EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKA'S COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY PERMITS 1975 to 1996

CFEC Report Number 97-2N-EXEC
June, 1997

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ABSTRACT

This report provides detailed information on changes in the distribution of permanent permits in Alaska's limited fisheries. It covers the 47 fisheries for which permanent permits have been issued from 1975 through 1996. The report provides both statewide and fishery-specific data on transfer incidence, the geographic distribution of permit holders, changes due to transfers, changes due to migration, and the year-end 1996 geographic distribution of permit holders.

The report also includes extensive information on the age distribution of permit holders, age differences between transferors and transfer recipients, the incidence of intra-family and business partner transfers, transfer acquisition methods, and the financing of permit purchases. The information contained in the report is derived from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission's (CFEC) permit and transfer survey files.

The report includes two separate documents: an executive summary and the main report, which is primarily a reference document.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In 1973 the Alaska State Legislature enacted Alaska's Limited Entry Law (AS 16.43) for commercial fisheries. The law established the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), a new agency charged with administering a program for regulating entry into the state's commercial fisheries. Limited entry was implemented in most of the state's salmon fisheries in 1974, and by the end of 1996 limited entry permits had been issued in 47 commercial fisheries: 26 salmon fisheries, 15 herring fisheries, 3 crab fisheries, and 3 sablefish fisheries.

A legal prerequisite of the Limited Entry Act was that permits could not be locked in the hands of those who were originally issued them (i.e. "initial issuees").[1] After much study and debate, the legislature finally chose free transferability as the method for allowing permit holders to enter and exit the fisheries.

Free transferability allows the transfer of permits from parents to their children and allows family members to inherit a permit upon the death of the permit holder. It allows a fisherman to enter and exit fisheries at times opportune to them, and obviates the need for an expensive and time consuming bureaucratic process to handle permit reallocation. Free transferability also facilitates permit exchange and promotes overall economic efficiency. Many other transfer options were considered and were found lacking with respect to these criteria.

In 1983 the Alaska State Supreme Court decided *State of Alaska v. Ostrosky*, 667 P.2d 1184 (Alaska 1983) which challenged the constitutionality of the Limited Entry Act, particularly the free transferability provisions. The court upheld the constitutionality of both the Act and of free transferability and also affirmed the legislative objectives of adopting the transferability option. The decision was subsequently allowed to stand by the United States Supreme Court when it dismissed the Ostrosky appeal in *Ostrosky v. State*, 104 S. Ct. 2379 (1984), *rehearing denied* 104 S. Ct. 3572 (1984).

Despite the benefits of free transferability, many people remain concerned that permit transfers may eventually result in undesirable consequences with regard to the distribution of permits. There is a concern that permits will leave the state, or that permits will disappear from isolated fishing communities which are local to a limited fishery, thereby eroding the economic base. Because of these concerns about free transferability, CFEC has produced this updated report so that the legislature, the administration, and other interested parties will be kept accurately apprised of the facts.

This edition of *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits* has been published as two separate documents, which is a different format than any of the previous 13 editions. This executive summary is designed to publish tables that address the most common questions about limited entry permits and their distribution and transfer. The second part of the report is primarily a reference document and includes more detailed fishery-specific and time-series tables on the topics addressed in the executive summary. It also contains special sections with tables that detail

transfer information on rural permit holders and permit holders who live locally to fisheries where they hold permits. Both the executive summary and the reference document cover the 47 limited fisheries and 50 permit types for which permanent permits have been issued from 1975 through 1996.

TRANSFER INCIDENCE

Not all permits issued in limited entry fisheries are available for transfer. The Limited Entry Act requires CFEC to allocate permits using hardship ranking systems, often called "point systems," which rank individuals based upon the relative hardship they would suffer if they were denied a permit. The Act also requires CFEC to determine levels within the point systems where persons would experience only minor economic hardship if excluded from the fishery. Persons who receive permanent permits and who are ranked at the minor economic hardship level receive non-transferable permits. From 1975 through 1996, 14,114 permanent limited entry permits had been issued in 47 fisheries: 12,449 were fully transferable,[2] and 1,665 were non-transferable.

Permit Transfers

During the 1975-1996 time span there were 22,562 permanent permit transfers. Original permit holders transferred 9,236 permits, indicating that approximately 73.9% of all transferable permits had changed hands at least once (9,236 out of 12,492 total permits) by the end of 1996. Over the entire period, the average annual number of transfers per number of transferable permits was 9.4% (22,562 total transfers / 241,280 transferable permit-years).

Transfer Rates

Two types of annual transfer rates are shown in Table 1. The first type is the ratio of permits transferred for the first time (i.e. from initial issuees) to the number of transferable permits. This ratio would be expected to decline over time if no new permits were issued because each year there would be fewer permits held by initial issuees left to transfer. This transfer ratio has declined from .08 to .02 over the 1975-1996 period. Over this same period, the average annual ratio of transfers from initial issuees to transferable permit years is .04.

The second type of annual transfer rate reported in Table 1 is the ratio of transfers to available transferable permits, which provides a measure of the annual turnover rate for transferable permits. This ratio varied between .07 and .13 over the 1975-1996 time period, and averaged over .09 for all years combined.[3] As can be seen in Table 1, this transfer ratio dropped below the all-years average in 1989 and has remained relatively low through 1996. The 1993 and 1994 ratios of .07 indicate the lowest turnover rates recorded over the time period.

TABLE 1.
Statewide Transfer Data on Permanent Permits, by Year, 1975 - 1996

Year	Number of Permanent Permits *	Number of Transferable Permits *	Yearly # of Transfers From Initial Issuees	Ratio of Transfers From Initial Issuees to Transferable Permits	Yearly Number of Transfers **	Ratio of Transfers to Transferable Permits
1975	6,762	6,762	568	0.08	590	0.09
1976	9,173	9,160	650	0.07	776	0.08
1977	9,772	9,710	780	0.08	1,108	0.11
1978	9,975	9,895	777	0.08	1,314	0.13
1979	10,104	10,016	557	0.06	1,209	0.12
1980	10,132	10,040	522	0.05	1,060	0.11
1981	10,204	10,112	505	0.05	1,092	0.11
1982	11,030	10,936	553	0.05	1,144	0.10
1983	12,488	10,965	566	0.05	1,211	0.11
1984	12,531	11,009	414	0.04	1,053	0.10
1985	12,507	11,173	387	0.03	1,111	0.10
1986	12,509	11,226	402	0.04	1,191	0.11
1987	12,486	11,253	305	0.03	1,120	0.10
1988	12,578	11,409	345	0.03	1,125	0.10
1989	12,654	11,495	276	0.02	914	0.08
1990	13,019	11,911	270	0.02	950	0.08
1991	13,061	12,000	260	0.02	929	0.08
1992	13,419	12,366	206	0.02	950	0.08
1993	13,423	12,429	216	0.02	856	0.07
1994	13,404	12,460	217	0.02	908	0.07
1995	13,357	12,461	232	0.02	1,010	0.08
1996	13,347	12,492	228	0.02	941	0.08

Years	Number of Transferable Permit-Years	Total Transfers From Initial Issuees	Ratio	Total Number of Transfers	Ratio
75) 96	241,280	9,236	0.04	22,562	0.09

** 767 permits have been revoked. Except for 32 that were reinstated, these have been excluded from the year of revocation forward.*

*** The number of transfers includes 122 loan foreclosures by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development or by the Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, and 116 subsequent transfers from these entities.*

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PERMITS, TRANSFERS, AND MIGRATIONS

Classification of Permit Holders

This report measures changes in permit distribution by classifying permit holders based upon where they reside. Six resident types have been defined. Permit holders who reside in Alaska are classified into "rural" or "urban" and "local" or "nonlocal" groups. Nonresidents are classified into a single category. The resident types and their acronyms are listed below:

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

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

AUL: ***Alaska*** resident of an ***Urban*** community which is ***Local*** to the fishery for which the permit applies;[4]

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

N: ***Nonresident*** of Alaska;

DCED: Signifies permits which have been foreclosed upon by the Alaska State Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED) or by the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB) and have yet to be transferred.

An example of how this classification works could be a permit holder who lives in Dillingham and holds two limited entry permits. If one permit is for the Bristol Bay drift gill net fishery, that permit will be classified as one held by an Alaska Rural Local because Dillingham is a rural community and is local to Bristol Bay. If he also holds a Southeast sac roe herring gill net permit, his permit for that fishery will be classified as one held by an Alaska Rural Non-local because Dillingham is not local to Southeast Alaska.

Changes in the Distribution of Permits

Table 2 provides summary information on the initial issuance and changes in permit holdings for the assigned resident classes. Between 1975 and the end of 1996, 14,114 permanent permits were issued in Alaska's limited fisheries. Alaskan residents received 81.6% of these permits (11,518 permits), and Nonresidents received 18.4% (2,596 permits). Almost half of all permits issued (46.8%) were to Alaska Rural Locals, and 25.6% were issued to Alaska Urban Locals. The remaining 9.2% was divided between the Alaska Rural and Urban Nonlocal resident types.

The number of permits held by each resident type can change for three reasons: permits can be transferred to other resident types, permit holders can simply move from one locale to another (migration), or permits may be revoked.

TABLE 2.

Initial issuance, overall net and percent change from initial issuance, and year-end 1996 totals of permanent limited entry permits, by resident type. The table shows the totals and total net changes, and in parenthesis the percent and percent changes.

			Net Change (%)									
Residency Category	**Total Initial Issuance**	**(%)**	**Transfers**		**Migration**		**Revoked**		**Total Change**		**Total 1996 Year-End**	**(%)**
AK Rural Local	6,609	(46.8)	-741	(-11.2)	-322	(-4.9)	-192	(-2.9)	-1,255	(-19.0)	5,354	(40.1)
AK Rural Non-local	370	(2.6)	31	(8.4)	33	(8.9)	-8	(-2.2)	56	(15.1)	426	(3.2)
AK Urban Local	3,608	(25.6)	47	(1.3)	-201	(-5.6)	-394	(-10.9)	-548	(-15.2)	3,060	(22.9)
AK Urban Non-local	931	(6.6)	416	(44.7)	110	(11.8)	-54	(-5.8)	472	(50.7)	1,403	(10.5)
Nonresident	2,596	(18.4)	241	(9.3)	380	(14.6)	-119	(-4.6)	502	(19.3)	3,098	(23.2)
Totals	14,114	(100.0)	-6		0		-767		-773		13,341	(100.0)

Note: The negative net change in transfers includes 6 permits which were foreclosed upon by the State Dept. of Commerce and Econocmic Development or CFAB and had yet to be transferred at year-end 1996.

