

# HCR

# 18

<TARGET><BILL>HCR 18</BILL><SUBJECT>HCR  
18</SUBJECT><COMM>HFSH27</COMM></TARGET>



**Sponsor**

**Statement**

**House Concurrent Resolution 18  
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PROGRAMS**

**SPONSOR'S INTENT**

HCR 18 calls on the Legislature to strengthen and support programs and resources in the state that assist the efforts of younger resident Alaskans to launch ownership-level careers in commercial fisheries.

The seafood industry is Alaska's largest private-sector employer and has been the economic mainstay in dozens of our communities for more than a century. Yet only a fraction of seafood harvesting businesses are Alaska owned. Nearly half of the Individual Fishing Quota shares issued for Alaska fisheries are held by non-Alaskans, and nearly one quarter of the limited entry permits issued for Alaskan fisheries are Outside owned. The financial and societal contributions resident fishers make to their home ports and hometowns are considerable; Alaska should do all it can to increase resident ownership of businesses harvesting fish in its waters.

In recent decades, the mean age of commercial fishing entry permit owners in Alaska has increased from just more than 40 years to nearly 50 years. This "graying of the fleet" is happening in part because younger Alaskans confront ever more daunting obstacles to acquiring fish harvesting operations.

Nowadays, the cost of entry into commercial fisheries on a diversified level sufficient to provide a satisfactory income for a skipper and crew is often more than \$350,000. Such amounts are beyond the reach of most young Alaskans, who frequently lack the considerable credit histories necessary to secure large bank loans. Moreover, with the increase in limited-entry and rationalized fisheries in recent decades, running a successful fishing operation requires sharp business skills and the savvy to navigate complex state and federal regulatory systems.

HCR 18 recognizes there are many fine programs and agencies in the state whose goals include promoting strong resident commercial fisheries and aiding younger Alaskans' success in them. The resolution urges the Legislature to examine these efforts in order to determine how best they can be strengthened and focused to further the aspirations of young Alaskan fisheries entrepreneurs. Doing so will fortify one of the state's most important industries and the many communities—rural and urban alike—that benefit from it.

*Prepared by the House Special Committee on Fisheries.*

**CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 18(FSH)**

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

**BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES**

**Offered:**

**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES**

**A RESOLUTION**

1 **Relating to an examination of fisheries-related programs to facilitate the entry of young**  
2 **Alaskans into commercial fisheries careers and to collaboration with the University of**  
3 **Alaska fisheries, seafood, and maritime initiative.**

4 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

5 **WHEREAS** the Alaska seafood industry employs more workers than any other  
6 private sector industry in the state; and

7 **WHEREAS**, to continue to thrive, the Alaska resident seafood industry will need  
8 future generations of Alaskans to engage in rewarding, ownership-level careers in the  
9 industry; and

10 **WHEREAS** the average age of a commercial salmon fishing skipper in the state has  
11 risen from approximately 41 years of age in 1980 to older than 49 years of age in recent years;  
12 and

13 **WHEREAS** the average age of an Alaska Peninsula salmon seine permit holder is  
14 53.6 years, the average age of a Bristol Bay driftnet permit holder is 47.9 years, and the  
15 average age of a Southeast power troll permit holder is 53.9 years; and

1           **WHEREAS**, since the advent of limited entry and quota share fisheries, the financial  
2 barriers that hinder young Alaskans in establishing viable fishing businesses have mounted  
3 and multiplied, with the cost of some limited entry salmon permits at more than \$100,000 and  
4 the average cost of halibut quota shares rising 195 percent between 1995 and 2009; and

5           **WHEREAS** the overall cost of entry into the commercial fisheries on a diversified  
6 level sufficient to provide a viable income for a skipper and crew has increased to at least  
7 \$300,000 for boat, gear, permit, and quota shares; and

8           **WHEREAS** escalating costs thwart the ambitions of young fishers, many of whom  
9 lack the extensive credit histories and considerable collateral assets needed to secure  
10 substantial bank loans; and

11           **WHEREAS** a modern commercial fishing operation requires an operator to possess  
12 business savvy and a sophisticated understanding of regulatory processes, as well as the  
13 ability to engage with federal and state fisheries policy makers; and

14           **WHEREAS** barriers faced by young people in the state seeking to acquire ownership  
15 of fisheries operations play a significant role in the drain of limited entry permits and fishery  
16 quota shares from coastal communities and contribute to increasing ownership of fisheries  
17 permits and businesses in the state by nonresidents; and

18           **WHEREAS** programs of the commercial fishing revolving loan fund in the  
19 Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development seek to promote the  
20 development of predominantly resident fisheries in the state; and

21           **WHEREAS** the office of fisheries development in the Department of Commerce,  
22 Community, and Economic Development provides a wide variety of resources designed to  
23 spur fisheries-related economic development; and

24           **WHEREAS** the Alaska sea grant marine advisory program, which is funded in part by  
25 the legislature through the University of Alaska, provides young Alaskans with education and  
26 training in fisheries business financial management, seafood direct marketing, state and  
27 federal regulatory processes, and effective public speaking before regulatory bodies; and

28           **WHEREAS**, to varying degrees, high schools and postsecondary educational  
29 institutions in the state offer classes in fisheries skill sets and nautical sciences; and

30           **WHEREAS** the University of Alaska Fairbanks offers a bachelor of arts degree in  
31 fisheries to provide students with a knowledge base, skills set, and practical experience to be

1 highly competitive in obtaining rewarding employment in the state's fishing industry, and the  
2 University of Alaska Southeast fisheries technology program exposes young people to  
3 promising careers in commercial fishing and offers programs in aquaculture and fisheries  
4 management; and

5 **WHEREAS** the graying of the fleet in the state continues unabated; and

6 **WHEREAS**, in June 2011, University of Alaska President Patrick Gamble created the  
7 allied fisheries working group as a cross-campus initiative to assess and enhance the  
8 development of programs, courses, research, and information that meet the employment needs  
9 of the fisheries, seafood, and maritime industries; and

10 **WHEREAS** the allied fisheries working group was established to sustain and enhance  
11 the economy and the communities in the state by developing education and training that  
12 supports a responsive work force and enables the fishing, seafood, and maritime industries to  
13 continue to be vibrant and substantial contributors to the state; and

14 **WHEREAS** the allied fisheries working group was established to assist Alaskans,  
15 particularly young Alaskans, to discover and prepare for the wide range of employment  
16 opportunities in the fishing, seafood, and maritime industries; and

17 **WHEREAS**, in the latest phase of University of Alaska's initiative, the university has  
18 joined the fishing industry, government, and Rasmuson Foundation participants to create the  
19 University of Alaska fisheries, seafood, and maritime initiative; and

20 **WHEREAS** the goals of the University of Alaska fisheries, seafood, and maritime  
21 initiative align closely with the Alaska State Legislature's objective to turn the tide on the  
22 graying of the fleet by strengthening programs and providing resources to facilitate the entry  
23 of young Alaskans into gainful, lifelong, ownership-level commercial fishing careers;

24 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature endorses and encourages the  
25 continuing work of the University of Alaska fisheries, seafood, and maritime initiative; and be  
26 it

27 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the president of the senate shall appoint one senator  
28 and the speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint one representative as liaisons to  
29 the University of Alaska fisheries, seafood, and maritime initiative so that the Alaska State  
30 Legislature is kept well apprised of the initiative's progress; and be it

31 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the legislators appointed as liaisons to the University

1 of Alaska fisheries, seafood, and maritime initiative shall provide quarterly reports to the  
2 legislature on the initiative's progress; and be it

3 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that, by January 20, 2013, the legislators appointed as  
4 liaisons to the University of Alaska fisheries, seafood, and maritime initiative shall submit  
5 recommendations to the legislature regarding ways in which the legislature may effectively  
6 contribute to the initiative.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

**Session:**

State Capitol Building,  
Room 428  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2186  
Phone (907) 465-3004  
Fax: (907) 465-2070  
Toll Free: (877) 465-3004

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1292 Sadler Way, Ste. 324  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
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Toll Free: (877) 465-3004

## REPRESENTATIVE STEVE THOMPSON DISTRICT 10

### FAX COVERSHEET

To: Leg. Legal

Fax Number: 465-2450

From: Jane W. Pierson

Date: 2/15/12 Number of pages including cover: 2

Re: HCR18 version 27-LS0838\B

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Last night the House Special Committee on Fisheries passed out the above-referenced bill with the accompanying conceptual amendment.

Please go final on the resolution

Thank you

# \_\_\_\_\_

CONCEPTUAL  
AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

To: CSHCR18(FSH)

Offered by Rep. Thompson

Page 3, Line 1:

After "industry" insert:

“, and the University of Alaska Southeast fisheries technology program exposes young people to harvesting careers in commercial fishing and offers programs in aquaculture and fisheries management”

27-LS0838\B  
Bailey/Bullard  
2/13/12

**CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 18( )**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY**

**Offered:**  
**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES**

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# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Bill Version HCR18 version B  
 Fiscal Note Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 () Publish Date \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier (file name) \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected LAA  
 Title COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PROGRAMS Appropriation 0  
 Allocation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor House Special Committee on Fisheries  
 Requester House Special Committee on Fisheries OMB Component Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

	FY13 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY13 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants, Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

FUND SOURCE		(Thousands of Dollars)						
1002	Federal Receipts							
1003	GF Match							
1004	GF							
1005	GF/Prgm (DGF)							
1037	GF/MH (UGF)							
1178	temp code (UGF)							
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

POSITIONS								
Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY12) operating costs 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)  
 (discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY13) costs 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)  
 (discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version (if initial version, please note as such)

Prepared by Jane W. Pierson, Aide  
 Division House Special Committee on Fisheries  
 Approved by Representative Steve Thompson  
House Special Committee on Fisheries

Phone 465-3004  
 Date/Time 2/14/12 2:43pm  
 Date 2/14/2012

**FISCAL NOTE**

**STATE OF ALASKA  
2012 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**BILL NO.** HCR18 version B

**Analysis**

There are no significant fiscal impacts for the Governor's office associated with this bill.

# University of Alaska Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime Initiative

**The University of Alaska Fisheries, Seafood Maritime Initiative will engage with fisheries, seafood, and maritime sectors and community partners to assess, develop and deliver programs, training, and research that prepares Alaskans to meet current and emerging workforce, economic, and scientific needs.**

Goals of the University of Alaska's Fisheries, Seafood and Maritime Initiative are:

- **Enhance the economy and the communities of Alaska** by developing a responsive workforce that enables the fishing/seafood and maritime industries to stay vibrant and substantial contributors to the state.
- **Support Alaska's workforce**, particularly in coastal communities, in discovering and preparing for the wide range of employment opportunities in the fishing, seafood and maritime industries.
- **Provide research to sustain resources** on which these communities and sectors depend.

We envision that the University's initiative will:

- **Collaborate** with the industry and communities at all stages of this effort to help the University plan, develop and deliver programs and support students.
- **Align** all levels of training and education from high school through graduate school and among all UA campuses. Each program will have a clear pathway to other programs in a coordinated manner.
- **Develop and deliver** programs and training that are innovative and responsive in their timing, geographic reach and delivery methods to address diverse learning styles and situations defined by industry and community partners.
- **Provide access** by Alaskans to comprehensive training and education programs that will enable them to meet the economic development and workforce needs of these large, broad and varied industries.
- **Deliver applied research** and technical services in support of the fisheries, seafood, and maritime sectors of Alaska.

*\*developed by the University of Alaska Fisheries, Seafood and Maritime Working Group, January 2012 for more information go to [www.alaska.edu/fsmi](http://www.alaska.edu/fsmi) or contact Paula Cullenberg at 274-9692 [paula.cullenberg@alaska.edu](mailto:paula.cullenberg@alaska.edu) or Greta Goto at 786-1171 [greta.goto@alaska.edu](mailto:greta.goto@alaska.edu)*





# Summary Inventory of University of Alaska Educational and Training Offerings related to Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime Industries December 2011

The University of Alaska (UA) Allied Fisheries Working Group\* has completed a report that inventories the University's educational and training capacity related to fisheries, seafood, and maritime industries. The report, "*Allied Fisheries: University of Alaska Partnership with the Fisheries, Seafood and Maritime Industries*," is available online at: <http://seagrant.uaf.edu/map/initiatives/marinescience/workforceplan/docs/alliedfishreport.pdf>. This document presents a summary of the above report's inventory, showing programs by campus and relationship to Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime industries.

- **50 credit producing programs are considered to be directly relevant** to the fishing, seafood or maritime industry stakeholders (pp 2-5); 90 more are considered to have some relevancy to the fishing, seafood, and maritime industries, or are offered in coastal areas of the state and may easily be adapted or expanded, or have potential through broadening curriculum or geographic reach (see pp 6-11). Approximately 200 courses are offered by the University system, which relate specifically to fisheries, seafood and maritime education and training.
  - **9 Occupational Endorsements programs:** Commercial Refrigeration; Diesel Heavy Duty; Diesel Marine Mechanics; Diesel USCG Marine Oiler; Logistics; Marine Engine Room Prep; Marine Engine Room Repair; Marine Transportation; Welding
  - **7 Certificate programs:** Career Training for Ports and Marinas; Fishery Technology; Industrial Technology- Oil Spill Response; Port and Coastal Engineering; Refrigeration and Heat Technology; Welding & Non-Destructive Testing Tech; Welding Tech
  - **10 Associates programs:** Diesel Technology at UAA, UAS; Fishery Technology; Industrial Technology – Oil Spill Response; Occupational Safety and Health; Power Technology; Refrigeration and Heat Technology; Welding; Welding and Non-destructive Testing at UAA, UAF
  - **2 Minors:** Fisheries and Marine Science
  - **4 Bachelors of Arts programs:** Biology at UAA, UAF and UAS; Fisheries
  - **2 Bachelors Business Administration programs:** Global Logistics Supply Chain Management; Logistics
  - **5 Bachelors of Science programs:** Biology at UAA, UAF and UAS; Fisheries; Marine Biology
  - **6 Masters of Science programs:** Biology at UAA, UAF; Fisheries; Global Logistics; Marine Biology; Oceanography
  - **5 PhD programs:** Biology at UAF, UAA; Fisheries; Marine Biology; Oceanography
- **30 to 40 non-credit workshops or short courses** are offered each year on an as-needed, statewide basis by the UAF Marine Advisory Program and other University campuses on topics like fishing technology, seafood product quality and safety, marketing and energy efficiency, and Fishery Observer Training. (see pp 12-13)
- About 30% of the fisheries, seafood and maritime related courses found in the inventory are offered via **e-learning**.
- The University engages **Advisory Councils to inform and guide education and training programs**.
- The University has **specialized capacities** such as the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center and **K-12 outreach** programs like the UAS Ketchikan Marine Transportation MOA with Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District for use of a 45 foot training vessel; UAF Bristol Bay Campus partnership with Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation for a Salmon Camp.

