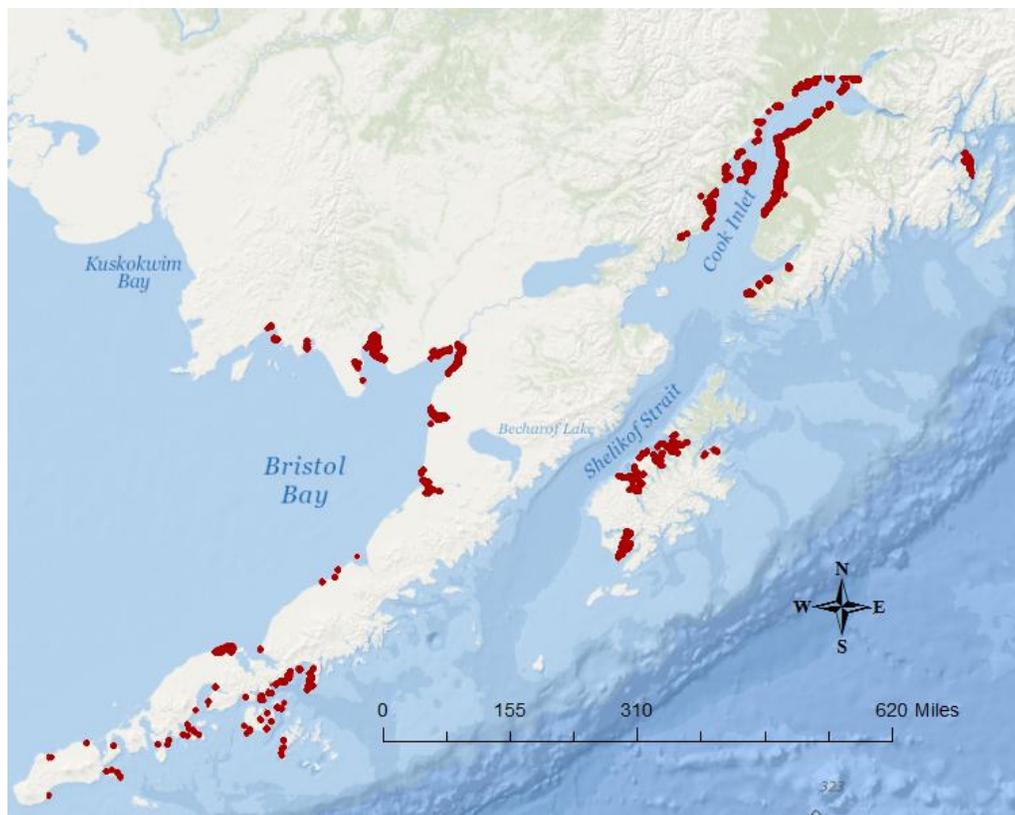


CFEC Salmon Set Gillnet Permits and DNR Shore Fishery Leases in Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay

1975-2011



Map of all DNR shore fishery lease sites 1975-2011.

CFEC Report No. 12-03-N

November 2012

Prepared by Marcus Gho, Kurt Iverson, and Craig Farrington

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway, Suite 109
P.O. Box 110302
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0302
(907) 789-6160

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For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact the following:

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC)
Research Section
8800 Glacier Highway, Suite 109
P.O. Box 110302
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0302
(907) 789-6160 *phone*
(907) 789-6170 *fax*
DFG.CFEC.Research@alaska.gov

Abstract

Many Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) set gillnet permit holders in Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay also hold shore fishery leases with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR). A DNR shore fishery lease allows CFEC permit holders the ability to exclude others from fishing in sites secured through the lease. This report documents the number of leases, breaking out the figures into five residency classes in each year from 1975 through 2011. The residency classes are combinations of urban/rural, local/nonlocal, and nonresident. This paper also identifies the level of benefit from securing a lease in terms of real dollars by combing data from the CFEC and DNR databases.

Map on cover created by Marcus Gho and Brant Oliphant using ESRI National Geographic Ocean Base Map and data from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

Set gillnet fishing for salmon in Alaska predates Western contact. While the principles of set gillnet fishing have not changed over the years, nylon replaces nettle and cedar netting, and stone anchors are replaced with steel and concrete. Set gillnets are placed in rivers, tidelands and near shore in submerged lands. Typically, a large anchor is used to secure one end of the gillnet, while the other end is fixed near the tide line. As salmon move along the shore, fish will be entangled or caught by the gills in the net. The fish are harvested from the net either at low tide or with a boat moving along and picking fish from the net (Steward, 1977). Today set gillnet fishing is prosecuted by both by subsistence and commercial fisherman as an effective, low cost method of fishing for salmon.

With the advent of Statehood in 1959, Alaska was granted 28% of the land in Alaska from the federal government. Included in the land grant were tidelands extending three miles from mean high tide and lands under navigable waterways. The State of Alaska allows for set gillnet fishing to occur on some State-owned lands. Management of State lands is administrated by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). DNR manages its lands consistent with Article VIII of the State Constitution. As part of its policy, lands are designated for specific uses through a planning process that considers all viable competing uses. DNR adjudicators use planning documents, public comment, and input from multiple government agencies to grant temporary property rights by way of permits or leases for the use of land under its jurisdiction. By 1964, DNR began a program to lease tide and submerged lands for the purposes of set gillnet fishing. This program allows for DNR shore fishery leaseholders to establish a priority system for set gillnet sites on lands managed by DNR, thereby resolving conflicts over prime salmon sites. Leaseholders of DNR set gillnet sites have the ability to exclude other individuals from fishing on established sites, subject to a varied number of provisions and restrictions.

The privilege to fish commercially in Alaska requires a permit issued by the State Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), which is an agency administratively attached to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G). CFEC permits are specific to species, gear type, and administrative area. Prior to 1975, all fisheries in Alaska were managed as open access, where any individual could obtain a fishing permit for a nominal annual fee.

Alaska's limited entry program began in 1975 when 19 salmon fisheries were limited. Among them were the salmon set gillnet fisheries in Prince William Sound (S04E), Cook Inlet (S04H), Kodiak (S04K), Alaska Peninsula (S04M) and Bristol Bay (S04T). Permits were issued to individuals who demonstrated both a history of fishing and an economic dependence on the fishery. During the phase when an individual's permit qualifications were determined, they were issued an interim-use permit (IUP). More than 2,300 IUPs were issued to individuals in the five set gillnet fisheries. Eventually,

individuals who met the minimum qualifications were issued a permanent CFEC limited entry permit.

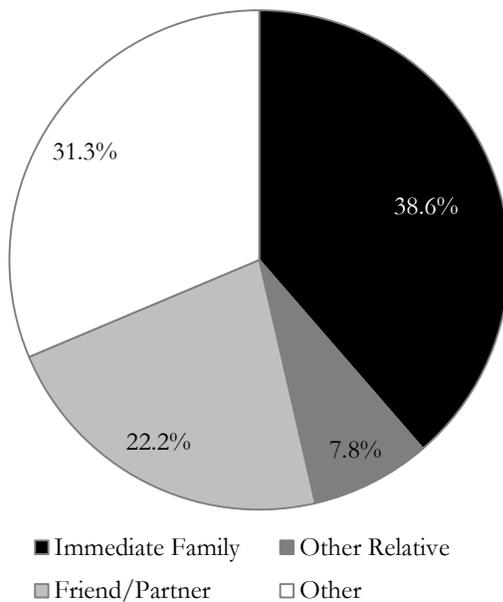
With the exception of Kodiak, DNR shore fishery leases existed in each of the five named salmon management areas at the time of limitation. The first shore fishery leases were granted in Kodiak in 1979. Some DNR leases were issued to IUP holders contingent upon final adjudication of their CFEC permit: if an individual successfully qualified for a permanent CFEC limited entry permit, they could retain their shore fishery lease. If they failed to qualify, their lease was cancelled.

Figure 1. DNR Set Gillnet Areas



Ultimately, 2,121 permanent limited entry permits were issued in the five fisheries. The great majority (93.7%) were issued as transferable permits. A transferable permit

Figure 2. Source of Permits Received by Transfer in the Fisheries with DNR Shore Fishery Leases, 1975-2011



allows an individual the ability to choose who the permit can be conveyed to, through market transactions, gifts, or inheritances. Nontransferable permits are cancelled either upon the death of the permit holder or when the annual fee is no longer paid. When the holder of a permanent permit becomes temporarily incapacitated to fish, permits may be temporarily transferred and leased as an “emergency transfer” (ET), thereby granting temporary fishing privileges from the permit holder to their designee. At the end of the year, the fishing privilege of the ET holder reverts back to the permanent permit holder. There is no restriction on residency or nationality with regards to holding a CFEC permit. There is no distinction among permits in the set gillnet fisheries - each permit grants the permit holder an equal access to fishing privileges. Alaska Department of Fish and

Game regulations determine the methods and means of fishing for all permit holders.

Some families or partnerships control several permits, with each permit holder in the group allowed to deploy a full complement of gear. Perhaps because it is land-based, fishing with immediate and extended family members is especially common in the set gillnet fisheries. These family groups may span multiple generations. Often, a permit will change hands within a family depending upon who is available to fish that year. Many of the commercial set gillnet fishermen will also use the same gear for subsistence fishing activities. For Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay, 46.4% of the salmon set gillnet permit transfers were to relatives, most of which were transferred as gifts (Figure 2).¹

In 2002, House Bill 286 amended Alaska Statute 16.43.140 (c). The new law allows individuals to hold two salmon limited entry permits in the same fishery. The permits may be either limited entry or interim-use permits. The law specifies that individuals who hold two permits are not allowed to fish the second permit. This prohibition, however, was made ineffective under specific circumstances by House Bill 251 in 2006, which amended Alaska Statute 16.05.251, giving the Alaska Board of Fisheries (Board) the authority to grant fishing privileges for the second permit held by an individual. Stacked permit operations, which is the fishing of two permits by one individual, has thus far been granted by the Board for set gillnet fishing in the Kodiak, Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, and Yakutat fisheries. The Kodiak permit stacking regulations took effect in 2008 and remained until December of 2010, when they were automatically repealed by a sunset clause. Bristol Bay permit stacking started in 2010 and is due to sunset after December 31, 2012. Cook Inlet regulations went into effect in 2011 with no sunset provisions. The regulations allowing Yakutat permit stacking began in 2012.

¹ See *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits, 1975-2011*; CFEC Report 12-1N.

Requirements for a DNR Shore Fishery Lease

Regulations and statutes determine the requirements for DNR shore fishery leases. Pertinent DNR regulations and statutes can be found in Appendix B of this document.

A permit holder does not need a DNR shore fishery lease in order to fish. However, a permit holder with a shore fishery lease has the first right to fish anywhere within the area of their lease, subject to ADF&G regulations that determine minimum distances between nets, closed areas, and other considerations. Other permit holders retain the opportunity to fish within the area of the lease, but the lease holder has the right to supplant them – effectively forcing them to move.

Shore fishery leases, which grant the right for first priority fishing in a site, are granted at the discretion of the Shore Fishery section within the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water, solely for State lands managed by the DNR.

DNR shore fishery leases are only granted to U.S. citizens who are at least 18 years old and hold a valid CFEC set gillnet permit. The Board of Fisheries Commercial Finfish Regulations specify that DNR leases may only be held in the ADF&G management areas of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay, Kodiak, Cook Inlet, and part of Prince William Sound.² The number of leases held by an individual is dependent upon governing regulations established for the area. Area-specific regulations also determine which portions of the area are open for the establishment of shore fishery leases.

Each site can be leased for periods up to ten years with a fairly small annual rent (currently \$300). The current application and diagram fees are \$250. There is some paperwork and preparation work required to allow for the adjudication of the lease, including staking the site and completing shore fishery diagrams, applications, and other paperwork tasks. Obtaining a survey may be costly in some instances. Currently, the window of time to apply for a shore fishery lease is between June 1 and October 15.

DNR set gillnet leases are for tidelands and submerged lands only; they do not allow for the construction of cabins or outbuildings on adjacent uplands. Frequently, the uplands are privately owned, such as land owned by Alaska Native corporations. DNR leaseholders are required to personally fish each leased tract for at least four legal fishing periods during the commercial fishing season.

DNR adjudicators consider prior use of a site when multiple applicants apply for a lease. Leases in good standing may be transferred from one leaseholder to another at the discretion of DNR.

² There are other management areas in Alaska where salmon set gillnets are used, but they do not participate in the DNR shore fishery lease program.

Methods

DNR maintains a public record of shore fishery leases through an online database called the Land Administration System (LAS). Information for each lease is stored with a unique identifying case file labeled as Alaska Division of Lands record number (ADL). There are many ADL types, one of which is the shore fishery lease type for salmon set gillnet sites. Each ADL includes identifying information pertaining to historical ownership of the lease, the CFEC permit number, the location, and other information related to the administration of the DNR site. Each row of data within LAS is stored as a unique event and is coupled with information such as dates, ADL, DNR person identification number, and other identifying information. For example, an assignment record would indicate an identifying ADL, a date, the person who assigned the lease away, and to whom it was assigned. Another row would contain the ADL, a date, and the CFEC permit number associated with the site.

Through a data-sharing agreement, DNR provided electronic shore fishery lease data to CFEC, denoted by a case type of 558 – Shore Fishery Lease. The data was provided in Excel file format. Multiple iterations of the DNR dataset were provided as the DNR data extraction routine was developed. CFEC staff converted the data to a SAS dataset, where it was further processed to prepare it for merging to CFEC data.

Each lease is designated with an ADL reference. Data was sorted by ADL and transaction dates. Within the DNR dataset, there are 71 transaction types. Each transaction type attributes information as it pertains to different aspects of the case file, such as the person identification, the location, the CFEC permit number and permit type, transfers of the lease, case file initialization, and all other aspects of publically-documented information pertaining to the lease.

Specific events, such as CFEC permit transfers and DNR shore fishery leases, are sometimes documented with dissimilar administrative lag intervals. For example, in one instance a CFEC permit transfer may be documented one month prior to the DNR shore fishery lease transfer, and in another instance the reverse could occur: the DNR lease is documented as transferred one month prior to the CFEC transfer. Due to these administrative lags, point-in-time records were selected as of the end-of-year records for both the CFEC permit file and the DNR shore fishery lease database to mitigate for these types of inconsistencies.

To accommodate a point-in-time series dataset, the Spell file method from Chapin Hall was utilized on the DNR dataset.³ The Spell file method takes date points and converts them into streams of data with begin and end dates. Various data points denote

³ Chapin Hall Center for Children, and Casey Family Programs *Advanced Analytics for Child Welfare Administration*.

start dates while others are used to describe end dates. Start dates are tied to transaction types in the DNR data of 'Extended/Renewed', 'Issued', 'Issue/Approve/Active Authorization', 'Reinstated', and 'Assigned'. End dates for ADLs include transaction types of 'Closed and Combined', 'Closed', and 'Expired'. Dates associated with the start and end date transactions were drawn from the value in the Transaction Date field. The presence of subsequent start date transactions (specifically the Extend/Renewed and Assigned types) for a similar ADL generated an end date using the subsequent start date minus one day for the prior transaction. After conversion using the Spell method, the end of each year (December 31) was queried for the presence of an active lease to conform the DNR dataset to the CFEC dataset.

The selected DNR records included data points such as the CFEC permit type and CFEC permit number. The first instance of CFEC permit data attributed the entire ADL prior to the first mention. Likewise, name, address, and social security information which identify the permit holder were carried forward.

The CFEC permit file was used to identify individuals who held permits on the last day of each year. By the last day of the year, all emergency transfer permits have reverted back to the permanent permit holder. DNR staff indicated they do not issue leases to ET permit holders; they also indicated that assignments of DNR leases are not made to ET holders in-season. Instead, the lease remains in the permanent permit holder's name.

Both the DNR and CFEC permit files were merged then validated. Validation included a comparison between active CFEC permits in a year and the CFEC permits listed on DNR leases. There were some instances where the CFEC permit may not have been entered in the same year that a lease transfer took place. There were also simple data entry errors of the CFEC permit number in the DNR data. Each inconsistency was corrected. A subsequent validation occurred when DNR adjudications staff provided CFEC with an in-house report that contained all active DNR Shore Fishery Leases. This report was also carefully compared to the merged dataset. If the permit number and permit type from the DNR dataset did not match to the CFEC file, an analysis was undertaken to determine the most likely individual who held the CFEC permit. Many failed matches were the result of simple data entry errors, and corrections were applied. Likewise, on the very rare occasions where no CFEC permit information was entered on the DNR data, matches were made using other identifying information, such as the name and address of the permit holder. It should be noted that it is unlikely that the DNR adjudicators envisioned a matching to CFEC data when the data was entered. Also noteworthy is that the vast majority of DNR records correctly recorded CFEC permit information.

The CFEC permit file was used to validate the DNR dataset, and also to establish permit holder residency. Address information was merged with the Census 2000 file to determine if the permit holder had a residency status of Alaska rural local, Alaska rural nonlocal, Alaska urban local, Alaska urban nonlocal, nonresident, or if the permit was held by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or the

Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (DOC) at year end. Permits held by DOC are essentially foreclosed. When residency classes were considered in this report, the very few permits held by DOC at year-end were excluded.

Both permanent and interim-use CFEC permits were considered in the analysis. Some applications for a permanent permit are not successful (i.e., an interim-use permit is not upgraded to a permanent permit), and a small number of these were associated with DNR shore fishery leases. In each of these instances the DNR shore fishery lease closed concurrent with cancelation of the CFEC permit.

A set gillnet ex-vessel revenue file was prepared for this report from the CFEC Gross Earnings file. Alaska statutes mandate that all landings of commercially-caught fish are to be recorded on ADF&G fish tickets. The electronic fish ticket database contains information relevant to this project, such as the permit used, the amount of the catch, and the area where the harvest occurred. This data is enhanced with average ex-vessel price estimates and other information from proprietary CFEC files to produce the CFEC Gross Earnings file. From the Gross Earnings file, all revenues were summed by permit for each year, regardless of who used the permit. Some permits are transferred either through temporary Emergency Transfers or through permanent transfers to a different owner, with the permit number remaining constant. As previously mentioned, Emergency Transfers revert to the original owner at the end of the year. The summation of gross earnings per permit was adjusted for inflation using Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics 2011 Consumer Price Index. Real prices (adjusted for inflation) allow for inter-temporal comparisons by removing increases attributable solely to inflation.

The validated DNR shore fishery lease file was merged with the condensed set gillnet ex-vessel revenue file. The final dataset allows for comparisons of gross earnings between cohorts of DNR lease holders, to compare, for example, differences between residency types and between leaseholders and non-leaseholders. It also provided an analysis of permit latency, or the rates in which CFEC permits are not used in a fishery.

Table Descriptions

Table 1. CFEC Permit Counts and DNR Shore Fishery Leases at Year-end. Each of the five permit types considered in this report include two classes of counts for the years 1975 to 2011. Columns labeled as DNR are the counts of DNR shore fishery leases for the area; columns labeled as CFEC describe the count of permanent and interim-use CFEC permits. The five set gillnet permit types are limited to Prince William Sound (S04E), Cook Inlet (S04H), Kodiak (S04K), Alaska Peninsula (S04M), and Bristol Bay (S04T), which are the areas where shore fishery leases are allowed. All permits are included in the counts, irrespective of whether they were used to make commercial landings. The counts are for year-end permit and lease holdings.

Table 2. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Counts by Residency Class at Year-end. Counts by residency class are described for each year for each of the five fisheries described in this report. Residency classes include:

- Alaska rural local (ARL) – *Alaska* resident of a *rural* community which is *local* to the fishery for which the permit applies;
- Alaska urban local (AUN) – *Alaska* resident of an *urban* community which is *nonlocal* to the fishery for which the permit applies;
- Alaska rural nonlocal (ARN) – *Alaska* resident of a *rural* community which is *nonlocal* to the fishery for which the permit applies;
- Alaska urban nonlocal (AUN) – *Alaska* resident of an *urban* community which is *nonlocal* to the fishery for which the permit applies;
- Nonresident (NR) – *nonresident* to Alaska;
- DOC – signifies permits that have been foreclosed upon by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or by the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank and have yet to be transferred.

All permits are included in this table, whether they were used to record commercial landings in the year or not. The counts are for year-end permit and lease holdings.

Table 3. Average Real Gross Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without DNR Shore Fishery Leases. Average gross earnings, adjusted for inflation, are described for two separate cohorts – those with DNR shore fishery leases and those without. Average gross earnings calculated across all years are included as well. The difference between average earnings of permit holders with and without leases is described in terms of a dollar amount and a percent difference. Average earnings for each year are reported for each of the areas. To protect confidential data, earnings are masked when there are fewer than four permits with landings. When either the DNR lease holders or non-DNR lease holder’s columns have fewer than four permits with landings, both columns are masked to preserve confidentiality. DOC and latent (un-fished) permits are excluded from this table.

Table 4. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency. Average gross earnings, adjusted for inflation, are presented for four separate groups, which represent combinations of Alaska residency, and those with and without DNR shore fishery leases. The adjusted average gross earnings over all years are included as well. The data are calculated for each year in the areas where DNR shore fishery leases are allowed. To preserve confidential data, when there are fewer than four permits with landings, the description of earnings is masked. When the data in only one column is below the confidentiality threshold of four, earnings for the second-lowest count are masked as well. The second-lowest count was selected to minimize the amount of data masked. DOC and latent permits are excluded from this table.

Table 5. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency Type. Average gross earnings, adjusted for inflation, are presented in ten separate cohorts, which consist of combinations of the five residency classes and those with and without DNR shore fishery leases. Average gross earnings across all years are included as well. Average earnings for each year are reported for each of the areas that allow DNR shore fishery leases. To preserve confidential data, when there are fewer than four permits with landings, the description of earnings is masked. When only one column is below the confidentiality threshold of four, earnings for the second-lowest count is masked as well. At least two columns are masked to eliminate the possibility of solving for the missing values. DOC and latent permits are excluded from this table. The companion to this table is Table 6, which describes the count of permits used to compute the adjusted mean earnings.

Table 6. Number of Permits With Landings by Resident Type and DNR Shore Fishery Lease Status. This is an accompanying table to Table 5. This table includes the number of salmon set gillnet permit holders with and without a DNR lease, by residency type, and excludes DOC permits. The counts are restricted to only the permits that recorded landings in a year.

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Lease. This table describes latent (no landings recorded for the year on the issued permit) salmon set gillnet permits, both with and without a DNR lease. The rate of latent permits is shown for each year among the areas where DNR shore fishery leases are allowed.

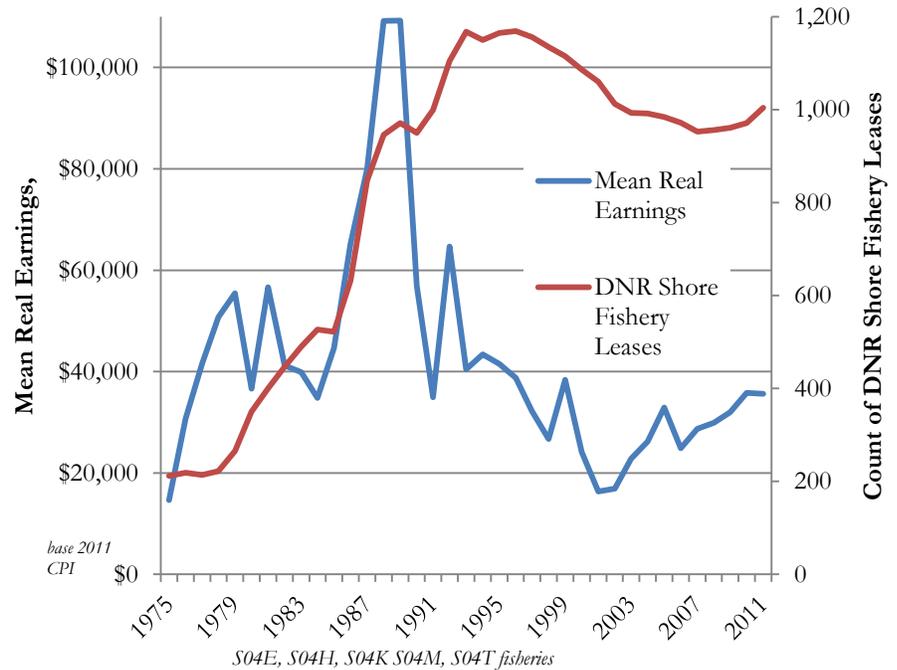
Table 8. Permit Holdings and Associated DNR Shore Fishery Leases. Counts of individuals with single and multiple (two) permits are shown by fishery, along with the total count of permits. Data is documented by year, and presents year-end holdings of CFEC permits.

Table 9. Multiple Leases per CFEC Permit. Counts of permits that are associated with one or multiple DNR shore fishery leases. Some permits are associated with up to three separate leases in an administrative area.

Discussion and Results

The first DNR shore fishery leases date back to the 1960s. While commercial salmon fisheries were administered by ADF&G prior to 1975, the focus of this report considers only the period from 1975 forward, when limited entry permits were issued. By 1975, there were just over 200 DNR leases issued in four management areas. This was also the year with the lowest mean real gross earnings per permit (see Figure 3). Figure 3 describes average gross earnings among all five fisheries described in this paper. As the value of catches increased, the value of securing a viable site increased and the number of DNR leases increased. By the late 1980s, when salmon prices peaked, the number of DNR leases

Figure 3. Mean Real Earnings and DNR Shore Fishery Leases



approached 1,000. Shortly after the peak, salmon earnings fell, but the number of DNR leases has remained relatively constant. In 2001 and 2003 salmon ex-vessel values fell to levels similar to those in 1975; however, the number of DNR leases dropped only slightly and have remained in the range of 900 to 1,200 leases.

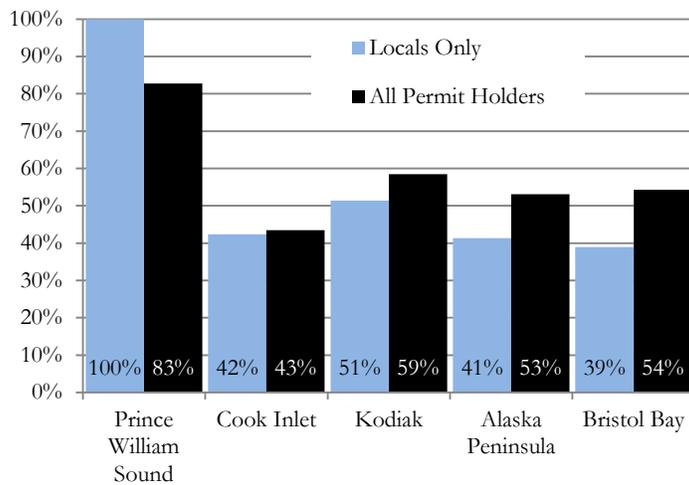
Where many permit holders compete with one another, there is an incentive to secure a specific site. Moving from place to place can be costly, both in terms of the opportunity cost of not fishing a known productive site, but also in fuel and other expenses incurred from moving. Individuals who are able to secure a site in a location where fish have been historically catchable are more likely to be successful. The logistics of running a fishing operation become easier and more economical with the stability of a known site, especially if the uplands can be used for constructing living quarters and storage facilities. On the other hand, specific movements of fish are not always consistent, and there may be advantages to not being fettered to a single site. While there are restrictions that specify how many times DNR leaseholders are required to fish their leased site,⁴ some leases may have multiple tracts which may span miles of distance. Furthermore, some families or

⁴ 11 AAC 64.180.

partnerships may have multiple permits, thereby expanding their ability to secure additional leases.

There are substantial differences between each set gillnet fishery, and the distinctions between the areas can be dynamic. For example, Bristol Bay is extremely productive; however, there are a large number of permit holders competing for fish. In spite of the competition, the abundance of fish can allow permit holders to catch high volumes of fish during the short Bristol Bay season. Cook Inlet is less productive than Bristol Bay, and is characterized by a high concentration of permit holders who fish in small, defined areas. This is especially notable along the eastern shore of Cook Inlet, where many fishermen have established leases near the productive Kenai and Kasilof rivers. Other places in Cook Inlet have fewer leases and less fishing effort, which is likely related to site accessibility and relative salmon abundance.⁵ In Prince William Sound, ADF&G biologists indicated that a recent regulatory re-allocation of fish towards set gillnetters has allowed permit holders to harvest a larger volume of fish than was historically feasible.

Figure 4. Percent of CFEC Permit Holders with DNR Leases, 2011



As indicated in Table 2 and Figure 4, locals generally have a lower rate of DNR leases than nonlocals. Anecdotally, fishermen have indicated that locals will often have places their families have historically fished for decades. Local agreements and understandings exist about who fishes which locations. It was reported that when nonlocals, who

either do not understand or accept local arrangements, move into an area and begin securing DNR leases, locals will begin to secure DNR lease sites as well. As locals secure sites, they may have to give up some of their traditionally fished sites due to regulations which limit the number of DNR leased sites per permit.⁶ This explanation may describe what occurred in 1987, when the total number of DNR leases in Bristol Bay rose from 264 to 402 in a single year. There are also other points in time when the number of leases rose significantly.

