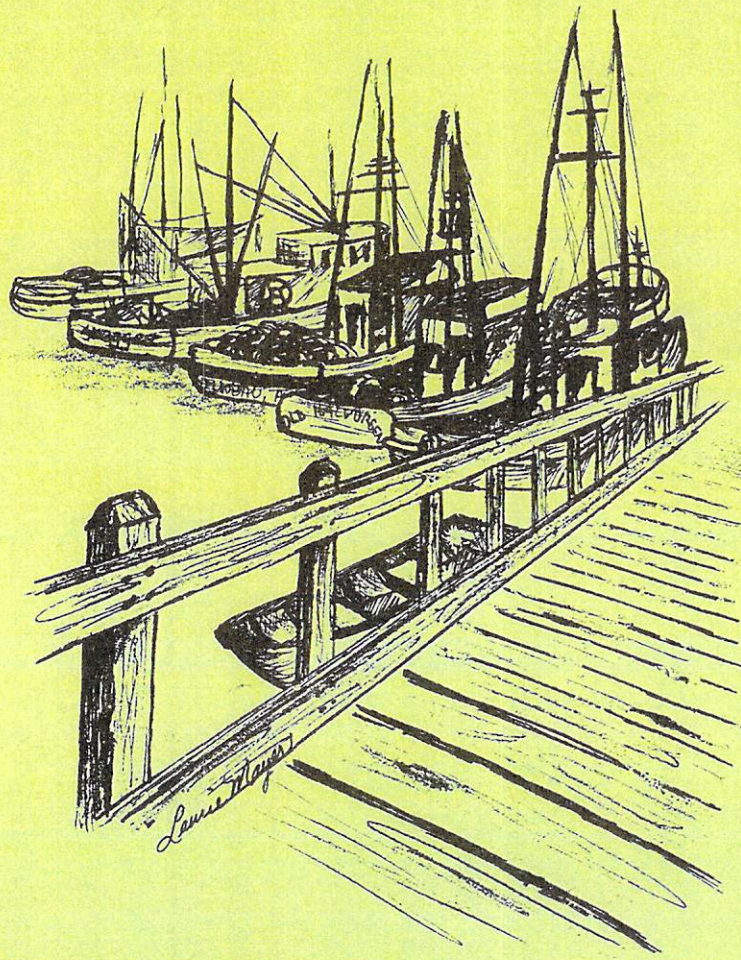


THE
1985
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
ENTRY COMMISSION



COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) is an independent quasi-judicial agency responsible for promoting the conservation and sustained yield management of Alaska's fisheries resources and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing by regulating entry into the fisheries in the public interest. Entry limitation is governed by a balance of biological, economic and equitable considerations, with entry permits initially awarded to those with greatest historical participation in and economic dependence on the fisheries.

Commission activities include:

Establishing maximum numbers of permits for fisheries to be limited.

Establishing application periods and implementing systems to rank eligible applicants according to their relative hardship if excluded from a limited fishery.

Processing entry permit applications and adjudicating claims not resolved in initial classification.

Issuing entry permits in limited fisheries and interim-use permits in unlimited fisheries.

Issuing licenses as required for all vessels used to participate in the State's commercial fisheries.

Processing requests for emergency transfer and permanent transfer of entry permits, and compiling data on ownership trends and permit prices.

Enforcing provisions of the Limited Entry Act by regulating permit transfer activities, conducting investigations, and bringing civil and criminal actions.

Monitoring unlimited fisheries to assess the rate of development, the effectiveness of biological management measures, and the economic viability for the participating operators.

Monitoring long term effects of entry limitation.

Monitoring the limited fisheries to obtain information needed for setting optimum numbers in those fisheries, and to determine the need for reductions in the number of gear units through buyback programs.

Participating in the development of comprehensive fisheries data and research.

Working closely with other management agencies including the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Board of Fisheries, Alaska Department of Commerce, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, National Marine Fisheries Service, and the International Pacific Halibut Commission to develop and coordinate fisheries policies.

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is a small agency, with a total FY 1986 budget allocation of slightly less than \$2.5 million, and only 40 authorized employees. Income to the state generated by the Commission is almost \$3 million.

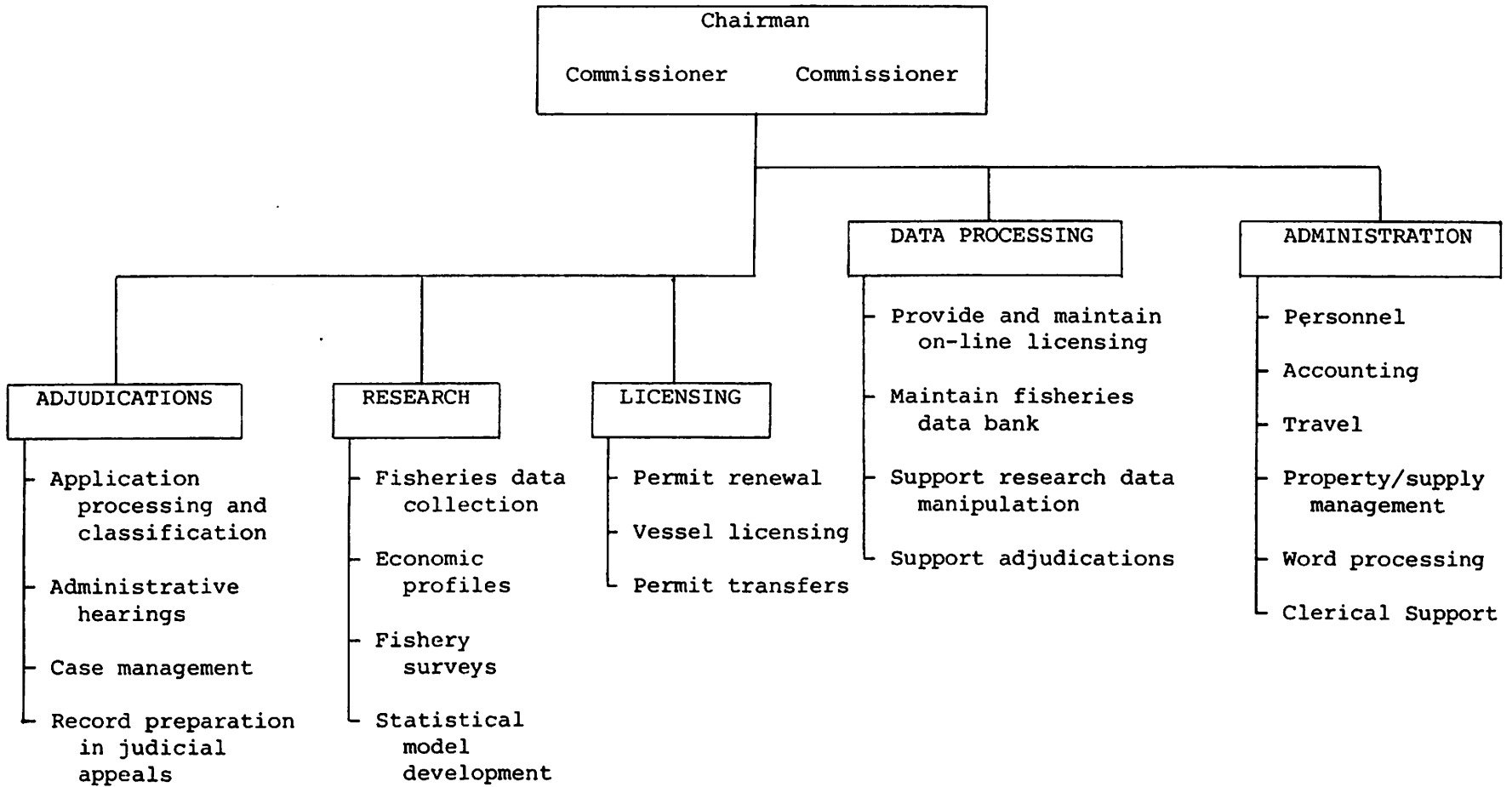
The workload has increased considerably during the past year and is expected to continue to grow for the next two to three years due to a series of adverse court decisions. (See the CFEC 1984 Annual Report for a detailed discussion of these cases and their impacts.) In addition, the Commission has been proceeding with the collection and examination of data with respect to a variety of fisheries throughout the state, in response to petitions received from fishermen requesting future limitation of their fisheries.

