

THE  
1986  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES  
ENTRY COMMISSION



State of Alaska

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

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A Bristol Bay Drift Gillnetter

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	1
COMMISSION ORGANIZATION.....	4
ADJUDICATIONS	
Overview.....	5
Administrative Proceedings and Decisions.....	7
Investigations.....	9
Judicial Rulings and Appeals.....	11
LICENSING	
1985 Commercial Fisheries Licensing.....	14
Kodiak Licensing Project.....	18
Bristol Bay Project.....	19
RESEARCH	
Hardship Ranking Systems.....	21
Petitions for New Limitations.....	23
Permit Ownership Patterns.....	25
Operating Costs, Net Returns and Optimum Numbers.....	26
Fleet Reductions.....	28
Program Overview.....	29
Employment and Earnings by State of Residence.....	30
Salmon Ex-Vessel Price Research.....	31
APPENDIX	
Table 2.....	32
Table 3.....	43
Table 3A.....	44

## 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 (all of which are mandated by Statute AS 16.43.010-090) 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 buy-back programs.

Participating in the development of comprehensive fisheries economic data and research, and dissemination of same to policymakers and members of the public.

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.

As noted herein, 1986 was a productive year for the Commission. The backlog of cases awaiting adjudication declined even while new cases arising from a series of Supreme Court decisions in 1984 continued to increase. Final priority hardship ("point system") regulations were adopted for the Southeast crab fisheries, hearings were held on point systems for the Southeast inside black cod (sablefish) fisheries, and steps were taken to limit entry in the Prince William Sound herring spawn on kelp pound fishery. Revenue from licensing increased to more than \$3 million. However, by the end of 1986, budget reductions (actual and proposed) began to have a serious impact on the Commission's ability to perform.

In last year's Annual Report, it was noted that the Commission is "a small agency, with a total FY 86 budget allocation of slightly less than \$2.5 million. ...Income to the state generated by the Commission is almost \$3 million."

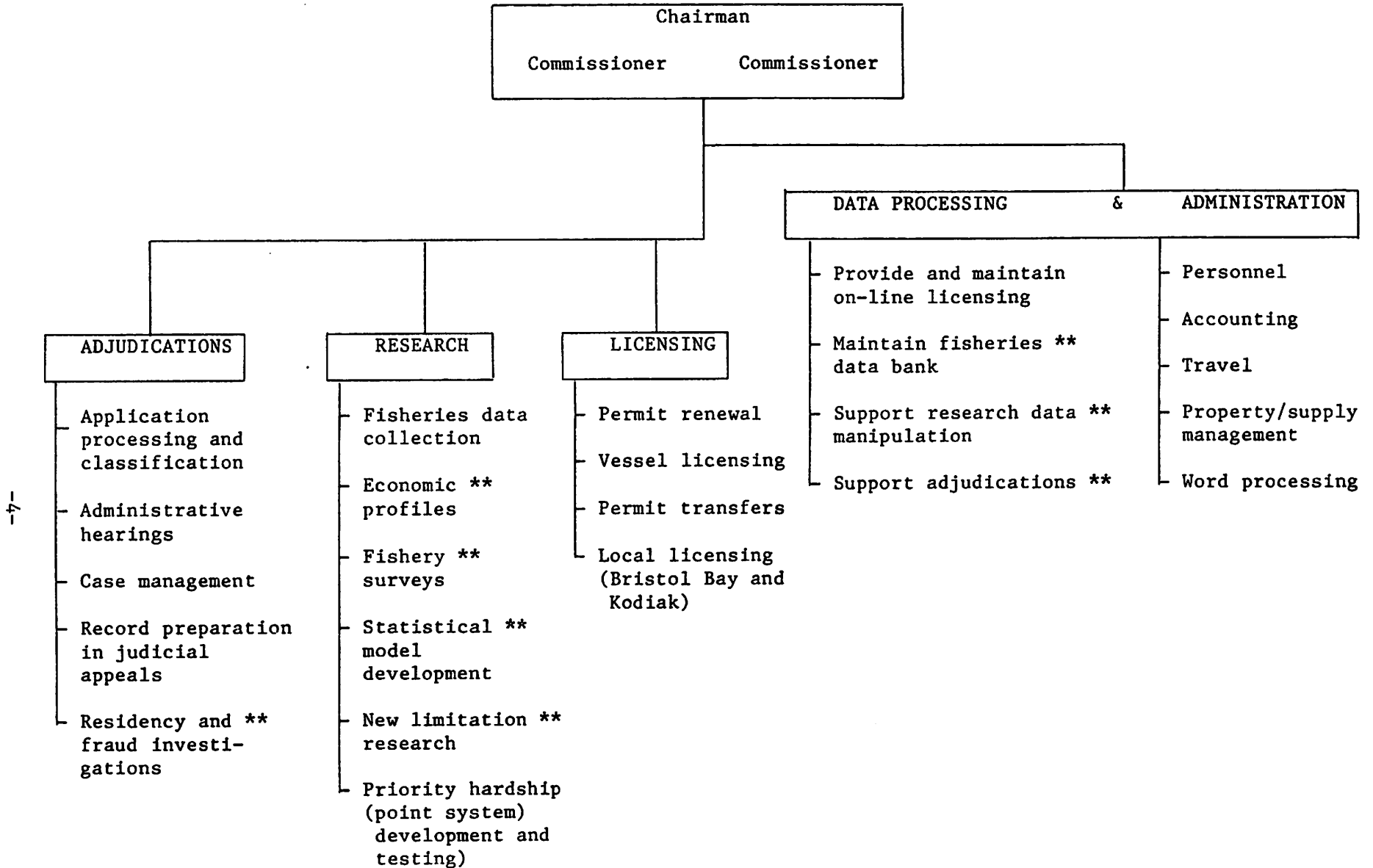
Times have changed--drastically. FY 1987 began with the Commission adjusting to a 13% decrease in funding. In late July, in response to even gloomier revenue predictions, another 10% was excised. In response, the Commission took a number of cost-cutting steps, including a graduated reduction in compensation (members of the Commission, at one end of the scale, saw their compensation reduced by 12%, while clerical staff compensation was reduced by 5%), a 50% reduction in travel, and a number of other steps designed to reduce costs while maintaining acceptable levels of service to the public.

