

CFEC Permit Holdings and Estimates of Gross Earnings in the Chignik and Alaska Peninsula Commercial Salmon Fisheries, 1975-2014

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Abstract

Limited entry permits held in the Chignik and Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon fisheries are examined: the Chignik purse seine fishery (S01L permits) is first, followed by a separate examination of the Alaska Peninsula fisheries that include purse seine (S01M permits), drift gillnet (S03M permits), and set gillnet (S04M permits). This report includes summary statistics on the number of permit holdings, permanent and emergency transfers of permits, permit value, permit latency, new entrants in the fisheries, permit holder median age, estimated gross earnings, and DNR shore fishery leases. Some summary statistics are also broken out by resident type. A description of the computer files and methods used to generate the statistics are provided.

Prepared by Marcus Gho

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of limited entry permit holdings and estimated gross earnings in the Chignik and Alaska Peninsula commercial salmon fisheries.

In 1972, Alaskan voters amended the state constitution to allow limited entry in the state’s commercial fisheries. Following the amendment, in 1973 the Alaska State Legislature enacted the Limited Entry Act (AS 16.43), giving the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) the authority to administer the program. Permit fisheries are defined by CFEC as a specific gear type for a fishery resource within a defined administrative area.

The Chignik purse seine, and three commercial Alaska Peninsula (purse seine, drift gillnet, and set gillnet) fisheries were in the original group of salmon fisheries that were limited. Limited permits in these fisheries were issued starting in 1975.

Information regarding season length, openings and closings, size, and other such data can be found in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game’s Area Management Reports. This report focuses on the economics of these commercial fisheries.

ADF&G fish tickets identify, among other things, the species harvested. Salmon species on fish tickets are well documented for each of these fisheries. Sockeye provides for the majority of ex-vessel value in each of these fisheries except for pink salmon in the Alaska Peninsula set gillnet fishery. Note that variations do exist in the financial contribution for each of the five major salmon species commercially exploited in Alaska from year to year and across each fishery.

Table 1. Percent of Total Ex-vessel Value of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Island, and Chignik Salmon Fisheries by Species, 1975-2014

Species	Chignik Purse Seine	Alaska Peninsula Purse Seine	Alaska Peninsula Drift Gillnet	Alaska Peninsula Set Gillnet
<i>Chinook</i>	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
<i>sockeye</i>	85.7%	44.4%	92.2%	25.3%
<i>coho</i>	4.4%	4.5%	2.3%	2.2%
<i>pink</i>	5.8%	34.6%	0.4%	47.0%
<i>chum</i>	3.7%	16.0%	4.5%	25.5%

Description of the Data Files Used to Generate This Report

Four data files were used to generate the statistics in this report: the CFEC gross earnings file, the CFEC permit file, the CFEC Census file, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shore fishery lease file. In addition to these files, a shape file from the DNR was combined with geographic information systems to create a map depicting set gillnet sites that have active DNR shore fishery leases. The most recent updated data is included in this report. The following is a brief description of each file. Please contact CFEC for more detail about these files if you are interested.

CFEC Gross Earnings File

The CFEC gross earnings file is based on ADF&G fish tickets and is enhanced with CFEC permit holder data. The ex-vessel value for salmon in the CFEC gross earnings file largely come from the Commercial Operators Annual Report and ADF&G fish tickets with some additional information provided by processors.

CFEC Permit File

The CFEC permit file contains data on persons who hold or have held CFEC permits. It originates from CFEC permit renewal and permit transfer forms. The permit file contains a data field indicating the declared residency of permit holders as well as their addresses.

In this report, resident status is broken into three resident types:

- **Alaska Locals** – permits held by persons residing locally to the ADF&G management area
- **Alaska Nonlocals** – permits held by persons who reside in Alaska outside of the ADF&G management area
- **Nonresidents** – permits held by nonresidents of Alaska

CFEC Census File

CFEC maintains a computer file of places within Alaska where permit holders reside. Each community is annotated with information on its local or nonlocal status by permit fishery. Tables 2 and 3 show the places that are currently designated as local to each of the management areas in this report, as per the 2010 CFEC Census File.

Table 2. Communities Local to the Chignik Purse Seine Salmon Fishery, as Indicated in the CFEC Census File

Chignik	Chignik Bay	Chignik Lagoon	Chignik Lake	Ivanof Bay	Perryville
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Table 3. Communities Local to the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Fisheries, as Indicated in the CFEC Census File

Adak	Belkofski	Herendeen Bay	Port Heiden	Sand Point	Unalaska
Akutian	Chernofski	King Cove	Port Moller	Shemya	Unga
Amchitka	Cold Bay	Makushin	Saint George Island	Squaw Harbor	Unimak
Atka	Dutch Harbor	Nelson Lagoon	Saint Paul Island	St. George	
Attu	False Pass	Nikolski	Sanak	St. Paul	
Attu Station	Fort Glenn	Paylof Harbor	Sand Bay	Umnak Island	

DNR Shore Fishery Lease Data File

The DNR Land Administration System contains records used to maintain the DNR Shore Fishery Lease program. These records were merged with the CFEC permit file to create a dataset in 2015. The steps outlining the creation of the dataset is described in CFEC Report Number 14-4N, *CFEC Salmon Set Gillnet Permits and DNR Shore Fishery Leases in Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay 1975-2013*.

Data Display

Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent where displayed. Dollars are rounded to whole dollars. As such, rounded aggregates may appear to not total when in fact they do. If you would like more precise figures then please contact CFEC.

Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery

S01L Permit Holdings

License limitation permits for the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery (S01L permits) were issued starting in 1975. Table 4 indicates the initial distribution and historical net changes in permit holdings for the fishery. CFEC has issued 91 S01L permits. Of this total, Alaska Locals received 35.2% (32) of the permits, Nonlocal Alaskans received 44.0% (40) of the permits, and the remaining 20.9% (19) of the permits went to Nonresidents. Every permit issued was a transferable permit.

Table 4. Initial Issuance and Year-end 2014 Totals of Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permits, With Net Changes Due to Permit Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Resident Type

Residency	Total Initially Issued		TRANSFERS Percent Change from Initial		MIGRATIONS Percent Change from Initial		CANCELLED Percent Change from Initial		2014 YEAR-END 2014 Year-End Total of Year-End Total	
	Count	Percent	Change	Percent	Change	Percent	Change	Percent	Total	Percentage
Local	32	35.2%	3	9.4%	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	37	40.7%
Nonlocal	40	44.0%	10	25.0%	-10	-25.0%	0	0.0%	40	44.0%
Nonresident	19	20.9%	-13	-68.4%	8	42.1%	0	0.0%	14	15.4%
Total	91	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	91	100.0%

The number of permits held by each resident type can change for three reasons: permits can be transferred to other resident types (transfer); permit holders can move from one location to another (migration); or permits can be cancelled (such as when a permit holder does not pay the renewal fee for two consecutive years). This table indicates the extent to which these factors have contributed to net changes in permit holdings in this fishery. Transfers have had the largest impact on the changes.

From 2002 to 2005, the majority of S01L permit holders participated in a cooperative as established in the Chignik Area Cooperative Purse Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plan. The cooperative was repealed prior to the start of the 2006 commercial salmon season. From 2002 to 2004, the cooperative resulted in fewer permits used in the fishery as the earnings were spread among members of the cooperative, some of which received benefits without fishing their permits. In 2005, the cooperative required all of its members to physically participate in the fishery. Please refer to the Alaska Department of Fish Game Fishery Management Report No. 07-56 for more information pertaining to this cooperative.

Transfers of S01L Permits

Under the Limited Entry Act’s terms of free transferability, permits may be sold, traded, given away, or inherited. CFEC requires the completion of a survey with each transfer.¹ The surveys provide information such as transfer acquisition methods, the relationship between individuals in the transaction, and the sale amount for instances when the permit is sold.

Table 5. Transfer Acquisition Methods for Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permits, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Chignik Purse Seine		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Gift</i>	79	41.4%	12,641	35.9%
<i>Sale</i>	101	52.9%	20,928	59.4%
<i>Trade</i>	1	0.5%	486	1.4%
<i>Other</i>	10	5.2%	1,175	3.3%
Total	191		35,230	

Table 5 presents transfer acquisition methods for the Chignik Salmon purse seine fishery. During the 1980 – 2014 period, the majority of all transfers were sales (52.9%), a large percentage were transferred as gifts (41.4%), and a smaller percentage were trades (0.5%) or other (5.2%). The annual acquisition methods for the limited Chignik salmon permits have not changed substantially throughout the time period.²

Table 6. Relationships of Transferor to Transfer Recipients for Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permits, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Chignik Purse Seine		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Business Partner/Friend</i>	21	11.0%	6,497	18.4%
<i>Member of Immediate Family</i>	95	49.7%	11,853	33.6%
<i>Other Relative</i>	7	3.7%	1,653	4.7%
<i>Other</i>	68	35.6%	15,227	43.2%
Total	191		35,230	

Table 6 shows the relationships between the transferors and transfer recipients for Chignik salmon purse seine permits and for all limited entry permits from 1980 to 2014. Permit transfers between both immediate family members and other relatives total 53.4% of all transfers for Chignik purse seine permits compared to 38.3% for all fisheries statewide.

¹ CFEC implemented the transfer survey in 1980.

² *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska’s Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975-2014*, CFEC Report No. 15-3.

S01L Permit Value

Many permit transfers are non-monetary transactions (see Table 5). Table 7 considers solely the arms-length market transactions where permits are sold. CFEC estimated values are expressed in both nominal and real (adjusted for inflation) terms.

Table 7. CFEC Estimated Value of Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permits

Year	S01L Permit Sales	Nominal		Real	
		Permit Value	Standard Deviation	Permit Value	Standard Deviation
1987	0	\$315,667	-	\$657,832	-
1988	2	\$360,000	-	\$720,414	-
1989	2	\$371,667	-	\$709,572	-
1990	2	\$416,667	-	\$754,706	-
1991	2	\$409,400	\$58,450	\$711,599	\$101,595
1992	2	\$403,100	\$11,450	\$680,173	\$19,320
1993	2	\$349,800	\$87,800	\$573,081	\$143,844
1994	3	\$238,300	\$58,650	\$380,663	\$93,688
1995	6	\$228,300	\$11,250	\$354,638	\$17,476
1996	4	\$194,500	\$5,250	\$293,468	\$7,921
1997	6	\$188,300	\$11,500	\$277,741	\$16,962
1998	0	\$185,500	\$12,800	\$269,414	\$18,590
1999	4	\$158,800	\$48,700	\$225,652	\$69,202
2000	3	\$200,000	\$46,900	\$274,955	\$64,477
2001	1	\$185,800	\$43,250	\$248,366	\$57,814
2002	1	\$186,600	\$37,500	\$245,553	\$49,347
2003	4	\$179,500	\$9,800	\$230,946	\$12,609
2004	1	\$182,000	\$4,950	\$228,089	\$6,204
2005	5	\$159,600	\$26,200	\$193,462	\$31,759
2006	3	\$146,500	\$28,150	\$172,033	\$33,056
2007	1	\$131,500	\$12,350	\$150,142	\$14,101
2008	3	\$91,300	\$22,500	\$100,389	\$24,740
2009	4	\$70,800	\$8,100	\$78,126	\$8,938
2010	8	\$78,400	\$11,150	\$85,116	\$12,105
2011	4	\$95,100	\$4,100	\$100,088	\$4,315
2012	2	\$97,600	\$2,750	\$100,636	\$2,836
2013	4	\$186,300	\$26,250	\$189,322	\$26,676
2014	4	\$211,300	\$22,500	\$211,300	\$22,500

- o Permit values represent averages of all arms-length sale transactions over the year. Beginning in 1991, additional data from recent months in the preceding year may be included until at least four observations can be averaged.
- o Real permit values were calculated using the 2014 Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- o The Standard Deviation was not calculated prior to 1991.

Emergency Transfers of S01L Permits

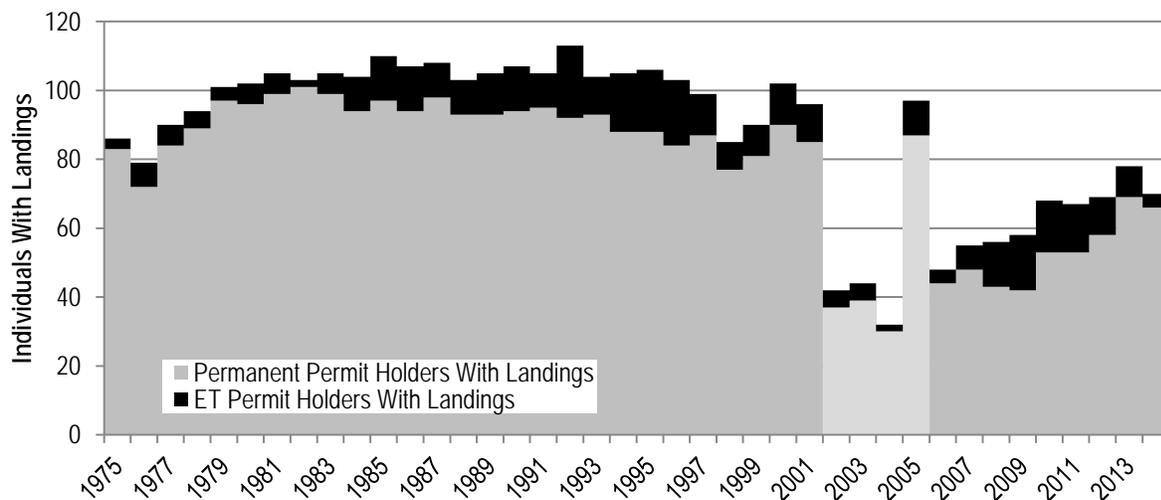
Commercial landings can be made with either permanently-held permits or with permits held temporarily through emergency transfers. Emergency transfers (ET) of permits are granted if illness, disability, death, required military or government service, or other unavoidable hardship of a temporary, unexpected, and unforeseen nature prevents the permanent permit holder from participating in the fishery. “Hardship” does not include the results of a permit holder’s own economic decisions, or the results of economic, biological or regulatory variables which are normally part of the risk of doing business as a fisherman. At the end of the year, ET permits automatically revert back to the permanent permit holder.

Table 8 and Figure 1 show the total number of individuals who recorded landings each year, and of that group, the number of individuals who made landings with ET permits. Some individuals who made landings with emergency transfer permits also made landings with permanent permits in the same year.

Table 8. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET
1975	86	3	3.5%	1989	105	12	11.4%	2003	44	5	11.4%
1976	79	7	8.9%	1990	107	13	12.1%	2004	32	2	6.3%
1977	90	6	6.7%	1991	105	10	9.5%	2005	97	10	10.3%
1978	94	5	5.3%	1992	113	21	18.6%	2006	48	4	8.3%
1979	101	4	4.0%	1993	104	11	10.6%	2007	55	7	12.7%
1980	102	6	5.9%	1994	105	17	16.2%	2008	56	13	23.2%
1981	105	6	5.7%	1995	106	18	17.0%	2009	58	16	27.6%
1982	103	2	1.9%	1996	103	19	18.4%	2010	68	15	22.1%
1983	105	6	5.7%	1997	99	12	12.1%	2011	67	14	20.9%
1984	104	10	9.6%	1998	85	8	9.4%	2012	69	11	15.9%
1985	110	13	11.8%	1999	90	9	10.0%	2013	78	9	11.5%
1986	107	13	12.1%	2000	102	12	11.8%	2014	70	4	5.7%
1987	108	10	9.3%	2001	96	11	11.5%				
1988	103	10	9.7%	2002	42	5	11.9%				

Figure 1. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014



Latent S01L Permits

CFEC regulations require individuals to renew their limited entry permits annually, regardless of whether they actually fish. Permits that are not used (don't record landings) in a given year are referred to herein as "latent" permits for that year.

Table 9 indicates the total number of viable S01L permits issued each year, the number of permits fished (with commercial landings), and the rate of permit latency. Viable permits include both interim entry and permanent permits. Note that for this table, in years when a single individual held an interim-entry permit and was also issued a permanent permit, only the permanent permit is counted. The rate of latency is depicted in Figure 2.

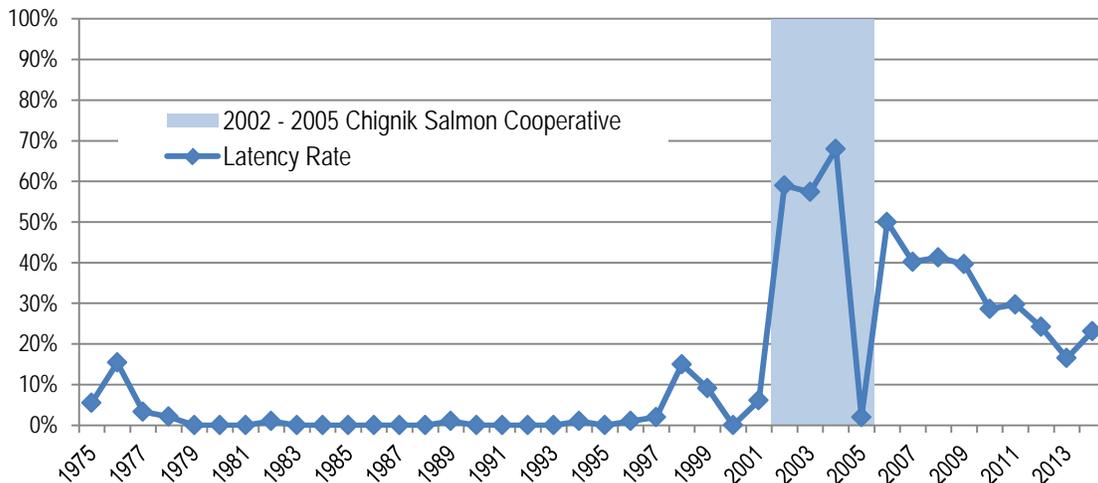
There are many reasons why an individual might not fish in any given year. This table and figure do not explain any of these reasons, but simply estimate the rate of permit latency.

Table 9. Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permit Latency, 1975-2014

Year	Permits		Latency Rate	Year	Permits		Latency Rate	Year	Permits		Latency Rate
	Total	Fished			Total	Fished			Total	Fished	
1975	91	86	5.5%	1989	101	100	1.0%	2003	101	43	57.4%
1976	91	77	15.4%	1990	101	101	0.0%	2004	100	32	68.0%
1977	91	88	3.3%	1991	101	101	0.0%	2005	99	97	2.0%
1978	95	93	2.1%	1992	101	101	0.0%	2006	96	48	50.0%
1979	101	101	0.0%	1993	102	102	0.0%	2007	92	55	40.2%
1980	101	101	0.0%	1994	100	99	1.0%	2008	92	54	41.3%
1981	102	102	0.0%	1995	100	100	0.0%	2009	91	55	39.6%
1982	102	101	1.0%	1996	101	100	1.0%	2010	91	65	28.6%
1983	100	100	0.0%	1997	100	98	2.0%	2011	91	64	29.7%
1984	100	100	0.0%	1998	100	85	15.0%	2012	91	69	24.2%
1985	101	101	0.0%	1999	99	90	9.1%	2013	91	76	16.5%
1986	100	100	0.0%	2000	99	99	0.0%	2014	91	70	23.1%
1987	102	102	0.0%	2001	98	92	6.1%				
1988	101	101	0.0%	2002	100	41	59.0%				

- o 'Permits Total' is the number of S01L permits issued in the year. When an individual with an interim-entry permit is issued a permanent permit in the same year, only the permanent permit is counted.
- o 'Permits Fished' is the number of CFEC permits that were used to record commercial landings in that year.