**\*Allied Fisheries Working Group:**

Paula Cullenberg, Chair; UAF, Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program  
 Bear Baker, UAA, College of Business and Public Policy  
 Barbara Bolson, UAA Kodiak College  
 Mike Castellini, UAF School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
 Keith Criddle, UAF SFOS Fisheries Division  
 Rick Caulfield, UAS Provost  
 Quentin Fong, UAF SFOS Kodiak Center (FITC)  
 Mark Herrmann, UAF School of Management  
 Duane Heyman, UA Statewide Corporate Programs

Bernice Joseph, UAF Vice Chancellor, Rural Community & Native Education  
 Gunnar Knapp, UAA Institute of Social and Economic Research  
 Deborah McLean, UAF Bristol Bay Campus  
 Bonnie Nygard, UAA Workforce Development and Career Pathway Planning  
 Mary Pete, UAF Kuskokwim Campus  
 Karen Schmitt, UAA Community and Technical College  
 Jim Seeland, UAS Fisheries Technology Program  
 Kate Sullivan, UAS Fisheries Technology Program  
 Fred Villa, UA Statewide Workforce Development  
 BJ Williams, PWSCC Training Coordinator

# Credit Producing Programs Directly relevant to the Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime Industries

## University of Alaska Anchorage Anchorage Main Campus

UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011									
Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Diesel Technology	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	N/A	1
Welding & Nondestructive Testing Technology	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	121	4
Global Logistics Supply Chain Management		Y	Y	BBA	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	66	1
Global Logistics Supply Chain Management		Y	Y	MS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	1	6
Logistics		Y	Y	BBA	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	N/A	1
Logistics		Y	Y	OEC	UAA	Anchorage/ Mat-Su	Anchorage/Mat-Su	0	2
Biology	Y			BA	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage/Homer/ Soldotna (Distance)	155	7
Biology	Y			BS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage/Homer/ Soldotna (Distance)	575	25
Biology	Y			MS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	31	4
Biology	Y			PhD	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	9	N/A
Port and Coastal Engineering			Y	GCRT	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	N/A	N/A

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

## Kenai Peninsula College

UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011									
Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Welding Technology	Y	Y	Y	CT2	UAA	KPC/ K-Bay	Soldotna/Homer	25	1

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

## Kodiak Campus

### UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011

Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Welding	Y	Y	Y	AAST	UAA	Kodiak	Kodiak	0	0
Welding	Y	Y	Y	CT1	UAA	Kodiak	Kodiak	9	1
Occupational Safety and Health		Y	Y	AAS	UAA	Kenai/Kodiak	Kenai/Kodiak	150	N/A

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

## Matanuska-Susitna College

### UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011

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Commercial Refrigeration	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAA	MatSu	Palmer	N/A	N/A
Refrigeration and Heat Technology	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	MatSu	Mat-Su	37	3
Refrigeration and Heat Technology	Y	Y	Y	CT2	UAA	MatSu	Mat-Su	10	3

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

## Prince William Sound Community College

### UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011

Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Industrial Technology - Oil Spill Response			Y	AAS	UAA	PWSCC	Valdez	24	N/A
Industrial Technology - Oil Spill Response			Y	CT1	UAA	PWSCC	Valdez	3	N/A

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

**University of Alaska Fairbanks**  
**Fairbanks Main Campus**

**UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011**

Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Welding & Nondestructive Testing Technology	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	3	4
Fisheries	Y	Y		BA	UAF	Fairbanks	Kodiak, Juneau, Fairbanks	25	TBD
Fisheries	Y	Y		Minor	UAF	Fairbanks	Kodiak, Juneau, Fairbanks	8	N/A
Fisheries	Y	Y		MS with science, marine policy, seafood science	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks, Juneau	71	9
Fisheries	Y	Y		PhD with science, marine policy, seafood science	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage	38	2
Oceanography	Y		Y	MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	8	1
Oceanography	Y		Y	PhD	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	13	2
Biology	Y			BA	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	169	7
Biology	Y			BS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	584	34
Biology	Y			MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	58	8
Biology	Y			PhD	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	71	8
Fisheries	Y			BS	UAF	Fairbanks	Kodiak, Juneau, Fairbanks	104	8
Marine Biology	Y	-	-	MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	21	5
Marine Biology	Y	-	-	PhD	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	24	1
Marine Science	Y	-	-	Minor	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	N/A	N/A

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

# University of Alaska Southeast

## Juneau Campus

### UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011

Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Diesel Heavy Duty	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	4	2
Diesel Marine Mechanics	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	1	1
Diesel Technology	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	N/A	N/A
Power Technology		Y	Y	AAS	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	46	1
Biology	Y			BA	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	16	7
Biology	Y			BS	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	40	7
Marine Biology	Y			BS	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	24	5
Diesel USCG Marine Oiler			Y	OEC	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	N/A	1
Fishery Technology	Y			AAS	UAS	Fish Tech Faculty Ketchikan, PWSCC, and BB Soon	statewide/+ onsite lab (Anchorage, PSWCC, Fairbanks, Rural College, Interior Aleutians, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka)	38	2

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

## Ketchikan Campus

### UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011

Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Marine Engine Room Preparation	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Ketchikan	Ketchikan	3	1
Marine Engine Room Repair	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Ketchikan	Ketchikan	3	1
Welding	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Ketchikan/Sitka	Ketchikan, Sitka	7	2
Fishery Technology	Y			CT2	UAS	Ketchikan, PWSCC, and BB Soon	Statewide	0	1
Marine Transportation			Y	OEC	UAS	Ketchikan	Juneau, Ketchikan & others	N/A	N/A

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

## Sitka Campus

### UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011

Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Career Training for Ports and Marinas			Y	COA	UAS	Sitka	Statewide Online	N/A	N/A

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

# Credit Producing Programs interacting with Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime industries or offered in coastal areas, and easily adapted or expanded

## University of Alaska Anchorage

**Anchorage Main Campus, Kenai Peninsula College, Kodiak Campus, Matanuska-Susitna College, Prince William Sound Community College**

UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011									
Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Accounting	Y	Y	Y	BBA	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	547	47
Marketing	Y	Y	Y	BBA	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	N/A	N/A
General Management	Y	Y	Y	MBA	UAA	Anchorage, Juneau	Anchorage, Juneau	195	26
Accounting	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	Anchorage, Kodiak, Mat-Su, KPC, PSWCC	Anchorage, Kodiak, Mat-Su, Kenai, Valdez,	312	27
Small Business Management	Y	Y	Y	CT1	UAA	Kenai	Kenai	1	3
Computer Information and Office Systems	Y	Y	Y	CT1	UAA	Kodiak College	Kodiak	3	2
Applied Accounting	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	Mat-Su/Valdez	MatSu, Valdez	1	0
Computer Information and Office Systems	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAA	PWSCC	Valdez	1	N/A
Computer Information and Office Systems	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	UAA, KPC, Kodiak, Mat-Su, PSWCC	Anchorage, Kenai, Kodiak, Mat-Su, Valdez	90	12
Applied Business	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	UAA, KPC, PWSCC	Anchorage, Kenai, Valdez	2	N/A
General Business	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	UAF-CTC, Bristol Bay, Rural College	Fairbanks, Bristol Bay, Rural Colleges	14	5
General Business	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAA		Anchorage, Kenai, Kodiak, Mat-Su, Valdez	187	25
Environment Regulation and Permitting		Y	Y	GCRT	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	N/A	1
Hospitality & Restaurant Management		Y	Y	BA	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	96	2
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering		Y	Y	BS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	4	N/A
Project Management		Y	Y	MS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	103	17

Mechanical Technology	Y	Y	CT2	UAA	Kenai	Kenai	8	1
Industrial Safety Program Support	Y	Y	CT1	UAA	Kodiak	Kodiak/Anchorage	3	N/A
Industrial Technology-Safety Management	Y	Y	AAS	UAA	PWSCC	Valdez	21	2
Industrial Technology-Safety Management	Y	Y	CT1	UAA	PWSCC	Valdez	0	N/A
Economics	Y		BA/BBA	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	54	10
Natural Sciences	Y		BS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	225	23
Supply Chain Management	Y		GCRT	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	N/A	1
Process Technology	Y		AAS	UAA	Anchorage, KPC, PWSCC, Mat-Su	Anchorage, Kenai, Kodiak, Valdez, Mat-Su	368	36
Computer Network Technician		Y	AAST	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	N/A	1
Environmental Quality Science		Y	MS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	2	2
GIS		Y	CT1	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage	13	4
Environmental Science		Y	BS	UAA	Anchorage, PWSCC	Anchorage, Valdez	3	3

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

# University of Alaska Fairbanks

## Fairbanks Main Campus, Bristol Bay Campus, Chukchi Campus, Community and Technical College, Interior Aleutians Campus, Kuskokwim Campus, Northwest Campus

UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011									
Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Applied Business	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAF	Bristol Bay, UAF, UAF-CTC, Interior Aleutians, Kuskokwim, Northwest, Rural Colleges	Bristol Bay, Fairbanks, Nome, Dutch Harbor, Bethel	354	20
Accounting	Y	Y	Y	BBA	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	307	17
Accounting	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAF	Fairbanks, UAF-CTC, Bristol Bay	Fairbanks, Bristol Bay	5	N/A
Entry Level Welder	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAF	Tanana Valley	Tanana Valley	26	2
Rural Development	Y	Y	Y	BA	UAF	UAF, Bristol Bay, Chukchi Campus, Interior Aleutians, Kuskokwim, Northwest, KPC, Anchorage, PSWCC	Fairbanks, Bristol Bay, Chukchi Campus, Interior Aleutians, Bethel, Nome, Anchorage, Kenai, Valdez	208	8
Rural Development	Y	Y	Y	MA	UAF	UAF, Bristol Bay, Chukchi Campus, Interior Aleutians, Kuskokwim, Northwest, KPC, Anchorage, PSWCC		51	8
Applied Business Management	Y	Y	Y	CT2	UAF	UAF-CTC, Chukchi, Interior Aleutians, Tanana Valley	Fairbanks, Dillingham, Nome, Interior Aleutians	60	8
Accounting Technician	Y	Y	Y	CT2	UAF	UAF-CTC, Tanana Valley, Bristol Bay, Northwest	Fairbanks, Bristol Bay, Nome, Tanana Valley	38	8
Applied Accounting	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAF	UAF-CTC, UAF, Interior Aleutians, Chukchi, Kuskokwim, Northwest	Fairbanks, Bristol Bay, Interior Aleutians, Kotzebue, Bethel, Nome	140	10
Diesel Heavy Equip		Y	Y	CT2	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	27	5
Mechanical Engineering		Y	Y	BS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	242	17
Mechanical Engineering		Y	Y	MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	12	5

Power Generation	Y	Y	CT2	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	5	3
Power Plant	Y	Y	CT2	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	2	1
Safety, Health Environmental Awareness Technology	Y	Y	CT2	UAF	UAF-CTC	Fairbanks, Anchorage	25	6
Natural Resources and Sustainability	Y		PhD	UAF	Anchorage	Anchorage	13	1
Economics	Y		BA/BBA	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	12	4
Natural Resources Management and Geography	Y		MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	8	N/A
Resource and Applied Economics	Y		MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks, Anchorage	25	4
Wildlife Biology & Conservation	Y		BS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	140	1
Wildlife Biology & Conservation	Y		MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	11	1
Wildlife Biology & Conservation	Y		PhD	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	0	N/A
Natural Resource Management	Y		BS	UAF	Fairbanks, UAF-CTC, Kuskokwim, Rural College	Fairbanks, Bethel, Rural College, UAF-CTC	128	11
Natural Resource Management	Y		MS	UAF	Fairbanks, UAF-CTC, Kuskokwim, Rural College	Fairbanks, Bethel, Rural College, UAF-CTC	42	5
Renewable Resources	Y		AAS	UAF	Rural Campuses	Rural Campuses (Fairbanks, Bristol Bay, Chukchi, Interior-Aleutians, Kuskokwim, Northwest)	20	1
Process Technology	Y		AAS	UAF	Fairbanks, UAF-CTC, Kuskokwim, Rural College, Interior Aleutians, Northwest Campus	Fairbanks, Bethel, Nome, Bristol Bay, Rural College, Interior Aleutians, CTC, Kotzebue	247	24
Environmental Studies		Y	AA	UAF	Bristol Bay Campus	Dillingham	N/A	N/A
Environmental Science		Y	BS	UAF	Nome, Rural Colleges	Nome, Rural College	4	5