A notable victim of budget cuts during 1986 was the Commission's small mini-computer (IBM 4361). This machine was used to process virtually all of the data used for research in fisheries economics. As a result, research programs are being rewritten to conform to the requirements of the state's (DOA) mainframe computer and staff are being retrained. Although the cost-saving steps outlined above maintained data processing and research staff at FY 1986 levels during that calendar year, proposed reductions for FY 1988 will result in a decrease in the personnel required to use the more cumbersome and time-consuming

DOA mainframe computer. In short, fewer people will be asked to accomplish more--with less.

For the coming year, the Governor has proposed a general fund budget of \$1.6 million, some 33.8% below the FY 1986 level. Although the Commission will still generate more than \$3 million in state revenues, its ability to timely respond to petitions for new fisheries limitations and information requests from the public and policymakers has been crippled. For FY 1988 and beyond, the Commission will be forced to reorder its priorities, accomplishing (only, and at best, minimally) those tasks specifically required by legislation and mandated by the courts.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION  
ORGANIZATION \*



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

\*\* Functions at risk in FY 1988 budget proposal, 3/19/87.

Among its other duties as a quasi-judicial agency, the Commission conducts administrative hearings and issues decisions affecting entry permit applications, permit transfer requests, and fee arrearage cases as well as revocation and suspension actions. Generally, this adjudicative 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 and suspension actions unless waived by the party affected.

Three primary factors combined to account for a dramatic increase in adjudicated decisions in 1986. First, preliminary orders were used by the hearing officers in transfer cases throughout the year, reducing greatly the amount of time that the commissioners had to devote to transfer matters. Next, an additional hearing officer hired by the Commission in August of 1985 was able to contribute a full year of effort to the caseload. Finally, in the "every cloud must have a silver lining" department, the budget crisis occasioned by the collapse of crude oil prices in mid-1986 caused the commissioners and the hearing officers to forego normal travel to conduct hearings and to stay at the home office and write decisions instead. While many applicants have



## Adjudications

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been left waiting for their hearings, others have been able to get their final decisions faster than usual.

The policy adopted in June of 1985 that allowed hearing officers to issue preliminary orders in emergency transfer cases proved so successful that in 1986 the Commission extended that policy to include the issuance of preliminary orders involving permanent transfers as well. Throughout 1986, the Commission's hearing officers issued a total of 23 preliminary orders involving 20 emergency transfers and three permanent transfers. By the issuance of a preliminary order, a requested transfer is affirmed, automatically and provisionally, as of the date of the order, and there is no need to take the commissioners away from their other duties to attend to transfer matters to the extent that was required when the only device available for speeding up a transfer decision was that found in 20 AAC 05.765, which provided for expedited review by a quorum of the commissioners. The success of the preliminary order has been so complete that the Commission has undertaken the repeal of expedited review.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS AND DECISIONS

The commissioners adjudicated a total of 139 cases during 1986, marking the fourth straight year in which the production level has exceeded that of the previous year and representing a significant (38%) increase over the 1985 production. Of the 139 cases, 85 involved permit applications, 41 involved permit transfers, 1 was a permit forfeiture, 10 were permit revocations, and 2 involved suspensions of those representing others before the Commission. They ruled on 27 requests for administrative review of hearing officer decisions, 18 requests for reconsideration of their own decisions, and 10 requests by Commission staff to issue show cause orders in revocation actions. They conducted 13 oral presentations, 5 involving permit applications and 8 involving permit transfers. At the end of the year, 190 cases were in various stages of the adjudication process leading up to the issuance of final decisions by the commissioners.

The hearing officers conducted 104 hearings (57 entry permit applications, 42 permit transfers, 3 fee arrearages, and 2 suspensions of representation) and issued 79 final decisions, which represented an increase of 139% over the 33 decisions that they issued in 1985. Of those 79 decisions, 37 involved permit applications, 38 involved permit

## Adjudications

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transfers, 2 involved revocations, and 2 involved suspensions of representation. They ruled on 129 hearing requests, an increase of 39% over the 93 requests entertained in 1985. The 129 hearing requests concerned 84 permit applications, 42 permit transfers, and 3 fee arrearages. At the end of the year, 298 cases were in various stages leading up to the issuance of a decision by a hearing officer.

INVESTIGATIONS

During 1986, 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.

The hiring of two application technicians in mid-1985 to aid the commission's two paralegals in conducting investigations began to bear fruit in 1986. During the year, a total of \$33,100 was paid to the Commission in fines arising out of revocation actions, while an entry permit was suspended for 4 years and an individual's ability to hold an entry permit was suspended for 3 years. In those cases in which the Commission elected to pursue fee arrearages instead of instituting revocation actions, a total of \$7,320 in arrearages was collected. Additionally, one attorney was suspended from representing clients before the Commission for a period of 3 years.

## Adjudications

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There were 11 revocation cases still active at the end of 1986. 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 deluge of cases handed down by the Alaska Supreme Court following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Ostrosky case, which upheld the constitutionality of Alaska's limited entry system, has been reduced to a trickle. Of the two decisions involving the Commission made by the Alaska Supreme Court in 1986, only one is noteworthy. In Simpler v. State, 728 P.2d 227 (Alaska 1986), the Court upheld the validity of a Commission regulation making only those eligible to apply for an entry permit who had participated previously in the fishery as the holder of an interim-use permit.