Figure 2. Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permit Latency, 1975-2014



New Entrants into the Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery

New entrants are defined herein as individuals who, for the first time, record a landing on a permanent S01L permit. Individuals who only make landings on ET permits are not counted in this section. It is important to note that initial permit holders are not considered new entrants because they needed a proven fishing history prior to 1975 in order to become an initial permit holder of a limited entry permit. Permits held through an emergency transfer are not considered in this table.

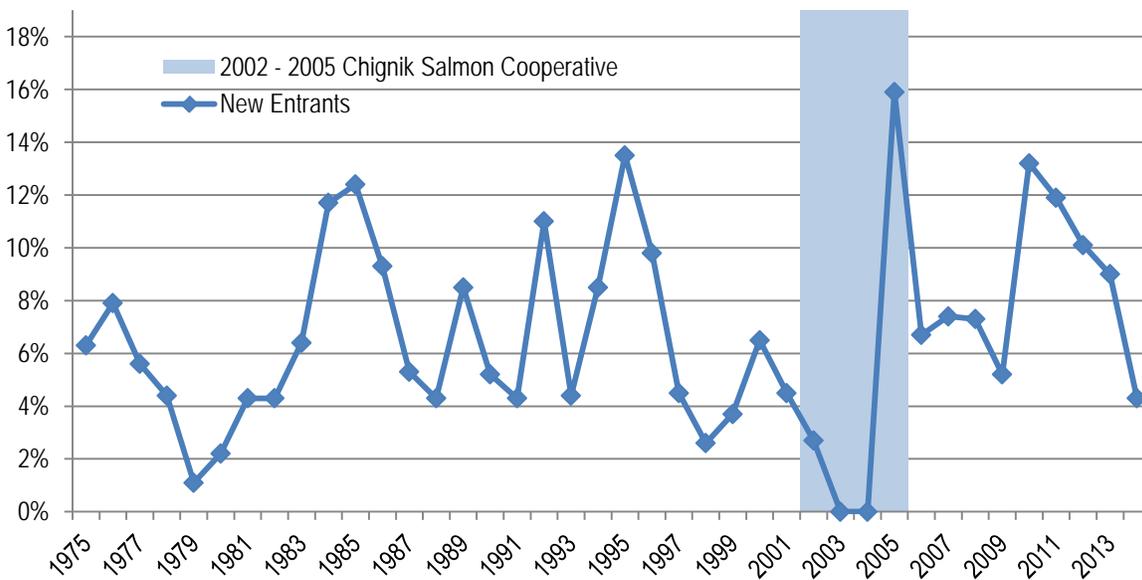
Table 10 and Figure 3 describe individuals rather than permits. An individual may hold up to two permits for the same fishery, but can only fish one of them. An individual may hold one S01L permit one year, and then in subsequent years hold a different S01L permit. Likewise, individuals may enter and exit the fishery multiple times over the years. Individuals are only counted once as a new entrant and only in the year in which they made their first documented landing.

Table 10. New Entrants into the Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Total	New	New%												
1975	80	5	6.3%	1985	97	12	12.4%	1995	96	13	13.5%	2005	88	14	15.9%
1976	76	6	7.9%	1986	97	9	9.3%	1996	92	9	9.8%	2006	45	3	6.7%
1977	89	5	5.6%	1987	95	5	5.3%	1997	89	4	4.5%	2007	54	4	7.4%
1978	90	4	4.4%	1988	92	4	4.3%	1998	76	2	2.6%	2008	55	4	7.3%
1979	90	1	1.1%	1989	94	8	8.5%	1999	82	3	3.7%	2009	58	3	5.2%
1980	91	2	2.2%	1990	96	5	5.2%	2000	93	6	6.5%	2010	68	9	13.2%
1981	93	4	4.3%	1991	93	4	4.3%	2001	88	4	4.5%	2011	67	8	11.9%
1982	92	4	4.3%	1992	100	11	11.0%	2002	37	1	2.7%	2012	69	7	10.1%
1983	94	6	6.4%	1993	91	4	4.4%	2003	39	0	0.0%	2013	78	7	9.0%
1984	94	11	11.7%	1994	94	8	8.5%	2004	29	0	0.0%	2014	70	3	4.3%

o New Entrants excludes individuals with interim-entry and emergency transfer permits.

Figure 3. New Entrants into the Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014



Age of S01L Permit Holders

Table 11. Median Age of Select CFEC Permit Holders and the General Alaskan Population

Year	S01L	Salmon Purse Seine	All Permit Holders	AK Median Age
1975	41.6	44.0	42.9	24.7
1976	41.8	43.3	41.3	25.1
1977	42.6	42.5	40.5	25.4
1978	43.7	41.7	40.1	25.8
1979	44.6	41.2	40.1	26.0
1980	45.1	40.9	39.6	26.5
1981	43.8	40.9	39.5	26.6
1982	44.3	40.7	39.5	26.8
1983	44.9	40.4	39.6	27.1
1984	43.0	40.9	39.9	27.5
1985	43.4	41.2	40.1	27.8
1986	42.2	40.9	40.1	28.3
1987	43.2	40.8	40.4	28.9
1988	43.5	40.9	40.6	29.4
1989	41.8	41.1	41.0	29.3
1990	41.9	41.7	41.4	29.7
1991	42.0	41.9	41.9	30.1
1992	43.0	42.7	42.4	30.5
1993	42.4	43.2	43.0	30.8
1994	42.8	43.5	43.5	31.1
1995	43.2	43.9	43.9	31.5
1996	41.9	44.6	44.5	31.8
1997	42.9	45.5	45.0	32.1
1998	45.3	46.0	45.6	32.3
1999	46.4	46.9	46.1	32.4
2000	46.5	47.1	46.6	32.7
2001	47.5	48.1	47.0	33.0
2002	47.8	48.8	47.7	33.2
2003	49.1	49.7	48.4	33.4
2004	50.1	50.7	48.8	33.6
2005	50.8	51.4	49.3	33.8
2006	51.8	51.9	49.7	33.9
2007	52.8	52.5	50.1	33.9
2008	53.7	52.6	50.5	33.9
2009	54.7	53.5	51.1	33.8
2010	54.7	53.8	51.4	33.9
2011	54.2	53.9	51.8	34.1
2012	55.1	54.2	52.1	34.3
2013	55.1	53.9	52.4	34.4
2014	53.9	53.9	52.7	34.3

Table 11 shows the annual median age of four different cohorts of permit holders for each of: 1) Chignik salmon purse seine (S01L); 2) all salmon purse seine; 3) all CFEC limited entry; and 4) the median age of the general Alaskan population.

Note that these figures include ages of permit holders for both transferable and nontransferable permits; however, there were no nontransferable S01L permits issued. Some individuals hold permits in more than one fishery; in these cases, the age of the permit holder is counted once for each permit that he or she holds.

The median age of the general Alaskan population has increased 9.6 years between 1975 and 2014, which represents a 38.9% increase. The percent change in ages over the same period for all CFEC permit holders increased by 22.7% (9.7 years), and for the combined purse seine permit holders it went up 22.5% (9.9 years).

In the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery, the median age of permit holders increased 29.6% increase (12.3 years).

Participation and Earnings

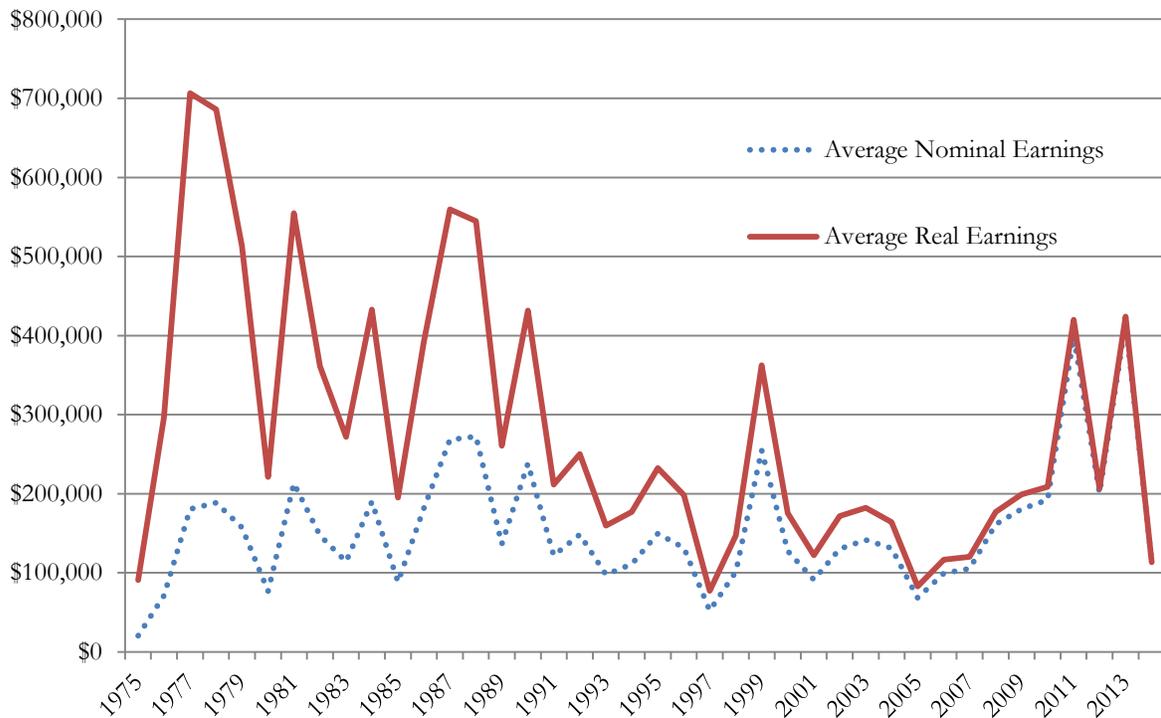
Table 12 reports the number of permits, permits with landings and estimated gross earnings in the Chignik salmon purse seine fishery from 1975 to 2014. Note that the figures by permit in this table span the entire year, regardless of who held the permit or however many times the permit was transferred.

Table 13 reports the number of permit holders (people) and estimated gross earnings by each resident type. Where fewer than four individuals made landings, earnings are masked for that group and at least one other due to reasons of confidentiality.

Earnings are estimated from weighted average ex-vessel prices, and as noted earlier, largely stem from the ADF&G Commercial Operators Annual Report and ADF&G fish ticket values. Earnings are shown in Figure 4 for both nominal and real (inflation-adjusted) dollars using the 2014 consumer price index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor.

Permit counts include interim-entry permits and permanent permits. Interim-entry permits are issued to individuals during the period when their applications for permanent permits are in adjudication. The last year an interim-entry permit was held was in 2008. Some individuals made landings on both an interim-entry permit and subsequently on their adjudicated permanent permit in these same year; for these instances only the permanent permit is counted.

Figure 4. Estimated Nominal and Real Average Gross Earnings Per Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Permit



- Real dollars are adjusted for inflation using the 2014 U.S. Bureau of labor Consumer Price Index.

Chignik Salmon Purse Seine (S01L)

Table 12. Estimated Total Gross Earnings (Real and Nominal) for the Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, With Average Earnings (Real) by Permit and Vessel, 1975-2014

Year	Viable Permits	Gross Earnings		Permits With Landings	Average Real Gross Earnings	Vessels With Landings	Average Real Vessel Earnings
		Nominal	Real				
1975	91	\$1,779,704	\$7,831,225	86	\$91,061	86	\$91,061
1976	91	\$5,486,251	\$22,825,890	77	\$296,440	78	\$292,640
1977	91	\$15,912,254	\$62,161,771	88	\$706,384	88	\$706,384
1978	95	\$17,562,986	\$63,769,802	93	\$685,697	95	\$671,261
1979	101	\$15,890,341	\$51,815,644	101	\$513,026	109	\$475,373
1980	101	\$7,778,332	\$22,347,223	101	\$221,260	103	\$216,963
1981	102	\$21,733,891	\$56,602,798	102	\$554,929	103	\$549,542
1982	102	\$14,867,915	\$36,474,309	101	\$361,132	103	\$354,120
1983	100	\$11,436,399	\$27,182,806	100	\$271,828	98	\$277,376
1984	100	\$18,989,185	\$43,266,830	100	\$432,668	102	\$424,185
1985	101	\$8,955,351	\$19,703,105	101	\$195,080	103	\$191,292
1986	100	\$18,139,377	\$39,181,055	100	\$391,811	104	\$376,741
1987	102	\$27,389,328	\$57,077,817	102	\$559,586	104	\$548,825
1988	101	\$27,492,891	\$55,017,388	101	\$544,727	109	\$504,747
1989	101	\$13,646,696	\$26,053,743	100	\$260,537	106	\$245,790
1990	101	\$24,062,162	\$43,583,626	101	\$431,521	101	\$431,521
1991	101	\$12,300,704	\$21,380,467	101	\$211,688	105	\$203,623
1992	101	\$14,988,314	\$25,290,616	101	\$250,402	102	\$247,947
1993	102	\$9,952,323	\$16,305,004	102	\$159,853	104	\$156,779
1994	100	\$10,980,605	\$17,540,516	99	\$177,177	101	\$173,668
1995	100	\$14,961,281	\$23,240,642	100	\$232,406	103	\$225,637
1996	101	\$13,150,294	\$19,841,605	100	\$198,416	102	\$194,526
1997	100	\$5,125,222	\$7,559,654	98	\$77,139	99	\$76,360
1998	100	\$8,617,756	\$12,516,154	85	\$147,249	85	\$147,249
1999	99	\$22,966,602	\$32,635,183	90	\$362,613	93	\$350,916
2000	99	\$12,629,695	\$17,362,970	99	\$175,384	100	\$173,630
2001	98	\$8,411,090	\$11,243,409	92	\$122,211	92	\$122,211
2002	100	\$5,348,911	\$7,038,799	41	\$171,678	42	\$167,590
2003	101	\$6,088,452	\$7,833,456	43	\$182,173	45	\$174,077
2004	100	\$4,191,186	\$5,252,539	32	\$164,142	34	\$154,486
2005	99	\$6,627,770	\$8,033,956	97	\$82,824	46	\$174,651
2006	96	\$4,764,730	\$5,595,154	48	\$116,566	55	\$101,730
2007	92	\$5,798,496	\$6,620,524	55	\$120,373	55	\$120,373
2008	92	\$8,702,917	\$9,569,276	54	\$177,209	54	\$177,209
2009	91	\$9,930,644	\$10,958,207	55	\$199,240	55	\$199,240
2010	91	\$12,509,651	\$13,581,304	65	\$208,943	65	\$208,943
2011	91	\$25,542,055	\$26,881,617	64	\$420,025	68	\$395,318
2012	91	\$13,842,993	\$14,273,608	69	\$206,864	68	\$209,906
2013	91	\$31,698,894	\$32,213,110	76	\$423,857	77	\$418,352
2014	91	\$7,935,605	\$7,935,605	70	\$113,366	71	\$111,769

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.
- From 2002 – 2005 the majority of S01L permit holders participated in a salmon cooperative. Some S01L permit holders benefited from the cooperative without using their permit from 2002 – 2004. Average Earnings will not properly reflect estimated earnings by permit holder or vessel for these years.

Table 13. Estimated Real Gross Earnings for Permit Holders in the Chignik Salmon Purse Seine Fishery by Residency Type, 1975-2014

Year	Total			Local			Nonlocal			Nonresident		
	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings
1975	86	\$91,061	\$7,831,225	30	\$104,715	\$3,141,454	37	\$82,154	\$3,039,687	19	\$86,847	\$1,650,084
1976	79	\$288,935	\$22,825,890	31	\$280,828	\$8,705,665	33	\$303,137	\$10,003,519	15	\$274,447	\$4,116,705
1977	90	\$690,686	\$62,161,771	33	\$689,731	\$22,761,133	40	\$710,237	\$28,409,488	17	\$646,538	\$10,991,151
1978	94	\$678,402	\$63,769,802	38	\$615,575	\$23,391,843	43	\$733,304	\$31,532,056	13	\$680,454	\$8,845,903
1979	101	\$513,026	\$51,815,644	38	\$431,842	\$16,410,008	49	\$564,851	\$27,677,678	14	\$551,997	\$7,727,958
1980	102	\$219,090	\$22,347,223	43	\$192,701	\$8,286,133	45	\$244,753	\$11,013,899	14	\$217,657	\$3,047,192
1981	105	\$539,074	\$56,602,798	47	\$478,792	\$22,503,235	40	\$641,236	\$25,649,450	18	\$469,451	\$8,450,114
1982	103	\$354,120	\$36,474,309	46	\$346,077	\$15,919,560	41	\$383,308	\$15,715,613	16	\$302,446	\$4,839,136
1983	105	\$258,884	\$27,182,806	49	\$240,669	\$11,792,774	40	\$289,564	\$11,582,542	16	\$237,968	\$3,807,489
1984	104	\$416,027	\$43,266,830	53	\$371,986	\$19,715,249	36	\$463,969	\$16,702,883	15	\$456,580	\$6,848,698
1985	110	\$179,119	\$19,703,105	56	\$201,331	\$11,274,555	40	\$167,116	\$6,684,658	14	\$124,564	\$1,743,892
1986	107	\$366,178	\$39,181,055	60	\$358,801	\$21,528,046	34	\$401,115	\$13,637,918	13	\$308,853	\$4,015,091
1987	108	\$528,498	\$57,077,817	57	\$526,264	\$29,997,064	37	\$550,761	\$20,378,167	14	\$478,756	\$6,702,586
1988	103	\$534,149	\$55,017,388	52	\$486,874	\$25,317,438	36	\$575,354	\$20,712,734	15	\$599,148	\$8,987,216
1989	105	\$248,131	\$26,053,743	52	\$297,620	\$15,476,219	36	\$227,187	\$8,178,724	17	\$141,106	\$2,398,801
1990	107	\$407,324	\$43,583,626	49	\$392,674	\$19,241,004	41	\$413,759	\$16,964,101	17	\$434,031	\$7,378,521
1991	105	\$203,623	\$21,380,467	48	\$197,857	\$9,497,151	36	\$192,080	\$6,914,875	21	\$236,592	\$4,968,440
1992	113	\$223,811	\$25,290,616	54	\$210,850	\$11,385,903	39	\$213,461	\$8,324,983	20	\$278,986	\$5,579,730
1993	104	\$156,779	\$16,305,004	47	\$143,880	\$6,762,382	38	\$146,006	\$5,548,211	19	\$210,232	\$3,994,411
1994	105	\$167,053	\$17,540,516	53	\$153,906	\$8,157,042	33	\$158,411	\$5,227,565	19	\$218,732	\$4,155,909
1995	106	\$219,251	\$23,240,642	49	\$225,069	\$11,028,401	36	\$207,644	\$7,475,171	21	\$225,575	\$4,737,070
1996	103	\$192,637	\$19,841,605	51	\$172,582	\$8,801,667	34	\$194,716	\$6,620,350	18	\$245,533	\$4,419,588
1997	99	\$76,360	\$7,559,654	51	\$68,853	\$3,511,488	33	\$81,032	\$2,674,066	15	\$91,607	\$1,374,100
1998	85	\$147,249	\$12,516,154	48	\$130,690	\$6,273,130	25	\$154,104	\$3,852,605	12	\$199,202	\$2,390,420
1999	90	\$362,613	\$32,635,183	47	\$369,309	\$17,357,545	33	\$353,226	\$11,656,443	10	\$362,119	\$3,621,195
2000	102	\$170,225	\$17,362,970	47	\$175,309	\$8,239,521	42	\$161,320	\$6,775,422	13	\$180,617	\$2,348,027
2001	96	\$117,119	\$11,243,409	51	\$116,113	\$5,921,762	33	\$107,381	\$3,543,558	12	\$148,174	\$1,778,090
2002	42	\$167,590	\$7,038,799	29	\$138,516	\$4,016,953	10	**	**	3	**	**
2003	44	\$178,033	\$7,833,456	31	\$152,780	\$4,736,171	9	\$278,259	\$2,504,327	4	\$148,240	\$592,959
2004	32	\$164,142	\$5,252,539	25	\$143,304	\$3,582,606	6	**	**	1	**	**
2005	97	\$82,824	\$8,033,956	44	\$101,698	\$4,474,711	39	\$68,526	\$2,672,498	14	\$63,339	\$886,748
2006	48	\$116,566	\$5,595,154	29	\$122,455	\$3,551,183	13	\$99,933	\$1,299,131	6	\$124,140	\$744,840
2007	55	\$120,373	\$6,620,524	31	\$130,495	\$4,045,346	15	\$94,178	\$1,412,671	9	\$129,167	\$1,162,507
2008	56	\$170,880	\$9,569,276	35	\$159,136	\$5,569,775	15	\$157,333	\$2,359,998	6	\$273,251	\$1,639,504
2009	58	\$188,935	\$10,958,207	38	\$187,800	\$7,136,406	14	\$166,638	\$2,332,933	6	\$248,145	\$1,488,868
2010	68	\$199,725	\$13,581,304	34	\$182,919	\$6,219,238	25	\$196,242	\$4,906,045	9	\$272,891	\$2,456,021
2011	67	\$401,218	\$26,881,617	37	\$413,358	\$15,294,246	22	\$341,371	\$7,510,156	8	\$509,652	\$4,077,215
2012	69	\$206,864	\$14,273,608	38	\$203,748	\$7,742,413	24	\$211,265	\$5,070,351	7	\$208,692	\$1,460,844
2013	78	\$412,989	\$32,213,110	37	\$425,750	\$15,752,745	30	\$417,400	\$12,522,012	11	\$358,032	\$3,938,353
2014	70	\$113,366	\$7,935,605	34	\$113,208	\$3,849,082	25	\$87,711	\$2,192,769	11	\$172,159	\$1,893,754

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- When fewer than four permits make landings, earnings are masked (**) due to reasons of confidentiality.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.
- From 2002 – 2005 the majority of S01L permit holders participated in a salmon cooperative. Some S01L permit holders benefited from the cooperative without using their permit from 2002 – 2004. Average Earnings will not properly reflect estimated earnings by permit holder or vessel for these years.

Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery

S01M Permit Holdings

License limitation permits for the Alaska Peninsula salmon purse seine fishery (S01M permits) were issued starting in 1975. Table 14 indicates the initial distribution and historical net changes in permit holdings for the fishery. CFEC has issued 121 S01M permits. Of this total, Alaska Locals received 84.3% (102) of the permits, Nonlocal Alaskans received 2.5% (3) of the permits, and the remaining 13.2% (16) of the permits went to Nonresidents. Every permit issued was a transferable permit.

Table 14. Initial Issuance and Year-end 2014 Totals of Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Permits, With Net Changes Due to Permit Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Resident Type

<i>Residency</i>	<i>Total Initially Issued</i>		TRANSFERS		MIGRATIONS		CANCELLED		2014 YEAR-END	
	<i>Percent Issued</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Percent Change from Initial</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Percent Change from Initial</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Percent Change from Initial</i>	<i>2014 Year-End Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Year-End Total</i>	
Local	102	84.3%	-23	-22.5%	-13	-12.7%	-1	-1.0%	65	54.6%
Nonlocal	3	2.5%	8	266.7%	10	333.3%	0	0.0%	21	17.6%
Nonresident	16	13.2%	15	93.8%	3	18.8%	-1	-6.3%	33	27.7%
Total	121	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2	-1.7%	119	100.0%

The number of permits held by each resident type can change for three reasons: permits can be transferred to other resident types (transfer); permit holders can move from one location to another (migration); or permits can be cancelled (such as when a permit holder does not pay the renewal fee for two consecutive years). This table indicates the extent to which these factors have contributed to net changes in permit holdings in this fishery. Transfers have had the largest impact on the changes. Migrations have also had a net effect which reduced local permit holdings. By the end of 2014, two permits had been cancelled due to nonpayment.

Transfers of S01M Permits

Under the Limited Entry Act’s terms of free transferability, permits may be sold, traded, given away, or inherited. CFEC requires the completion of a survey with each transfer.³ The surveys provide information such as transfer acquisition methods, the relationship between individuals in the transaction, and the sale amount for instances when the permit is sold.

Table 15. Transfer Acquisition Methods for Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Permits, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Alaska Peninsula Purse Seine		Alaska Peninsula Salmon		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Gift</i>	132	45.5%	494	41.1%	12,641	35.9%
<i>Sale</i>	133	45.9%	619	51.5%	20,928	59.4%
<i>Trade</i>	10	3.4%	30	2.5%	486	1.4%
<i>Other</i>	15	5.2%	58	4.8%	1,175	3.3%
Total	290		1,201		35,230	

Table 15 presents transfer acquisition methods for the Alaska Peninsula Salmon purse seine fishery, all three Alaska Peninsula salmon permits, and all limited entry permits between 1980 and 2014. During the 1980 – 2014 period, the majority of all S01M transfers were either gifts (45.5%) or sales (45.9%), and a smaller percentage were trades (3.4%) or other (5.2%). The annual acquisition methods for the limited Alaska Peninsula salmon permits have not changed substantially throughout the time period.⁴

Table 16. Relationships of Transferor to Transfer Recipients for Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Permits, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Alaska Peninsula Purse Seine		Alaska Peninsula Salmon		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Business Partner/Friend</i>	49	16.9%	222	18.5%	6,497	18.4%
<i>Member of Immediate Family</i>	143	49.3%	472	39.3%	11,853	33.6%
<i>Other Relative</i>	9	3.1%	75	6.2%	1,653	4.7%
<i>Other</i>	89	30.7%	432	36.0%	15,227	43.2%
Total	290		1,201		35,230	

Table 16 shows the relationships between the transferors and transfer recipients Alaska Peninsula salmon purse seine permits, all three Alaska Peninsula salmon fisheries combined, and all limited entry permits from 1980 to 2014. Permit transfers between immediate family members and other relatives total 52.4% of all transfers for the Alaska Peninsula purse seine permits compared to 45.5% for all three Alaska Peninsula salmon fisheries combined and 38.3% for all limited entry fisheries statewide.

³ CFEC implemented the transfer survey in 1980.

⁴ *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska’s Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975-2014*, CFEC Report No. 15-3.

S01M Permit Value

Many permit transfers are non-monetary transactions (see Table 15). Table 17 considers solely the arms-length market transactions where permits are sold. CFEC estimated values are expressed in both nominal and real (adjusted for inflation) terms.

Table 17. CFEC Estimated Value of Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Permits

Year	S01M Permit Sales	Nominal		Real	
		Permit Value	Standard Deviation	Permit Value	Standard Deviation
1986	4	\$236,250	-	\$510,300	-
1987	3	\$176,667	-	\$368,164	-
1988	3	\$182,833	-	\$365,876	-
1989	1	\$214,500	-	\$409,515	-
1990	2	\$226,667	-	\$410,560	-
1991	1	\$232,500	\$33,050	\$404,120	\$57,446
1992	6	\$191,700	\$23,850	\$323,466	\$40,243
1993	1	\$197,500	\$17,100	\$323,567	\$28,015
1994	3	\$193,400	\$27,050	\$308,939	\$43,210
1995	1	\$182,800	\$20,700	\$283,959	\$32,155
1996	2	\$166,000	\$13,300	\$250,466	\$20,067
1997	0	\$166,000	\$13,300	\$244,848	\$19,617
1998	0	\$166,000	\$13,300	\$241,093	\$19,316
1999	3	\$74,300	\$52,250	\$105,579	\$74,246
2000	4	\$48,800	\$14,350	\$67,089	\$19,728
2001	2	\$48,800	\$13,150	\$65,233	\$17,578
2002	1	\$39,600	\$23,400	\$52,111	\$30,793
2003	5	\$14,600	\$900	\$18,784	\$1,158
2004	4	\$17,300	\$2,850	\$21,681	\$3,572
2005	2	\$24,000	\$7,550	\$29,092	\$9,152
2006	2	\$31,000	\$8,050	\$36,403	\$9,453
2007	6	\$33,200	\$6,350	\$37,907	\$7,250
2008	18	\$53,900	\$10,300	\$59,266	\$11,325
2009	4	\$73,800	\$2,500	\$81,436	\$2,759
2010	7	\$62,900	\$8,100	\$68,288	\$8,794
2011	5	\$55,800	\$2,950	\$58,726	\$3,105
2012	5	\$65,500	\$6,700	\$67,538	\$6,908
2013	1	\$67,800	\$6,350	\$68,900	\$6,453
2014	3	\$65,900	\$7,150	\$65,900	\$7,150

- o Permit values represent averages of all arms-length sale transactions over the year. Beginning in 1991, additional data from recent months in the preceding year may be included until at least four observations can be averaged.
- o Real permit values were calculated using the 2014 Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- o The Standard Deviation was not calculated prior to 1991.

Emergency Transfers of S01M Permits

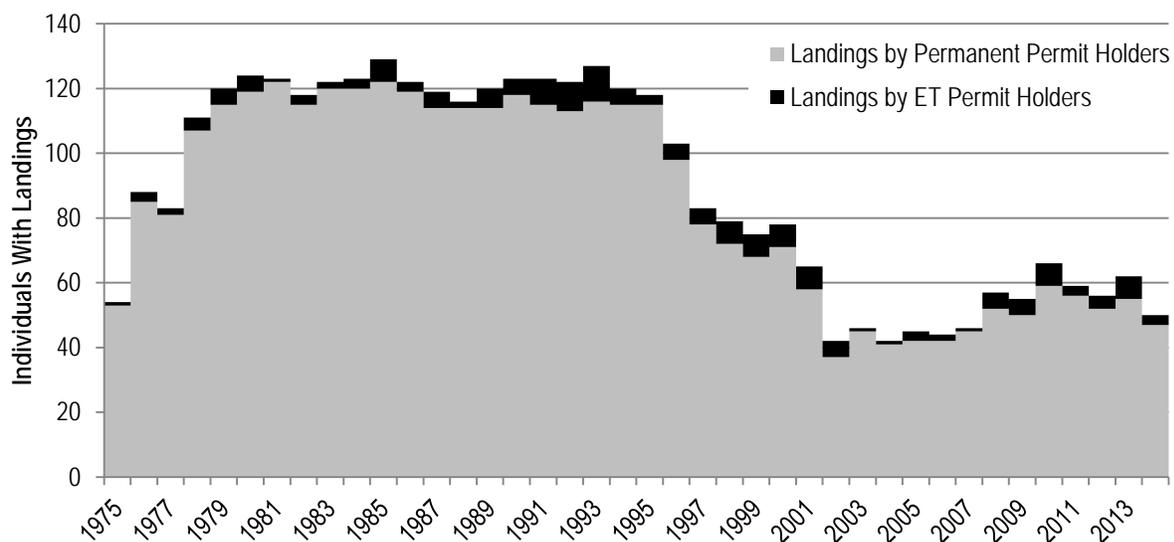
Commercial landings can be made with either permanently-held permits or with permits held temporarily through emergency transfers. Emergency transfers (ET) of permits are granted if illness, disability, death, required military or government service, or other unavoidable hardship of a temporary, unexpected, and unforeseen nature prevents the permanent permit holder from participating in the fishery. “Hardship” does not include the results of a permit holder’s own economic decisions, or the results of economic, biological or regulatory variables which are normally part of the risk of doing business as a fisherman. At the end of the year, ET permits automatically revert back to the permanent permit holder.

Table 18 and Figure 5 show the total number of individuals who recorded landings each year, and of that group, the number of individuals who made landings with ET permits. Some individuals who made landings with emergency transfer permits also made landings with permanent permits in the same year.

Table 18. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET
1975	54	1	1.9%	1989	120	6	5.0%	2003	46	1	2.2%
1976	88	3	3.4%	1990	123	5	4.1%	2004	42	1	2.4%
1977	83	2	2.4%	1991	123	8	6.5%	2005	45	3	6.7%
1978	111	4	3.6%	1992	122	9	7.4%	2006	44	2	4.5%
1979	120	5	4.2%	1993	127	11	8.7%	2007	46	1	2.2%
1980	124	5	4.0%	1994	120	5	4.2%	2008	57	5	8.8%
1981	123	1	0.8%	1995	118	3	2.5%	2009	55	5	9.1%
1982	118	3	2.5%	1996	103	5	4.9%	2010	66	7	10.6%
1983	122	2	1.6%	1997	83	5	6.0%	2011	59	3	5.1%
1984	123	3	2.4%	1998	79	7	8.9%	2012	56	4	7.1%
1985	129	7	5.4%	1999	75	7	9.3%	2013	62	7	11.3%
1986	122	3	2.5%	2000	78	7	9.0%	2014	50	3	6.0%
1987	119	5	4.2%	2001	65	7	10.8%				
1988	116	2	1.7%	2002	42	5	11.9%				

Figure 5. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014



Latent S01M Permits

CFEC regulations require individuals to renew their limited entry permits annually, regardless of whether they actually fish. Permits that are not used (don't record landings) in a given year are referred to herein as "latent" permits for that year.

Table 19 indicates the total number of viable S01M permits issued each year, the number of permits fished (with commercial landings), and the rate of permit latency. Viable permits include both interim entry and permanent permits. Note that for this table, in years when a single individual held an interim-entry permit and was also issued a permanent permit, only the permanent permit is counted. The rate of latency is depicted in Figure 6.

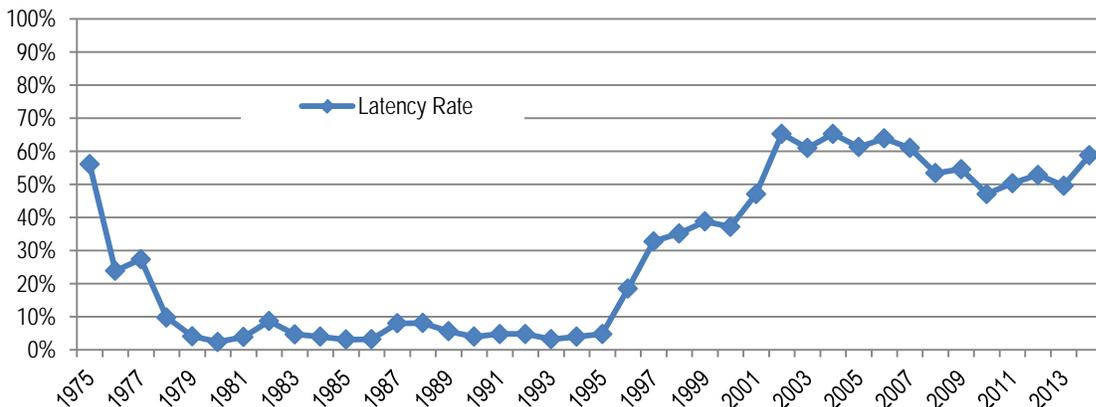
There are many reasons why an individual might not fish in any given year. This table and figure do not explain any of these reasons, but simply estimate the rate of permit latency.

Table 19. Alaska Peninsula Purse Seine Salmon Purse Seine Permit Latency, 1975-2014

Year	Permits		Latency Rate	Year	Permits		Latency Rate	Year	Permits		Latency Rate
	Total	Fished			Total	Fished			Total	Fished	
1975	123	54	56.1%	1989	126	119	5.6%	2003	118	46	61.0%
1976	113	86	23.9%	1990	126	121	4.0%	2004	121	42	65.3%
1977	113	82	27.4%	1991	126	120	4.8%	2005	119	46	61.3%
1978	123	111	9.8%	1992	125	119	4.8%	2006	119	43	63.9%
1979	123	118	4.1%	1993	126	122	3.2%	2007	118	46	61.0%
1980	126	123	2.4%	1994	124	119	4.0%	2008	118	55	53.4%
1981	127	122	3.9%	1995	124	118	4.8%	2009	119	54	54.6%
1982	127	116	8.7%	1996	124	101	18.5%	2010	119	63	47.1%
1983	127	121	4.7%	1997	122	82	32.8%	2011	119	59	50.4%
1984	126	121	4.0%	1998	122	79	35.2%	2012	119	56	52.9%
1985	127	123	3.1%	1999	121	74	38.8%	2013	119	60	49.6%
1986	125	121	3.2%	2000	121	76	37.2%	2014	119	49	58.8%
1987	125	115	8.0%	2001	121	64	47.1%				
1988	124	114	8.1%	2002	121	42	65.3%				

- o 'Permits Total' is the number of S01M permits issued in the year. When an individual with an interim-entry permit is issued a permanent permit in the same year, only the permanent permit is counted.
- o 'Permits Fished' is the number of CFEC permits that were used to record commercial landings in that year.

Figure 6. Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Permit Latency, 1975-2014



New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery

New entrants are defined herein as individuals who, for the first time, record a landing on a permanent S01M permit. Individuals who only make landings on ET permits are not counted in this section. It is important to note that initial permit holders are not considered new entrants because they needed a proven fishing history prior to 1975 in order to become an initial permit holder of a limited entry permit. Permits held through an emergency transfer are not considered in this table.

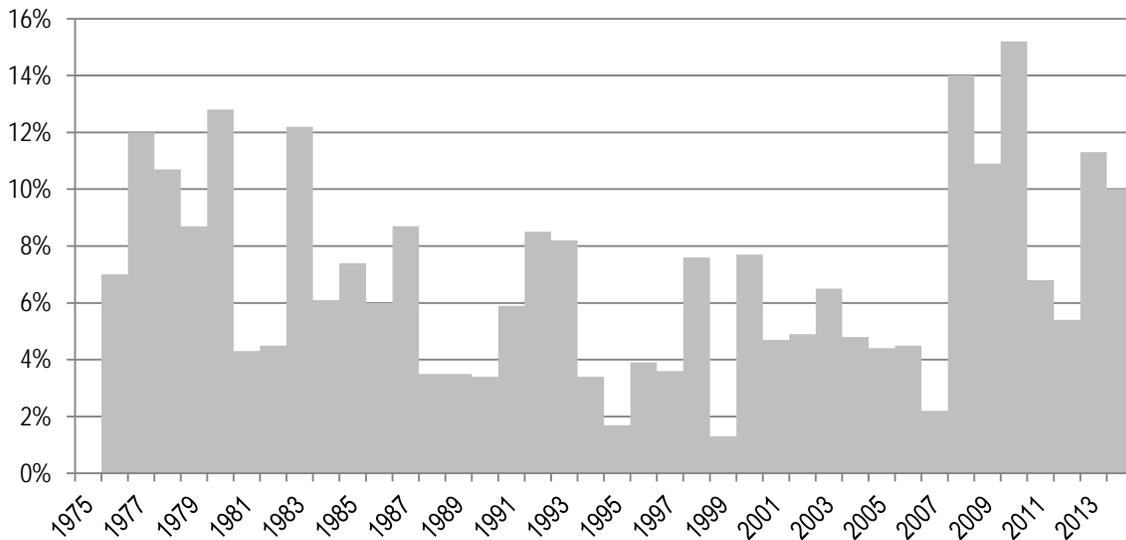
Table 20 and Figure 7 describe individuals rather than permits. An individual may hold up to two permits for the same fishery, but can only fish one of them. An individual may hold one S01M permit one year, and then in subsequent years hold a different S01M permit. Likewise, individuals may enter and exit the fishery multiple times over the years. Individuals are only counted once as a new entrant and only in the year in which they made their first documented landing.