By the end of 1996 the total number of permits had decreased to 13,347 due to the revocation of 648 Alaskan permits and 119 Nonresident permits. Note 6 permits had been foreclosed upon by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED) or the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB) and had yet to be transferred.

Revocation normally occurs on nontransferable permits when a permit holder dies or does not renew the permit. Most of the revoked permits came from the hand troll fishery (662, or 86.3% of the total) (Tables 3 and 4), where a large number of nontransferable entry permits were issued.

Both transfer and migration resulted in a decrease of Alaskan permits and a corresponding increase in Nonresident permits. The number of permits held by Alaskans decreased by 241 through transfer, and by 380 through migration.

When the effects of revocation, transfer, and migration were combined at the end of 1996, Alaska residents held 10,243 permits (76.8%) and Nonresidents held 3,098 permits (23.2%).

The largest gains in permits to assigned resident types have been through transfers to Alaska Urban Non-local permit holders and to Nonresidents through the migration of Alaskan permit holders who moved out of state. The largest decline of permits has been to Alaska Rural Locals through transfers and migration, and to Alaska Urban Locals through permit revocations.

As stated earlier, Alaska permit decreases are countered by Nonresident permit increases.

Migration, rather than transfer, has had a greater cumulative effect on the Resident/Nonresident balance. By the end of 1996, the number of permits held by Nonresidents had increased by 241 from the net result of transfer activity and by 380 from the net result of migratory activity.

The overall decline of 1,255 permits held by Alaska Rural Locals represents 19.0% of all transferable and nontransferable permits originally issued to them. Transfer activities accounted for 59.0% of this decrease (741 permits). The largest net decreases occurred during the 1977 through 1986 time period and have become much smaller since then.

Tables 3 and 4 show permit distribution at initial issuance and the end of 1996 for the 47 fisheries and 50 permit types where limited entry permits have been issued. Tables 5 and 6 show the net effects of transfer and migration for those same fisheries. Table 7 shows the annual effects of transfer, migration, and revocations over all fisheries for the five resident types.

Some of the more noteworthy changes indicated by the tables are:

- Transfer activity resulted in a decrease of permits held by Alaska Rural Locals in about two-thirds of the listed fisheries. Almost half (49.1%) of this net decrease can be attributed to transfers in the Bristol Bay drift (209 permits) and set gill net (155 permits) fisheries.

- Alaska residents who moved out of state brought about a net increase of 380 Nonresident permits. Thirty-five fisheries show net increases of permits to Nonresidents due to migration activity, especially in the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries, the Kodiak purse seine and set net salmon fisheries, the Cook Inlet salmon fisheries, and the hand troll fishery.

  Transfer activity brought about a net increase of permits held by Nonresidents in 19 fisheries, and resulted in net losses in 15 fisheries. Some fisheries in particular show large gains in permits transferred to Nonresidents, particularly the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries, the Cook Inlet salmon set net fishery, and the hand troll fishery.

- Alaska Urban Locals show a total decrease of 548 permits from initial issuance through 1996. Revocations of permits have accounted for 72.0% of this decrease. Most of the revocations have been in the hand troll fishery (358 permits) and were due to either the death of a nontransferable permit holder or the forfeiture of permits for nonpayment of permit renewal fees.

- Alaska Urban Non-locals show a net increase of permits in 30 fisheries due to transfer, and in 25 fisheries due to migration, for a total net increase of 526 permits over the 1975-1996 time period. During the same time period 54 Alaska Urban Non-local permits were revoked, resulting in a cumulative net gain of 472 permits. This is a 50.7% gain in the number of permits originally issued to this resident group.

- Alaska Rural Non-locals are the smallest resident group. They recorded an overall net gain in permits, especially through migration in the Arctic / Yukon / Kuskokwim salmon fisheries, and through transfers mainly in the Peninsula/Aleutians salmon drift net fishery and the Norton Sound herring gill net fishery.

TABLE 3. Total Number of Initial Permit Holders, by Fishery and Resident Type, 1975-1996*

Permits First Issued in	All Permits Issued to: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non-Loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-Loc	Non-Resident	All Transferable Permits Issued to**: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non-Loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-Loc	Non-Resident	All Permits: Alaskan Total	Grand Total
1975												
Southeast Seine	106	0	106	0	207	106	0	106	0	207	212	419
Southeast Drift	117	1	193	4	157	117	1	193	4	157	315	472
Power Troll	260	3	406	13	283	260	3	406	13	283	682	965
Yakutat Set Net	128	3	0	22	18	128	3	0	22	18	153	171
PWS Seine	169	3	16	23	55	169	3	16	23	55	211	266
PWS Drift	338	17	12	31	139	338	17	12	31	139	398	537
PWS Set Net	17	0	4	2	7	17	0	3	2	7	23	30
Cook Inlet Seine	35	0	47	1	1	35	0	47	1	1	83	84
Cook Inlet Drift	89	8	273	13	184	89	8	273	13	184	383	567
Cook Inlet Set Net	184	16	456	34	56	184	16	456	34	56	690	746
Kodiak Seine	76	10	161	25	111	76	10	161	25	111	272	383
Kodiak Beach Seine	13	2	18	1	2	12	1	17	1	1	34	36
Kodiak Set Net	44	2	77	14	51	44	2	77	14	51	137	188
Chignik Seine	29	8	0	32	21	29	8	0	32	21	69	90
Pen/Aleutian Seine	100	0	2	3	15	100	0	2	3	15	105	120
Pen/Aleutian Drift	98	0	0	13	48	98	0	0	13	48	111	159
Pen/Aleutian Set Net	100	0	0	7	8	100	0	0	7	8	107	115
Bristol Bay Drift	680	164	0	239	741	680	164	0	239	741	1,083	1,824
Bristol Bay Set Net	658	39	0	183	154	554	28	0	157	137	880	1,034
	3,241	276	1,771	660	2,258	3,136	264	1,769	634	2,240	5,948	8,206
1976												
Upper Yukon Gill Net	55	3	14	2	1	55	3	14	2	1	74	75
Upper Yukon Fishwheel	141	2	18	2	2	141	2	18	2	2	163	165
Kuskokwim Gill Net	665	2	172	0	0	665	2	172	0	0	839	839
Kotzebue Gill Net	54	2	157	6	1	54	2	157	6	1	219	220
Lower Yukon Gill Net	678	19	0	12	1	678	19	0	12	1	709	710
Norton Sd Gill Net	177	1	23	2	0	177	1	23	2	0	203	203
	1,770	29	384	24	5	1,770	29	384	24	5	2,207	2,212
1977-78												
SE Herr Seine	4	0	37	0	4	4	0	37	0	4	41	45
SE Herr Gill Net	18	0	63	1	25	18	0	63	1	25	82	107
PWS Herr Seine	29	13	3	48	10	29	13	3	48	10	93	103

(con't)

TABLE 3. Total Number of Initial Permit Holders, by Fishery and Resident Type, 1975-1996*

Permits First Issued in	All Permits Issued to: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non-Loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-Loc	Non-Resident	All Transferable Permits Issued to**: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non-Loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-Loc	Non-Resident	All Permits: Alaskan Total	Grand Total
1977-78												
Cook Inlet Herr Seine	15	1	34	16	8	15	1	34	16	8	66	74
	66	14	137	65	47	66	14	137	65	47	282	329
1980-87												
Hand Troll	792	6	1,156	52	154	324	1	332	11	37	2,006	2,160
NSEI Sablefish Longline	5	0	24	2	5	5	0	24	2	5	31	36
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	4
SSEI Sablefish Pots	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
SE R/B King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
SE R/B/Brn King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
SE Brn King Crab Pot	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
SE R/B King + Tanner Pot	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8	8
SE All King + Tanner Pot	3	0	11	0	0	3	0	11	0	0	14	14
SE Tanner Crab only Pot	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	4
PWS Herr Gill Net	13	0	7	0	4	13	0	7	0	4	20	24
PWS Herr Pound	62	0	5	25	36	62	0	5	25	36	92	128
Kodiak Herring Seine	10	6	41	3	11	8	3	35	1	3	60	71
Kodiak Herr Gill Net	4	7	49	36	7	4	6	38	25	5	96	103
Kodiak Herr Seine/Gill	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	891	19	1,309	119	221	421	10	468	65	93	2,338	2,559
1988-91												
BBay Herr Spawn on Kelp	268	5	0	5	5	268	5	0	5	5	278	283
Nelson Is Herr Gill Net	125	5	0	8	7	125	5	0	8	7	138	145
Nunivak Herr Gill Net	40	2	0	7	3	40	2	0	7	3	49	52
L Yukon Herr Gill Net	77	1	0	2	0	77	1	0	2	0	80	80
Norton Sd Herr Gill Net	131	18	7	41	47	131	18	7	41	47	197	244
Norton Sd Herr B Seine	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	4
	641	32	7	63	65	641	32	7	63	65	743	808
Overall Total	6,609	370	3,608	931	2,596	6,034	349	2,765	851	2,450	11,518	14,114

** The table includes 767 permits which were later revoked because of administrative error, forfeit, or criminal action. 32 of these permits were subsequently reinstated.*
*** By 1996 126 nontransferable permits had become transferable through adjudication.*

TABLE 4. 1996 Year-end Distribution of Permit Holders by Fishery and Resident Type*