Over time, holdings by residency type change. In Prince William Sound, the

⁵ Images of the location of DNR shore fishery lease sites can be viewed at: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/Landrecords/>.

⁶ 11 AAC 64.080.

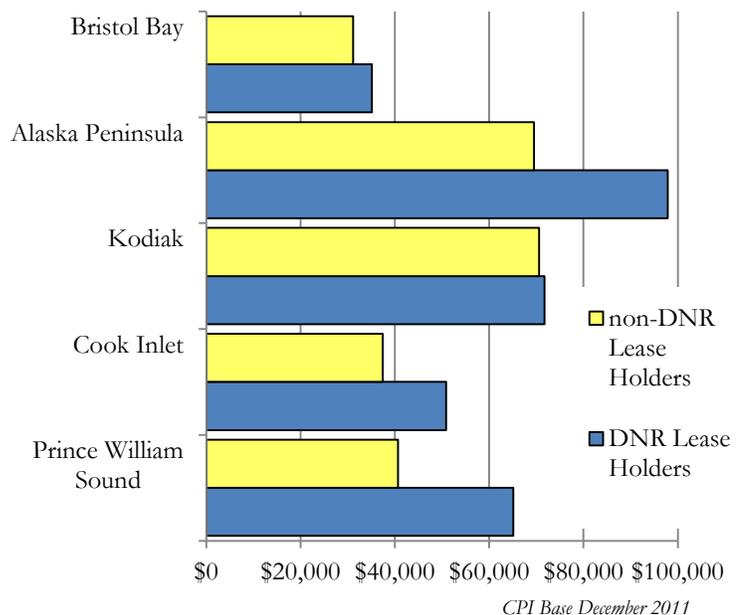
proportion of permits held by rural locals has shifted towards urban nonlocals primarily due to transfers.⁷ In 2010 and 2011 strong returns of salmon on the Copper River resulted in longer openings, and fishing boats which normally compete with set gillnet fishers focused their efforts on areas away from set gillnet sites; both factors contributed to increased harvests by set gillnetters.⁸ The remaining rural locals have done especially well. Living in an area could provide more opportunities to gather local knowledge which in turn could translate into a better ability to catch fish.

In Cook Inlet, there is a high count of urban locals, many of whom have DNR leases. Communities urban to Cook Inlet include Anchorage, Eagle River, Soldotna, Kenai, and Chugiak among others. Kodiak also has a relatively high number of local urban commercial fishermen. Both Prince William Sound⁹ and Alaska Peninsula¹⁰ contain urban communities, yet urban locals generally do not participate in the fishery. Bristol Bay has no urban communities local to the fishery.

Some families or small groups of individuals will pool their harvests and record their landings on only one permit. While such activity is not legal,¹¹ it would have the effect of marking permits as latent when the permit holders were in fact fishing. Another effect of group recordings on fish tickets would be to increase the mean earnings among ‘fished’ permits as the actual number of permits fished would be unaccounted for in these situations.

On average, CFEC permit holders with DNR shore fishery leases had higher gross earnings than their counterparts without leases, except in the Kodiak area (Table 3 and Figure 5). In Kodiak, the average difference across 1975 to 2011 is a mere 0.8%; for the years 1999 to 2007 the non-lease holders averaged higher real earnings per permit. Among the Kodiak permit holders, the rural locals and nonresidents seemed to fare better without a DNR lease. On the other hand, the nonlocals, both rural and urban, posted higher earnings with a DNR lease. For the

Figure 5. Average Real Earnings by Fishery, 1975-2011



⁷ See *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits, 1975-2011*; CFEC Report 12-1N.

⁸ Conversation with Jeremy Botz of the Cordova ADF&G Management Office.

⁹ Valdez is the sole urban community in Area E.

¹⁰ Adak, Dutch Harbor, and Unalaska are urban communities in Area M.

¹¹ AS 16.05.690 (b).

Kodiak urban locals there were years when lease-holders had higher earnings and years when non-lease holders had more income. For every residency class in each of the other four fisheries outside of Kodiak, DNR leaseholders averaged substantially higher earnings than non-lease holders.

Among the four fisheries with higher real earnings for DNR lease holders, the amount of the DNR lease premium varies. Prince William Sound has the greatest average rate of premium at 60%. Alaska Peninsula has the highest in terms of real dollars – \$28,353 over non-lease holders. Notwithstanding the presence or absence of a DNR lease, the inconsistent ex-vessel value of salmon varies between management areas due to different harvest levels. Other factors that affect ex-vessel values include the ability to bring fish to market, processor capacity, and disparate mixes of salmon species.

For permit holders with shore fishery leases, Table 4 indicates that in Prince William Sound, Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay, average ex-vessel earnings for Alaska residents are similar to nonresidents, calculated over the entire 1975 to 2011 period. In Kodiak and Cook Inlet, there is a more pronounced difference between Alaska resident and nonresident earnings; again, averaged over all years within the group of permit holders who held leases.

For persons who did not hold shore fishery leases, Table 4 indicates a somewhat wider spread in average real earnings between Alaska residents and nonresidents. This holds true in all fisheries except Prince William Sound, where the 1975-2011 average earnings among persons who did not hold leases is roughly similar between Alaska residents and nonresidents.

As noted in Appendix A, each fishery has different gear restrictions. Moreover, within each area, there may be different gear restrictions in districts and sub-districts, as established by Board of Fisheries regulations. Each level of gear restriction provides associated levels of fishing capacity. Alaska Peninsula set gillnet permit holders have the highest average ex-vessel earnings; likewise they are capable of deploying the most amount of aggregate net. Bristol Bay has the smallest amount of allowable gear, and in spite of the high number of permit holders, due to the productivity of the Bristol Bay region, permit holders bring in a substantial amount of revenue.

When permits are stacked, permit holders may put all of their landings on only one or both of their permits. In the case where an individual has two permits for the same fishery but records landings on only one permit, the other permit would be considered latent even though the permit holder fished during that year.

With the ability to stack permits, the percentage of individuals with two permits increased substantially both in Kodiak and Bristol Bay.¹² Prior to the permit stacking regulation, less than 1% of the permit holders held multiple permits. At the end of the first

¹² See Table 8.

year of permit stacking in Kodiak, 15% of set gillnet permit holders held two permits; this percentage rose to 25% in the last of the three years, then in 2011, after the ability to stack permits ended, the percentage of permit holders with multiple permits dropped to 2%. In Bristol Bay, the percentage of multiple permit holders stayed below 1% of permit holders until 2010, when permit stacking regulations were implemented by the Board of Fisheries. In the first year of permit stacking regulations, 6% of the permit holders held two permits, then the count increased to nearly 11% in 2011.

External market and ecological signatures can be identified in the tables. For example, in March of 1989 the oil tanker Exxon Valdez struck Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound. As a result, salmon harvesting was suspended in Prince William Sound that year due to the oil spill. Salmon fisheries in Cook Inlet, Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula were also affected by the same oil spill.¹³ In the early 1990's, farmed salmon began to impact international markets for fish. As a result, the price of salmon declined and reduced the profitability of commercial fishing for salmon.

The number of DNR leases allowed per permit is determined by the Board of Fisheries.¹⁴ Table 9 provides counts of multiple lease holdings per CFEC permit at year-end. There may be some instances where transfers are in the process of occurring, or data entry miss-keys that can bias the counts. Over all areas, since 1975, the rate of multiple leases per permit has declined from 6.5% to 2.0% in 2011. The rate of multiple holdings varies by area; Alaska Peninsula had the highest rate in 2011, with 11.7% of DNR lease holders holding multiple leases at year-end.

¹³ Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

¹⁴ 11 AAC 64.080.

Conclusion

Generally, the ability to secure a known productive site with a DNR shore fishery lease for commercial set gillnet fishing is advantageous. Several other factors will influence the ability to harvest fish. These include external market and ecological impacts, gear restrictions, and the relative abundance of catchable fish.

This report does show that for the salmon set gillnet fisheries in total, the overall average gross earnings of DNR leaseholders is appreciably more than that of non-DNR leaseholders and the total CFEC permit holders alike. Averaged over all fisheries and years, each salmon set gillnetter with a DNR lease benefited by \$9,870, earning 25.0% more (Table 3) than their counterparts without leases. This benefit, or premium, is common across the years and across the five fisheries; therefore, it is likely attributable to the DNR shore fishery lease itself, and not to other external factors.

Although this report explores a very limited level of the geography of the DNR shore fishery lease site, it can be surmised that certain geographic locales are intrinsically more productive for fishing. That such locales should get selected for DNR lease sites likely explains much of the premium.

Table 1. CFEC Permit Counts and DNR Shore Fishery Leases at Year-end

Year	Prince William Sound			Cook Inlet			Kodiak			Alaska Peninsula			Bristol Bay			Aggregate Total		
	DNR	Percent	CFEC	DNR	Percent	CFEC	DNR	Percent	CFEC	DNR	Percent	CFEC	DNR	Percent	CFEC	DNR	Percent	CFEC
1975	14	51.9%	27	130	12.6%	1,029	0	0.0%	230	20	18.3%	109	53	5.7%	928	217	9.3%	2,323
1976	15	53.6%	28	133	18.5%	719	0	0.0%	187	22	19.1%	115	52	6.8%	764	222	12.2%	1,813
1977	15	51.7%	29	133	18.1%	734	0	0.0%	186	22	20.4%	108	49	5.8%	840	219	11.5%	1,897
1978	15	53.6%	28	134	17.9%	747	0	0.0%	188	22	19.5%	113	55	6.0%	910	226	11.4%	1,986
1979	16	53.3%	30	149	19.9%	749	12	6.5%	186	21	18.6%	113	69	7.4%	934	267	13.3%	2,012
1980	16	53.3%	30	168	22.5%	747	34	18.2%	187	25	22.1%	113	107	11.3%	947	350	17.3%	2,024
1981	18	58.1%	31	187	25.0%	747	45	24.1%	187	27	23.5%	115	124	13.0%	956	401	19.7%	2,036
1982	19	63.3%	30	203	27.1%	748	52	27.8%	187	31	27.0%	115	149	15.5%	959	454	22.3%	2,039
1983	18	60.0%	30	234	31.4%	745	51	27.1%	188	32	28.1%	114	161	16.6%	969	496	24.2%	2,046
1984	18	60.0%	30	247	33.2%	744	49	26.1%	188	34	30.1%	113	188	19.5%	963	536	26.3%	2,038
1985	18	60.0%	30	248	33.3%	745	51	27.1%	188	31	27.2%	114	191	19.9%	959	539	26.5%	2,036
1986	17	56.7%	30	263	35.4%	743	66	35.3%	187	42	36.2%	116	264	27.3%	966	652	31.9%	2,042
1987	18	60.0%	30	318	42.8%	743	80	42.6%	188	49	43.0%	114	402	41.8%	961	867	42.6%	2,036
1988	21	70.0%	30	343	46.2%	743	99	52.7%	188	58	50.9%	114	441	46.0%	958	962	47.3%	2,033
1989	25	83.3%	30	350	47.1%	743	99	52.4%	189	61	53.5%	114	451	44.0%	1,025	986	46.9%	2,101
1990	23	76.7%	30	351	47.2%	743	84	44.4%	189	60	52.6%	114	441	42.9%	1,028	959	45.6%	2,104
1991	24	80.0%	30	343	46.0%	745	79	41.8%	189	62	54.4%	114	504	49.2%	1,025	1,012	48.1%	2,103
1992	24	80.0%	30	388	52.1%	745	104	55.0%	189	64	56.1%	114	536	52.2%	1,027	1,116	53.0%	2,105
1993	26	86.7%	30	437	58.7%	745	114	60.0%	190	69	60.5%	114	545	53.3%	1,023	1,191	56.7%	2,102
1994	26	86.7%	30	444	59.6%	745	120	63.2%	190	64	56.1%	114	514	50.4%	1,019	1,168	55.7%	2,098
1995	25	83.3%	30	440	59.1%	745	120	63.5%	189	62	54.4%	114	544	53.4%	1,019	1,191	56.8%	2,097
1996	22	73.3%	30	424	56.9%	745	123	65.1%	189	67	58.8%	114	555	54.6%	1,017	1,191	56.8%	2,095
1997	24	80.0%	30	418	56.1%	745	127	67.6%	188	64	56.1%	114	547	53.7%	1,019	1,180	56.3%	2,096
1998	24	80.0%	30	397	53.3%	745	124	66.0%	188	62	54.9%	113	551	54.3%	1,015	1,158	55.4%	2,091
1999	23	76.7%	30	386	51.8%	745	117	62.2%	188	64	56.6%	113	544	53.6%	1,014	1,134	54.3%	2,090
2000	23	76.7%	30	377	50.6%	745	119	63.3%	188	66	58.4%	113	524	51.7%	1,013	1,109	53.1%	2,089
2001	22	73.3%	30	372	50.0%	744	116	61.7%	188	66	58.4%	113	508	50.3%	1,010	1,084	52.0%	2,085
2002	23	76.7%	30	367	49.4%	743	109	58.0%	188	63	55.8%	113	481	47.8%	1,006	1,043	50.1%	2,080
2003	24	80.0%	30	349	47.0%	742	108	57.4%	188	61	54.0%	113	480	48.0%	1,000	1,022	49.3%	2,073
2004	23	76.7%	30	347	47.0%	739	109	58.0%	188	63	55.8%	113	479	48.4%	989	1,021	49.6%	2,059
2005	22	73.3%	30	339	46.0%	737	109	58.0%	188	63	55.8%	113	478	48.4%	988	1,011	49.2%	2,056
2006	21	72.4%	29	328	44.4%	738	111	59.0%	188	64	56.1%	114	475	48.2%	985	999	48.6%	2,054
2007	22	73.3%	30	326	44.2%	738	108	57.4%	188	58	50.9%	114	471	47.9%	983	985	48.0%	2,053
2008	22	75.9%	29	325	44.0%	738	106	56.4%	188	58	51.3%	113	477	48.7%	979	988	48.3%	2,047
2009	21	72.4%	29	318	43.1%	738	105	55.9%	188	59	52.2%	113	488	49.7%	982	991	48.3%	2,050
2010	22	75.9%	29	316	42.9%	736	105	55.9%	188	60	53.1%	113	505	51.4%	982	1,008	49.2%	2,048
2011	24	82.8%	29	320	43.5%	736	110	58.5%	188	60	53.1%	113	533	54.3%	981	1,047	51.1%	2,047

DNR - count of DNR shore fishery leases within CFEC permit area at year-end.

Percent - the percentage of CFEC set gillnet permits in the management area attached to a shore fishery lease.

CFEC - count of Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission limited entry permits at year-end.

Table 2. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Counts by Residency Class at Year-end

Fishery	Year	Total Permit Count						DNR Shore Fishery Leases											
		ARL	AUL	ARN	AUN	NR	DOC	ARL		AUL		ARN		AUN		NR		DOC	
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Prince William Sound	1975	21	0	0	1	5	0	10	47.6%	0	0	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	0			
	1976	21	0	0	2	5	0	10	47.6%	0	0	1	50.0%	4	80.0%	0			
	1977	19	0	0	3	7	0	8	42.1%	0	0	1	33.3%	6	85.7%	0			
	1978	20	0	0	3	5	0	10	50.0%	0	0	1	33.3%	4	80.0%	0			
	1979	21	0	1	3	5	0	11	52.4%	0	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	4	80.0%	0		
	1980	21	0	2	3	4	0	11	52.4%	0	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	4	100%	0		
	1981	20	0	2	4	5	0	11	55.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	5	100%	0		
	1982	22	0	2	3	3	0	14	63.6%	0	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	3	100%	0		
	1983	20	0	3	5	2	0	12	60.0%	0	2	66.7%	4	40.0%	2	100%	0		
	1984	18	0	4	6	2	0	12	66.7%	0	2	50.0%	2	33.3%	2	100%	0		
	1985	16	0	5	7	2	0	12	75.0%	0	3	60.0%	2	28.6%	1	50.0%	0		
	1986	15	0	6	7	2	0	7	46.7%	0	6	100%	3	42.9%	1	50.0%	0		
	1987	15	0	6	7	2	0	7	46.7%	0	6	100%	4	57.1%	1	50.0%	0		
	1988	14	0	5	7	4	0	8	57.1%	0	5	100%	6	85.7%	2	50.0%	0		
	1989	14	0	5	8	3	0	9	64.3%	0	5	100%	8	100%	3	100%	0		
	1990	14	0	6	8	2	0	8	57.1%	0	6	100%	7	87.5%	2	100%	0		
	1991	12	0	7	8	3	0	8	66.7%	0	6	85.7%	7	87.5%	3	100%	0		
	1992	13	0	5	9	3	0	8	61.5%	0	5	100%	8	88.9%	3	100%	0		
	1993	13	0	5	9	3	0	10	76.9%	0	5	100%	8	88.9%	3	100%	0		
	1994	13	0	5	9	3	0	10	76.9%	0	5	100%	8	88.9%	3	100%	0		
	1995	13	0	5	10	2	0	10	76.9%	0	4	80.0%	9	90.0%	2	100%	0		
	1996	12	0	4	11	3	0	7	58.3%	0	3	75.0%	10	90.9%	2	66.7%	0		
	1997	12	0	4	11	3	0	10	83.3%	0	3	75.0%	9	81.8%	2	66.7%	0		
1998	11	0	4	12	3	0	9	81.8%	0	4	100%	9	75.0%	2	66.7%	0			
1999	10	0	4	12	4	0	8	80.0%	0	4	100%	9	75.0%	2	50.0%	0			
2000	9	0	4	12	5	0	7	77.8%	0	4	100%	9	75.0%	3	60.0%	0			
2001	7	0	4	14	5	0	5	71.4%	0	4	100%	10	71.4%	3	60.0%	0			
2002	6	0	3	15	6	0	4	66.7%	0	3	100%	11	73.3%	5	83.3%	0			
2003	8	0	2	14	6	0	6	75.0%	0	2	100%	11	78.6%	5	83.3%	0			
2004	7	0	2	16	5	0	6	85.7%	0	2	100%	12	75.0%	3	60.0%	0			
2005	6	0	2	17	5	0	5	83.3%	0	2	100%	12	70.6%	3	60.0%	0			
2006	7	0	1	16	5	0	6	85.7%	0	1	100%	11	68.8%	3	60.0%	0			
2007	7	0	1	17	5	0	6	85.7%	0	1	100%	12	70.6%	3	60.0%	0			
2008	7	0	1	16	5	0	6	85.7%	0	1	100%	12	75.0%	3	60.0%	0			
2009	7	0	2	16	4	0	6	85.7%	0	2	100%	11	68.8%	2	50.0%	0			
2010	5	0	3	16	5	0	4	80.0%	0	3	100%	13	81.3%	2	40.0%	0			
2011	5	0	3	16	5	0	5	100.0%	0	3	100%	13	81.3%	3	60.0%	0			
Cook Inlet	1975	242	668	20	37	62	0	24	9.9%	93	13.9%	6	30.0%	1	2.7%	6	9.7%	0	
	1976	191	447	18	21	42	0	26	13.6%	93	20.8%	6	33.3%	1	4.8%	7	16.7%	0	
	1977	182	475	18	18	41	0	25	13.7%	96	20.2%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	6	14.6%	0	
	1978	191	478	22	12	44	0	24	12.6%	96	20.1%	5	22.7%	0	0.0%	9	20.5%	0	
	1979	200	464	24	18	43	0	34	17.0%	101	21.8%	6	25.0%	1	5.6%	7	16.3%	0	
	1980	205	458	20	16	48	0	42	20.5%	113	24.7%	6	30.0%	0	0.0%	7	14.6%	0	
	1981	193	463	19	12	60	0	45	23.3%	127	27.4%	6	31.6%	0	0.0%	9	15.0%	0	
	1982	198	468	19	11	52	0	44	22.2%	140	29.9%	7	36.8%	0	0.0%	12	23.1%	0	
	1983	189	460	19	16	61	0	48	25.4%	153	33.3%	12	63.2%	0	0.0%	21	34.4%	0	
	1984	197	445	18	18	66	0	54	27.4%	155	34.8%	12	66.7%	3	16.7%	23	34.8%	0	
	1985	214	430	17	17	67	0	61	28.5%	147	34.2%	12	70.6%	2	11.8%	26	38.8%	0	
	1986	213	424	14	15	77	0	56	26.3%	167	39.4%	6	42.9%	1	6.7%	33	42.9%	0	
	1987	223	410	15	16	79	0	73	32.7%	189	46.1%	11	73.3%	3	18.8%	42	53.2%	0	
	1988	228	407	16	9	83	0	80	35.1%	209	51.4%	12	75.0%	1	11.1%	41	49.4%	0	
	1989	234	386	16	11	96	0	87	37.2%	198	51.3%	10	62.5%	5	45.5%	50	52.1%	0	
	1990	237	385	15	9	97	0	84	35.4%	204	53.0%	8	53.3%	7	77.8%	48	49.5%	0	
	1991	236	385	17	7	100	0	85	36.0%	199	51.7%	10	58.8%	4	57.1%	45	45.0%	0	
	1992	236	376	19	6	107	1	98	41.5%	213	56.6%	9	47.4%	2	33.3%	65	60.7%	1	100%
	1993	229	382	19	7	107	1	108	47.2%	240	62.8%	11	57.9%	3	42.9%	75	70.1%	0	0.0%
	1994	236	371	18	3	117	0	114	48.3%	241	65.0%	12	66.7%	2	66.7%	75	64.1%	0	
1995	242	364	13	7	119	0	112	46.3%	241	66.2%	9	69.2%	2	28.6%	76	63.9%	0		
1996	238	358	17	5	125	2	107	45.0%	228	63.7%	9	52.9%	3	60.0%	76	60.8%	1	50.0%	
1997	248	354	18	2	123	0	112	45.2%	223	63.0%	10	55.6%	2	100%	71	57.7%	0		
1998	248	350	19	3	125	0	106	42.7%	211	60.3%	8	42.1%	2	66.7%	70	56.0%	0		
1999	253	345	16	4	127	0	99	39.1%	203	58.8%	8	50.0%	2	50.0%	74	58.3%	0		
2000	252	345	18	7	123	0	98	38.9%	193	55.9%	8	44.4%	4	57.1%	74	60.2%	0		
2001	246	353	18	6	121	0	99	40.2%	190	53.8%	8	44.4%	4	66.7%	71	58.7%	0		
2002	247	346	19	7	123	1	98	39.7%	186	53.8%	8	42.1%	2	28.6%	73	59.3%	0	0.0%	
2003	248	342	18	9	124	1	90	36.3%	178	52.0%	8	44.4%	5	55.6%	68	54.8%	0	0.0%	
2004	245	343	19	11	118	3	88	35.9%	178	51.9%	11	57.9%	4	36.4%	66	55.9%	0	0.0%	
2005	250	329	21	15	122	0	94	37.6%	165	50.2%	11	52.4%	3	20.0%	66	54.1%	0		
2006	248	340	15	13	122	0	86	34.7%	162	47.6%	9	60.0%	7	53.8%	64	52.5%	0		

Table 2. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Counts by Residency Class at Year-end

Fishery	Year	Total Permit Count						DNR Shore Fishery Leases											
		ARL	AUL	ARN	AUN	NR	DOC	ARL		AUL		ARN		AUN		NR		DOC	
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Cook Inlet (cont.)	2007	243	347	14	14	120	0	78	32.1%	167	48.1%	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	68	56.7%	0	
	2008	236	351	14	12	125	0	78	33.1%	165	47.0%	9	64.3%	4	33.3%	69	55.2%	0	
	2009	233	354	13	8	130	0	73	31.3%	165	46.6%	9	69.2%	3	37.5%	68	52.3%	0	
	2010	226	360	15	6	128	1	69	30.5%	176	48.9%	8	53.3%	1	16.7%	61	47.7%	1	100%
	2011	231	345	19	11	130	0	74	32.0%	170	49.3%	10	52.6%	4	36.4%	62	47.7%	0	
Kodiak	1975	58	97	5	15	55	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	
	1976	42	88	1	10	46	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	
	1977	42	85	1	13	45	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	
	1978	37	91	0	14	46	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	
	1979	28	95	3	12	48	0	0	0.0%	10	10.5%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	
	1980	25	96	5	12	49	0	1	4.0%	28	29.2%	0	0.0%	4	33.3%	1	2.0%	0	
	1981	24	99	5	13	46	0	1	4.2%	35	35.4%	2	40.0%	3	23.1%	4	8.7%	0	
	1982	18	103	4	14	48	0	1	5.6%	40	38.8%	2	50.0%	3	21.4%	6	12.5%	0	
	1983	19	101	4	17	47	0	0	0.0%	38	37.6%	2	50.0%	5	29.4%	6	12.8%	0	
	1984	17	107	3	16	45	0	0	0.0%	39	36.4%	2	66.7%	3	18.8%	5	11.1%	0	
	1985	18	108	5	17	40	0	0	0.0%	39	36.1%	3	60.0%	2	11.8%	7	17.5%	0	
	1986	18	102	5	23	39	0	0	0.0%	48	47.1%	4	80.0%	4	17.4%	10	25.6%	0	
	1987	19	104	2	27	36	0	0	0.0%	52	50.0%	2	100%	12	44.4%	14	38.9%	0	
	1988	18	102	3	26	39	0	2	11.1%	59	57.8%	2	66.7%	16	61.5%	20	51.3%	0	
	1989	16	102	2	26	43	0	3	18.8%	55	53.9%	2	100%	16	61.5%	23	53.5%	0	
	1990	14	101	1	27	46	0	3	21.4%	43	42.6%	1	100%	14	51.9%	23	50.0%	0	
	1991	14	96	3	26	50	0	3	21.4%	38	39.6%	3	100%	14	53.8%	21	42.0%	0	
	1992	20	95	3	21	50	0	5	25.0%	50	52.6%	3	100%	13	61.9%	33	66.0%	0	
	1993	20	95	3	25	47	0	6	30.0%	57	60.0%	2	66.7%	16	64.0%	33	70.2%	0	
	1994	20	91	3	23	53	0	5	25.0%	54	59.3%	2	66.7%	19	82.6%	40	75.5%	0	
	1995	14	99	3	22	51	0	4	28.6%	60	60.6%	2	66.7%	16	72.7%	38	74.5%	0	
	1996	13	92	4	27	53	0	3	23.1%	61	66.3%	2	50.0%	16	59.3%	41	77.4%	0	
	1997	15	88	4	25	56	0	6	40.0%	61	69.3%	2	50.0%	15	60.0%	43	76.8%	0	
	1998	16	94	4	22	52	0	7	43.8%	60	63.8%	2	50.0%	14	63.6%	41	78.8%	0	
1999	17	94	3	21	53	0	7	41.2%	55	58.5%	2	66.7%	13	61.9%	40	75.5%	0		
2000	18	88	4	22	56	0	9	50.0%	55	62.5%	3	75.0%	12	54.5%	40	71.4%	0		
2001	15	91	5	24	53	0	6	40.0%	55	60.4%	3	60.0%	15	62.5%	37	69.8%	0		
2002	15	91	5	20	57	0	6	40.0%	50	54.9%	2	40.0%	10	50.0%	41	71.9%	0		
2003	18	89	5	18	58	0	8	44.4%	49	55.1%	2	40.0%	8	44.4%	41	70.7%	0		
2004	19	89	4	17	59	0	9	47.4%	49	55.1%	2	50.0%	10	58.8%	39	66.1%	0		
2005	17	88	4	23	56	0	7	41.2%	47	53.4%	3	75.0%	14	60.9%	38	67.9%	0		
2006	16	87	5	21	59	0	7	43.8%	48	55.2%	3	60.0%	11	52.4%	42	71.2%	0		
2007	15	89	3	23	58	0	6	40.0%	49	55.1%	2	66.7%	12	52.2%	39	67.2%	0		
2008	14	91	2	21	60	0	6	42.9%	47	51.6%	1	50.0%	12	57.1%	40	66.7%	0		
2009	16	89	5	22	56	0	6	37.5%	46	51.7%	3	60.0%	15	68.2%	35	62.5%	0		
2010	16	94	5	23	50	0	7	43.8%	47	50.0%	3	60.0%	16	69.6%	32	64.0%	0		
2011	15	94	4	25	50	0	6	40.0%	50	53.2%	3	75.0%	16	64.0%	35	70.0%	0		
AK Peninsula	1975	95	0	0	7	7	0	16	16.8%	0		0	0.0%	4	57.1%	0			
	1976	102	0	0	6	7	0	18	17.6%	0		0	0.0%	4	57.1%	0			
	1977	91	0	1	5	11	0	16	17.6%	0		0	0.0%	6	54.5%	0			
	1978	96	0	1	8	8	0	16	16.7%	0		0	0.0%	3	37.5%	0			
	1979	94	1	0	9	9	0	15	16.0%	0	0.0%	0		3	33.3%	3	33.3%	0	
	1980	88	1	2	11	11	0	16	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	5	45.5%	0	
	1981	87	2	7	8	11	0	19	21.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	6	54.5%	0	
	1982	84	2	6	9	14	0	21	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	1	11.1%	8	57.1%	0	
	1983	86	1	3	10	13	1	20	23.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	8	61.5%	1	100%
	1984	80	1	2	16	14	0	23	28.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	18.8%	8	57.1%	0	
	1985	77	1	2	18	15	1	22	28.6%	0	0.0%	2	100%	1	5.6%	6	40.0%	0	0.0%
	1986	78	1	4	12	20	1	31	39.7%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	40.0%	0	0.0%
	1987	72	1	5	16	20	0	35	48.6%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	1	6.3%	11	55.0%	0	
	1988	75	1	3	15	20	0	38	50.7%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	5	33.3%	13	65.0%	0	
	1989	77	0	3	15	19	0	40	51.9%	0		2	66.7%	5	33.3%	14	73.7%	0	
	1990	76	0	3	16	19	0	40	52.6%	0		2	66.7%	6	37.5%	12	63.2%	0	
	1991	75	0	2	15	22	0	40	53.3%	0		1	50.0%	7	46.7%	14	63.6%	0	
	1992	80	0	4	10	20	0	47	58.8%	0		2	50.0%	3	30.0%	12	60.0%	0	
	1993	79	0	3	12	20	0	48	60.8%	0		2	66.7%	6	50.0%	13	65.0%	0	
	1994	78	0	2	12	22	0	43	55.1%	0		1	50.0%	6	50.0%	14	63.6%	0	
	1995	76	0	1	14	23	0	42	55.3%	0		0	0.0%	6	42.9%	14	60.9%	0	
	1996	79	0	1	10	24	0	44	55.7%	0		1	100%	6	60.0%	16	66.7%	0	
	1997	76	0	2	11	25	0	40	52.6%	0		2	100%	6	54.5%	16	64.0%	0	
	1998	76	0	1	13	23	0	40	52.6%	0		1	100%	7	53.8%	14	60.9%	0	
1999	73	0	2	19	19	0	40	54.8%	0		1	50.0%	12	63.2%	11	57.9%	0		
2000	71	0	3	20	19	0	37	52.1%	0		2	66.7%	15	75.0%	12	63.2%	0		
2001	72	0	3	19	19	0	39	54.2%	0		2	66.7%	13	68.4%	12	63.2%	0		
2002	74	0	1	20	18	0	40	54.1%	0		1	100%	11	55.0%	11	61.1%	0		

