay to maintain the lands and roads until plans for the future of the site can be finalized.^{36,37}

Although the U.S. Decennial Census reported one residents age 16 or over in Hobart Bay in 2010, household surveys conducted for the 2006-2010 ACS did not collect any data from this resident.^{38,39} The civilian labor force was estimated to be zero and no earnings were reported in

³⁰ Szabo, A. (n.d.) *Hobart Bay Project: Southern Stephens Passage and Eastern Frederick Sound Marine Mammal Baseline Study*. Alaska Whale Foundation. Retrieved August 30, 2012 from <http://www.alaskawhalefoundation.org/research/HobartBay/Hobart.html>.

³¹ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2005. *High Priority Coastal Hazards*. Retrieved April 19, 2012 from http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/ACMPGrants/EGS_05/pdfs/CoastalHazards.pdf.

³² Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. 2012. *List of Contaminated Site Summaries By Region*. Retrieved September 25, 2012 from <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

³³ Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation. (2010). *Alaska's Final 2010 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*. Retrieved September 28, 2012 from http://www.dec.alaska.gov/water/wqsar/Docs/2010_Integrated_Report_Final_20100715_corrected_july_19.pdf.

³⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

³⁵ See footnote 29.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Goldbelt, Inc. website. 2012. *Hobart Bay*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from <http://www.goldbelt.com/>.

³⁸ 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>.

³⁹ 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

Hobart Bay in 2010. Economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) also indicate that there were zero employed residents in Hobart Bay in 2010.⁴⁰ Given the lack of civilian labor force, the 2006-2010 ACS did not estimate employment statistics.

Income and employment information was reported in the 2000 Census. In 2000, the per capita income in Hobart Bay was reported to be \$34,900 and the median household income was \$68,750. Taking inflation into account by converting the 2000 values to 2010 dollars,⁴¹ the real per capita income in 2000 is shown to have been \$45,893, and the real median household income in 2000 was \$90,405. Hobart Bay ranked 9th of 344 Alaskan communities with per capita income data in 2000, and 8th in median household income, out of 341 Alaskan communities with household income data that year. In 2000, no Hobart Bay 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 four residents aged 16 and older in Hobart Bay, all of which were employed in the civilian labor force that year. Two of the four individuals were estimated to be working in manufacturing industries (production, transportation, and material moving occupations), and the other two worked in educational, health, and social service industries (service occupations) (Figures 3 and 4). As in the case of 2006-2010 ACS estimates,⁴² sample data from the 2000 U.S. Census may not provide an entirely accurate representation of communities with very small populations, as reflected by the conflicting numbers between the total population in Hobart Bay (three) and the number of residents employed in the civilian labor force in 2000 (four).

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.

⁴⁰ 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/>.

⁴¹ 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>).

⁴² See footnotes 38 and 39.