Permits First Issued in:	All Permits Held By: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non-loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-loc	Non-resident	Dept of Comm	All Transferable Permits Held By**: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non)loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-loc	Non-resident	Dept of Comm	All Permits: Alaska Total	Grand Total
1975														
Southeast Seine	51	5	120	8	232	0	51	5	120	8	232	0	184	416
Southeast Drift	122	2	201	4	142	0	122	2	201	4	142	0	329	471
Power Troll	284	3	442	17	214	0	284	3	442	17	214	0	746	960
Yakutat Set Net	108	8	0	19	34	0	108	8	0	19	34	0	135	169
PWS Seine	104	9	15	61	76	1	104	9	15	61	76	1	189	266
PWS Drift	259	17	11	104	145	0	259	17	11	104	145	0	391	536
PWS Set Net	12	0	0	15	3	0	11	0	0	15	3	0	27	30
Cook Inlet Seine	26	0	51	0	7	0	26	0	51	0	7	0	77	84
Cook Inlet Drift	82	3	270	23	187	0	82	3	270	23	187	0	378	565
Cook Inlet Set Net	187	20	388	25	123	2	187	20	388	25	123	2	620	745
Kodiak Seine	49	20	164	52	97	1	49	20	164	52	97	1	285	383
Kodiak Beach Seine	4	2	19	6	3	0	3	2	19	6	3	0	31	34
Kodiak Set Net	13	0	91	28	56	0	13	0	91	28	56	0	132	188
Chignik Seine	40	4	0	26	20	0	40	4	0	26	20	0	70	90
Pen/Aleutian Seine	81	0	1	7	31	0	81	0	1	7	31	0	89	120
Pen/Aleutian Drift	38	8	0	40	73	0	38	8	0	40	73	0	86	159
Pen/Aleutian Set Net	79	0	0	10	24	0	79	0	0	10	24	0	89	113
Bristol Bay Drift	444	134	0	323	920	0	444	134	0	323	920	0	901	1,821
Bristol Bay Set Net	453	40	0	258	260	0	393	35	0	247	241	0	751	1,011
	2,436	275	1,773	1,026	2,647	4	2,374	270	1,773	1,015	2,628	4	5,510	8,161
1976														
Upper Yukon Gill Net	36	4	22	8	2	0	36	4	22	8	2	0	70	72
Upper Yukon Fishwheel	124	5	23	6	5	0	124	5	23	6	5	0	158	163
Kuskokwim Gill Net	647	4	157	14	6	0	647	4	157	14	6	0	822	828
Kotzebue Gill Net	40	8	134	24	7	1	40	8	134	24	7	1	206	214
Lower Yukon Gill Net	602	30	0	62	9	0	602	30	0	62	9	0	694	703
Norton Sd Gill Net	149	5	21	18	3	0	149	5	21	18	3	0	193	196
	1,598	56	357	132	32	1	1,598	56	357	132	32	1	2,143	2,176
1977-78														
SE Herr Seine	2	1	21	6	15	0	2	1	21	6	15	0	30	45
SE Herr Gill Net	9	2	58	1	37	0	9	2	58	1	37	0	70	107
PWS Herr Seine	24	11	1	44	22	1	24	11	1	44	22	1	80	103

(con't)

TABLE 4. 1996 Year-end Distribution of Permit Holders by Fishery and Resident Type*

Permits First Issued in:	All Permits Held By: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non-loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-loc	Non-resident	Dept of Comm	All Transferable Permits Held By**: Alaska Rural Local	Alaska Rural Non-loc	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Non-loc	Non-resident	Dept of Comm	All Permits: Alaska Total	Grand Total
1977-78														
Cook Inlet Herr Seine	9	7	27	9	22	0	9	7	27	9	22	0	52	74
	44	21	107	60	96	1	44	21	107	60	96	1	232	329
1980-87														
Hand Troll	582	9	694	49	164	0	318	4	332	24	101	0	1,334	1,498
NSEI Sablefish Longline	6	0	23	1	6	0	6	0	23	1	6	0	30	36
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	4
SSEI Sablefish Pots	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
SE R/B King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
SE R/B/Brn King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
SE Brn King Crab Pot	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
SE R/B King + Tanner Pot	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	8
SE All King + Tanner Pot	2	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	14	14
SE Tanner Crab only Pot	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	4
PWS Herr Gill Net	18	0	0	3	3	0	18	0	0	3	3	0	21	24
PWS Herr Pound	54	6	2	35	31	0	54	6	2	35	31	0	97	128
Kodiak Herring Seine	8	5	25	16	15	0	6	2	22	12	8	0	54	69
Kodiak Herr Gill Net	6	8	48	24	11	0	6	7	40	16	9	0	86	97
Kodiak Herr Seine/Gill	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	677	28	821	131	232	0	411	19	448	94	159	0	1,657	1,889
1988-91														
BBay Herr Spawn on Kelp	264	5	0	7	6	0	264	5	0	7	6	0	276	282
Nelson Is Herr Gill Net	124	3	0	7	6	0	124	3	0	7	6	0	134	140
Nunivak Herr Gill Net	39	2	0	7	3	0	39	2	0	7	3	0	48	51
L Yukon Herr Gill Net	68	3	0	1	0	0	68	3	0	1	0	0	72	72
Norton Sd Herr Gill Net	104	32	2	32	73	0	104	32	2	32	73	0	170	243
Norton Sd Herr B Seine	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
	599	46	2	54	91	0	599	46	2	54	91	0	701	792
Overall Total	5,354	426	3,060	1,403	3,098	6	5,026	412	2,687	1,355	3,006	6	10,243	13,347

* *This table excludes 735 permits which were revoked by the Commission and not reinstated.*

** *By 1996 126 nontransferable permits had become transferable through adjudication.*

TABLE 5. Net Shifts in Resident Types Due to Transfer Activity by Fishery, 1975-1996

Permits Issued Beginning in:		Rural Local	Rural Non-Local	Urban Local	Urban Non-Local	Non-Resident	Dept. of Comm.
1975							
	Southeast Seine	-58	4	24	6	24	0
	Southeast Drift	-6	3	2	2	-1	0
	Power Troll	36	0	32	6	-74	0
	Yakutat Set Net	-14	6	0	0	8	0
	PWS Seine	-31	7	-8	23	8	1
	PWS Drift	-71	9	5	64	-7	0
	PWS Set Net	-5	-2	-2	15	-6	0
	Cook Inlet Seine	-13	2	9	2	0	0
	Cook Inlet Drift	10	-1	10	1	-20	0
	Cook Inlet Set Net	-18	5	-24	-9	44	2
	Kodiak Seine	-16	-1	39	20	-43	1
	Kodiak Beach Seine	-3	1	-3	1	4	0
	Kodiak Set Net	-14	-2	31	12	-27	0
	Chignik Seine	-5	1	0	7	-3	0
	Pen/Aleutian Seine	-17	0	-2	5	14	0
	Pen/Aleutian Drift	-59	13	0	24	22	0
	Pen/Aleutian Set Net	-10	0	1	1	8	0
	Bristol Bay Drift	-209	-16	0	104	121	0
	Bristol Bay Set Net	-155	2	0	78	75	0
		-658	31	114	362	147	4
1976							
	Upper Yukon Gill Net	-3	-1	0	4	0	0
	Upper Yukon Fishwheel	3	0	1	-4	0	0
	Kuskokwim Gill Net	6	-6	-2	1	1	0
	Kotzebue Gill Net	-6	1	3	0	1	1
	Lower Yukon Gill Net	-24	-7	0	29	2	0
	Norton Sd Gill Net	-2	-4	0	2	4	0
		-26	-17	2	32	8	1
1977-78							
	SE Herr Seine	-2	1	-15	6	10	0
	SE Herr Gill Net	-10	1	2	2	5	0
	PWS Herr Seine	4	-4	-2	5	-4	1
	Cook Inlet Herr Seine	-5	3	-8	9	1	0
		-13	1	-23	22	12	1
1980-87							
	Hand Troll	-36	3	-29	-4	66	0
	NSEI Sablefish Longline	2	0	0	-2	0	0
	SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	-1	1	0	0
	SE R/B King Crab Pot	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SE R/B King + Tanner Pot	-1	0	1	0	0	0
	SE All King + Tanner Pot	-1	0	2	0	-1	0
	SE Tanner Crab only Pot	0	0	1	0	-1	0
	PWS Herr Gill Net	5	1	-5	2	-3	0
	PWS Herr Pound	-2	4	-1	9	-10	0
	Kodiak Herring Seine	4	-2	-12	11	-1	0
	Kodiak Herr Gill Net	3	-1	1	-3	0	0
		-26	5	-43	14	50	0
1988-91							
	BBay Herr Spawn on Kelp	1	-1	0	0	0	0
	Nelson Is Herr Gill Net	7	-2	0	-4	-1	0
	Nunivak Herr Gill Net	-1	0	0	1	0	0
	L Yukon Herr Gill Net	1	0	0	-1	0	0
	Norton Sd Herr Gill Net	-26	14	-3	-10	25	0
		-18	11	-3	-14	24	0
Net Shifts 75)96		-741	31	47	416	241	6

TABLE 6. Net Shifts in Resident Types Due to Migration Activity by Fishery, 1975-1996

Permits Issued Beginning in:	Rural Local	Rural Non-Local	Urban Local	Urban Non-Local	Non-Resident
1975					
Southeast Seine	4	1	-9	2	2
Southeast Drift	12	-2	6	-2	-14
Power Troll	-11	0	5	0	6
Yakutat Set Net	-5	-1	0	-2	8
PWS Seine	-34	-1	7	15	13
PWS Drift	-7	-9	-6	9	13
PWS Set Net	0	2	-2	-2	2
Cook Inlet Seine	4	-2	-5	-3	6
Cook Inlet Drift	-17	-4	-12	9	24
Cook Inlet Set Net	21	-1	-43	0	23
Kodiak Seine	-11	11	-36	7	29
Kodiak Beach Seine	-6	-1	5	4	-2
Kodiak Set Net	-17	0	-17	2	32
Chignik Seine	16	-5	0	-13	2
Pen/Aleutian Seine	-2	0	1	-1	2
Pen/Aleutian Drift	-1	-5	0	3	3
Pen/Aleutian Set Net	-9	0	-1	2	8
Bristol Bay Drift	-26	-14	0	-19	59
Bristol Bay Set Net	-43	3	0	6	34
	-132	-28	-107	17	250
1976					
Upper Yukon Gill Net	-15	2	8	2	3
Upper Yukon Fishwheel	-18	3	4	8	3
Kuskokwim Gill Net	-17	8	-11	14	6
Kotzebue Gill Net	-7	5	-23	19	6
Lower Yukon Gill Net	-47	19	0	22	6
Norton Sd Gill Net	-22	8	-2	17	-1
	-126	45	-24	82	23
1977-78					
SE Herr Seine	0	0	0	0	0
SE Herr Gill Net	1	1	-7	-2	7
PWS Herr Seine	-9	2	0	-9	16
Cook Inlet Herr Seine	-1	3	1	-16	13
	-9	6	-6	-27	36
1980-87					
Hand Troll	-29	4	-53	30	48
NSEI Sablefish Longline	-1	0	-1	1	1
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	0	1	-1
SE All King + Tanner Pot	0	0	-1	0	1
PWS Herr Gill Net	0	-1	-2	1	2
PWS Herr Pound	-6	2	-2	1	5
Kodiak Herring Seine	-6	1	-3	2	6
Kodiak Herr Gill Net	-1	2	0	-6	5
	-43	8	-62	30	67
1988-91					
BBay Herr Spawn on Kelp	-5	1	0	3	1
Nelson Is Herr Gill Net	-5	0	0	3	2
Nunivak Herr Gill Net	0	0	0	0	0
L Yukon Herr Gill Net	-2	2	0	0	0
Norton Sd Herr Gill Net	0	-1	-2	2	1
	-12	2	-2	8	4
Net Shifts 75-96	-322	33	-201	110	380