Table 2. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Counts by Residency Class at Year-end

Fishery	Year	Total Permit Count						DNR Shore Fishery Leases											
		ARL	AUL	ARN	AUN	NR	DOC	ARL		AUL		ARN		AUN		NR		DOC	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
AK Peninsula (cont.)	2003	68	1	3	20	19	2	37	54.4%	0	0.0%	3	100%	10	50.0%	11	57.9%	0	0.0%
	2004	70	1	3	18	18	3	40	57.1%	1	100%	3	100%	8	44.4%	11	61.1%	0	0.0%
	2005	69	1	3	18	21	1	37	53.6%	1	100%	3	100%	9	50.0%	13	61.9%	0	0.0%
	2006	72	0	3	17	21	1	39	54.2%	0		2	66.7%	9	52.9%	14	66.7%	0	0.0%
	2007	74	0	3	17	19	1	34	45.9%	0		1	33.3%	10	58.8%	13	68.4%	0	0.0%
	2008	72	0	3	17	20	1	34	47.2%	0		1	33.3%	10	58.8%	13	65.0%	0	0.0%
	2009	73	0	3	17	19	1	38	52.1%	0		1	33.3%	9	52.9%	11	57.9%	0	0.0%
	2010	73	1	3	19	17	0	39	53.4%	1	100%	1	33.3%	9	47.4%	10	58.8%	0	
2011	77	1	3	15	17	0	41	53.2%	1	100%	1	33.3%	7	46.7%	10	58.8%	0		
Bristol Bay	1975	518	0	58	182	170	0	31	6.0%	0		7	12.1%	11	6.0%	4	2.4%	0	
	1976	450	0	49	127	138	0	30	6.7%	0		8	16.3%	9	7.1%	5	3.6%	0	
	1977	505	0	43	136	156	0	22	4.4%	0		9	20.9%	10	7.4%	8	5.1%	0	
	1978	546	0	42	161	161	0	27	4.9%	0		7	16.7%	10	6.2%	11	6.8%	0	
	1979	547	0	46	171	170	0	29	5.3%	0		6	13.0%	17	9.9%	17	10.0%	0	
	1980	533	0	43	181	190	0	46	8.6%	0		6	14.0%	30	16.6%	25	13.2%	0	
	1981	523	0	49	179	205	0	49	9.4%	0		14	28.6%	35	19.6%	26	12.7%	0	
	1982	481	0	54	207	217	0	48	10.0%	0		16	29.6%	45	21.7%	40	18.4%	0	
	1983	479	0	54	213	223	0	47	9.8%	0		17	31.5%	47	22.1%	50	22.4%	0	
	1984	464	0	54	223	221	1	61	13.1%	0		20	37.0%	54	24.2%	53	24.0%	0	0.0%
	1985	466	0	55	218	220	0	57	12.2%	0		21	38.2%	57	26.1%	56	25.5%	0	
	1986	447	0	70	221	228	0	84	18.8%	0		23	32.9%	79	35.7%	78	34.2%	0	
	1987	451	0	68	221	221	0	103	22.8%	0		40	58.8%	122	55.2%	137	62.0%	0	
	1988	452	0	70	210	226	0	126	27.9%	0		45	64.3%	131	62.4%	139	61.5%	0	
	1989	486	0	83	215	240	1	127	26.1%	0		50	60.2%	122	56.7%	152	63.3%	0	0.0%
	1990	469	0	92	219	246	2	121	25.8%	0		55	59.8%	114	52.1%	150	61.0%	1	50.0%
	1991	461	0	90	225	249	0	140	30.4%	0		60	66.7%	128	56.9%	176	70.7%	0	
	1992	468	0	86	221	252	0	162	34.6%	0		60	69.8%	135	61.1%	179	71.0%	0	
	1993	464	0	85	220	254	0	160	34.5%	0		57	67.1%	140	63.6%	188	74.0%	0	
	1994	464	0	83	217	255	0	148	31.9%	0		55	66.3%	130	59.9%	181	71.0%	0	
	1995	460	0	75	231	253	0	158	34.3%	0		55	73.3%	147	63.6%	184	72.7%	0	
	1996	452	0	71	238	256	0	159	35.2%	0		52	73.2%	156	65.5%	188	73.4%	0	
	1997	441	0	75	241	262	0	151	34.2%	0		45	60.0%	157	65.1%	194	74.0%	0	
	1998	436	0	74	244	261	0	155	35.6%	0		49	66.2%	154	63.1%	193	73.9%	0	
1999	424	0	74	256	260	0	152	35.8%	0		49	66.2%	159	62.1%	184	70.8%	0		
2000	415	0	70	255	272	1	128	30.8%	0		45	64.3%	153	60.0%	198	72.8%	0	0.0%	
2001	405	0	67	257	280	1	117	28.9%	0		41	61.2%	151	58.8%	199	71.1%	0	0.0%	
2002	406	0	66	250	279	5	113	27.8%	0		38	57.6%	135	54.0%	195	69.9%	0	0.0%	
2003	398	0	67	244	287	4	112	28.1%	0		39	58.2%	136	55.7%	193	67.2%	0	0.0%	
2004	377	0	68	252	287	5	110	29.2%	0		39	57.4%	137	54.4%	193	67.2%	0	0.0%	
2005	366	0	71	255	291	5	111	30.3%	0		40	56.3%	138	54.1%	189	64.9%	0	0.0%	
2006	359	0	71	260	292	3	109	30.4%	0		38	53.5%	139	53.5%	189	64.7%	0	0.0%	
2007	362	0	67	246	307	1	106	29.3%	0		40	59.7%	131	53.3%	194	63.2%	0	0.0%	
2008	362	0	66	249	302	0	104	28.7%	0		40	60.6%	133	53.4%	200	66.2%	0		
2009	358	0	60	254	310	0	112	31.3%	0		34	56.7%	139	54.7%	203	65.5%	0		
2010	353	0	60	261	307	1	118	33.4%	0		34	56.7%	148	56.7%	205	66.8%	0	0.0%	
2011	349	0	62	254	316	0	136	39.0%	0		34	54.8%	154	60.6%	209	66.1%	0		
All Five Areas	1975	934	765	83	242	299	0	81	8.7%	93	12.2%	13	15.7%	12	5.0%	18	6.0%	0	
	1976	806	535	68	166	238	0	84	10.4%	93	17.4%	14	20.6%	11	6.6%	20	8.4%	0	
	1977	839	560	63	175	260	0	71	8.5%	96	17.1%	14	22.2%	12	6.9%	26	10.0%	0	
	1978	890	569	65	198	264	0	77	8.7%	96	16.9%	12	18.5%	14	7.1%	27	10.2%	0	
	1979	890	560	74	213	275	0	89	10.0%	111	19.8%	12	16.2%	24	11.3%	31	11.3%	0	
	1980	872	555	72	223	302	0	116	13.3%	141	25.4%	12	16.7%	39	17.5%	42	13.9%	0	
	1981	847	564	82	216	327	0	125	14.8%	162	28.7%	22	26.8%	42	19.4%	50	15.3%	0	
	1982	803	573	85	244	334	0	128	15.9%	180	31.4%	26	30.6%	51	20.9%	69	20.7%	0	
	1983	793	562	83	261	346	1	127	16.0%	191	34.0%	33	39.8%	57	21.8%	87	25.1%	1	100%
	1984	776	553	81	279	348	1	150	19.3%	194	35.1%	36	44.4%	65	23.3%	91	26.1%	0	0.0%
	1985	791	539	84	277	344	1	152	19.2%	186	34.5%	41	48.8%	64	23.1%	96	27.9%	0	0.0%
	1986	771	527	99	278	366	1	178	23.1%	215	40.8%	42	42.4%	87	31.3%	130	35.5%	0	0.0%
	1987	780	515	96	287	358	0	218	27.9%	241	46.8%	61	63.5%	142	49.5%	205	57.3%	0	
	1988	787	510	97	267	372	0	254	32.3%	268	52.5%	66	68.0%	159	59.6%	215	57.8%	0	
	1989	827	488	109	275	401	1	266	32.2%	253	51.8%	69	63.3%	156	56.7%	242	60.3%	0	0.0%
	1990	810	486	117	279	410	2	256	31.6%	247	50.8%	72	61.5%	148	53.0%	235	57.3%	1	50.0%
	1991	798	481	119	281	424	0	276	34.6%	237	49.3%	80	67.2%	160	56.9%	259	61.1%	0	
	1992	817	471	117	267	432	1	320	39.2%	263	55.8%	79	67.5%	161	60.3%	292	67.6%	1	100%
	1993	805	477	115	273	431	1	332	41.2%	297	62.3%	77	67.0%	173	63.4%	312	72.4%	0	0.0%
1994	811	462	111	264	450	0	320	39.5%	295	63.9%	75	67.6%	165	62.5%	313	69.6%	0		
1995	805	463	97	284	448	0	326	40.5%	301	65.0%	70	72.2%	180	63.4%	314	70.1%	0		
1996	794	450	97	291	461	2	320	40.3%	289	64.2%	67	69.1%	191	65.6%	323	70.1%	1	50.0%	
1997	792	442	103	290	469	0	319	40.3%	284	64.3%	62	60.2%	189	65.2%	326	69.5%	0		
1998	787	444	102	294	464	0	317	40.3%	271	61.0%	64	62.7%	186	63.3%	320	69.0%	0		

Table 2. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Counts by Residency Class at Year-end

Fishery	Year	Total Permit Count						DNR Shore Fishery Leases											
		ARL	AUL	ARN	AUN	NR	DOC	ARL		AUL		ARN		AUN		NR		DOC	
								Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All Five Areas (cont.)	1999	777	439	99	312	463	0	306	39.4%	258	58.8%	64	64.6%	195	62.5%	311	67.2%	0	
	2000	765	433	99	316	475	1	279	36.5%	248	57.3%	62	62.6%	193	61.1%	327	68.8%	0	0.0%
	2001	745	444	97	320	478	1	266	35.7%	245	55.2%	58	59.8%	193	60.3%	322	67.4%	0	0.0%
	2002	748	437	94	312	483	6	261	34.9%	236	54.0%	52	55.3%	169	54.2%	325	67.3%	0	0.0%
	2003	740	432	95	305	494	7	253	34.2%	227	52.5%	54	56.8%	170	55.7%	318	64.4%	0	0.0%
	2004	718	433	96	314	487	11	253	35.2%	228	52.7%	57	59.4%	171	54.5%	312	64.1%	0	0.0%
	2005	708	418	101	328	495	6	254	35.9%	213	51.0%	59	58.4%	176	53.7%	309	62.4%	0	0.0%
	2006	702	427	95	327	499	4	247	35.2%	210	49.2%	53	55.8%	177	54.1%	312	62.5%	0	0.0%
	2007	701	436	88	317	509	2	230	32.8%	216	49.5%	52	59.1%	170	53.6%	317	62.3%	0	0.0%
	2008	691	442	86	315	512	1	228	33.0%	212	48.0%	52	60.5%	171	54.3%	325	63.5%	0	0.0%
	2009	687	443	83	317	519	1	235	34.2%	211	47.6%	49	59.0%	177	55.8%	319	61.5%	0	0.0%
	2010	673	455	86	325	507	2	237	35.2%	224	49.2%	49	57.0%	187	57.5%	310	61.1%	1	50.0%
2011	677	440	91	321	518	0	262	38.7%	221	50.2%	51	56.0%	194	60.4%	319	61.6%	0		

ARL - Alaska rural local

AUL - Alaska urban local

ARN - Alaska rural nonlocal

AUN - Alaska urban nonlocal

NR – Nonresident

DOC - permit held by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank

Table 3. Average Real Gross Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without DNR Leases

Fishery	Year	Mean Real Fishery Earnings by Year			Count of CFEC Permit Holders with Landings			DNR Lease Premium \$	DNR Lease Premium %
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders		
Prince William Sound	1975				0	0	0		
	1976		**	**	0	1	1		
	1977	\$38,574	\$38,012	\$38,333	8	6	14	\$562	1.5%
	1978		**	**	0	2	2		
	1979	**	**	\$37,366	4	3	7		
	1980	\$13,067	\$12,932	\$13,018	7	4	11	\$135	1.0%
	1981	**	**	**	1	2	3		
	1982	**	**	\$10,726	2	3	5		
	1983	\$18,060	\$22,699	\$19,697	11	6	17	-\$4,639	-20.0%
	1984	\$46,295	\$53,516	\$48,575	13	6	19	-\$7,221	-13.0%
	1985	\$7,286	\$7,509	\$7,375	12	8	20	-\$223	-3.0%
	1986	\$5,949	\$6,760	\$6,187	12	5	17	-\$811	-12.0%
	1987	\$46,433	\$19,025	\$34,687	12	9	21	\$27,408	144.0%
	1988	\$124,786	\$117,812	\$122,794	20	8	28	\$6,974	5.9%
	1989	<i>(fishery closed due to oil spill)</i>			0	0	0		
	1990	\$74,404	\$57,165	\$70,838	23	6	29	\$17,239	30.0%
	1991	\$107,965	\$60,182	\$98,079	23	6	29	\$47,783	79.0%
	1992	\$128,189	\$73,122	\$117,176	24	6	30	\$55,067	75.0%
	1993	\$47,839	\$38,205	\$46,555	26	4	30	\$9,634	25.0%
	1994	\$55,118	\$20,092	\$49,729	22	4	26	\$35,026	174.0%
	1995	\$19,706	\$10,583	\$18,016	22	5	27	\$9,123	86.0%
	1996	\$69,614	\$34,497	\$60,159	19	7	26	\$35,117	102.0%
	1997	\$70,703	\$47,843	\$66,470	22	5	27	\$22,860	48.0%
	1998	\$22,887	\$19,007	\$21,974	13	4	17	\$3,880	20.0%
	1999	\$59,809	\$36,372	\$53,417	16	6	22	\$23,437	64.0%
	2000	\$46,284	\$41,299	\$45,081	22	7	29	\$4,985	12.0%
2001	\$60,340	\$48,299	\$57,129	22	8	30	\$12,041	25.0%	
2002	\$82,910	\$58,952	\$76,921	21	7	28	\$23,958	41.0%	
2003	\$59,763	\$44,849	\$57,100	23	5	28	\$14,914	33.0%	
2004	\$24,352	\$15,076	\$21,947	20	7	27	\$9,276	62.0%	
2005	\$27,472	\$14,022	\$23,851	19	7	26	\$13,450	96.0%	
2006	\$40,285	\$24,041	\$36,536	20	6	26	\$16,244	68.0%	
2007	\$58,339	\$60,159	\$58,703	20	5	25	-\$1,820	-3.0%	
2008	\$68,992	\$39,968	\$64,348	21	4	25	\$29,024	73.0%	
2009	\$75,351	\$39,245	\$65,990	20	7	27	\$36,106	92.0%	
2010	\$173,814	\$79,562	\$150,251	21	7	28	\$94,252	118.0%	
2011	\$118,306	\$75,133	\$110,862	24	5	29	\$43,173	57.0%	
	<i>all years</i>	<i>\$65,116</i>	<i>\$40,658</i>	<i>\$58,937</i>			<i>\$24,458</i>	<i>60.0%</i>	
Cook Inlet	1975	\$25,685	\$15,989	\$17,303	76	485	561	\$9,696	61.0%
	1976	\$55,397	\$31,576	\$36,566	115	434	549	\$23,821	75.0%
	1977	\$81,662	\$46,801	\$54,003	113	434	547	\$34,861	74.0%
	1978	\$104,056	\$53,438	\$63,059	115	490	605	\$50,618	95.0%
	1979	\$40,662	\$26,857	\$29,895	134	475	609	\$13,805	51.0%
	1980	\$36,533	\$24,224	\$27,234	145	448	593	\$12,309	51.0%
	1981	\$39,515	\$33,799	\$35,352	163	437	600	\$5,716	17.0%
	1982	\$62,448	\$40,332	\$46,871	178	424	602	\$22,116	55.0%
	1983	\$47,376	\$30,615	\$36,157	207	419	626	\$16,761	55.0%
	1984	\$27,388	\$22,241	\$24,067	220	400	620	\$5,147	23.0%
	1985	\$68,402	\$48,948	\$55,733	218	407	625	\$19,454	40.0%
	1986	\$65,807	\$53,198	\$57,811	236	409	645	\$12,609	24.0%

Table 3. Average Real Gross Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without DNR Leases

Fishery	Year	Mean Real Fishery Earnings by Year			Count of CFEC Permit Holders with Landings			DNR Lease Premium \$	DNR Lease Premium %
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders		
Cook Inlet (cont.)	1987	\$144,415	\$111,247	\$126,198	293	357	650	\$33,168	30.0%
	1988	\$174,458	\$114,492	\$142,781	309	346	655	\$59,966	52.0%
	1989	\$174,611	\$151,870	\$163,033	323	335	658	\$22,741	15.0%
	1990	\$47,124	\$35,521	\$41,095	318	344	662	\$11,603	33.0%
	1991	\$21,588	\$15,943	\$18,591	304	344	648	\$5,645	35.0%
	1992	\$92,803	\$66,233	\$80,493	351	303	654	\$26,570	40.0%
	1993	\$39,384	\$27,287	\$34,571	386	255	641	\$12,097	44.0%
	1994	\$40,080	\$32,599	\$37,315	389	228	617	\$7,481	23.0%
	1995	\$23,121	\$17,811	\$21,022	378	247	625	\$5,310	30.0%
	1996	\$36,647	\$25,480	\$31,969	351	253	604	\$11,167	44.0%
	1997	\$41,998	\$28,268	\$36,283	352	251	603	\$13,730	49.0%
	1998	\$12,286	\$8,695	\$10,719	315	244	559	\$3,591	41.0%
	1999	\$28,622	\$18,993	\$24,102	295	261	556	\$9,629	51.0%
	2000	\$12,209	\$8,618	\$10,512	281	252	533	\$3,591	42.0%
	2001	\$12,040	\$8,380	\$10,322	268	237	505	\$3,660	44.0%
	2002	\$16,400	\$10,932	\$13,953	274	222	496	\$5,468	50.0%
	2003	\$24,834	\$16,674	\$20,979	249	223	472	\$8,160	49.0%
	2004	\$34,712	\$19,388	\$27,416	252	229	481	\$15,324	79.0%
	2005	\$43,749	\$27,166	\$35,407	248	251	499	\$16,583	61.0%
	2006	\$23,777	\$16,365	\$19,933	232	250	482	\$7,412	45.0%
2007	\$27,747	\$17,695	\$22,648	238	245	483	\$10,052	57.0%	
2008	\$31,210	\$19,509	\$25,214	236	248	484	\$11,701	60.0%	
2009	\$22,152	\$17,743	\$19,845	225	247	472	\$4,409	25.0%	
2010	\$38,315	\$22,166	\$29,876	233	255	488	\$16,149	73.0%	
2011	\$44,079	\$30,821	\$37,048	255	288	543	\$13,258	43.0%	
<i>all years</i>		<i>\$50,879</i>	<i>\$37,402</i>	<i>\$43,284</i>				<i>\$13,477</i>	<i>36.0%</i>
Kodiak	1975		\$18,103	\$18,103	0	122	122		
	1976		\$60,908	\$60,908	0	148	148		
	1977		\$69,472	\$69,472	0	147	147		
	1978		\$75,707	\$75,707	0	160	160		
	1979	\$73,041	\$68,431	\$68,740	11	153	164	\$4,610	6.7%
	1980	\$52,598	\$56,181	\$55,477	33	135	168	-\$3,583	-6.4%
	1981	\$75,095	\$86,384	\$83,512	43	126	169	-\$11,289	-13.0%
	1982	\$65,168	\$67,458	\$66,798	49	121	170	-\$2,290	-3.4%
	1983	\$36,516	\$37,432	\$37,179	48	126	174	-\$916	-2.4%
	1984	\$53,849	\$58,092	\$56,905	47	121	168	-\$4,243	-7.3%
	1985	\$64,390	\$53,981	\$56,814	46	123	169	\$10,409	19.0%
	1986	\$146,224	\$136,946	\$140,306	63	111	174	\$9,278	6.8%
	1987	\$83,996	\$77,818	\$80,496	75	98	173	\$6,178	7.9%
	1988	\$245,308	\$196,956	\$222,888	96	83	179	\$48,352	25.0%
	1989	\$251,062	\$303,272	\$268,465	58	29	87	-\$52,210	-17.0%
	1990	\$112,089	\$112,881	\$112,524	83	101	184	-\$792	-0.7%
1991	\$87,243	\$88,674	\$88,071	78	107	185	-\$1,431	-1.6%	
1992	\$61,855	\$72,522	\$66,769	96	82	178	-\$10,667	-15.0%	
1993	\$64,113	\$73,582	\$67,933	105	71	176	-\$9,469	-13.0%	
1994	\$72,601	\$64,369	\$69,630	108	61	169	\$8,232	13.0%	
1995	\$98,310	\$95,466	\$97,275	110	63	173	\$2,844	3.0%	
1996	\$76,541	\$71,559	\$74,890	115	57	172	\$4,982	7.0%	
1997	\$54,382	\$51,189	\$53,354	118	56	174	\$3,193	6.2%	
1998	\$74,341	\$66,311	\$71,665	114	57	171	\$8,030	12.0%	
1999	\$76,190	\$79,592	\$77,429	110	63	173	-\$3,402	-4.3%	
2000	\$45,133	\$52,777	\$47,888	110	62	172	-\$7,644	-14.0%	

Table 3. Average Real Gross Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without DNR Leases

Fishery	Year	Mean Real Fishery Earnings by Year			Count of CFEC Permit Holders with Landings			DNR Lease Premium \$	DNR Lease Premium %
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders		
Kodiak (cont.)	2001	\$36,232	\$40,358	\$37,695	111	61	172	-\$4,126	-10.0%
	2002	\$44,718	\$34,965	\$38,950	38	55	93	\$9,753	28.0%
	2003	\$33,613	\$53,209	\$41,525	96	65	161	-\$19,596	-37.0%
	2004	\$48,184	\$57,380	\$51,829	99	65	164	-\$9,196	-16.0%
	2005	\$47,444	\$58,546	\$51,885	99	66	165	-\$11,102	-19.0%
	2006	\$31,807	\$54,957	\$41,340	90	63	153	-\$23,150	-42.0%
	2007	\$37,488	\$60,819	\$47,444	90	67	157	-\$23,331	-38.0%
	2008	\$51,755	\$48,826	\$50,548	87	61	148	\$2,929	6.0%
	2009	\$55,693	\$49,231	\$53,000	77	55	132	\$6,462	13.0%
	2010	\$24,878	\$28,699	\$26,498	91	67	158	-\$3,821	-13.0%
	2011	\$31,488	\$33,415	\$32,200	99	58	157	-\$1,927	-5.8%
	<i>all years</i>	<i>\$71,715</i>	<i>\$70,587</i>	<i>\$71,097</i>				<i>\$1,128</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
AK Peninsula	1975	\$33,006	\$9,380	\$16,468	12	28	40	\$23,626	252.0%
	1976	\$48,225	\$18,969	\$29,457	19	34	53	\$29,256	154.0%
	1977	\$75,893	\$29,266	\$44,253	18	38	56	\$46,627	159.0%
	1978	\$121,178	\$42,981	\$65,137	17	43	60	\$78,197	182.0%
	1979	\$206,940	\$116,092	\$138,804	20	60	80	\$90,848	78.0%
	1980	\$107,575	\$45,626	\$61,660	22	63	85	\$61,949	136.0%
	1981	\$212,000	\$106,837	\$136,713	25	63	88	\$105,163	98.0%
	1982	\$124,988	\$66,959	\$83,989	27	65	92	\$58,029	87.0%
	1983	\$125,766	\$62,643	\$82,118	29	65	94	\$63,123	101.0%
	1984	\$192,087	\$90,646	\$123,147	33	70	103	\$101,441	112.0%
	1985	\$128,833	\$82,673	\$96,249	30	72	102	\$46,160	56.0%
	1986	\$131,075	\$102,857	\$114,426	41	59	100	\$28,218	27.0%
	1987	\$164,992	\$103,607	\$130,889	48	60	108	\$61,385	59.0%
	1988	\$213,824	\$146,668	\$180,880	54	52	106	\$67,156	46.0%
	1989	\$151,917	\$111,480	\$133,338	60	51	111	\$40,437	36.0%
	1990	\$133,010	\$119,164	\$126,590	59	51	110	\$13,846	12.0%
	1991	\$96,076	\$68,788	\$84,169	62	48	110	\$27,288	40.0%
	1992	\$151,800	\$123,101	\$139,389	63	48	111	\$28,699	23.0%
	1993	\$91,666	\$55,219	\$77,152	68	45	113	\$36,447	66.0%
	1994	\$103,510	\$76,631	\$92,062	62	46	108	\$26,879	35.0%
	1995	\$110,241	\$76,491	\$95,069	60	49	109	\$33,750	44.0%
	1996	\$85,017	\$47,685	\$69,605	64	45	109	\$37,332	78.0%
	1997	\$96,907	\$56,989	\$80,005	64	47	111	\$39,918	70.0%
	1998	\$96,063	\$58,709	\$79,387	62	50	112	\$37,354	64.0%
1999	\$124,965	\$84,551	\$108,724	64	43	107	\$40,414	48.0%	
2000	\$73,313	\$43,814	\$61,405	65	44	109	\$29,499	67.0%	
2001	\$32,621	\$14,923	\$25,578	59	39	98	\$17,698	119.0%	
2002	\$33,570	\$18,327	\$27,642	55	35	90	\$15,243	83.0%	
2003	\$43,313	\$32,768	\$39,512	55	31	86	\$10,545	32.0%	
2004	\$57,801	\$44,755	\$53,402	57	29	86	\$13,046	29.0%	
2005	\$78,321	\$51,797	\$67,942	56	36	92	\$26,524	51.0%	
2006	\$61,719	\$38,274	\$53,239	60	34	94	\$23,445	61.0%	
2007	\$50,015	\$50,129	\$50,062	52	36	88	-\$114	-0.2%	
2008	\$45,189	\$45,875	\$45,511	44	39	83	-\$686	-1.5%	
2009	\$47,668	\$52,985	\$49,903	51	37	88	-\$5,317	-10.0%	
2010	\$36,699	\$34,707	\$35,845	48	36	84	\$1,992	5.7%	
2011	\$58,115	\$43,033	\$51,628	53	40	93	\$15,082	35.0%	
<i>all years</i>	<i>\$97,882</i>	<i>\$69,529</i>	<i>\$83,734</i>				<i>\$28,353</i>	<i>41.0%</i>	