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

# University of Alaska Southeast

## Juneau Campus, Ketchikan Campus, Sitka Campus

UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011									
Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered	Annual Enrollment (FY11) <sup>3</sup>	Number of certifications/degrees awarded (avg over 6 yrs) <sup>4</sup>
Accounting	Y	Y	Y	BBA	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	51	N/A
Accounting	Y	Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	8	2
Economics	Y	Y	Y	BA	UAS	Juneau	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	2	N/A
Marketing	Y	Y	Y	BBA	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	N/A	N/A
Accounting	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAS	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	9	N/A
Computer Information and Office Systems	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAS	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	50	4
General Business	Y	Y	Y	AAS	UAS	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	12	2
Small Business Management	Y	Y	Y	CT1	UAS	Juneau/Ketchikan/Sitka	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka (statewide-distance)	12	1
Accounting Technician	Y	Y	Y	CT2	UAS	Juneau/Ketchikan	Juneau, Ketchikan	50	3
Computer Information and Office Systems	Y	Y	Y	CT1	UAS	Juneau/Ketchikan/Sitka	Juneau/Ketchikan/Sitka	34	
Entrepreneurship		Y	Y	BBA	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	N/A	N/A
Process Technology		Y		AAS	UAS	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka	7	1
Environmental Science			Y	BS	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	43	4
Geography and Environmental Studies			Y	BA	UAS	Juneau	Juneau	14	1

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

# Credit Producing Programs with potential to interact with the Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime industries through broadening curriculum or geographic reach

UA Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime Education and Training Programs - 2011							
Program Name	F <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>1</sup>	M <sup>1</sup>	UA Certification or Degree Code	MAU	Campus	Location Offered
Environmental Quality Engineering			Y	MS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage
Industrial Process Instrumentation			Y	AAS	UAA	Anchorage	Kenai
Nutrition		Y		BS	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage
Technology			Y	BS/BT	UAA	Anchorage	Anchorage
Office Digital Media		Y	Y	OEC	UAA	Anchorage, KPC, Kodiak, Mat-Su	Anchorage, Kenai, Kodiak, Mat-Su
Office Support		Y	Y	OEC	UAA	Kenai, Kodiak, Anchorage, Mat-Su	Kenai, Kodiak, UAA, MatSu
Office Technology		Y	Y	CT2	UAA	Kenai, Kodiak, Anchorage, Mat-Su	Kenai, Kodiak, UAA, MatSu
Heating		Y	Y	CT2	UAA	MatSu	Mat-Su
Mechanical and Electrical Drafting			Y	CT1	UAA	MatSu	Anchorage/Mat-Su
Small Business Administration				AAS	UAA	MatSu	Anchorage, Mat-Su
Millwright			Y	AAS	UAA	PWSCC	Valdez
Office Management and Technology		Y	Y	CT2	UAA	PWSCC	
Environmental Chemistry		Y	Y	MS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks
Environmental Engineer			Y	BS	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks
Technology			Y	BS/BT	UAF	Fairbanks	Fairbanks
Human Resources		Y	Y	BAA	UAS	Juneau	Juneau
Network Support Technician		Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Juneau, Ketchikan/Sitka	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Distance
Network Tech		Y	Y	OEC	UAS	Juneau, Ketchikan/Sitka	Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, distance
Web Development	-	-	-	OEC	UAS	Juneau, Ketchikan/Sitka	Juneau
Law Enforcement	Y			OEC	UAS	Sitka	Sitka

Notes: 1- F<sup>1</sup>, S<sup>1</sup>, M<sup>1</sup> - Occupational Categories (Fisheries/Seafood/Maritime) noted by working group members; 3 - Annual Enrollment (FY11) - numbers provided by Institutional Research; 4 - Number of Certifications/Degrees awarded - average of certifications/degrees awarded from 2006 - 2011. Data provided by Institutional Research.

# Examples of Non-credit Courses Related to Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime Offered through UA

Non-credit Course Title	Mau/Program	Locations offered/Participants from
Alaska Seafood Processing Leadership Institute	UAF Marine Advisory	Kodiak and Anchorage/Statewide
Alaska Young Fishermen's Summit	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage/statewide
Alaskan Shellfish Farming - Technology and Business Training	UAF Marine Advisory	Ketchikan
Alyeska SERVS oil spill fishing vessel response marine HAZWOPer courses	UAF Marine Advisory	Kodiak
Better Process Control School	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage
Board of Fisheries Training Workshop	UAF Marine Advisory	Dillingham, Koliganek
Boating without the Boys	UAF Marine Advisory	Petersburg, Cordova
Business of Fish - Fuel savings, risk management, taxes, regulations, direct marketing, basics of bookkeeping	UAF Marine Advisory	Dillingham
Business Plan Development	UAF Marine Advisory	Quinhagak, Bethel
Business Planning for Commercial Fishermen	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage/ Togiak, Manokotak, New Stuyahok
Business Planning for Shrimp Fishermen	UAF Marine Advisory	Petersburg, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan
Career Training for Ports and Marinas	UAS/Sitka	Statewide Online
Direct Marketing	UAF Marine Advisory	Togiak, Naknek, Anchorage, Dillingham
Field Biology Course	UAF Marine Advisory	Nome/Nome, St. Michael, Savoonga
Financial Mgt for Fishermen	UAF Marine Advisory	Statewide
Fishbiz Workshop - Financial Management	UAF Marine Advisory	Haines, Bethel, Craig
Fishery Observer Training	UAA Community Technical College	Anchorage
HACCP	UAF Marine Advisory	Nome, Unalakleet, Savoonga, Dillingham, Anchorage, Kodiak
HACCP II	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage, Kodiak/Statewide
Harmful Algal Blooms	UAF Marine Advisory	Cordova
Hazardous materials training	PWSCC	Valdez
Hazwopper	MAPTS, PWSCC, Kodiak College	Kenai, Valdez, Kodiak
Icing and Handling for Quality	UAF Marine Advisory	Dillingham, Naknek, Cordova
Intro to Direct Marketing	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage
Introduction to Financial Management	UAF Marine Advisory	Kodiak
Marine Hydraulics	UAS/Sitka	Statewide Online
Marine Mammal Identification and Bycatch	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage
Marine Refrigeration	UAF Marine Advisory	Ketchikan, Anchorage, Sitka, Petersburg, Kodiak
Marine Safety Drill Instructor	UAF Marine Advisory	Cordova
NEPA Training	UAF Marine Advisory	Dillingham, Koliganek, Naknek
Net Mending	UAF Marine Advisory	Cordova
Observer Training Class - marine mammal ID	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage

Phytoplankton monitoring workshop	UAS Fishery Technology Program	Ketchikan/statewide
Quality handling for fishermen	UAF Marine Advisory	Statewide
Quickbooks Training	UAF Marine Advisory	Bethel, Quinhagak, Eek, Goodnews Bay
Salmon Quality Handling Workshop	UAF Marine Advisory	Petersburg
Sanitation	UAF Marine Advisory	Dillingham, Anchorage
Sea Otters in SE Alaska Workshop	UAF Marine Advisory	Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka
Seafood Processor Training	UAF Marine Advisory	Naknek
Seafood Quality	UAF Marine Advisory	Togiak
Shellfish and HABs	UAF Marine Advisory	Anchorage
Strategies for Buying/Selling Fishing Business	UAF Marine Advisory	Petersburg
Surviving Cold Water Emergencies	UAF Marine Advisory	Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Shishmaref
Village Based Entrepreneurship Class	UAF Marine Advisory	New Stuyahok, Koliganek



UNIVERSITY  
of ALASKA  
*Many Traditions One Alaska*

## ALLIED FISHERIES: University of Alaska Partnership with the Fisheries, Seafood and Maritime Industries October 2011

### Executive Summary

In June 2011, University of Alaska President Patrick Gamble appointed an 18-member University of Alaska Allied Fisheries Working Group, a cross-campus group of deans, directors and faculty members.

Allied Fisheries is a cross-campus University of Alaska collaborative initiative to assess and enhance the development and delivery of programs, courses, research and information that meet the employment needs of the fisheries, seafood and maritime industries.

The goals of the University of Alaska's Allied Fisheries initiative are:

- *To sustain and enhance the economy and the communities of Alaska by developing education and training that supports a responsive workforce enabling the fishing, seafood and maritime industries to stay vibrant and substantial contributors to the state.*
- *To support Alaskans, particularly young Alaskans, in discovering and preparing for the wide range of employment opportunities in the fishing, seafood and maritime industries.*

One of the first charges to the group was to "identify and inventory existing UA institutional capacity for training and education that supports all aspects of the fishing business industries, fisheries support and fisheries development in Alaska." The Allied Fisheries Working Group has broadened the inventory to include also the institutional capacity for training and education in support of the seafood and maritime industries. This inventory provides a starting point for the University of Alaska to begin working with industry and community leaders to improve the educational and training opportunities for fisheries, seafood and maritime careers.

### Inventory Conclusions

- Collectively, the fisheries, seafood and maritime programs offered within the UA system meet many of the education and training needs of prospective employees in these industries. However, they lack coordination, planning, and a cohesive identity. Outside of fisheries biology and management, fisheries, seafood or maritime specific courses may be difficult to locate or identify, are generally not organized into career tracks, and in most cases are not comprehensive in content coverage. Without question there are major gaps in the UA system's content offerings needed to meet workforce training demands in these industries. But equally important is the need to elevate these industries to an educational priority that will recognize the needs and opportunities and will provide career education and training tracks to prospective students.

- The UA advisory committees identified in this inventory each address part but not all of the educational and training needs of the fishing, seafood and maritime industries and coastal communities that depend on them.
- Fisheries - Almost the entire faculty capacity in programs focusing on fisheries consists of the Fisheries division faculty members (UAF SFOS), Marine Advisory Program faculty members (UAF SFOS) and two UAS faculty in the Fisheries Technology program. Although some faculty members in other parts of the system are engaged in fisheries education, training and research, it is generally as individuals rather than within a directed program. Formal training in fisheries is primarily focused on biology and management related occupations. Business and technical skills are offered primarily as non-credit, informal classes.
- Seafood - Five seafood faculty members at the UAF SFOS Kodiak Center provide some targeted seafood industry training and public service but in general there is no comprehensive training program to serve the seafood industry other than at the seafood science graduate student level in the UA system.
- Maritime - The University of Alaska Southeast provides training for maritime industries and has growth potential. Other than these programs, the UA system has few courses or programs addressing the employment and training needs of the maritime industries.
- Business and marketing training specific to the fisheries, seafood and maritime industries currently is not directly addressed in the UA system other than through informal education and short courses.
- Depending on industry and community identified needs, there may be room to re-vamp and enhance existing programs; collaborate with non-UA education and training providers; or create new programs. A number of programs are potentially easily adaptable or have the potential to grow—including Rural Development, Fisheries Technology and Marine Transportation and Technology. Some type of formal training program for commercial fishermen should be considered.

## Next Steps

Moving forward, the Allied Fisheries Working Group recommends these steps and work products.

- Establish an advisory committee that provides input to the University from the fisheries, seafood, maritime industries and communities.
- Conduct an occupations inventory and workforce assessment.
- Complete an education and training gap analysis and establish priorities.
- Identify unique constraints and opportunities for effective education and training delivery for these occupations.
- Develop an integrated and comprehensive action plan.

For more information: [www.marineadvisory.org/initiatives/marinescience/workforceplan/](http://www.marineadvisory.org/initiatives/marinescience/workforceplan/)



# **Industry Workforce Educational Needs Assessment**

**Report of the Seafood-Fisheries Summit  
Rasmuson Foundation Office, Anchorage**

**16 December, 2011**



**UNIVERSITY  
of ALASKA**  
*Many Traditions One Alaska*

## **Executive Summary**

The December 16, 2011 Seafood Summit meeting convened by the Governor of Alaska, the Chair of the Rasmuson Foundation and the President of the University of Alaska marked an historic step in workforce development for the Alaskan seafood industry and related maritime sectors. The Summit provided an unprecedented opportunity for industry to inform the University, Government of Alaska and the Rasmuson Foundation about their workforce development challenges and needs. It was clear that current education and training systems do not adequately support industry requirements and that it is timely to reassess how those needs can best be met to sustain one of Alaska's leading industries.

Those concerns were embraced in the proposed action steps outlined by University President Gamble. Over the next year, the University shall:

- oversee an inventory of fisheries and maritime occupations
- complete an education and training gap analysis and establish priorities
- identify constraints and opportunities for education and training delivery
- develop an integrated and comprehensive action plan

Industry, Government and Foundation participants in the Summit endorsed this approach and have committed to work with President Gamble to to promote a more structured and aligned approach to workforce development.

Industry leaders agreed to identify senior staff to work with the University and committed to providing further information, as needed, to assist the work of the University.

The Rasmuson Foundation will continue to work directly with the University, the State of Alaska, with industry and with fishing communities to support the development of a capable and well trained workforce.

The Governor of Alaska offered assistance, through the Departments of Labor and Workforce Development and Fish and Game, with needs assessment and integration of statewide industry training programs; the Labor and Workforce Development Commissioner offered the resources of his department to support this work.

## **Overview**

In October, 2011, Alaska Governor Sean Parnell, Ed Rasmuson, Chair of the Rasmuson Foundation Board, and Patrick Gamble, President of the University of Alaska, invited leading seafood industry executives to convene with senior government and university officials at the Rasmuson Foundation office in Anchorage to initiate a dialogue on workforce development. The Seafood-Fisheries Summit represented an historic gathering of industry, government and academic leaders and was the culmination of a significant investment in the fisheries sector by the Foundation and the University.

The Summit was intended to assist in the development of comprehensive educational opportunities for a responsive workforce that enables the fishing and seafood industries in Alaska to remain vibrant. Alaska's seafood industry workforce development requirements and University-based education programs are not yet in sync.

The major outcome envisaged from the Summit was to secure the commitment of major seafood employers to engage in a detailed industry workforce/education needs assessment.

## **Summit Preparations**

In 2008, the Rasmuson Foundation initiated a five year, \$5 million partnership with the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, to invigorate undergraduate fisheries education programs within the UA system. The initiative has been overseen by a Fisheries Excellence Committee comprised of representatives of the University, government, industry and the Rasmuson Foundation.