As discussed in greater detail herein, the Commission during 1985 took the necessary steps to limit entry into the Northern and Southern Southeast Inside Sablefish (black cod) fisheries and is now devoting time and attention to proposing a priority point system for ranking applicants in those fisheries. As well, considerable work has been done to devise a point system for the Southeast king and Tanner crab fisheries, which were limited by the Commission in 1984.

For FY 1986, the Governor and the Legislature agreed to increase funding for the Commission by twelve percent. Virtually all of the increase in funds has been applied to improving the Commission's capacity to adjudicate individual claims for entry permits, through the hiring of an additional hearing officer and two application technicians to aid in application processing. At mid-year 1985, more than ninety-seven percent of all applications for the original nineteen salmon fisheries limited in 1973 were processed to completion. The primary focus of the Commission will continue to be application processing and adjudication of individual claims during the coming year.

The following report is organized according to the Commission's three primary functions: adjudications, licensing, and research. It includes summaries of relevant court decisions, of accomplishments, and descriptions of the Commission's activities and challenges. Inquiries are welcome.

COMMISSION ORGANIZATION



The above organization chart presents a general view of the Commission's primary functions. It by no means lists all functions undertaken to meet the Commission's statutory responsibilities.

The Commission is a quasi-judicial agency that conducts administrative hearings and issues decisions affecting entry permit applications, permit transfer requests, fee arrearage cases, and revocation actions. Generally, this adjudicatory function is performed by the Commission's hearing officers and commissioners following determinations made by the paralegals and the transfer officer. It normally comes into play only when an individual requests and is granted a hearing to contest an adverse determination; however, a hearing must be held in all revocation actions unless waived by the permit holder.

In 1985 the Commission instituted two major procedural changes designed to expedite the Commission's adjudication process. Regulations went into effect on December 29, 1984, that made hearing officer decisions final in 60 days unless the commissioners order otherwise. As anticipated, those regulations have been a tremendous boon to the process. They have allowed most favorable decisions to become final more quickly than in the past (when review by the Commission was required in every case) and have allowed the commissioners to concentrate their efforts on those cases in which they order administrative review of the hearing officer's decisions. On June 21, 1985, the Commission adopted a policy containing two additional measures designed to further expedite the adjudication of emergency transfers. Under this policy change, a favorable hearing officer decision is affirmed, automatically and provisionally, as of the date of the

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decision, and a hearing officer has the authority to issue a preliminary order granting a transfer prior to the issuance of a written decision. These changes eliminated the need for applicants to wait until a quorum of the commissioners reviewed the record of the proceedings and voted to approve the requested transfer.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS AND DECISIONS

The commissioners adjudicated a total of 103 cases during 1985, marking the third straight year in which the production level has exceeded that of the previous year. Of the 103 cases, 54 involved permit applications, 40 involved permit transfers, 3 were fee arrearages, 1 was a permit forfeiture, and 5 were permit revocations. They ruled on 15 requests for administrative review of hearing officer decisions on permit applications and ruled on 15 other requests for reconsideration of their own decisions, 13 of which involved permit applications and 2 of which involved permit transfers. They conducted 47 oral presentations (21 permit applications, 23 permit transfers, 1 fee arrearage, and 2 revocations). At the end of the year, 214 cases were in various stages of the adjudication process leading up to the issuance of final decisions by the commissioners.

Although the number of new cases requiring hearings continued to increase in 1985, the hearing officers exceeded last year's effort by

Adjudications

holding 111 hearings (65 entry permit applications, 37 permit transfers, 6 fee arrearages, 1 permit forfeiture, and 2 permit revocations) and by issuing 33 final decisions. Of those 33 decisions, 10 involved permit applications, 20 involved permit transfers, 2 involved fee arrearages, and 1 involved a permit forfeiture. They ruled on 93 hearing requests (52 permit applications, 35 permit transfers, 5 fee arrearages, and 1 permit forfeiture). At the end of the year, 261 cases were in various stages of the hearing process leading up to the issuance of a decision by a hearing officer.

Adjudications

INVESTIGATIONS

During 1985, the Commission made further progress in its continuing investigation of suspected false claims relating to permit applications, residency, permit transfers, leasing of permits, and other matters of mutual concern to the Commission, Public Safety's Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection, the Department of Law, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, the Department of Revenue and other agencies. As in the past, various Commission personnel testified as expert witnesses for local district attorneys and the Department of Law in prosecutions throughout the state.

In mid-1985, the Commission hired two application technicians to aid its two paralegals, thereby allowing more time for investigative work. During the year, a total of \$19,000 was paid to the Commission in fines arising out of revocation actions, and one Southeastern salmon purse seine entry permit was suspended for two years. In those cases in which the Commission elected to pursue fee arrearages instead of instituting revocation actions, a total of \$8,890 in arrearages was collected.

There were 11 revocation cases still active at the end of 1985. Several of those cases had been scheduled for hearing during the year but were delayed pending possible settlement based on the payment of substantial fines and suspensions of entry permits.