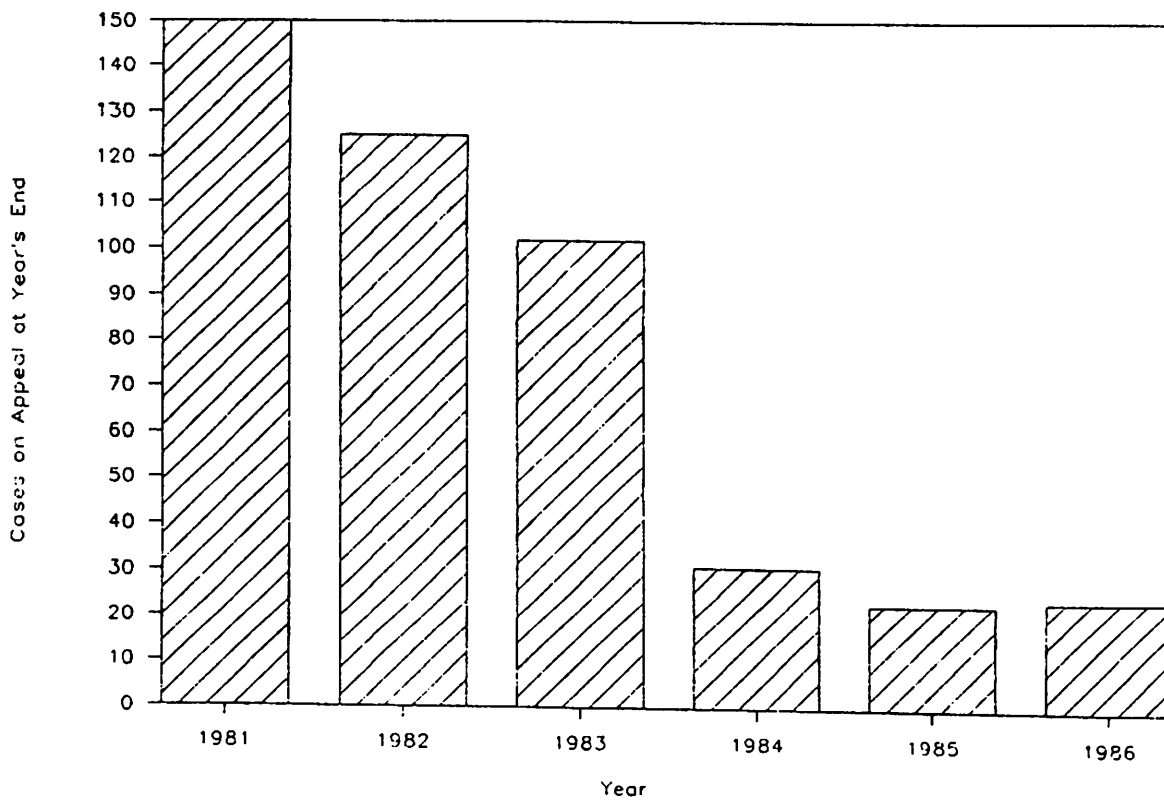
While few new decisions were handed down in 1986, the effects of earlier court actions continued to be felt throughout the year. Additional processing of applications for entry permits was required as a result of the following cases: Rutter v. State, 668 P.2d 1343 (Alaska 1983), which invalidated the salmon hand troll point system and brought about new regulations and a supplemental application period; Wassillie v. Simon, 3AN-75-206 Civil, which settled a class action lawsuit and allowed some Alaska Natives to submit late applications because they claimed that they were not provided application assistance that had been

## Adjudications

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promised them; 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), which led to new regulations and new claims allowing income dependence claims arising out of some partnership situations; and Deubelbeiss v. CFEC, 689 P.2d 487 (Alaska 1984), which called for new regulations and allowed new claims regarding points for availability of alternative occupations based on an applicant's domicile. The full impact of these decisions has still not been felt by the Commission.

At year's end, only 24 of the Commission's decisions were on appeal in the courts, and, of those, only 9 were filed in 1986. As a result, it appears that a plateau of sorts has been reached following a dramatic decline in the number of decisions appealed in former years, but it is expected that the number will continue to decrease in years to come. This decline, although attributable in part to Supreme Court decisions that have more clearly defined limited entry law, is also an indicator of the care taken in issuing final Commission decisions on applications for permits. Of more than 200 such decisions issued during the past three years, only one has been reversed on appeal. The following graph demonstrates the decline in appellate cases in recent years:





LICENSING

The licensing section is primarily responsible for issuing licenses required for commercial fishermen and vessels participating in all of Alaska's fisheries. Timely issuance is essential as fishermen must have the permit card and/or vessel license in possession prior to engaging in fishing activities. Over the past seven years, the Commission has developed a computerized licensing system which has enabled processing time for applications to be reduced without increasing the size of the staff.

For license year 1986, the Commission issued a total of 44,499 permits and vessel licenses, generating \$3,016,265 in revenues. Of this amount \$432,036 was transferred to the Fishermen's Fund program administered by the Department of Labor, in accordance with AS 23.35.060, leaving net revenues of \$2,584,229 for deposit to the General Fund. For 1986, 28,660 permits were issued or renewed, with revenues totalling \$2,699,485. Vessels licensed for 1986 totalled 15,839 for \$316,780 in revenues.

In any given year, the licensing section receives fees to renew entry permits for prior years, as well as renewal fees for the current

## Licensing

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year and the subsequent year in cases where the two year renewal option has been selected. Historically, the annual report has always reported totals of permits and vessel licenses issued, and the corresponding revenues generated, for the particular calendar (license) year under review. In actuality, some of those revenues may have been received as much as two years earlier. For example, some permits were renewed for 1986 and 1987 in the fall of 1985; the 1986 portion of the renewal fee is attributed to revenues in the 1986 annual report. Conversely, fees received during 1986 to renew licenses for 1985, 1987 or 1988, are not included in the revenue figures for the 1986 annual report.

The following is a breakdown of permits and vessel licenses issued, and revenues generated, for license year 1986:

Licensing

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Limited Entry Permits Not Renewed.....	352	
Limited Entry Permits Renewed.....	12,167	
Interim Permits in Limited Fisheries.....	749	
Interim Permits in Unlimited Fisheries.....	15,731	
Institutional (Hatchery) Permits.....	13	
TOTAL PAID PERMITS.....	28,660	\$2,699,485
VESSELS LICENSED FOR 1986.....	15,389	\$ 316,780
GROSS LICENSING REVENUE FOR 1986.....		<u>\$3,016,265</u>
Less Fishermen's Fund Transfer.....		( 432,036)
Net Licensing Revenue for 1986.....		\$2,584,229
Resident Permit Holders.....	14,042	
Nonresident Permit Holders.....	3,310	
TOTAL PERMIT HOLDERS.....	17,352	

Licensing

Individuals may elect to renew permits or vessel licenses for two years at a time, in which case the license for the second year is automatically sent out prior to the start of that year. Of the 28,660 permits renewed for 1986, 1,229 (4.3%) were also renewed for 1987. 4.6% of the vessels licensed for 1986, or 731, were also renewed for 1987.