Table 3. Average Real Gross Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without DNR Leases

Fishery	Year	Mean Real Fishery Earnings by Year			Count of CFEC Permit Holders with Landings			DNR Lease Premium \$	DNR Lease Premium %
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders		
Bristol Bay	1975	\$12,849	\$9,707	\$9,921	29	397	426	\$3,142	32.0%
	1976	\$14,189	\$15,672	\$15,578	32	470	502	-\$1,483	-9.5%
	1977	\$25,983	\$19,113	\$19,486	27	471	498	\$6,870	36.0%
	1978	\$27,607	\$32,158	\$31,908	36	620	656	-\$4,551	-14.0%
	1979	\$88,422	\$62,290	\$64,326	60	710	770	\$26,132	42.0%
	1980	\$40,164	\$36,931	\$37,307	94	713	807	\$3,233	8.8%
	1981	\$55,680	\$58,625	\$58,233	112	729	841	-\$2,945	-5.0%
	1982	\$27,699	\$27,759	\$27,749	138	721	859	-\$60	-0.2%
	1983	\$52,663	\$36,264	\$38,994	144	721	865	\$16,399	45.0%
	1984	\$32,496	\$26,164	\$27,453	177	692	869	\$6,332	24.0%
	1985	\$30,925	\$28,707	\$29,180	186	686	872	\$2,218	7.7%
	1986	\$53,699	\$50,136	\$51,161	250	619	869	\$3,563	7.1%
	1987	\$43,152	\$39,879	\$41,288	387	512	899	\$3,273	8.2%
	1988	\$56,311	\$52,854	\$54,476	432	489	921	\$3,457	6.5%
	1989	\$65,814	\$47,225	\$55,763	446	525	971	\$18,589	39.0%
	1990	\$53,495	\$45,048	\$48,798	431	540	971	\$8,447	19.0%
	1991	\$29,458	\$26,661	\$28,095	487	463	950	\$2,797	10.0%
	1992	\$50,307	\$35,363	\$43,437	523	445	968	\$14,944	42.0%
	1993	\$39,509	\$29,224	\$34,883	531	434	965	\$10,285	35.0%
	1994	\$41,031	\$32,271	\$36,907	497	442	939	\$8,760	27.0%
	1995	\$43,801	\$34,244	\$39,443	526	441	967	\$9,557	28.0%
	1996	\$35,558	\$28,161	\$32,319	529	412	941	\$7,397	26.0%
	1997	\$21,917	\$14,628	\$18,704	515	406	921	\$7,289	50.0%
1998	\$23,768	\$18,669	\$21,567	512	389	901	\$5,099	27.0%	
1999	\$35,820	\$25,466	\$31,197	512	413	925	\$10,354	41.0%	
2000	\$25,023	\$19,485	\$22,503	502	419	921	\$5,538	28.0%	
2001	\$13,273	\$12,684	\$13,003	451	383	834	\$589	4.6%	
2002	\$14,142	\$9,780	\$12,102	362	318	680	\$4,362	45.0%	
2003	\$17,116	\$16,424	\$16,782	393	367	760	\$692	4.2%	
2004	\$21,125	\$13,287	\$17,398	417	378	795	\$7,838	59.0%	
2005	\$28,213	\$19,533	\$24,067	433	396	829	\$8,680	44.0%	
2006	\$24,318	\$17,805	\$21,162	435	409	844	\$6,513	37.0%	
2007	\$29,374	\$21,529	\$25,606	434	401	835	\$7,845	36.0%	
2008	\$30,115	\$22,378	\$26,465	449	401	850	\$7,737	35.0%	
2009	\$37,165	\$26,579	\$32,494	471	372	843	\$10,586	40.0%	
2010	\$39,292	\$34,307	\$37,098	482	379	861	\$4,985	15.0%	
2011	\$33,457	\$27,921	\$31,168	515	363	878	\$5,536	20.0%	
<i>all years</i>		<i>\$35,133</i>	<i>\$31,149</i>	<i>\$32,814</i>				<i>\$3,984</i>	<i>13.0%</i>
All Five Areas	1975	\$23,254	\$13,643	\$14,622	117	1,032	1,149	\$9,611	70.0%
	1976	\$46,633	\$28,285	\$30,716	166	1,087	1,253	\$18,348	65.0%
	1977	\$69,904	\$37,287	\$41,577	166	1,096	1,262	\$32,617	87.0%
	1978	\$89,406	\$45,773	\$50,716	168	1,315	1,483	\$43,633	95.0%
	1979	\$69,251	\$53,189	\$55,446	229	1,401	1,630	\$16,062	30.0%
	1980	\$44,075	\$34,992	\$36,635	301	1,363	1,664	\$9,083	26.0%
	1981	\$61,685	\$55,384	\$56,658	344	1,357	1,701	\$6,301	11.0%
	1982	\$54,638	\$37,228	\$41,198	394	1,334	1,728	\$17,410	47.0%
	1983	\$52,367	\$35,825	\$39,914	439	1,337	1,776	\$16,542	46.0%
	1984	\$43,365	\$31,573	\$34,821	490	1,289	1,779	\$11,792	37.0%
	1985	\$56,053	\$40,330	\$44,656	492	1,296	1,788	\$15,723	39.0%
	1986	\$72,447	\$61,592	\$65,212	602	1,203	1,805	\$10,855	18.0%
1987	\$90,540	\$71,570	\$79,923	815	1,036	1,851	\$18,970	27.0%	
1988	\$127,141	\$92,410	\$109,159	911	978	1,889	\$34,731	38.0%	

Table 3. Average Real Gross Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without DNR Leases

Fishery	Year	Mean Real Fishery Earnings by Year			Count of CFEC Permit Holders with Landings			DNR Lease Premium \$	DNR Lease Premium %
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	All CFEC Permit Holders		
All Five Areas (cont.)	1989	\$123,370	\$95,904	\$109,239	887	940	1,827	\$27,466	29.0%
	1990	\$62,258	\$52,175	\$56,887	914	1,042	1,956	\$10,083	19.0%
	1991	\$37,897	\$32,004	\$34,929	954	968	1,922	\$5,893	18.0%
	1992	\$73,285	\$54,411	\$64,689	1,057	884	1,941	\$18,874	35.0%
	1993	\$45,153	\$33,996	\$40,464	1,116	809	1,925	\$11,157	33.0%
	1994	\$47,731	\$37,424	\$43,401	1,078	781	1,859	\$10,307	28.0%
	1995	\$45,293	\$36,418	\$41,535	1,096	805	1,901	\$8,875	24.0%
	1996	\$43,821	\$31,673	\$38,744	1,078	774	1,852	\$12,148	38.0%
	1997	\$37,577	\$24,599	\$32,170	1,071	765	1,836	\$12,978	53.0%
	1998	\$30,283	\$21,741	\$26,672	1,016	744	1,760	\$8,542	39.0%
	1999	\$44,252	\$30,971	\$38,397	997	786	1,783	\$13,281	43.0%
	2000	\$27,286	\$20,185	\$24,130	980	784	1,764	\$7,101	35.0%
	2001	\$18,097	\$14,113	\$16,328	911	728	1,639	\$3,984	28.0%
	2002	\$19,866	\$13,366	\$16,881	750	637	1,387	\$6,500	49.0%
	2003	\$24,380	\$20,904	\$22,786	816	691	1,507	\$3,476	17.0%
	2004	\$30,898	\$20,615	\$26,210	845	708	1,553	\$10,283	50.0%
	2005	\$38,211	\$26,958	\$32,931	855	756	1,611	\$11,253	42.0%
	2006	\$28,036	\$21,366	\$24,858	837	762	1,599	\$6,670	31.0%
	2007	\$31,767	\$25,396	\$28,742	834	754	1,588	\$6,371	25.0%
	2008	\$34,441	\$24,886	\$29,916	837	753	1,590	\$9,555	38.0%
2009	\$36,392	\$26,759	\$31,964	844	718	1,562	\$9,633	36.0%	
2010	\$40,619	\$30,086	\$35,778	875	744	1,619	\$10,533	35.0%	
2011	\$39,648	\$30,566	\$35,620	946	754	1,700	\$9,082	30.0%	
	<i>all years</i>	<i>\$48,742</i>	<i>\$38,872</i>	<i>\$43,176</i>				<i>\$9,870</i>	<i>25.0%</i>

** Earnings masked to preserve confidentiality.

The figures in this table reflect only the CFEC permits that recorded fishery landings.

Permit held at year end by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank are excluded from this table.

Earnings are adjusted for inflation using the US Bureau of Labor Statistics base December 2011 consumer price index.

Table 4. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency

Fishery	Year	Average Earnings of Permits Fished				Counts of Permits Fished			
		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>	
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders
Prince William Sound	1975					0	0	0	0
	1976		**			0	1	0	0
	1977	**	\$38,012	**		3	6	5	0
	1978		**			0	2	0	0
	1979	**	**	**		3	3	1	0
	1980	\$8,369	**	**		5	4	2	0
	1981		**	**		0	2	1	0
	1982	**	**			2	3	0	0
	1983	\$18,604	**	**		10	6	1	0
	1984	\$46,295	\$53,516			13	6	0	0
	1985	\$7,286	\$7,509			12	8	0	0
	1986	\$5,949	\$6,760			12	5	0	0
	1987	\$46,433	**		**	12	8	0	1
	1988	\$122,730	\$122,839	**	**	19	6	1	2
	1989					0	0	0	0
	1990	\$73,355	**	**		21	6	2	0
	1991	\$106,968	**	**		20	6	3	0
	1992	\$129,929	**	**		21	6	3	0
	1993	\$48,136	**	**		23	4	3	0
	1994	\$55,721	**	**		19	4	3	0
	1995	\$19,327	**	**		20	5	2	0
	1996	\$67,235	\$33,965	**	**	17	6	2	1
	1997	\$67,775	**	**		20	5	2	0
1998	\$22,887	\$19,007			13	4	0	0	
1999	\$60,884	\$31,331	**	**	14	5	2	1	
2000	\$47,249	\$37,172	**	**	19	5	3	2	
2001	\$60,177	\$46,651	**	**	19	6	3	2	
2002	\$89,489	\$60,287	**	**	16	6	5	1	
2003	\$63,346	\$44,849	\$46,862		18	5	5	0	
2004	\$24,235	\$17,121	**	**	17	5	3	2	
2005	\$24,495	\$14,486	**	**	16	5	3	2	
2006	\$35,865	\$25,062	**	**	17	4	3	2	
2007	\$55,146	**	**	**	17	3	3	2	
2008	\$68,390	**	**	**	18	2	3	2	
2009	\$74,042	\$46,071	**	**	18	5	2	2	
2010	\$171,566	\$103,297	**	**	19	4	2	3	
2011	\$120,167	**	**	**	21	3	3	2	
	<i>all years</i>	\$64,965	\$40,595	\$66,164	\$41,039				
Cook Inlet	1975	\$23,942	\$15,600	\$46,020	\$22,856	70	459	6	26
	1976	\$53,434	\$30,419	\$91,057	\$53,246	109	412	6	22
	1977	\$79,910	\$44,517	\$112,915	\$91,730	107	413	6	21
	1978	\$100,888	\$49,391	\$146,419	\$125,652	107	464	8	26
	1979	\$39,990	\$27,051	\$62,529	\$23,874	130	446	4	29
	1980	\$36,480	\$23,562	\$38,014	\$34,158	140	420	5	28
	1981	\$39,525	\$33,551	\$39,276	\$36,399	157	399	6	38
	1982	\$61,214	\$38,180	\$81,190	\$68,585	167	394	11	30
	1983	\$48,253	\$28,771	\$39,614	\$53,693	186	388	21	31
	1984	\$27,259	\$21,964	\$28,549	\$25,918	198	372	22	28
	1985	\$67,652	\$46,273	\$74,194	\$81,394	193	376	25	31
	1986	\$62,894	\$52,008	\$87,448	\$65,910	208	374	28	35

Table 4. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency

Fishery	Year	Average Earnings of Permits Fished				Counts of Permits Fished			
		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>	
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders
Cook Inlet (cont.)	1987	\$139,042	\$106,429	\$180,474	\$165,731	255	328	38	29
	1988	\$170,255	\$111,567	\$204,432	\$143,190	271	314	38	32
	1989	\$169,675	\$150,010	\$204,330	\$167,812	277	300	46	35
	1990	\$45,745	\$34,830	\$57,287	\$41,085	280	306	38	38
	1991	\$21,556	\$16,492	\$21,819	\$11,775	267	304	37	40
	1992	\$93,522	\$63,158	\$89,170	\$92,275	293	271	58	32
	1993	\$38,110	\$25,262	\$46,441	\$45,913	327	230	59	25
	1994	\$39,343	\$31,550	\$43,892	\$38,795	326	195	63	33
	1995	\$23,514	\$16,605	\$21,117	\$25,116	316	212	62	35
	1996	\$36,630	\$25,845	\$34,991	\$23,414	292	215	58	38
	1997	\$40,772	\$28,063	\$48,345	\$29,454	295	214	57	37
	1998	\$12,582	\$8,640	\$10,916	\$9,035	259	210	56	34
	1999	\$29,467	\$18,129	\$24,931	\$24,390	240	225	55	36
	2000	\$12,459	\$8,153	\$11,107	\$11,504	229	217	52	35
	2001	\$12,650	\$8,556	\$9,314	\$7,358	219	202	49	35
	2002	\$16,601	\$10,478	\$15,378	\$14,358	229	196	45	26
	2003	\$24,774	\$16,717	\$25,128	\$16,284	207	201	42	22
	2004	\$35,114	\$19,677	\$33,047	\$17,504	203	203	49	25
	2005	\$43,869	\$27,553	\$43,284	\$24,310	197	221	51	30
	2006	\$24,669	\$16,305	\$20,358	\$16,824	184	221	48	29
2007	\$28,835	\$18,394	\$23,551	\$12,484	189	216	49	29	
2008	\$31,302	\$19,872	\$30,829	\$16,657	190	220	46	28	
2009	\$22,082	\$17,480	\$22,507	\$19,450	188	214	37	33	
2010	\$39,368	\$22,536	\$33,381	\$19,836	192	220	41	35	
2011	\$47,775	\$30,543	\$29,296	\$32,251	204	241	51	47	
<i>all years</i>		\$50,897	\$36,553	\$50,707	\$45,326				
Kodiak	1975		\$18,267		\$17,601	0	92	0	30
	1976		\$54,272		\$81,552	0	112	0	36
	1977		\$66,629		\$77,627	0	109	0	38
	1978		\$70,004		\$94,015	0	122	0	38
	1979	\$73,041	\$63,835		\$80,577	11	111	0	42
	1980	**	\$56,572	**	\$55,253	32	95	1	40
	1981	\$75,280	\$87,094	\$73,288	\$84,463	39	92	4	34
	1982	\$63,796	\$66,622	\$75,003	\$69,432	43	85	6	36
	1983	\$36,100	\$36,237	\$39,427	\$40,667	42	92	6	34
	1984	\$53,927	\$56,849	\$53,193	\$61,550	42	89	5	32
	1985	\$58,605	\$49,837	\$102,958	\$69,440	40	97	6	26
	1986	\$139,451	\$128,929	\$182,124	\$164,527	53	86	10	25
	1987	\$79,405	\$77,235	\$105,887	\$80,597	62	81	13	17
	1988	\$240,305	\$209,835	\$264,323	\$146,953	76	66	20	17
	1989	\$236,264	\$283,013	\$283,946	\$356,452	40	21	18	8
	1990	\$113,233	\$111,650	\$109,105	\$117,866	60	81	23	20
	1991	\$82,884	\$84,757	\$99,075	\$99,725	57	79	21	28
	1992	\$67,612	\$70,992	\$50,343	\$79,353	64	67	32	15
	1993	\$68,640	\$72,141	\$53,786	\$80,664	73	59	32	12
	1994	\$74,149	\$64,075	\$69,373	\$66,070	73	52	35	9
1995	\$105,203	\$95,085	\$84,143	\$97,487	74	53	36	10	
1996	\$81,897	\$71,985	\$66,875	\$69,560	74	47	41	10	
1997	\$56,418	\$48,749	\$50,412	\$61,173	78	45	40	11	
1998	\$78,968	\$64,167	\$65,444	\$76,388	75	47	39	10	
1999	\$83,562	\$77,076	\$62,770	\$90,283	71	51	39	12	
2000	\$48,782	\$53,337	\$38,219	\$51,167	72	46	38	16	

Table 4. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency

Fishery	Year	Average Earnings of Permits Fished				Counts of Permits Fished			
		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>	
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders
Kodiak (cont.)	2001	\$39,939	\$39,599	\$28,509	\$42,905	75	47	36	14
	2002	\$44,567	\$32,200	\$45,719	\$44,875	33	43	5	12
	2003	\$37,188	\$48,886	\$27,095	\$68,959	62	51	34	14
	2004	\$51,203	\$58,440	\$42,413	\$54,613	65	47	34	18
	2005	\$52,292	\$57,556	\$38,579	\$62,224	64	52	35	14
	2006	\$38,537	\$53,352	\$20,183	\$61,781	57	51	33	12
	2007	\$48,459	\$59,983	\$16,605	\$63,481	59	51	31	16
	2008	\$51,316	\$49,995	\$52,475	\$44,508	54	48	33	13
	2009	\$58,914	\$50,110	\$48,995	\$46,079	52	43	25	12
	2010	\$29,773	\$28,207	\$14,927	\$30,562	61	53	30	14
	2011	\$32,499	\$34,283	\$29,271	\$28,694	68	49	31	9
	<i>all years</i>	\$74,974	\$68,929	\$63,890	\$76,112				
AK Peninsula	1975	**	\$9,380	**		9	28	3	0
	1976	**	\$18,969	**		16	34	3	0
	1977	\$56,817	\$29,563	**	**	13	36	5	2
	1978	\$116,048	\$42,886	**	**	15	42	2	1
	1979	\$198,601	\$119,366	**	**	18	56	2	4
	1980	\$113,058	\$44,860	\$82,905	\$56,926	18	59	4	4
	1981	\$200,161	\$105,617	**	**	20	61	5	2
	1982	\$109,437	\$69,040	\$179,416	\$35,225	21	61	6	4
	1983	\$124,232	\$62,539	\$133,927	\$64,243	21	61	7	4
	1984	\$199,399	\$89,202	\$164,929	\$114,485	26	66	7	4
	1985	\$127,374	\$76,134	\$134,665	\$128,279	24	62	6	9
	1986	\$127,883	\$106,721	\$144,240	\$87,723	33	47	8	12
	1987	\$175,897	\$107,333	\$128,314	\$79,391	37	52	11	8
	1988	\$197,570	\$146,944	\$265,088	\$144,889	41	45	13	7
	1989	\$146,322	\$114,001	\$172,147	\$88,285	47	46	13	5
	1990	\$130,820	\$112,288	\$141,584	\$162,385	47	44	12	7
	1991	\$98,844	\$66,987	\$86,587	\$79,337	48	41	14	7
	1992	\$152,909	\$118,845	\$147,084	\$144,383	51	40	12	8
	1993	\$89,822	\$57,476	\$99,468	\$42,968	55	38	13	7
	1994	\$101,803	\$81,466	\$109,942	\$53,669	49	38	13	8
	1995	\$115,036	\$76,267	\$94,487	\$77,487	46	40	14	9
	1996	\$81,165	\$42,425	\$98,775	\$72,014	50	37	14	8
	1997	\$98,810	\$54,996	\$91,199	\$65,399	48	38	16	9
	1998	\$99,571	\$60,492	\$84,035	\$50,588	48	41	14	9
	1999	\$126,363	\$85,622	\$118,231	\$77,947	53	37	11	6
	2000	\$74,307	\$44,896	\$68,923	\$38,094	53	37	12	7
	2001	\$31,515	\$15,997	\$36,953	\$7,621	47	34	12	5
2002	\$32,675	\$19,759	\$38,823	\$9,730	47	30	8	5	
2003	\$41,902	\$35,153	**	**	46	28	9	3	
2004	\$52,922	\$46,383	**	**	48	27	9	2	
2005	\$80,578	\$55,363	**	**	45	33	11	3	
2006	\$62,795	\$39,085	**	**	49	33	11	1	
2007	\$50,540	\$47,533	**	**	42	35	10	1	
2008	\$48,371	\$47,046	**	**	36	38	8	1	
2009	\$54,300	\$52,776	**	**	41	34	10	3	
2010	\$40,508	\$35,290	**	**	41	33	7	3	
2011	\$63,867	\$45,045	\$25,760	\$24,923	45	36	8	4	
<i>all years</i>	\$96,772	\$69,055	\$102,384	\$73,519					

Table 4. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency

Fishery	Year	Average Earnings of Permits Fished				Counts of Permits Fished			
		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>	
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders
Bristol Bay	1975	**	\$9,099	**	\$12,871	28	333	1	64
	1976	\$15,038	\$15,419	\$8,250	\$16,686	28	376	4	94
	1977	\$25,491	\$17,847	\$28,147	\$23,935	22	373	5	98
	1978	\$27,203	\$32,081	\$29,020	\$32,501	28	506	8	114
	1979	\$81,921	\$60,199	\$109,783	\$71,709	46	581	14	129
	1980	\$40,906	\$35,313	\$38,115	\$43,161	69	566	25	147
	1981	\$56,640	\$55,424	\$52,339	\$69,742	87	566	25	163
	1982	\$25,023	\$26,817	\$34,491	\$31,034	99	560	39	161
	1983	\$56,257	\$33,414	\$45,905	\$46,176	94	560	50	161
	1984	\$32,511	\$25,188	\$32,458	\$29,406	126	532	51	160
	1985	\$30,908	\$27,056	\$30,964	\$34,508	131	534	55	152
	1986	\$54,606	\$48,250	\$51,544	\$56,896	176	484	74	135
	1987	\$41,689	\$39,313	\$45,882	\$43,125	252	436	135	76
	1988	\$52,029	\$52,437	\$65,337	\$54,928	293	407	139	82
	1989	\$61,493	\$44,920	\$74,256	\$60,662	295	445	151	79
	1990	\$50,529	\$43,063	\$59,361	\$55,246	283	452	147	88
	1991	\$28,641	\$26,426	\$30,956	\$28,156	315	400	172	63
	1992	\$46,928	\$34,853	\$56,969	\$38,345	347	380	176	65
	1993	\$37,298	\$28,320	\$43,750	\$34,750	349	373	182	61
	1994	\$40,191	\$31,567	\$42,564	\$36,507	321	379	176	63
	1995	\$42,034	\$34,095	\$47,316	\$35,139	350	378	176	63
	1996	\$35,011	\$28,070	\$36,663	\$28,713	354	354	175	58
	1997	\$20,022	\$13,708	\$25,413	\$20,502	334	351	181	55
1998	\$22,730	\$17,915	\$25,620	\$23,061	328	332	184	57	
1999	\$34,937	\$24,361	\$37,595	\$30,793	342	342	170	71	
2000	\$24,601	\$19,767	\$25,746	\$18,139	317	352	185	66	
2001	\$14,436	\$12,971	\$11,387	\$11,306	279	317	172	66	
2002	\$13,567	\$9,529	\$14,954	\$11,036	212	265	150	53	
2003	\$17,731	\$16,660	\$16,182	\$15,491	237	293	156	74	
2004	\$20,388	\$12,075	\$22,185	\$17,595	246	295	171	83	
2005	\$28,049	\$18,986	\$28,466	\$21,446	263	308	170	88	
2006	\$24,983	\$17,613	\$23,340	\$18,493	259	320	176	89	
2007	\$28,588	\$21,738	\$30,504	\$20,816	256	310	178	91	
2008	\$29,452	\$22,897	\$31,035	\$20,504	261	314	188	87	
2009	\$34,991	\$26,257	\$40,296	\$27,701	278	289	193	83	
2010	\$36,917	\$34,018	\$42,786	\$35,534	287	292	195	86	
2011	\$33,713	\$28,379	\$33,070	\$26,511	310	274	205	89	
<i>all years</i>		<i>\$34,365</i>	<i>\$30,209</i>	<i>\$36,505</i>	<i>\$35,196</i>				
All Five Areas	1975	\$21,946	\$13,304	\$37,248	\$16,217	107	912	10	120
	1976	\$45,385	\$26,813	\$61,310	\$37,340	153	935	13	152
	1977	\$68,946	\$35,856	\$76,515	\$45,721	145	937	21	159
	1978	\$88,650	\$43,662	\$95,712	\$59,171	150	1,136	18	179
	1979	\$64,768	\$50,885	\$113,659	\$66,706	208	1,197	21	204
	1980	\$44,134	\$33,178	\$43,652	\$44,470	264	1,144	37	219
	1981	\$59,644	\$52,897	\$76,764	\$67,135	303	1,120	41	237
	1982	\$53,501	\$36,235	\$60,722	\$41,967	332	1,103	62	231
	1983	\$52,618	\$33,568	\$50,751	\$46,689	353	1,107	85	230
	1984	\$43,321	\$30,834	\$43,575	\$35,082	405	1,065	85	224
	1985	\$56,486	\$38,497	\$54,170	\$49,213	400	1,077	92	218
	1986	\$71,318	\$59,178	\$76,983	\$73,206	482	996	120	207
	1987	\$93,770	\$70,776	\$80,407	\$77,056	618	905	197	131
1988	\$128,684	\$92,569	\$122,022	\$91,458	700	838	211	140	

Table 4. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency

Fishery	Year	Average Earnings of Permits Fished				Counts of Permits Fished			
		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>		<i>Alaska Residents</i>		<i>Nonresidents</i>	
		DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders	DNR Lease Holders	non-DNR Lease Holders
All Five Areas (cont.)	1989	\$123,624	\$93,818	\$122,635	\$109,911	659	812	228	127
	1990	\$60,190	\$50,000	\$68,839	\$64,816	691	889	222	153
	1991	\$37,320	\$30,587	\$39,548	\$40,525	707	830	247	138
	1992	\$75,438	\$52,760	\$67,340	\$64,922	776	764	281	120
	1993	\$44,180	\$32,623	\$47,936	\$43,203	827	704	289	105
	1994	\$47,191	\$36,862	\$49,199	\$40,745	788	668	290	113
	1995	\$44,176	\$35,685	\$48,399	\$40,727	806	688	290	117
	1996	\$43,649	\$31,336	\$43,965	\$33,605	787	659	290	115
	1997	\$37,696	\$23,491	\$37,267	\$31,062	775	653	296	112
	1998	\$30,033	\$21,032	\$30,902	\$25,826	723	634	293	110
	1999	\$45,143	\$29,797	\$41,933	\$37,119	720	660	277	126
	2000	\$27,536	\$19,829	\$26,691	\$22,130	690	657	290	126
	2001	\$19,433	\$14,068	\$14,959	\$14,336	639	606	272	122
	2002	\$20,700	\$12,811	\$17,763	\$16,457	537	540	213	97
	2003	\$25,796	\$20,663	\$21,097	\$22,138	570	578	246	113
	2004	\$31,820	\$20,175	\$28,889	\$22,666	579	577	266	130
	2005	\$39,972	\$27,188	\$34,396	\$25,921	585	619	270	137
	2006	\$29,846	\$21,225	\$24,255	\$22,035	566	629	271	133
	2007	\$33,193	\$25,423	\$28,804	\$25,276	563	615	271	139
	2008	\$34,665	\$25,540	\$33,990	\$21,782	559	622	278	131
2009	\$35,531	\$26,510	\$38,254	\$27,852	577	585	267	133	
2010	\$41,484	\$29,841	\$38,730	\$31,253	600	602	275	141	
2011	\$42,908	\$30,975	\$32,559	\$28,934	648	603	298	151	
	<i>all years</i>	<i>\$49,868</i>	<i>\$37,884</i>	<i>\$45,615</i>	<i>\$44,178</i>				

** Earnings masked to preserve confidentiality.

The figures in this table reflect only the CFEC permits that recorded fishery landings.

Permit held at year end by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or the

Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank are excluded from this table.

Earnings are adjusted for inflation using the US Bureau of Labor Statistics base December 2011 consumer price index.