JUDICIAL RULINGS AND APPEALS

The Alaska Supreme Court stayed a number of cases bearing upon limited entry during the pendency of the Ostrosky case. When the U.S. Supreme Court finally issued a favorable decision in the Ostrosky case in the spring of 1984, all of the pending Alaska Supreme Court decisions came down from the court in a deluge. During an eighteen month period, ending in the fall of 1985, the Alaska Supreme Court issued more decisions affecting limited entry than the court had issued during the first decade of the program's existence. In total, there have been 40 Alaska Supreme Court decisions governing limited entry. Twenty-six of these decisions were issued by the court during this recent period. Three of the major Alaska Supreme Court decisions in 1985 deserve mention:

In Kalmakoff v. State, CFEC, 693 P.2d 844 (Alaska 1985), the Court made clear that only eligible partners of gear license holders could claim income dependence points in special showings. Those who were merely crewmen as opposed to partners cannot make such claims.

In Chocknok v. State, CFEC, 696 P.2d 669 (Alaska 1985), the Court invalidated the Commission's test for determining when spouses are fishing partners for purposes of point awards and gave guidance as to how such determinations are to be made.

Adjudications

In Kjarstad v. State, 703 P.2d 1167 (Alaska 1985), the Court upheld the Commission's authority to revoke entry permits when a permit holder supplies or assists another in supplying false information to the Commission.

The effects of earlier court actions were felt throughout the year as well. A supplemental application period for the salmon hand troll fishery was conducted pursuant to the earlier decision in Rutter v. State, 668 P.2d 1343 (Alaska 1983). A total of 254 applications were received and processed during 1985 as a result of that decision. Another court case, Wassillie v. Simon, 3AN-75-206 Civil, had been settled in 1984 allowing some Alaska Natives to submit applications because they claimed that they were not provided with application assistance as had been promised earlier. As a result of the settlement in that class action, a total of 1,124 applications were received and initially processed by the Commission in 1985. In response to the decisions in State v. Templeton, 598 P.2d 77 (Alaska 1979), CFEC v. Byayuk, 684 P.2d 114 (Alaska 1984), and Cashen v. State, 686 P.2d 1219 (Alaska 1984), the Commission implemented regulations governing income dependence claims arising out of partnership situations. Similarly, in response to the Court's decision in Deubelbeiss v. CFEC, 689 P.2d 487 (Alaska 1984), the Commission implemented regulations relating to point claims for availability of alternative occupations based on a person's domicile. We anticipate that the full impact of these decisions at the Commission has yet to be felt.

Licensing

The Commission's licensing section issues all limited entry and interim-use permits required for fishermen participating in Alaska's commercial fisheries, as well as the licenses required for commercial fishing vessels. The central licensing office is located in Juneau where the majority of applications are received by mail and, since January 1983, a field office in Kodiak has been available to process "over the counter" applications. In addition to annual licensing activities, the licensing section processes requests for duplication of lost or damaged licenses, as well as requests for permanent or emergency transfers of permits. Transfer activities are summarized in the tables appearing at the end of this report.

Gross commercial fishing licensing revenues for 1985 totaled \$2,911,970. The Commission issued 29,016 entry and interim-use permits for the 1985 licensing year, generating revenues of \$2,596,550, and 15,771 vessel licenses for revenues of \$315,420. In accordance with AS 23.35.060, 60 percent of the commercial fishing license fee for each permit holder (set at \$30 for Alaska residents and \$90 for nonresidents), is transferred to the Fishermen's Fund program administered by the Department of Labor. For 1985, funds transferred to Fishermen's Fund totaled \$440,874, leaving net licensing revenues of \$2,471,096 for deposit to the General Fund.

Licensing

The following is a categorized breakdown of permits for license year 1985:

Number of Limited Entry Permits Renewed.....	12,168
Number of Interim Permits in Limited Fisheries.....	741
Number of Interim-use Permits in Unlimited Fisheries.....	16,094
Number of Institutional (Hatchery) Permits.....	13
TOTAL PAID PERMITS.....	29,016
Number of Limited Entry Permits <u>Not</u> Renewed.....	341
Percentage Change in Paid Permits from Preceding Year.....	-3.3%

Since 1982, permit holders have been given the option of renewing permits for two years at a time and that option was also made available to vessel owners in 1985. In 1985, 1,213 permits, or 4.2 percent were renewed for 1985 and 1986 and 1,116 or 7.1 percent of the vessels were licensed for two years.

Vessel licensing dropped 3.8 percent from the 1984 level of 16,391; the decrease is primarily attributed to increased awareness of the statutory change which exempted set net skiffs from the licensing requirement. The number of vessels licensed, according to salmon net registration area, is shown below:

SALMON NET AREAS

YEAR	No Area	Southeastern	Yakutat	Prince William Sound	Cook Inlet	Kodiak	Chignik	Peninsula-Aleutians	Bristol Bay	Kuskokwim	Kotzebue	Lower Yukon	Norton Sound
1983	6944	1306	180	1023	1551	1117	130	635	2569	826	193	836	232
1984	6690	1691	94	1200	1218	865	202	702	2498	636	38	359	198
1985	7056	1511	9	1191	1114	792	221	726	2432	520	2	11	186

Kodiak Licensing Office

In January 1983, a Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission field office was established to provide licensing services at the Department of Fish and Game office in Kodiak. Since its inception, the level of usage has remained fairly stable and this trend continued through 1985. The office primarily serves residents of the Kodiak area and, to a lesser degree, non-residents passing through on their way to fishing grounds in Alaska. For the 1985 season, 2,246 permits, 7.7 percent of the total for the year, and 921 vessel licenses, or 5.8 percent of the total, were issued at the Kodiak office.

Licensing

Bristol Bay Project

For each of the past several seasons, the Commission has retained the services of two seasonal employees during the intense Bristol Bay salmon season. Stationed in Dillingham and King Salmon, these individuals provide direct services to fishermen in permit-related matters (processing emergency transfer requests, issuing duplicate permits, etc.).

Additionally, the two employees closely coordinate their work with the staffs of the Department of Fish and Game and the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection in order to insure that accurate and timely information is provided, thereby assisting in the effort to enforce pertinent laws and regulations governing the conduct of the fishery.

Research

In 1985, Commission research efforts were devoted to the immediate needs of developing hardship ranking systems for recently limited fisheries, altering existing ranking systems in response to a court decision, and evaluating the applicability of entry restrictions in other fisheries for which limitation petitions had been received. Ongoing projects designed to help monitor trends in Alaska's fisheries, to estimate operating costs and rates of return in limited fisheries, to document and analyze changes occurring under the program, and to model the consequences of further fleet reductions were continued on a lower priority basis.