TABLE 7. Summary of Yearly Net Changes in Statewide Permit Ownership, 1975-1996

	Alaska Rural Local				Alaska Rural Non-local				Alaska Urban Local				Alaska Urban Non-local				Non-resident				DCED
Year	Trns	Migr	Rev	Net	Trns	Migr	Rev	Net	Trns	Migr	Rev	Net	Trns	Migr	Rev	Net	Trns	Migr	Rev	Net	Trns
1975	24	0	-1	23	3	0	0	3	26	0	-2	24	6	0	-1	5	-59	0	0	-59	0
1976	-18	47	-1	28	1	7	0	8	28	-1	0	27	-6	-17	-1	-24	-5	-36	0	-41	0
1977	-59	-14	0	-73	-1	3	0	2	51	-5	0	46	-2	-6	0	-8	11	22	0	33	0
1978	-64	-35	-3	-102	-5	-3	-1	-9	38	-16	0	22	25	-30	-1	-6	6	84	0	90	0
1979	-75	-4	-2	-81	3	1	0	4	-3	-3	0	-6	45	-3	0	42	30	9	0	39	0
1980	-93	8	-3	-88	-4	-13	0	-17	38	-18	0	20	48	12	0	60	11	11	0	22	0
1981	-77	4	0	-73	-7	2	0	-5	18	-10	-1	7	52	9	0	61	14	-5	0	9	0
1982	-77	-45	-1	-123	-1	13	0	12	-20	23	0	3	33	37	0	70	56	-28	-1	27	9
1983	-84	29	-5	-60	6	2	0	8	-3	16	-2	11	70	1	-1	70	7	-48	0	-41	4
1984	-54	13	0	-41	-1	6	0	5	-22	-16	0	-38	8	9	-1	16	73	-12	-2	59	-4
1985	-22	-12	-32	-66	6	-1	-2	3	-27	9	-76	-94	17	13	-6	24	25	-9	-27	-11	1
1986	-51	-27	-12	-90	5	8	0	13	-4	-12	-41	-57	62	-1	-2	59	-11	32	-6	15	-1
1987	-13	-26	-11	-50	16	2	0	18	-12	-11	-29	-52	17	0	-4	13	-6	35	-4	25	-2
1988	-18	-31	-12	-61	7	13	0	20	-10	-26	-35	-71	5	-6	-5	-6	19	50	-14	55	-3
1989	-19	-25	-10	-54	0	2	0	2	-3	-30	-27	-60	28	-24	-3	1	-4	77	-12	61	-2
1990	6	103	-9	-106	1	-3	-1	-3	-28	11	-25	-42	13	47	-3	57	7	48	-5	50	1
1991	-7	-10	-14	-31	12	4	0	16	-14	-32	-20	-66	3	10	-1	12	8	28	-5	31	-2
1992	-5	24	-15	4	-4	-5	-1	-10	-1	-18	-31	-50	-18	2	-5	-21	24	-3	-3	18	4
1993	-14	-24	-15	-53	6	-14	1	-7	-3	6	-34	-31	14	5	-8	11	-2	27	-10	15	-1
1994	-8	-18	-18	-44	-14	7	-4	-11	-3	-22	-26	-51	5	9	0	14	16	24	-7	33	4
1995	-4	-52	-16	-72	1	-9	0	-8	0	-14	-24	-38	7	44	-9	42	-1	31	-9	21	-3
1996	-9	-21	-12	-42	1	11	0	12	1	-32	-21	-52	-16	-1	-3	-20	22	43	-14	51	1
	-741	-322	-192	-1255	31	33	-8	56	47	-201	-394	-548	416	110	-54	472	241	380	-119	502	6

AGE PATTERNS AMONG PERMIT HOLDERS

Figure 1 shows the annual mean ages of transferors, transfer recipients, and all permit holders. The statewide mean age of transferable permit holders decreased from 43 years in 1975 to 41 years in 1977 and remained at about that level through 1985. The mean age has increased slightly each year since then and by the end of 1996 it had risen to more than 45 years. The increased mean age of transferable permit holders observed in recent years may be related to reduced transfer activity as well as an increased mean age of transfer recipients.

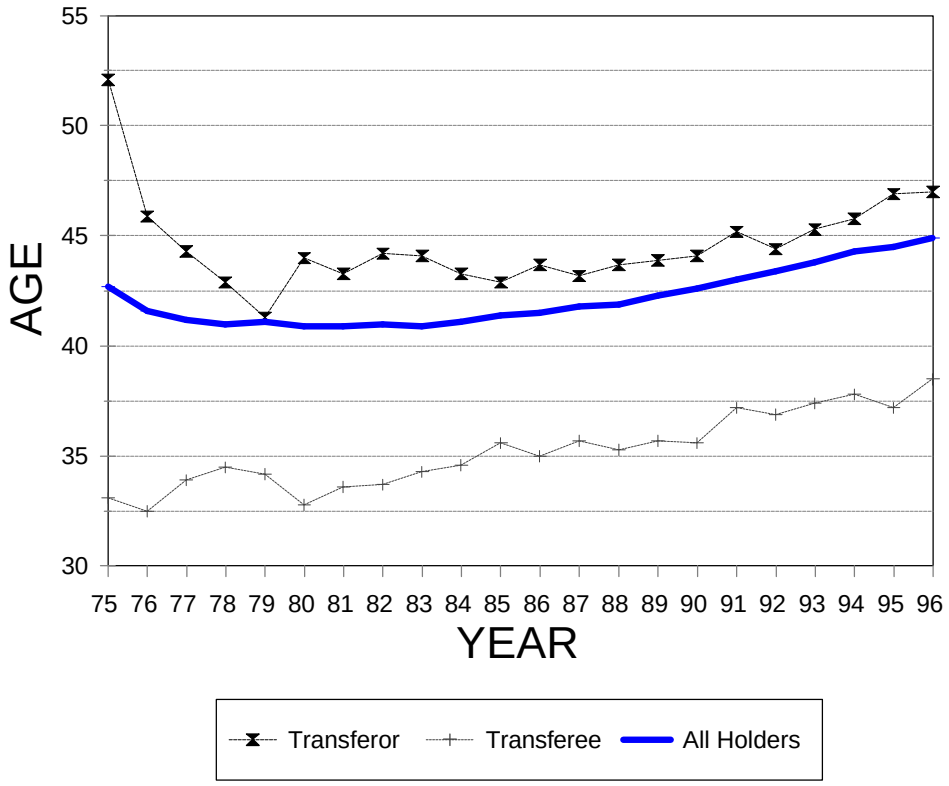

Figure 1. *Mean ages of permit holders of transferable limited entry permits: transferors, transfer recipients, and all permit holders.*

TRANSFER SURVEY RESULTS

When limited entry permits are transferred, CFEC conducts a survey of the transfer participants. The survey collects information on the relationship between transfer parties; whether the transfer was a gift, sale, trade, or inheritance; and, for sale transfers, the sale price and the type of financing used. The survey has been the sole source of information for CFEC's estimates of permit values, which are used to make fishing loans by the State Department of Commerce and Economic Development and the Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank.

From 1975 through 1979 CFEC sent the survey to all transferors and transfer recipients, but completing the survey was entirely voluntary and anonymous. Because many surveys were not returned and because those that were returned could not be tied to other CFEC data, their usefulness was somewhat limited. Information from these 1975-1979 transfer surveys is not included in this report, but may be found in the first edition published in 1983.[5]

In 1980 the survey was modified. It was tied to other CFEC data sources and it became mandatory for the transfer recipient to complete it. In late 1983 the survey was expanded to include information from the transferor. Transfer survey results from the 1980-1996 time period are presented in this summary and in the main report.

Even though in 1980 it became mandatory to complete the survey, strict enforcement of this rule did not occur until 1981. There were 139 transfers in 1980 and 15 transfers in 1981 without completed surveys. Note that in every year some transfers occur and no transfer survey is completed for them, which accounts for the slight differences in the "Totals" columns between Table 1 and the tables in this chapter. The majority of transfers without surveys occur on foreclosed permits. Overall, the surveys represent 98.4% of all transfers since 1980 (17,276 of 17,565 transfers).

Relationships of Transfer Participants

Most permits are transferred between people who know one another. Table 8 shows that of the 17,276 transfer surveys received from 1980 to 1996, 39.1% indicated a transfer between immediate family members or other relatives and 20.2% indicated a transfer between friends or business partners. Permit exchanges between people who appeared to have no pre-existing relationship accounted for the remaining 40.7% of the transfers.[6]

The percentage of transfers between friends and business partners began decreasing in 1983. The rewording of the 'Friend' category on the survey form to 'Personal Friend' in October 1983 may be responsible for part of this decrease. It may also account for the relatively sharp increase in the number of transfers between persons in the 'Other' category in 1984.