The following table provides a breakdown by salmon net registration area of the 15,839 vessels licensed for 1986, as well as a comparison to prior years:

YEAR	No Area	Southeastern	Yakutat	Prince William Sound	<u>SALMON NET AREAS</u>								
					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
1986	8413	1375	2	1069	1047	695	209	643	2178	101	1	14	92

Kodiak Licensing Office

Overall activity at the Kodiak office increased slightly over 1985 levels with a total of 2,462 permits and 854 vessel licenses issued there during 1986. Due to the relatively low volume of licensing activity in Kodiak and the Commission's need to reduce costs, an arrangement has been reached with the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Administration, whereby the Kodiak licensing clerk will work half-time for the Commission and half-time as Regional Administrative Officer during 1987. The level of service available in Kodiak is not expected to diminish as a result of this change.

## Licensing

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### Bristol Bay Project

During June and July 1986, the Commission provided staff on location in Dillingham and King Salmon to assist fishermen with licensing activities and permit transfer requests. Services available were expanded to include actual issuance of permit cards and vessel licenses upon receipt of the necessary fees, thus eliminating the need to depend upon mail service from Juneau. The figures shown below indicate the number of permits and vessel licenses actually paid for and issued at Dillingham or King Salmon during June and July 1986, but it should be noted that the majority of participants in the fishery obtain the necessary licenses prior to the month of June.

In addition, the CFEC employees in each office assumed responsibility for entering all Bristol Bay district registration and district transfer activity on the computer system, enabling enforcement officers and ADF&G staff to obtain timely listings and counts of fishermen in each district.

1986 licensing activity in Bristol Bay is summarized below:

Vessel Licenses Issued.....	50
Permits Renewed or Issued.....	69
Duplicate Permit Cards Issued.....	80
Permit Cards Embossed.....	415*
Emergency Transfers Approved.....	78

\* The majority of permit cards embossed were the result of changes in the vessel being fished, requiring that the ADF&G number of the new vessel be imprinted on the permit card.

Research

In 1986, the Commission's research efforts were concentrated on the immediate needs of developing hardship ranking systems for recently limited fisheries and evaluating the applicability and need for entry restrictions in the Prince William Sound herring spawn on kelp pound fishery. 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 also continued. The following section provides a brief summary of 1986 activities.

Hardship Ranking Systems

Under Alaska's limited entry statute, whenever a fishery is limited anyone who recorded landings while participating as a properly licensed gear operator during applicable years preceding the qualification date may 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 exclusion



## Research

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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 measures for each criteria are then tested as are alternative "weighting" schemes. Each criterion 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. Commission proposals are then extensively reviewed through a public hearing process.

During 1986, the Commission completed work on point systems for the Southeastern red/blue king crab, brown king crab, and Tanner crab fisheries. Regulations were adopted and an application period for permanent permits is now in progress.

The Commission also developed proposals for hardship ranking systems for the Northern Southeast inside sablefish longline fishery, the Southern Southeast inside sablefish longline fishery, and the Southern Southeast inside sablefish pot fishery. Public hearings were held on the initial proposals and the Commission expects to adopt point system regulations for these fisheries in early 1987.

#### Petitions for New Limitations

In the fall of 1986, the Commission received several petitions to limit the Prince William Sound herring spawn on kelp pound fishery. This fishery had grown rapidly since its inception as an experimental fishery in 1979.

## Research

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In response to the petitions, the Commission conducted basic background research designed to document historical developments and trends, to evaluate the existing regulatory framework, to determine whether or not a permit type limited entry program would be workable and beneficial, and to appraise the potential for spillover effects into the wild spawn on kelp fishery. Based on the preliminary findings the Commission proposed limitation on December 23, 1986.

Based on the research, information provided by Department of Fish and Game's fishery managers, and a public record which indicated overwhelming support, the Commission adopted regulations limiting the fishery in early 1987. The maximum number adopted is believed to be large enough to allow all legitimate former participants to receive an entry permit. This should greatly reduce the administrative cost associated with the initial allocation.

In 1986, in response to an inquiry from the Alaska Board of Fisheries, the Commission again briefly examined the Southeast Alaska king and Tanner crab ring net fisheries. These fisheries compete for the same resources as the red/blue king crab and Tanner crab pot fisheries in the area, but have had very limited participation to date. Data on these fisheries were provided in Notes on the Southeast Alaska

Ring Net Crab Fisheries (CFEC briefing report #86-4) by B. Hart. This report also provides information derived from telephone interviews with participants and provides a description of typical operations. Based on the report, the Commission does not anticipate large effort increases and feels that any increase can be easily contained with traditional management measures.

Each year, as Alaska's high valued fisheries become increasingly overcrowded, the Commission receives new petitions for limited entry. Several petitions are anticipated during 1987. When petitions are received, the merits of each must be thoroughly evaluated to determine whether or not entry limitation will produce positive net benefits and serve the purposes of the statute.

#### Permit Ownership Patterns

In 1986, CFEC continued to monitor and evaluate trends in entry permit ownership patterns. Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries 1975-1985 (CFEC Report No. 86-6) by E. Dinneford represents the fourth edition of an extensive report.

## Research

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This edition provides detailed information on changes in permit ownership in Alaska's limited fisheries over the 1975 to 1985 time period. It covers the 33 limited fisheries for which permanent permits had been issued through the end of 1985. It provides fishery specific and statewide data on transfer incidence, the initial geographic distribution of permit owners, changes due to transfer, changes due to migration, and the year-end 1985 geographic distribution of permit holders. Extensive information is also provided on the age distribution of permit holders, age differences between transferors and transfer recipients, the incidence of inter-family and business partner transfers, transfer remuneration methods, and transfer financing methods. The information contained in the report is ultimately derived from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission's (CFEC) permit and transfer survey files.