Hardship Ranking Systems

In 1984, the Commission limited the Southeastern red/blue king crab, brown king crab, and Tanner crab fisheries by adopting maximum number regulations. Under Alaska's limited entry statute, anyone who recorded landings as a licensed gear operator in a fishery prior to the qualification date (January 1, 1984 for the above fisheries) may be eligible to apply for one of the limited number of permanent permits. As the number of eligible applicants will generally exceed the maximum number, the Commission is required to develop a ranking system which reasonably measures the relative hardship each applicant would suffer by

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exclusion from the fishery. Once a fair hardship ranking system is adopted, permits are issued in descending order to the highest ranking applicants until the maximum number have been allocated.

Hardship ranking systems are based upon the two broad concepts of past participation and economic dependence. The Commission is asked to consider, when reasonable for a given fishery, criteria such as the number of years of participation within a fishery, consistency of participation during each year, percentage of income derived from the fishery, reliance on alternative occupations, availability of alternative occupations, and investment in vessels and gear. Other criteria may also be considered.

The Commission develops and evaluates alternative hardship ranking systems through a process called 'priority testing.' All available information on each potential applicant is placed into a computer file. Different surrogate measures for each criteria are then tested as are alternative weighting schemes. Each criteria is "weighted" relative to other criteria through the assignment of "points." Hence, hardship ranking systems are commonly termed point systems. While this development process is made as systematic as possible, it still must be characterized as a "search" process which requires both detailed data analyses and careful judgment.

Once a point system has been developed with which the Commission is reasonably satisfied, it is proposed as a set of regulations. The Commission first proposed ranking systems for the Southeastern red/blue king, brown king, and Tanner crab fisheries in June of 1985. After public hearings and a public comment period which extended through September 2, 1985, more priority tests were conducted and revised proposals were issued in December of 1985. Final decisions on hardship ranking systems for these fisheries are expected in 1986, at which time application periods will be established.

In response to the decision in Deubelbeiss v. CFEC, supra, the Commission had to alter the method used to measure availability of alternative occupations (AAO) in previously adopted point systems. Considerable time was spent in developing a new measure for the AAO criterion which met the concerns of the court and fairly differentiated among eligible applicants. New regulations were proposed in June of 1985 and were adopted in early 1986. These changes are not expected to have major impacts.

Petitions for New Limitations

In late 1984, the Commission received a petition to limit the Northern Southeast Inside sablefish longline fishery. Based on available data, the concerns of fishermen and the strong support of

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fishery managers, the Commission proposed and adopted entry limitation regulations prior to the September 1985 Chatham Strait fishery. It was feared that an early closure of the Gulf of Alaska sablefish fishery would dramatically increase the pressure on the smaller inside fishery. In addition, to prevent spillover pressures, the Commission proposed and adopted entry limitation regulations for the Southern Southeast Inside sablefish longline and pot fisheries.

In October 1984, the Commission was petitioned to limit the Cook Inlet Dungeness, Tanner and king crab, and trawl and pot shrimp fisheries. In August 1982, the Commission was petitioned to limit the Prince William Sound Dungeness crab fishery and, in October 1984, a petition was received to limit the Prince William Sound pot shrimp fishery. In response to these petitions the Commission undertook an extensive review of conditions within all of the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound shellfish fisheries.

While the Commission is concerned and will continue to monitor developments, considerable doubts exist as to the direct applicability of the existing statutory program to these fisheries. Other types of innovative programs, which the Commission lacks the authority to implement, might better address the problems of excessive effort and economic instability.

It is also feared that implementation of the existing program in these fisheries would carry the potential for costly jurisdictional conflicts. Moreover, current demands on the agency's resources raises additional reservations about the Commission's ability to adequately respond. For all of these reasons, the Commission has not proposed entry limitation for these fisheries.

During 1985, the Commission also considered and rejected entry limitation petitions for the Southeastern Dungeness crab pot fishery, and the Southeastern king crab and Tanner crab ring net fisheries. In all of these cases, the Commission concluded that entry limitation could not be justified based on available data and information.

Permit Ownership Patterns

In 1985, the Commission continued its commitment to monitor and provide the public and the Legislature with accurate information on trends in permit ownership patterns. However, because of pressing problems and the need for additional programming, analysis, and data cleanup resulting from conversion of computer files to the ADABAS data management system, the Commission was unable to complete an annual report by the end of 1985. The updated version of Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries, covering the years 1975 through 1985, will be available in early 1986.

Operating Costs, Net Returns, and Optimum Numbers

Information on operating costs, net earnings, and rates of return are useful for a wide range of policy analyses. The data is especially needed to monitor the limited entry program, to evaluate the consequences of further gear reductions, and to estimate optimum fleet sizes. CFEC has developed a methodology for utilizing survey data, combined with licensing records and catch records, to derive models which estimate operating costs and net returns as functions of information which is collected on an annual basis through administrative processes. These models can be used to provide ongoing estimates of economic returns in limited fisheries and are a valuable input into the simulation of alternative gear reduction scenarios.

During the year, preliminary fiscal models were developed for the Cook Inlet salmon drift gill net, Prince William Sound salmon seine, and Kodiak salmon seine fisheries. Draft reports on these models and the estimates derived from the models are available upon request. These models are currently being revised to provide multi-year estimates of operating costs and net returns.

Under Alaska's limited entry statute, further fleet reductions in limited fisheries are to be accomplished by means of buyback programs funded by permit holders. In January of 1985, the Commission received

an Attorney General's Opinion stating that elements of the buyback statute are unconstitutional. During 1985, the Commission worked to develop alternatives for revising the statute so that it can both withstand constitutional scrutiny and provide a better investment opportunity for the fishermen involved. The Commission expects to release a report in 1986 that outlines ideas for improving the law.

APPENDIX

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	----- Actual Transfer Information -----					----- Transfer Survey Information -----				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Herring Purse Seine											
Southeastern	77	38	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	78	41	37	2	2	- 1	0	0	0	---	0
	79	42	38	2	2	0	1	1	0	---	0
	80	42	38	2	2	+ 1	1	2	0	---	0
	81	41	38	1	1	0	4	1	0	---	0
	82	42	39	4	4	0	4	2	2	***	2
	83	42	37	3	3	- 2	5	1	2	***	1
	84	42	37	1	1	0	6	0	1	***	1
	85	43	38	2	2	0	9	0	2	***	2
Prince William Sound	77	85	77	3	3	- 1	0	0	1	***	1
	78	91	78	7	6	- 1	0	0	1	***	0
	79	92	80	16	13	+ 1	0	1	2	***	1
	80	92	77	7	7	- 1	4	2	4	46,250	3
	81	92	76	4	4	0	7	2	2	***	2
	82	93	78	10	10	0	12	3	7	71,250	6
	83	97	83	2	2	+ 2	14	1	1	***	1
	84	100	86	16	15	+ 1	19	9	7	63,857	7
	85	102	86	16	14	- 1	25	4	12	66,375	5
Cook Inlet	77	61	57	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	78	67	60	9	7	- 1	0	1	1	***	1
	79	68	59	10	7	0	0	0	4	27,500	1
	80	68	58	3	3	0	5	1	1	***	1
	81	68	57	4	4	- 1	6	1	3	***	1
	82	69	59	2	2	0	6	1	1	***	1
	83	70	59	1	1	0	6	1	0	---	0
	84	72	60	3	3	0	7	2	1	***	1
	85	73	59	12	12	+ 1	8	2	10	16,700	0
Kodiak	84	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	85	42	39	6	6	0	2	2	4	36,250	2
Herring Gill Net											
Southeastern	78	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	---	0
	79	39	35	2	2	0	1	0	0	---	0
	80	44	38	4	4	- 1	2	0	4	13,363	4
	81	45	39	4	4	+ 1	6	0	4	13,875	2
	82	59	47	6	6	- 1	10	1	5	27,500	5
	83	67	47	12	12	- 6	7	9	3	***	2
	84	82	62	11	11	+ 1	11	5	6	39,583	2
	85	87	61	16	16	- 5	10	4	12	45,000	4