During the process of evaluating industry structure and directions, the Committee recognized that there are a diverse range of needs for education and workforce development, some of which overlap with the undergraduate fisheries initiative, but many that extend well beyond the current initiative. The Committee recommended a reassessment of strategic directions for workforce development to the University, to the Foundation and to industry and government partners.

In the lead up to the Summit, in June, 2011, University President Patrick Gamble appointed an 18 member Allied Fisheries Working Group. Allied Fisheries is a cross-campus University of Alaska collaborative initiative to assess and enhance the development and delivery of programs, courses, research and information that meet the employment needs of the fisheries, seafood and maritime industries.

The goals of the University of Alaska's Allied Fisheries initiative are:

- *To sustain and enhance the economy and the communities of Alaska by developing education and training that supports a responsive workforce enabling the fishing, seafood and maritime industries to stay vibrant and substantial contributors to the state.*
- *To support Alaskans, particularly young Alaskans, in discovering and preparing for the wide range of employment opportunities in the fishing, seafood and maritime industries.*

One of the first charges to the group by President Gamble was to *"identify and inventory existing UA institutional capacity for training and education that supports all aspects of the fishing business industries, fisheries support and fisheries development in Alaska."*

The Allied Fisheries Working Group broadened the inventory to include also the institutional capacity for training and education in support of the seafood and maritime industries. A copy of the inventory was distributed at the Summit and is available online at <http://seagrant.uaf.edu/map/initiatives/marinescience/workforceplan/docs/alliedfishsum.pdf>.

### **Summit Participation**

The Summit was attended by nine top employer executives in the Alaska seafood and fisheries sectors, as well as the Governor of Alaska and commissioners from the Alaska State Department of Fish & Game and Labor & Workforce Development, and the President and two Chancellors from the University of Alaska (UAF and UAS). Participants are listed in Appendix A and represent a broad cross section of industry interests from both different regions of Alaska and different industry sectors.

### **Opening Discussion**

During his welcoming remarks, Ed Rasmuson emphasized the importance of the seafood industry and maritime sector generally to Alaska. He noted that Alaska's fisheries industries are the State's largest private employer, providing more than 70,000 jobs in 2009. He observed that Alaska's fisheries cover a vast geographic area and demand a diverse range of skills – from technical to managerial, and that current training and education programs do not adequately address these needs – hence the need for this Summit and a greater engagement with industry. He noted that he and his father Elmer had a long history of engagement with Alaska's fisheries, including service on the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. He reiterated that the Foundation wishes to continue to support a strong and sustainable fisheries sector.

Governor Parnell noted the local, national and increasingly global significance of Alaska's fisheries. During a recent visit to Europe he saw how valued our fisheries products are and heard how other nations view our fisheries management as a more sustainable approach. He noted that, in order to continue to reap the many benefits of this industry, there has to be excellent integration between communities, industry, government and academic interests. That integration can be achieved through better alignment of all training and workforce development activities.

UA President Patrick Gamble outlined the comprehensive approach being taken within the University of Alaska system to seafood industry education. Describing recent efforts to inventory UA program offerings related to seafood and fisheries/maritime sectors, he noted that many staff within the UA system were surprised by just how many programs UA already has in place. He emphasized his vision of Fisheries/Maritime programs having a "halo effect"<sup>1</sup> for the University overall. Using both the University's existing expertise in fisheries and ocean sciences, and building on its more fundamental education programs, the University of Alaska could become the global center for coldwater fisheries education.

## **Key Issues**

### **a. UA Working More Effectively with Industry**

Participants noted the importance of understanding how industry works and what its needs are when designing and developing training programs. They noted that while the University's array of training programs has "moved in the right direction" in recent years, and there is an emerging model of successful partnership in Bristol Bay, there have been some fundamental concerns about the University's operations. These included:

- high overhead rates
- advocacy against the industry at hearings
- lack of portability of University credits within the UA system
- lack of responsiveness to industry needs.

President Gamble assured participants that the University is determined to overcome these perception issues – this initiative is a manifestation of the University's desire to be more engaged and responsive to industry needs.

### **b. It's All About the Fish**

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<sup>1</sup> Halo Effect refers to the ability of a strategy (or leader) to synergize/motivate and market all related programs in a more positive light.

The sustainability of fisheries production in Alaska is fundamental to the future of the industry and therefore the future of the workforce. Various observations were made about factors that determine sustainability – from sound scientific management of stocks to the ability to reduce waste and better utilize resources. Participants appreciated the University’s extensive research capacity and noted how many companies have made significant contributions to building that research over many years. However, they also noted that sustainability depends on a greater emphasis on understanding the businesses and communities that depend on fisheries and making a greater effort to understand their needs. This can range from promoting a more positive image of the fishing industry (promoting greater pride in fisheries as a career) to more fundamental changes in the harvesting and processing of fish to improve efficiency.

**c. Youth Employment and Engagement**

Participants agreed that one of the key challenges facing most coastal and rural communities is the lack of employment opportunities, particularly for youth. *“The best intervention is to put a kid to work”* was a widely endorsed sentiment. However, there was also considerable discussion about barriers to achieving greater youth employment. These included:

- Lack of youth understanding of opportunities in the seafood industry – it was frequently noted that engagement with youth on workforce opportunities is both limited and begins too late. There was strong support to market fishing and maritime careers more actively to teens and even pre-teens. Participants observed that activities such as the current UA National Ocean Sciences Bowl program held annually in Seward was a good way to promote greater youth engagement
- Seasonal limitations of fisheries
- Perception of fishing industry jobs as being low status and requiring mobility
- Drug and substance abuse among minors – it was observed that in some rural communities, it can be easier to buy drugs than milk. One particularly disturbing observation was that a minor consuming charge is permanent under Alaskan law and therefore limits subsequent lifelong employment in the fishing industry, while a murder citation could be expunged from an offender’s record!

**d. Beyond the Slime Line**

One often cited issue faced by the fishing industry which acts as a major impediment to workforce recruitment is the lack of understanding of the industry. Many potential entrants to the workforce do not understand (a) the range of jobs available in the industry and/or (b) the potential for career progression beyond fish processing (“the slime line”).

Industry representatives noted that part of this (mis)perception of opportunities derives from the lack of understanding about the stability and predictability of the industry. While catch volumes may vary from year-to-year, long-established operators provide a buffer to that volatility over time and offer increasingly diversified opportunities for career development. There is a dearth of readily-accessible information about the wider career opportunities available in the fisheries and related industries.

#### **e. Beyond Biologists**

Industry and government representatives noted that one of the biggest misconceptions in workforce development was the apparent over emphasis on scientific training. While many UA graduates have gone on to successful careers within government, research and academic organizations, these are not where the majority of workforce development needs exist. Participants proposed that greater attention be given to:

- Manufacturing sector jobs – it was observed that fisheries is one of Alaska’s few true manufacturing sectors and that we have only just begun to explore the full range of value-added opportunities. More analysis would likely generate even greater opportunities for allied disciplines such as engineering, architecture, accounting, graphic design, marketing, etc.
- Maritime sector jobs – it was observed that there is much overlap in core skills between various sub-sectors of the seafood-fishing industries. Greater reengagement with the maritime sector would be beneficial in ensuring that industry can access skilled staff and in enabling greater mobility within the industry. Participants noted that this might be achieved through closer integration with AVTEC and the Statewide Career and Technical Education Plan (Dept. Labor)
- Aquaculture skills – while aquaculture forms a relatively small part of the overall sector and employment market currently, there are emerging needs for greater aquaculture skills. Employers noted that the introduction of skills from recent employees who are graduates of aquaculture programs in Chile, Canada and Norway has been beneficial in improving business efficiency
- Career pathways – updating our understanding of current and emerging career pathways and providing a more aligned training structure would be very helpful – we currently have an inadequate map of career options to guide prospective entrants and to communicate about the value of a fisheries/maritime career.

## **f. Telling our Story Better**

Underpinning much of the discussion was a recognition that neither the industry, nor the University has given enough attention to sharing the Alaska fisheries story. While there were some good examples cited of how changes in the fishing industry have made a big difference to coastal communities (e.g. introduction of CDQs) there is a strong sense that more needs to be done. Suggestions ranged from more frequent industry-University interaction to development of career promotion materials to better marketing of safe seafood production and how it underpins the Alaska seafood brand.

### **Next Steps**

The Summit provided an unprecedented opportunity for industry to inform the University, Government of Alaska and the Rasmuson Foundation about their workforce development challenges and needs. It was clear that current education and training systems do not adequately support industry requirements and that it is timely to reassess how those needs can best be met to sustain one of Alaska's leading industries.

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The Governor of Alaska offered assistance, through the Departments of Labor and Workforce Development and Fish and Game, with needs assessment and integration of statewide industry training programs; the Labor and Workforce Development Commissioner offered the full resources of his department to support this work.

## **Appendix: Summit Participants**

### **Hosts:**

The Honorable Sean Parnell, Governor, State of Alaska

Mr. Patrick Gamble, President, University of Alaska

Mr. Edward Rasmuson, Chairman, Rasmuson Foundation

### **Participants:**

Mr. Ragnar Alstrom, Executive Director, Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association

Mr. Joe Bundrant, Chair, Trident Seafoods Corp.

The Honorable Click Bishop, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development

The Honorable Cora Campbell, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Mr. Barry Collier, President & CEO, Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.

Mr. Larry Cotter, CEO, Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association

Mr. Morgen Crow, Executive Director, Coastal Villages Region Fund

Mr. Dennis Guhlke, CEO, Icicle Seafoods, Inc.

Ms. Diane Kaplan, President & CEO, Rasmuson Foundation

Mr. Mark Palmer, President & CEO, Ocean Beauty Seafoods LLC

Mr. John Pugh, Chancellor, University of Alaska Southeast

Mr. Brian Rogers, Chancellor, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Mr. Robin Samuelson, President & CEO, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation

Mr. Terry Shaff, President and CEO, UniSea, Inc.

**Observers:**

Mr. Ian Dutton, Vice President, Rasmuson Foundation

Mr. Jeffrey Jones, Special Staff Assistant, Office of the Governor

Ms. Beth Leschper, Communications Director, Dept. Labor & Workforce Development

Mr. Jordan Marshall, Initiatives & Special Projects Manager, Rasmuson Foundation

Mr. Trevor McCabe, Chief Operating Officer, Coastal Villages Region Fund

Mr. Mark Myers, Vice Chancellor for Research Services, University of Alaska

Mr. Frederick Villa, Associate Vice President, Workforce Programs, University of Alaska

**Invitees Unable to Attend:**

Mr. Inge Andreassen, President American Seafoods

Ms. Janice Ivanoff, President & CEO Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation

Mr. Phillip Lestenkof, President Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association

Mr. Jeff Trandahl, Executive Director National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKA'S COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY PERMITS, 1975 to 2010

CFEC Report Number 11-3N-EXEC

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

## Abstract

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This report provides detailed information on changes in the distribution of permanent entry permits in Alaska's limited fisheries. From 1975 through 2010, 79 permit types have been issued in 65 fisheries. The report provides both state-wide and fishery-specific data on the number of permit transfers, the geographic distribution of permit holders, changes due to permit transfers, changes due to the relocation of permit holders and the year-end 2010 geographic distribution of permit holders.

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

The report is published as two separate documents: an executive summary and the principal report, which is primarily a reference document.

## List of Preparers

Marcus Gho  
Kurt Iverson  
Craig Farrington

## Table of Contents

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1	Introduction
2	Transfer Incidence
	Permit Transfers
	Transfer Rates
4	Geographic Distribution of Permits: Changes Due To Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations
	Classification of Permits and Permit Holders
	Changes in the Distribution of Permits
14	Age Patterns Among Permit Holders
15	Transfer Survey Results
	Relationships of Transfer Participants
	Relationships of Transfer Participants, by Residency
	Permit Acquisition Method: Gift, Sale, Trade, and Other
	Acquisition Methods by Residency
	Financing of Permit Purchases
	Permit Financing by Resident Type
	Permit Prices
31	Endnotes

## List of Tables

---

Page 3	Table 1. Statewide Transfer Data on Permanent Permits by Year
Page 5	Table 2. Initial Issuance, Total Net Changes, and Year-end 2010 Permanent Limited Entry Permits by Resident Type
Page 7	Table 3. Total Number of Initial Permit Holders by Permit Type and Resident Type
Page 9	Table 4. 2010 Year-end Distribution of Permit Holders by Permit Type and Resident Type
Page 11	Table 5. Net Changes in Permit Holdings Due to Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Permit and Resident Type, 1975-2010
Page 13	Table 6. Summary of Annual Net Changes in Statewide Permit Ownership
Page 15	Table 7. Relationship of Transferors to Transfer Recipients; All Fisheries by Year
Page 17	Table 8. Transfer Acquisition Methods, All Fisheries by Year
Page 18	Table 9. Percent of Transfers That Were Gifts Table 10. Permit Acquisition Methods by Residency, 1980 – 2010
Page 19	Table 11. Sources of Permit Financing, All Fisheries by Year (from 1980 – 2010 survey data)
Page 20	Table 12. Sources of Permit Financing by Resident Type of Transfer Recipient (from 1980 – 2010 survey data)
Page 21	Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year

## List of Figures

---

Page 14	Figure 1. Mean ages of permit holders with transferable limited entry permits: transferors, transfer recipients, and all permit holders
Page 16	Figure 2. Transfer to the resident type: Relationship between the Transferor and the permit recipient

## Introduction

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In 1972, voters amended Alaska's constitution to allow limited entry into the state's commercial fisheries. Following this amendment, in 1973 the State Legislature enacted Alaska's Limited Entry Act (AS 16.43), creating the state's limited entry program and giving the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) the responsibility for administering the program.