### 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 1986, the Commission conducted operating cost and net return surveys of the Southeastern Alaska salmon purse seine, drift gill net, and power troll fisheries. Data from these surveys will be used to update and extend existing fiscal models and to serve as direct inputs into fleet reduction simulations.

During 1986, the Commission continued its modeling effort and produced several draft reports on fleet performance. In Net Return Estimates for the Southeastern Salmon Seine Fishery, 1980 - 1982 (CFEC Report No. 86-7) by K. Keith, et al., the Commission reported estimates of operating costs, net operating income, and returns to labor and management over the three-year period. Southeast seiners leasing from processing companies appeared to fare better than owner-operators over

## Research

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the time period. Work to develop models and expand time series estimates for other limited fisheries continued but at a reduced level due to budgetary cuts.

### Fleet Reductions

When Alaska's limited entry statute was written, the legislature envisioned a two-stage process whereby fleets would be reduced in Alaska's overcrowded fisheries. In the first stage, the Commission would limit a fishery and issue a maximum number of permits reflective of recent participation levels. In the second stage, the number of units of gear would be reduced to a more optimum level through a fishermen-funded buy-back program. Although the Commission has continued to develop the data and methodology to do so, the second stage of the program has not been implemented. Moreover, in 1985, the Commission received an Attorney General's opinion stating that elements of the buy-back statute are unconstitutional.

In Investments in Fleet Reductions: Suggestions for Revisions of Alaska's Buy-back Statute by B. Muse and K. Schelle (CFEC draft policy discussion paper 86-2), the existing buy-back program is reviewed and ideas for improving the law are outlined. In many limited fisheries a

major reduction in fleet size would produce no decline in landings. The potential for producing the same revenues at far less costs suggests that in many instances a properly designed fishermen-financed fleet reduction program might make all parties better off. The draft report, which is still being reviewed, provides suggestions for altering the program so that it will be constitutional, more workable, and a better investment opportunity for the fishermen involved.

#### Program Overview

Aspects of Alaska's limited entry program from its inception through 1985 are reviewed in Efficiency and Distributional Aspects of Alaska's Limited Entry Program by K. Schelle and B. Muse. The authors outline the history and mechanics of the program, review available evidence with respect to the program's impact on economic efficiency, and discuss distributional aspects surrounding the program. The paper has been published by the Alaska Sea Grant Program in Fishery Access Control Programs Worldwide: Proceedings of the Workshop on Management Options for the North Pacific Longline Fisheries.



Employment and Earnings by State of Residence

Commercial fishing in Alaska is an important source of employment and earnings for many Alaskans and non-Alaskans. Due to the demand for public information on distributional aspects of commercial fishing in Alaska, CFEC developed a methodology to provide estimates of harvesting employment and gross earnings by area of residence of the participants. Estimates were made using CFEC's permit, fish ticket, ex-vessel price, gross earnings and census files, and crew factors developed by the Alaska Department of Labor.

These estimates were first reported in a series titled Employment and Gross Earnings in Alaska's Commercial Fisheries which covered the 1977 through 1982 time period. These data series are expanded and updated in the report Employment and Gross Earnings in Alaska's Commercial Fisheries: Estimates for All Participants and Residents of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California 1983-1984, by R. Focht, (CFEC report 86-8). The report provides detailed information by year, management area, fishery, and month for the years 1983 and 1984. It also provides aggregated statewide estimates over the entire 1977 through 1984 time period.

Salmon Ex-Vessel Price Research

In 1986, in response to a request from a Department of Fish and Game researcher, the Commission briefly examined the ex-vessel demand for Bristol Bay sockeyes. This effort is reported in Notes on the Ex-Vessel Demand for Bristol Bay Red Salmon by B. Muse (CFEC Discussion Paper #86-3). Using 17 annual observations covering the 1969 through 1985 time period, the author modeled ex-vessel price as a function of Bristol Bay landings and other variables. While the explanatory power of the models was relatively low for time series data, a statistically significant negative relationship was found between landing levels and the ex-vessel price of Bristol Bay sockeyes. Not unexpectedly, the price flexibility was quite small. These preliminary results were utilized by Henry Yuen in his master's thesis titled Bioeconomic Analysis of a Mixed Stock Fishery: Tradeoff Between Kvichak Escapement and Naknek Harvests (University of Alaska, Anchorage).

**APPENDIX**

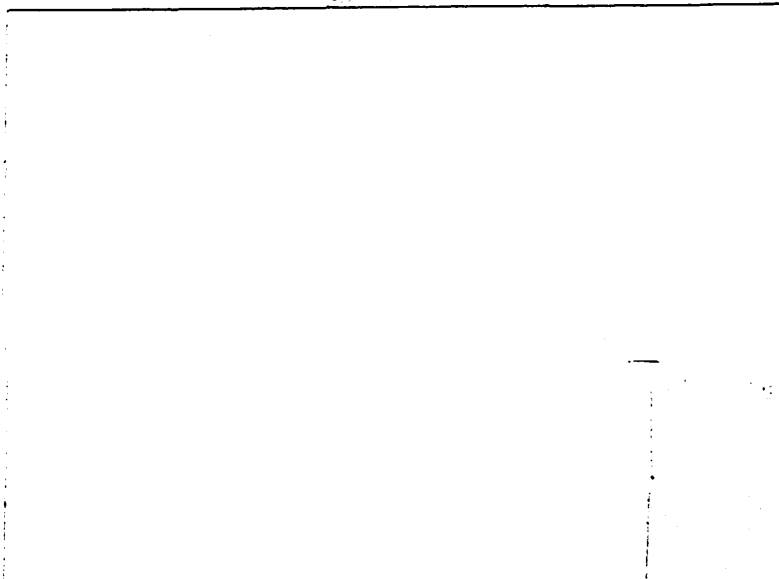


TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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	0	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	4	1	2	***	1
	84	42	37	1	1	0	5	0	1	***	1
	85	43	38	2	2	0	7	0	2	***	2
86	44	39	3	3	0	8	1	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	5	2	4	46,250	3
	81	92	76	4	4	0	8	2	2	***	2
	82	93	78	10	10	0	13	3	7	71,250	6
	83	97	83	2	2	+ 2	16	1	1	***	1
	84	100	86	16	15	+ 1	19	9	7	63,857	7
	85	102	86	16	14	- 1	23	4	12	66,375	5
86	102	85	13	13	0	28	3	10	75,750	6	
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	5	1	3	***	1
	82	69	50	2	2	0	5	1	1	***	1
	83	70	59	1	1	0	5	1	0	---	0
	84	72	59	3	3	0	6	2	1	***	1
	85	73	59	12	12	+ 1	6	2	10	16,700	0
86	73	57	20	19	- 2	9	7	13	31,362	4	
Kodiak	84	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	85	42	39	6	6	0	2	2	4	36,250	2
	86	42	39	9	9	+ 1	4	2	7	23,286	3