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

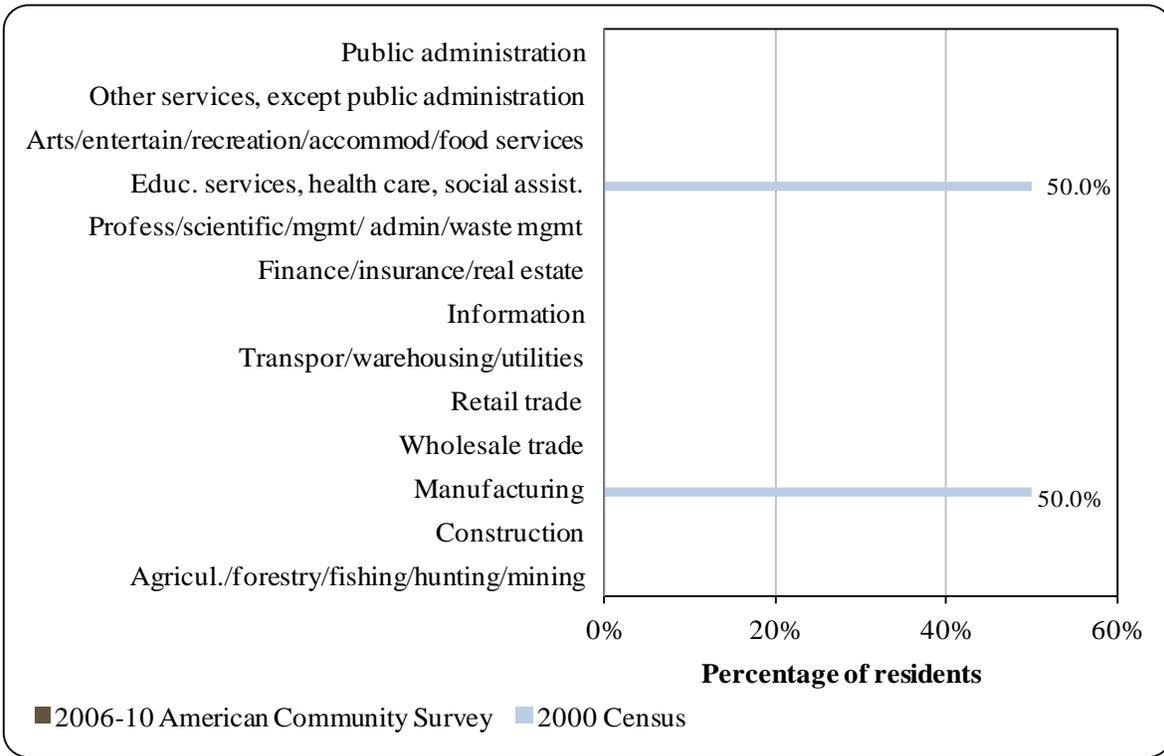
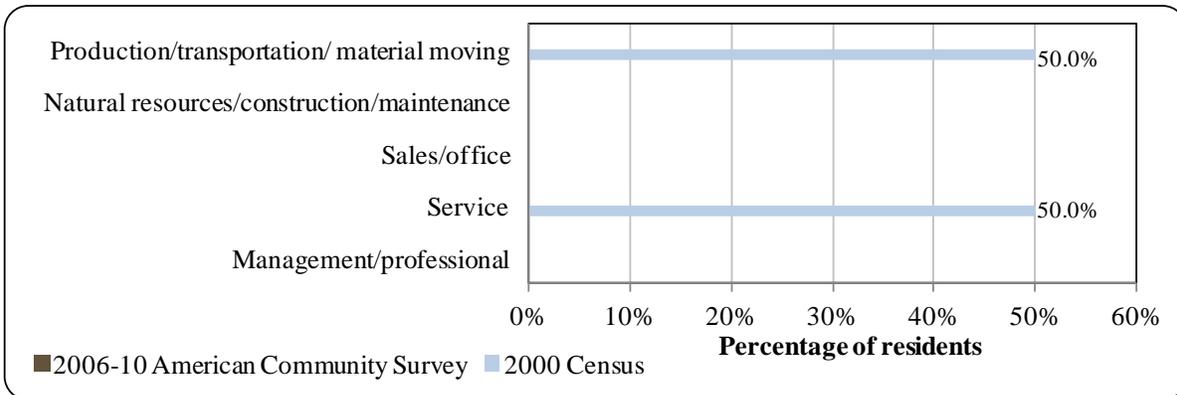


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Hobart Bay (U.S. Census).



Governance

Hobart Bay is an unincorporated community located and is not located in an organized borough. Given this, there is no taxing authority in Hobart Bay.⁴³ No municipal revenue was reported between 2000 and 2010. In addition, no information was reported regarding State and Community Revenue Sharing contributions or fisheries-related grants received by the Hobart Bay between 2000 and 2010 (Table 2). Hobart Bay was not included under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and is not federally recognized as a Native village.⁴⁴ However, it is important to note that approximately 30,000 acres of land in and around Hobart Bay is owned by Juneau’s Urban Native Corporation, Goldbelt, Inc. Decisions about future land use and development strategies in Hobart Bay will be made by the Corporation.⁴⁵

The closest offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), the U.S. Forest Service, and an enforcement office of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are located in Petersburg. Juneau hosts the Alaska Regional Office of the NMFS, the AFSC Auke Bay laboratories, and the closest offices of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. The nearest field office of the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services is located in Ketchikan.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Hobart Bay 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.