Table 5. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency Type

Fishery	Year	Alaska Rural Local		Alaska Rural Nonlocal		Alaska Urban Local		Alaska Urban Nonlocal		Nonresident	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Prince William Sound	1975										
	1976		**								
	1977	**	\$44,904					**	**	\$32,228	
	1978		**								
	1979	**	**							**	
	1980	\$7,544	**		**			**	**	**	
	1981		**		**					**	
	1982	**	**		**					**	
	1983	\$17,322	**	**	**			**	**	**	
	1984	\$37,885	**	**	**			**	**		
	1985	\$6,649	**	**	**			**	\$4,001		
	1986	**	**	\$9,947				**	**		
	1987	**	\$27,700	\$65,786				\$33,529	**	**	**
	1988	\$115,290	\$112,043	\$161,094				\$100,679	**	**	**
	1989										
	1990	\$67,021	\$63,712	\$97,674				\$59,749	**	**	**
	1991	\$60,062	\$56,812	\$166,832	**			\$109,644	**	**	**
	1992	\$131,513	\$76,171	\$173,875				\$100,877	**	**	**
	1993	\$40,776	**	\$76,116				\$39,849	**	**	**
	1994	\$31,695	**	\$95,836				\$51,093	**	**	**
	1995	\$12,889	**	\$38,098	**			\$16,379	**	**	**
	1996	\$45,497	\$31,802	**	**			\$52,926		**	**
	1997	\$44,599	**	**	**			\$63,095	**	**	**
1998	**	**	\$35,204				\$14,576	**	**	**	
1999	\$65,152	**	**				\$56,847	**	**	**	
2000	\$47,366	**	\$49,990				\$45,777	**	**	**	
2001	\$77,984	**	\$65,531				\$49,133	\$42,264	**	**	
2002	\$99,728	**	**				\$84,930	\$56,400	\$61,860	**	
2003	\$59,906	**	**				\$65,410	**	\$46,862		
2004	\$32,499	**	**				\$22,476	\$12,846	**	**	
2005	\$27,099	**	**				\$25,877	\$13,197	**	**	
2006	\$36,555	**	**				\$37,592	**	**	**	
2007	\$54,448	**	**				\$58,078	**	**	**	
2008	\$92,813	**	**				\$59,281	**	**	**	
2009	\$113,653	**	**				\$55,741	\$47,090	**	**	
2010	\$251,480	**	**				\$148,152	**	**	**	
2011	\$204,349		**				\$95,259	**	**	**	
	<i>all years</i>	<i>\$61,056</i>	<i>\$43,746</i>	<i>\$83,637</i>	<i>\$44,707</i>		<i>\$60,074</i>	<i>\$36,199</i>	<i>\$66,164</i>	<i>\$41,039</i>	
Cook Inlet	1975	\$32,180	\$17,683	\$36,086	\$37,190	\$20,092	\$14,258	\$10,320	\$46,020	\$22,856	
	1976	\$76,648	\$34,034	\$51,633	\$18,542	\$46,954	\$29,588	\$13,926	\$91,057	\$53,246	
	1977	\$108,141	\$51,346	\$50,013	\$28,781	\$74,847	\$42,482	\$26,867	\$112,915	\$91,730	
	1978	\$131,328	\$51,868	\$55,229	\$33,223	\$96,248	\$49,009	\$53,635	\$146,419	\$125,652	
	1979	\$44,579	\$28,603	\$52,362	\$30,146	\$37,818	\$26,469	**	\$20,593	**	\$23,874
	1980	\$40,831	\$25,659	\$20,399	\$18,410	\$35,710	\$23,087	\$15,393	\$38,014	\$34,158	
	1981	\$37,190	\$35,784	\$18,122	\$17,677	\$41,562	\$33,586	\$22,982	\$39,276	\$36,399	
	1982	\$47,953	\$37,451	\$28,215	\$30,256	\$67,559	\$39,663	\$17,843	\$81,190	\$68,585	
	1983	\$42,098	\$33,589	\$29,831	\$21,473	\$51,700	\$27,033	\$17,794	\$39,614	\$53,693	
	1984	\$25,012	\$27,127	\$41,358	**	\$27,530	\$19,199	**	\$17,070	\$28,549	\$25,918
	1985	\$72,542	\$55,904	\$69,748	**	\$65,658	\$40,637	**	\$36,666	\$74,194	\$81,394
	1986	\$80,391	\$61,687	**	\$35,575	\$57,824	\$47,249	**	\$20,322	\$87,448	\$65,910
	1987	\$152,226	\$101,988	\$87,403	**	\$137,399	\$113,065	**	\$27,085	\$180,474	\$165,731
	1988	\$177,306	\$95,606	\$85,817	**	\$173,715	\$125,116	**	**	\$204,432	\$143,190

Table 5. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency Type

Fishery	Year	Alaska Rural Local		Alaska Rural Nonlocal		Alaska Urban Local		Alaska Urban Nonlocal		Nonresident	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Cook Inlet (cont.)	1989	\$189,160	\$131,074	\$43,795	\$76,506	\$169,718	\$169,467	**	**	\$204,330	\$167,812
	1990	\$44,385	\$30,318	\$18,184	\$21,501	\$48,490	\$36,730	**	**	\$57,287	\$41,085
	1991	\$24,425	\$15,502	\$13,476	\$15,043	\$20,758	\$17,687	**	**	\$21,819	\$11,775
	1992	\$98,366	\$57,093	\$62,040	\$36,273	\$93,099	\$71,085	**	**	\$89,170	\$92,275
	1993	\$35,513	\$18,148	\$30,430	\$17,894	\$39,836	\$31,980	**	**	\$46,441	\$45,913
	1994	\$51,810	\$30,287	\$21,831	**	\$34,220	\$33,573	**	**	\$43,892	\$38,795
	1995	\$30,294	\$14,882	\$18,568	\$12,900	\$20,583	\$19,040	**	**	\$21,117	\$25,116
	1996	\$42,610	\$24,934	\$19,593	\$22,459	\$34,457	\$27,337	**	**	\$34,991	\$23,414
	1997	\$47,295	\$26,796	\$24,691	**	\$38,485	\$29,948	**	**	\$48,345	\$29,454
	1998	\$15,212	\$9,417	\$8,606	\$6,766	\$11,358	\$7,924	**	**	\$10,916	\$9,035
	1999	\$36,156	\$18,777	\$26,075	\$14,131	\$25,920	\$17,702	**	**	\$24,931	\$24,390
	2000	\$11,514	\$7,288	\$16,956	\$9,198	\$12,852	\$9,024	**	**	\$11,107	\$11,504
	2001	\$13,749	\$10,011	\$7,057	\$1,027	\$12,500	\$7,591	**	**	\$9,314	\$7,358
	2002	\$15,193	\$11,587	\$9,932	\$3,968	\$17,617	\$9,812	**	**	\$15,378	\$14,358
	2003	\$21,937	\$18,032	\$11,795	\$3,361	\$27,116	\$16,510	**	**	\$25,128	\$16,284
	2004	\$22,241	\$19,898	\$19,739	**	\$43,608	\$20,567	**	**	\$33,047	\$17,504
	2005	\$31,090	\$28,806	\$16,723	**	\$54,107	\$28,238	**	\$13,882	\$43,284	\$24,310
	2006	\$23,850	\$19,189	\$11,747	**	\$26,216	\$13,382	\$20,645	**	\$20,358	\$16,824
	2007	\$22,974	\$20,679	\$16,567	**	\$32,514	\$15,902	**	\$25,779	\$23,551	\$12,484
	2008	\$34,103	\$21,988	\$10,794	**	\$31,712	\$18,476	**	\$11,297	\$30,829	\$16,657
2009	\$26,259	\$18,990	\$6,838	**	\$21,178	\$16,023	**	\$21,921	\$22,507	\$19,450	
2010	\$28,676	\$20,949	\$20,930	\$6,801	\$42,370	\$25,728	**	**	\$33,381	\$19,836	
2011	\$37,283	\$30,779	\$28,444	\$22,395	\$50,926	\$30,694	\$128,602	\$31,354	\$29,296	\$32,251	
<i>all years</i>		\$50,991	\$35,629	\$31,986	\$22,775	\$52,071	\$38,288	\$38,530	\$23,406	\$50,707	\$45,326
Kodiak	1975		\$22,983		**		\$16,673		**		\$17,601
	1976		\$54,383		**		\$54,017		\$56,531		\$81,552
	1977		\$62,359		**		\$73,008		**		\$77,627
	1978		\$67,220		**		\$71,833		\$62,926		\$94,015
	1979		\$70,227		**	\$75,664	\$63,176	**	\$48,747		\$80,577
	1980	**	\$65,545		\$78,563	\$54,213	\$52,776	\$39,068	\$51,211	**	\$55,253
	1981		\$88,663	**	**	\$76,976	\$86,359	**	\$86,258	\$73,288	\$84,463
	1982		\$56,451	**	**	\$64,640	\$68,771	**	\$67,821	\$75,003	\$69,432
	1983		\$32,638	**	**	\$38,755	\$35,947	\$23,946	\$50,900	\$39,427	\$40,667
	1984		\$51,678	**	**	\$56,004	\$58,290	**	\$59,257	\$53,193	\$61,550
	1985		\$51,622	**	**	\$58,898	\$47,030	**	\$63,340	\$102,958	\$69,440
	1986		\$127,215	\$64,357	**	\$136,662	\$134,966	**	\$112,309	\$182,124	\$164,527
	1987		\$81,417	**	**	\$78,086	\$83,386	**	\$52,401	\$105,887	\$80,597
	1988	**	\$223,613	**	**	\$228,603	\$217,637	\$275,663	\$172,521	\$264,323	\$146,953
	1989	**	**		**	\$277,178	\$325,004	\$134,742	**	\$283,946	\$356,452
	1990	**	\$90,011	**	**	\$99,995	\$122,331	\$159,617	\$83,129	\$109,105	\$117,866
	1991	**	\$79,043	**	**	\$81,185	\$91,543	\$100,973	\$55,305	\$99,075	\$99,725
	1992	**	\$65,730	**	**	\$66,492	\$71,555	\$92,057	\$77,766	\$50,343	\$79,353
	1993	\$44,020	\$63,578	**	**	\$68,887	\$73,432	\$72,860	\$86,261	\$53,786	\$80,664
	1994	\$56,405	\$55,315	**	**	\$73,532	\$68,359	\$82,510	**	\$69,373	\$66,070
1995	\$74,080	\$93,711	**	**	\$102,711	\$98,280	\$115,362	\$88,828	\$84,143	\$97,487	
1996	**	\$78,653	**	**	\$81,033	\$73,679	\$94,634	\$63,846	\$66,875	\$69,560	
1997	\$46,375	\$46,321	**	**	\$53,727	\$50,269	\$76,196	\$51,356	\$50,412	\$61,173	
1998	\$83,888	\$68,291	**	**	\$77,023	\$69,240	\$80,385	\$42,349	\$65,444	\$76,388	
1999	\$54,395	\$89,569	**	**	\$84,939	\$76,989	\$86,333	\$54,284	\$62,770	\$90,283	
2000	\$34,023	\$51,403	**	**	\$50,626	\$59,818	\$51,900	\$29,166	\$38,219	\$51,167	
2001	\$42,952	\$34,538	**	**	\$38,350	\$43,046	\$44,386	\$29,511	\$28,509	\$42,905	
2002	**	\$27,832	**	**	\$47,340	\$33,162	\$33,256	**	\$45,719	\$44,875	
2003	\$19,116	\$33,028	**	**	\$43,324	\$59,342	\$13,040	\$27,877	\$27,095	\$68,959	

Table 5. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency Type

Fishery	Year	Alaska Rural Local		Alaska Rural Nonlocal		Alaska Urban Local		Alaska Urban Nonlocal		Nonresident	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Kodiak (cont.)	2004	\$38,519	\$44,355	**	**	\$52,094	\$67,192	\$64,463	\$33,907	\$42,413	\$54,613
	2005	\$43,467	\$41,382	**	**	\$53,008	\$67,848	\$63,142	\$24,852	\$38,579	\$62,224
	2006	\$21,661	\$28,984	**	**	\$43,775	\$64,852	\$36,487	\$30,175	\$20,183	\$61,781
	2007	\$42,590	\$38,308	**	**	\$54,668	\$68,079	\$32,129	\$46,036	\$16,605	\$63,481
	2008	\$70,132	\$53,482	**	**	\$51,235	\$51,371	\$43,304	\$33,002	\$52,475	\$44,508
	2009	\$66,762	\$34,349	**	**	\$60,439	\$58,107	\$54,499	**	\$48,995	\$46,079
	2010	\$28,979	\$19,664	**	**	\$35,117	\$30,824	\$19,169	\$29,496	\$14,927	\$30,562
	2011	\$41,617	\$31,311	**	**	\$30,280	\$37,676	\$37,815	\$15,955	\$29,271	\$28,694
<i>all years</i>		<i>\$49,819</i>	<i>\$65,715</i>	<i>\$64,794</i>	<i>\$53,629</i>	<i>\$75,820</i>	<i>\$71,641</i>	<i>\$83,492</i>	<i>\$62,010</i>	<i>\$63,890</i>	<i>\$76,112</i>
AK Peninsula	1975	\$34,949	\$9,370					**	**		
	1976	\$43,662	\$20,079					**	**		
	1977	\$56,817	\$29,861					**	**	\$125,489	**
	1978	\$77,230	\$39,725					**	**	**	**
	1979	\$167,255	\$110,050					**	\$240,474	**	\$70,262
	1980	\$83,489	\$47,869		**		**	\$216,548	\$5,547	\$82,905	\$56,926
	1981	\$162,757	\$97,893		\$93,678		**	**	\$235,060	\$259,356	**
	1982	\$91,830	\$59,583	**	\$88,695		**	**	\$133,756	\$179,416	\$35,225
	1983	\$137,928	\$64,329		**		**	**	\$49,281	\$133,927	\$64,243
	1984	\$212,137	\$88,970		**		**	**	\$97,343	\$164,929	\$114,485
	1985	\$136,466	\$64,549	**			**	**	\$109,440	\$134,665	\$128,279
	1986	\$132,762	\$107,010	**	**		**	**	\$111,402	\$144,240	\$87,723
	1987	\$178,203	\$102,622	**	**		**	**	\$124,575	\$128,314	\$79,391
	1988	\$199,549	\$146,437	**	**		**	\$190,018	\$143,345	\$265,088	\$144,889
	1989	\$147,961	\$116,434	**	**		**	\$141,845	\$103,440	\$172,147	\$88,285
	1990	\$135,363	\$108,869	**	**		**	\$113,380	\$127,474	\$141,584	\$162,385
	1991	\$99,557	\$62,116	**	**		**	\$96,112	\$78,948	\$86,587	\$79,337
	1992	\$141,168	\$110,742	**	**		**	**	\$137,578	\$147,084	\$144,383
	1993	\$89,512	\$54,476	**	**		**	\$66,895	\$66,383	\$99,468	\$42,968
	1994	\$99,247	\$76,007	**	**		**	\$104,688	\$101,907	\$109,942	\$53,669
	1995	\$111,520	\$73,756	**	**		**	**	\$77,220	\$94,487	\$77,487
	1996	\$81,172	\$43,171	**	**		**	\$82,700	**	\$98,775	\$72,014
	1997	\$98,120	\$56,323	**	**		**	\$103,423	**	\$91,199	\$65,399
	1998	\$101,655	\$57,138	**	**		**	\$88,115	**	\$84,035	\$50,588
1999	\$131,338	\$82,721	**	**		**	\$106,771	**	\$118,231	**	
2000	\$78,615	\$45,936	**	**		**	\$62,328	**	\$68,923	\$38,094	
2001	\$34,842	\$16,679	**	**		**	\$20,340	**	\$36,953	\$7,621	
2002	\$33,922	\$20,961	**	**		**	\$26,918	**	\$38,823	**	
2003	\$43,642	\$37,438	**	**		**	\$32,257	\$21,446	\$50,523	**	
2004	\$55,631	\$44,924	**	**		**	\$53,773	\$54,777	\$83,819	**	
2005	\$91,852	\$54,282	**	**		**	\$46,266	\$59,374	\$69,085	**	
2006	\$69,155	\$41,283	**	**		**	\$47,696	\$30,214	\$56,928	**	
2007	\$55,370	\$48,396	**	**		**	\$35,083	\$41,791	\$47,810	**	
2008	\$46,993	\$46,549	**	**		**	\$62,829	\$41,123	\$30,870	**	
2009	\$53,895	\$50,764	**	**		**	\$64,876	\$63,691	\$20,475	**	
2010	\$42,000	\$32,818	**	**	**	**	\$38,544	\$45,695	\$14,389	**	
2011	\$69,045	\$43,089	**	**	**	**	\$47,152	\$53,202	\$25,760	\$24,923	
<i>all years</i>		<i>\$98,086</i>	<i>\$65,456</i>	<i>\$91,299</i>	<i>\$94,154</i>	<i>**</i>	<i>**</i>	<i>\$91,469</i>	<i>\$85,963</i>	<i>\$102,384</i>	<i>\$73,519</i>
Bristol Bay	1975	\$12,473	\$9,143	**	\$8,781			\$19,002	\$8,973	**	\$12,871
	1976	\$15,128	\$15,411	\$22,323	\$19,595			\$5,504	\$14,382	\$8,250	\$16,686
	1977	\$26,412	\$17,243	\$29,667	\$22,996			\$18,095	\$20,025	\$28,147	\$23,935
	1978	\$26,333	\$29,361	**	\$46,458			**	\$39,530	**	\$32,501
	1979	\$89,472	\$52,842	\$75,304	\$118,416			\$70,733	\$71,378	\$109,783	\$71,709
	1980	\$44,653	\$29,035	\$44,444	\$65,016			\$35,117	\$47,665	\$38,115	\$43,161

Table 5. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency Type

Fishery	Year	Alaska Rural Local		Alaska Rural Nonlocal		Alaska Urban Local		Alaska Urban Nonlocal		Nonresident	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Bristol Bay (cont.)	1981	\$59,339	\$49,759	\$81,114	\$73,161			\$40,844	\$68,764	\$52,339	\$69,742
	1982	\$22,966	\$23,992	\$43,118	\$39,949			\$20,438	\$31,332	\$34,491	\$31,034
	1983	\$46,890	\$29,952	\$101,106	\$38,188			\$50,006	\$41,251	\$45,905	\$46,176
	1984	\$31,874	\$23,105	\$46,748	\$40,595			\$28,126	\$27,493	\$32,458	\$29,406
	1985	\$31,910	\$24,551	\$30,774	\$43,801			\$29,884	\$30,099	\$30,964	\$34,508
	1986	\$55,804	\$45,423	\$47,945	\$53,188			\$55,290	\$54,702	\$51,544	\$56,896
	1987	\$33,849	\$37,505	\$53,012	\$44,795			\$44,349	\$44,643	\$45,882	\$43,125
	1988	\$44,545	\$53,650	\$67,364	\$64,670			\$53,905	\$43,264	\$65,337	\$54,928
	1989	\$54,054	\$42,350	\$81,324	\$57,977			\$60,921	\$51,502	\$74,256	\$60,662
	1990	\$46,754	\$41,601	\$58,756	\$42,412			\$50,432	\$48,445	\$59,361	\$55,246
	1991	\$28,476	\$27,074	\$29,763	\$19,212			\$28,290	\$25,797	\$30,956	\$28,156
	1992	\$42,710	\$34,455	\$56,625	\$38,240			\$47,685	\$35,511	\$56,969	\$38,345
	1993	\$33,567	\$26,622	\$44,896	\$34,889			\$38,605	\$33,187	\$43,750	\$34,750
	1994	\$34,830	\$29,823	\$50,292	\$49,599			\$42,048	\$33,331	\$42,564	\$36,507
	1995	\$40,750	\$32,985	\$48,136	\$37,802			\$41,207	\$37,362	\$47,316	\$35,139
	1996	\$34,590	\$28,202	\$39,169	\$22,086			\$34,055	\$28,855	\$36,663	\$28,713
	1997	\$14,434	\$12,903	\$27,884	\$13,683			\$23,503	\$16,575	\$25,413	\$20,502
	1998	\$21,518	\$17,418	\$26,497	\$20,690			\$22,809	\$18,999	\$25,620	\$23,061
	1999	\$32,645	\$23,067	\$42,270	\$32,923			\$35,048	\$26,124	\$37,595	\$30,793
	2000	\$24,934	\$19,746	\$25,193	\$15,450			\$24,152	\$20,914	\$25,746	\$18,139
	2001	\$15,994	\$12,919	\$14,223	\$10,111			\$13,213	\$13,589	\$11,387	\$11,306
	2002	\$11,427	\$8,880	\$19,284	\$10,595			\$14,212	\$11,366	\$14,954	\$11,036
	2003	\$19,304	\$16,760	\$22,614	\$15,979			\$15,133	\$16,511	\$16,182	\$15,491
2004	\$16,353	\$11,140	\$26,134	\$8,680			\$22,003	\$15,350	\$22,185	\$17,595	
2005	\$26,600	\$18,939	\$32,658	\$12,432			\$27,895	\$20,724	\$28,466	\$21,446	
2006	\$24,041	\$18,476	\$30,245	\$19,650			\$24,555	\$15,205	\$23,340	\$18,493	
2007	\$29,253	\$22,485	\$27,454	\$19,343			\$28,405	\$20,424	\$30,504	\$20,816	
2008	\$29,748	\$24,550	\$29,545	\$20,398			\$29,188	\$19,475	\$31,035	\$20,504	
2009	\$32,540	\$26,610	\$36,303	\$23,526			\$36,637	\$25,917	\$40,296	\$27,701	
2010	\$37,487	\$35,281	\$39,419	\$36,626			\$35,938	\$30,612	\$42,786	\$35,534	
2011	\$37,149	\$28,663	\$28,308	\$41,555			\$31,692	\$24,806	\$33,070	\$26,511	
<i>all years</i>		\$32,719	\$28,632	\$41,769	\$39,107			\$33,588	\$33,121	\$36,505	\$35,196
All Five Areas	1975	\$23,905	\$12,622	\$23,456	\$17,428	\$20,092	\$14,660	\$19,002	\$10,225	\$37,248	\$16,217
	1976	\$47,395	\$23,140	\$36,978	\$19,143	\$46,954	\$35,107	\$5,504	\$17,737	\$61,310	\$37,340
	1977	\$68,879	\$29,716	\$40,970	\$24,562	\$74,847	\$48,551	\$23,189	\$23,217	\$76,515	\$45,721
	1978	\$80,546	\$37,437	\$55,644	\$40,537	\$96,248	\$53,960	\$89,846	\$43,337	\$95,712	\$59,171
	1979	\$83,541	\$52,507	\$63,833	\$91,663	\$41,259	\$34,545	\$109,422	\$69,213	\$113,659	\$66,706
	1980	\$47,035	\$30,940	\$31,328	\$55,633	\$39,805	\$28,836	\$55,064	\$43,538	\$43,652	\$44,470
	1981	\$68,419	\$52,166	\$60,750	\$62,752	\$49,924	\$43,690	\$73,438	\$71,316	\$76,764	\$67,135
	1982	\$44,504	\$30,935	\$41,100	\$44,403	\$66,857	\$45,505	\$33,818	\$35,788	\$60,722	\$41,967
	1983	\$57,989	\$33,874	\$66,312	\$37,298	\$48,987	\$28,844	\$45,395	\$39,956	\$50,751	\$46,689
	1984	\$59,516	\$31,280	\$46,843	\$40,677	\$33,620	\$27,371	\$31,623	\$32,937	\$43,575	\$35,082
	1985	\$62,145	\$36,096	\$40,901	\$43,462	\$64,151	\$42,043	\$31,457	\$39,352	\$54,170	\$49,213
	1986	\$76,523	\$56,637	\$46,931	\$51,916	\$76,233	\$63,879	\$61,233	\$62,066	\$76,983	\$73,206
	1987	\$98,708	\$59,730	\$62,297	\$51,227	\$124,248	\$106,693	\$50,829	\$52,192	\$80,407	\$77,056
	1988	\$109,312	\$77,050	\$90,491	\$70,730	\$186,381	\$141,744	\$81,700	\$68,431	\$122,022	\$91,458
	1989	\$113,872	\$71,801	\$76,671	\$63,611	\$183,276	\$181,155	\$70,160	\$63,931	\$122,635	\$109,911
	1990	\$61,243	\$44,230	\$59,800	\$39,861	\$57,774	\$59,424	\$62,525	\$61,422	\$68,839	\$64,816
	1991	\$39,413	\$27,567	\$40,480	\$25,583	\$31,340	\$37,268	\$40,665	\$32,211	\$39,548	\$40,525
1992	\$75,456	\$47,187	\$72,770	\$46,679	\$88,083	\$71,201	\$56,943	\$47,178	\$67,340	\$64,922	
1993	\$42,973	\$27,740	\$49,464	\$32,117	\$45,559	\$41,875	\$41,942	\$40,663	\$47,936	\$43,203	
1994	\$50,003	\$34,181	\$51,556	\$46,601	\$41,723	\$42,404	\$49,014	\$38,917	\$49,199	\$40,745	
1995	\$46,698	\$32,584	\$47,634	\$36,589	\$37,564	\$41,084	\$48,667	\$42,292	\$48,399	\$40,727	

Table 5. Average Real Earnings for Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Shore Fishery Lease, by Residency Type

Fishery	Year	Alaska Rural Local		Alaska Rural Nonlocal		Alaska Urban Local		Alaska Urban Nonlocal		Nonresident	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
All Five Areas (cont.)	1996	\$44,046	\$29,667	\$43,395	\$26,418	\$45,280	\$36,605	\$40,905	\$33,395	\$43,965	\$33,605
	1997	\$37,706	\$21,043	\$36,984	\$17,412	\$42,126	\$34,079	\$31,587	\$22,366	\$37,267	\$31,062
	1998	\$32,460	\$19,888	\$28,567	\$18,329	\$27,928	\$22,758	\$29,151	\$25,024	\$30,902	\$25,826
	1999	\$49,036	\$27,987	\$46,911	\$32,092	\$40,747	\$32,419	\$43,655	\$32,919	\$41,933	\$37,119
	2000	\$29,397	\$19,067	\$28,467	\$16,237	\$22,750	\$20,808	\$29,468	\$22,737	\$26,691	\$22,130
	2001	\$20,099	\$13,210	\$19,811	\$9,791	\$19,866	\$16,178	\$17,964	\$15,552	\$14,959	\$14,336
	2002	\$18,564	\$11,341	\$25,554	\$10,191	\$21,988	\$16,038	\$21,171	\$14,454	\$17,763	\$16,457
	2003	\$25,362	\$19,318	\$25,725	\$13,891	\$31,332	\$28,533	\$19,719	\$17,773	\$21,097	\$22,138
	2004	\$26,527	\$17,087	\$23,856	\$10,816	\$45,705	\$32,612	\$26,189	\$17,819	\$28,889	\$22,666
	2005	\$38,846	\$25,196	\$28,908	\$15,057	\$53,820	\$38,141	\$31,471	\$22,730	\$34,396	\$25,921
	2006	\$32,119	\$20,635	\$24,160	\$23,666	\$30,812	\$25,378	\$27,296	\$17,560	\$24,255	\$22,035
	2007	\$32,899	\$24,704	\$24,790	\$23,665	\$38,219	\$28,270	\$30,783	\$24,559	\$28,804	\$25,276
	2008	\$36,355	\$26,431	\$25,895	\$22,712	\$36,505	\$26,941	\$33,209	\$21,198	\$33,990	\$21,782
	2009	\$37,562	\$26,495	\$31,579	\$25,119	\$29,469	\$25,157	\$39,915	\$28,564	\$38,254	\$27,852
2010	\$39,870	\$30,352	\$42,536	\$26,988	\$40,551	\$27,105	\$44,049	\$32,455	\$38,730	\$31,253	
2011	\$45,721	\$30,756	\$31,732	\$37,132	\$45,388	\$32,381	\$39,317	\$27,920	\$32,559	\$28,934	
<i>all years</i>		<i>\$49,831</i>	<i>\$34,491</i>	<i>\$44,625</i>	<i>\$38,026</i>	<i>\$57,058</i>	<i>\$45,555</i>	<i>\$41,059</i>	<i>\$37,643</i>	<i>\$45,615</i>	<i>\$44,178</i>

** Earnings are masked to preserve confidentiality.

Figures in this table reflect only the CFEC permits that recorded fishery landings.

Permit held at year end by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank are excluded from this table.

Earnings are adjusted for inflation using the US Bureau of Labor Statistics base December 2011 consumer price index.

