

# **Resident Types of CFEC Permit Holders in the 2005 Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery**

CFEC Report 05-6N  
November 2005  
Prepared for the Alaska Board of Fisheries  
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During the 2002-2005 commercial fishing seasons, Board regulations allowed both a cooperative and a non-cooperative fishery to occur.

On November 7, 2005 Art Nelson, Chairman of the Alaska Board of Fisheries, requested CFEC to provide information about the residency of permit holders in the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery, including permit holdings by resident type for both the cooperative fishery and the open fishery.

This report was prepared for the Alaska Board of Fisheries' 2005 meeting on the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery.

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## **Resident Types of CFEC Permit Holders in the 2005 Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery:**

Cooperative fisheries have occurred in the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery in the last four years (2002-2005). This report provides information on counts by resident type of current holders of 2005 Chignik salmon purse seine permits. CFEC was requested to address the following question:

- What was the distribution of permit holdings by resident type in the cooperative and open fisheries?

The tables in this report attempt to help answer this question.

### **1.0 Classification of Permits and Permit Holders**

This report classifies permit holders based upon where they reside. Permit holders are classified either as Alaska residents or nonresidents. Alaska residents are further divided into four resident types based upon whether the community is “rural” or “urban” and “local” or “nonlocal” to the Chignik area. Nonresidents are classified into a single category. The resulting five resident types and their acronyms are listed below:

**ARL:** *Alaska* resident of a *Rural* community which is *Local* to the fishery for which the permit applies;

**ARN:** *Alaska* resident of a *Rural* community which is *Nonlocal* to the fishery for which the permit applies;

**AUL:** *Alaska* resident of an *Urban* community which is *Local* to the fishery for which the permit applies;

**AUN:** *Alaska* resident of an *Urban* community which is *Nonlocal* to the fishery for which the permit applies;

**NR:** *Nonresident* of Alaska.

An example of how this classification works could be a permit holder who lives in Chignik Lagoon and holds a Chignik salmon purse seine (S 01L) permit. That permit would be classified as being held by an Alaska rural local because Chignik Lagoon is a rural community and is local to the fishery. A similar permit held by someone living in Seward would be classified as belonging to an Alaska rural nonlocal because Seward is a rural community but not local to the fishery. Anchorage is classified as urban and nonlocal to the fishery. There are no urban local communities applicable to the S 01L fishery.

Urban and rural designations in this report are based upon the most recent information from Census 2000. With census 2000, changes have occurred in the rural/urban designations of some Alaska places. In general, there are now more Alaska places designated as rural, and consequently more permits issued to persons classified as rural residents. This should be kept in mind when comparisons by resident type are made using current CFEC report data and similar reports produced prior to 2003.

In 2005, there were 91 permanent entry permits and 8 interim-use permits issued for the Chignik fishery. Both types of permits are included in report totals. Only current holders of these permits were selected to determine residency status. If residency was determined based on who actually fished each permit (i.e., emergency transfer recipients), reported residency counts could be slightly different.

Table 1a, provides summary data on 2005 Chignik salmon purse seine permit holders by resident type within both the cooperative and open fisheries. Of the 99 permits available to be fished in 2005, 76 permits were held by persons belonging to the cooperative fishery. The remaining 23 permit holders were assigned to the open fishery.<sup>1</sup> The table reports little difference in the percentage of residents versus nonresidents between the open fishery and the cooperative fishery. As the data indicate, 82.9% of the permit holders participating in the cooperative fishery were Alaska residents and 82.6% of the participants in the open fishery were Alaska residents.

Table 1a. Summary Counts by Resident Type  
2005 Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permit Holders in the Cooperative and Open Fisheries

	<b>Permit Holders in Cooperative Fishery</b>	<b>% of Total Coop Members</b>	<b>Permit Holders in Open Fishery</b>	<b>% of Total Open Fishery Members</b>	<b>Total Permit Holders</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
AK Resident	63	82.9%	19	82.6%	82	82.8%
Nonresident	13	17.1%	4	17.4%	17	17.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fish tickets for 2005 are not available to CFEC as of this writing to document which holders actually fished. This report accounts for the 23 permit holders who did not join the cooperative fishery and were entitled to participate in the open fishery.