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 Ibid.

⁴⁵ Goldbelt, Inc.. 2012. *Our Company and Hobart Bay*. Retrieved September 27, 2012 from <http://www.goldbelt.com/>.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

The community is primarily accessed by float plane or private boat. There is a public dock.⁴⁶ No scheduled float plane service is available to Hobart Bay. However, charter floatplane service is available throughout Southeast Alaska. Petersburg and Juneau are the nearest cities with sizeable float plane fleets. As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare between Anchorage and Juneau cost \$353, and roundtrip airfare between Petersburg and Anchorage was 449.⁴⁷

Facilities

Utilities in Hobart Bay are provided and maintained by Goldbelt, Inc., the Native corporation that owns the land in and around Hobart Bay. Water is derived from a surface water source. The water is filtered and chlorinated and distributed to housing units via a piped water system. All housing units in Hobart Bay are fully plumbed. A piped sewer system brings sewage from most homes to a community septic tank, while some homes use individual septic tanks or outhouses. Goldbelt, Inc. provides refuse collection services and maintains a Class 3 landfill. Electricity is provided by individual diesel generators. No police or fire and rescue services are available in Hobart Bay. The nearest state trooper post is located in Petersburg.⁴⁸

With regard to fisheries-related infrastructure, a community leader reported in the 2011 AFSC survey that new dock space was constructed in Hobart Bay within the last 10 years. The community noted that no permanent vessel moorage is available, but vessels of up to 70 feet in length can use moorage in Hobart Bay on a temporary basis. Docking infrastructure in Hobart Bay is capable of handling rescue vessels (e.g., Coast Guard), fuel barges, and private yachts. The Tribal Council representative reported that no other fisheries-related infrastructure, businesses or services are available in Hobart Bay, and indicated that local residents travel to Petersburg, Kake, or Juneau to access fisheries-related businesses and services.

Medical Services

There is no medical clinic in Hobart Bay, but emergency services have coastal and helicopter access.⁴⁹ The nearest hospitals are located in Petersburg and Juneau.

Educational Opportunities

Following the population decline of the 1990s, the school was closed during the 1998-1999 school year.⁵⁰ No school-aged children currently reside in Hobart Bay.⁵¹

⁴⁶ See footnote 43.

⁴⁷ These fares were calculated on November 21, 2011 using kayak.com.

⁴⁸ See footnote 43.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

⁵¹ U.S. Census Bureau (2010). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Subsistence harvest of marine resources has always been foundational to the economy and way of life of the Tlingit people that originally inhabited Hobart Bay and the surrounding region.⁵² Historically, fish traps, gaffs, and spears were used to catch salmon, one of the most important subsistence resources for the Tlingit people. Steelhead, herring, herring eggs, ooligans (eulachon), and Dolly Varden were also caught and eaten. The Tlingit also utilized marine mammals (e.g., seal), deepwater fish (e.g., halibut), marine invertebrates (e.g., ‘gumboot’ chitons), and sea plants (e.g., seaweed, beach asparagus and goose tongue). A system of property ownership was in place over harvesting places, including streams, halibut banks, berry patches, hunting areas, intertidal areas, and egg harvesting sites.^{53,54} Hobart Bay is recognized as a site where herring eggs were historically harvested by members of the Kake Kwaan.⁵⁵