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

MARCH 31, 1987

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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 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	0	2	0	4	13,363	4
	81	45	39	4	4	+ 1	5	0	4	13,875	2
	82	59	47	6	6	- 1	8	1	5	27,500	5
	83	67	47	12	12	- 6	5	9	3	***	2
	84	82	62	11	11	+ 1	9	5	6	39,583	2
	85	87	61	16	16	- 5	8	4	12	45,000	4
86	90	61	12	10	- 1	9	8	4	51,250	1	
Prince William Sound	82	24	22	4	4	+ 1	0	1	3	***	1
	83	24	23	4	4	+ 1	2	0	4	17,000	4
	84	24	22	5	5	0	6	1	4	24,000	4
	85	24	23	4	3	+ 1	8	1	3	***	2
	86	24	22	5	5	0	11	1	4	30,500	1
Kodiak	84	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	1
	85	54	53	12	11	0	3	2	10	15,600	4
	86	57	57	12	12	+ 1	11	2	10	16,600	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	- 6	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	12	12	15	39,600	9
	81	414	194	35	34	0	15	12	23	40,652	12
	82	414	186	31	31	- 6	23	10	21	40,286	11
	83	416	188	34	32	- 1	25	14	20	38,531	10
	84	417	186	55	52	- 1	28	17	38	40,884	18
	85	416	182	36	33	- 6	32	9	27	37,907	12
	86	416	185	26	23	+ 2	36	8	18	34,403	3
	Prince William Sound	75	210	164	19	17	+ 2	0	0	7	8,000
76		247	194	42	36	- 5	0	5	11	10,700	6
77		255	198	20	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	31	18	16	69,531	10
82		259	188	26	26	+ 1	38	12	14	101,690	13
83		259	187	29	28	- 1	49	12	17	142,384	14
84		261	188	23	22	- 2	51	12	11	131,695	9
85		261	191	27	25	+ 7	57	10	17	104,206	8
86	262	190	26	24	+ 1	66	13	13	99,400	9	

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

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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 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	9	3	7	83,714	5
	82	77	76	11	11	0	14	6	5	84,267	5
	83	78	78	15	14	+ 1	20	7	8	90,000	7
	84	78	77	10	8	- 1	18	9	1	***	1
	85	80	79	5	5	0	22	1	4	58,375	3
86	82	81	9	9	0	23	4	5	60,000	4	
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	273	60	52	+ 3	0	11	9	47,611	9
	79	374	272	57	41	- 2	3	5	12	66,045	6
	80	375	275	35	34	+ 4	22	5	24	70,688	15
	81	375	280	37	36	+ 7	46	16	20	68,625	15
	82	376	284	43	42	+ 4	58	14	29	75,511	28
	83	377	289	47	47	+ 4	70	19	28	69,903	20
	84	378	286	29	29	- 2	79	12	17	61,265	7
85	379	288	43	39	0	80	20	23	46,337	9	
86	380	294	52	46	+ 5	94	25	27	36,151	12	
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	
86	90	78	5	5	+ 1	15	3	2	***	1	

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

MARCH 31, 1987

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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
<b>Salmon Purse Seine</b>											
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	+ 1	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	9	5	3	***	3
	85	119	100	3	3	0	11	3	0	---	0
	86	119	99	10	10	- 1	16	6	4	196,250	2
<b>Salmon Beach Seine</b>											
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	3	3	7	42,429	5
	82	34	32	4	4	0	2	2	2	***	2
	83	35	32	5	5	0	4	2	3	***	3
	84	35	32	3	3	0	5	1	2	***	1
	85	34	30	6	5	- 1	4	2	4	23,750	1
	86	34	30	3	3	0	4	1	2	***	0
<b>Salmon Drift Gill Net</b>											
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	32	22	35	41,714	21
	81	464	319	66	61	- 1	49	25	40	43,920	30
	82	466	316	74	66	- 9	58	33	41	38,495	30
	83	467	322	50	45	0	70	13	37	34,508	23
	84	467	316	64	60	- 9	70	21	43	32,898	14
	85	468	321	61	59	+ 1	76	18	43	35,623	21
	86	468	327	71	65	+ 1	97	26	45	44,849	22

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

MARCH 31, 1987

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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
<b>Salmon Drift Gill Net</b>											
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	4	11	22	35,632	13
	80	531	392	54	51	+ 4	11	19	26	27,288	17
	81	531	398	74	73	+ 8	46	20	54	32,204	30
	82	531	384	78	72	-10	63	27	51	46,461	32
	83	533	396	54	53	+ 1	88	17	37	61,450	24
	84	534	393	57	52	- 6	107	22	35	53,157	18
	85	534	386	70	66	- 5	108	17	53	55,679	25
	86	536	384	57	53	- 2	128	11	46	62,006	23
<b>Cook Inlet</b>											
	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	- 4	0	13	28	9,643	14
	78	549	365	87	82	0	0	20	21	36,825	15
	79	554	371	86	75	+ 3	5	13	24	82,636	18
	80	554	373	76	72	+ 2	35	36	34	67,290	28
	81	554	375	76	73	- 1	73	27	48	67,213	39
	82	554	382	64	61	+ 4	81	27	37	57,866	27
	83	555	390	72	69	+ 4	103	21	51	69,720	39
	84	556	399	48	48	+ 2	115	13	38	66,306	20
	85	557	394	62	58	- 1	122	23	39	62,759	22
	86	559	394	71	68	0	152	21	50	63,902	27
<b>Alaska Peninsula</b>											
	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	- 3	14	13	10	123,500	7
	82	156	98	25	24	- 2	17	12	13	119,000	8
	83	156	96	26	23	- 1	17	17	9	145,778	5
	84	156	96	15	15	- 1	21	8	7	186,429	5
	85	156	92	24	22	- 3	27	9	15	159,153	11
	86	157	95	22	22	+ 2	34	9	13	197,000	7