Table 1b provides a more detailed breakdown of Alaska residents into the resident types defined above. As can be seen, the vast majority of permit holders in each resident type opted to participate in the cooperative fishery in 2005. Participants in the cooperative fishery included 60.5% (26 of 43) of Alaska rural local permit holders, 93.3% (14 of 15) of Alaska rural nonlocal permit holders, 95.8% (23 of 24) of Alaska urban nonlocal permit holders, and 76.5% (13 of 17) of nonresident permit holders.

However, the distribution of permit holders by Alaska resident type varied substantially between the cooperative fishery and the open fishery. For example, 73.9% (17 of 23) of the permit holders who participated in the open fishery were rural local fishers, while 34.2% (26 of 76) of permit holders who participated in the cooperative fishery were rural local fishers. In contrast, the percentage of permit holders who participated in the open fishery who were from “nonlocal” resident types was much lower than the percentage of permit holders who participated in the cooperative fishery who were from “nonlocal” resident types. Alaska rural nonlocals represented 18.4% of the cooperative fishery permit holders, while only 4.3% of the open fishery permit holders were in this resident type. Similarly, 30.3% of the cooperative fishery permits were held by Alaska urban nonlocals, while only 4.3% of the open fishery permits were held by the AUN resident type.

Table 1b. Counts by Alaska Resident Type  
2005 Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permit Holders in the Cooperative and Open Fisheries

	<b>Permit Holders in Cooperative Fishery</b>	<b>% of Total Coop Members</b>	<b>Permit Holders in Open Fishery</b>	<b>% of Total Open Fishery Members</b>	<b>Total Permit Holders</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
AK Rural Local	26	34.2%	17	73.9%	43	43.4%
AK Rural Nonlocal	14	18.4%	1	4.3%	15	15.2%
AK Urban Local	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AK Urban Nonlocal	23	30.3%	1	4.3%	24	24.2%
Nonresident	13	17.1%	4	17.4%	17	17.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 2.0 Comparison by Resident Type of CFEC Permit Holders in the 2005 Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery and Other CFEC Limited Entry Salmon Purse Seine Fisheries

Tables 2a and 2b, compare by resident type, CFEC permit holders in the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery with permit holders in the other CFEC salmon purse seine fisheries. The six limited entry salmon purse seine fisheries are:

S 01A	Salmon, purse seine, Southeast
S 01E	Salmon, purse seine, Prince William Sound
S01H	Salmon, purse seine, Cook Inlet
S 01K	Salmon, purse seine, Kodiak
S 01L	Salmon, purse seine, Chignik
S 01M	Salmon, purse seine, Peninsula/Aleutians

For purposes of this report, permit holder counts include current holders of both permanent entry permits and interim-use permits as of September 30, 2005.

Table 2a. Counts of Permit Holders by Resident Type  
In 2005 Limited Entry Salmon Purse Seine Fisheries

	South East S01A	% by Resident Type	Prince Wm Sound S01E	% by Resident Type	Cook Inlet S01H	% by Resident Type	Kodiak S01K	% by Resident Type	Chignik S01L	% by Resident Type	Pen/ Aleut S01M	% by Resident Type	Totals By Res Category	% of All Seine Fisheries
Resident	195	47.0%	193	72.0%	79	94.0%	279	74.8%	82	82.8%	86	72.3%	914	67.3%
Nonresident	220	53.0%	75	28.0%	5	6.0%	94	25.2%	17	17.2%	33	27.7%	444	32.7%
Totals	415	100.0%	268	100.0%	84	100.0%	373	100.0%	99	100.0%	119	100.0%	1358	100.0%

Compared with all CFEC salmon purse seine fisheries, the Chignik fishery had the second highest percentage of resident permit holders, with 82.8%. Only the Cook Inlet seine fishery had a higher resident count with 94%.