Limited entry was implemented in 19 of the state's salmon fisheries in 1974. By the end of 2010, entry permits had been issued in a total of 65 commercial fisheries: 26 salmon fisheries, 19 herring fisheries, 9 crab fisheries, 5 sablefish fisheries, 3 shrimp fisheries, and 3 dive fisheries. In some limited fisheries, more than one type of permit was issued to help contain increases in fishing power. Some permits constrain the amount of gear that can be used, while others constrain the length of the vessel. To date, a total of 79 permit types have been issued in the 65 limited fisheries.<sup>1</sup>

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., the "initial issuees"). After much study and debate, the legislature chose free transferability as the means to allow 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 a permit holder. It allows fishermen to enter and exit fisheries at times opportune to them, and it eliminates the need for an expensive and time-consuming bureaucratic process to handle permit reallocation. Many other transfer options were considered but were found lacking with respect to these criteria.

In 1983, the Alaska State Supreme Court decided *State of Alaska v. Ostrosky*, 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 in 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*.

Despite the benefits of free transferability, many people remain concerned that permit transfers might 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 Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits* has been published as two separate documents. The executive summary provides tables that address the most common questions about limited entry permits. It includes information on permit holdings, and how holdings are affected by permit transfers and by the migration (relocation) of permit holders. There is also summary information from the results of permit transfer surveys. The principal report is primarily a reference document and includes more detailed fishery-specific and time series tables on the topics addressed in the executive summary. The main report also contains sections on rural permit holders, and on permit holders who live locally to the fisheries where they hold permits.

Both the executive summary and the principal report cover all the limited fisheries and permit types for which permanent permits have been issued from 1975 through 2010. Information from Census 2000 is used to determine rural and urban classifications.

## Transfer Incidence

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CFEC issues both transferable and nontransferable permits in the state's limited fisheries; therefore, not all permits are available for transfer. The Limited Entry Act requires CFEC to initially 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 or below the minor economic hardship level receive nontransferable permits. From 1975 through 2010, 16,532 permanent limited entry permits were issued in 65 fisheries: 14,175 permits were fully transferable,<sup>2</sup> and 2,357 were non-transferable.

Some permits for a fishery may be initially issued several years after the main body of permits has been issued. This is because some applicants are difficult to classify under a hardship ranking system, and a final determination of their standing may come only after an extensive hearing and adjudication process. In other cases, permits have been issued at a later date as the result of lawsuits brought against CFEC.

### Permit Transfers

During the 1975-2010 time period there were 36,305 permanent permit transfers. At the end of 2010, there were 13,595 transferable permits, and original permit holders had transferred 11,729 permits, indicating that approximately 82.7% of all transferable permits had changed hands at least once. Over the entire period, the average annual number of transfers per number of transferable permits was 8.4% (36,305 total transfers / 430,289 sum of all annual transferable permits).

### Transfer Rates

Two types of annual transfer rates are shown in Table 1. The first is the ratio of permits transferred for the first time to the total number of transferable permits. Permits transferred for the first time are those that are held by initial issuees. Over time, this ratio would decline if no new permits were issued because each year there would be fewer permits held by initial issuees. As expected, the ratio declined, from 0.08 to 0.01, over the 1975-2010 period. Over the same period, the average annual ratio of transfers from initial issuees to transferable permit years is 0.03.

The second type of annual transfer rate is the ratio of all transfers to available transferable permits, which provides a measure of the annual turnover rate for transferable permits. This ratio varied between 0.06 and 0.13 from 1975 through 2010, and averaged 0.08 for all years combined.<sup>3</sup> As can be seen in Table 1, the ratio dropped to near the all-years average in 1989 and remained at or below the average until 2010.

**Table 1. Statewide Transfer Data on Permanent Permits by Year**

Year	Permit Types	Number of Permanent Permits *	Number of Transferable Permits **	Annual Number of Transfers From Initial Issuees	Ratio of Transfers From Initial Issuees to Transferable Permits	Total Annual Number of Transfers ***	Ratio of Transfers to Transferable Permits
1975	19	6,762	6,762	568	0.08	590	0.09
1976	25	9,173	9,160	650	0.07	776	0.08
1977	28	9,772	9,710	780	0.08	1,108	0.11
1978	29	9,975	9,895	777	0.08	1,314	0.13
1979	29	10,104	10,016	557	0.06	1,209	0.12
1980	29	10,132	10,040	522	0.05	1,060	0.11
1981	29	10,204	10,112	505	0.05	1,092	0.11
1982	31	11,030	10,936	553	0.05	1,144	0.10
1983	31	12,488	10,965	566	0.05	1,211	0.11
1984	33	12,531	11,009	414	0.04	1,053	0.10
1985	33	12,509	11,173	387	0.03	1,111	0.10
1986	33	12,517	11,226	402	0.04	1,191	0.11
1987	34	12,492	11,253	305	0.03	1,120	0.10
1988	37	12,584	11,409	345	0.03	1,125	0.10
1989	42	12,655	11,495	276	0.02	914	0.08
1990	48	13,027	11,911	270	0.02	950	0.08
1991	48	13,066	12,000	260	0.02	929	0.08
1992	50	13,419	12,366	206	0.02	952	0.08
1993	50	13,423	12,429	216	0.02	854	0.07
1994	50	13,404	12,460	217	0.02	908	0.07
1995	50	13,357	12,461	232	0.02	1,010	0.08
1996	50	13,347	12,492	228	0.02	941	0.08
1997	58	13,639	12,798	262	0.02	961	0.08
1998	65	14,075	13,171	186	0.01	860	0.07
1999	67	14,291	13,321	172	0.01	814	0.06
2000	70	14,336	13,400	179	0.01	964	0.07
2001	72	14,802	13,708	256	0.02	958	0.07
2002	76	14,801	13,730	163	0.01	793	0.06
2003	76	14,654	13,660	183	0.01	942	0.07
2004	78	14,488	13,569	149	0.01	984	0.07
2005	78	14,536	13,653	178	0.01	1,142	0.08
2006	78	14,534	13,640	163	0.01	1,025	0.08
2007	78	14,472	13,611	165	0.01	1,082	0.08
2008	78	14,389	13,573	173	0.01	1,083	0.08
2009	78	14,412	13,580	98	0.01	962	0.07
2010	78	14,415	13,595	166	0.01	1,173	0.09
Total	78		430,289	11,729	0.03	36,305	0.08

\* 2,311 permits have been cancelled. Except for the 194 reinstated cancelled permits, cancelled permits are excluded from the year of cancellation forward.

\*\* 708 transferable permits have been cancelled, and 128 transferable permits have been added through conversion from nontransferable to transferable status through the CFEC adjudication process.

\*\*\* The number of transfers includes 342 loan foreclosures by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or by the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, and 334 subsequent transfers from these entities.

## Geographic Distribution of Permits: Changes Due to Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations

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### Classification of Permits and Permit Holders

This report measures changes in permit distribution by classifying permit holders based upon where they reside. Five resident type classifications are 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;<sup>4</sup>

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

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

**DCCED / CFAB:** Signifies permits that have been foreclosed upon by the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), 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 gillnet fishery, it will be classified as a permit held by an Alaska Rural Local because Dillingham is a rural community and is local to Bristol Bay. If the other permit is for the Cook Inlet herring seine fishery, then that permit will be classified as one held by an Alaska Rural Nonlocal because Dillingham is rural, but not local to Cook Inlet.

Urban and rural designations are based upon information from Census 2000. Because editions of this report prior to 2003 used 1990 census criteria, some changes have occurred in the rural/urban designations. In general, there are now more Alaska places designated as rural, and consequently more permits issued to persons classified as rural residents.

### Changes in the Distribution of Permits

Table 2 provides summary information on the initial issuance and changes in permit holdings for the assigned resident types. Between 1975 and the end of 2010, 16,532 permanent permits were issued in Alaska’s limited fisheries. Alaska residents received 81.6% of the total (13,487 permits), and nonresidents received 18.4% (3,045 permits). Almost half of all permits issued (46.0%) went to Alaska Rural Locals, with 26.0% issued to Alaska Urban Locals. The remaining permits issued to Alaskans were 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 cancelled.

**TABLE 2. Initial Issuance, Total Net Changes, and Year-end 2010 Permanent Limited Entry Permits by Resident Type**

Residency	Total Initially Issued		Transfer		Migration		Cancelled		Total		Total 2010	
	Count	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Year-end	Pct
Alaska Rural Local	7,603	46.0%	-558	-7.3%	-925	-12.2%	-720	-9.5%	-2,203	-29.0%	5,400	37.5%
Alaska Rural Nonlocal	693	4.2%	289	41.7%	-2	-0.3%	-86	-12.4%	201	29.0%	894	6.2%
Alaska Urban Local	4,306	26.0%	300	7.0%	-322	-7.5%	-770	-17.9%	-792	-18.4%	3,514	24.4%
Alaska Urban Nonlocal	885	5.4%	161	18.2%	353	39.9%	-147	-16.6%	367	41.5%	1,252	8.7%
Nonresident	3,045	18.4%	-200	-6.6%	896	29.4%	-394	-12.9%	302	9.9%	3,347	23.2%
DCCED / CFAB	0	0.0%	8	-	0	-	0	-	8	-	8	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,532</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>-2,117</b>		<b>-2,117</b>		<b>14,415</b>	<b>100%</b>

By the end of 2010, the total number of permits had decreased to 14,415 due to the cancellation of 1,723 Alaskan permits and 394 nonresident permits. Note that at year-end 2010, 8 permits had been foreclosed upon by DCCED or CFAB and had yet to be transferred.

Cancellation normally occurs on nontransferable permits when a permit holder dies or does not renew the permit. In this report, the number of cancelled permits also includes permits that were administratively removed or reconsidered through CFEC's adjudication process. Most of the cancelled permits were in the Salmon Hand Troll fishery (1,116, or 55.7% of the total; see Table 5) where a large number of nontransferable entry permits were issued.

When the effects of cancellation, transfers, and migration were combined at the end of 2010, Alaska residents held 11,068 permits (76.8% of the total, including eight permits held by DCCED or CFAB). Nonresidents held 3,347 permits (23.2%).

Decreases in the number of permits held by Alaska residents are countered by increases in the number of nonresident permits. Migrations, which refer to the relocation of permit holders, have changed the resident/nonresident balance to a greater degree than permit transfers. By the end of 2010, the net result of permit transfer activity had decreased the number of permits held by nonresidents by 200 permits, whereas permit holders moving into and out of Alaska

resulted in a net increase of 896 non-resident permits.

Tables 3 and 4 show permit distribution at initial issuance and at the end of 2010, for the 65 fisheries and 79 permit types where limited entry permits have been issued. Table 5 shows the net effects of transfer, migration, and cancellation for the same fisheries. Table 6 also shows the results of transfers, migrations, and cancellations, but does so over all fisheries annually for the 5 resident types.

Some of the more noteworthy changes are:

The overall decline of 2,203 permits held by Alaska Rural Locals represents 29.0% of all transferable and nontransferable permits originally issued to them. Although migration accounted for the majority of this decrease (925 permits), Alaska Rural Locals also lost permits through transfer activity (558 permits) and cancellations (720 permits).

Of the decline in permits due to transfers involving Alaska Rural Locals, 74.6% of the decrease occurred in the Bristol Bay Drift (261 permits) and Set Gillnet (155 permits) fisheries.

As mentioned, permit holders moving into and out of Alaska brought about a net increase of 896 nonresident permits. Net increases in nonresident permits due to migration occurred in 54 separate permit types, especially in the hand troll fishery (115 permits) and the salmon fisheries in

Bristol Bay (197), Kodiak (110), and Cook Inlet (106).

Also mentioned previously is the transfer activity that resulted in an overall net decline of 200 permits held by nonresidents. Through transfers, nonresidents increased their permit holdings in 19 permit types, but registered net decreases in 40 permit types. Some fisheries in particular show large increases in Nonresident-held permits through transfers, most notably the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries (242), the Salmon Hand Troll fishery (42) and the Cook Inlet Setnet fishery (26).

Conversely though, in other fisheries the net result of transfers led to large decreases of permits held by nonresidents. For example, the Salmon Power Troll fishery (-139), the Kodiak Salmon Seine fishery (-81), the Cook Inlet Salmon Drift Gillnet fishery (-66), and the Prince William Sound Salmon Drift Gillnet fishery (-61) all show substantial declines.

Alaska Urban Locals show a total net decrease of 792 permits from initial issuance through 2010. Cancellation of permits accounted for the majority of the decline. Most of the cancelled permits occurred in the Salmon Hand Troll fishery and were cancelled due either to the death of a nontransferable permit holder, or to the forfeiture of the permit for non-payment of permit renewal fees. Combining with the drop in permits due to cancellation, Alaska Urban Local permit holders also show a net decrease of 322 permits through migration, but a net gain of 300 permits by transfer.

Both transfers and migrations have contributed to an increase in permits held by Alaska Urban Nonlocals. Over the 1975-2010 period, there was a cumulative net gain of 367 permits held by this resident group, which represents a 41.5% increase in the number of permits originally issued to them. Transfer and migration activity in the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries accounted for 171 of the total net gain in permits. Altogether, Alaska Urban Nonlocals show net increases due to transfer in 22 permit types, and net increases due to migration in 38 permit types.

Alaska Rural Nonlocals are the smallest resident group. They recorded an overall net gain of 201 permits, especially through migration in the Arctic/Yukon/Kuskokwim salmon fisheries, and through transfers mainly in the Prince William Sound salmon fisheries, the Peninsula/Aleutians drift gillnet fishery, and the Norton Sound herring gillnet fishery.