Today, a number of important commercial fisheries take place in the vicinity of Hobart Bay, including fisheries for salmon, crab, shrimp, halibut, and sablefish.⁵⁶ Commercial harvest of salmon began in Southeast Alaska in the late 1870s. Today, Southeast Alaska salmon fisheries utilize purse seine, drift gillnet, troll, and set gillnet gear. The highest volume of salmon landings in the region are harvested by purse seine gear, although the species harvested are typically pink and chum, the salmon species with lowest ex-vessel value. Other salmon fisheries target the higher value species (i.e., sockeye, coho, and Chinook). Because of Southeast Alaska’s proximity to British Columbia, as well as many trans-boundary rivers that cross from Canada into Alaskan waters, salmon management in the region is governed to a large degree by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Treaty was originally negotiated in 1985, and renegotiated in 1999 with increased emphasis on implementation of abundance-based management strategies.⁵⁷

Herring fisheries began in Southeast Alaska in the 1880s, with original production oriented toward herring oil and herring meal. Catch of herring for bait began around 1900, and sac roe fisheries developed in the 1970s. In Southeast Alaska, bait herring fisheries take place during the winter each year, while roe is harvested in the spring. Bait and sac roe fisheries use purse seine and set gillnet gear, and roe is also harvested in spawn-on-kelp closed-pound

⁵² W.R. and T.H. Haas Goldschmidt. 1998. *Haa Aaní, Our Land: Tlingit and Haida Land Rights and Use*, ed. Thomas F. Thornton. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.

⁵³ Alaska Native Heritage Center. (2008). *Eyak, Tlingit, Haida & Tsimshian: Who We Are*. Retrieved November 23, 2011 from www.alaskanative.net/en/main_nav/education/culture_alaska/eyak.

⁵⁴ Brock, Mathew, Philippa Coiley-Kenner and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska. (2009). *A Compilation of Traditional Knowledge about the Fisheries of Southeast Alaska*. ADF&G Technical Paper No. 332. Retrieved March 30, 2012 from <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/04-652Final.pdf>.

⁵⁵ See footnote 52.

⁵⁶ Petitioners for Incorporation of the Petersburg Borough. March 2012. *Petitioners Comment to February 2012 Preliminary Report to the Local Boundary Commission*. Retrieved September 28, 2012 from http://www.ci.petersburg.ak.us/index.asp?SEC=54CFDDA3-1BD6-43CB-87AA-5A5BD614CEAC&Type=B_BASIC.

⁵⁷ 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>.

fisheries.⁵⁸ A “closed-pound” is a single, floating, rectangular frame structure with suspended webbing used to enclose herring long enough for them to spawn on kelp in the enclosure.⁵⁹

In the 1880s, a commercial fishery began for halibut in the inside waters of Southeast Alaska. The U.S. and Canada signed the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the North Pacific Ocean in 1923, and since the Convention took effect in 1924, Pacific halibut fisheries have been managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission, earlier called the International Fisheries Commission.⁶⁰ Halibut fisheries are restricted to use of hook and line gear, although a limited number of halibut can be caught and retained as incidental catch in salmon troll fisheries and sablefish trap fisheries, as well as bycatch in a variety of fisheries using diverse gear types.^{61,62}

Sablefish were first harvested in Southeast Alaska as bycatch in the halibut fishery.⁶³ By the 1930s, several state-managed sablefish fisheries began in Southeast inside waters as early as the 1930s, including a fishery in Frederick Sound. However, due to diminished catch in Frederick Sound, starting in the 1940s the fleet began to focus fishing effort in Chatham Strait, west of Admiralty Island. Sablefish are harvested using longline or pot gear, and the state fisheries that take place in inside waters are managed independently of the federal fishery.⁶⁴

In 1995, management of Alaskan halibut and 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.⁶⁵

Pacific cod and lingcod are also harvested in Southeast Alaska under state regulations, independent of federal fisheries for these species. Pacific cod fisheries utilize longline gear, while the Southeast Alaska lingcod fishery uses dinglebar troll gear, a salmon power troll gear modified with a heavy metal bar to fish for groundfish. Management of the Southeast Alaska

⁵⁸ Woodby, D., D. Carlile, S. Siddeek, F. Funk, J.H. Clark, and L. Hulbert. 2005. *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Special Publication No. 05-09. Retrieved December 29, 2011 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/sp05-09.pdf>.