Table 20. New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Total	New	New%	Year	Total	New	New%	Year	Total	New	New%	Year	Total	New	New%
1975	51	0	0.0%	1985	122	9	7.4%	1995	115	2	1.7%	2005	45	2	4.4%
1976	86	6	7.0%	1986	117	7	6.0%	1996	103	4	3.9%	2006	44	2	4.5%
1977	83	10	12.0%	1987	115	10	8.7%	1997	83	3	3.6%	2007	46	1	2.2%
1978	103	11	10.7%	1988	113	4	3.5%	1998	79	6	7.6%	2008	57	8	14.0%
1979	115	10	8.7%	1989	114	4	3.5%	1999	75	1	1.3%	2009	55	6	10.9%
1980	117	15	12.8%	1990	118	4	3.4%	2000	78	6	7.7%	2010	66	10	15.2%
1981	115	5	4.3%	1991	119	7	5.9%	2001	64	3	4.7%	2011	59	4	6.8%
1982	111	5	4.5%	1992	118	10	8.5%	2002	41	2	4.9%	2012	56	3	5.4%
1983	115	14	12.2%	1993	122	10	8.2%	2003	46	3	6.5%	2013	62	7	11.3%
1984	114	7	6.1%	1994	116	4	3.4%	2004	42	2	4.8%	2014	50	5	10.0%

o New Entrants excludes individuals with interim-entry and emergency transfer permits.

Figure 7. New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, 1975-2014



Age of S01M Permit Holders

Table 21. Median Age of Select CFEC Permit Holders and the General Alaskan Population

Year	S01M	Alaska Peninsula Salmon	Salmon Purse Seine	All Permit Holders	AK Median Age
1975	40.2	40.1	44.0	42.9	24.7
1976	41.2	39.5	43.3	41.3	25.1
1977	41.1	39.6	42.5	40.5	25.4
1978	40.7	40.0	41.7	40.1	25.8
1979	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.1	26.0
1980	39.1	39.7	40.9	39.6	26.5
1981	39.1	38.0	40.9	39.5	26.6
1982	40.1	38.1	40.7	39.5	26.8
1983	38.6	37.4	40.4	39.6	27.1
1984	39.3	37.6	40.9	39.9	27.5
1985	41.1	38.0	41.2	40.1	27.8
1986	40.9	38.4	40.9	40.1	28.3
1987	42.6	38.6	40.8	40.4	28.9
1988	43.4	39.4	40.9	40.6	29.4
1989	43.9	39.1	41.1	41.0	29.3
1990	44.3	39.3	41.7	41.4	29.7
1991	45.3	39.9	41.9	41.9	30.1
1992	45.1	40.2	42.7	42.4	30.5
1993	46.4	41.8	43.2	43.0	30.8
1994	47.1	42.8	43.5	43.5	31.1
1995	48.0	42.9	43.9	43.9	31.5
1996	48.3	43.2	44.6	44.5	31.8
1997	49.3	44.2	45.5	45.0	32.1
1998	49.6	45.0	46.0	45.6	32.3
1999	50.8	45.6	46.9	46.1	32.4
2000	50.6	45.9	47.1	46.6	32.7
2001	51.0	46.8	48.1	47.0	33.0
2002	50.8	47.6	48.8	47.7	33.2
2003	51.0	48.6	49.7	48.4	33.4
2004	51.7	49.3	50.7	48.8	33.6
2005	52.8	48.5	51.4	49.3	33.8
2006	53.8	48.8	51.9	49.7	33.9
2007	54.5	49.6	52.5	50.1	33.9
2008	53.5	50.1	52.6	50.5	33.9
2009	54.5	50.8	53.5	51.1	33.8
2010	55.0	51.1	53.8	51.4	33.9
2011	55.9	51.6	53.9	51.8	34.1
2012	55.9	52.3	54.2	52.1	34.3
2013	56.3	52.8	53.9	52.4	34.4
2014	56.4	52.2	53.9	52.7	34.3

Table 21 shows the annual median age of five different cohorts of permit holders: 1) Alaska Peninsula salmon purse seine (S01M); 2) all three Alaska Peninsula salmon (S01M, S03M, and S04M) permits; 3) all salmon purse seine permits; 4) all CFEC limited entry permits; and 5) the median age of the general Alaskan population.

Note that these figures include ages of permit holders for both transferable and nontransferable permits; however, there were no nontransferable S01M permits issued. Some individuals hold permits in more than one fishery; in these cases, the age of the permit holder is counted once for each permit that he or she holds.

The median age of the general Alaskan population has increased 9.6 years between 1975 and 2014, which represents a 38.9% increase. The percent change in ages over the same period for all CFEC permit holders increased by 22.7% (9.7 years), for the combined purse seine permit holders it went up 22.5% (9.9 years), and for the combined Alaska Peninsula permit holders there was an increase of 30.1% (12.1 years).

In the Alaska Peninsula salmon purse seine fishery, the median age of permit holders increased 40.4% (16.2 years).

Participation and Earnings

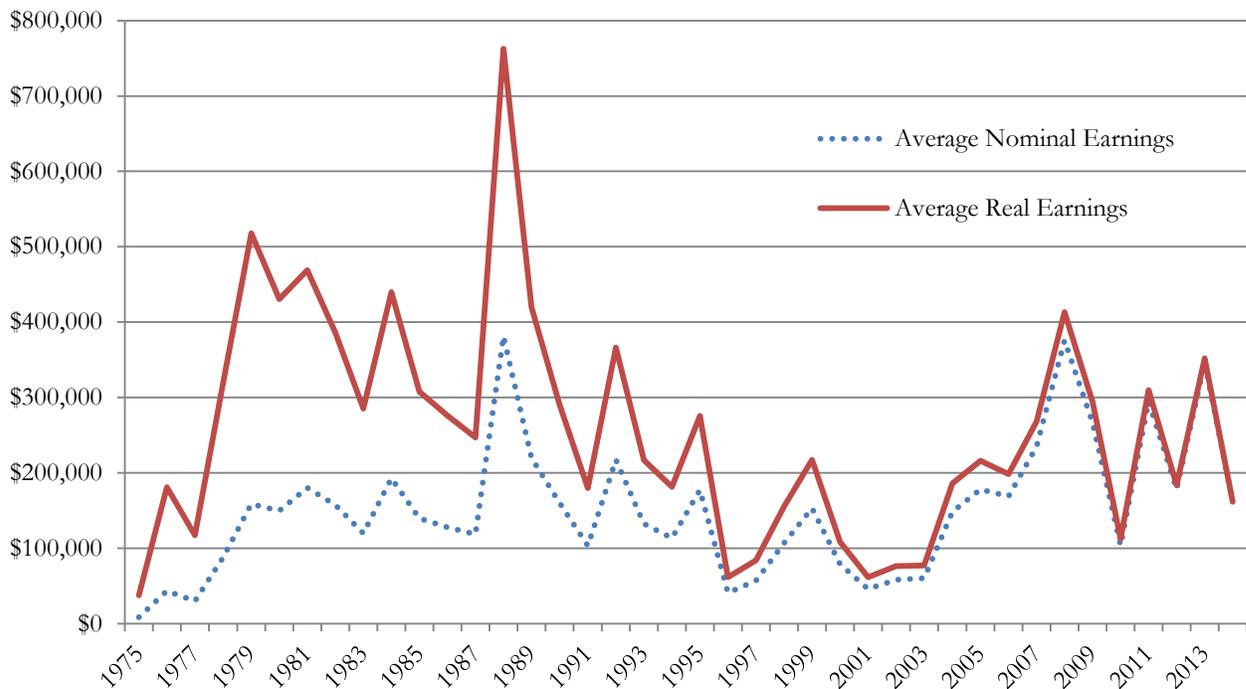
Table 22 reports the number of permits, permits with landings and estimated gross earnings in the Alaska Peninsula salmon purse seine fishery from 1975 to 2014. Note that the figures by permit in this table span the entire year, regardless of who held the permit or however many times the permit was transferred.

Table 23 reports the number of permit holders (people) and estimated gross earnings by each resident type. Where fewer than four individuals made landings, earnings are masked for that group and at least one other due to reasons of confidentiality.

Earnings are estimated from weighted average ex-vessel prices, and as noted earlier, largely stem from the ADF&G Commercial Operators Annual Report and ADF&G fish ticket values. Earnings are shown in Figure 8 for both nominal and real (inflation-adjusted) dollars using the 2014 consumer price index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor.

Permit counts include interim-entry permits and permanent permits. Interim-entry permits are issued to individuals during the period when their applications for permanent permits are in adjudication. The last year an interim-entry permit was held was in 2004. Some individuals made landings on both an interim-entry permit and subsequently on their adjudicated permanent permit in these same year; for these instances only the permanent permit is counted.

Figure 8. Estimated Nominal and Real Average Gross Earnings Per Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Permit



- Real dollars are adjusted for inflation using the 2014 U.S. Bureau of labor Consumer Price Index.

Table 22. Estimated Total Gross Earnings (Real and Nominal) for the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery, With Average Gross Earnings (Real) by Permit and Vessel, 1975-2014

Year	Viable Permits	Gross Earnings		Permits With Landings	Average Real Gross Earnings	Vessels With Landings	Average Real Vessel Earnings
		Nominal	Real				
1975	123	\$462,882	\$2,036,816	54	\$37,719	60	\$33,947
1976	113	\$3,742,997	\$15,572,975	86	\$181,081	108	\$144,194
1977	113	\$2,463,393	\$9,623,331	82	\$117,358	86	\$111,899
1978	123	\$9,793,597	\$35,559,771	111	\$320,358	109	\$326,236
1979	123	\$18,740,706	\$61,110,191	118	\$517,883	121	\$505,043
1980	126	\$18,433,550	\$52,959,769	123	\$430,567	133	\$398,194
1981	127	\$21,974,046	\$57,228,248	122	\$469,084	130	\$440,217
1982	127	\$18,253,544	\$44,780,010	116	\$386,035	131	\$341,832
1983	127	\$14,514,217	\$34,498,371	121	\$285,111	123	\$280,475
1984	126	\$23,346,723	\$53,195,474	121	\$439,632	123	\$432,484
1985	127	\$17,193,163	\$37,827,515	123	\$307,541	129	\$293,237
1986	125	\$15,470,130	\$33,415,480	121	\$276,161	125	\$267,324
1987	125	\$13,634,984	\$28,414,538	115	\$247,083	125	\$227,316
1988	124	\$43,446,475	\$86,942,896	114	\$762,657	125	\$695,543
1989	126	\$26,173,328	\$49,969,105	119	\$419,908	122	\$409,583
1990	126	\$19,425,259	\$35,184,836	121	\$290,784	126	\$279,245
1991	126	\$12,412,912	\$21,575,499	120	\$179,796	122	\$176,848
1992	125	\$25,851,950	\$43,621,435	119	\$366,567	123	\$354,646
1993	126	\$16,155,304	\$26,467,419	122	\$216,946	124	\$213,447
1994	124	\$13,522,327	\$21,600,686	119	\$181,518	128	\$168,755
1995	124	\$20,927,345	\$32,508,241	118	\$275,494	124	\$262,163
1996	124	\$4,139,174	\$6,245,325	101	\$61,835	102	\$61,229
1997	122	\$4,677,464	\$6,899,215	82	\$84,137	84	\$82,134
1998	122	\$8,448,356	\$12,270,123	79	\$155,318	83	\$147,833
1999	121	\$11,325,415	\$16,093,238	74	\$217,476	74	\$217,476
2000	121	\$5,988,400	\$8,232,694	76	\$108,325	77	\$106,918
2001	121	\$2,942,906	\$3,933,889	64	\$61,467	65	\$60,521
2002	121	\$2,440,835	\$3,211,971	42	\$76,476	45	\$71,377
2003	118	\$2,768,854	\$3,562,432	46	\$77,444	48	\$74,217
2004	121	\$6,231,259	\$7,809,229	42	\$185,934	41	\$190,469
2005	119	\$8,198,909	\$9,938,438	46	\$216,053	45	\$220,854
2006	119	\$7,257,934	\$8,522,888	43	\$198,207	44	\$193,702
2007	118	\$10,796,933	\$12,327,568	46	\$267,991	45	\$273,946
2008	118	\$20,666,856	\$22,724,201	55	\$413,167	53	\$428,759
2009	119	\$14,397,480	\$15,887,245	54	\$294,208	58	\$273,918
2010	119	\$6,536,660	\$7,096,630	63	\$112,645	63	\$112,645
2011	119	\$17,378,750	\$18,290,184	59	\$310,003	58	\$315,348
2012	119	\$9,977,673	\$10,288,050	56	\$183,715	53	\$194,114
2013	119	\$20,785,242	\$21,122,418	60	\$352,040	60	\$352,040
2014	119	\$7,916,072	\$7,916,072	49	\$161,552	53	\$149,360

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.

Table 23. Estimated Real Gross Earnings for Permit Holders in the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Purse Seine Fishery by Residency Type, 1975-2014

Year	Total			Local			Nonlocal			Nonresident		
	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings
1975	54	\$37,719	\$2,036,816	44	\$34,617	\$1,523,170	1	**	**	9	**	**
1976	88	\$176,966	\$15,572,975	76	\$177,004	\$13,452,329	1	**	**	11	**	**
1977	83	\$115,944	\$9,623,331	74	\$116,965	\$8,655,417	1	**	**	8	**	**
1978	111	\$320,358	\$35,559,771	98	\$308,755	\$30,257,987	2	**	**	11	**	**
1979	120	\$509,252	\$61,110,191	106	\$446,413	\$47,319,769	1	**	**	13	**	**
1980	124	\$427,095	\$52,959,769	100	\$382,725	\$38,272,527	4	\$442,271	\$1,769,082	20	\$645,908	\$12,918,160
1981	123	\$465,270	\$57,228,248	99	\$430,200	\$42,589,848	5	\$383,876	\$1,919,380	19	\$669,422	\$12,719,020
1982	118	\$379,492	\$44,780,010	94	\$354,132	\$33,288,419	4	\$384,913	\$1,539,652	20	\$497,597	\$9,951,939
1983	122	\$282,774	\$34,498,371	95	\$255,739	\$24,295,236	8	\$349,272	\$2,794,175	19	\$389,945	\$7,408,960
1984	123	\$432,484	\$53,195,474	94	\$413,592	\$38,877,603	11	\$472,973	\$5,202,708	18	\$506,398	\$9,115,163
1985	129	\$293,237	\$37,827,515	96	\$281,722	\$27,045,352	10	\$298,455	\$2,984,553	23	\$339,027	\$7,797,610
1986	122	\$273,897	\$33,415,480	92	\$264,639	\$24,346,794	9	\$257,634	\$2,318,706	21	\$321,428	\$6,749,981
1987	119	\$238,778	\$28,414,538	92	\$224,491	\$20,653,210	4	\$168,928	\$675,711	23	\$308,070	\$7,085,617
1988	116	\$749,508	\$86,942,896	88	\$697,185	\$61,352,318	5	\$678,269	\$3,391,347	23	\$965,184	\$22,199,230
1989	120	\$416,409	\$49,969,105	85	\$391,868	\$33,308,770	7	\$285,904	\$2,001,326	28	\$523,536	\$14,659,009
1990	123	\$286,056	\$35,184,836	87	\$255,683	\$22,244,409	6	\$267,118	\$1,602,705	30	\$377,924	\$11,337,721
1991	123	\$175,411	\$21,575,499	90	\$167,770	\$15,099,273	6	\$216,782	\$1,300,693	27	\$191,686	\$5,175,533
1992	122	\$357,553	\$43,621,435	85	\$344,883	\$29,315,097	6	\$349,306	\$2,095,838	31	\$393,887	\$12,210,500
1993	127	\$208,405	\$26,467,419	88	\$210,323	\$18,508,407	4	\$257,051	\$1,028,203	35	\$198,023	\$6,930,809
1994	120	\$180,006	\$21,600,686	87	\$172,429	\$15,001,358	5	\$171,386	\$856,928	28	\$205,086	\$5,742,400
1995	118	\$275,494	\$32,508,241	83	\$265,145	\$22,007,019	6	\$226,432	\$1,358,595	29	\$315,263	\$9,142,627
1996	103	\$60,634	\$6,245,325	78	\$60,854	\$4,746,588	4	\$43,662	\$174,650	21	\$63,052	\$1,324,087
1997	83	\$83,123	\$6,899,215	64	\$86,117	\$5,511,502	3	**	**	16	**	**
1998	79	\$155,318	\$12,270,123	65	\$149,168	\$9,695,944	4	\$108,525	\$434,101	10	\$214,008	\$2,140,079
1999	75	\$214,577	\$16,093,238	60	\$214,586	\$12,875,174	5	\$176,380	\$881,898	10	\$233,617	\$2,336,166
2000	78	\$105,547	\$8,232,694	58	\$102,239	\$5,929,863	5	\$85,555	\$427,775	15	\$125,004	\$1,875,057
2001	65	\$60,521	\$3,933,889	59	\$57,042	\$3,365,474	3	**	**	3	**	**
2002	42	\$76,476	\$3,211,971	37	\$76,010	\$2,812,381	4	**	**	1	**	**
2003	46	\$77,444	\$3,562,432	39	\$77,858	\$3,036,465	4	**	**	3	**	**
2004	42	\$185,934	\$7,809,229	33	\$184,207	\$6,078,835	4	\$152,207	\$608,827	5	\$224,313	\$1,121,567
2005	45	\$220,854	\$9,938,438	34	\$223,329	\$7,593,186	3	**	**	8	**	**
2006	44	\$193,702	\$8,522,888	33	\$173,312	\$5,719,283	4	\$188,623	\$754,492	7	\$292,730	\$2,049,113
2007	46	\$267,991	\$12,327,568	35	\$256,420	\$8,974,702	3	**	**	8	**	**
2008	57	\$398,670	\$22,724,201	41	\$368,145	\$15,093,957	7	\$443,954	\$3,107,680	9	\$502,507	\$4,522,565
2009	55	\$288,859	\$15,887,245	39	\$274,791	\$10,716,846	4	\$356,807	\$1,427,229	12	\$311,931	\$3,743,171
2010	66	\$107,525	\$7,096,630	41	\$96,829	\$3,969,974	4	\$168,139	\$672,557	21	\$116,862	\$2,454,099
2011	59	\$310,003	\$18,290,184	43	\$282,152	\$12,132,555	7	\$311,501	\$2,180,507	9	\$441,902	\$3,977,122
2012	56	\$183,715	\$10,288,050	40	\$176,770	\$7,070,791	8	\$167,640	\$1,341,121	8	\$234,517	\$1,876,137
2013	62	\$340,684	\$21,122,418	45	\$281,463	\$12,665,815	7	\$465,259	\$3,256,815	10	\$519,979	\$5,199,788
2014	50	\$158,321	\$7,916,072	37	\$135,497	\$5,013,383	7	\$231,046	\$1,617,320	6	\$214,228	\$1,285,370

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- When fewer than four permits make landings, earnings are masked (**) due to reasons of confidentiality.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.

Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery

S03M Permit Holdings

License limitation permits for the Alaska Peninsula salmon drift gillnet fishery (S03M permits) were issued starting in 1975. Table 24 indicates the initial distribution and historical net changes in permit holdings for the fishery. CFEC has issued 162 S03M permits. Of this total, Alaska Locals received 61.1% (99) of the permits, Nonlocal Alaskans received 8.6% (14) of the permits, and the remaining 30.2% (49) of the permits went to Nonresidents. Every permit issued was a transferable permit.

Table 24. Initial Issuance and Year-end 2014 Totals of Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Permits, With Net Changes Due to Permit Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Resident Type

Residency	Total Initially Issued	Percent Issued	TRANSFERS		MIGRATIONS		CANCELLED		2014 YEAR-END	
			Change	Percent Change from Initial	Change	Percent Change from Initial	Change	Percent Change from Initial	2014 Year-End Total	Percentage of Year-End Total
Local	99	61.1%	-58	-58.6%	-5	-5.1%	0	0.0%	36	22.2%
Nonlocal	14	8.6%	40	285.7%	-2	-14.3%	0	0.0%	52	32.1%
Nonresident	49	30.2%	18	36.7%	7	14.3%	0	0.0%	74	45.7%
Total	162	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	162	100.0%

The number of permits held by each resident type can change for three reasons: permits can be transferred to other resident types (transfer); permit holders can move from one location to another (migration); or permits can be cancelled (such as when a permit holder does not pay the renewal fee for two consecutive years). This table indicates the extent to which these factors have contributed to net changes in permit holdings in this fishery. Transfers have had the largest impact on the changes. Migrations have also had a net effect which reduced local permit holdings. No permits have been cancelled in this fishery.

Transfers of S03M Permits

Under the Limited Entry Act’s terms of free transferability, permits may be sold, traded, given away, or inherited. CFEC requires the completion of a survey with each transfer.⁵ The surveys provide information such as transfer acquisition methods, the relationship between individuals in the transaction, and the sale amount for instances when the permit is sold.

Table 25. Transfer Acquisition Methods for Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Permits, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Alaska Peninsula Drift Gillnet		Alaska Peninsula Salmon		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Gift</i>	168	34.3%	494	41.1%	12,641	35.9%
<i>Sale</i>	287	58.6%	619	51.5%	20,928	59.4%
<i>Trade</i>	11	2.2%	30	2.5%	486	1.4%
<i>Other</i>	24	4.9%	58	4.8%	1,175	3.3%
Total	490		1,201		35,230	

Table 25 presents transfer acquisition methods for the Alaska Peninsula Salmon drift gillnet fishery, all three Alaska Peninsula salmon permits, and all limited entry permits between 1980 and 2014. During the 1980 – 2014 period, over half of all S03M transfers were sales (58.6%), about one third are gifts (34.3%), and a smaller percentage were trades (2.2%) or other (4.9%). The annual acquisition methods for the limited Alaska Peninsula salmon permits have not changed substantially throughout the time period.⁶

Table 26. Relationships of Transferor to Transfer Recipients for Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Permits, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Alaska Peninsula Drift Gillnet		Alaska Peninsula Salmon		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Business Partner/Friend</i>	86	17.6%	222	18.5%	6,497	18.4%
<i>Member of Immediate Family</i>	152	31.0%	472	39.3%	11,853	33.6%
<i>Other Relative</i>	33	6.7%	75	6.2%	1,653	4.7%
<i>Other</i>	219	44.7%	432	36.0%	15,227	43.2%
Total	490		1,201		35,230	

Table 26 shows the relationships between the transferors and transfer recipients for Alaska Peninsula salmon drift gillnet permits, all three Alaska Peninsula salmon permits, and all limited entry permits from 1980 to 2014. Permit transfers between immediate family members and other relatives total 37.8% of all permit transfers for the Alaska Peninsula drift gillnet compared to 45.5% for all three Alaska Peninsula salmon fisheries combined and 38.3% for all limited entry fisheries statewide.

⁵ CFEC implemented the transfer survey in 1980.

⁶ *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska’s Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975-2014*, CFEC Report No. 15-3.

S03M Permit Value

Many permit transfers are non-monetary transactions (see Table 25). Table 27 considers solely the arms-length market transactions where permits are sold. CFEC estimated values are expressed in both nominal and real (adjusted for inflation) terms.

Table 27. CFEC Estimated Value of Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Permits

Year	S03M Permit Sales	Nominal		Real	
		Permit Value	Standard Deviation	Permit Value	Standard Deviation
1982	13	\$128,833	-	\$316,056	-
1983	10	\$157,700	-	\$374,832	-
1984	7	\$186,429	-	\$424,778	-
1985	15	\$175,176	-	\$385,413	-
1986	13	\$197,000	-	\$425,520	-
1987	7	\$215,429	-	\$448,942	-
1988	2	\$235,000	-	\$470,270	-
1989	5	\$344,000	-	\$656,751	-
1990	13	\$355,962	-	\$644,751	-
1991	6	\$357,000	\$41,000	\$620,519	\$71,264
1992	7	\$319,300	\$27,300	\$538,773	\$46,065
1993	9	\$389,900	\$30,700	\$638,778	\$50,296
1994	4	\$329,800	\$33,250	\$526,825	\$53,114
1995	6	\$305,200	\$8,750	\$474,093	\$13,592
1996	8	\$309,400	\$23,950	\$466,833	\$36,137
1997	3	\$285,000	\$54,000	\$420,372	\$79,649
1998	1	\$228,800	\$59,750	\$332,302	\$86,779
1999	6	\$154,400	\$34,050	\$219,400	\$48,385
2000	3	\$146,400	\$36,200	\$201,267	\$49,767
2001	2	\$123,000	\$8,350	\$164,419	\$11,162
2002	6	\$24,800	\$2,950	\$32,635	\$3,882
2003	13	\$23,100	\$2,700	\$29,721	\$3,474
2004	7	\$28,000	\$6,150	\$35,091	\$7,707
2005	19	\$47,400	\$6,700	\$57,457	\$8,122
2006	8	\$73,100	\$12,250	\$85,840	\$14,385
2007	9	\$74,700	\$14,600	\$85,290	\$16,670
2008	7	\$97,900	\$12,850	\$107,646	\$14,129
2009	7	\$98,000	\$16,950	\$108,140	\$18,704
2010	15	\$108,100	\$7,200	\$117,361	\$7,817
2011	8	\$127,800	\$16,800	\$134,503	\$17,681
2012	3	\$112,400	\$26,300	\$115,896	\$27,118
2013	11	\$81,800	\$10,700	\$83,127	\$10,874
2014	9	\$98,000	\$13,450	\$98,000	\$13,450

- o Permit values represent averages of all arms-length sale transactions over the year. Beginning in 1991, additional data from recent months in the preceding year may be included until at least four observations can be averaged.
- o Real permit values were calculated using the 2014 Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- o The Standard Deviation was not calculated prior to 1991.

Emergency Transfers of S03M Permits

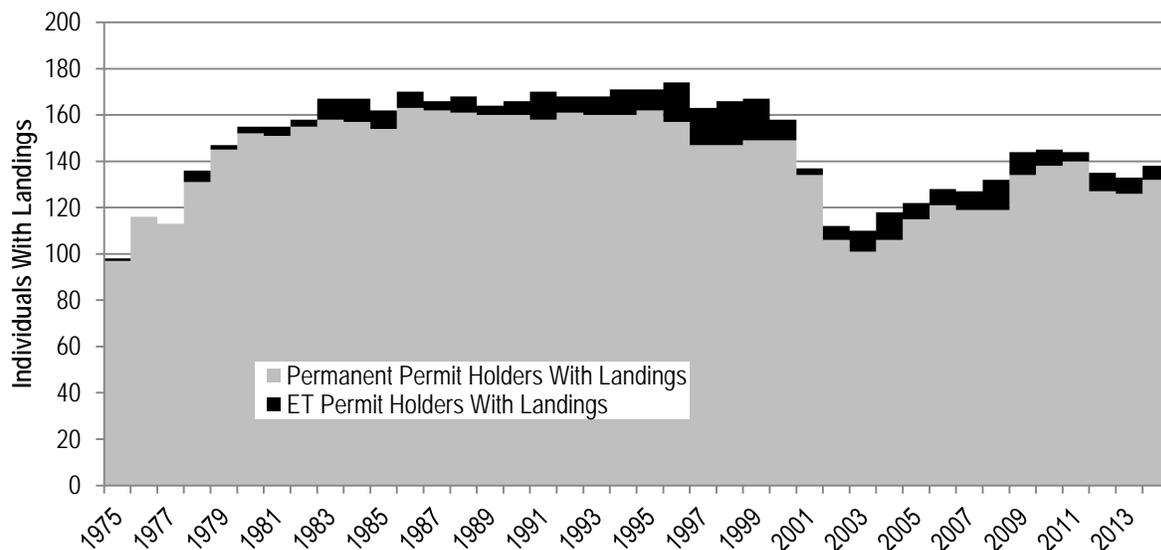
Commercial landings can be made with either permanently-held permits or with permits held temporarily through emergency transfers. Emergency transfers (ET) of permits are granted if illness, disability, death, required military or government service, or other unavoidable hardship of a temporary, unexpected, and unforeseen nature prevents the permanent permit holder from participating in the fishery. “Hardship” does not include the results of a permit holder’s own economic decisions, or the results of economic, biological or regulatory variables which are normally part of the risk of doing business as a fisherman. At the end of the year, ET permits automatically revert back to the permanent permit holder.

Table 28 and Figure 9 show the total number of individuals who recorded landings each year, and of that group, the number of individuals who made landings with ET permits. Some individuals who made landings with emergency transfer permits also made landings with permanent permits in the same year.

Table 28. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Alaska Peninsula Drift Gillnet Seine Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET
1975	98	1	1.0%	1989	164	4	2.4%	2003	110	9	8.2%
1976	116	0	0.0%	1990	166	6	3.6%	2004	118	12	10.2%
1977	113	0	0.0%	1991	170	12	7.1%	2005	122	7	5.7%
1978	136	5	3.7%	1992	168	7	4.2%	2006	128	7	5.5%
1979	147	2	1.4%	1993	168	8	4.8%	2007	127	8	6.3%
1980	155	3	1.9%	1994	171	11	6.4%	2008	132	13	9.8%
1981	155	4	2.6%	1995	171	9	5.3%	2009	144	10	6.9%
1982	158	3	1.9%	1996	174	17	9.8%	2010	145	7	4.8%
1983	167	9	5.4%	1997	163	16	9.8%	2011	144	4	2.8%
1984	167	10	6.0%	1998	166	19	11.4%	2012	135	8	5.9%
1985	162	8	4.9%	1999	167	18	10.8%	2013	133	7	5.3%
1986	170	7	4.1%	2000	158	9	5.7%	2014	138	6	4.3%
1987	166	4	2.4%	2001	137	3	2.2%				
1988	168	7	4.2%	2002	112	6	5.4%				

Figure 9. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery, 1975-2014



Latent S03M Permits

CFEC regulations require individuals to renew their limited entry permits annually, regardless of whether they actually fish. Permits that are not used (don't record landings) in a given year are referred to herein as "latent" permits for that year.

Table 29 indicates the total number of viable S03M permits issued each year, the number of permits fished (with commercial landings), and the rate of permit latency. Viable permits include both interim entry and permanent permits. Note that for this table, in years when a single individual held an interim-entry permit and was also issued a permanent permit, only the permanent permit is counted. The rate of latency is depicted in Figure 10.

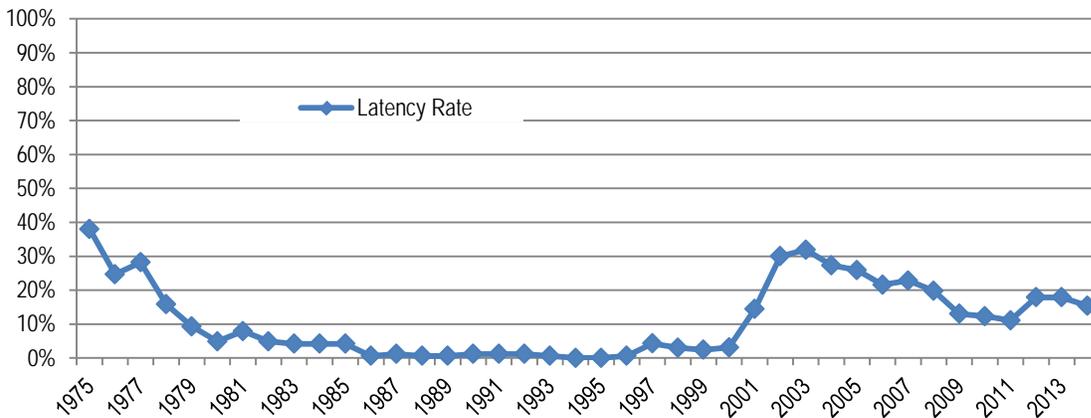
There are many reasons why an individual might not fish in any given year. This table and figure do not explain any of these reasons, but simply estimate the rate of permit latency.

Table 29. Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Permit Latency, 1975-2014

Year	Permits		Latency	Year	Permits		Latency	Year	Permits		Latency
	Total	Fished	Rate		Total	Fished	Rate		Total	Fished	Rate
1975	158	98	38.0%	1989	164	163	0.6%	2003	160	109	31.9%
1976	154	116	24.7%	1990	164	162	1.2%	2004	161	117	27.3%
1977	156	112	28.2%	1991	164	162	1.2%	2005	162	120	25.9%
1978	158	133	15.8%	1992	164	162	1.2%	2006	162	127	21.6%
1979	161	146	9.3%	1993	164	163	0.6%	2007	162	125	22.8%
1980	163	155	4.9%	1994	164	164	0.0%	2008	162	130	19.8%
1981	165	152	7.9%	1995	164	164	0.0%	2009	162	141	13.0%
1982	164	156	4.9%	1996	164	163	0.6%	2010	162	142	12.3%
1983	166	159	4.2%	1997	164	157	4.3%	2011	162	144	11.1%
1984	165	158	4.2%	1998	164	159	3.0%	2012	162	133	17.9%
1985	165	158	4.2%	1999	164	160	2.4%	2013	162	133	17.9%
1986	165	164	0.6%	2000	161	156	3.1%	2014	162	137	15.4%
1987	165	163	1.2%	2001	160	137	14.4%				
1988	163	162	0.6%	2002	160	112	30.0%				

- o 'Permits Total' is the number of S03M permits issued in the year. When an individual with an interim-entry permit is issued a permanent permit in the same year, only the permanent permit is counted.
- o 'Permits Fished' is the number of CFEC permits that were used to record commercial landings in that year.

Figure 10. Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Permit Latency, 1975-2014



New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery

New entrants are defined herein as individuals who, for the first time, record a landing on a permanent S03M permit. Individuals who only make landings on ET permits are not counted in this section. It is important to note that initial permit holders are not considered new entrants because they needed a proven fishing history prior to 1975 in order to become an initial permit holder of a limited entry permit. Permits held through an emergency transfer are not considered in this table.

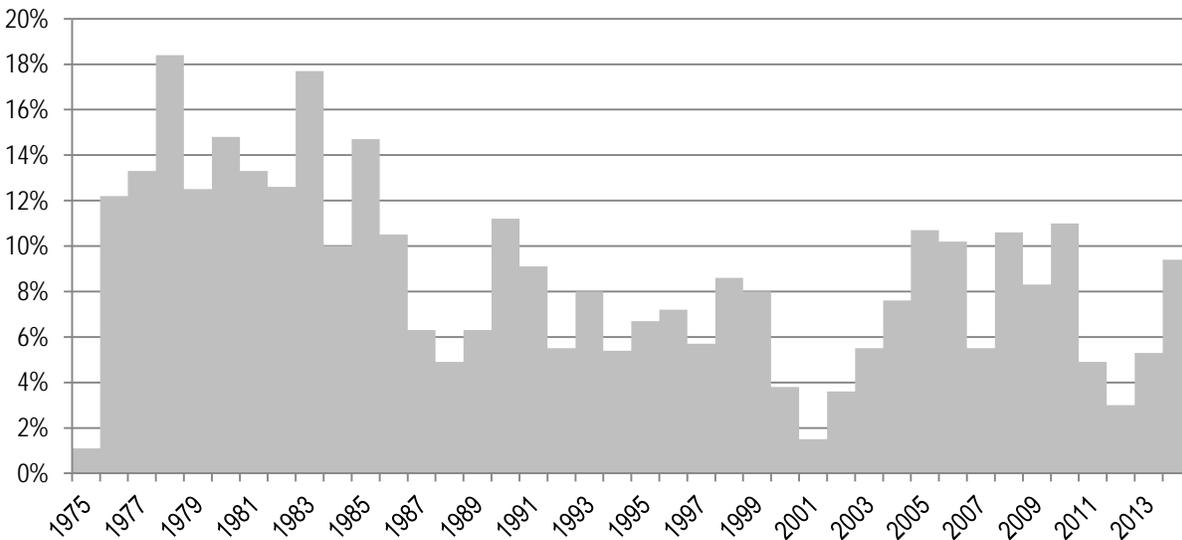
Table 30 and Figure 11 describe individuals rather than permits. An individual may hold up to two permits for the same fishery, but can only fish one of them. An individual may hold one S03M permit one year, and then in subsequent years hold a different S03M permit. Likewise, individuals may enter and exit the fishery multiple times over the years. Individuals are only counted once as a new entrant and only in the year in which they made their first documented landing.

Table 30. New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Total	New	New%	Year	Total	New	New%	Year	Total	New	New%	Year	Total	New	New%
1975	90	1	1.1%	1985	156	23	14.7%	1995	165	11	6.7%	2005	122	13	10.7%
1976	115	14	12.2%	1986	162	17	10.5%	1996	167	12	7.2%	2006	128	13	10.2%
1977	113	15	13.3%	1987	160	10	6.3%	1997	158	9	5.7%	2007	127	7	5.5%
1978	136	25	18.4%	1988	163	8	4.9%	1998	162	14	8.6%	2008	132	14	10.6%
1979	144	18	12.5%	1989	158	10	6.3%	1999	163	13	8.0%	2009	144	12	8.3%
1980	149	22	14.8%	1990	161	18	11.2%	2000	157	6	3.8%	2010	145	16	11.0%
1981	150	20	13.3%	1991	165	15	9.1%	2001	137	2	1.5%	2011	144	7	4.9%
1982	151	19	12.6%	1992	163	9	5.5%	2002	112	4	3.6%	2012	135	4	3.0%
1983	158	28	17.7%	1993	163	13	8.0%	2003	110	6	5.5%	2013	133	7	5.3%
1984	160	16	10.0%	1994	166	9	5.4%	2004	118	9	7.6%	2014	138	13	9.4%

o New Entrants excludes individuals with interim-entry and emergency transfer permits.