Table 6. Number of Permits With Landings by Resident Type and DNR Shore Fishery Lease Status

Fishery	Year	<i>Alaska Rural Local</i>		<i>Alaska Rural Nonlocal</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Local</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Nonlocal</i>		<i>Nonresident</i>	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Prince William Sound	1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1976	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1977	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0
	1978	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1979	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	1980	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
	1981	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	1982	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1983	7	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0
	1984	9	2	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	0
	1985	6	3	3	2	0	0	2	4	0	0
	1986	3	2	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
	1987	2	5	6	0	0	0	4	3	0	1
	1988	8	5	5	0	0	0	6	1	1	2
	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	8	5	6	0	0	0	7	1	2	0
	1991	8	4	6	1	0	0	6	1	3	0
	1992	8	5	5	0	0	0	8	1	3	0
	1993	10	3	5	0	0	0	8	1	3	0
	1994	7	3	5	0	0	0	7	1	3	0
	1995	8	3	4	1	0	0	8	1	2	0
	1996	4	5	3	1	0	0	10	0	2	1
	1997	8	2	2	2	0	0	9	2	2	0
	1998	3	1	3	1	0	0	6	3	0	0
	1999	4	2	2	1	0	0	7	3	2	1
	2000	7	2	3	1	0	0	8	3	3	2
2001	5	2	3	1	0	0	10	4	3	2	
2002	4	2	3	0	0	0	9	4	5	1	
2003	6	2	2	0	0	0	9	4	5	0	
2004	6	1	2	0	0	0	9	4	3	2	
2005	4	1	2	0	0	0	10	4	3	2	
2006	6	1	1	0	0	0	10	3	3	2	
2007	6	1	1	0	0	0	10	2	3	2	
2008	6	1	1	0	0	0	11	1	3	2	
2009	6	1	2	0	0	0	10	4	2	2	
2010	4	1	3	0	0	0	12	3	2	3	
2011	4	1	3	0	0	0	13	3	3	2	
Cook Inlet	1975	17	147	4	8	49	286	0	18	5	27
	1976	24	134	5	12	77	261	0	8	5	23
	1977	21	124	5	7	77	275	0	11	6	21
	1978	20	143	5	17	78	300	0	8	8	26
	1979	34	144	6	12	84	279	1	16	5	28
	1980	39	134	6	13	92	265	0	11	6	27
	1981	40	125	6	12	107	257	0	9	7	37
	1982	39	138	7	9	116	243	0	9	11	30
	1983	44	124	10	5	126	253	0	12	21	31
1984	49	129	10	5	130	233	3	11	22	28	

Table 6. Number of Permits With Landings by Resident Type and DNR Shore Fishery Lease Status

Fishery	Year	<i>Alaska Rural Local</i>		<i>Alaska Rural Nonlocal</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Local</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Nonlocal</i>		<i>Nonresident</i>	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Cook Inlet (cont.)	1985	53	137	9	3	122	234	2	9	25	31
	1986	50	142	6	7	144	225	1	7	28	35
	1987	67	133	11	3	167	193	3	6	38	29
	1988	69	127	12	4	185	183	1	4	38	32
	1989	77	131	10	6	185	162	3	3	46	35
	1990	75	139	8	7	189	160	6	2	38	38
	1991	74	137	9	7	177	160	5	2	38	39
	1992	83	127	9	10	196	136	2	1	60	30
	1993	95	106	10	8	213	121	3	1	57	27
	1994	100	94	11	5	209	100	2	0	62	34
	1995	96	109	8	4	206	101	1	3	62	35
	1996	96	106	8	8	182	103	3	1	58	38
	1997	95	110	9	7	183	103	2	0	56	38
	1998	91	104	8	9	158	96	2	1	55	35
	1999	83	109	7	5	149	109	2	1	54	37
	2000	81	112	7	6	139	95	4	2	50	37
	2001	80	93	7	6	133	97	3	2	44	40
	2002	76	99	7	6	141	92	2	2	40	31
	2003	72	107	7	8	127	83	2	2	38	26
	2004	68	104	9	5	122	90	4	4	44	30
	2005	69	108	9	5	113	105	2	7	46	35
2006	63	112	8	3	107	105	4	3	45	32	
2007	53	105	7	4	122	105	2	7	43	35	
2008	55	109	7	4	122	105	2	6	41	33	
2009	54	106	5	4	123	105	2	3	36	34	
2010	49	111	7	7	128	104	1	5	38	38	
2011	58	119	6	6	126	121	2	7	49	49	
Kodiak	1975	0	25	0	2	0	57	0	8	0	30
	1976	0	30	0	0	0	75	0	7	0	36
	1977	0	32	0	1	0	67	0	9	0	38
	1978	0	31	0	0	0	82	0	9	0	38
	1979	0	22	0	3	9	77	2	9	0	42
	1980	1	19	0	5	27	64	4	7	1	40
	1981	1	21	2	2	34	60	3	8	4	34
	1982	1	15	2	2	38	60	3	7	6	36
	1983	1	18	2	2	35	63	5	8	6	34
	1984	0	17	2	1	38	59	3	11	5	32
	1985	0	18	2	2	38	63	1	13	6	26
	1986	0	18	4	1	45	52	3	16	11	24
	1987	1	16	2	0	49	49	11	15	13	17
	1988	2	16	2	1	57	39	15	10	20	17
	1989	2	4	0	0	27	13	11	4	18	8
	1990	3	11	1	0	42	57	14	13	23	20
1991	3	11	3	0	39	56	13	11	21	28	
1992	4	15	3	0	45	45	11	8	33	14	
1993	5	13	2	1	53	37	13	8	33	11	
1994	5	15	2	1	51	32	16	3	35	9	

Table 6. Number of Permits With Landings by Resident Type and DNR Shore Fishery Lease Status

Fishery	Year	<i>Alaska Rural Local</i>		<i>Alaska Rural Nonlocal</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Local</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Nonlocal</i>		<i>Nonresident</i>	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
Kodiak (cont.)	1995	4	10	2	1	57	35	13	5	35	11
	1996	3	9	2	2	56	25	13	11	39	12
	1997	6	9	2	2	60	24	11	9	38	13
	1998	7	8	2	2	54	30	12	7	38	11
	1999	7	9	2	1	53	33	10	7	38	13
	2000	9	8	3	1	50	28	10	9	37	17
	2001	6	9	3	2	55	29	12	6	33	17
	2002	2	6	1	2	26	31	5	3	5	12
	2003	9	9	2	3	47	30	8	5	30	18
	2004	8	9	2	1	47	29	10	6	32	20
	2005	8	9	3	1	45	30	11	9	33	16
	2006	8	8	2	2	40	30	10	8	30	15
	2007	5	9	2	1	44	31	9	9	30	17
	2008	4	8	1	1	43	33	8	4	32	14
2009	5	10	2	1	35	27	11	4	24	13	
2010	7	9	4	1	37	37	14	5	30	14	
2011	6	7	3	1	49	34	12	5	29	11	
AK Peninsula	1975	10	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
	1976	17	31	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
	1977	14	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
	1978	12	39	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
	1979	16	51	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	5
	1980	15	49	0	2	0	1	4	6	3	5
	1981	19	48	0	7	1	0	2	4	4	3
	1982	20	48	1	5	1	0	1	6	5	5
	1983	19	51	0	3	0	0	4	5	6	5
	1984	24	52	0	2	0	0	4	10	6	5
	1985	21	46	2	0	0	0	1	16	6	9
	1986	29	37	3	1	0	0	0	10	8	12
	1987	32	37	2	3	0	1	1	13	11	8
	1988	34	34	2	1	0	0	5	10	12	8
	1989	40	36	2	1	0	0	5	9	13	5
	1990	38	35	2	1	0	0	6	9	11	8
	1991	39	33	1	1	0	0	7	8	14	7
	1992	46	31	2	2	0	0	2	8	12	8
	1993	47	32	2	1	0	0	5	6	13	7
	1994	42	32	1	1	0	0	6	5	12	9
1995	39	33	0	1	0	0	5	8	14	9	
1996	43	33	1	0	0	0	6	4	13	9	
1997	42	32	2	0	0	0	6	4	15	10	
1998	42	34	1	0	0	0	7	5	13	10	
1999	41	30	1	0	0	0	13	5	9	8	
2000	38	31	1	0	0	0	16	4	10	9	
2001	35	29	2	0	0	0	12	3	10	7	
2002	38	24	1	0	0	0	10	4	7	6	
2003	34	25	2	0	0	0	11	2	8	4	
2004	36	25	2	1	1	0	6	4	7	4	
2005	34	26	2	1	0	0	8	7	10	4	
2006	38	26	1	2	0	0	8	7	10	2	

Table 6. Number of Permits With Landings by Resident Type and DNR Shore Fishery Lease Status

Fishery	Year	<i>Alaska Rural Local</i>		<i>Alaska Rural Nonlocal</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Local</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Nonlocal</i>		<i>Nonresident</i>	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
AK Peninsula (cont.)	2007	31	31	0	1	0	0	9	5	6	5
	2008	30	32	1	1	0	0	6	4	5	4
	2009	34	28	1	1	0	0	6	5	7	6
	2010	33	27	0	1	1	0	7	5	6	4
	2011	36	32	1	1	1	0	5	5	7	5
Bristol Bay	1975	19	266	2	16	0	0	3	55	1	64
	1976	19	298	4	17	0	0	4	62	4	94
	1977	13	308	3	15	0	0	4	52	6	97
	1978	17	386	2	21	0	0	8	100	9	113
	1979	24	426	5	30	0	0	14	128	16	127
	1980	36	407	5	33	0	0	28	126	27	145
	1981	44	406	11	31	0	0	27	134	28	160
	1982	44	383	13	34	0	0	39	146	40	160
	1983	41	380	12	33	0	0	41	147	49	162
	1984	56	362	16	29	0	0	52	143	51	160
	1985	55	369	18	33	0	0	54	136	51	156
	1986	75	335	21	41	0	0	71	117	72	137
	1987	93	329	38	23	0	0	112	93	134	77
	1988	119	313	43	25	0	0	121	79	137	84
	1989	121	340	48	26	0	0	114	91	149	81
	1990	115	331	54	31	0	0	107	97	146	89
	1991	133	302	56	22	0	0	120	82	165	70
	1992	154	289	58	19	0	0	129	78	171	70
	1993	154	286	53	22	0	0	133	74	174	69
	1994	139	291	51	22	0	0	125	72	169	70
	1995	150	289	50	20	0	0	137	82	171	68
	1996	153	272	46	19	0	0	144	74	168	65
	1997	144	260	40	24	0	0	142	75	174	62
1998	137	254	43	19	0	0	137	70	177	64	
1999	140	249	43	21	0	0	149	82	164	77	
2000	122	255	42	21	0	0	144	85	174	77	
2001	106	234	33	14	0	0	128	81	158	80	
2002	87	198	21	8	0	0	89	74	135	68	
2003	87	210	30	15	0	0	105	83	148	82	
2004	86	208	33	16	0	0	111	87	165	89	
2005	93	215	35	21	0	0	119	88	162	96	
2006	98	210	29	24	0	0	120	98	168	97	
2007	95	211	39	18	0	0	113	90	166	103	
2008	95	214	35	16	0	0	122	93	175	100	
2009	105	194	31	16	0	0	134	87	175	101	
2010	111	198	28	16	0	0	134	92	180	101	
2011	127	187	28	20	0	0	136	86	191	103	
All Five Areas	1975	46	463	6	26	49	343	3	83	7	123
	1976	60	494	9	29	77	336	4	79	11	154
	1977	50	503	8	23	77	342	5	74	20	160
	1978	49	601	7	38	78	382	11	120	17	180
	1979	78	645	11	45	93	356	20	157	23	202

Table 6. Number of Permits With Landings by Resident Type and DNR Shore Fishery Lease Status

Fishery	Year	<i>Alaska Rural Local</i>		<i>Alaska Rural Nonlocal</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Local</i>		<i>Alaska Urban Nonlocal</i>		<i>Nonresident</i>	
		With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease	With Lease	No Lease
All Five Areas (cont.)	1980	95	611	11	54	119	330	37	151	39	217
	1981	104	601	19	53	142	317	32	155	44	234
	1982	106	586	23	51	155	303	43	168	62	231
	1983	112	576	25	44	161	316	52	174	83	232
	1984	138	562	30	39	168	292	63	178	84	225
	1985	135	573	34	40	160	297	60	178	88	222
	1986	157	534	40	50	189	277	78	153	119	208
	1987	195	520	59	29	216	243	131	130	196	132
	1988	232	495	64	31	242	222	148	104	208	143
	1989	240	511	60	33	212	175	133	107	226	129
	1990	239	521	71	39	231	217	140	122	220	155
	1991	257	487	75	31	216	216	151	104	241	144
	1992	295	467	77	31	241	181	152	96	279	122
	1993	311	440	72	32	266	158	162	90	280	114
	1994	293	435	70	29	260	132	156	81	281	122
	1995	297	444	64	27	263	136	164	99	284	123
	1996	299	425	60	30	238	128	176	90	280	125
	1997	295	413	55	35	243	127	170	90	285	123
	1998	280	401	57	31	212	126	164	86	283	120
	1999	275	399	55	28	202	142	181	98	267	136
	2000	257	408	56	29	189	123	182	103	274	142
2001	232	367	48	23	188	126	165	96	248	146	
2002	207	329	33	16	167	123	115	87	192	118	
2003	208	353	43	26	174	113	135	96	229	130	
2004	204	347	48	23	170	119	140	105	251	145	
2005	208	359	51	28	158	135	150	115	254	153	
2006	213	357	41	31	147	135	152	119	256	148	
2007	190	357	49	24	166	136	143	113	248	162	
2008	190	364	45	22	165	138	149	108	256	153	
2009	204	339	41	22	158	132	163	103	244	156	
2010	204	346	42	25	166	141	168	110	256	160	
2011	231	346	41	28	176	155	168	106	279	170	

These figures reflect only the CFEC permits with landings.

Permit held at year end by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank are excluded from this table.

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Lease

Permit Area	Year	<i>Without Lease</i>			<i>With Lease</i>			<i>All Permits</i>		
		Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent
Prince William Sound	1975	14	14	100%	13	13	100%	27	27	100%
	1976	13	14	92.9%	14	14	100%	27	28	96.4%
	1977	9	15	60.0%	6	14	42.9%	15	29	51.7%
	1978	12	14	85.7%	14	14	100%	26	28	92.9%
	1979	12	14	85.7%	11	16	68.8%	23	30	76.7%
	1980	10	14	71.4%	9	16	56.3%	19	30	63.3%
	1981	12	14	85.7%	16	17	94.1%	28	31	90.3%
	1982	10	13	76.9%	15	17	88.2%	25	30	83.3%
	1983	7	13	53.8%	6	17	35.3%	13	30	43.3%
	1984	6	13	46.2%	5	17	29.4%	11	30	36.7%
	1985	4	13	30.8%	6	17	35.3%	10	30	33.3%
	1986	8	13	61.5%	5	17	29.4%	13	30	43.3%
	1987	3	12	25.0%	6	18	33.3%	9	30	30.0%
	1988	1	9	11.1%	1	21	4.8%	2	30	6.7%
	1989	5	5	100%	25	25	100%	30	30	100%
	1990	1	7	14.3%	0	23	0.0%	1	30	3.3%
	1991	0	6	0.0%	1	24	4.2%	1	30	3.3%
	1992	0	6	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	0	30	0.0%
	1993	0	4	0.0%	0	26	0.0%	0	30	0.0%
	1994	0	4	0.0%	4	26	15.4%	4	30	13.3%
	1995	0	5	0.0%	3	25	12.0%	3	30	10.0%
	1996	1	8	12.5%	3	22	13.6%	4	30	13.3%
	1997	1	7	14.3%	2	23	8.7%	3	30	10.0%
	1998	2	7	28.6%	11	23	47.8%	13	30	43.3%
	1999	1	8	12.5%	7	22	31.8%	8	30	26.7%
	2000	0	8	0.0%	1	22	4.5%	1	30	3.3%
2001	0	9	0.0%	0	21	0.0%	0	30	0.0%	
2002	0	7	0.0%	2	23	8.7%	2	30	6.7%	
2003	1	7	14.3%	1	23	4.3%	2	30	6.7%	
2004	1	8	12.5%	2	22	9.1%	3	30	10.0%	
2005	1	8	12.5%	3	22	13.6%	4	30	13.3%	
2006	2	8	25.0%	1	21	4.8%	3	29	10.3%	
2007	3	8	37.5%	2	22	9.1%	5	30	16.7%	
2008	3	7	42.9%	1	22	4.5%	4	29	13.8%	
2009	1	8	12.5%	1	21	4.8%	2	29	6.9%	
2010	0	7	0.0%	1	22	4.5%	1	29	3.4%	
2011	0	6	0.0%	0	23	0.0%	0	29	0.0%	
Cook Inlet	1975	416	902	46.1%	52	127	40.9%	468	1,029	45.5%
	1976	150	588	25.5%	20	131	15.3%	170	719	23.6%
	1977	167	605	27.6%	20	129	15.5%	187	734	25.5%
	1978	123	617	19.9%	19	130	14.6%	142	747	19.0%
	1979	124	603	20.6%	16	146	11.0%	140	749	18.7%
	1980	131	581	22.5%	23	166	13.9%	154	747	20.6%
	1981	122	562	21.7%	25	185	13.5%	147	747	19.7%
	1982	123	552	22.3%	23	196	11.7%	146	748	19.5%
	1983	93	518	18.0%	26	227	11.5%	119	745	16.0%
	1984	98	504	19.4%	26	240	10.8%	124	744	16.7%
1985	92	506	18.2%	28	239	11.7%	120	745	16.1%	
1986	72	488	14.8%	26	255	10.2%	98	743	13.2%	

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Lease

Permit Area	Year	<i>Without Lease</i>			<i>With Lease</i>			<i>All Permits</i>		
		Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent
Cook Inlet (cont.)	1987	68	432	15.7%	25	311	8.0%	93	743	12.5%
	1988	54	404	13.4%	34	339	10.0%	88	743	11.8%
	1989	58	395	14.7%	27	348	7.8%	85	743	11.4%
	1990	47	393	12.0%	34	350	9.7%	81	743	10.9%
	1991	58	403	14.4%	39	342	11.4%	97	745	13.0%
	1992	54	358	15.1%	36	386	9.3%	90	744	12.1%
	1993	51	314	16.2%	52	430	12.1%	103	744	13.8%
	1994	74	307	24.1%	54	438	12.3%	128	745	17.2%
	1995	58	310	18.7%	62	435	14.3%	120	745	16.1%
	1996	67	323	20.7%	73	420	17.4%	140	743	18.8%
	1997	74	332	22.3%	68	413	16.5%	142	745	19.1%
	1998	105	350	30.0%	81	395	20.5%	186	745	25.0%
	1999	99	360	27.5%	90	385	23.4%	189	745	25.4%
	2000	118	370	31.9%	94	375	25.1%	212	745	28.5%
	2001	135	373	36.2%	104	371	28.0%	239	744	32.1%
	2002	151	381	39.6%	95	361	26.3%	246	742	33.2%
	2003	172	398	43.2%	97	343	28.3%	269	741	36.3%
	2004	163	396	41.2%	93	340	27.4%	256	736	34.8%
	2005	144	404	35.6%	94	333	28.2%	238	737	32.3%
	2006	162	417	38.8%	94	321	29.3%	256	738	34.7%
2007	165	421	39.2%	90	317	28.4%	255	738	34.6%	
2008	164	421	39.0%	90	317	28.4%	254	738	34.4%	
2009	175	427	41.0%	91	311	29.3%	266	738	36.0%	
2010	160	425	37.6%	87	310	28.1%	247	735	33.6%	
2011	122	424	28.8%	71	312	22.8%	193	736	0.262	
Kodiak	1975	108	230	47.0%	0	0		108	230	47.0%
	1976	39	187	20.9%	0	0		39	187	20.9%
	1977	39	186	21.0%	0	0		39	186	21.0%
	1978	28	188	14.9%	0	0		28	188	14.9%
	1979	21	174	12.1%	1	12	8.3%	22	186	11.8%
	1980	18	153	11.8%	1	34	2.9%	19	187	10.2%
	1981	16	141	11.3%	2	46	4.3%	18	187	9.6%
	1982	14	134	10.4%	3	53	5.7%	17	187	9.1%
	1983	11	136	8.1%	3	52	5.8%	14	188	7.4%
	1984	18	138	13.0%	2	50	4.0%	20	188	10.6%
	1985	14	136	10.3%	5	52	9.6%	19	188	10.1%
	1986	10	121	8.3%	3	66	4.5%	13	187	7.0%
	1987	10	107	9.3%	5	81	6.2%	15	188	8.0%
	1988	6	89	6.7%	3	99	3.0%	9	188	4.8%
	1989	61	90	67.8%	41	99	41.4%	102	189	54.0%
	1990	4	105	3.8%	1	84	1.2%	5	189	2.6%
	1991	3	109	2.8%	1	80	1.3%	4	189	2.1%
	1992	3	85	3.5%	8	104	7.7%	11	189	5.8%
	1993	5	75	6.7%	9	115	7.8%	14	190	7.4%
	1994	9	69	13.0%	12	121	9.9%	21	190	11.1%
1995	7	69	10.1%	9	120	7.5%	16	189	8.5%	
1996	8	67	11.9%	9	122	7.4%	17	189	9.0%	
1997	5	62	8.1%	9	126	7.1%	14	188	7.4%	
1998	7	65	10.8%	10	123	8.1%	17	188	9.0%	
1999	7	70	10.0%	8	118	6.8%	15	188	8.0%	

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Lease

Permit Area	Year	<i>Without Lease</i>			<i>With Lease</i>			<i>All Permits</i>		
		Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent
Kodiak (cont.)	2000	6	69	8.7%	10	119	8.4%	16	188	8.5%
	2001	10	73	13.7%	6	115	5.2%	16	188	8.5%
	2002	27	81	33.3%	68	107	63.6%	95	188	50.5%
	2003	15	80	18.8%	12	108	11.1%	27	188	14.4%
	2004	14	79	17.7%	10	109	9.2%	24	188	12.8%
	2005	14	79	17.7%	9	109	8.3%	23	188	12.2%
	2006	14	77	18.2%	21	111	18.9%	35	188	18.6%
	2007	13	80	16.3%	18	108	16.7%	31	188	16.5%
	2008	20	80	25.0%	20	108	18.5%	40	188	21.3%
	2009	26	81	32.1%	30	107	28.0%	56	188	29.8%
	2010	15	81	18.5%	15	107	14.0%	30	188	0.16
2011	17	75	22.7%	14	113	12.4%	31	188	16.5%	
AK Peninsula	1975	60	89	67.4%	9	20	45.0%	69	109	63.3%
	1976	59	93	63.4%	3	22	13.6%	62	115	53.9%
	1977	47	86	54.7%	5	22	22.7%	52	108	48.1%
	1978	46	91	50.5%	7	22	31.8%	53	113	46.9%
	1979	31	91	34.1%	2	22	9.1%	33	113	29.2%
	1980	24	87	27.6%	4	26	15.4%	28	113	24.8%
	1981	25	87	28.7%	2	28	7.1%	27	115	23.5%
	1982	19	83	22.9%	4	32	12.5%	23	115	20.0%
	1983	17	81	21.0%	3	32	9.4%	20	113	17.7%
	1984	9	78	11.5%	1	35	2.9%	10	113	8.8%
	1985	11	82	13.4%	1	31	3.2%	12	113	10.6%
	1986	14	74	18.9%	1	41	2.4%	15	115	13.0%
	1987	5	67	7.5%	1	47	2.1%	6	114	5.3%
	1988	4	57	7.0%	4	57	7.0%	8	114	7.0%
	1989	3	54	5.6%	0	60	0.0%	3	114	2.6%
	1990	2	55	3.6%	2	59	3.4%	4	114	3.5%
	1991	4	53	7.5%	0	61	0.0%	4	114	3.5%
	1992	2	51	3.9%	1	63	1.6%	3	114	2.6%
	1993	1	47	2.1%	0	67	0.0%	1	114	0.9%
	1994	4	51	7.8%	2	63	3.2%	6	114	5.3%
	1995	3	54	5.6%	2	60	3.3%	5	114	4.4%
1996	2	48	4.2%	3	66	4.5%	5	114	4.4%	
1997	3	49	6.1%	0	65	0.0%	3	114	2.6%	
1998	1	50	2.0%	0	63	0.0%	1	113	0.9%	
1999	6	49	12.2%	0	64	0.0%	6	113	5.3%	
2000	4	48	8.3%	0	65	0.0%	4	113	3.5%	
2001	8	47	17.0%	7	66	10.6%	15	113	13.3%	
2002	16	50	32.0%	7	63	11.1%	23	113	20.4%	
2003	19	50	38.0%	6	61	9.8%	25	111	22.5%	
2004	13	47	27.7%	11	63	17.5%	24	110	21.8%	
2005	13	51	25.5%	7	61	11.5%	20	112	17.9%	
2006	15	52	28.8%	4	61	6.6%	19	113	16.8%	
2007	17	59	28.8%	8	54	14.8%	25	113	22.1%	
2008	17	58	29.3%	12	54	22.2%	29	112	25.9%	
2009	16	56	28.6%	8	56	14.3%	24	112	0.214	
2010	19	56	33.9%	10	57	17.5%	29	113	25.7%	
2011	15	58	25.9%	5	55	9.1%	20	113	17.7%	

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Lease

Permit Area	Year	<i>Without Lease</i>			<i>With Lease</i>			<i>All Permits</i>		
		Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent
Bristol Bay	1975	475	876	54.2%	27	52	51.9%	502	928	54.1%
	1976	241	712	33.8%	21	52	40.4%	262	764	34.3%
	1977	319	791	40.3%	23	49	46.9%	342	840	40.7%
	1978	234	854	27.4%	20	56	35.7%	254	910	27.9%
	1979	154	865	17.8%	10	69	14.5%	164	934	17.6%
	1980	128	839	15.3%	12	108	11.1%	140	947	14.8%
	1981	101	832	12.1%	14	124	11.3%	115	956	12.0%
	1982	87	810	10.7%	13	149	8.7%	100	959	10.4%
	1983	86	808	10.6%	18	161	11.2%	104	969	10.7%
	1984	83	777	10.7%	10	185	5.4%	93	962	9.7%
	1985	82	776	10.6%	5	183	2.7%	87	959	9.1%
	1986	83	713	11.6%	14	253	5.5%	97	966	10.0%
	1987	49	571	8.6%	13	390	3.3%	62	961	6.5%
	1988	27	528	5.1%	10	430	2.3%	37	958	3.9%
	1989	47	585	8.0%	7	439	1.6%	54	1,024	5.3%
	1990	45	593	7.6%	11	433	2.5%	56	1,026	5.5%
	1991	57	533	10.7%	18	492	3.7%	75	1,025	7.3%
	1992	44	500	8.8%	15	527	2.8%	59	1,027	5.7%
	1993	42	493	8.5%	16	530	3.0%	58	1,023	5.7%
	1994	62	517	12.0%	18	502	3.6%	80	1,019	7.9%
	1995	35	494	7.1%	17	525	3.2%	52	1,019	5.1%
	1996	49	479	10.2%	27	538	5.0%	76	1,017	7.5%
1997	69	490	14.1%	29	529	5.5%	98	1,019	9.6%	
1998	77	484	15.9%	37	531	7.0%	114	1,015	11.2%	
1999	59	488	12.1%	30	526	5.7%	89	1,014	8.8%	
2000	69	507	13.6%	23	505	4.6%	92	1,012	9.1%	
2001	113	522	21.6%	62	487	12.7%	175	1,009	17.3%	
2002	195	543	35.9%	126	458	27.5%	321	1,001	32.1%	
2003	148	538	27.5%	88	458	19.2%	236	996	23.7%	
2004	126	526	24.0%	63	458	13.8%	189	984	19.2%	
2005	104	524	19.8%	50	459	10.9%	154	983	15.7%	
2006	95	524	18.1%	43	458	9.4%	138	982	14.1%	
2007	108	530	20.4%	39	452	8.6%	147	982	15.0%	
2008	101	524	19.3%	28	455	6.2%	129	979	13.2%	
2009	118	516	22.9%	21	466	4.5%	139	982	14.2%	
2010	100	507	19.7%	21	474	4.4%	121	981	12.3%	
2011	83	479	17.3%	20	502	4.0%	103	981	10.5%	
All Five Areas	1975	1,073	2,111	50.8%	101	212	47.6%	1,174	2,323	50.5%
	1976	502	1,594	31.5%	58	219	26.5%	560	1,813	30.9%
	1977	581	1,683	34.5%	54	214	25.2%	635	1,897	33.5%
	1978	443	1,764	25.1%	60	222	27.0%	503	1,986	25.3%
	1979	342	1,747	19.6%	40	265	15.1%	382	2,012	19.0%
	1980	311	1,674	18.6%	49	350	14.0%	360	2,024	17.8%
	1981	276	1,636	16.9%	59	400	14.8%	335	2,036	16.5%
	1982	253	1,592	15.9%	58	447	13.0%	311	2,039	15.3%
	1983	214	1,556	13.8%	56	489	11.5%	270	2,045	13.2%
	1984	214	1,510	14.2%	44	527	8.3%	258	2,037	12.7%
1985	203	1,513	13.4%	45	522	8.6%	248	2,035	12.2%	
1986	187	1,409	13.3%	49	632	7.8%	236	2,041	11.6%	
1987	135	1,189	11.4%	50	847	5.9%	185	2,036	9.1%	

Table 7. Latent Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Holders With and Without a DNR Lease

Permit Area	Year	<i>Without Lease</i>			<i>With Lease</i>			<i>All Permits</i>		
		Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent	Latent Permits	Issued Permits	% Latent
All Five Areas (cont.)	1988	92	1,087	8.5%	52	946	5.5%	144	2,033	7.1%
	1989	174	1,129	15.4%	100	971	10.3%	274	2,100	13.0%
	1990	99	1,153	8.6%	48	949	5.1%	147	2,102	7.0%
	1991	122	1,104	11.1%	59	999	5.9%	181	2,103	8.6%
	1992	103	1,000	10.3%	60	1,104	5.4%	163	2,104	7.7%
	1993	99	933	10.6%	77	1,168	6.6%	176	2,101	8.4%
	1994	149	948	15.7%	90	1,150	7.8%	239	2,098	11.4%
	1995	103	932	11.1%	93	1,165	8.0%	196	2,097	9.3%
	1996	127	925	13.7%	115	1,168	9.8%	242	2,093	11.6%
	1997	152	940	16.2%	108	1,156	9.3%	260	2,096	12.4%
	1998	192	956	20.1%	139	1,135	12.2%	331	2,091	15.8%
	1999	172	975	17.6%	135	1,115	12.1%	307	2,090	14.7%
	2000	197	1,002	19.7%	128	1,086	11.8%	325	2,088	15.6%
	2001	266	1,024	26.0%	179	1,060	16.9%	445	2,084	21.4%
	2002	389	1,062	36.6%	298	1,012	29.4%	687	2,074	33.1%
	2003	355	1,073	33.1%	204	993	20.5%	559	2,066	27.1%
	2004	317	1,056	30.0%	179	992	18.0%	496	2,048	24.2%
	2005	276	1,066	25.9%	163	984	16.6%	439	2,050	21.4%
	2006	288	1,078	26.7%	163	972	16.8%	451	2,050	22.0%
	2007	306	1,098	27.9%	157	953	16.5%	463	2,051	22.6%
2008	305	1,090	28.0%	151	956	15.8%	456	2,046	22.3%	
2009	336	1,088	30.9%	151	961	15.7%	487	2,049	23.8%	
2010	294	1,076	27.3%	134	970	13.8%	428	2,046	20.9%	
2011	237	1,042	22.7%	110	1,005	10.9%	347	2,047	17.0%	

“Issued Permits” refers to permit that were issued and could have recorded landings.