⁵⁹ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. (2011). *2011 Southeast Alaska Herring Spawn-On-Kelp Pound Fishery Management Plan*. Regional Information Report No. 1J11-01. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidpdfs/RIR.1J.2011.01.PDF>.

⁶⁰ International Pacific Halibut Commission. 2006. *History*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/pamphlet/1IPHCHistoryPage.pdf>.

⁶¹ International Pacific Halibut Commission. 2012. *Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations 2012*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.int/publications/regs/2012iphcregs.pdf>.

⁶² Williams, G. 2010. “Halibut Bycatch limits in the 2010 Alaska groundfish fishery.” *IPHC Report of Assessment and Research Activities*. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.iphc.washington.edu/publications/rara/2010/2010.299.Halibutbycatchlimitsinthe2010Alaskagroundfishfishery.pdf>.

⁶³ See footnote 58.

⁶⁴ Carroll, K. and K. Green. June 2012. *Southeast Alaska Northern Southeast Inside Sablefish Fishery Information Report, With Outlook for the 2011 Fishery*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 12-28. Retrieved September 11, 2012 from <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/FedAidPDFs/fmr12-28.pdf>.

⁶⁵ 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.

lingcod fishery includes a winter closure for all users (except longliners) to protect nest-guarding males. Demersal rockfish are caught as bycatch in the halibut longline and trawl fisheries. A small directed fishery for flatfish (other than halibut) has also taken place in Southeast inside waters in recent decades, but effort has declined since 1999.⁶⁶

The first northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) trawl fishery began in Thomas Bay, just southeast of Hobart Bay, in 1915.⁶⁷ Although fisheries for this species also began in other areas of the state, the Southeast trawl fishery was the longest-lived and most stable fishery. The fishery peaked in the 1950s. Harvests began to decline in the late 1990s due to heavy competition from shrimp products originated in the Atlantic and the Pacific Northwest, and the market for northern shrimp finally collapsed with the closure of the only processing facility in Petersburg in the 2005-2006 season. Today, the Southeast Alaska shrimp trawl fishery is primarily directed toward sidestripe shrimp (*Pandalopsis dispar*), a larger and more valuable species.⁶⁸ A spot shrimp (*Pandalus platyceros*) fishery has also grown in Southeast Alaska since the 1990s.⁶⁹ Crab species known to occur in marine waters near Hobart Bay include red and brown king crab and Tanner crab.⁷⁰ Commercial harvests of these species were first reported in Southeast in the 1960s.^{71,72}

Hobart Bay is located in Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulatory Area 2C and Federal Statistical and Reporting Area 659. The closest federal Sablefish Regulatory Area is “Southeast Outside.” Hobart Bay is not eligible to participate in the Community Quota Entity or Community Development Quota program. In the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported that Hobart Bay does not actively participate in fisheries management processes in Alaska.

Processing Plants

According to ADF&G’s 2010 Intent to Operate list, Hobart Bay does not have a registered processing plant. The nearest processing plants are located in Kake and Petersburg.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, there is no known fisheries-related revenue for Hobart Bay (Table 3).

⁶⁶ See footnote 58.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game. 2012. *Northern Shrimp Species Description*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?ADFG=northernshrimp.printerfriendly>.

⁶⁹ See footnote 58.

⁷⁰ Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. 2000. *Central/Southern Southeast Alaska Area Plan*. Retrieved March 29, 2012 from http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/cs_southeast/pdf/adopt_csseap_complete.pdf.

⁷¹ Stratman, J., G. Bishop, A. Messmer, and C. Siddon. (2011). *2012 Report to the Board of Fisheries on Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Tanner Crab Fisheries*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Fishery Management Report No. 11-57. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FMR11-57>.