Figure 11. New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery, 1975-2014



Age of S03M Permit Holders

Table 31. Median Age of Select CFEC Permit Holders and the General Alaskan Population

Year	AK Peninsula		Salmon Drift	All	AK Median
	S03M	Salmon	Gillnet	Permits	Age
1975	39.1	40.1	44.0	42.9	24.7
1976	38.2	39.5	43.0	41.3	25.1
1977	39.0	39.6	42.0	40.5	25.4
1978	39.9	40.0	41.6	40.1	25.8
1979	40.5	40.8	41.7	40.1	26.0
1980	39.1	39.7	41.6	39.6	26.5
1981	37.6	38.0	41.2	39.5	26.6
1982	37.1	38.1	40.5	39.5	26.8
1983	36.4	37.4	40.4	39.6	27.1
1984	37.0	37.6	40.7	39.9	27.5
1985	35.3	38.0	40.9	40.1	27.8
1986	35.7	38.4	40.7	40.1	28.3
1987	36.1	38.6	41.1	40.4	28.9
1988	37.0	39.4	41.3	40.6	29.4
1989	37.1	39.1	41.5	41.0	29.3
1990	37.5	39.3	42.0	41.4	29.7
1991	37.7	39.9	42.3	41.9	30.1
1992	37.7	40.2	42.8	42.4	30.5
1993	38.9	41.8	43.1	43.0	30.8
1994	39.9	42.8	43.7	43.5	31.1
1995	40.6	42.9	43.9	43.9	31.5
1996	41.2	43.2	44.3	44.5	31.8
1997	42.6	44.2	45.0	45.0	32.1
1998	43.6	45.0	45.4	45.6	32.3
1999	43.7	45.6	45.9	46.1	32.4
2000	43.7	45.9	46.5	46.6	32.7
2001	44.9	46.8	47.1	47.0	33.0
2002	45.2	47.6	47.9	47.7	33.2
2003	47.7	48.6	48.4	48.4	33.4
2004	48.7	49.3	48.8	48.8	33.6
2005	47.4	48.5	49.0	49.3	33.8
2006	47.8	48.8	49.5	49.7	33.9
2007	48.8	49.6	49.5	50.1	33.9
2008	49.2	50.1	49.9	50.5	33.9
2009	49.3	50.8	50.2	51.1	33.8
2010	48.1	51.1	50.4	51.4	33.9
2011	48.8	51.6	50.6	51.8	34.1
2012	50.4	52.3	50.9	52.1	34.3
2013	50.4	52.8	50.8	52.4	34.4
2014	51.0	52.2	51.0	52.7	34.3

Table 31 shows the annual median age of five different cohorts of permit holders: 1) Alaska Peninsula salmon drift gillnet (S03M) permits; 2) all three (S01M, S03M, and S04M) Alaska Peninsula salmon permits; 3) all salmon purse seine permits; 4) all CFEC limited entry; and 5) the median age of the general Alaskan population.

Note that these figures include ages of permit holders for both transferable and nontransferable permits; however, there were no nontransferable S03M permits issued. Some individuals hold permits in more than one fishery; in these cases, the age of the permit holder is counted once for each permit that he or she holds.

The median age of the general Alaskan population has increased 9.6 years between 1975 and 2014, which represents a 38.9% increase. The percent change in ages over the same period for all CFEC permit holders increased by 22.7% (9.7 years), for the combined drift gillnet permit holders it went up 15.9% (7.0 years), and for the combined Alaska Peninsula permit holders there was an increase of 30.1% (12.1 years).

In the Alaska Peninsula salmon drift gillnet fishery, the median age of permit holders increased 30.4% (11.9 years).

Participation and Earnings

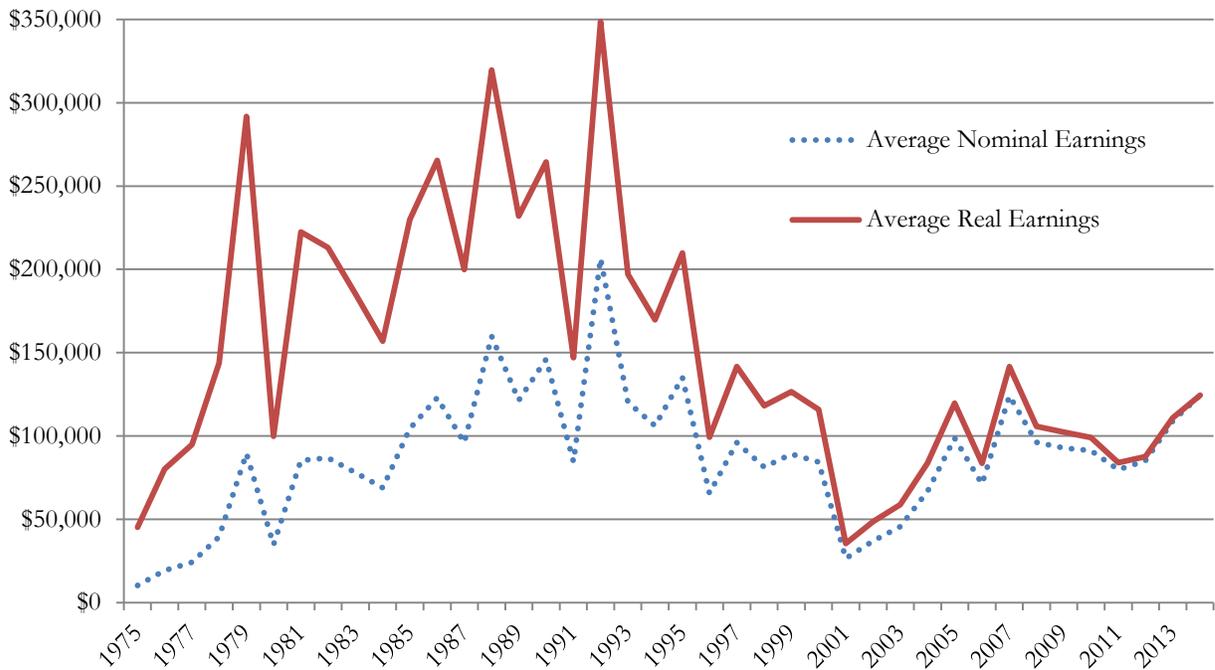
Table 32 reports the number of permits, permits with landings and estimated gross earnings in the Alaska Peninsula salmon drift gillnet fishery from 1975 to 2014. Note that the figures by permit in this table span the entire year, regardless of who held the permit or however many times the permit was transferred.

Table 33 reports the number of permit holders (people) and estimated gross earnings by each resident type. Where fewer than four individuals made landings, earnings are masked for that group and at least one other due to reasons of confidentiality.

Earnings are estimated from weighted average ex-vessel prices, and as noted earlier, largely stem from the ADF&G Commercial Operators Annual Report and ADF&G fish ticket values. Earnings are shown in Figure 12 for both nominal and real (inflation-adjusted) dollars using the 2014 consumer price index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor.

Permit counts include interim-entry permits and permanent permits. Interim-entry permits are issued to individuals during the period when their applications for permanent permits are in adjudication. The last year an interim-entry permit was held was in 2000. Some individuals made landings on both an interim-entry permit and subsequently on their adjudicated permanent permit in these same year; for these instances only the permanent permit is counted.

Figure 12. Estimated Nominal and Real Average Gross Earnings Per Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Permit



- Real dollars are adjusted for inflation using the 2014 U.S. Bureau of labor Consumer Price Index.

Table 32. Estimated Total Gross Earnings (Real and Nominal) for the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery, With Average Gross (Real) Earnings by Permit and Vessel, 1975-2014

Year	Viable Permits	Gross Earnings		Permits With Landings	Average Real Gross Earnings	Vessels With Landings	Average Real Vessel Earnings
		Nominal	Real				
1975	158	\$1,007,475	\$4,433,191	98	\$45,237	121	\$36,638
1976	154	\$2,236,007	\$9,303,048	116	\$80,199	121	\$76,885
1977	156	\$2,718,588	\$10,620,257	112	\$94,824	126	\$84,288
1978	158	\$5,265,517	\$19,118,672	133	\$143,749	131	\$145,944
1979	161	\$13,065,156	\$42,603,206	146	\$291,803	149	\$285,928
1980	163	\$5,391,196	\$15,488,960	155	\$99,929	160	\$96,806
1981	165	\$12,983,561	\$33,813,821	152	\$222,459	155	\$218,154
1982	164	\$13,543,297	\$33,224,725	156	\$212,979	164	\$202,590
1983	166	\$12,406,647	\$29,488,956	159	\$185,465	164	\$179,811
1984	165	\$10,884,162	\$24,799,546	158	\$156,959	154	\$161,036
1985	165	\$16,502,021	\$36,306,900	158	\$229,791	155	\$234,238
1986	165	\$20,149,727	\$43,523,410	164	\$265,387	171	\$254,523
1987	165	\$15,639,277	\$32,591,371	163	\$199,947	171	\$190,593
1988	163	\$25,879,056	\$51,787,863	162	\$319,678	162	\$319,678
1989	164	\$19,806,600	\$37,813,994	163	\$231,988	165	\$229,176
1990	164	\$23,653,117	\$42,842,726	162	\$264,461	166	\$258,089
1991	164	\$13,698,303	\$23,809,703	162	\$146,973	165	\$144,301
1992	164	\$33,474,056	\$56,482,637	162	\$348,658	164	\$344,406
1993	164	\$19,595,162	\$32,102,977	163	\$196,951	165	\$194,563
1994	164	\$17,423,630	\$27,832,662	164	\$169,711	167	\$166,663
1995	164	\$22,154,354	\$34,414,260	164	\$209,843	169	\$203,635
1996	164	\$10,715,841	\$16,168,422	163	\$99,193	172	\$94,002
1997	164	\$15,079,264	\$22,241,774	157	\$141,667	165	\$134,799
1998	164	\$12,934,281	\$18,785,337	159	\$118,147	167	\$112,487
1999	164	\$14,254,659	\$20,255,648	160	\$126,598	163	\$124,268
2000	161	\$13,152,436	\$18,081,620	156	\$115,908	160	\$113,010
2001	160	\$3,647,387	\$4,875,594	137	\$35,588	137	\$35,588
2002	160	\$4,143,351	\$5,452,365	112	\$48,682	115	\$47,412
2003	160	\$4,982,240	\$6,410,194	109	\$58,809	109	\$58,809
2004	161	\$7,822,966	\$9,804,011	117	\$83,795	118	\$83,085
2005	162	\$11,848,309	\$14,362,116	120	\$119,684	122	\$117,722
2006	162	\$9,037,168	\$10,612,217	127	\$83,561	133	\$79,791
2007	162	\$15,503,683	\$17,701,575	125	\$141,613	130	\$136,166
2008	162	\$12,507,586	\$13,752,692	130	\$105,790	155	\$88,727
2009	162	\$13,077,582	\$14,430,771	141	\$102,346	142	\$101,625
2010	162	\$12,951,750	\$14,061,276	142	\$99,023	147	\$95,655
2011	162	\$11,486,251	\$12,088,652	144	\$83,949	146	\$82,799
2012	162	\$11,314,497	\$11,666,458	133	\$87,718	133	\$87,718
2013	162	\$14,508,276	\$14,743,628	133	\$110,854	136	\$108,409
2014	162	\$17,041,199	\$17,041,199	137	\$124,388	142	\$120,008

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.

Table 33. Estimated Real Gross Earnings for Permit Holders in the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery by Residency Type, 1975-2014

Year	Total			Local			Nonlocal			Nonresident		
	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings
1975	98	\$45,237	\$4,433,191	67	\$34,213	\$2,292,246	4	\$59,651	\$238,602	27	\$70,457	\$1,902,342
1976	116	\$80,199	\$9,303,048	74	\$56,051	\$4,147,784	4	\$58,212	\$232,848	38	\$129,537	\$4,922,416
1977	113	\$93,985	\$10,620,257	70	\$69,236	\$4,846,508	4	\$91,344	\$365,377	39	\$138,676	\$5,408,373
1978	136	\$140,578	\$19,118,672	81	\$102,825	\$8,328,819	11	\$152,383	\$1,676,217	44	\$207,128	\$9,113,637
1979	147	\$289,818	\$42,603,206	89	\$174,589	\$15,538,445	12	\$272,830	\$3,273,962	46	\$517,191	\$23,790,799
1980	155	\$99,929	\$15,488,960	90	\$76,477	\$6,882,929	13	\$72,521	\$942,778	52	\$147,370	\$7,663,253
1981	155	\$218,154	\$33,813,821	81	\$154,665	\$12,527,876	19	\$198,469	\$3,770,915	55	\$318,455	\$17,515,030
1982	158	\$210,283	\$33,224,725	81	\$153,597	\$12,441,361	17	\$263,143	\$4,473,425	60	\$271,832	\$16,309,938
1983	167	\$176,581	\$29,488,956	80	\$119,950	\$9,595,981	23	\$194,664	\$4,477,277	64	\$240,870	\$15,415,698
1984	167	\$148,500	\$24,799,546	78	\$108,382	\$8,453,828	24	\$142,705	\$3,424,928	65	\$198,781	\$12,920,791
1985	162	\$224,117	\$36,306,900	70	\$168,981	\$11,828,705	27	\$197,827	\$5,341,338	65	\$294,413	\$19,136,858
1986	170	\$256,020	\$43,523,410	68	\$167,869	\$11,415,089	35	\$237,018	\$8,295,644	67	\$355,413	\$23,812,677
1987	166	\$196,334	\$32,591,371	64	\$142,887	\$9,144,793	36	\$211,964	\$7,630,720	66	\$239,634	\$15,815,858
1988	168	\$308,261	\$51,787,863	57	\$227,878	\$12,989,022	36	\$325,425	\$11,715,316	75	\$361,114	\$27,083,525
1989	164	\$230,573	\$37,813,994	58	\$166,674	\$9,667,073	35	\$257,433	\$9,010,170	71	\$269,532	\$19,136,752
1990	166	\$258,089	\$42,842,726	53	\$180,592	\$9,571,371	38	\$284,287	\$10,802,913	75	\$299,579	\$22,468,441
1991	170	\$140,057	\$23,809,703	54	\$104,939	\$5,666,722	42	\$151,607	\$6,367,484	74	\$159,128	\$11,775,497
1992	168	\$336,206	\$56,482,637	49	\$244,733	\$11,991,910	43	\$358,836	\$15,429,959	76	\$382,379	\$29,060,768
1993	168	\$191,089	\$32,102,977	49	\$134,423	\$6,586,710	43	\$210,452	\$9,049,451	76	\$216,669	\$16,466,816
1994	171	\$162,764	\$27,832,662	46	\$116,650	\$5,365,907	50	\$165,006	\$8,250,316	75	\$189,553	\$14,216,439
1995	171	\$201,253	\$34,414,260	44	\$139,736	\$6,148,394	50	\$216,079	\$10,803,952	77	\$226,778	\$17,461,914
1996	174	\$92,922	\$16,168,422	41	\$67,582	\$2,770,858	50	\$99,955	\$4,997,771	83	\$101,202	\$8,399,793
1997	163	\$136,453	\$22,241,774	36	\$101,628	\$3,658,625	49	\$139,291	\$6,825,256	78	\$150,742	\$11,757,892
1998	166	\$113,165	\$18,785,337	34	\$74,384	\$2,529,042	51	\$128,117	\$6,533,977	81	\$120,029	\$9,722,317
1999	167	\$121,291	\$20,255,648	34	\$84,119	\$2,860,053	52	\$118,320	\$6,152,615	81	\$138,802	\$11,242,980
2000	158	\$114,441	\$18,081,620	34	\$74,310	\$2,526,525	47	\$116,222	\$5,462,445	77	\$131,073	\$10,092,651
2001	137	\$35,588	\$4,875,594	33	\$28,132	\$928,350	34	\$31,125	\$1,058,236	70	\$41,272	\$2,889,008
2002	112	\$48,682	\$5,452,365	27	\$39,523	\$1,067,131	29	\$48,774	\$1,414,456	56	\$53,050	\$2,970,778
2003	110	\$58,274	\$6,410,194	30	\$46,519	\$1,395,576	22	\$61,587	\$1,354,924	58	\$63,098	\$3,659,694
2004	118	\$83,085	\$9,804,011	39	\$55,368	\$2,159,355	25	\$86,956	\$2,173,894	54	\$101,310	\$5,470,762
2005	122	\$117,722	\$14,362,116	39	\$75,916	\$2,960,712	27	\$122,230	\$3,300,203	56	\$144,664	\$8,101,201
2006	128	\$82,908	\$10,612,217	37	\$49,858	\$1,844,747	33	\$93,870	\$3,097,726	58	\$97,754	\$5,669,744
2007	127	\$139,382	\$17,701,575	35	\$87,853	\$3,074,847	39	\$133,877	\$5,221,188	53	\$177,463	\$9,405,540
2008	132	\$104,187	\$13,752,692	32	\$64,330	\$2,058,551	38	\$118,723	\$4,511,491	62	\$115,849	\$7,182,649
2009	144	\$100,214	\$14,430,771	35	\$72,779	\$2,547,259	45	\$104,747	\$4,713,611	64	\$112,030	\$7,169,901
2010	145	\$96,974	\$14,061,276	32	\$64,655	\$2,068,945	51	\$96,404	\$4,916,618	62	\$114,124	\$7,075,712
2011	144	\$83,949	\$12,088,652	29	\$61,411	\$1,780,908	50	\$85,278	\$4,263,906	65	\$92,982	\$6,043,837
2012	135	\$86,418	\$11,666,458	27	\$60,416	\$1,631,244	44	\$86,492	\$3,805,653	64	\$97,337	\$6,229,561
2013	133	\$110,854	\$14,743,628	30	\$90,135	\$2,704,064	41	\$106,395	\$4,362,186	62	\$123,829	\$7,677,378
2014	138	\$123,487	\$17,041,199	31	\$98,605	\$3,056,744	46	\$114,921	\$5,286,387	61	\$142,591	\$8,698,067

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.

Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Fishery

S04M Permit Holdings

License limitation permits for the Alaska Peninsula salmon set gillnet fishery (S04M permits) were issued starting in 1975. Table 34 indicates the initial distribution and historical net changes in permit holdings for the fishery. CFEC has issued 116 S04M permits. Of this total, Alaska Locals received 84.5% (98) of the permits, both Nonlocal Alaskans and Nonresidents each received 7.8% (9) of the permits. Every permit issued was a transferable permit.

Table 34. Initial Issuance and Year-end 2014 Totals of Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Permits, With Net Changes Due to Permit Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Resident Type

Residency	Total Initially Issued		TRANSFERS		MIGRATIONS		CANCELLED		2014 YEAR-END	
	Count	Percent	Change	Percent Change from Initial	Change	Percent Change from Initial	Change	Percent Change from Initial	Total	Percentage of Year-End Total
Local	98	84.5%	5	5.1%	-28	-28.6%	-2	-2.0%	73	64.6%
Nonlocal	9	7.8%	-7	-77.8%	20	222.2%	-1	-11.1%	21	18.6%
Nonresident	9	7.8%	2	22.2%	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	19	16.8%
Total	116	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-3	-2.6%	113	100.0%

The number of permits held by each resident type can change for three reasons: permits can be transferred to other resident types (transfer); permit holders can move from one location to another (migration); or permits can be cancelled (such as when a permit holder does not pay the renewal fee for two consecutive years). This table indicates the extent to which these factors have contributed to net changes in permit holdings in this fishery. Migrations have had the largest impact on the changes. Transfers have also had a net effect on permit holdings. By the end of 2014, one of the three cancelled permits was due to nonpayment.

Transfers of S04M Permits

Under the Limited Entry Act’s terms of free transferability, permits may be sold, traded, given away, or inherited. CFEC requires the completion of a survey with each transfer.⁷ The surveys provide information such as transfer acquisition methods, the relationship between individuals in the transaction, and the sale amount for instances when the permit is sold.