“Latent” permits are Issued Permits for which no landings were recorded that year.

Permits held at year end by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank are excluded from this table.

Earnings are adjusted for inflation using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics base December 2011 consumer price index.

Table 8. Permit Holdings and Associated DNR Shore Fishery Leases

Fishery	Year	Persons with One Permit				Persons with Two Permits					
		<i>with DNR lease</i>		<i>without DNR lease</i>		<i>no DNR lease</i>		<i>one permit with lease(s)</i>		<i>both permits with lease(s)</i>	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Prince William Sound	2002	23	76.7%	7	23.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2003	24	80.0%	6	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2004	23	76.7%	7	23.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2005	22	73.3%	8	26.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2006	21	72.4%	8	27.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2007	22	73.3%	8	26.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2008	22	75.9%	7	24.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2009	21	72.4%	8	27.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2010	22	75.9%	7	24.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2011	24	82.8%	5	17.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cook Inlet	2002	367	49.5%	375	50.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2003	349	47.1%	392	52.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2004	347	47.1%	389	52.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2005	339	46.0%	398	54.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2006	327	44.4%	407	55.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
	2007	326	44.4%	404	55.0%	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2008	324	44.1%	408	55.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
	2009	317	43.1%	415	56.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
	2010	311	42.5%	416	56.9%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	1	0.1%
	2011	270	39.0%	378	54.6%	11	1.6%	16	2.3%	17	2.5%
Kodiak	2002	109	58.0%	79	42.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2003	108	57.4%	80	42.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2004	108	57.8%	78	41.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
	2005	109	58.3%	77	41.2%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2006	111	59.4%	75	40.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2007	108	57.8%	78	41.7%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2008	77	47.2%	61	37.4%	7	4.3%	7	4.3%	11	6.7%
	2009	70	45.5%	50	32.5%	11	7.1%	11	7.1%	12	7.8%
	2010	64	42.7%	48	32.0%	11	7.3%	13	8.7%	14	9.3%
	2011	108	58.7%	72	39.1%	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%
AK Peninsula	2002	63	55.8%	50	44.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2003	60	54.5%	49	44.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
	2004	63	57.3%	47	42.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2005	63	56.3%	49	43.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2006	64	56.6%	49	43.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2007	58	51.3%	55	48.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2008	58	51.8%	54	48.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2009	59	52.7%	53	47.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2010	60	53.1%	53	46.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2011	60	53.1%	53	46.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bristol Bay	2002	481	48.1%	520	51.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2003	478	48.1%	514	51.7%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
	2004	479	48.7%	505	51.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2005	478	48.6%	505	51.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2006	475	48.4%	507	51.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2007	468	47.8%	510	52.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
	2008	473	48.5%	500	51.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
	2009	484	49.4%	492	50.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
	2010	439	47.4%	432	46.7%	11	1.2%	22	2.4%	22	2.4%
	2011	420	47.4%	371	41.9%	20	2.3%	37	4.2%	38	4.3%
All Five Areas	2002	1,043	50.3%	1,031	49.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2003	1,019	49.4%	1,041	50.5%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%

Table 8. Permit Holdings and Associated DNR Shore Fishery Leases

Fishery	Year	Persons with One Permit				Persons with Two Permits					
		<i>with DNR lease</i>		<i>without DNR lease</i>		<i>no DNR lease</i>		<i>one permit with lease(s)</i>		<i>both permits with lease(s)</i>	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All Five Areas (cont.)	2004	1,020	49.8%	1,026	50.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2005	1,011	49.3%	1,037	50.6%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2006	998	48.8%	1,046	51.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2007	982	48.0%	1,055	51.6%	5	0.2%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
	2008	954	47.3%	1,030	51.1%	9	0.4%	10	0.5%	12	0.6%
	2009	951	47.3%	1,018	50.7%	13	0.6%	14	0.7%	13	0.6%
	2010	896	46.0%	956	49.1%	23	1.2%	37	1.9%	37	1.9%
	2011	882	46.3%	879	46.2%	33	1.7%	55	2.9%	55	2.9%

Permits held at year end by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank are excluded from this table.

Counts in this table are for permit holders, not permits.

Table 9. Multiple Leases per CFEC Permit

Permit Area	Year	One Lease		Two Leases		Three Leases		Total Permits
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Prince William Sound	1975	14	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14
	1976	15	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15
	1977	15	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15
	1978	15	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15
	1979	16	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16
	1980	16	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16
	1981	18	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18
	1982	19	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19
	1983	18	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18
	1984	18	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18
	1985	17	94.4%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	18
	1986	14	82.4%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	17
	1987	13	72.2%	5	27.8%	0	0.0%	18
	1988	15	71.4%	6	28.6%	0	0.0%	21
	1989	20	80.0%	5	20.0%	0	0.0%	25
	1990	17	73.9%	5	21.7%	1	4.3%	23
	1991	18	75.0%	5	20.8%	1	4.2%	24
	1992	17	70.8%	6	25.0%	1	4.2%	24
	1993	17	65.4%	8	30.8%	1	3.8%	26
	1994	17	65.4%	9	34.6%	0	0.0%	26
	1995	17	68.0%	8	32.0%	0	0.0%	25
	1996	15	68.2%	7	31.8%	0	0.0%	22
	1997	17	70.8%	7	29.2%	0	0.0%	24
	1998	19	79.2%	5	20.8%	0	0.0%	24
	1999	19	82.6%	4	17.4%	0	0.0%	23
	2000	19	82.6%	4	17.4%	0	0.0%	23
	2001	18	81.8%	4	18.2%	0	0.0%	22
	2002	18	78.3%	5	21.7%	0	0.0%	23
	2003	20	83.3%	4	16.7%	0	0.0%	24
	2004	20	87.0%	3	13.0%	0	0.0%	23
2005	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22	
2006	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	21	
2007	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22	
2008	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22	
2009	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	21	
2010	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22	
2011	22	91.7%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	24	
Cook Inlet	1975	119	91.5%	11	8.5%	0	0.0%	130
	1976	122	91.7%	11	8.3%	0	0.0%	133
	1977	121	91.0%	12	9.0%	0	0.0%	133
	1978	122	91.0%	12	9.0%	0	0.0%	134
	1979	135	90.6%	14	9.4%	0	0.0%	149
	1980	153	91.1%	15	8.9%	0	0.0%	168
	1981	170	90.9%	17	9.1%	0	0.0%	187
	1982	188	92.6%	15	7.4%	0	0.0%	203
	1983	217	92.7%	16	6.8%	1	0.4%	234
	1984	228	92.3%	18	7.3%	1	0.4%	247
	1985	229	92.3%	18	7.3%	1	0.4%	248
	1986	249	94.7%	14	5.3%	0	0.0%	263
	1987	302	95.0%	16	5.0%	0	0.0%	318
	1988	328	95.6%	14	4.1%	1	0.3%	343
	1989	335	95.7%	14	4.0%	1	0.3%	350
	1990	338	96.3%	12	3.4%	1	0.3%	351
	1991	332	96.8%	10	2.9%	1	0.3%	343
1992	377	97.2%	10	2.6%	1	0.3%	388	
1993	428	97.9%	9	2.1%	0	0.0%	437	
1994	435	98.0%	9	2.0%	0	0.0%	444	

Table 9. Multiple Leases per CFEC Permit

Permit Area	Year	One Lease		Two Leases		Three Leases		Total Permits
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Cook Inlet (cont.)	1995	431	98.0%	9	2.0%	0	0.0%	440
	1996	417	98.3%	7	1.7%	0	0.0%	424
	1997	411	98.3%	7	1.7%	0	0.0%	418
	1998	390	98.2%	7	1.8%	0	0.0%	397
	1999	379	98.2%	7	1.8%	0	0.0%	386
	2000	370	98.1%	7	1.9%	0	0.0%	377
	2001	366	98.4%	6	1.6%	0	0.0%	372
	2002	363	98.9%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%	367
	2003	345	98.9%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%	349
	2004	343	98.8%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	347
	2005	335	98.8%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	339
	2006	324	98.8%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	328
	2007	323	99.1%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	326
	2008	320	98.5%	5	1.5%	0	0.0%	325
	2009	313	98.4%	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	318
2010	311	98.4%	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	316	
2011	316	98.8%	4	1.3%	0	0.0%	320	
Kodiak	1979	12	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12
	1980	34	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	34
	1981	45	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	45
	1982	52	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52
	1983	51	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	51
	1984	49	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	49
	1985	51	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	51
	1986	66	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	66
	1987	80	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	80
	1988	99	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	99
	1989	99	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	99
	1990	84	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	84
	1991	79	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	79
	1992	104	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	104
	1993	114	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	114
	1994	119	99.2%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	120
	1995	118	98.3%	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	120
	1996	120	97.6%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	123
	1997	125	98.4%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	127
	1998	122	98.4%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	124
	1999	114	97.4%	3	2.6%	0	0.0%	117
	2000	116	97.5%	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	119
2001	114	98.3%	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	116	
2002	108	99.1%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	109	
2003	107	99.1%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	108	
2004	109	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	109	
2005	109	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	109	
2006	111	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	111	
2007	108	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	108	
2008	105	99.1%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	106	
2009	104	99.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	105	
2010	102	97.1%	3	2.9%	0	0.0%	105	
2011	108	98.2%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	110	
AK Peninsula	1975	17	85.0%	3	15.0%	0	0.0%	20
	1976	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22
	1977	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22
	1978	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	22
	1979	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	21
	1980	21	84.0%	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	25
	1981	23	85.2%	4	14.8%	0	0.0%	27

Table 9. Multiple Leases per CFEC Permit

Permit Area	Year	One Lease		Two Leases		Three Leases		Total Permits
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
AK Peninsula (cont.)	1982	26	83.9%	5	16.1%	0	0.0%	31
	1983	26	81.3%	6	18.8%	0	0.0%	32
	1984	28	82.4%	6	17.6%	0	0.0%	34
	1985	26	83.9%	5	16.1%	0	0.0%	31
	1986	39	92.9%	2	4.8%	1	2.4%	42
	1987	44	89.8%	4	8.2%	1	2.0%	49
	1988	52	89.7%	5	8.6%	1	1.7%	58
	1989	56	91.8%	4	6.6%	1	1.6%	61
	1990	53	88.3%	6	10.0%	1	1.7%	60
	1991	54	87.1%	7	11.3%	1	1.6%	62
	1992	57	89.1%	6	9.4%	1	1.6%	64
	1993	63	91.3%	6	8.7%	0	0.0%	69
	1994	58	90.6%	6	9.4%	0	0.0%	64
	1995	56	90.3%	5	8.1%	1	1.6%	62
	1996	58	86.6%	9	13.4%	0	0.0%	67
	1997	54	84.4%	9	14.1%	1	1.6%	64
	1998	51	82.3%	10	16.1%	1	1.6%	62
	1999	55	85.9%	9	14.1%	0	0.0%	64
	2000	57	86.4%	8	12.1%	1	1.5%	66
	2001	54	81.8%	11	16.7%	1	1.5%	66
	2002	52	82.5%	10	15.9%	1	1.6%	63
	2003	51	83.6%	9	14.8%	1	1.6%	61
	2004	53	84.1%	10	15.9%	0	0.0%	63
2005	55	87.3%	8	12.7%	0	0.0%	63	
2006	56	87.5%	8	12.5%	0	0.0%	64	
2007	51	87.9%	7	12.1%	0	0.0%	58	
2008	52	89.7%	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	58	
2009	54	91.5%	5	8.5%	0	0.0%	59	
2010	53	88.3%	7	11.7%	0	0.0%	60	
2011	53	88.3%	7	11.7%	0	0.0%	60	
Bristol Bay	1975	53	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	53
	1976	52	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52
	1977	49	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	49
	1978	55	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55
	1979	69	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	69
	1980	107	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	107
	1981	124	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	124
	1982	148	99.3%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	149
	1983	158	98.1%	3	1.9%	0	0.0%	161
	1984	184	97.9%	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	188
	1985	187	97.9%	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	191
	1986	255	96.6%	9	3.4%	0	0.0%	264
	1987	393	97.8%	8	2.0%	1	0.2%	402
	1988	427	96.8%	13	2.9%	1	0.2%	441
	1989	439	97.3%	12	2.7%	0	0.0%	451
	1990	427	96.8%	14	3.2%	0	0.0%	441
	1991	492	97.6%	11	2.2%	1	0.2%	504
	1992	522	97.4%	13	2.4%	1	0.2%	536
	1993	535	98.2%	9	1.7%	1	0.2%	545
	1994	505	98.2%	9	1.8%	0	0.0%	514
1995	533	98.0%	11	2.0%	0	0.0%	544	
1996	540	97.3%	15	2.7%	0	0.0%	555	
1997	531	97.1%	16	2.9%	0	0.0%	547	
1998	535	97.1%	16	2.9%	0	0.0%	551	
1999	529	97.2%	15	2.8%	0	0.0%	544	
2000	509	97.1%	15	2.9%	0	0.0%	524	
2001	492	96.9%	16	3.1%	0	0.0%	508	
2002	471	97.9%	10	2.1%	0	0.0%	481	
2003	471	98.1%	9	1.9%	0	0.0%	480	

Table 9. Multiple Leases per CFEC Permit

Permit Area	Year	One Lease		Two Leases		Three Leases		<i>Total Permits</i>
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
Bristol Bay (cont.)	2004	468	97.7%	11	2.3%	0	0.0%	479
	2005	468	97.9%	10	2.1%	0	0.0%	478
	2006	466	98.1%	9	1.9%	0	0.0%	475
	2007	462	98.1%	9	1.9%	0	0.0%	471
	2008	468	98.1%	9	1.9%	0	0.0%	477
	2009	480	98.4%	8	1.6%	0	0.0%	488
	2010	498	98.6%	6	1.2%	1	0.2%	505
	2011	527	98.9%	6	1.1%	0	0.0%	533
All Five Areas	1975	203	93.5%	14	6.5%	0	0.0%	217
	1976	208	93.7%	14	6.3%	0	0.0%	222
	1977	204	93.2%	15	6.8%	0	0.0%	219
	1978	211	93.4%	15	6.6%	0	0.0%	226
	1979	250	93.6%	17	6.4%	0	0.0%	267
	1980	331	94.6%	19	5.4%	0	0.0%	350
	1981	380	94.8%	21	5.2%	0	0.0%	401
	1982	433	95.4%	21	4.6%	0	0.0%	454
	1983	470	94.8%	25	5.0%	1	0.2%	496
	1984	507	94.6%	28	5.2%	1	0.2%	536
	1985	510	94.6%	28	5.2%	1	0.2%	539
	1986	623	95.6%	28	4.3%	1	0.2%	652
	1987	832	96.0%	33	3.8%	2	0.2%	867
	1988	921	95.7%	38	4.0%	3	0.3%	962
	1989	949	96.2%	35	3.5%	2	0.2%	986
	1990	919	95.8%	37	3.9%	3	0.3%	959
	1991	975	96.3%	33	3.3%	4	0.4%	1012
	1992	1,077	96.5%	35	3.1%	4	0.4%	1116
	1993	1,157	97.1%	32	2.7%	2	0.2%	1191
	1994	1,134	97.1%	34	2.9%	0	0.0%	1168
	1995	1,155	97.0%	35	2.9%	1	0.1%	1191
	1996	1,150	96.6%	41	3.4%	0	0.0%	1191
	1997	1,138	96.4%	41	3.5%	1	0.1%	1180
	1998	1,117	96.5%	40	3.5%	1	0.1%	1158
	1999	1,096	96.6%	38	3.4%	0	0.0%	1134
	2000	1,071	96.6%	37	3.3%	1	0.1%	1109
	2001	1,044	96.3%	39	3.6%	1	0.1%	1084
	2002	1,012	97.0%	30	2.9%	1	0.1%	1043
2003	994	97.3%	27	2.6%	1	0.1%	1022	
2004	993	97.3%	28	2.7%	0	0.0%	1021	
2005	986	97.5%	25	2.5%	0	0.0%	1011	
2006	975	97.6%	24	2.4%	0	0.0%	999	
2007	963	97.8%	22	2.2%	0	0.0%	985	
2008	964	97.6%	24	2.4%	0	0.0%	988	
2009	969	97.8%	22	2.2%	0	0.0%	991	
2010	983	97.5%	24	2.4%	1	0.1%	1008	
2011	1,026	98.0%	21	2.0%	0	0.0%	1047	

Counts are as of December 31 for each year.

Some counts may reflect an administrative lag in assigning the appropriate lease to a permit number.

Appendix A. Gear Restrictions by Management Area

	Maximum Number of Nets	Maximum Aggregate Net Length	Minimum Distance Between Nets
Alaska Peninsula	2	600' - 1,200'	600' - 1800'
Bristol Bay	2	300'	300' - 450'
Cook Inlet	3	630'	600'
Kodiak	2	900'	0' - 900'
Prince William Sound	3	900'	300' - 600'

Source: summary of DNR compiled table which describes maximum number of nets, aggregate net length, and minimum distances between nets for each district within management areas.

Appendix B. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Statutes and Regulations

DNR Statutes regarding Shore Fishery Leases

Alaska Statute 38.05.082. Leases for shore fisheries development.

- (a) The director, with the approval of the commissioner, may lease tide and submerged land for fisheries development. Fisheries development includes the utilization of shore gillnets or setnets for the taking of fish. Every lease issued under this section shall reserve to the public a right-of-way for access to navigable waters and other tide and submerged land.
- (b) The director may classify land as subject to leases for fisheries development and publicly invite applications for lease of the selected areas. Each application shall be accompanied by an affidavit to the effect that the applicant presently intends to personally utilize the leased area for fishing purposes the following season. If two or more applications are received for the same shore area, the director shall award the lease to the most qualified applicant. In determining the qualifications of applicants, the director shall consider the length of time during which the applicant has been engaged in setnetting, the proximity of the past fishing site of the applicant to the land to be lease, the present ability of the applicant to utilize the location to its maximum potential, and other factors relevant to the equitable assignment of the disputed area. If the director cannot determine a preference between conflicting applicants for the same lease site on the basis of qualifications, the director shall select between the applicants by lot. An aggrieved applicant may appeal to the commissioner with 30 days for a review of the director's determination.
- (c) A lease for setnet fishing may be issued for any period not exceeding 10 years. If the commissioner determines that the land is not being utilized for the purpose for which the lease is issued, the lease may be declared void. The director shall establish a reasonable rental for the lease, equal to the administrative costs involved in processing the leasehold applications.
- (d) Subleasing and renewals of leases are governed by AS 38.05.095 and 38.05.102.
- (e) The lease of submerged land conveys no interest in the water above the land or in the fish in the water.
- (f) The shore fishery development lease program account is established in the state treasury. The rents, fees, and other proceeds received by the department in connection with the issuance of shore fisheries development leases under this section shall be deposited into the account. The legislature may appropriate money deposited into the account for the operation of the shore fisheries development lease program by the department or for any other public purpose.

DNR Regulations regarding Shore Fishery Leases

11 AAC 64.010. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter applies to leasing tide and submerged lands of the state for the purpose of shore fisheries development. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.020. PARTICIPATION IN SHORE FISHERY.

No person is required to lease tide and submerged lands to participate in a shore fishery. However,

- (1) upon written or verbal notification by a lessee holding a valid shore fishery lease issued under this chapter, a set gillnetter shall remove any net or nets from the site or tract of the lessee if the lessee personally begins to commercially fish the lease site; and
- (2) no set gillnet may be set at less than the minimum distance established by Department of Fish and Game Commercial Finfish Regulations set out in 5 AAC 03 - 5 AAC 39, from a net currently in use by a lessee holding a valid shore fishery lease issued under this chapter.

11 AAC 64.040. ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The director will, in his or her discretion, accept recommendations from recognized associations or groups whose members are engaged in the practice of set gillnet fishing, or establish an advisory group to recommend resolutions involving application conflicts or protests. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.050. TIDE AND SUBMERGED LAND AVAILABLE FOR LEASING.

The director will, in his or her discretion, classify for leasing, under 11 AAC 55, all unappropriated tide and submerged land where set gillnet fishing is allowed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. After the director designates an area as open to leasing, the director will publicly invite lease applications for all or specific portions of the open areas. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.060. PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS DISALLOWED.

No lessee may erect a permanent installation, building, structure, fixture, or facility upon a lease tract or site. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.061. STAKING AND FILING PERIOD.

An applicant may stake a set gillnet site or tract, and may file an application for a shore fishery lease, annually from May 1 to September 1. The director will extend, close, suspend, or otherwise modify the period for staking and filing an application if the director determines in writing that it is in the best interests of the state to do so. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082.

(Due to Director's policy change the staking period is between May 2 and October 15 and the application period is between June 1 and October 15.)

Appendix B. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Statutes and Regulations

11 AAC 64.070. SIZE OF LEASE TRACTS.

(a) If an applicant has more than one set gillnet site, and the area between individual sites is not claimed by another person for set gillnet purposes, the applicant may include all such set gillnet sites in one lease tract if

- (1) the maximum number of set gillnet sites included in one tract does not exceed that number allowed by 11 AAC 64.080;
- (2) the maximum distance between set gillnet sites does not exceed twice the minimum distance, minus one foot, allowed between nets by Department of Fish and Game Commercial Finfish Regulations, set out in 5 AAC 03 - 5 AAC 39, for the local area, unless otherwise determined by the director;
- (3) the maximum distance of the tract side line from the nearest set gillnet site within the tract does not exceed one-half the distance allowed between set gillnet sites by Department of Fish and Game Commercial Finfish regulations set out in 5 AAC 03 - 5 AAC 39; and
- (4) the maximum distance between the seaward end line of a tract and the landward end line of an offshore tract is not greater than one-half the distance from the seaward end of the nearest set gillnet as determined by Department of Fish and Game Commercial Finfish regulations set out in 5 AAC 03 - 5 AAC 39.

(b) In establishing the size and proper location of a tract, the director will, in his or her discretion, require the applicant to survey the tract.

Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.080. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NET SITES AND LEASE TRACTS.

Except as provided otherwise in this section, the maximum number of sites allowed one applicant is that number established under Department of Fish and Game Commercial Finfish Regulations set out in 5 AAC 03 - 5 AAC 39, except for Cook Inlet, where the maximum is three sites. The sites may be contained in one, two, or three tracts. In an area where, under established custom, the applicant has or currently uses the same set gillnet and other gear for high and low water sites, the director will, in his or her discretion, lease additional set gillnet sites, if the applicant submits proper justification. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.090. STAKING OF SITES AND TRACTS.

Before submitting an application under 11 AAC 64.260, an applicant must stake each tract by placing the stake at the net anchor point. The location stake must be at least three feet above ground level and must support a sign showing the applicant's name, mailing address, limited entry permit number, and date of staking. For a low water tract, the location stake may be co-located with the high water stake. The sign on the low water stake must contain the information contained on the high water sign and must be labeled across the top as a low water site with the distance and bearing to the shoreward end of the net or net anchor point noted on the sign. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.180. REASONABLE UTILIZATION.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by (b) of this section, reasonable utilization of a site or tract means personally fishing each site of each leased tract for at least four legal fishing periods during the commercial fishing season.

(b) The lessee may refrain from fishing upon any one or all leased tracts for one year, but not for two consecutive years. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.200. CLOSED AREA.

The director will not issue a lease in an area closed to commercial fishing by the Department of Fish and Game. The closure of an area by the Department of Fish and Game will not result in the termination of a lease for failure of reasonable utilization. The closure of an area will not extend the term of an issued lease. The lessee may, however, request an extension of a current valid lease as provided for under 11 AAC 64.391, if the area is reopened to commercial fishing. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.220. HARDSHIP CLAUSE; WAIVER OF RENTAL.

The director will, in his or her discretion, waive the annual rental in the case of substantial injury, illness, call to military service, or legal closure of the fishery. An application for a waiver must be postmarked at least 30 days before the date the annual rental is due. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.230. QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANT.

An applicant for a lease is qualified if the applicant

- (1) is a citizen of the United States and is at least 18 years of age; and
- (2) holds a valid limited entry permit or interim-use salmon setnet permit for the area within which a lease is requested. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.240. TRUSTEESHIP FOR MINORS.

The director will, in his or her discretion, issue a lease in trust for the benefit of a minor who is 10 years of age or older if the minor is otherwise qualified to lease under 11 AAC 64.230. The trust automatically terminates upon the date of the minor's 18th birthday. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.250. APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

A person who is qualified under the laws of Alaska to act as a trustee may apply for approval to act as a trustee for a shore fishery lease on behalf of a minor. The director will issue the lease in the name of an approved trustee, subject to other provisions of this chapter. The trustee does not acquire any rights in the leased area by virtue of this trusteeship. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

Appendix B. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Statutes and Regulations

11 AAC 64.260. APPLICATION.

- (a) An applicant shall file a shore fishery lease application with the department within 30 days after staking a shore fishery lease site. The filing date is determined by the postmark date of the application.
- (b) A nonrefundable filing fee, as prescribed by 11 AAC 05.010, must accompany each application.
- (c) A shore fishery lease application must contain the following information:
- (1) the applicant's name, mailing address, and birthdate;
 - (2) if the applicant is a minor, the name and mailing address of the trustee;
 - (3) the applicant's limited entry permit or interim-use salmon setnet permit number;
 - (4) the date the site was staked;
 - (5) the number of seasons the applicant has commercially fished the site;
 - (6) the number of years the applicant has participated in a shore fishery;
 - (7) a description of the lease tract sufficient to locate the tract and sites on the ground and including the township, range, and protracted section in which the site is located, as well as the site's distance and bearing from the shoreward end of the net or net anchor point to a known fixed point, such as a permanent building, monument, or fixed natural feature;
 - (8) a U.S.G.S. map of not more than 1:63,360 scale showing the location of the site;
 - (9) a statement that the applicant intends to personally fish the site;
 - (10) a statement that the applicant has complied with the staking requirements of 11 AAC 64.090 and that the applicant is within legal net distances as established by Department of Fish and Game Commercial Finfish Regulations set out in 5 AAC 04 - 5 AAC 39; and
 - (11) the names and addresses of adjacent right, left, shoreward and seaward setnet neighbors; if any.
- (d) Upon acceptance of a shore fishery lease application, the division will send the applicant further instructions for completing a shore fishery diagram.
- (e) Within 90 days after receipt of the instructions, the applicant shall provide the division with a completed and signed shore fishery diagram.
- (f) If an applicant is unable to comply with any of the instructions for completing the shore fishery diagram, the applicant shall submit a notarized affidavit attesting to the reason or the cause for failing to comply. The affidavit will be made part of the lease document.
- (g) Failure to provide the information required by this section constitutes grounds for denying the shore fishery lease application. Authority: AS 38.05.020 AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.280. PROOF OF QUALIFICATION.