**TABLE 3. Total Number of Initial Permit Holders by Permit Type and Resident Type**

Permits First Issued in:	All Permits Issued to					All Transferable Permits Issued to					All Permits	
	AK Rural Local	Alaska Rural Nonlocal	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Nonlocal	Non-resident	AK Rural Local	Alaska Rural Nonlocal	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Nonlocal	Non-resident	Alaska Total	Grand Total
<b>1975</b>												
SE Salmon Seine	106	0	106	0	207	106	0	106	0	207	212	419
SE Salmon Drift Gillnet	118	1	195	4	157	118	1	195	4	157	318	475
Salmon Power Troll	264	5	406	11	286	264	5	406	11	286	686	972
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	129	3	0	22	18	129	3	0	22	18	154	172
PWS Salmon Seine	186	12	0	14	55	186	12	0	14	55	212	267
PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet	350	20	0	28	139	350	20	0	28	139	398	537
PWS Salmon Setnet	21	0	0	2	7	20	0	0	2	7	23	30
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	76	0	7	1	1	76	0	7	1	1	84	85
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	167	11	197	11	187	167	11	197	11	187	386	573
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	202	16	446	26	56	202	16	446	26	56	690	746
Kodiak Salmon Seine	76	25	162	10	111	76	25	162	10	111	273	384
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	13	2	18	1	2	12	1	17	1	1	34	36
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	44	3	77	13	51	44	3	77	13	51	137	188
Chignik Salmon Seine	29	12	0	29	21	29	12	0	29	21	70	91
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	101	0	2	3	15	101	0	2	3	15	106	121
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	98	1	1	13	49	98	1	1	13	49	113	162
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	99	0	0	9	8	99	0	0	9	8	108	116
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	713	184	0	232	746	713	184	0	232	746	1,129	1,875
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	<u>661</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>557</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>886</u>	<u>1,041</u>
	3,453	359	1,617	590	2,271	3,347	343	1,616	569	2,252	6,019	8,290
<b>1976</b>												
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	56	3	13	2	1	56	3	13	2	1	74	75
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	141	2	18	2	2	141	2	18	2	2	163	165
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	665	2	172	0	0	665	2	172	0	0	839	839
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	54	3	157	5	1	54	3	157	5	1	219	220
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	680	19	0	12	1	680	19	0	12	1	711	712
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	<u>178</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>204</u>
	1,774	30	383	23	5	1,774	30	383	23	5	2,210	2,215
<b>1977-78</b>												
SE Roe Herring Seine	4	0	37	0	6	4	0	37	0	6	41	47
SE Herring Gillnet	18	0	65	1	27	18	0	65	1	27	84	111
PWS Roe Herring Seine	32	42	0	20	11	32	42	0	20	11	94	105
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	<u>46</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>75</u>
	100	45	106	35	52	100	45	106	35	52	286	338
<b>1980-87</b>												
Salmon Hand Troll	792	10	1,155	48	156	324	1	332	11	37	2,005	2,161
NSEI Sablefish Longline	8	2	37	2	22	8	2	37	2	22	49	71
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	10	0	3	10	13
SSEI Sablefish Pots	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	3
SE Red,Blue King Crab Pot	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	4	6
SE Rd,Blue,Brn King Crb Pot	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	5	7
SE Brown King Crab Pot	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	8	9
SE Rd,Blue King/Tanner Pot	1	0	12	0	1	1	0	12	0	1	13	14
SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	3	6
SE All King/Tanner Pot	5	0	22	0	2	5	0	20	0	2	27	29
SE Tanner Crab Pot	2	1	13	0	9	2	1	12	0	5	16	25
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	20	0	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	4	20	24
PWS Her Spawn on K Pound	67	8	0	17	36	67	8	0	17	36	92	128
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	11	10	44	2	14	9	5	36	1	6	67	81
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	5	29	53	19	13	5	21	38	12	6	106	119
Kodiak Roe Her Seine/Gill	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	914	60	1,366	88	270	444	38	510	43	128	2,428	2,698
<b>1988-91</b>												
BBay Herring Spawn on Kelp	276	5	0	5	5	276	5	0	5	5	286	291
Norton Sd Her Beach Seine	0	2	0	2	3	0	2	0	2	3	4	7
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	153	7	0	9	9	136	6	0	9	7	169	178
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	45	3	0	11	5	41	3	0	7	3	59	64
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	94	5	0	4	3	88	2	0	2	0	103	106
Norton Sound Herring Gillnet	<u>152</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>295</u>
	720	49	7	77	88	693	45	7	71	81	853	941

**TABLE 3. Total Number of Initial Permit Holders by Permit Type and Resident Type**

Permits First Issued in:	All Permits Issued to					All Transferable Permits Issued to					All Permits	
	AK Rural Local	Alaska Rural Nonlocal	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Nonlocal	Non-resident	AK Rural Local	Alaska Rural Nonlocal	Alaska Urban Local	Alaska Urban Nonlocal	Non-resident	Alaska Total	Grand Total
<b>1997</b>												
SE Dungeness Ring Net	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
SE Dungeness Dive	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	8	0	32	0	12	8	0	32	0	12	40	52
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	13	0	24	1	10	13	0	22	1	10	38	48
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	26	0	48	0	13	25	0	47	0	11	74	87
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	50	1	54	1	20	36	1	29	0	6	106	126
Cook Inlet Dunge Ring Net	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	<u>58</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>71</u>
	160	4	171	4	57	131	3	134	3	41	339	396
<b>1998</b>												
N. SE Her Pound	14	0	71	5	17	14	0	71	5	17	90	107
SSE Her Pound	129	0	65	1	14	99	0	42	1	11	195	209
SE Shrimp Otter Trawl	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	17	0	10	0	5	12	0	8	0	3	27	32
SE Shrimp Pot	137	2	146	5	22	73	0	66	3	13	290	312
PWS Sablefish Net Gear	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	5	8	0	15	4	5	8	0	15	4	28	32
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
	306	12	292	32	65	207	10	187	29	51	642	707
<b>1999-2002</b>												
SE Urchin Dive	8	1	21	2	51	8	1	21	2	50	32	83
SE Geoduck Dive	14	0	39	3	55	4	0	11	1	34	56	111
SE Cucumber Dive	92	3	184	6	104	36	0	77	2	41	285	389
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	46	122	0	13	1	46	116	0	13	1	181	182
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Seine/Gill	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	5
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 75ft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 70ft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 60ft	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
	161	126	249	24	214	95	117	114	18	129	560	774
<b>2004</b>												
Kodiak Tnr Bairdi Pot 120ft	0	2	26	2	7	0	2	25	2	6	30	37
Kodiak Tnr Bairdi Pot 60ft	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>136</u>
	15	8	115	12	23	15	8	111	11	21	150	173
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>13,487</b>	<b>16,532</b>

TABLE 4. 2010 Year-end Distribution of Permit Holders by Permit Type and Resident Type\*

Permits First Issued in:	All Permits Held By						All Transferable Permits Held By **						All Permits	
	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	DCCED /CFAB	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	DCCED /CFAB	AK Total	Grand Total
<b>1975</b>														
SE Salmon Seine	38	8	138	8	187	0	38	8	138	8	187	0	192	379
SE Salmon Drift Gillnet	135	3	222	7	106	0	135	3	222	7	106	0	367	473
Salmon Power Troll	266	9	493	12	182	0	266	9	493	12	182	0	780	962
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	102	10	0	20	35	0	102	10	0	20	35	0	132	167
PWS Salmon Seine	98	58	0	38	73	0	98	58	0	38	73	0	194	267
PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet	244	93	0	78	121	1	244	93	0	78	121	1	416	537
PWS Salmon Setnet	5	3	0	16	5	0	5	3	0	15	5	0	24	29
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	63	0	11	1	7	0	63	0	11	1	7	0	75	82
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	233	11	153	7	165	0	233	11	153	7	165	0	404	569
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	226	15	358	3	133	1	226	15	358	3	133	1	603	736
Kodiak Salmon Seine	37	49	155	40	94	0	37	49	155	40	94	0	281	375
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	6	5	9	2	9	0	6	5	9	2	9	0	22	31
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	16	5	95	17	55	0	16	5	95	17	55	0	133	188
Chignik Salmon Seine	40	12	0	22	17	0	40	12	0	22	17	0	74	91
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	59	6	3	16	35	0	59	6	3	16	35	0	84	119
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	37	38	1	17	69	0	37	38	1	17	69	0	93	162
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	74	3	1	16	19	0	74	3	1	16	19	0	94	113
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	383	174	0	297	1,009	0	383	174	0	297	1,009	0	854	1,863
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	353	61	0	250	317	1	317	58	0	240	303	1	665	982
	2,415	563	1,639	867	2,638	3	2,379	560	1,639	856	2,624	3	5,487	8,125
<b>1976</b>														
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	24	2	29	2	1	0	24	2	29	2	1	0	57	58
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	76	4	27	7	1	0	76	4	27	7	1	0	114	115
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	553	3	156	23	6	0	553	3	156	23	6	0	735	741
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	23	5	112	18	2	0	23	5	112	18	2	0	158	160
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	563	24	0	78	5	0	563	24	0	78	5	0	665	670
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	146	3	14	10	0	0	146	3	14	10	0	0	173	173
	1,385	41	338	138	15	0	1,385	41	338	138	15	0	1,902	1,917
<b>1977-78</b>														
SE Roe Herring Seine	5	7	18	5	12	0	5	7	18	5	12	0	35	47
SE Herring Gillnet	23	0	59	1	28	0	23	0	59	1	28	0	83	111
PWS Roe Herring Seine	24	31	0	23	27	0	24	31	0	23	27	0	78	105
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	32	5	6	10	22	0	32	5	6	10	22	0	53	75
	84	43	83	39	89	0	84	43	83	39	89	0	249	338
<b>1980-87</b>														
Salmon Hand Troll	389	9	495	27	125	0	275	5	341	16	98	0	920	1,045
NSEI Sablefish Longline	9	3	41	2	16	0	9	3	41	2	16	0	55	71
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	11	13
SSEI Sablefish Pots	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
SE Red, Blue King Crab Pot	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	6
SE Red, Bl, Brn King Crab Pot	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	6
SE Brown King Crab Pot	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	8
SE Red, Bl King/Tanner Pot	1	0	11	1	1	0	1	0	11	1	1	0	13	14
SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	5
SE All King/Tanner Pot	2	0	24	0	3	0	2	0	22	0	3	0	26	29
SE Tanner Crab Pot	5	0	15	0	5	0	5	0	14	0	1	0	20	25
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	16	0	0	6	2	0	16	0	0	6	2	0	22	24
PWS Herring ROK	42	22	0	20	44	0	42	22	0	20	44	0	84	128
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	6	18	26	7	11	0	4	17	23	7	6	0	57	68
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	7	14	48	11	15	1	7	13	40	8	12	1	81	96
Kodiak Roe Her Seine/Gill	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
	483	67	692	74	226	1	366	61	518	60	186	1	1,317	1,543
<b>1988-91</b>														
BBay Herring Spawn on Kelp	231	9	0	13	11	2	231	9	0	13	11	2	255	266
Norton Sd Her Beach Seine	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	3	6
Nelson I Herring Gillnet	117	6	0	10	4	0	101	5	0	9	2	0	133	137
Nunivak I Herring Gillnet	22	1	0	9	4	0	21	1	0	8	4	0	32	36
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	52	1	0	2	0	0	49	1	0	2	0	0	55	55
Norton Sound Herring Gillnet	108	44	7	35	62	0	108	44	7	35	62	0	194	256
	530	62	7	71	84	2	510	61	7	69	82	2	672	756

**TABLE 4. 2010 Year-end Distribution of Permit Holders by Permit Type and Resident Type\***

Permits First Issued in:	All Permits Held By						All Transferable Permits Held By **						All Permits	
	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	DCCED /CFAB	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	DCCED /CFAB	AK Total	Grand Total
<b>1997</b>														
SE Dungeness Ring Net	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
SE Dungeness Dive	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	5	0	38	0	6	0	5	0	38	0	6	0	43	49
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	12	0	25	0	6	0	12	0	25	0	6	0	37	43
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	32	0	36	1	16	0	31	0	35	1	14	0	69	85
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	38	1	50	2	21	0	30	1	28	0	12	0	91	112
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	<u>55</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>70</u>
	144	3	159	5	53	0	124	2	133	3	41	0	311	364
<b>1998</b>														
N. SE Her Pound	14	0	79	0	13	0	14	0	79	0	13	0	93	106
S. SE Her Pound	77	0	75	1	21	0	63	0	64	1	20	0	153	174
SE Shrimp Otter Trawl	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	12	0	11	0	3	0	9	0	10	0	3	0	23	26
SE Shrimp Pot	109	1	116	3	27	1	64	1	64	2	22	1	230	257
PWS Sablefish Net Gear	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	8	5	0	16	3	0	8	5	0	16	3	0	29	32
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	226	11	281	23	67	1	164	11	217	21	61	1	542	609
<b>1999-2002</b>														
SE Urchin Dive	3	0	24	2	42	0	3	0	24	2	42	0	29	71
SE Geoduck Dive	14	2	37	1	37	0	4	2	18	0	25	0	54	91
SE Cucumber Dive	71	3	140	6	71	0	34	3	77	3	39	0	220	291
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	31	82	0	14	1	0	31	81	0	14	1	0	127	128
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Seine/Gill	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	5
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 75ft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 70ft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 60ft	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
	120	87	206	23	154	0	73	86	124	19	110	0	436	590
<b>2004</b>														
Kodiak Tanner Bairdi Pot 120ft	0	1	25	2	9	0	0	1	24	2	8	0	28	37
Kodiak Tanner Bairdi Pot 60ft	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>136</u>
	13	17	109	12	21	1	13	17	106	11	18	1	152	173
Overall Total	5,400	894	3,514	1,252	3,347	8	5,098	882	3,165	1,216	3,226	8	11,068	14,415

\* This table excludes 2,117 permits which were cancelled by CFEC and not reinstated, summed over the entire period.