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MARCH 31, 1987



TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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	-12	0	49	78	21,638	52
	79	1,717	971	225	197	-14	6	44	51	64,508	37
	80	1,717	967	169	162	0	81	68	79	89,032	59
	81	1,720	964	168	161	- 3	131	77	89	82,107	59
	82	1,724	961	183	179	-13	175	70	113	94,344	77
	83	1,727	990	160	155	+15	265	63	97	99,072	78
	84	1,729	970	153	146	-17	330	65	88	117,036	52
	85	1,738	978	138	130	0	353	49	89	114,647	41
	86	1,743	982	155	144	+ 1	394	57	97	121,120	54
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	11	14	4	27,250	2
	84	164	145	13	13	+ 1	10	9	4	23,750	2
	85	164	145	18	17	+ 1	14	9	9	25,862	7
	86	164	142	17	16	0	16	10	7	26,857	2
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	1	3	6	24,167	5
	84	30	28	6	6	0	2	2	4	31,250	1
	85	30	28	5	5	0	5	1	4	32,375	2
	86	30	28	1	1	0	7	0	1	***	1

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MARCH 31, 1987

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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 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	18	50	59	15,322	31
	82	744	693	90	86	- 2	25	48	42	17,190	21
	83	743	683	103	101	-11	29	52	51	18,340	19
	84	743	670	89	86	-11	33	44	45	17,078	15
	85	744	670	92	90	- 7	33	41	51	16,312	10
	86	743	665	102	97	- 2	43	42	60	18,310	10
	Kodiak	75	139	103	22	22	+ 8	0	7	7	5,380
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	39,861	5
81		186	141	25	25	+ 1	16	15	9	41,278	7
82		186	138	28	28	- 3	17	16	12	39,817	7
83		186	139	19	18	+ 1	17	13	6	57,033	5
84		187	141	24	23	+ 1	23	13	11	57,200	5
85		187	147	22	22	+ 3	23	15	7	56,357	3
86	187	150	38	36	+ 3	27	19	19	61,792	8	
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	0	7	5	14,500	3
	81	109	98	21	21	0	2	12	9	54,278	7
	82	109	96	19	19	- 1	4	8	11	54,636	6
	83	109	96	24	24	0	4	13	11	50,836	3
	84	109	95	18	18	- 1	5	9	9	45,332	2
	85	110	94	14	14	- 2	8	7	7	47,500	2
86	113	93	11	10	- 4	11	4	7	56,357	4	

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MARCH 31, 1987

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Salmon Set Net Bristol Bay	75	716	592	22	22	+ 2	0	9	0	---	0
	76	759	621	68	65	- 3	0	23	11	2,755	6
	77	824	669	76	74	- 6	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	-11	11	49	49	30,689	20
	81	914	714	112	106	-17	27	55	56	32,370	27
	82	916	705	118	115	-12	42	48	70	37,357	42
	83	929	711	97	94	- 4	57	48	49	41,680	27
	84	931	713	90	87	- 8	57	43	47	40,766	22
	85	931	715	98	96	0	66	50	48	35,974	22
	86	940	720	97	92	+ 5	79	35	62	33,247	18
	Salmon Power Troll Southeastern	75	849	619	137	130	+23	0	11	52	5,303
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	19	13	61	26,680	39
80		939	704	97	94	-11	63	14	72	33,308	41
81		939	713	95	92	+ 7	108	23	68	29,012	47
82		940	718	86	83	- 3	130	15	71	21,630	44
83		939	724	95	94	0	141	22	73	20,864	40
84		940	722	83	81	-10	161	12	71	19,456	34
85		942	731	83	82	+ 1	173	10	73	21,509	40
86		942	731	88	85	+ 2	213	16	72	24,776	38
Salmon Hand Troll Southeastern		82	696	660	56	53	- 2	0	24	32	4,036
	83	2,121	1,973	100	98	- 5	5	16	84	4,964	16
	84	2,120	1,955	75	73	-11	9	7	68	4,732	11
	85	1,986	1,841	110	105	- 9	11	21	89	5,109	7
	86	1,965	1,819	124	120	- 4	14	16	108	5,252	5
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	0	12	7	11,643	4
	84	130	129	10	10	0	2	4	6	12,333	0
	85	132	132	9	8	+ 1	2	6	3	***	0
	86	133	132	8	8	0	2	6	2	***	0

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

MARCH 31, 1987

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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 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
86	70	69	6	6	0	0	3	3	***	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
86	829	828	43	42	+ 1	16	28	19	10,133	4	
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	8	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
86	219	215	17	17	- 1	15	11	6	10,819	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	3	48	26	22,346	5
	84	704	699	41	41	0	9	24	17	28,441	8
	85	704	700	38	35	0	10	26	12	22,917	1
86	703	696	36	36	- 1	15	25	11	22,455	3	

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

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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											
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	1	2	5	6,300	1
	80	177	175	18	18	0	2	6	11	7,909	3
	81	195	194	17	16	0	3	7	10	9,450	4
	82	200	199	20	19	0	4	10	10	10,100	2
	83	201	199	22	20	- 1	8	15	7	11,429	2
	84	201	199	17	16	0	13	12	5	13,150	3
	85	202	200	13	13	0	12	7	6	12,167	2
	86	201	198	22	20	- 1	14	16	6	10,167	3
Totals											
	75	6,762	4,808	590	568	+58	0	83	167	5,694	102
	76	9,173	7,115	776	729	+ 6	0	152	199	5,455	99
	77	9,772	7,639	1,108	1,019	-10	0	181	341	10,013	178
	78	9,975	7,801	1,314	1,185	- 9	0	260	385	20,541	220
	79	10,104	7,868	1,209	1,071	-45	58	216	342	38,491	195
	80	10,132	7,856	1,060	1,017	-16	335	441	480	45,346	282
	81	10,204	7,905	1,092	1,047	-16	636	475	602	44,288	361
	82	11,030	8,653	1,144	1,100	-55	813	491	653	48,115	397
	83	12,488	10,027	1,211	1,169	- 9	1,044	536	675	48,573	371
	84	12,531	10,006	1,053	1,016	-72	1,229	444	609	49,800	279
	85	12,509	9,995	1,111	1,060	-23	1,344	421	690	46,879	272
	86	12,517	9,985	1,191	1,129	+ 7	1,611	439	751	48,662	282