Relationships of Transfer Participants, By Residency

When transfers are organized by the resident type of the transfer recipient, considerable variation in relationship patterns is evident between resident

TABLE 8.
Relationships of Transferors To Transferees, All Fisheries by Year (from 1980-1996 survey data)*

Year	Friend/ Partner	Immediate Family	Other Relative	Other	Total
1980	288 (31.3%)	328 (35.6%)	56 (6.1%)	249 (27.0%)	921 (100.0%)
1981	359 (33.3%)	348 (32.3%)	59 (5.5%)	310 (28.8%)	** 1,077 (100.0%)
1982	375 (33.1%)	366 (32.3%)	57 (5.0%)	335 (29.6%)	1,133 (100.0%)
1983	353 (29.4%)	396 (33.0%)	97 (8.1%)	353 (29.4%)	1,199 (100.0%)
1984	216 (20.6%)	358 (34.2%)	52 (5.0%)	421 (40.2%)	1,047 (100.0%)
1985	200 (18.2%)	339 (30.8%)	42 (3.8%)	520 (47.2%)	1,101 (100.0%)
1986	202 (17.2%)	365 (31.0%)	52 (4.4%)	557 (47.4%)	1,176 (100.0%)
1987	212 (19.2%)	306 (27.6%)	73 (6.6%)	516 (46.6%)	1,107 (100.0%)
1988	188 (16.9%)	339 (30.5%)	50 (4.5%)	533 (48.0%)	1,110 (100.0%)
1989	134 (14.7%)	357 (39.3%)	44 (4.8%)	374 (41.1%)	909 (100.0%)
1990	144 (15.2%)	340 (35.9%)	38 (4.0%)	426 (44.9%)	948 (100.0%)
1991	144 (15.6%)	331 (35.8%)	41 (4.4%)	408 (44.2%)	924 (100.0%)
1992	126 (13.4%)	354 (37.6%)	41 (4.4%)	421 (44.7%)	942 (100.0%)
1993	106 (12.5%)	334 (39.4%)	48 (5.7%)	360 (42.5%)	848 (100.0%)
1994	143 (16.0%)	342 (38.2%)	44 (4.9%)	367 (41.0%)	896 (100.0%)
1995	167 (16.7%)	335 (33.5%)	39 (3.9%)	460 (46.0%)	1,001 (100.0%)
1996	140 (14.9%)	338 (36.1%)	46 (4.9%)	413 (44.1%)	937 (100.0%)
	3,497 (20.2%)	5,876 (34.0%)	879 (5.1%)	7,023 (40.7%)	17,276 (100.0%)

** Transfer survey information is not included for 104 permit foreclosures. However, subsequent transfers of 100 of these permits are included in the "other" category.*
*** This total includes surveys in which the relationship was not indicated.*

types. (Figure 2) Over half (58.2%) of the transfers to Alaska Rural Locals, for all years combined, were from immediate family members and relatives, which is almost double that of any other resident type. In the remaining resident types, the 'Other' category predominated.

Permit Acquisition Method: Gift, Sale, Trade, and Other

Under the Limited Entry Act's terms of free transferability, permits may be sold, traded, given away, or inherited. During the 1980-1996 period, 59.8% of all transfers were sales, 34.6% were gifts, and 1.7% were trades. The remaining 669 transfers in the 'Other' category comprised 3.9% of the survey responses. (Table 9)

The incidence of gift transactions has accounted for roughly 30-40% of all transfers since 1980. Because gifts accounted for only 21.5% of all transfer survey responses in the 1975-1979 period,[7]

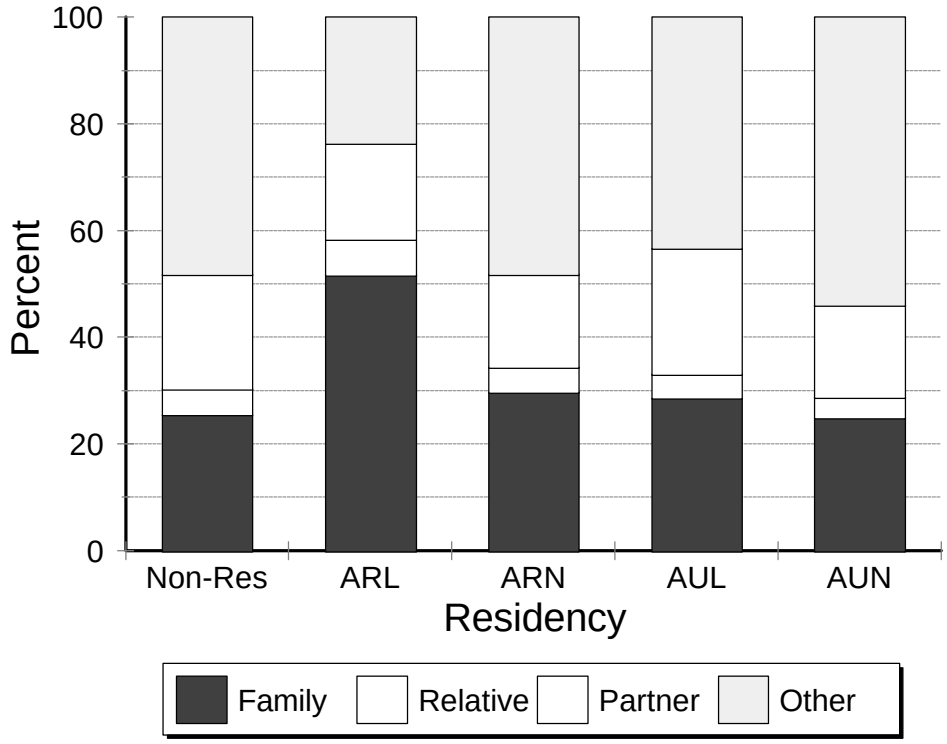

Figure 2. *Relationships of Transfer Recipients to Transferors, by Residency*

it has been suggested that the 1980-1996 percentage increase may be a result of regulatory attempts to enforce the Limited Entry Act's prohibitions against leasing permits. Therefore, some of the 'Gift' responses may actually represent lease arrangements or carry reciprocal expectations.

The volume and percentage of sales transfers dropped significantly in 1989, and with the exception of the 1995 season, has remained below the long-term average.

Individual fisheries often differ considerably from the statewide averages. Tables in the main document of this report show that while sale transactions predominated in most fisheries, gifts represented at least half of the 1980-1996 survey responses in nine fisheries. These fisheries were the Lower Yukon herring gill net (87.0%), the Kuskokwim salmon gill net (68.0%), the Lower Yukon salmon gill net (63.7%), the Alaska Peninsula salmon seine (61.2%), the Kotzebue salmon gill net (60.9%), the Bristol Bay herring spawn-on-kelp (59.6%), the Norton Sound herring gill net (55.0%), the Kodiak salmon set net (53.8%) and the Nelson Island herring gill net (70.4%) fisheries.

Fisheries with lower permit values tend to have higher proportions of gift transactions. Some notable exceptions are the Peninsula/Aleutian and Chignik salmon seine fisheries (high percentage of gifts and high permit values), and the salmon hand troll fishery (low percentage of gifts and a low permit value). (Tables 18 and 20, main report)

TABLE 9. Transfer Acquisition Methods, All fisheries by Year (from 1980-1996 survey data)*

Year	Gift	Sale	Trade	Other	Total
1980	365 (39.6%)	513 (55.7%)	26 (2.8%)	17 (1.8%)	921 (100.0 %)
1981	387 (35.9%)	647 (60.1%)	15 (1.4%)	26 (2.4%)	** 1,077 (100.0 %)
1982	413 (36.5%)	686 (60.5%)	21 (1.9%)	13 (1.1%)	1,133 (100.0 %)
1983	441 (36.8%)	709 (59.1%)	30 (2.5%)	19 (1.6%)	1,199 (100.0 %)
1984	399 (38.1%)	618 (59.0%)	19 (1.8%)	11 (1.1%)	1,047 (100.0 %)
1985	369 (33.5%)	703 (63.9%)	21 (1.9%)	8 (0.7%)	1,101 (100.0 %)
1986	372 (31.6%)	771 (65.6%)	20 (1.7%)	13 (1.1%)	1,176 (100.0 %)
1987	333 (30.1%)	722 (65.2%)	19 (1.7%)	33 (3.0%)	1,107 (100.0 %)
1988	331 (29.8%)	713 (64.2%)	12 (1.1%)	54 (4.9%)	1,110 (100.0 %)
1989	281 (30.9%)	515 (56.7%)	21 (2.3%)	92 (10.1%)	909 (100.0 %)
1990	314 (33.1%)	554 (58.4%)	15 (1.6%)	65 (6.9%)	948 (100.0 %)
1991	286 (31.0%)	548 (59.3%)	14 (1.5%)	76 (8.2%)	924 (100.0 %)
1992	331 (35.1%)	537 (57.0%)	11 (1.2%)	63 (6.7%)	942 (100.0 %)
1993	332 (39.2%)	446 (52.6%)	22 (2.6%)	48 (5.7%)	848 (100.0 %)
1994	341 (38.1%)	500 (55.8%)	9 (1.0%)	46 (5.1%)	896 (100.0 %)
1995	336 (33.6%)	607 (60.6%)	10 (1.0%)	48 (4.8%)	1,001 (100.0 %)
1996	349 (37.2%)	541 (57.7%)	10 (1.1%)	37 (3.9%)	937 (100.0 %)
	5,980 (34.6%)	10,330 (59.8%)	295 (1.7%)	669 (3.9%)	17,276 (100.0 %)

** Transfer survey information is not included for 104 permit foreclosures, however, 100 subsequent transfers of these permits are included in the "other" category.*

*** This total includes survey/s in which the acquisition method was not indicated.*

Acquisition Methods by Residency

Figure 3 shows a breakdown of acquisition methods by the resident type of the transfer recipient. Since 1980 51.8% of Alaska Rural Locals who have obtained permits through transfer have received them as gifts. Sales have accounted for the majority of the transfers to each of the other resident types over the time period.

Permit Prices

Table 10 shows mean and median permit prices by fishery and year for permit sales that occurred over the 1980 to 1996 period. If the surveys indicated permit prices of less than $500, they have been excluded from the computations.[8] To preserve confidentiality, price statistics are not shown if there are less than four sales transactions in a fishery/year combination; also, no value will be reported for a

permit/year if there were no sale transactions for that permit. All the prices are in nominal dollars and do not reflect adjustments for general price inflation.