\*\* By 2010, the net effects of transferable and nontransferable permits changing status through the CFEC adjudication process resulted in the addition of 128 transferable permits.

ARL - Alaskan Rural Local

ARN - Alaskan Rural Nonlocal

AUL - Alaskan Urban Local

AUN - Alaskan Urban Nonlocal

NR - Nonresident

DCCED/CFAB - Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development/Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank

Table 5. Net Changes in Permit Holdings Due to Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Permit and Resident Type, 1975-2010

Permits Issued in:	Alaska Rural Local			Alaska Rural Nonlocal			Alaska Urban Local			Alaska Urban Nonlocal			Nonresident			DCCED JCFAB
	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	
<b>1975</b>																
SE Salmon Seine	-66	1	3	4	4	0	52	-14	6	16	-5	3	-6	14	28	0
SE Salmon Drift Gillnet	-4	22	1	12	-10	0	42	-14	1	-2	5	0	-48	-3	0	0
Salmon Power Troll	69	-65	2	1	3	0	64	26	3	5	-2	2	-139	38	3	0
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	-6	-19	2	10	-3	0	0	0	0	-11	10	1	7	12	2	0
PWS Salmon Seine	-42	-45	1	47	-1	0	0	0	0	3	21	0	-8	25	-1	0
PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet	-56	-49	1	101	-28	0	0	0	0	15	34	-1	-61	43	0	1
PWS Salmon Setnet	-12	-4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	1	-3	1	0	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	-7	-5	1	2	-2	0	3	2	1	3	-3	0	-1	8	1	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	58	8	0	3	-3	0	9	-52	1	-4	0	0	-66	47	3	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	18	11	5	-6	5	0	-30	-53	5	-9	-14	0	26	51	0	1
Kodiak Salmon Seine	-13	-23	3	17	7	0	62	-67	2	15	17	2	-81	66	2	0
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	0	-6	1	1	2	0	-6	-1	2	-1	2	0	6	3	2	0
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	-7	-21	0	-2	4	0	50	-32	0	-4	8	0	-37	41	0	0
Chignik Salmon Seine	4	7	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	1	-8	0	-9	5	0	0
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	-34	-7	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	7	6	0	23	-2	1	0
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	61	0	0	38	-1	0	2	-2	0	11	-7	0	10	10	0	0
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	5	-28	2	4	-1	0	1	0	0	-11	19	1	1	10	0	0
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	261	-65	4	16	-26	0	0	0	0	90	-23	2	155	114	6	0
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	-155	-126	27	11	-5	9	0	0	0	56	48	15	87	83	8	1
	<b>-570</b>	<b>-414</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-207</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-144</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1976</b>																
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	-2	-23	7	-1	1	1	3	14	1	2	3	5	-2	5	3	0
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	2	-35	32	-3	7	2	4	16	11	-2	9	2	-1	3	3	0
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	26	-71	67	-7	9	1	-5	9	20	-14	44	7	0	9	3	0
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	-7	-11	13	1	4	3	12	-29	28	4	28	11	-2	8	5	0
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	26	-111	32	-29	36	2	0	0	0	9	62	5	-6	13	3	0
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	13	-31	14	-5	9	2	-5	2	8	-5	19	5	2	1	3	0
	<b>58</b>	<b>-282</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1977-78</b>																
SE Roe Herring Seine	2	-1	0	7	0	0	-19	1	1	5	0	0	5	0	-1	0
SE Herring Gillnet	4	1	0	1	-1	0	5	-11	0	0	0	0	-10	11	0	0
PWS Roe Herring Seine	6	-14	0	-7	-4	0	0	0	0	8	-5	0	-7	23	0	0
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	-8	-6	0	-1	3	0	-1	3	0	13	-17	0	-3	17	0	0
	<b>4</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1980-87</b>																
Salmon Hand Troll	-28	-78	297	5	5	11	-16	-67	577	-3	25	43	42	115	188	0
NSEI Sablefish Longline	5	-4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	-2	2	0	-7	1	0	0
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	-2	0	-1	1	0	-2	1	0	0
SSEI Sablefish Pots	1	-	0	0	-	0	-1	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
SE Red,Blue King Crab Pot	-1	-	0	0	-	0	3	-	0	0	-	0	-2	-	0	0
SE Red,Blue,Brn King Crb Pot	1	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-1	-	1	0
SE Brown King Crab Pot	0	-	0	0	-	0	1	-	1	0	-	0	-1	-	0	0
SE Red,Blue King/Tanner Pot	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-3	0	0	1	0	-2	2	0	0
SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	1	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-1	-	1	0
SE All King/Tanner Pot	-3	0	0	1	-1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SE Tanner Crab Pot	1	2	0	-1	0	0	5	-3	0	0	0	0	-5	1	0	0
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	2	-6	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	-5	3	0	0
PWS Her Spawn on Klp Pound	-2	-24	-1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-11	20	1	0
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	5	-10	0	11	2	5	-10	-6	2	3	3	1	-9	11	5	0
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	3	0	1	-6	-2	7	4	-3	6	-1	-3	4	-1	8	5	1
Kodiak Roe Her Seine/Gill	-	1	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-1	0	-
	<b>-15</b>	<b>-119</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1</b>

Executive Summary: Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975 to 2010

Table 5. Net Changes in Permit Holdings Due to Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Permit and Resident Type, 1975-2010

Permits Issued in:	Alaska Rural Local			Alaska Rural Nonlocal			Alaska Urban Local			Alaska Urban Nonlocal			Nonresident			DCCED ICFAB
	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	
<b>1988-91</b>																
BBay Herring Spawn on Kelp	2	-25	22	0	4	0	0	0	0	-2	12	2	-2	9	1	2
Norton Sd Her Beach Seine	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	10	-12	34	-1	1	1	0	0	0	-7	9	1	-2	2	5	0
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	0	-5	18	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	1	2	0
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	1	-2	41	0	1	5	0	0	0	-1	1	2	0	0	3	0
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	-24	-7	13	28	-10	1	1	0	1	-15	11	7	10	8	17	0
	<b>-11</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1997</b>																
SE Dungeness Ring Net	-	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	3	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
SE Dungeness Dive	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-2	0	-	0	0	-	2	1	-
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	0	-1	2	0	0	0	9	-3	0	1	-1	0	-10	5	1	0
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	2	-2	1	0	0	0	5	-2	2	-2	1	0	-5	3	2	0
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	10	-3	1	0	0	0	-10	-2	0	-3	4	0	3	1	1	0
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	-5	-4	3	1	-1	0	-1	2	5	0	1	0	5	2	6	0
Cook Inlet Dunge Ring Net	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	0	-2	1	0	-1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	<b>7</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1998</b>																
NSE Her Spawn on Klp Pound	0	0	0	-1	1	0	13	-4	1	-4	-1	0	-8	4	0	0
SSE Her Spawn on Klp Pound	-23	-15	14	1	-1	0	22	1	13	0	0	0	0	15	8	0
SE Shrimp Otter Trawl	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	-2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SE Shrimp Pot	-10	0	18	1	-1	1	5	-14	21	-2	4	4	5	11	11	1
PWS Sablefish Net Gear	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	0	-	0	2	-	0	0	-	0	-2	-	0	0	-	0	0
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	2	1	0	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	-3	2	0	0
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	3	-1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-2	-1	0	0
	<b>-30</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1999-2002</b>																
SE Urchin Dive	-2	-3	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	-2	2	0	3	-3	9	0
SE Geoduck Dive	1	-1	0	1	1	0	7	0	9	1	-2	1	-10	2	10	0
SE Cucumber Dive	2	-7	16	0	1	1	9	-15	38	0	5	5	-11	16	38	0
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	0	-1	14	0	-9	31	0	0	0	-1	10	8	1	0	1	0
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Seine/Gill	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 75ft	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 70ft	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 60ft	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	<b>1</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2004</b>																
Kodiak Tannr Bairdi Pot 120ft	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	-2	0	-1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Kodiak Tanner Bairdi Pot 60ft	-2	0	0	8	0	0	-3	-2	0	-2	2	0	-2	-2	0	1
	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Net Shifts 1975-2010</b>	<b>-558</b>	<b>-925</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-322</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>8</b>

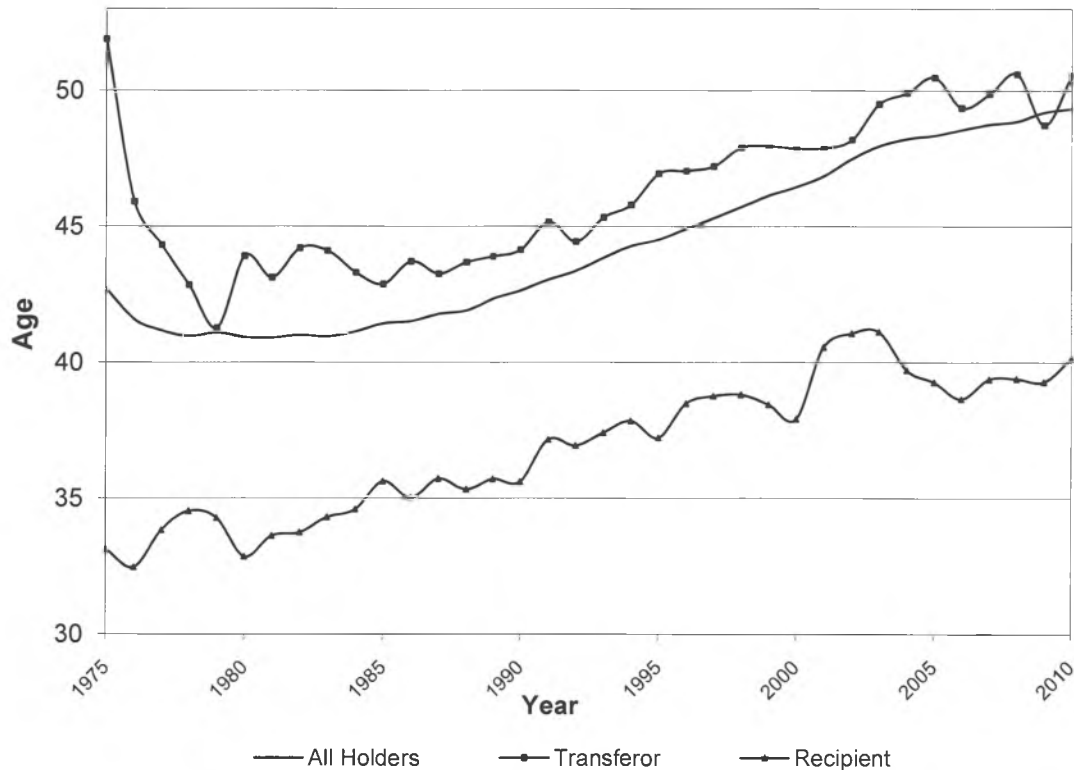
**Table 6. Summary of Annual Net Changes in Statewide Permit Ownership**

Year	Alaska Rural Local				Alaska Rural Nonlocal				Alaska Urban Local				Alaska Urban Nonlocal				Nonresident				DCCED /CFAB
	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer
1975	24	0	-1	23	5	0	0	5	25	0	-2	23	5	0	-1	4	-59	0	0	-59	0
1976	-22	49	-1	26	2	11	0	13	27	-2	0	25	-3	-22	-1	-26	-4	-36	0	-40	0
1977	-62	-17	0	-79	-8	-7	0	-15	52	-1	0	51	6	4	0	10	12	21	0	33	0
1978	-70	-28	-3	-101	-5	-5	-1	-11	45	-22	0	23	24	-28	-1	-5	6	83	0	89	0
1979	-81	13	-2	-70	6	11	0	17	8	-19	0	-11	37	-14	0	23	30	9	0	39	0
1980	-94	8	-3	-89	8	-11	0	-3	40	-20	0	20	36	11	0	47	10	12	0	22	0
1981	-84	4	0	-80	-4	7	0	3	27	-11	-1	15	47	5	0	52	14	-5	0	9	0
1982	81	-45	-1	-127	4	17	0	21	-15	25	0	10	27	31	0	58	56	-28	-1	27	9
1983	-86	31	-5	-60	13	1	0	14	-1	14	-2	11	62	2	-1	63	8	-48	0	-40	4
1984	-59	28	0	-31	-5	15	0	10	-19	-31	0	-50	13	0	-1	12	74	-12	-2	60	-4
1985	-24	-1	-32	-57	19	4	-3	20	-27	-1	-75	-103	3	7	-5	5	28	-9	-27	-8	1
1986	-50	-15	-10	-75	25	8	0	33	-7	-18	-36	-61	44	-4	-2	38	-11	29	-6	12	-1
1987	-10	-11	-12	-33	27	-1	-1	25	-17	-24	-30	-71	7	2	-3	6	-5	34	-4	25	-2
1988	-22	-26	-10	-58	16	10	-1	25	8	-29	-37	-74	-3	-6	-4	-13	20	51	-14	57	-3
1989	-19	-25	-13	-57	24	-9	-1	14	-2	-31	-30	-63	5	-13	-1	-9	-6	78	-12	60	-2
1990	7	-99	-10	-102	8	0	-1	7	-28	11	-18	-35	5	40	-1	44	7	48	-6	49	1
1991	-11	-13	-13	-37	21	-2	0	19	-9	-26	-23	-58	-7	14	-1	6	8	27	-6	29	-2
1992	-5	23	-16	2	-4	-7	-1	-12	-1	-17	-34	-52	-20	5	-6	-21	24	-4	-3	17	6
1993	-14	-34	-14	-62	9	-16	1	-6	-2	14	-35	-23	9	5	-8	6	1	31	-10	22	-3
1994	3	-19	-18	-34	-3	6	-4	-1	-10	-23	-26	-59	-8	13	0	5	14	23	-7	30	4
1995	2	-49	-17	-64	19	-6	-1	12	-6	-18	-23	-47	-11	35	-8	16	-1	38	-9	28	-3
1996	-12	-40	-12	-64	9	26	0	35	1	-26	-21	-46	-22	-8	-3	-33	23	48	-14	57	1
1997	27	-34	-17	-24	-2	-9	-3	-14	22	-3	-26	-7	4	2	-1	5	-56	44	-9	-21	5
1998	1	-25	-25	-49	8	-21	-4	-17	13	-9	-31	-27	-11	23	-2	10	-16	32	-13	3	5
1999	23	-71	-20	-68	1	-2	-1	-2	17	-7	-19	-9	-3	48	-6	39	-38	32	-18	-24	0
2000	49	-72	-29	-52	-2	6	-4	0	19	-25	-29	-35	7	21	-3	11	-59	70	-9	2	0
2001	12	-73	-31	-92	17	-10	-4	3	20	-6	-26	-12	6	45	-3	48	-64	44	-17	-37	9
2002	12	-90	-37	-115	-5	-14	-3	-22	2	17	-28	-9	-23	31	-5	3	-15	56	-14	27	29
2003	16	-49	-80	-113	-12	-4	-5	-21	22	2	-44	-20	-14	8	-13	-19	-33	43	-40	-30	21
2004	19	-62	-125	-168	-10	6	-14	-18	15	-14	-43	-42	5	27	-18	14	-38	43	-31	-26	9
2005	5	-52	-39	-86	10	-8	-8	-6	21	-10	-32	-21	10	28	-9	29	-28	42	-22	-8	-18
2006	3	-26	-51	-74	18	1	-7	12	22	10	-19	13	-7	14	-12	-5	-20	1	-7	-26	-16
2007	29	-16	-22	-9	17	-10	-13	-6	0	-11	-29	-40	-9	0	-8	-17	-9	37	-24	4	-28
2008	-2	-16	-23	-41	24	-3	-6	15	16	-14	-24	-22	-4	17	-18	-5	-25	16	-47	-56	-9
2009	10	-46	-13	-49	17	11	-1	27	-2	-8	-13	-23	-25	-12	-2	-39	-1	55	-12	42	1
2010	8	-27	-15	-34	22	3	0	25	40	11	-14	37	-17	22	0	5	-47	-9	-10	66	-6
<b>Total</b>	<b>-558</b>	<b>-925</b>	<b>-720</b>	<b>-2,203</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-322</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>-792</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>-147</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>-394</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>8</b>