⁷² Stratman, J., A. Messmer, G. Bishop, C. Siddon, and A. Olson. (2011). *2012 Report to the Board of Fisheries on Southeast Alaska/Yakutat King Crab Fisheries*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Fishery Management Report No. 11-57. Retrieved September 12, 2012 from <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidpdfs/FMR11-68.pdf>.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing participation by Hobart Bay residents was minimal between 2000 and 2010. One commercial crew license was held in 2000, and again in 2002. No residents held permits in state or federal fisheries or quota share accounts in federal catch share fisheries during the 2000-2010 period (Table 4). In addition, no Hobart Bay residents were the primary owner of a fishing vessel, although one vessel was homeported in Hobart Bay from 2000 to 2004. No fish buyers or shore-side processors were present in the community during the 2000-2010 period (Table 5). No landings or ex-vessel revenue were reported in Hobart Bay (Table 9), and given the lack of vessel ownership, no data are reported regarding landings and revenue generated by Hobart Bay vessel owners (Table 10).

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

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

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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	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
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, Hobart Bay: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (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
<i>Total CFEC Permits²</i>	<i>Permits</i>	<i>0</i>										
	<i>Fished permits</i>	<i>0</i>										
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	<i>-</i>										
	<i>Permit holders</i>	<i>0</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 Hobart Bay: 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 Hobart Bay ²	Total Net Pounds Landed In Hobart Bay ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value Of Landings In Hobart Bay ^{2,5}
2000	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2001	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2002	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2003	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2004	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	\$0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	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 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 Hobart Bay: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Hobart Bay: 2000-2010.

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

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

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Hobart Bay: 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 Hobart Bay: 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 Hobart Bay 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	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.

Recreational Fishing

According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders indicated that Hobart Bay residents fish recreationally using their own private boats, and some Goldbelt, Inc. employees also sport fish in the area. Community leaders indicated that the primary targets of sportfishing in Hobart Bay include pink, chum, Chinook, and coho salmon, halibut, crab, clams, and shrimp. The Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey,⁷³ conducted by ADF&G between 2000 and 2010, did not report on species targeted by private anglers in Hobart Bay.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of sportfishing licenses issued to Hobart Bay residents varied between zero and eight per year. No active sport fish guide businesses or licensed sport fish guides were present in the community during this period. Given the lack of sport fish businesses, no kept/release log book data were reported for fishing charters out of Hobart Bay between 2000 and 2010.⁷⁴ The fact that no licenses were sold in Hobart Bay indicates that local residents must travel to other communities to prepare for sportfishing. Information about the local sportfishing sector in Hobart Bay is presented in Table 11.

Hobart Bay is located within Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area E – Juneau. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sportfishing activity at this regional scale (Table 11). Between 2000 and 2010, there was much higher saltwater sportfishing activity than in freshwater in this region. On average, Alaska resident anglers fished more days in both freshwater and saltwater than non-Alaska resident anglers, although non-Alaska resident anglers fished more days in some years.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Hobart Bay: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Hobart Bay²
2000	0	0	4	0
2001	0	0	4	0
2002	0	0	8	0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	1	0

⁷³ 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).

⁷⁴ 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. Cont. Sport Fishing Trends, Hobart Bay: 2000-2010.

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	13,338	29,430	4,343	6,189
2001	19,144	12,469	4,831	5,255
2002	13,737	23,403	3,468	4,628
2003	12,401	13,077	3,380	7,584
2004	21,412	15,646	4,813	5,848
2005	17,196	15,351	3,835	3,465
2006	20,822	20,572	4,578	3,548
2007	19,957	19,407	4,176	3,226
2008	23,754	16,530	3,043	5,945
2009	19,188	26,448	2,564	6,071
2010	21,290	18,419	3,358	3,955

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

Between 2000 and 2010, no information was reported by management agencies regarding per capita subsistence harvest in Hobart Bay or the percentage of households utilizing various marine resources for subsistence purposes (Table 12). Likewise, no information was reported regarding harvest of salmon, marine invertebrates, or non-salmon fish (Table 13), halibut (Table 14) or marine mammals (Table 15) by Hobart Bay residents during the 2000-2010 period. According to the 2011 AFSC survey, community leaders reported no notable subsistence harvest takes place in Hobart Bay given the small population of the community.

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Hobart Bay: 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, Hobart Bay: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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, Hobart Bay: 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, Hobart Bay: 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.