Table 2b, breaks the resident category reported in Table 2a into the four Alaska resident types discussed earlier.

Table 2b. Counts of Permit Holders by Alaska Resident Type  
In 2005 Limited Entry Salmon Purse Seine Fisheries

	South East S01A	% by Resident Type	Prince Wm Sound S01E	% by Resident Type	Cook Inlet S01H	% by Resident Type	Kodiak S01K	% by Resident Type	Chignik S01L	% by Resident Type	Pen/ Aleut S01M	% by Resident Type	Totals By Res Category	% of All Seine Fisheries
Rural Local	41	9.9%	110	41.0%	64	76.2%	40	10.7%	43	43.4%	68	57.1%	366	27.0%
Rural Nonlocal	10	2.4%	40	14.9%	0	0.0%	36	9.7%	15	15.2%	1	0.8%	102	7.5%
Urban Local	133	32.0%	0	0.0%	12	14.3%	159	42.6%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%	306	22.5%
Urban Nonlocal	11	2.7%	43	16.0%	3	3.6%	44	11.8%	24	24.2%	15	12.6%	140	10.3%
Nonresident	220	53.0%	75	28.0%	5	6.0%	94	25.2%	17	17.2%	33	27.7%	444	32.7%
Totals	415	100.0%	268	100.0%	84	100.0%	373	100.0%	99	100.0%	119	100.0%	1358	100.0%

Across all salmon seine fisheries in 2005, Alaska rural locals represented 27% of permit holders. Alaska rural locals represented 43.4% of Chignik salmon purse seine permit holders, which was the third highest percentage of rural locals among the six seine fisheries. Chignik reported the highest percentage of Alaska rural nonlocal permit holders with 15.2%, compared to an average of 7.5% across all salmon seine fisheries. Nonresident permit holders represented an average of 32.7% across all seine fisheries, however nonresident permit holders represented only 17.2% of all Chignik permit holders. Only the Cook Inlet seine fishery at 6.0% had a smaller percentage of nonresident permit holders.

At 43.4%, the data indicate the Chignik fishery was slightly below average with respect to the percentage of permit holders from the “local” area (43 of 99). Over all salmon seine fisheries, the percentage of permit holders from “local” areas was 49.5% (672 of 1358). “Local” includes both rural and urban communities in the area local to the fishery. There are no urban communities in the local Chignik area.

## Summary

This report examined the resident types of 2005 Chignik salmon purse seine permit holders to see if differences existed between those in the cooperative and those in the open fishery. The following is a summary of the results:

- 1) The percentage of permit holders who were Alaska residents was almost identical in both fisheries. 82.9% of the 76 permit holders in the cooperative fishery and 82.6% of the 23 permit holders in the open fishery were Alaska residents.
- 2) Alaska residents were further divided into Alaska rural local, Alaska rural nonlocal, and Alaska urban nonlocal resident types. The data indicate the vast majority of Chignik permit holders from each of these resident types joined the cooperative.
- 3) However, the distribution of Chignik permit holders by Alaska resident type varied considerably between the cooperative and “open” fishery. For example, 73.9% (17 of 23) of open fishery participants were Alaska rural locals while 34.2% (26 of 76) of cooperative fishery participants were Alaska rural locals.

This report also compared the distribution of resident types in the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery with the resident type distribution in other Alaska salmon seine fisheries. The data indicate the Chignik fishery had the second highest percentage (82.8%) of Alaska residents and the third highest percentage (43.4%) of Alaska rural local residents when compared to these other salmon seine fisheries.

The data also indicate the Chignik fishery was slightly below average with respect to the percentage of permit holders from the “local” area (43.4%, 43 of 99). Over all salmon seine fisheries, the percentage of permit holders from “local” areas was 49.5% (672 of 1358). “Local” includes both rural and urban communities in the area local to the fishery. Recall that there are no urban communities in the local Chignik area.