Generally, nominal permit prices of individual fisheries over the 1980-1990 period have tended to increase through 1990, then fall from 1991 to 1996, especially in the salmon fisheries, although permit prices have remained fairly stable in the Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokwim salmon fisheries.

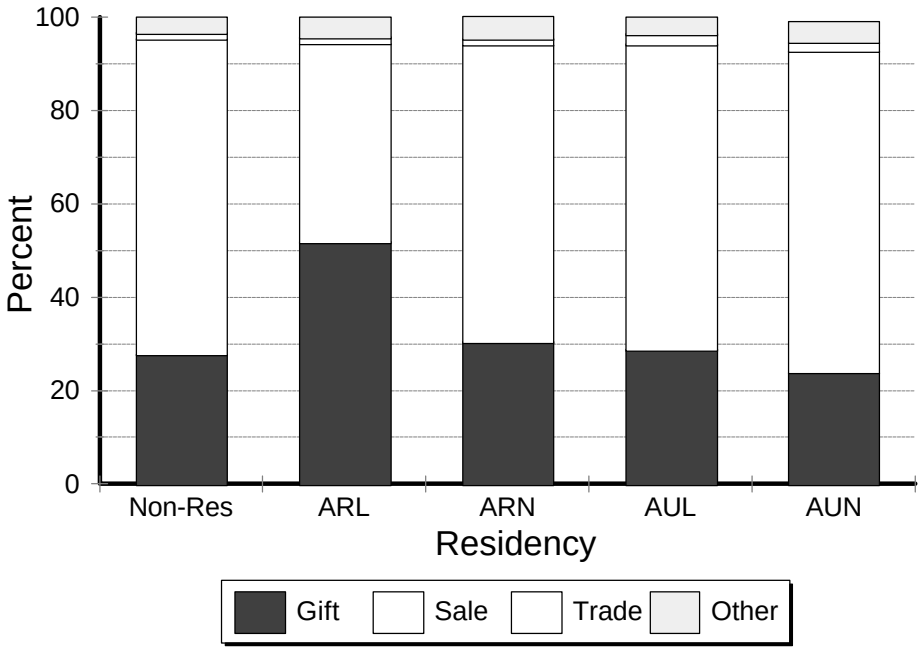

Figure 3. *1980-1996 permit acquisition methods, by resident type.*

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Southeast Seine	1980	15	39,600	40,000
	1981	23	40,652	40,000
	1982	21	40,286	40,000
	1983	20	38,531	40,000
	1984	38	40,884	40,000
	1985	27	37,907	38,000
	1986	18	34,403	36,000
	1987	30	40,832	40,000
	1988	18	65,833	67,500
	1989	29	78,448	75,000
	1990	18	104,667	105,000
	1991	19	92,684	90,000
	1992	16	64,969	60,000
	1993	16	79,625	81,000
	1994	25	73,616	72,000
	1995	17	70,912	75,000
	1996	16	61,188	62,500
Southeast Drift	1980	35	41,714	43,000
	1981	40	43,920	45,000
	1982	41	38,495	38,000
	1983	37	34,508	35,000
	1984	43	32,898	33,000
	1985	43	35,623	36,500
	1986	45	44,849	45,000
	1987	34	55,632	56,750
	1988	30	75,958	70,500
	1989	16	125,625	131,000
	1990	28	106,500	105,000
	1991	33	82,773	85,000
	1992	29	71,276	76,000
	1993	27	80,519	80,000
	1994	31	62,929	61,500
	1995	33	70,803	70,000
	1996	30	59,417	60,000
Power Troll	1980	72	33,308	35,000
	1981	68	29,012	30,000
	1982	71	21,630	21,500
	1983	73	20,864	20,000
	1984	71	19,456	20,000
	1985	73	21,509	22,000
	1986	72	24,776	25,000
	1987	65	26,431	27,000
	1988	68	29,782	30,000
	1989	56	32,446	33,000

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Power Troll	1990	51	33,142	34,000
	1991	56	36,299	38,000
	1992	44	33,847	35,000
	1993	47	30,747	31,000
	1994	44	28,268	29,000
	1995	71	28,323	28,000
	1996	35	19,800	18,500
Hand Troll	1982	32	4,036	4,250
	1983	84	4,964	5,000
	1984	68	4,732	5,000
	1985	89	5,109	5,000
	1986	08	5,252	5,300
	1987	93	5,551	5,500
	1988	97	6,446	6,500
	1989	66	7,323	7,500
	1990	98	8,322	8,000
	1991	82	8,321	8,500
	1992	70	8,477	8,500
	1993	53	8,853	7,500
	1994	63	7,362	7,500
	1995	79	7,415	7,500
	1996	42	5,868	5,850
Yakutat Set Net	1980	2	**	**
	1981	11	26,682	27,000
	1982	8	32,792	33,667
	1983	4	27,250	31,000
	1984	4	23,750	23,500
	1985	9	25,862	27,000
	1986	7	26,857	25,000
	1987	5	27,200	28,000
	1988	17	28,279	30,000
	1989	5	33,200	30,000
	1990	12	36,458	39,000
	1991	8	44,125	47,500
	1992	3	**	**
	1993	10	46,850	49,000
	1994	5	36,500	40,000
	1995	5	49,600	50,000
	1996	8	43,375	42,500
SE Herr Seine	1982	2	**	**

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
SE Herr Seine	1983	2	**	**
	1984	1	**	**
	1985	2	**	**
	1986	2	**	**
	1987	2	**	**
	1988	3	**	**
	1990	2	**	**
	1991	4	235,000	230,000
	1993	1	**	**
	1994	1	**	**
	1995	3	**	**
	1996	5	287,300	300,000
SE Herr Gill Net	1980	4	13,363	14,225
	1981	4	13,875	14,000
	1982	5	27,500	25,000
	1983	3	**	**
	1984	6	39,583	38,750
	1985	12	45,000	46,500
	1986	4	51,250	51,000
	1987	12	48,542	51,250
	1988	11	48,827	50,000
	1989	4	54,750	56,000
	1990	2	**	**
	1991	7	27,214	27,000
	1992	12	32,388	35,000
	1993	1	**	**
	1994	8	31,813	32,500
	1995	10	31,800	31,250
	1996	13	34,923	35,000
NSEI Sablefish Longline	1989	1	**	**
	1990	2	**	**
	1991	3	**	**
	1992	4	149,000	149,000
	1993	2	**	**
	1994	2	**	**
	1995	6	190,000	195,000
	1996	2	**	**
SSEI Sablefish Longline	1990	1	**	**
	1991	1	**	**
	1992	1	**	**
	1993	1	**	**
	1996	1	**	**

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
SE Tanner Crab only Pot	1990	1	**	**
	1993	1	**	**
	1996	1	**	**
PWS Seine	1980	14	40,154	40,000
	1981	16	69,531	70,000
	1982	14	101,690	100,000
	1983	17	142,384	155,000
	1984	11	131,695	135,000
	1985	16	104,469	105,000
	1986	13	99,400	108,000
	1987	21	90,000	87,000
	1988	19	135,158	140,000
	1989	6	236,333	232,500
	1990	5	228,000	250,000
	1991	10	215,500	212,500
	1992	19	98,347	100,000
	1993	10	88,850	97,500
	1994	17	35,265	33,000
	1995	8	75,000	68,250
	1996	6	33,833	31,500
PWS Drift	1980	26	27,288	25,250
	1981	54	32,204	33,500
	1982	51	46,461	46,000
	1983	37	61,450	65,000
	1984	35	53,157	52,500
	1985	53	55,679	56,000
	1986	46	62,006	60,000
	1987	45	62,147	63,000
	1988	50	75,802	75,000
	1989	15	137,833	150,000
	1990	27	160,523	165,000
	1991	24	122,250	139,000
	1992	26	95,212	92,750
	1993	14	99,286	98,250
	1994	21	67,155	65,000
	1995	34	67,397	65,000
	1996	30	57,360	60,000
PWS Set Net	1981	2	**	**
	1982	5	19,400	20,000
	1983	6	24,167	25,000
	1984	4	31,250	30,000
	1985	4	32,375	32,750
	1986	1	**	**

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
PWS Set Net	1987	4	29,625	28,250
	1988	2	**	**
	1989	1	**	**
	1990	1	**	**
	1991	1	**	**
	1992	1	**	**
	1994	2	**	**
	1995	3	**	**
	1996	2	**	**
PWS Herr Seine	1980	4	46,250	46,250
	1981	2	**	**
	1982	7	71,250	80,000
	1983	1	**	**
	1984	7	63,857	60,000
	1985	12	66,375	65,000
	1986	10	75,750	75,000
	1987	4	96,250	95,000
	1988	10	160,500	165,000
	1989	1	**	**
	1990	3	**	**
	1991	6	222,500	230,000
	1992	8	187,531	190,000
	1993	1	**	**
	1994	2	**	**
	1995	4	59,182	65,000
	1996	8	71,875	74,000
PWS Herr Gill Net	1982	3	**	**
	1983	4	17,000	19,000
	1984	4	24,000	25,000
	1985	3	**	**
	1986	4	30,500	30,000
	1988	2	**	**
	1989	3	**	**
	1991	2	**	**
	1992	1	**	**
	1993	2	**	**
	1995	2	**	**
PWS Herr Pound	1988	32	24,519	20,000
	1989	13	47,884	50,000
	1990	2	**	**
	1991	12	61,375	62,250
	1992	6	57,833	57,750