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

MARCH 31, 1987

TABLE 2 -- PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1986 \*

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 forfeitures 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 THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENTRY PERMITS

BY ELECTION DISTRICT, 1986

House Election District -----	-- Permit Only --		Permit-Vessel		----- Total -----	
	No. ---	Amount -----	No. ---	Amount -----	No. ---	Amount -----
1 Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	17	1,070,849	0	0	17	1,070,849
2 Inside Passage-Cordova	9	228,344	3	199,400	12	427,744
3 Baranof-Chichagof	12	246,487	2	103,604	14	350,091
4 Juneau	14	951,910	1	94,500	15	1,046,410
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	26	1,647,932	2	134,225	28	1,809,157
6 North Kenai-South Coast	17	1,054,875	2	170,608	19	1,225,483
7-15 Anchorage	24	1,708,375	0	0	24	1,708,375
16 Matanuska-Susitna	6	579,731	0	0	6	579,731
17 Interior Highways	1	110,095	0	0	1	110,095
18-21 Fairbanks	1	21,150	0	0	1	21,150
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	1	23,525	0	0	1	23,525
23 Norton Sound	1	106,129	0	0	1	106,129
24 Interior Rivers	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Lower Kuskokwim	3	231,477	0	0	3	231,477
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	8	990,347	0	0	8	990,347
27 Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	21	1,155,042	0	0	21	1,155,042
	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
1986 Total	161	10,153,268	10	702,337	171	10,855,605

BY CALENDAR YEAR 1972-1985

Calendar Year -----	-- Permit Only --		Permit-Vessel		----- Total -----	
	No. ---	Amount -----	No. ---	Amount -----	No. ---	Amount -----
1985	159	9,682,703	22	1,509,168	181	11,191,921
1984	155	9,366,311	7	471,050	162	9,837,361
1983	147	7,697,720	7	411,465	154	8,109,185
1982	194	9,300,897	2	134,473	196	9,435,370
1981	223	10,222,651	13	946,591	236	11,169,242
1980	93	4,145,533	26	1,939,951	119	6,085,484
1972-79	82	3,083,775	63	4,706,533	145	7,790,308
	=====	=====	===	=====	=====	=====
Total, 1972-1986	1,214	63,652,858	150	10,821,568	1,364	74,474,426

TABLE 3 (cont.) -- LOANS MADE BY THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENTRY PERMITS

BY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 7-1-83 TO 12-31-86 \*

House Election District -----	-- Permit Only --		Permit-Vessel		----- Total -----	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
1 Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	83	4,062,522	4	228,950	87	4,291,472
2 Inside Passage-Cordova	73	2,588,165	15	998,498	88	3,586,663
3 Baranof-Chichagof	46	931,891	6	229,979	52	1,161,870
4 Juneau	38	1,910,078	3	181,080	41	2,087,158
5 Kenai-Cook Inlet	138	9,476,903	7	501,901	145	9,978,804
6 North Kenai-South Coast	52	3,504,605	6	460,892	58	3,965,497
7-15 Anchorage	101	6,769,668	0	0	101	6,769,668
16 Matanuska-Susitna	14	1,066,855	0	0	14	1,066,855
17 Interior Highways	6	360,033	0	0	6	360,033
18-21 Fairbanks	10	410,380	1	92,893	11	503,273
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	3	117,501	0	0	3	117,501
23 Norton Sound	3	135,729	0	0	3	135,729
24 Interior Rivers	4	159,264	0	0	4	159,264
25 Lower Kuskokwim	12	768,504	0	0	12	768,504
26 Bristol Bay-Aleutian Islands	38	3,264,478	2	183,000	40	3,447,478
27 Kodiak-East Alaska Peninsula	71	4,762,256	4	351,300	75	5,113,556
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
Total	692	40,288,832	48	3,228,493	740	43,517,325

BY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 1-1-72 TO 6-30-82 \*\*

House Election District -----	-- Permit Only --		Permit-Vessel		----- Total -----	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
1 Ketchikan-Prince of Wales	35	1,095,228	8	456,350	43	1,551,578
2 Wrangell-Petersburg	40	1,455,646	12	1,081,983	52	2,537,629
3 Sitka	40	1,259,203	4	155,030	44	1,414,233
4 Juneau-Lynn Canal	59	2,219,870	23	1,414,937	82	3,634,807
5 Cordova-Valdez-Seward	34	1,474,816	9	628,750	43	2,103,566
6 Palmer	15	700,921	1	160,000	16	860,921
7-12 Anchorage	93	4,492,966	8	606,200	101	5,099,166
13 Kenai-Cook Inlet	96	5,175,152	19	1,400,725	115	6,575,877
14 Kodiak	51	2,712,120	6	609,200	57	3,322,020
15 Aleutian Chain	8	589,500	4	363,000	12	952,500
16 Bristol Bay	28	1,373,829	7	661,200	35	2,035,029
17-19 Bethel/Wade Hampton/Yukon-Tanana	10	454,177	0	0	10	454,177
20 Fairbanks	9	334,100	1	55,000	10	389,100
21 Barrow-Kobuk	1	5,625	0	0	1	5,625
22 Nome	3	20,873	0	0	3	20,873
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----
Total	522	23,364,026	102	7,593,075	624	30,957,101

\* Based on the 27 election districts created by the 1980 reapportionment effective 7-1-82.

\*\* Based on the 22 election districts created by the 1970 reapportionment.