In addition to the information submitted with the application, the director may request such additional proof of qualification as is deemed necessary to help effect an equitable assignment of the disputed area. Failure to comply with any request for proof of qualification or additional information shall be reason for the disqualification of an applicant. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.301. TERM OF LEASE.

Upon the successful completion of all requirements of this chapter, and the resolution of any protest filed, the director will issue a lease for a period not to exceed 10 years. In determining the term of a lease, the director will consider the stability of the beach within the area, as well as any other applicable considerations or factors. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.330. RIGHTS PRIOR TO LEASING.

The filing of an application for a lease shall not in any way vest any right in the applicant to a lease. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.370. ANNUAL RENTAL.

Annual rental shall be an approved proportionate share of the cost of administration of the total of the shore fishery development leasing costs, as determined by the director and concurred in by the commissioner. Annual rental shall be paid in advance of April 15, unless otherwise approved by the director, and shall be prorated from the 15th day of the month in which issued to the 15th day of April of the following year. All leases shall stipulate that the annual rental shall be subject to adjustment by the director at five year intervals and such adjustment is to be based on the administration costs involved, and shall in no way reflect the value of the leasehold. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.380. RECEIPT OF ANNUAL RENTAL.

The first year's rental shall be receipted on the lease; thereafter the director shall immediately issue receipts for all rents paid. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.391. EXTENSION OF LEASE.

90 days before the expiration of a valid lease, the lessee may request an extension of the lease. The director will, in his or her discretion, extend the lease for a period of up to 10 years if no changes in site or tract location have occurred, the beach has remained stable, the lease is in good standing with the department, the lessee remains qualified under 11 AAC 64. 230. and no protest of the extension is received. A nonrefundable filing fee, as established by the department's approved fee schedule, must accompany a request for an extension. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

Appendix B. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Statutes and Regulations

11 AAC 64.410. LEASE TERMINATION.

(a) The department will, in its discretion, terminate a lease if

- (1) the lessee fails to pay the annual rental;
- (2) the director determines that the site is not being used for the purpose for which the lease was issued;
- (3) the lessee misrepresented facts or made an error with respect to a material fact in the shore fishery lease application;
- (4) the lessee fails to properly locate his tract and sites or fails to properly situate in the tract when commercially fishing;
- (5) the lessee fails to maintain a valid limited entry permit or interim-use salmon setnet permit; or
- (6) utilization of the tract or sites is not in accordance with 11 AAC 64.180;

(b) The director will notify a lessee in writing of the department's intention to terminate a lease under this section. The director will send the notice of termination to the last address provided to the department by the lessee. The notice is considered delivered when deposited in the mail.

(c) A lease termination is effective 30 days after the date of the notice, unless stayed by the commissioner in conjunction with an appeal filed by the lessee under 11 AAC 64.460. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.430. ASSIGNMENT.

A lessee may assign a lease to another if

- (1) the lease rental payments are current;
- (2) the assignee is qualified under 11 AAC 64.230 or 11 AAC 64.240 and holds a valid limited entry permit or interim-use salmon setnet permit for the fishery;
- (3) the assignee does not currently lease the maximum allowed sites for the fishery;
- (4) approval of an assignment will not result in the assignee holding leases for more than the maximum allowable number of sites;
- (5) the lessee and assignee complete the required assignment of lease form; and
- (6) the director approves the assignment. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.440. SUCCESSION TO APPLICANT'S INTEREST.

A person who is legally assigned all rights to another person's lease application succeeds to all rights and privileges of the original lease applicant under this chapter if the assignee submits

- (1) a notarized statement setting out the name of the lease applicant, the lease applicant's address of record, the location of the site or sites, the date of lease application acquisition, and the name and address of each of the adjacent site holders, if any; and
- (2) a notarized statement by the lease applicant stating the length of time the lease applicant has personally operated the site or sites, and stating that the lease applicant has relinquished to the assignee all rights to and interest in the site or sites. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.08

11 AAC 64.450. PROTEST.

(a) A person may protest an application for or the location of a shore fishery lease site by mailing a statement of protest to the applicant and to the director. The protest may be filed from the time a site has been staked until the last date for filing a protest, as determined and published in writing by the department. The postmark date of the statement of protest constitutes the date of protest. If a protest is filed, the director will not issue a lease until resolution of the protest.

(b) A statement of protest must be in writing, must be signed by the protester, and must contain

- (1) the protester's name and mailing address;
- (2) the protester's limited entry permit number or interim-use salmon setnet permit, if any;
- (3) the applicant's name and address as shown on the staking sign;
- (4) a brief statement of reasons why the protester believes that the lease site location is invalid or that the protester is more qualified to fish at the lease site; affidavits may be included to support the reasons set out in the statement; and
- (5) a brief statement of the relief requested, which may be either denial of the lease site location, or a determination that the protester is more qualified to fish from the lease site and more entitled to lease the site than is the applicant.

(c) The applicant shall prepare a brief written response rebutting the protester's statement, the applicant shall mail the response to the protester and to the director within 30 days after receiving the statement of protest. Affidavits may be included to support the facts set out in the response.

(d) The director will base a decision resolving a protest on the criteria contained in AS 38.05.082 and on the protest, response, supporting affidavits, and hearing, if one is conducted. The decision constitutes the final departmental action unless it is appealed. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

11 AAC 64.460. APPEAL.

An eligible person affected by a decision issued under this chapter may appeal that decision in accordance with 11 AAC 02. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082.

11 AAC 64.490. DISPUTES OF BOUNDARY LINE LOCATION.

In a dispute concerning one or more leased tract locations, the protesting party may request that the director establish or reestablish, by survey, the boundary lines of the tract or tracts in question. The director will, in his or her discretion, require that a survey be performed to determine the location of the boundary lines in dispute. The party or parties at fault shall pay the cost of the entire survey. The department will, in its discretion, terminate the lease of the party or parties at fault if they do not pay the survey costs. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

Appendix B. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Statutes and Regulations

11 AAC 64.565. TRANSITION.

Pending applications submitted under this chapter before March 30, 1985 will be adjudicated under the provisions of this chapter which are in effect after that date. The applicant will be notified of any additional requirements. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082

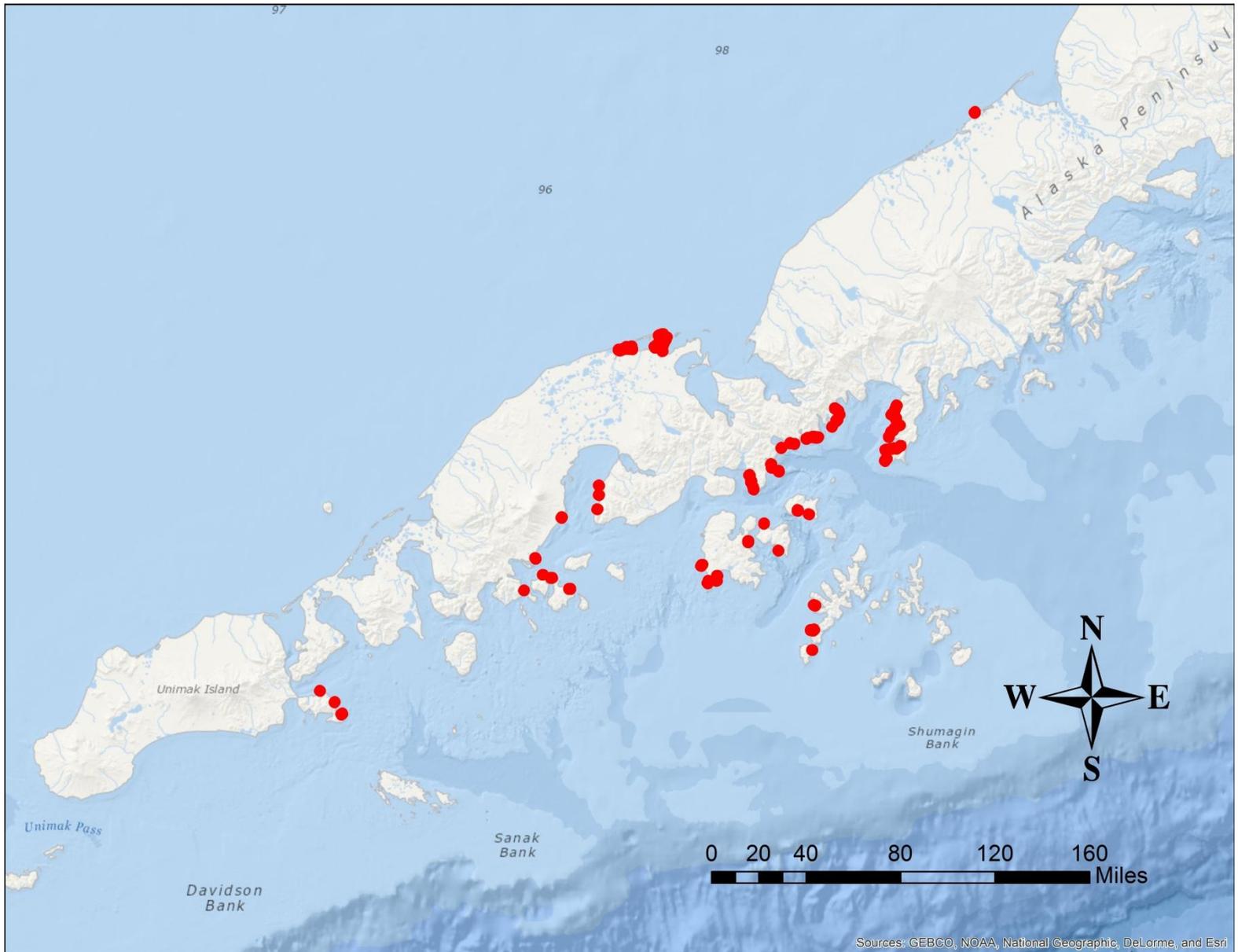
11 AAC 64.570. DEFINITIONS.

In these regulations, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

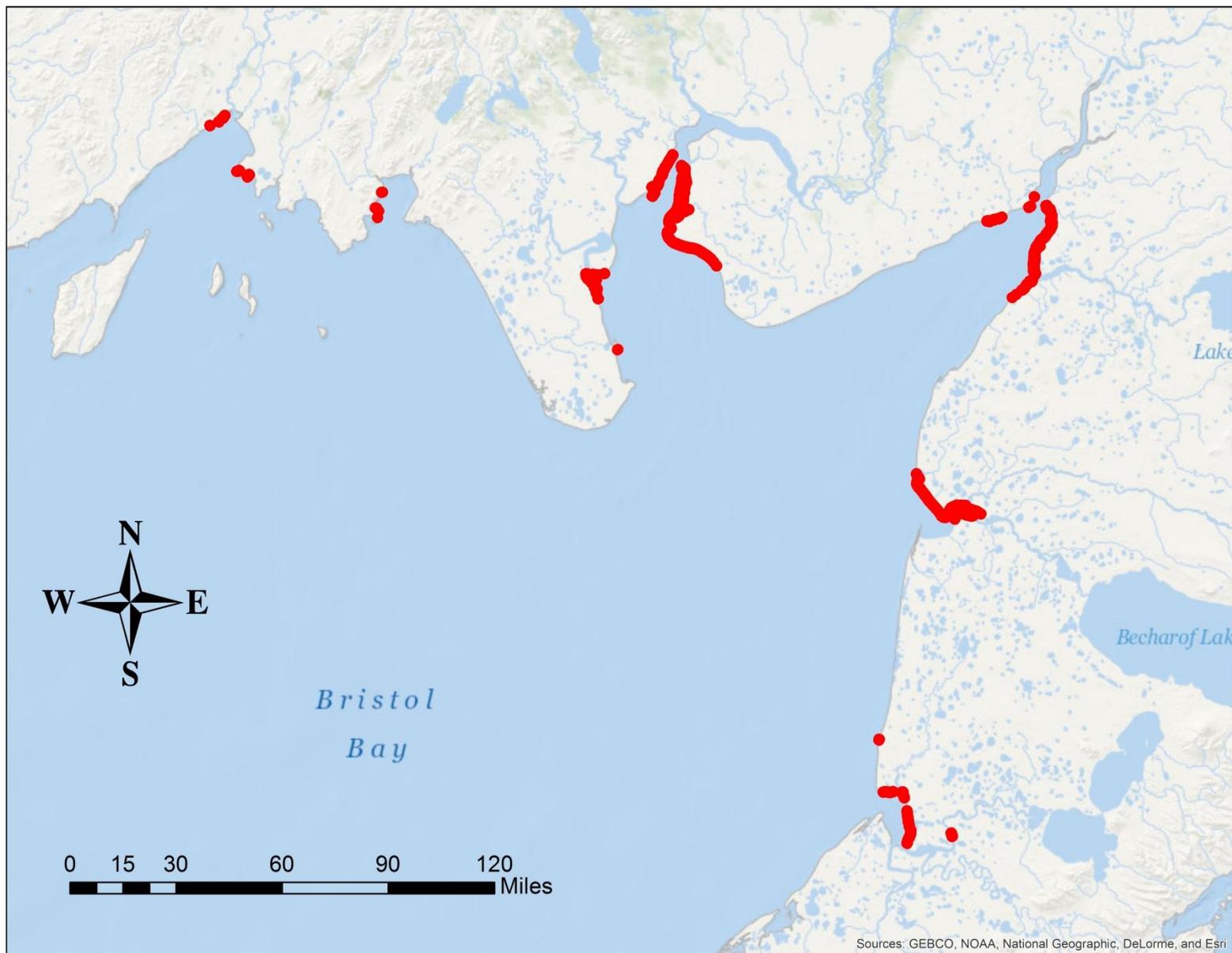
- (1) repealed 3/30/85;
- (2) "adjacent" means touching or lying in close proximity, as opposed to "contiguous" which requires a common boundary;
- (3) "boundary lines" means lines having a course and distance that enclose one tract;
- (4) repealed 3/30/85;
- (5) repealed 3/30/85;
- (6) "commercial fishing" means the taking, fishing for, or possession of fish, with the intent of disposing of them for profit, or by sale, barter, or in commercial channels;
- (7) "commercial fishing season" means the locally recognized commercial fishing season opened by field announcement by the Alaska Board of Fish and Game;
- (8) "commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska;
- (9) "department" means the Department of Natural Resources, State of Alaska;
- (10) "director" means the Director of the Division of Lands;
- (11) "division" means the Division of Lands within the Department of Natural Resources;
- (12) "endline" means that boundary line of any lease tract that is parallel or nearly so with the shoreline;
- (13) repealed 3/30/85;
- (14) repealed 3/30/85;
- (15) "lease" means a surface lease for shore fisheries development issued or held pursuant to these regulations;
- (16) repealed 3/30/85;
- (17) repealed 3/30/85;
- (18) repealed 3/30/85;
- (19) "monument" means a natural, physical, artificial, or record monument, as customarily used to appropriately define or mark an area;
- (20) "neighbor" means an adjacent commercial fisherman who is to be designated as right or left side, or seaward or shoreward neighbor;
- (21) "offshore" means those submerged lands lying seaward from the line of mean low tide;
- (22) repealed 3/30/85;
- (23) repealed 3/30/85;
- (24) repealed 3/30/85;
- (25) repealed 3/30/85;
- (26) repealed 3/30/85;
- (27) repealed 3/30/85;
- (28) "site" means setnet site, individual setnet location, setnet fishing site, and set gillnet site;
- (29) repealed 3/30/85;
- (30) "tidelands" are those lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between the elevation of mean high and mean low tides;
- (31) "tract" means a parcel of tidelands leased under this chapter and may include one, two, or three set gillnet sites;
- (32) repealed 3/30/85;
- (33) repealed 3/30/85;
- (34) repealed 3/30/85;
- (35) "party at fault" means the lessee or lessees who, following a dispute over tract or site boundaries or locations, is determined by the director to be in error;
- (36) "permanent" means not capable of being readily dismantled or removed from a site or tract within the 24 hours after notification, without destroying the object dismantled or removed or damaging the site or tract, and does not include setnet anchors;
- (37) "shore fishery diagram" means a graphic depiction of an applicant's or lessee's site which indicates the relationship of the site to local landmarks and adjacent or neighboring sites. Authority: AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.082, AS 38.05.965

Appendix C. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Sites

Alaska Peninsula Leases, as of October 30, 2012

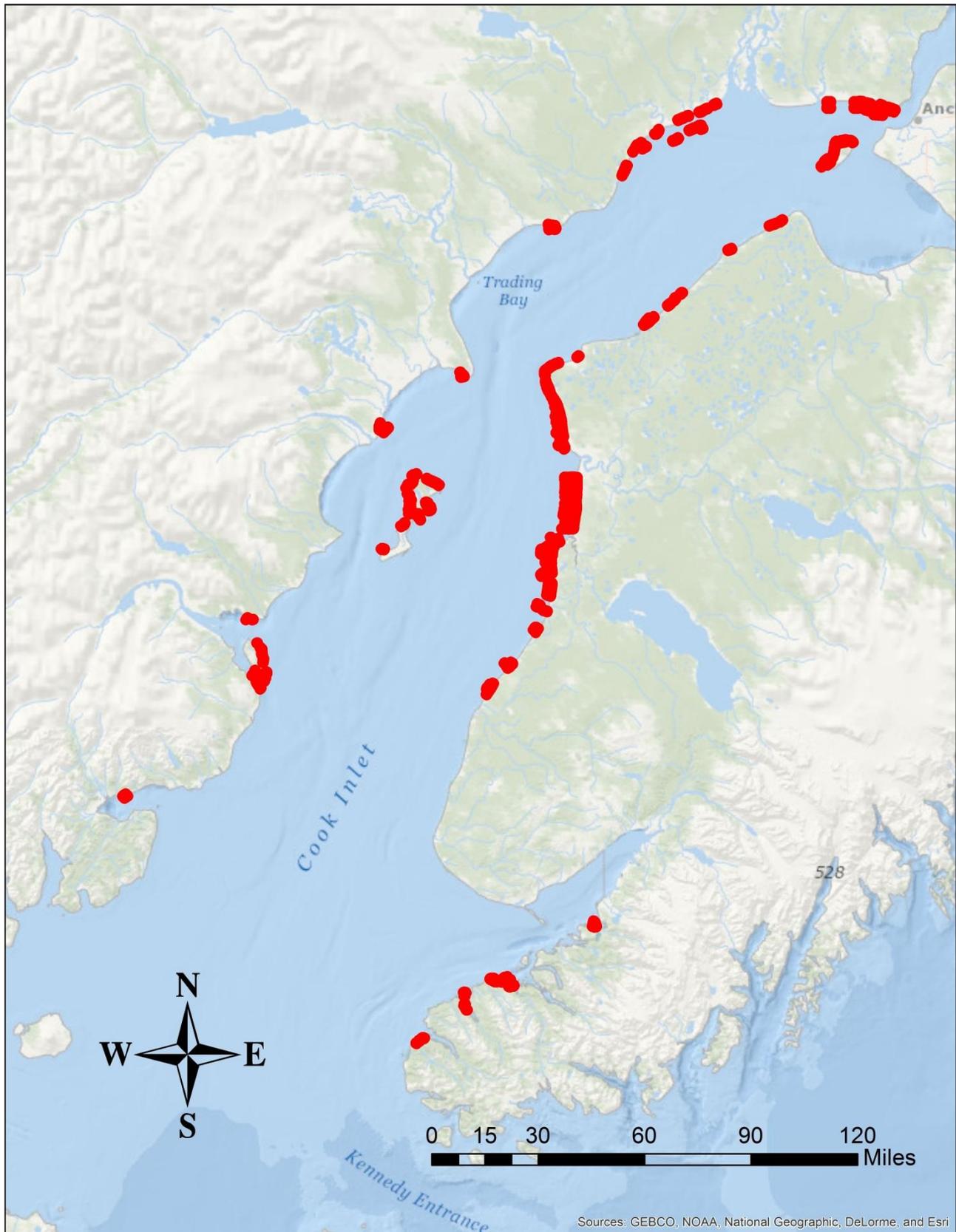


Appendix C. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Sites
Bristol Bay Leases, as of October 30, 2012

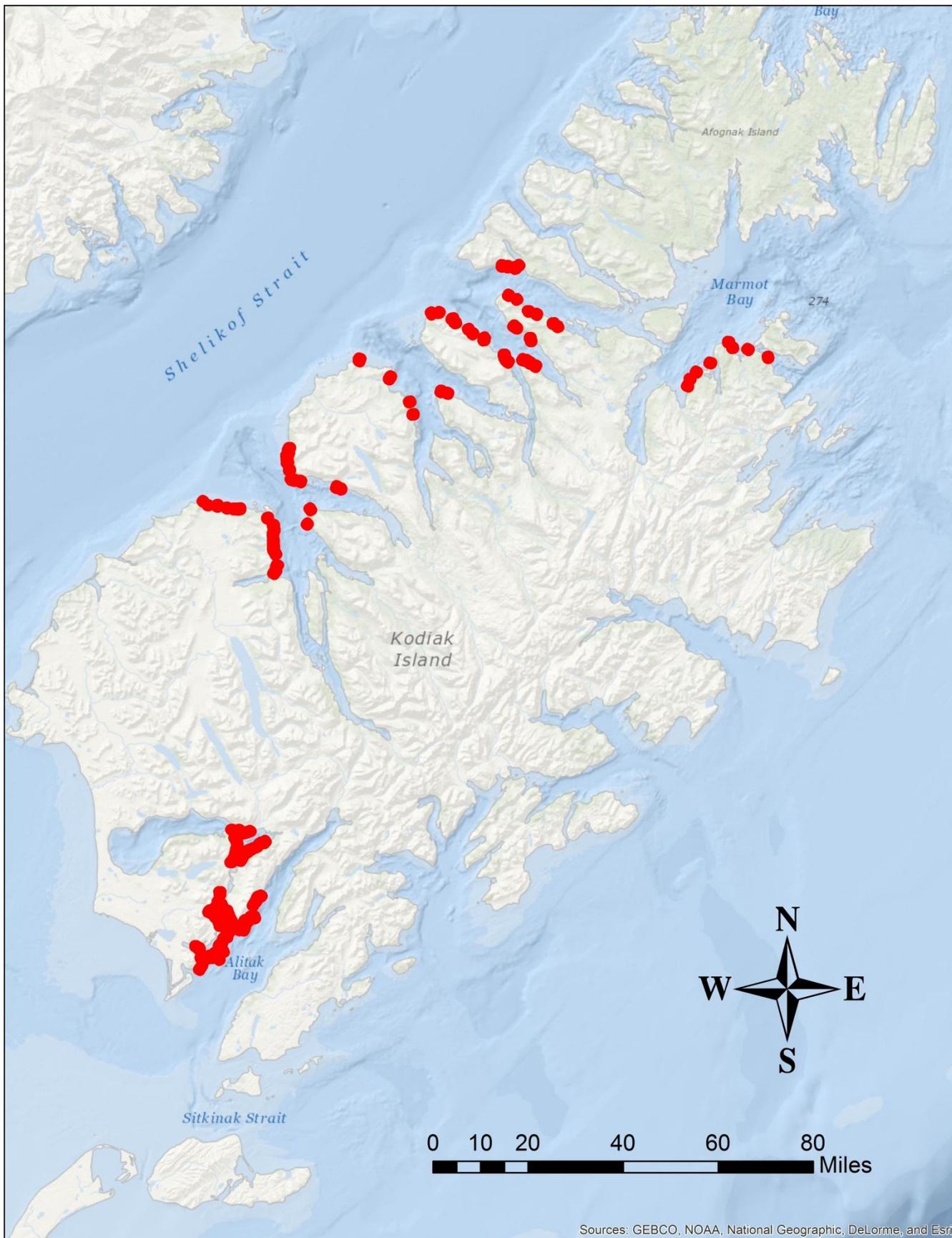


Appendix C. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Sites

Cook Inlet Leases, as of October 30, 2012

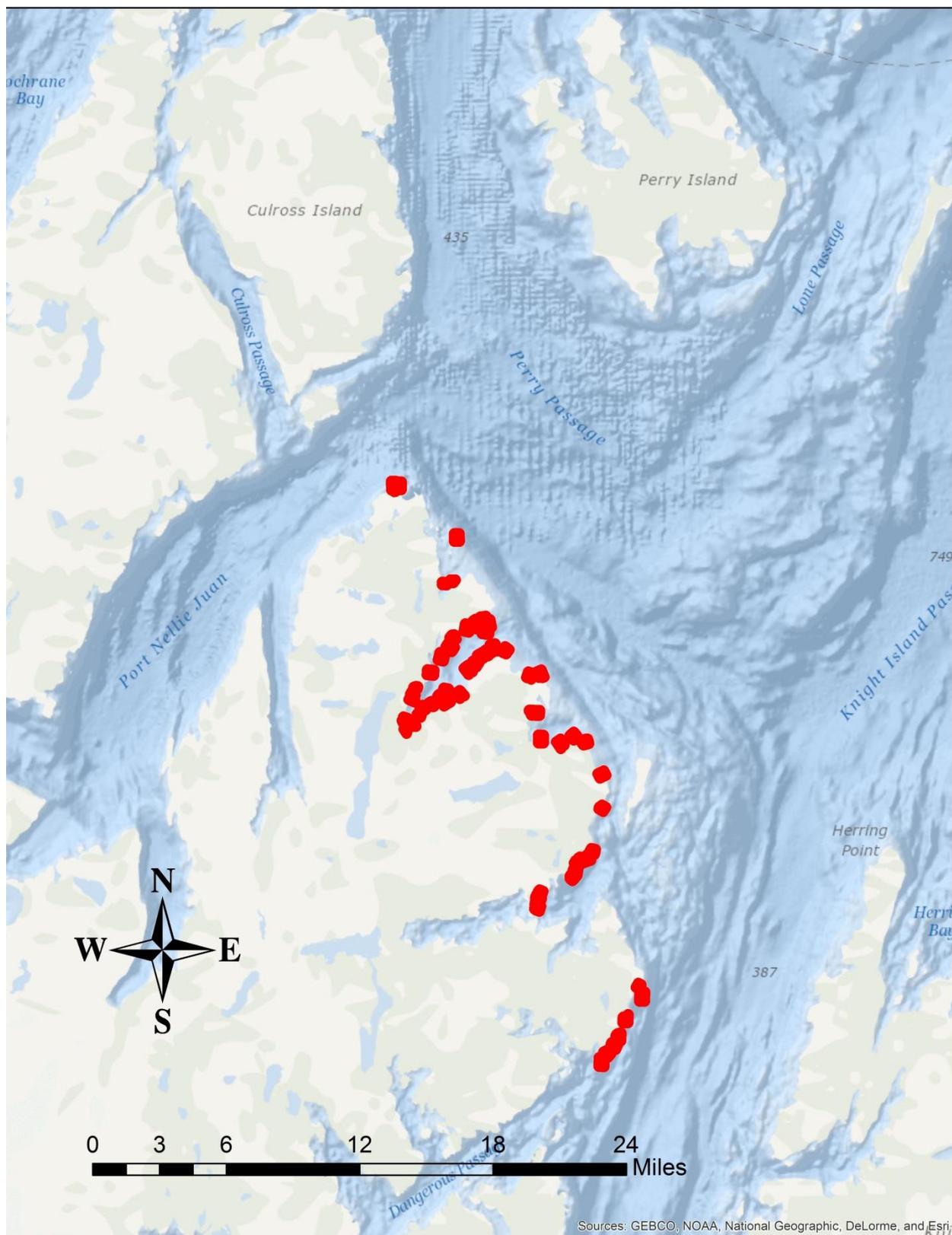


**Appendix C. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Sites
Kodiak Leases, as of October 30, 2012**



Appendix C. DNR Shore Fishery Lease Sites

Prince William Sound Leases, as of October 30, 2012



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Map for figure 1 from ADF&G, modified to depict management areas in this report.

Map source: base map from ESRI National Geographic Ocean base map, and set gillnet shape file from DNR Alaska Geospatial Data Extractor. Maps compiled by Marcus Gho and Brant Oliphant

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