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	----- Actual Transfer Information -----					----- Transfer Survey Information -----				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Herring Gill Net											
Prince William Sound											
	82	24	22	4	4	+ 1	0	1	3	***	1
	83	24	23	4	4	+ 1	3	0	4	17,000	4
	84	24	22	5	5	0	7	1	4	24,000	4
	85	24	23	4	3	+ 1	9	1	3	***	2
Kodiak											
	84	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	1
	85	54	54	12	11	0	3	2	10	15,600	4
Salmon Purse Seine											
Southeastern											
	75	398	198	51	51	- 4	0	8	15	10,633	12
	76	409	202	24	21	- 3	0	1	9	9,222	5
	77	411	196	53	50	- 7	0	6	21	16,667	14
	78	413	193	56	50	- 8	0	5	16	30,929	13
	79	413	189	38	36	- 2	1	3	12	39,917	10
	80	414	193	35	34	+ 3	13	12	15	39,600	9
	81	414	194	35	34	0	16	12	23	40,652	12
	82	414	186	31	31	- 6	24	10	21	40,286	11
	83	416	188	34	32	- 1	26	14	20	38,531	10
	84	417	186	55	52	- 1	32	17	38	40,884	18
	85	416	183	36	33	- 5	37	9	27	37,907	12
Prince William Sound											
	75	210	164	19	17	+ 2	0	0	7	8,000	5
	76	247	194	42	36	- 5	0	5	11	10,700	6
	77	255	198	28	24	- 3	0	1	6	29,800	5
	78	257	193	36	32	- 5	0	3	10	24,272	4
	79	258	192	47	41	- 3	5	3	13	33,846	5
	80	258	197	29	28	+ 1	15	12	14	40,154	6
	81	259	190	34	34	- 5	32	18	16	69,531	10
	82	259	188	26	26	+ 1	41	12	14	101,690	13
	83	259	187	29	28	- 1	53	12	17	142,384	14
	84	261	188	23	22	- 2	58	12	11	131,695	9
	85	261	191	27	25	+ 7	65	10	17	104,206	8
Cook Inlet											
	75	49	49	3	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	76	63	62	7	6	- 1	0	1	2	***	2
	77	72	72	12	11	0	0	2	4	10,625	2
	78	74	74	10	9	0	0	2	5	40,000	4
	79	75	74	9	8	0	1	2	1	***	1
	80	75	73	12	12	- 1	4	4	7	82,786	3
	81	75	73	10	9	0	10	3	7	83,714	5
	82	77	76	11	11	0	15	6	5	84,267	5
	83	78	78	15	14	+ 1	22	7	8	90,000	7
	84	78	77	10	8	- 1	22	9	1	***	1
	85	80	79	5	5	0	26	1	4	58,375	3

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Purse Seine Kodiak	75	334	242	22	22	+ 4	0	4	7	4,571	5
	76	358	262	42	40	- 1	0	6	13	9,736	5
	77	365	270	72	62	+ 3	0	13	19	17,611	7
	78	371	274	60	52	+ 3	0	11	9	47,611	9
	79	374	273	57	41	- 2	3	5	12	66,045	6
	80	375	275	35	34	+ 3	25	5	24	70,688	15
	81	375	280	37	36	+ 7	51	16	20	68,625	15
	82	376	284	43	42	+ 4	64	14	29	75,511	28
	83	377	289	47	47	+ 4	81	19	28	69,903	20
	84	378	286	29	29	- 2	91	12	17	61,265	7
	85	379	288	43	39	+ 1	94	20	23	46,337	9
Chignik	75	85	64	4	4	0	0	1	1	***	1
	76	90	72	4	4	0	0	2	0	---	0
	77	90	73	6	5	+ 1	0	2	1	***	1
	78	90	76	3	3	0	0	1	0	---	0
	79	90	76	1	1	+ 1	0	0	0	---	0
	80	90	76	1	1	0	2	1	0	---	0
	81	90	74	5	4	- 1	5	2	3	***	3
	82	90	74	7	6	0	5	6	1	***	0
	83	90	74	4	4	0	9	2	2	***	1
	84	90	76	9	8	+ 1	13	5	4	322,500	3
	85	90	78	6	6	+ 1	15	3	3	***	2
Alaska Peninsula	75	108	95	3	3	0	0	0	0	---	0
	76	112	99	6	5	0	0	3	0	---	0
	77	113	100	15	13	0	0	4	1	***	0
	78	115	104	12	12	+ 1	0	2	3	***	2
	79	117	102	13	12	- 3	0	3	5	66,000	1
	80	117	97	19	17	- 3	3	14	2	***	1
	81	117	98	9	9	0	7	7	2	***	2
	82	118	99	5	5	0	6	3	2	***	0
	83	118	98	22	19	- 2	7	16	6	195,000	5
	84	118	98	8	8	+ 1	10	5	3	***	3
	85	119	100	3	3	0	13	3	0	---	0
Salmon Beach Seine Kodiak	75	21	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	76	23	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	30	27	10	8	- 1	0	1	3	***	2
	78	33	30	16	14	0	0	4	3	***	1
	79	33	30	7	7	- 1	0	1	4	36,500	3
	80	34	31	9	9	- 1	0	1	4	42,625	2
	81	34	32	10	8	0	4	3	7	42,429	5
	82	34	32	4	4	0	3	2	2	***	2
	83	35	32	5	5	0	6	2	3	***	3
	84	35	32	3	3	0	7	1	2	***	1
	85	34	30	6	5	- 1	6	2	4	23,750	1