Table 35. Transfer Acquisition Methods for Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Permits, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Alaska Peninsula Set Gillnet		Alaska Peninsula Salmon		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Gift</i>	194	46.1%	494	41.1%	12,641	35.9%
<i>Sale</i>	199	47.3%	619	51.5%	20,928	59.4%
<i>Trade</i>	9	2.1%	30	2.5%	486	1.4%
<i>Other</i>	19	4.5%	58	4.8%	1,175	3.3%
Total	421		1,201		35,230	

Table 35 presents transfer acquisition methods for the Alaska Peninsula Salmon set gillnet fishery, all three Alaska Peninsula salmon permits, and all limited entry permits between 1980 and 2014. During the 1980 – 2014 period, most of the S03M transfers were split between gifts (46.1%) and sales (47.3%), and a smaller percentage were trades (2.1%) or other (4.5%). The annual acquisition methods for the limited Alaska Peninsula salmon permits have not changed substantially throughout the time period.⁸

Table 36. Relationships of Transferor to Transfer Recipients for Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Permit, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Alaska Peninsula Set Gillnet		Alaska Peninsula Salmon		All Fisheries Statewide	
<i>Business Partner/Friend</i>	87	20.7%	222	18.5%	6,497	18.4%
<i>Member of Immediate Family</i>	177	42.0%	472	39.3%	11,853	33.6%
<i>Other Relative</i>	33	7.8%	75	6.2%	1,653	4.7%
<i>Other</i>	124	29.5%	432	36.0%	15,227	43.2%
Total	421		1,201		35,230	

Table 36 shows the relationships between the transferors and transfer recipients for Alaska Peninsula salmon set gillnet permits, all three Alaska Peninsula salmon fisheries combined, and all limited entry permits from 1980 to 2014. Permit transfers between immediate family members and other relatives total 49.9% of all transfers for the Alaska Peninsula set gillnet permits compared to 45.5% for all three Alaska Peninsula salmon permits combined and 38.3% for all limited entry fisheries statewide.

⁷ CFEC implemented the transfer survey in 1980.

⁸ *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska’s Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975-2014*, CFEC Report No. 15-3.

S04M Permit Value

Many permit transfers are non-monetary transactions (see Table 35). Table 37 considers solely the arms-length market transactions where permits are sold. CFEC estimated values are expressed in both nominal and real (adjusted for inflation) terms.

Table 37. CFEC Estimated Value of Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Permits

Year	S04M Permit Sales	Nominal		Real	
		Permit Value	Standard Deviation	Permit Value	Standard Deviation
1983	11	\$55,420	-	\$131,726	-
1984	9	\$50,374	-	\$114,777	-
1985	7	\$50,313	-	\$110,696	-
1986	7	\$56,357	-	\$121,731	-
1987	9	\$62,063	-	\$129,336	-
1988	3	\$85,542	-	\$171,182	-
1989	1	\$79,156	-	\$151,122	-
1990	3	\$121,667	-	\$220,375	-
1991	3	\$130,000	\$30,150	\$225,959	\$52,405
1992	7	\$101,400	\$14,350	\$171,098	\$24,214
1993	9	\$129,400	\$24,300	\$211,997	\$39,811
1994	3	\$107,900	\$26,750	\$172,360	\$42,731
1995	10	\$109,300	\$12,150	\$169,785	\$18,874
1996	2	\$106,300	\$7,500	\$160,389	\$11,316
1997	9	\$97,200	\$14,600	\$143,369	\$21,535
1998	4	\$78,800	\$8,550	\$114,447	\$12,418
1999	2	\$86,300	\$16,000	\$122,631	\$22,736
2000	4	\$88,900	\$4,100	\$122,217	\$5,637
2001	2	\$73,300	\$22,800	\$97,983	\$30,478
2002	4	\$62,600	\$27,500	\$82,377	\$36,188
2003	4	\$50,500	\$15,400	\$64,974	\$19,814
2004	3	\$38,100	\$8,100	\$47,748	\$10,151
2005	8	\$50,500	\$8,550	\$61,214	\$10,364
2006	5	\$56,800	\$4,500	\$66,699	\$5,284
2007	2	\$57,400	\$6,150	\$65,537	\$7,022
2008	4	\$51,300	\$7,500	\$56,407	\$8,247
2009	1	\$51,300	\$7,500	\$56,608	\$8,276
2010	6	\$49,600	\$5,550	\$53,849	\$6,025
2011	5	\$54,000	\$4,200	\$56,832	\$4,420
2012	2	\$55,000	\$0	\$56,711	\$0
2013	3	\$55,600	\$3,150	\$56,502	\$3,201
2014	0	\$55,600	\$3,150	\$55,600	\$3,150

- o Permit values represent averages of all arms-length sale transactions over the year. Beginning in 1991, additional data from recent months in the preceding year may be included until at least four observations can be averaged.
- o Real permit values were calculated using the 2014 Consumer Price Index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- o The Standard Deviation was not calculated prior to 1991.

Emergency Transfers of S04M Permits

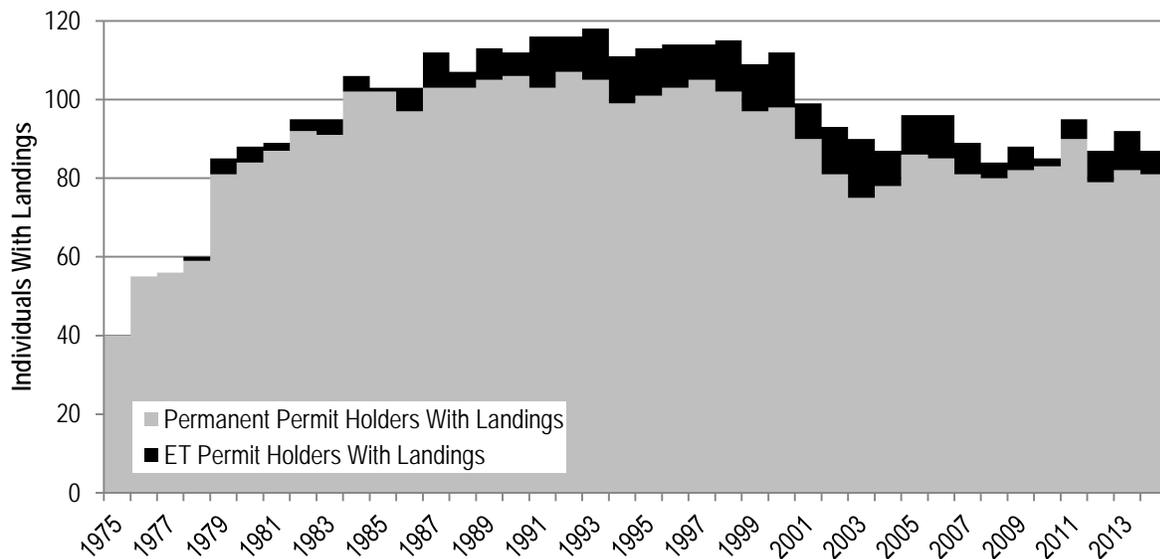
Commercial landings can be made with either permanently-held permits or with permits held temporarily through emergency transfers. Emergency transfers (ET) of permits are granted if illness, disability, death, required military or government service, or other unavoidable hardship of a temporary, unexpected, and unforeseen nature prevents the permanent permit holder from participating in the fishery. “Hardship” does not include the results of a permit holder’s own economic decisions, or the results of economic, biological or regulatory variables which are normally part of the risk of doing business as a fisherman. At the end of the year, ET permits automatically revert back to the permanent permit holder.

Table 38 and Figure 13 show the total number of individuals who recorded landings each year, and of that group, the number of individuals who made landings with ET permits. Some individuals who made landings with emergency transfer permits also made landings with permanent permits in the same year.

Table 38. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Alaska Peninsula Set Gillnet Seine Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	ET Permit Holders With Landings	Rate ET
1975	40	0	0.0%	1989	113	8	7.1%	2003	90	15	16.7%
1976	55	0	0.0%	1990	112	6	5.4%	2004	87	9	10.3%
1977	56	0	0.0%	1991	116	13	11.2%	2005	96	10	10.4%
1978	60	1	1.7%	1992	116	9	7.8%	2006	96	11	11.5%
1979	85	4	4.7%	1993	118	13	11.0%	2007	89	8	9.0%
1980	88	4	4.5%	1994	111	12	10.8%	2008	84	4	4.8%
1981	89	2	2.2%	1995	113	12	10.6%	2009	88	6	6.8%
1982	95	3	3.2%	1996	114	11	9.6%	2010	85	2	2.4%
1983	95	4	4.2%	1997	114	9	7.9%	2011	95	5	5.3%
1984	106	4	3.8%	1998	115	13	11.3%	2012	87	8	9.2%
1985	103	1	1.0%	1999	109	12	11.0%	2013	92	10	10.9%
1986	103	6	5.8%	2000	112	14	12.5%	2014	87	6	6.9%
1987	112	9	8.0%	2001	99	9	9.1%				
1988	107	4	3.7%	2002	93	12	12.9%				

Figure 13. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Fishery, 1975-2014



DNR Shore Fishery Leases in the Alaska Peninsula Set Gillnet Fishery

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administers a shore fishery lease program for the use of state owned and managed tidelands by S04M permit holders. A shore fishery lease grants permit holders the first right of priority to fish a tract of tidelands, but is not a requirement to commercially fish.

In the Alaska Peninsula, the DNR shore fishery lease program allows a permit holder to maintain up to two tracts per permit.⁹ While some tracts are adjacent to one another, other tracts may be scattered miles apart even spanning multiple statistical areas. Additional information regarding DNR shore fishery leases can be found in CFEC publication 14-4N.¹⁰ Please see Appendix A for a snapshot of DNR shore fishery sites.

The total number of Alaska Peninsula set gillnet permits, permits with landings, and permits with a DNR shore fishery lease as of December 31 is reported by district in Table 39. While there are no restrictions as to which district an S04M permit can be used to make landings, the majority of S04M permit holders typically did not make landings in more than one district.

Table 39. Alaska Peninsula Set Gillnet DNR Shore Fishery Leases by District

Year	Total Permits	Permits with Landings	Permits with DNR Lease	Southeastern		Southcentral		Southwestern		Unimak		Northwestern		Northern	
				With DNR Lease	Total Permits										
1975	106	40	20	11	17	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	29
1976	114	53	22	13	22	1	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	29
1977	108	56	22	13	24	1	14	0	2	0	0	0	1	8	31
1978	113	60	22	13	27	1	18	0	5	0	0	0	1	8	31
1979	113	80	21	13	33	1	24	0	5	0	0	0	4	7	39
1980	114	86	25	17	34	1	28	0	7	0	0	0	3	7	42
1981	115	88	27	17	40	1	30	0	13	0	0	0	3	9	37
1982	115	92	31	17	44	1	32	2	11	0	0	2	4	9	40
1983	114	94	32	17	46	1	35	2	12	0	0	2	5	10	41
1984	113	103	34	18	53	1	44	2	6	0	0	2	6	11	38
1985	114	102	31	15	54	1	33	2	10	0	0	1	9	12	40
1986	114	100	42	19	48	0	33	2	10	0	0	1	9	20	44
1987	114	108	49	25	58	1	40	3	12	0	0	1	7	19	41
1988	114	106	58	33	60	1	36	3	11	0	0	2	8	19	40
1989	114	111	61	33	63	1	38	3	27	0	0	2	10	22	38
1990	114	110	60	33	65	1	48	4	19	0	0	2	9	21	38
1991	114	110	62	36	66	1	7	5	16	0	5	2	7	20	36
1992	114	111	64	36	63	1	10	3	29	0	4	1	9	24	47
1993	114	113	69	39	67	1	7	6	24	0	12	0	9	24	43
1994	114	108	64	35	63	0	9	5	26	0	7	0	6	24	41
1995	114	109	62	36	63	1	25	7	24	0	6	0	3	20	38
1996	114	109	66	36	70	1	14	9	19	2	6	0	3	20	41
1997	114	111	63	35	65	1	16	9	31	2	4	0	4	18	38
1998	113	112	61	33	71	1	18	10	27	2	4	0	6	17	33
1999	113	107	63	36	72	2	30	10	25	0	6	0	5	16	32
2000	113	109	65	38	72	1	21	10	30	0	5	0	6	17	32
2001	113	98	65	37	67	2	5	11	18	0	0	0	3	16	27
2002	113	90	63	36	60	2	3	10	20	0	2	0	1	16	27
2003	113	86	61	35	57	2	5	9	16	0	1	0	1	16	28
2004	113	86	63	38	55	3	16	9	16	0	1	0	0	15	28
2005	113	92	63	38	61	3	17	9	19	0	0	0	3	15	28
2006	114	94	64	38	60	4	27	9	18	0	2	0	1	16	25
2007	114	88	58	35	60	4	25	7	20	0	1	0	1	14	27
2008	113	83	58	35	58	3	10	7	21	0	2	0	0	14	26
2009	113	88	59	35	56	4	20	7	16	0	1	0	0	14	24
2010	113	84	60	36	59	4	14	7	17	0	1	0	2	14	23
2011	113	93	60	36	59	4	12	8	18	0	3	0	1	13	25
2012	113	87	58	35	60	3	14	8	18	0	1	0	0	12	22
2013	113	90	59	36	55	3	14	6	19	0	9	0	0	14	25
2014	113	86	59	37	53	3	22	5	23	0	1	0	1	15	23

⁹ 11 AAC 24.0331(b)(1)(D).

¹⁰ CFEC Salmon Set Gillnet Permits and DNR Shore Fishery Leases in Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay 1975-2013. CFEC Report No. 14-4N.

Latent S04M Permits

CFEC regulations require individuals to renew their limited entry permits annually, regardless of whether they actually fish. Permits that are not used (don't record landings) in a given year are referred to herein as "latent" permits for that year.

Table 40 indicates the total number of viable S04M permits issued each year, the number of permits fished (with commercial landings), and the rate of permit latency. Viable permits include both interim entry and permanent permits. Note that for this table, in years when a single individual held an interim-entry permit and was also issued a permanent permit, only the permanent permit is counted.

Several complications make it difficult to accurately count the number of latent permits therefore the figures should be viewed with caution.

First, some permits could be active in the fishery but might not be used to record landings. This can occur when permit holders fish in a group, especially among family or friends, and the group records their landings on only one, or some, of the group's permits. Although this practice is not legal,¹¹ it allegedly occurs in the set gillnet fisheries at a rate higher than in other fisheries. The effect would be to under-count the number of permits active in the fishery, and over-estimate the latency rate.

Secondly, individuals who hold a DNR Shore Fishery Lease are generally required by regulation to fish at least four openings in years when they hold a lease.¹² The 'Landings and/or DNR lease' column counts permits that either held a DNR Shore Fishery Lease or made a commercial landing.

There are many reasons why an individual might not fish in any given year. This table and figure do not explain any of these reasons, but simply estimate the rate of permit latency. The actual annual rate of latency is likely lies between the rates given in this table.

Table 40. Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Permit Latency, 1975-2014

Year	Total Fishery Permits	Permits With Landings		Landings and/or DNR Lease	Latency Rate
		Count	Latency		
1975	106	40	62.3%	48	54.7%
1976	114	53	53.5%	56	50.9%
1977	108	56	48.1%	60	44.4%
1978	113	60	46.9%	65	42.5%
1979	113	80	29.2%	81	28.3%
1980	114	86	24.6%	89	21.9%
1981	115	88	23.5%	90	21.7%
1982	115	92	20.0%	96	16.5%
1983	114	94	17.5%	97	14.9%
1984	113	103	8.8%	104	8.0%
1985	114	102	10.5%	103	9.6%
1986	114	100	12.3%	100	12.3%
1987	114	108	5.3%	109	4.4%
1988	114	106	7.0%	110	3.5%
1989	114	111	2.6%	112	1.8%
1990	114	110	3.5%	111	2.6%
1991	114	110	3.5%	110	3.5%
1992	114	111	2.6%	112	1.8%
1993	114	113	0.9%	114	0.0%
1994	114	108	5.3%	110	3.5%
1995	114	109	4.4%	111	2.6%
1996	114	109	4.4%	112	1.8%
1997	114	111	2.6%	111	2.6%
1998	113	112	0.9%	112	0.9%
1999	113	107	5.3%	107	5.3%
2000	113	109	3.5%	110	2.7%
2001	113	98	13.3%	105	7.1%
2002	113	90	20.4%	98	13.3%
2003	113	86	23.9%	92	18.6%
2004	113	86	23.9%	92	18.6%
2005	113	92	18.6%	99	12.4%
2006	114	94	17.5%	98	14.0%
2007	114	88	22.8%	94	17.5%
2008	113	83	26.5%	97	14.2%
2009	113	88	22.1%	95	15.9%
2010	113	84	25.7%	96	15.0%
2011	113	93	17.7%	100	11.5%
2012	113	87	23.0%	99	12.4%
2013	113	90	20.4%	96	15.0%
2014	113	86	23.9%	95	15.9%

- When an individual with an interim-entry permit is issued a permanent permit in the same year, only the permanent permit is counted.
- 'Permits with Landings' is the number of CFEC permits that were used to record commercial landings in that year.
- 'Permit Landings and/or DNR Lease' is the number of CFEC permits that were used to record a landing, or were associated with a DNR shore fishery lease.

¹¹ AS 16.05.680 (b) and AS 16.05.690 (b).

¹² 11 AAC 64.180.

New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Fishery

New entrants are defined herein as individuals who, for the first time, record a landing on a permanent S04M permit. Individuals who only make landings on ET permits are not counted in this section. It is important to note that initial permit holders are not considered new entrants because they needed a proven fishing history prior to 1975 in order to become an initial permit holder of a limited entry permit. Permits held through an emergency transfer are not considered in this table.

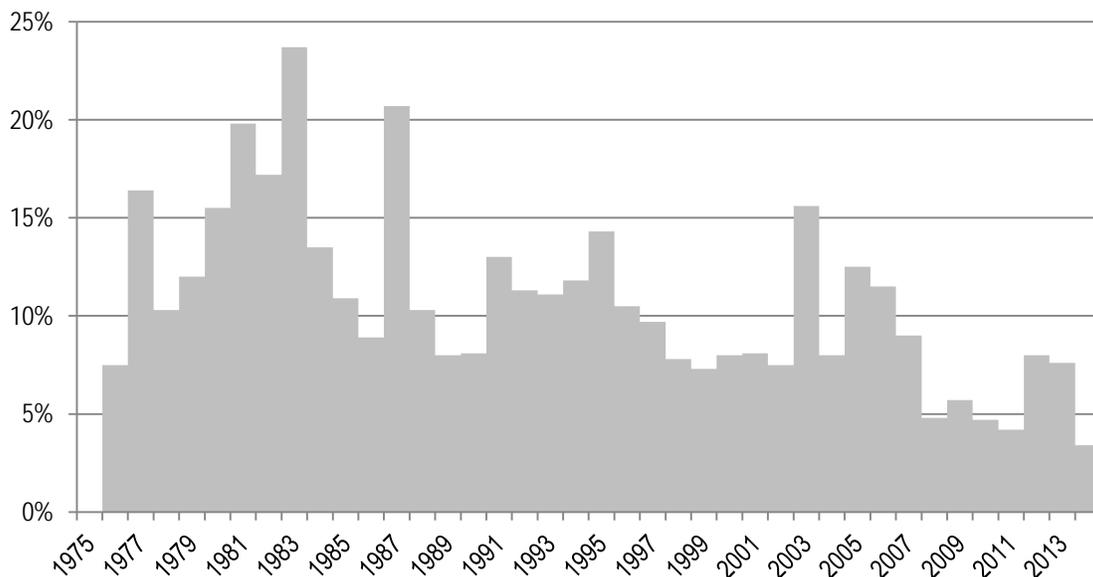
Table 41 and Figure 14 describe individuals rather than permits. An individual may hold up to two permits for the same fishery, but can only fish one of them. An individual may hold one S04M permit one year, and then in subsequent years hold a different S04M permit. Likewise, individuals may enter and exit the fishery multiple times over the years. Individuals are only counted once as a new entrant and only in the year in which they made their first documented landing.