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
PWS Herr Pound	1993	8	40,675	40,200
	1994	5	28,800	28,000
	1995	2	**	**
	1996	19	23,664	21,000
Cook Inlet Seine	1980	7	82,786	80,000
	1981	7	83,714	85,000
	1982	5	84,267	85,000
	1983	8	90,000	90,000
	1984	1	**	**
	1985	4	58,375	58,500
	1986	5	60,000	60,000
	1987	11	60,455	60,000
	1988	9	66,089	65,000
	1989	3	**	**
	1990	4	177,500	180,000
	1991	2	**	**
	1992	1	**	**
	1995	1	**	**
	1996	4	37,355	32,210
Cook Inlet Drift	1980	34	67,290	67,500
	1981	48	67,213	70,000
	1982	37	57,866	60,000
	1983	51	69,720	71,000
	1984	35	66,306	70,000
	1985	39	62,759	63,000
	1986	50	63,902	65,000
	1987	26	86,542	85,000
	1988	28	126,138	135,000
	1989	35	168,400	180,000
	1990	24	203,063	202,500
	1991	28	177,214	182,500
	1992	32	88,816	90,000
	1993	21	89,786	91,000
	1994	25	64,993	65,000
	1995	32	84,186	79,475
	1996	30	75,957	75,500
Cook Inlet Set Net	1980	42	15,333	15,000
	1981	59	15,322	15,000
	1982	42	17,190	18,000
	1983	51	18,340	17,500
	1984	45	17,078	17,500
	1985	51	16,312	16,000
	1986	60	18,310	18,000

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Cook Inlet Set Net	1987	68	26,727	25,000
	1988	46	41,151	50,000
	1989	49	57,694	60,000
	1990	42	91,171	100,000
	1991	20	65,875	69,500
	1992	25	40,793	40,000
	1993	33	36,478	35,000
	1994	19	28,263	23,500
	1995	23	30,283	30,000
	1996	16	33,563	28,000
Cook Inlet Herr Seine	1980	1	**	**
	1981	3	**	**
	1982	1	**	**
	1984	1	**	**
	1985	10	16,700	15,500
	1986	13	31,362	31,000
	1987	11	111,364	100,000
	1988	4	165,000	195,000
	1989	4	211,250	237,500
	1990	1	**	**
	1991	3	**	**
	1992	4	80,625	67,500
	1994	4	67,000	64,500
	1995	9	74,645	69,500
	1996	6	104,750	100,500
Kodiak Seine	1980	24	70,688	75,000
	1981	20	68,625	75,000
	1982	29	75,511	80,000
	1983	28	69,903	73,250
	1984	17	61,265	60,000
	1985	23	46,337	43,000
	1986	27	36,151	36,000
	1987	38	44,128	45,000
	1988	34	66,491	65,000
	1989	22	132,795	135,000
	1990	17	146,588	150,000
	1991	15	119,170	120,000
	1992	20	69,850	70,000
	1993	17	60,897	61,000
	1994	25	46,518	42,500
	1995	24	50,375	50,000
	1996	12	46,333	46,500

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Kodiak Beach Seine	1980	4	42,625	45,000
	1981	7	42,429	45,000
	1982	2	**	**
	1983	3	**	**
	1984	2	**	**
	1985	4	23,750	25,000
	1986	2	**	**
	1987	5	25,000	23,000
	1988	5	28,400	30,000
	1989	6	34,833	34,000
	1990	3	**	**
	1991	2	**	**
	1992	1	**	**
	1994	2	**	**
	1995	1	**	**
	1996	2	**	**
Kodiak Set Net	1980	9	39,861	40,000
	1981	9	41,278	40,000
	1982	12	39,817	45,950
	1983	6	57,033	60,000
	1984	11	57,200	55,000
	1985	7	56,357	55,000
	1986	19	61,792	60,000
	1987	8	60,122	62,750
	1988	3	**	**
	1989	6	69,542	76,125
	1990	6	85,000	90,000
	1991	3	**	**
	1992	9	109,722	100,000
	1993	8	111,938	111,000
	1994	5	98,040	100,000
	1995	4	92,625	85,000
	1996	7	75,961	80,000
Kodiak Herring Seine	1985	4	36,250	35,000
	1986	7	23,286	25,000
	1987	9	22,611	23,000
	1988	2	**	**
	1989	3	**	**
	1990	5	70,500	62,500
	1991	3	**	**
	1992	10	47,600	50,000
	1993	3	**	**
	1994	10	66,680	67,750

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Kodiak Herring Seine	1995	6	88,000	87,500
	1996	4	103,000	102,000
Kodiak Herr Gill Net	1984	1	**	**
	1985	10	15,600	15,000
	1986	10	16,600	16,000
	1987	6	15,250	15,500
	1988	18	16,511	16,000
	1989	12	22,813	25,000
	1990	8	29,000	30,500
	1991	8	31,125	31,000
	1992	7	26,886	28,000
	1993	4	26,000	28,000
	1994	7	25,429	25,000
	1995	10	25,050	25,000
Chignik Seine	1996	16	27,725	27,750
	1981	3	**	**
	1982	2	**	**
	1983	2	**	**
	1984	4	322,500	320,000
	1985	3	**	**
	1986	2	**	**
	1988	1	**	**
	1989	2	**	**
	1990	2	**	**
	1991	2	**	**
	1992	2	**	**
	1993	2	**	**
	1994	3	**	**
	1995	6	228,333	225,000
	1996	4	194,500	194,000
Pen/Aleutian Seine	1980	2	**	**
	1981	2	**	**
	1982	2	**	**
	1983	6	195,000	202,500
	1984	3	**	**
	1986	4	251,250	255,000
	1987	4	145,000	150,000
	1988	4	149,625	174,000
	1989	2	**	**
	1990	2	**	**
	1992	6	191,717	185,000
	1993	2	**	**
	1994	3	**	**

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TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Pen/Aleutian Seine	1995	1	**	**
	1996	2	**	**
Pen/Aleutian Drift	1980	8	95,875	95,000
	1981	10	123,500	125,000
	1982	13	119,000	150,000
	1983	9	145,778	150,000
	1984	7	186,429	190,000
	1985	15	159,153	184,000
	1986	13	197,000	200,000
	1987	7	215,429	220,000
	1988	2	**	**
	1989	5	344,000	350,000
	1990	11	356,136	360,000
	1991	6	357,000	375,000
	1992	7	319,286	310,000
	1993	9	389,932	400,000
	1994	4	329,750	324,500
	1995	6	305,167	300,000
Pen/Aleutian Set Net	1996	9	287,222	300,000
	1980	5	14,500	10,000
	1981	9	54,278	35,000
	1982	11	54,636	50,000
	1983	11	50,836	60,000
	1984	9	45,332	50,000
	1985	7	47,500	52,000
	1986	7	56,357	57,000
	1987	9	55,722	60,000
	1988	3	**	**
	1989	1	**	**
	1990	3	**	**
	1991	3	**	**
	1992	7	101,429	95,000
	1993	9	129,444	125,000
	1994	3	**	**
	1995	11	117,500	110,000
	1996	3	**	**
Bristol Bay Drift	1980	79	88,108	100,000
	1981	89	82,107	85,000
	1982	13	94,344	100,000
	1983	97	99,072	100,000
	1984	88	117,036	122,500
	1985	89	114,647	122,000

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Bristol Bay Drift	1986	97	121,120	127,000
	1987	78	130,265	130,000
	1988	77	167,461	170,000
	1989	53	233,400	256,125
	1990	60	212,855	216,500
	1991	61	201,173	217,500
	1992	66	187,613	185,000
	1993	68	187,248	203,500
	1994	79	161,909	160,000
	1995	87	190,870	190,000
	1996	66	171,564	170,000
Bristol Bay Set Net	1980	49	30,689	30,000
	1981	56	32,370	35,000
	1982	71	37,359	40,000
	1983	49	41,680	42,000
	1984	47	40,766	40,000
	1985	48	35,974	36,750
	1986	61	33,300	33,500
	1987	64	34,453	35,000
	1988	47	46,508	45,000
	1989	39	63,731	60,000
	1990	33	60,545	67,500
	1991	39	58,321	62,500
Bristol Bay Set Net	1992	47	48,904	50,000
	1993	31	48,016	50,000
	1994	30	35,767	36,000
	1995	36	41,797	40,000
	1996	49	41,253	40,500
BBay Herr Spawn on Kelp	1993	1	**	**
	1994	4	5,375	5,250
	1995	5	4,052	4,761
	1996	6	4,500	4,500
Upper Yukon Gill Net	1981	3	**	**
	1982	6	8,367	9,500
	1983	5	10,600	12,000
	1984	1	**	**
	1985	2	**	**
	1986	3	**	**
	1987	2	**	**
	1988	3	**	**
	1989	4	9,875	10,000
	1990	4	11,250	11,500

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Upper Yukon Gill Net	1991	1	**	**
	1993	1	**	**
	1996	1	**	**
Upper Yukon Fishwheel	1980	5	9,320	11,100
	1981	14	10,893	10,000
	1982	8	10,500	11,000
	1983	7	11,643	13,000
	1984	6	12,333	13,000
	1985	3	**	**
	1986	2	**	**
	1987	9	9,089	9,000
	1988	5	8,700	9,500
	1989	3	**	**
	1990	6	11,667	12,500
	1991	7	10,843	10,400
	1992	5	10,900	10,000
	1993	3	**	**
	1994	3	**	**
	1995	1	**	**
	1996	5	8,700	8,500
Kuskokwim Gill Net	1980	16	6,875	7,000
	1981	14	8,339	8,000
	1982	8	9,563	10,000
	1983	9	10,222	10,000
	1984	15	9,893	10,000
	1985	6	10,083	10,000
Kuskokwim Gill Net	1986	15	10,133	10,000
	1987	8	9,563	10,000
	1988	18	9,669	10,000
	1989	20	12,050	11,250
	1990	18	12,056	12,000
	1991	12	13,417	14,250
	1992	15	12,333	13,000
	1993	17	12,735	12,500
	1994	5	12,500	12,500
	1995	15	11,967	12,000
	1996	3	**	**
Nelson Is Herr Gill Net	1995	2	**	**
	1996	3	**	**
Nunivak Herr Gill Net	1996	1	**	**