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	----- Actual Transfer Information -----					----- Transfer Survey Information -----				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Drift Gill Net Southeastern	75	431	293	94	89	+ 6	0	9	28	9,211	21
	76	449	313	59	48	+ 4	0	6	12	10,213	7
	77	460	323	71	68	+ 6	0	11	25	16,262	17
	78	463	329	81	67	+ 5	0	11	26	34,604	18
	79	464	324	72	60	- 6	9	8	19	41,763	14
	80	464	322	59	56	- 1	34	22	35	41,714	21
	81	464	319	66	61	- 1	54	25	40	43,920	30
	82	466	316	74	66	- 9	64	33	41	38,495	30
	83	467	322	50	45	0	76	13	37	34,508	23
	84	467	316	64	60	- 9	79	21	43	32,898	14
	85	468	322	61	59	+ 1	88	18	43	35,623	21
Prince William Sound	75	494	366	36	33	+ 1	0	4	9	3,089	6
	76	514	390	70	64	+ 3	0	10	18	4,500	15
	77	524	393	83	71	- 2	0	8	30	13,750	20
	78	528	384	84	69	- 4	0	8	25	27,742	19
	79	531	384	68	62	+ 1	3	11	22	35,632	13
	80	531	392	54	51	+ 4	14	19	26	27,288	17
	81	531	398	74	73	+ 8	54	20	54	32,204	30
	82	531	384	78	72	-10	70	27	51	46,461	32
	83	533	396	54	53	+ 1	99	17	37	61,315	24
	84	534	393	57	52	- 5	123	23	34	53,544	18
	85	534	386	70	66	- 5	129	17	53	55,679	25
Cook Inlet	75	453	291	30	30	+ 3	0	3	10	3,911	3
	76	514	342	76	73	+ 2	0	9	29	5,552	12
	77	539	359	87	79	- 5	0	13	28	9,643	14
	78	549	365	87	82	0	0	20	21	36,825	15
	79	554	371	86	75	+ 3	6	13	24	82,636	18
	80	554	373	76	72	+ 1	42	36	34	67,290	28
	81	554	375	76	73	- 1	81	27	48	67,213	39
	82	554	382	64	61	+ 4	92	28	36	56,974	27
	83	555	390	72	69	+ 4	115	21	51	69,720	39
	84	556	399	48	48	+ 2	130	13	35	66,306	20
	85	557	394	62	58	- 1	143	23	39	62,759	22
Alaska Peninsula	75	152	109	4	4	0	0	1	0	---	0
	76	153	110	17	17	0	0	1	4	6,333	1
	77	154	108	31	26	- 1	0	7	7	10,286	5
	78	156	109	27	25	- 5	0	6	5	15,000	3
	79	156	107	32	26	- 1	0	7	4	60,625	3
	80	156	103	28	25	- 4	12	16	8	95,875	5
	81	156	101	23	23	- 4	15	13	10	123,500	7
	82	156	98	25	24	- 2	18	12	13	119,000	8
	83	156	96	26	23	- 1	17	17	9	145,778	5
	84	156	96	15	15	- 1	22	8	7	186,429	5
	85	156	92	24	22	- 3	31	9	15	159,153	11

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Drift Gill Net											
Bristol Bay	75	1,416	767	81	80	+ 9	0	16	19	1,166	9
	76	1,622	918	126	124	0	0	34	30	2,536	10
	77	1,663	947	213	196	-11	0	47	63	6,180	40
	78	1,700	973	235	211	-13	0	49	78	21,638	52
	79	1,717	971	225	197	-15	7	44	51	64,508	37
	80	1,717	967	169	162	0	87	60	79	89,032	59
	81	1,720	964	168	161	- 3	143	77	89	82,107	59
	82	1,724	961	183	179	-14	190	70	113	94,344	77
	83	1,727	990	160	155	+16	282	62	98	99,184	79
	84	1,729	970	153	146	-16	351	65	88	115,616	52
	85	1,738	978	138	130	- 2	364	49	89	114,647	41
Salmon Set Net											
Yakutat	75	147	131	9	8	+ 2	0	1	3	***	2
	76	156	140	15	15	+ 1	0	8	4	6,000	2
	77	158	141	16	15	- 1	0	2	5	7,000	1
	78	161	142	22	20	- 1	0	4	5	10,480	2
	79	164	143	13	12	- 3	0	3	3	***	1
	80	164	146	16	15	0	2	9	2	***	1
	81	164	146	23	20	0	5	11	11	26,682	6
	82	164	144	15	14	- 1	11	7	8	32,792	5
	83	164	144	18	17	- 1	12	14	4	27,250	2
	84	164	145	13	13	+ 1	11	9	4	23,750	2
	85	164	145	18	17	+ 1	15	9	9	25,862	7
Prince William Sound											
	75	26	21	2	2	+ 2	0	0	0	---	0
	76	28	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	28	21	2	2	- 1	0	0	0	---	0
	78	28	23	5	4	+ 1	0	0	2	***	1
	79	28	23	2	2	0	0	0	1	***	1
	80	28	24	3	3	+ 1	0	3	0	---	0
	81	29	24	2	2	0	1	0	2	***	1
	82	30	27	5	5	+ 2	2	0	5	19,400	5
	83	30	28	9	8	+ 1	2	3	6	24,167	5
	84	30	28	6	6	0	3	2	4	31,250	1
	85	30	28	5	5	0	6	1	4	32,375	2
Cook Inlet											
	75	652	608	47	46	0	0	7	9	2,250	6
	76	712	670	77	74	+ 9	0	14	14	1,778	7
	77	731	690	93	90	+ 3	0	12	29	4,821	15
	78	742	698	129	120	+ 1	0	23	46	9,824	15
	79	744	702	99	92	- 6	0	24	20	23,412	9
	80	744	697	89	87	+ 2	5	42	42	15,333	25
	81	744	685	110	103	- 7	17	50	59	15,322	31
	82	744	693	90	86	- 2	25	48	42	17,190	21
	83	743	683	103	101	-11	32	52	51	18,340	19
	84	743	670	89	86	-11	37	44	45	17,144	15
	85	744	670	92	90	- 7	41	41	51	16,312	10