Table 41. New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Fishery, 1975-2014

Year	Total	New	New%												
1975	35	0	0.0%	1985	101	11	10.9%	1995	112	16	14.3%	2005	96	12	12.5%
1976	53	4	7.5%	1986	101	9	8.9%	1996	114	12	10.5%	2006	96	11	11.5%
1977	55	9	16.4%	1987	111	23	20.7%	1997	113	11	9.7%	2007	89	8	9.0%
1978	58	6	10.3%	1988	107	11	10.3%	1998	115	9	7.8%	2008	84	4	4.8%
1979	83	10	12.0%	1989	112	9	8.0%	1999	109	8	7.3%	2009	88	5	5.7%
1980	84	13	15.5%	1990	111	9	8.1%	2000	112	9	8.0%	2010	85	4	4.7%
1981	86	17	19.8%	1991	115	15	13.0%	2001	99	8	8.1%	2011	95	4	4.2%
1982	93	16	17.2%	1992	115	13	11.3%	2002	93	7	7.5%	2012	87	7	8.0%
1983	93	22	23.7%	1993	117	13	11.1%	2003	90	14	15.6%	2013	92	7	7.6%
1984	104	14	13.5%	1994	110	13	11.8%	2004	87	7	8.0%	2014	87	3	3.4%

o New Entrants excludes individuals with interim-entry and emergency transfer permits.

Figure 14. New Entrants into the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Fishery, 1975-2014



Age of S04M Permit Holders

Table 42. Median Age of Select CFEC Permit Holders and the General Alaskan Population

Year	AK Peninsula S04M	AK Peninsula Salmon	Salmon Set Gillnet	All Permits	AK Median Age
1975	39.6	40.1	36.2	42.9	24.7
1976	39.0	39.5	36.4	41.3	25.1
1977	39.3	39.6	36.1	40.5	25.4
1978	38.7	40.0	35.7	40.1	25.8
1979	39.7	40.8	35.8	40.1	26.0
1980	39.9	39.7	35.8	39.6	26.5
1981	37.2	38.0	36.0	39.5	26.6
1982	37.8	38.1	36.0	39.5	26.8
1983	35.3	37.4	35.7	39.6	27.1
1984	35.0	37.6	35.8	39.9	27.5
1985	35.2	38.0	36.3	40.1	27.8
1986	37.0	38.4	36.7	40.1	28.3
1987	35.3	38.6	37.0	40.4	28.9
1988	36.3	39.4	37.3	40.6	29.4
1989	37.3	39.1	38.0	41.0	29.3
1990	37.7	39.3	38.3	41.4	29.7
1991	38.0	39.9	38.9	41.9	30.1
1992	38.6	40.2	39.3	42.4	30.5
1993	39.8	41.8	39.9	43.0	30.8
1994	41.0	42.8	40.4	43.5	31.1
1995	42.0	42.9	41.0	43.9	31.5
1996	42.6	43.2	41.7	44.5	31.8
1997	43.5	44.2	42.0	45.0	32.1
1998	44.5	45.0	42.6	45.6	32.3
1999	45.0	45.6	43.1	46.1	32.4
2000	45.0	45.9	43.4	46.6	32.7
2001	45.7	46.8	44.1	47.0	33.0
2002	46.7	47.6	44.8	47.7	33.2
2003	47.7	48.6	45.5	48.4	33.4
2004	47.1	49.3	45.9	48.8	33.6
2005	47.2	48.5	46.0	49.3	33.8
2006	47.0	48.8	46.3	49.7	33.9
2007	47.2	49.6	46.8	50.1	33.9
2008	46.6	50.1	46.8	50.5	33.9
2009	47.3	50.8	47.3	51.1	33.8
2010	48.9	51.1	47.7	51.4	33.9
2011	49.8	51.6	48.2	51.8	34.1
2012	50.2	52.3	48.8	52.1	34.3
2013	50.3	52.8	49.0	52.4	34.4
2014	50.9	52.2	49.2	52.7	34.3

Table 42 shows the annual median age of five different cohorts of permit holders: 1) Alaska Peninsula salmon set gillnet (S04M) permits; 2) all three (S01M, S03M, and S04M) Alaska Peninsula salmon permits; 3) all salmon purse seine permits 4) all CFEC limited entry permits; and 5) the median age of the general Alaskan population.

Note that these figures include ages of permit holders for both transferable and nontransferable permits; however, there were no nontransferable S04M permits issued. Some individuals hold permits in more than one fishery; in these cases, the age of the permit holder is counted once for each permit that he or she holds.

The median age of the general Alaskan population has increased 9.6 years between 1975 and 2014, which represents a 38.9% increase. The percent change in ages over the same period for all CFEC permit holders increased by 9.7 years (22.7%), for the combined set gillnet permit holders it went up 35.9% (13.0 years), and for the combined Alaska Peninsula permit holders there was an increase of 30.1% (12.1 years).

In the Alaska Peninsula salmon set gillnet fishery, the median age of permit holders increased 28.5% (11.3 years).

Participation and Earnings

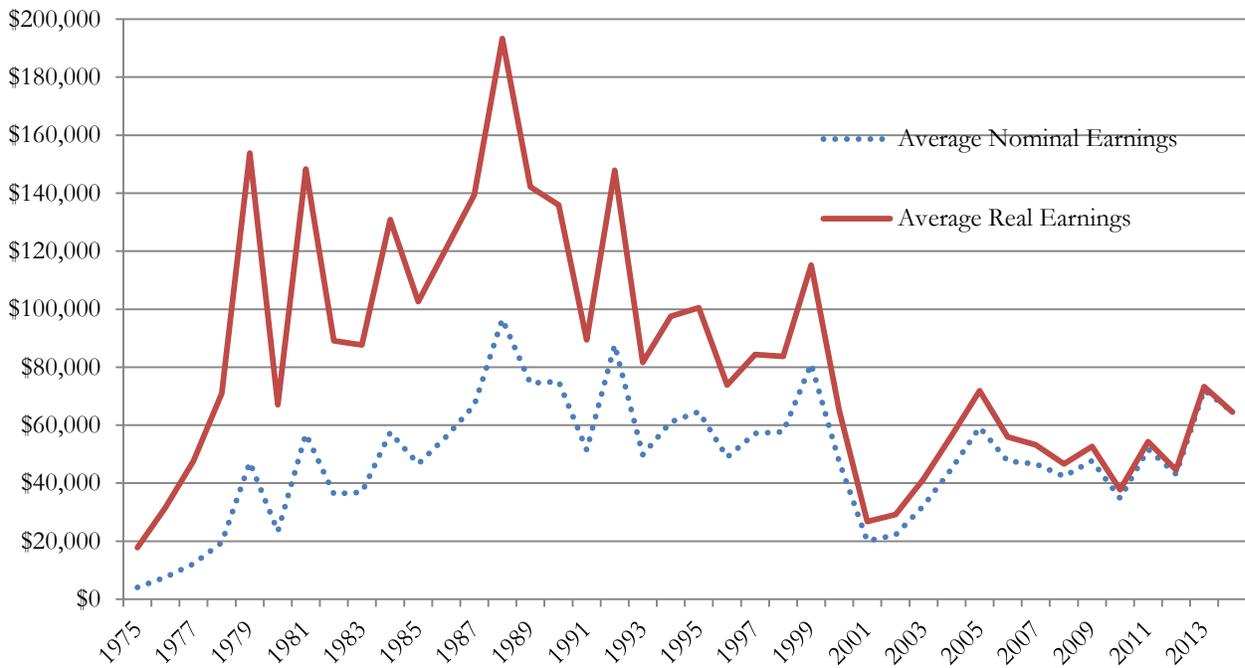
Table 43 reports the number of permits, permits with landings and estimated gross earnings in the Alaska Peninsula salmon set gillnet fishery from 1975 to 2014. Note that the figures by permit in this table span the entire year, regardless of who held the permit or however many times the permit was transferred.

Table 44 reports the number of permit holders (people) and estimated gross earnings by each resident type. Where fewer than four individuals made landings, earnings are masked for that group and at least one other due to reasons of confidentiality.

Earnings are estimated from weighted average ex-vessel prices, and as noted earlier, largely stem from the ADF&G Commercial Operators Annual Report and fish ticket values. Earnings are shown in Figure 15 for both nominal and real (inflation-adjusted) dollars using the 2014 consumer price index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor.

Permit counts include interim-entry permits and permanent permits. Interim-entry permits are issued to individuals during the period when their applications for permanent permits are in adjudication. The last year an interim-entry permit was held was in 1997. Some individuals made landings on both an interim-entry permit and subsequently on their adjudicated permanent permit in these same year; for these instances only the permanent permit is counted.

Figure 15. Estimated Nominal and Real Average Gross Earnings Per Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Permit



- Real dollars are adjusted for inflation using the 2014 U.S. Bureau of labor Consumer Price Index.

Table 43. Estimated Total Gross Earnings (Real and Nominal) for the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Fishery, With Average Gross Earnings (Real) by Permit, 1975-2014

Year	Viable Permits	Permits With Landings	Gross Earnings		
			Nominal	Real	Average Real
1975	106	40	\$161,999	\$712,845	\$17,821
1976	114	53	\$402,633	\$1,675,181	\$31,607
1977	108	56	\$681,939	\$2,664,018	\$47,572
1978	113	60	\$1,172,437	\$4,257,025	\$70,950
1979	113	80	\$3,774,069	\$12,306,585	\$153,832
1980	114	86	\$2,007,417	\$5,767,329	\$67,062
1981	115	88	\$5,011,217	\$13,050,995	\$148,307
1982	115	92	\$3,341,823	\$8,198,237	\$89,111
1983	114	94	\$3,464,938	\$8,235,699	\$87,614
1984	113	103	\$5,918,493	\$13,485,279	\$130,925
1985	114	102	\$4,754,871	\$10,461,424	\$102,563
1986	114	100	\$5,602,877	\$12,102,215	\$121,022
1987	114	108	\$7,228,633	\$15,064,064	\$139,482
1988	114	106	\$10,237,756	\$20,487,281	\$193,276
1989	114	111	\$8,270,160	\$15,789,070	\$142,244
1990	114	110	\$8,256,037	\$14,954,102	\$135,946
1991	114	110	\$5,657,561	\$9,833,688	\$89,397
1992	114	111	\$9,728,766	\$16,415,888	\$147,891
1993	114	113	\$5,632,529	\$9,227,837	\$81,662
1994	114	108	\$6,595,484	\$10,535,685	\$97,553
1995	114	109	\$7,048,492	\$10,949,028	\$100,450
1996	114	109	\$5,332,019	\$8,045,129	\$73,809
1997	114	111	\$6,347,383	\$9,362,330	\$84,345
1998	113	112	\$6,457,583	\$9,378,787	\$83,739
1999	113	107	\$8,675,911	\$12,328,334	\$115,218
2000	113	109	\$5,160,633	\$7,094,701	\$65,089
2001	113	98	\$1,962,668	\$2,623,569	\$26,771
2002	113	90	\$1,994,200	\$2,624,230	\$29,158
2003	113	86	\$2,775,089	\$3,570,454	\$41,517
2004	113	86	\$3,872,710	\$4,853,413	\$56,435
2005	113	92	\$5,450,949	\$6,607,454	\$71,820
2006	114	94	\$4,475,089	\$5,255,033	\$55,905
2007	114	88	\$4,100,182	\$4,681,448	\$53,198
2008	113	83	\$3,518,911	\$3,869,212	\$46,617
2009	113	88	\$4,202,288	\$4,637,115	\$52,694
2010	113	84	\$2,924,358	\$3,174,876	\$37,796
2011	113	93	\$4,801,415	\$5,053,227	\$54,336
2012	113	87	\$3,755,655	\$3,872,483	\$44,511
2013	113	90	\$6,490,025	\$6,595,306	\$73,281
2014	113	86	\$5,551,694	\$5,551,694	\$64,555

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.

Table 44. Estimated Real Gross Earnings for Permit Holders in the Alaska Peninsula Salmon Set Gillnet Fishery by Residency Type, 1975-2014

Year	Total			Local			Nonlocal			Nonresident		
	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings	People	Average Earnings	Total Earnings
1975	40	\$17,821	\$712,845	35	\$17,258	\$604,016	2	**	**	3	**	**
1976	55	\$30,458	\$1,675,181	49	\$29,249	\$1,433,213	2	**	**	4	**	**
1977	56	\$47,572	\$2,664,018	49	\$40,000	\$1,959,976	1	**	**	6	**	**
1978	60	\$70,950	\$4,257,025	52	\$52,850	\$2,748,186	5	**	**	3	**	**
1979	85	\$144,783	\$12,306,585	72	\$126,703	\$9,122,610	7	\$321,063	\$2,247,444	6	\$156,089	\$936,531
1980	88	\$65,538	\$5,767,329	68	\$54,184	\$3,684,521	13	\$114,583	\$1,489,580	7	\$84,747	\$593,228
1981	89	\$146,640	\$13,050,995	70	\$128,698	\$9,008,869	13	\$222,592	\$2,893,702	6	\$191,404	\$1,148,423
1982	95	\$86,297	\$8,198,237	71	\$66,509	\$4,722,122	16	\$138,302	\$2,212,835	8	\$157,910	\$1,263,280
1983	95	\$86,692	\$8,235,699	70	\$88,902	\$6,223,164	14	\$52,723	\$738,126	11	\$115,855	\$1,274,409
1984	106	\$127,220	\$13,485,279	81	\$126,813	\$10,271,870	14	\$107,080	\$1,499,121	11	\$155,844	\$1,714,287
1985	103	\$101,567	\$10,461,424	69	\$91,707	\$6,327,776	19	\$100,180	\$1,903,422	15	\$148,682	\$2,230,226
1986	103	\$117,497	\$12,102,215	67	\$122,151	\$8,184,146	17	\$100,964	\$1,716,388	19	\$115,878	\$2,201,681
1987	112	\$134,501	\$15,064,064	72	\$137,306	\$9,886,042	18	\$121,852	\$2,193,337	22	\$135,667	\$2,984,684
1988	107	\$191,470	\$20,487,281	72	\$186,952	\$13,460,509	16	\$173,525	\$2,776,401	19	\$223,704	\$4,250,371
1989	113	\$139,726	\$15,789,070	75	\$137,944	\$10,345,783	17	\$127,793	\$2,172,481	21	\$155,753	\$3,270,806
1990	112	\$133,519	\$14,954,102	76	\$129,707	\$9,857,743	16	\$122,935	\$1,966,957	20	\$156,470	\$3,129,403
1991	116	\$84,773	\$9,833,688	79	\$79,950	\$6,316,035	15	\$101,341	\$1,520,108	22	\$90,797	\$1,997,545
1992	116	\$141,516	\$16,415,888	79	\$130,615	\$10,318,560	13	\$203,828	\$2,649,759	24	\$143,649	\$3,447,569
1993	118	\$78,202	\$9,227,837	83	\$75,556	\$6,271,112	15	\$76,366	\$1,145,486	20	\$90,562	\$1,811,239
1994	111	\$94,916	\$10,535,685	77	\$90,295	\$6,952,746	13	\$124,407	\$1,617,288	21	\$93,602	\$1,965,652
1995	113	\$96,894	\$10,949,028	79	\$94,976	\$7,503,104	11	\$120,939	\$1,330,326	23	\$91,983	\$2,115,598
1996	114	\$70,571	\$8,045,129	81	\$63,593	\$5,151,040	10	\$83,051	\$830,507	23	\$89,721	\$2,063,583
1997	114	\$82,126	\$9,362,330	79	\$78,154	\$6,174,158	9	\$87,992	\$791,931	26	\$92,163	\$2,396,241
1998	115	\$81,555	\$9,378,787	76	\$84,969	\$6,457,648	15	\$78,928	\$1,183,921	24	\$72,384	\$1,737,218
1999	109	\$113,104	\$12,328,334	71	\$115,001	\$8,165,075	19	\$108,179	\$2,055,397	19	\$110,940	\$2,107,862
2000	112	\$63,346	\$7,094,701	70	\$64,173	\$4,492,141	18	\$66,455	\$1,196,193	24	\$58,599	\$1,406,368
2001	99	\$26,501	\$2,623,569	66	\$26,971	\$1,780,089	15	\$22,011	\$330,169	18	\$28,517	\$513,311
2002	93	\$28,218	\$2,624,230	65	\$28,584	\$1,857,932	16	\$24,683	\$394,925	12	\$30,948	\$371,373
2003	90	\$39,672	\$3,570,454	60	\$41,643	\$2,498,601	17	\$33,147	\$563,496	13	\$39,104	\$508,357
2004	87	\$55,786	\$4,853,413	62	\$53,634	\$3,325,286	11	\$54,263	\$596,890	14	\$66,517	\$931,237
2005	96	\$68,828	\$6,607,454	64	\$75,154	\$4,809,850	16	\$58,512	\$936,192	16	\$53,838	\$861,412
2006	96	\$54,740	\$5,255,033	65	\$59,996	\$3,899,751	19	\$40,227	\$764,311	12	\$49,248	\$590,970
2007	89	\$52,601	\$4,681,448	67	\$52,964	\$3,548,613	11	\$43,628	\$479,913	11	\$59,356	\$652,921
2008	84	\$46,062	\$3,869,212	64	\$47,207	\$3,021,245	10	\$52,485	\$524,855	10	\$32,311	\$323,112
2009	88	\$52,694	\$4,637,115	64	\$54,320	\$3,476,503	12	\$63,673	\$764,079	12	\$33,044	\$396,533
2010	85	\$37,351	\$3,174,876	66	\$38,175	\$2,519,549	9	\$48,652	\$437,869	10	\$21,746	\$217,459
2011	95	\$53,192	\$5,053,227	72	\$57,908	\$4,169,366	12	\$49,555	\$594,656	11	\$26,291	\$289,205
2012	87	\$44,511	\$3,872,483	68	\$45,803	\$3,114,572	9	\$42,773	\$384,959	10	\$37,295	\$372,952
2013	92	\$71,688	\$6,595,306	71	\$71,522	\$5,078,068	9	\$101,020	\$909,183	12	\$50,671	\$608,054
2014	87	\$63,813	\$5,551,694	66	\$65,398	\$4,316,281	11	\$63,446	\$697,901	10	\$53,751	\$537,513

- Adjusted for inflation to 2014 dollars using U.S. Bureau of Labor Consumer Price Index.
- When fewer than four permits make landings, earnings are masked (**) due to reasons of confidentiality.
- Counts will differ from CFEC on-line Basic Information Tables where the on-line data does not account for the combination of interim-entry permits that were issued as permanent permits in the same year.

Appendix A. DNR Shore Fishery Lease