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Kotzebue Gill Net	1980	3	**	**
	1981	8	7,813	7,750
	1982	11	9,591	10,000
	1983	12	13,083	14,500
	1984	2	**	**
	1985	3	**	**
	1986	6	10,819	10,708
	1987	4	9,500	9,000
	1988	11	7,505	8,000
	1989	3	**	**
	1990	8	8,250	7,500
	1991	1	**	**
	1992	4	10,500	9,500
	1993	2	**	**
	1994	1	**	**
	1995	3	**	**
	1996	1	**	**
Lower Yukon Gill Net	1980	9	9,289	9,000
	1981	11	9,545	10,000
	1982	12	18,250	16,500
	1983	26	22,346	21,250
	1984	17	28,441	26,000
	1985	12	22,917	23,000
	1986	11	22,455	23,500
	1987	12	20,688	20,750
	1988	13	20,669	20,200
	1989	11	25,527	25,000
	1990	9	24,778	25,000
	1991	12	23,904	25,000
	1992	10	27,680	30,000
	1993	8	31,359	30,000
	1994	7	24,543	24,800
	1995	10	23,000	21,500
	1996	11	19,500	19,000
Norton Sd Gill Net	1980	11	7,909	7,000
	1981	10	9,450	10,000
	1982	10	10,100	10,000
	1983	7	11,429	12,000
	1984	5	13,150	12,500
	1985	6	12,167	12,000
	1986	6	10,167	10,500
	1987	4	9,750	10,000

(con't)

TABLE 10.
Mean and Median Permit Prices from Survey Data, by Fishery and Year, 1980-1996*

Fishery	Year	Number	Mean	Median
Norton Sd Gill Net	1988	3	**	**
	1989	7	9,214	10,000
	1990	2	**	**
	1991	5	8,100	8,000
	1992	2	**	**
	1993	2	**	**
	1994	4	7,775	7,550
	1995	5	6,820	7,000
	1996	2	**	**
Norton Sd Herr Gill Net	1990	26	29,731	30,000
	1991	27	35,370	37,000
	1992	8	27,813	28,250
	1993	4	22,250	21,250
	1994	8	14,000	13,000
	1995	20	13,550	12,000
	1996	48	21,818	22,375

** Footnotes:*

Because permit prices of less than $500 are excluded, average permit values in this table will vary somewhat from those reported in CFEC Annual Reports, which use different exclusionary criteria.

All instances where there are less than four transactions are masked due to confidentiality statutes.

Transfer survey information for Department of Commerce forclosures are also excluded, however transfers from the Dept. of Commerce to other Alaskans are included.

Financing of Permit Purchases

The transfer survey indicates the predominate means of financing for permit purchases has been through self-financing, which was used for 57.1% of all purchases during the 1980-1996 time period. The next most important source of financing has been the Department of Commerce and Economic Development's loan program with 19.0%.[9] The remainder of the financing sources comes from transferors, banks and other private lending institutions, the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, or processors.

Both the percentage and the number of permit sales financed by the transferor have declined significantly since 1980 (Table 11). In 1980, 142 transfers were financed by the seller (27.7%); in 1996 only 2 transfers were seller-financed (.4%). The percentage of self-financed purchases has tended to increase over the time period and the percentage of sales financed by the state Dept. of Commerce has been lower since the high in 1982.

TABLE 11. Sources of Permit Financing, All Fisheries by Year (from 1980-1996 survey data)*

Year	Self/Other	Bank	State	CFAB	Transferor	Processor	Combination	Total
1980	208 (40.5%)	61 (11.9%)	93 (18.1%)	1 (0.2%)	142 (27.7%)	8 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	513 (100.0%)
1981	268 (41.4%)	69 (10.7%)	159 (24.6%)	11 (1.7%)	138 (21.3%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	647 (100.0%)
1982	282 (41.1%)	67 (9.8%)	181 (26.4%)	2 (0.3%)	150 (21.9%)	4 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	686 (100.0%)
1983	331 (46.7%)	69 (9.7%)	167 (23.6%)	16 (2.3%)	122 (17.2%)	4 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	709 (100.0%)
1984	339 (54.9%)	59 (9.5%)	138 (22.3%)	5 (0.8%)	74 (12.0%)	(0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	618 (100.0%)
1985	401 (57.0%)	61 (8.7%)	161 (22.9%)	2 (0.3%)	68 (9.7%)	8 (1.1%)	2 (0.3%)	703 (100.0%)
1986	460 (59.7%)	48 (6.2%)	170 (22.0%)	12 (1.6%)	61 (7.9%)	10 (1.3%)	10 (1.3%)	771 (100.0%)
1987	446 (61.8%)	44 (6.1%)	132 (18.3%)	22 (3.0%)	64 (8.9%)	9 (1.2%)	5 (0.7%)	722 (100.0%)
1988	452 (63.4%)	59 (8.3%)	115 (16.1%)	22 (3.1%)	48 (6.7%)	8 (1.1%)	9 (1.3%)	713 (100.0%)
1989	294 (57.1%)	38 (7.4%)	88 (17.1%)	22 (4.3%)	46 (8.9%)	11 (2.1%)	16 (3.1%)	515 (100.0%)
1990	348 (62.8%)	27 (4.9%)	87 (15.7%)	35 (6.3%)	36 (6.5%)	10 (1.8%)	11 (2.0%)	554 (100.0%)
1991	358 (65.3%)	27 (4.9%)	78 (14.2%)	32 (5.8%)	40 (7.3%)	8 (1.5%)	5 (0.9%)	548 (100.0%)
1992	366 (68.2%)	37 (6.9%)	59 (11.0%)	24 (4.5%)	29 (5.4%)	14 (2.6%)	8 (1.5%)	537 (100.0%)
1993	263 (59.0%)	20 (4.5%)	87 (19.5%)	12 (2.7%)	44 (9.9%)	10 (2.2%)	10 (2.2%)	446 (100.0%)
1994	332 (66.4%)	35 (7.0%)	66 (13.2%)	9 (1.8%)	40 (8.0%)	12 (2.4%)	6 (1.2%)	500 (100.0%)
1995	386 (63.6%)	47 (7.7%)	91 (15.0%)	18 (3.0%)	12 (2.0%)	13 (2.1%)	37 (6.1%)	607 (99.5%)
1996	361 (66.7%)	32 (5.9%)	86 (15.9%)	12 (2.2%)	2 (0.4%)	12 (2.2%)	36 (6.7%)	541 (100.0%)
	5,895 (57.1%)	800 (7.7%)	1,958 (19.0%)	257 (2.5%)	1,116 (10.8%)	146 (1.4%)	155 (1.5%)	10,330 (100.0%)

** This table includes only those surveys where respondents indicated that they had purchased their permit.*

Fishery-specific tables in the main report indicate that many individual fisheries deviate from the statewide percentages. For example, fisheries in which the all years' percentages of self-financed permits are higher than the statewide percentage tend to be those with lower permit values, especially the hand troll fishery (87.8% or 1,021 purchases) and the six Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokwim salmon fisheries, which ranged between 71.7% and 84.6%.

State-financed loans were the principal means of financing in several fisheries: the Southeast and Prince William Sound roe herring seine (46.7% and 41.3%, respectively) and Chignik and Cook Inlet salmon seine (37.5% and 46.6%, respectively) fisheries. The Southeast king and Tanner crab fisheries also show indications of high use of state financing, but the fisheries have recorded only a limited number of sale transactions to date.

Permit Financing by Residency

Table 12 provides information on the sources of permit financing by resident type over the entire 1980 to 1996 time period. Alaskan residents most commonly used their personal resources and the State of Alaska authorized loans as a means for financing the 7,161 permits purchased since 1980. Urban Alaska residents have received two-thirds (1,290 of 1,958) of the state loans. Nonresidents have the highest rates of self-financing (69.3%) and of financing through the transferor (15.7%).

TABLE 12. Sources of Permit Financing By Resident Type of Transfer Recipient (from 1980-1996 survey data)*

Resident Type	Self/Other	Bank	State	CFAB	Transferor	Processor	Combination	Total
Nonresident	2,193 (69.3%)	360 (11.4%)	12 (0.4%)	1 (0.0%)	498 (15.7%)	66 (2.1%)	36 (1.1%)	3,166 (100.0%)
Alaska Rural Local	1,149 (53.0%)	158 (7.3%)	505 (23.3%)	91 (4.2%)	190 (8.8%)	31 (1.4%)	43 (2.0%)	2,167 (100.0%)
AK Rural Non-local	177 (45.0%)	24 (6.1%)	151 (38.4%)	9 (2.3%)	26 (6.6%)	3 (0.8%)	3 (0.8%)	393 (100.0%)
Alaska Urban Local	1,516 (54.2%)	175 (6.3%)	697 (24.9%)	82 (2.9%)	250 (8.9%)	39 (1.4%)	36 (1.3%)	2,795 (100.0%)
AK Urban Non-local	860 (47.6%)	83 (4.6%)	593 (32.8%)	74 (4.1%)	152 (8.4%)	7 (0.4%)	37 (2.0%)	1,806 (100.0%)
OVERALL TOTAL	5,895 (57.1%)	800 (7.7%)	1,958 (19.0%)	257 (2.5%)	1,116 (10.8%)	146 (1.4%)	155 (1.5%)	10,327 (100.0%)

** This table includes only those cases where survey respondents indicated that they had purchased their permit.*

1. Note that initial issuance refers to the issuance of a new permit ***whenever*** this occurred. Because some applicants are difficult to classify under a hardship ranking system, a final determination of their standing may come only after an extensive hearing and adjudicatory process. In other instances permits have been issued as lawsuits brought against the Commission are eventually resolved. Therefore, some permits have been issued several years after the main body of permits were issued in a given fishery.

2. Although 12,449 transferable permits were ***initially*** issued (Table 3), the actual number of transferable permits at the end of 1996 was 12,492 (Tables 1 and 4). These totals differ because 83 transferable permits were revoked and 126 nontransferable permits were reclassified as transferable after receiving additional point awards through adjudications.

3. Because some permits may be transferred more than once during a year, the ratio of permits transferred to available transferable permits would be slightly less.

4. The Alaska Urban Local category is not applicable for several fisheries which have no local urban communities. These fisheries are the Yakutat set net, Chignik seine, Bristol Bay salmon drift and set net and herring spawn on kelp, Lower Yukon salmon and herring gill net, and Nelson and Nunivak Island herring gill net fisheries.

5. See CFEC *Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries, 1975-1981*, February 1983.

6. If no transfers have occurred in a particular fishery, that fishery will not be shown on the table.

7. See CFEC *Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries, 1975-1981*, February 1983.

8. Permit price estimates produced for this report may differ from the CFEC monthly permit value report due to the more stringent exclusion criteria used for the monthly report.

9. The percentage of State-financed permits increases to 27.2% when only the purchases by Alaskan residents are considered (Table 12).