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	----- Actual Transfer Information -----					----- Transfer Survey Information -----				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Set Net Kodiak	75	139	103	22	22	+ 8	0	7	7	5,380	5
	76	176	133	37	34	- 2	0	4	10	3,900	2
	77	181	137	28	26	+ 1	0	5	7	6,600	4
	78	184	139	28	25	+ 2	0	9	6	19,800	4
	79	185	138	32	27	0	1	4	10	33,667	6
	80	186	138	34	33	+ 1	6	16	9	39,061	5
	81	186	141	25	25	+ 1	17	15	9	41,278	7
	82	186	138	28	28	- 3	18	16	12	39,817	7
	83	186	139	19	18	+ 1	20	13	6	57,033	5
	84	187	141	24	23	+ 1	27	13	11	57,200	5
85	187	147	22	22	+ 3	30	15	7	56,357	3	
Alaska Peninsula	75	82	76	4	3	0	0	2	0	---	0
	76	105	98	5	5	0	0	2	3	***	1
	77	106	95	15	14	- 1	0	1	4	5,150	1
	78	108	99	14	13	0	0	3	2	***	0
	79	108	99	12	11	0	0	2	0	---	0
	80	109	98	17	14	- 2	1	7	5	14,500	3
	81	109	98	21	21	0	3	12	9	54,278	7
	82	109	96	19	19	- 1	5	8	11	54,636	6
	83	109	96	24	24	0	5	13	11	50,836	3
	84	109	95	18	18	- 1	6	9	9	45,332	2
85	110	94	14	14	- 2	10	7	7	47,500	2	
Bristol Bay	75	716	592	22	22	+ 2	0	9	0	---	0
	76	759	621	68	65	- 4	0	23	11	2,755	6
	77	824	669	76	74	- 7	0	21	19	2,695	4
	78	891	733	133	125	+ 4	0	39	27	8,507	9
	79	910	745	133	125	- 6	1	32	38	18,184	16
	80	913	728	113	111	-10	11	49	49	30,689	20
	81	914	714	112	106	-16	31	55	56	32,370	27
	82	916	705	118	115	-12	49	48	70	37,357	42
	83	929	712	97	94	- 4	67	48	49	41,680	27
	84	931	714	90	87	- 8	67	43	47	39,809	22
85	931	716	98	96	0	77	50	48	35,974	22	
Salmon Power Troll Southeastern	75	849	619	137	130	+23	0	11	52	5,303	27
	76	915	677	78	76	+ 2	0	14	29	5,065	18
	77	929	698	159	147	+15	0	11	64	8,831	25
	78	934	717	143	127	+13	0	13	78	15,457	39
	79	939	719	126	108	- 3	23	13	61	26,600	39
	80	939	705	97	94	-11	71	14	72	33,308	41
	81	939	713	95	92	+ 7	120	23	68	29,012	47
	82	940	719	86	83	- 3	144	15	71	21,630	44
	83	939	725	95	94	0	159	21	74	20,872	40
	84	940	724	83	81	-10	182	12	71	19,315	34
85	942	733	82	81	+ 1	203	10	72	21,530	39	

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	----- Actual Transfer Information -----					----- Transfer Survey Information -----				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Hand Troll Southeastern	82	696	660	56	53	- 2	0	24	32	4,036	4
	83	2,121	1,973	100	98	- 5	8	16	84	4,964	16
	84	2,120	1,956	75	73	-11	12	7	68	4,732	11
	85	1,986	1,847	110	105	- 9	15	21	89	5,109	7
Salmon Fishwheel Upper Yukon	76	80	80	2	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	107	107	2	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	78	108	107	11	10	0	0	0	0	---	0
	79	114	114	6	6	0	0	1	3	***	1
	80	114	114	9	9	0	0	4	5	9,320	2
	81	123	123	16	16	0	0	2	14	10,893	3
	82	130	130	12	12	0	0	4	8	10,500	2
	83	130	129	19	19	- 1	2	12	7	11,643	4
	84	130	129	10	10	0	4	4	6	12,333	0
	85	132	132	9	8	+ 1	4	6	3	***	0
AYK Salmon Gill Net Upper Yukon	76	35	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	44	44	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	78	47	46	2	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	79	49	48	5	5	0	0	1	2	***	1
	80	48	47	6	5	0	0	6	0	---	0
	81	64	64	8	8	0	0	5	3	***	0
	82	72	71	9	8	0	0	3	6	8,367	0
	83	72	70	10	9	- 1	0	5	5	10,600	0
	84	70	69	4	4	0	0	3	1	***	1
	85	70	69	2	2	0	0	0	2	***	0
Kuskokwim	76	688	688	8	8	0	0	3	0	---	0
	77	761	761	18	18	0	0	11	0	---	0
	78	766	765	50	47	0	0	26	6	6,100	2
	79	781	780	39	37	+ 1	1	17	10	6,420	4
	80	782	782	59	56	0	3	33	16	6,875	5
	81	785	784	49	47	- 1	4	34	14	8,339	3
	82	831	829	44	44	- 1	4	36	8	9,563	3
	83	831	828	64	63	0	4	55	9	10,222	2
	84	831	829	52	52	0	9	37	15	9,893	7
85	831	829	45	43	0	12	39	6	10,083	1	

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
AYK Salmon Gill Net Kotzebue	76	118	118	4	4	0	0	2	0	---	0
	77	175	175	2	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	78	177	177	17	17	0	0	5	1	***	1
	79	180	180	18	18	0	0	3	8	5,200	2
	80	194	193	12	11	0	0	8	3	***	1
	81	211	208	18	18	- 1	0	10	6	7,813	0
	82	219	216	25	23	- 1	2	14	11	9,591	3
	83	219	216	17	17	- 1	5	5	12	13,083	4
	84	219	216	20	19	0	5	18	2	***	1
	85	219	216	13	13	0	11	10	3	***	1
Lower Yukon	76	678	677	6	5	0	0	4	0	---	0
	77	692	691	9	9	0	0	3	2	***	0
	78	695	691	26	25	- 1	0	14	5	6,700	3
	79	702	698	28	27	0	0	12	8	5,834	1
	80	703	700	45	44	0	1	29	9	9,289	2
	81	706	703	36	35	0	1	24	11	9,545	3
	82	707	703	40	38	0	2	28	12	18,250	5
	83	703	698	74	71	- 1	4	48	26	22,346	5
	84	704	699	41	41	0	10	24	17	28,441	8
	85	704	700	38	35	0	11	26	12	22,917	1
Norton Sound	76	169	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	176	174	2	2	- 1	0	0	0	---	0
	78	176	176	8	8	0	0	1	4	4,350	3
	79	177	175	11	11	- 2	0	2	5	6,300	1
	80	177	175	18	18	0	1	6	11	7,909	3
	81	195	194	17	16	0	2	7	10	9,450	4
	82	200	199	20	19	0	3	10	10	10,100	2
	83	201	199	22	20	- 1	7	15	7	11,429	2
	84	201	199	17	16	0	12	12	5	13,150	3
	85	202	200	13	13	0	12	7	6	12,167	2
Totals	75	6,762	4,808	590	568	+58	0	83	167	5,694	102
	76	9,173	7,115	776	729	+ 5	0	152	199	5,455	99
	77	9,772	7,639	1,108	1,019	-13	0	181	341	10,013	178
	78	9,975	7,802	1,314	1,185	-10	0	260	385	20,541	220
	79	10,104	7,869	1,209	1,071	-46	63	216	342	38,491	195
	80	10,132	7,857	1,060	1,017	-18	364	441	480	45,346	282
	81	10,204	7,905	1,092	1,047	-17	696	475	602	44,288	361
	82	11,030	8,655	1,144	1,100	-56	889	492	652	48,050	397
	83	12,488	10,029	1,211	1,169	- 8	1,155	534	677	48,617	372
	84	12,531	10,011	1,053	1,016	-70	1,373	445	608	49,520	279
85	12,509	10,007	1,110	1,059	-23	1,544	421	689	46,919	271	

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1985 *

Notes for Table:

Total Permanent Permits -- The number of permanent permits may decrease from one year to the next because of revocations.

Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans -- Residency figures were calculated using the permit holder address from 1975-1978. After 1978 permit holders were required to declare their residency status on the renewal form and residency figures were taken from those declarations. These numbers may differ somewhat from those reported in "Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries" published by CFEC. In that report all persons who declared Alaska residency status but had out-of-state addresses are counted as non-residents. Numbers shown in this annual report may differ from those in previous annual reports due to residency status changes resulting from residency investigations. Permits held by the Dept. of Commerce or C.F.A.B. are counted as resident permits.

Total Number of Transfers -- Transfers reported here include forclosures by the Dept. of Commerce or by C.F.A.B.

Change in Residency Due to Transfers -- These figures may differ from figures reported in previous annual reports due to residency status changes resulting from residency investigations.

Permits with State Liens -- These are permits which have been financed by the Dept. of Commerce or by CFAB or which have been used as collateral against a commercial fishing loan from one of these agencies.

Transfer Survey Information -- These surveys were voluntary until January 1, 1980. Many transfers occurred without completion of a survey form during the years 1975-1979. A few surveys are missing for 1980 and 1981.

Non-monetary/Monetary Transfers -- For the years 1980-1985 any transfer survey with a sale price greater than \$500 was counted as a monetary transfer. All other transfers were counted as non-monetary transfers. For the years 1975-1979 the number of monetary transfers reported here is the number of transfer surveys which were used to compute the average price of permits for use by the Dept. of Commerce and CFAB in their loan programs. These surveys were selected using exclusionary criteria different from the \$500 minimum.

Average Price Paid for Permits -- These figures are the average of the sale price taken from all surveys counted as monetary transfers. For the years 1980-1985 they may vary slightly from the average prices used by the Dept. of Commerce and CFAB which are based on exclusionary criteria different from the \$500 minimum used in this report. A "---" indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery. A "***" indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

Table 3--Loans made by Department of Commerce and Economic Development for the purchase of entry permits,^{1/} all years through FY 1982 in the 22 House Election Districts--

House Election District	Permit Only		Permit & Vessel		Total	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
1	35	\$1,095,228	8	\$ 456,350	43	\$1,551,578
2	40	1,455,646	12	1,081,983	52	2,537,629
3	40	1,259,203	4	155,030	44	1,414,233
4	59	2,219,870	23	1,414,937	82	3,634,807
5	34	1,474,816	9	628,750	43	2,103,566
6	15	700,921	1	160,000	16	860,921
7-12	93	4,492,966	8	606,200	101	5,099,166
13	96	5,175,152	19	1,400,725	115	6,575,877
14	51	2,712,120	6	609,900	57	3,322,020
15	8	589,500	4	363,000	12	952,500
16	28	1,373,829	7	661,200	35	2,035,029
17,18,19	10	454,177	-	-	10	454,177
20	9	334,100	1	55,000	10	389,100
21	1	5,625	-	-	1	5,625
22	<u>3</u>	<u>20,873</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>20,873</u>
TOTALS	522	\$23,364,026	102	\$7,593,075	624	\$30,957,101

TOTALS BY FISCAL YEAR

FY 72-78	3	\$ 103,250	-	\$ -	3	\$ 103,250
FY 79	22	673,775	38	2,810,608	60	3,484,383
FY 80	98	4,221,676	48	3,598,686	146	7,820,362
FY 81	174	7,637,392	16	1,183,781	190	8,821,173
FY 82	<u>225</u>	<u>10,727,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>10,727,933</u>
TOTALS	522	\$23,364,026	102	\$7,593,075	624	\$30,957,101

^{1/} Information through 6/30/82 supplied by Department of Commerce and Development on the basis of the 22 House Election Districts under the 1970 reapportionment. Table 3A, on the facing page, shows loans subsequent to 6/30/82 on the basis of the 27 new House Election Districts created by the 1980 reapportionment which became effective in 1982.

Table 3A--Loans made by Department of Commerce and Economic Development for the purchase of entry permits in the 27 House Election Districts, 7/1/83 through 12/31/85^{1/}

House Election District ^{2/}	<u>Permit Only</u>		<u>Permit & Vessel</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars	No.	Dollars
1 Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	66	\$ 2,991,673	4	\$228,950	70	\$ 3,220,623
2 Yakutat-Skagway-Hydaburg ^{3/}	64	2,359,821	12	799,098	76	3,158,919
3 Sitka-Pelican-Port Alexander	34	685,404	4	126,375	38	811,779
4 Juneau	24	958,168	2	86,580	26	1,044,748
5 Homer-Soldotna	112	7,801,971	5	367,676	117	8,169,647
6 Seward-Cordova-Valdez ^{4/}	35	2,449,730	4	290,284	39	2,740,014
7-15 Anchorage	77	5,061,293	-	-	77	5,061,293
16 Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	8	487,124	-	-	8	487,124
17 Delta-Nenana-Glennallen	5	249,938	-	-	5	249,938
18 Badger-Eielson AFB ^{5/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Steese-Ft. Wainwright ^{5/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Fairbanks	9	389,230	1	92,893	10	482,123
21 University-Chena ^{5/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Kotzebue-Barrow	2	93,976	-	-	2	93,976
23 Lower Yukon-Norton Sound	2	29,600	-	-	2	29,600
24 Interior Yukon River	4	159,264	-	-	4	159,264
25 Kuskokwim	9	537,027	-	-	9	537,027
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutians	30	2,274,131	2	183,000	32	2,457,131
27 Kodiak-Chignik	50	3,607,214	4	351,300	54	3,958,514
TOTALS	531	\$30,135,564	38	\$2,526,156	569	\$32,661,720

TOTALS BY FISCAL YEAR

FY83	188	\$ 9,466,624	6	\$ 397,935	194	\$ 9,864,559
FY84	138	8,209,880	6	436,930	144	8,646,810
FY85	163	10,085,764	22	1,442,706	185	11,528,470

^{1/} Information supplied by the Department of Commerce on the basis of the 27 House Election Districts under the 1980 reapportionment effective in 1982.

^{2/} Election districts are designated by official number; unofficial names are also supplied here.

^{3/} Until July 1984, district 6 included Cordova. In mid 1984, Cordova was moved into district 6 and Hoonah and Metlakatla were shifted to district 2 from districts 3 and 1.

^{4/} See note 3.

^{5/} Outlying areas surrounding Fairbanks.