## Age Patterns Among Permit Holders

Figure 1 compares the annual mean ages of all persons who transferred permits (transferors), with all persons who received permits through transfer (recipients), and the combined total of all persons who hold transferable permits. The statewide mean age of all transferable permit holders decreased from 43 years in 1975 to 41 years in 1977 and remained at about that level through 1985. Since then, the mean age has increased slightly each year, and by the end of

2010 it had risen to 49.3 years. The increased mean age of transferable permit holders in recent years may be related to reduced transfer activity as well as an increased mean age of transferors and transfer recipients. The mean age of transfer recipients increased sharply in 2001, but declined from 2003 through 2006. At year-end 2010, the mean age of transfer recipients was 40.1.<sup>5</sup>



**Figure 1. Mean ages of permit holders with 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 whether the transfer was a gift, sale, or trade, and collects information on the relationships between the parties in the transfers.<sup>6</sup> If the permit is sold, the survey asks for the sale price and the type of financing used. This survey is the source of information for CFEC's estimates of permit values, which are used to make fishing loans by the DCCED and by CFAB. Survey results from the 1980-2010 time period are presented in both this summary and in the main report.

Since 1980, it has been mandatory for the transfer recipient to complete the survey; however, this was not strictly enforced until 1981. There were 139 transfers in 1980 and 15 transfers in 1981 without completed surveys. In other years, there have been only small numbers of transfers with missing surveys, the majority of which are transfers to the two lending agencies on foreclosed permits. These missing surveys account for the slight differences between Table 1 and the tables in this section.

**Table 7. Relationship of Transferors to Transfer Recipients; All Fisheries by Year\***

Year	Friend/Partner		Immediate Family		Other Relative		Other		Total
1980	286	31.1%	329	35.8%	56	6.1%	249	27.1%	920
1981	359	33.3%	348	32.3%	59	5.5%	310	28.8%	1,077
1982	375	33.1%	367	32.4%	57	5.0%	334	29.5%	1,133
1983	352	29.4%	396	33.0%	97	8.1%	354	29.5%	1,199
1984	216	20.6%	358	34.2%	52	5.0%	421	40.2%	1,047
1985	200	18.2%	399	30.8%	42	3.8%	520	47.2%	1,101
1986	202	17.2%	365	31.0%	52	4.4%	557	47.4%	1,176
1987	212	19.2%	306	27.6%	73	6.6%	516	46.6%	1,107
1988	187	16.8%	340	30.6%	50	4.5%	533	48.0%	1,110
1989	134	14.7%	357	39.3%	44	4.8%	374	41.1%	909
1990	144	15.2%	339	35.8%	38	4.0%	427	45.0%	948
1991	144	15.6%	331	35.8%	41	4.4%	408	44.2%	924
1992	127	13.5%	351	37.3%	41	4.4%	423	44.9%	942
1993	106	12.5%	334	39.4%	48	5.7%	360	42.5%	848
1994	143	16.0%	342	38.2%	44	4.9%	367	41.0%	896
1995	167	16.7%	335	33.5%	39	3.9%	460	46.0%	1,001
1996	140	14.9%	338	36.1%	46	4.9%	413	44.1%	937
1997	150	15.7%	313	32.8%	41	4.3%	450	47.2%	954
1998	150	17.6%	314	36.8%	46	5.4%	343	40.2%	853
1999	135	16.9%	288	36.0%	40	5.0%	336	42.1%	799
2000	175	18.5%	323	34.1%	29	3.1%	419	44.3%	946
2001	166	17.7%	346	36.9%	30	3.2%	395	42.2%	937
2002	159	21.3%	218	29.2%	39	5.2%	330	44.2%	746
2003	147	16.2%	299	33.0%	34	3.8%	425	47.0%	905
2004	149	15.6%	284	29.7%	48	5.0%	476	49.7%	957
2005	184	16.3%	337	29.9%	57	5.1%	549	48.7%	1,127
2006	159	15.6%	332	32.7%	54	5.3%	471	46.4%	1,016
2007	170	15.9%	318	29.7%	57	5.3%	527	49.2%	1,072
2008	148	13.7%	355	32.9%	49	4.5%	528	48.9%	1,080
2009	175	18.2%	318	33.2%	35	3.6%	431	44.9%	959
2010	189	16.2%	371	31.8%	44	3.8%	564	48.3%	1,168
	<b>5,750</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>10,291</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>13,270</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>30,794</b>

- Notes:
- 1) \* Transfer survey information is not included for 342 permit foreclosures. However, 334 subsequent transfers of these permits are included in the "other" category.
  - 2). Surveys for 1981 include one transfer for the Yakutat Salmon Setnet permit type where the relationship was not indicated.

## Relationships of Transfer Participants

Most permits are transferred between people who know one another. Table 7 shows that of the 30,794 transfer surveys received between 1980 and 2010, 38.2% indicated a transfer between immediate family members or other relatives, and 18.7% indicated a transfer between friends or business partners. Permit exchanges between people who appear to have no pre-existing relationship accounted for the remaining 43.1% of the transfers.

The percentage of transfers between friends and business partners decreased significantly in 1983. The rewording of the "Friend" category on the survey form to "Personal Friend" may be responsible for some of the decrease. It may also account for the relatively sharp increase in the number of transfers between persons in the "Other" category.

## Relationships of Transfer Participants, by Residency

The relationship between transferors and transfer recipients varies considerably between resident types (Figure 2) of Alaska Rural Locals and the other resident types. Over half (54.4%) of the transfers to Alaska Rural Locals, for all years combined, were from immediate family members or relatives, and nearly three-quarters (71.4%) were from family, relatives, friends, or partners. In the remaining resident types, the "Other" category predominated. Alaska Rural Nonlocal, Alaska Urban Local, Alaska Urban Nonlocal and the Nonresident have similar distributions across cohorts.

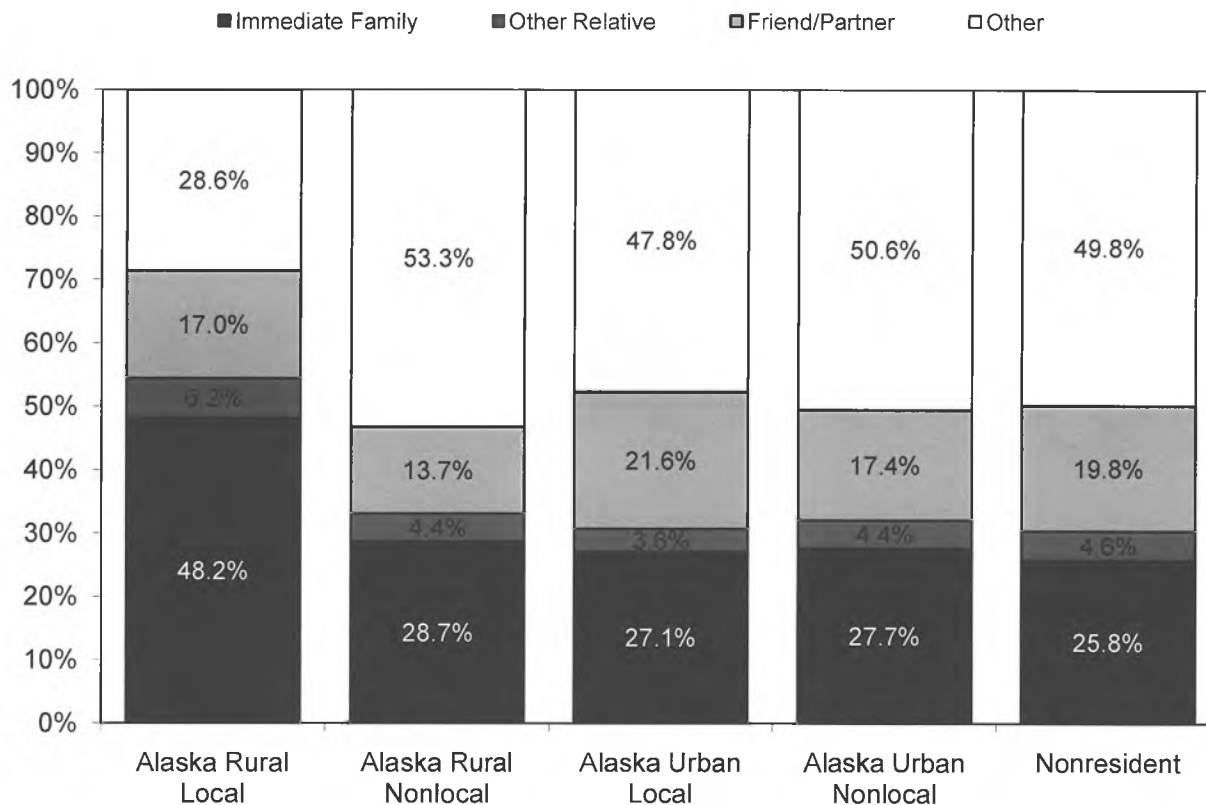


Figure 2. Transfers to the resident type: Relationship between the transferor and the permit recipient

## 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 1980-2010 period, 59.9% of all transfers were sales, 35.1% were gifts, and 1.4% were trades. The remaining transfers in the "Other" category comprised 3.5% of the survey responses (Table 8).

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,<sup>7</sup> it has been suggested that the 1980-

2010 percentage may be a result of efforts 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 highest volume and percentage of sale transfers were from 1985 through 1988.

Individual fisheries often differ considerably from the statewide averages. Tables in the principal report show that while sale transactions predominated for most fisheries, there were 13 permit types where at least half the transfers were gifts (Table 9).

**Table 8. Transfer Acquisition Methods, All Fisheries by Year**

Year	Gift**		Sale		Trade		Other		Total
1980	364	39.6%	513	55.8%	26	2.8%	17	1.8%	920
1981	387	35.9%	647	60.1%	15	1.4%	28	2.6%	1,077
1982	413	36.5%	685	60.5%	22	1.9%	13	1.1%	1,133
1983	442	36.9%	709	59.1%	30	2.5%	18	1.5%	1,199
1984	399	38.1%	618	59.0%	19	1.8%	11	1.1%	1,047
1985	369	33.5%	703	63.9%	21	1.9%	8	0.7%	1,101
1986	372	31.6%	771	65.6%	20	1.7%	13	1.1%	1,176
1987	333	30.1%	722	65.2%	19	1.7%	33	3.0%	1,107
1988	332	29.9%	712	64.1%	12	1.1%	54	4.9%	1,110
1989	280	30.8%	515	56.7%	21	2.3%	93	10.2%	909
1990	314	33.1%	555	58.5%	15	1.6%	64	6.8%	948
1991	286	31.0%	548	59.3%	14	1.5%	76	8.2%	924
1992	329	34.9%	539	57.2%	11	1.2%	63	6.7%	942
1993	332	39.2%	446	52.6%	22	2.6%	48	5.7%	848
1994	341	38.1%	500	55.8%	9	1.0%	46	5.1%	896
1995	336	33.6%	607	60.6%	10	1.0%	48	4.8%	1,001
1996	349	37.2%	541	57.7%	10	1.1%	37	3.9%	937
1997	321	33.6%	584	61.2%	18	1.9%	31	3.2%	954
1998	322	37.7%	469	55.0%	16	1.9%	46	5.4%	853
1999	294	36.8%	455	56.9%	14	1.8%	36	4.5%	799
2000	311	32.9%	587	62.1%	12	1.3%	36	3.8%	946
2001	345	36.8%	543	58.0%	13	1.4%	36	3.8%	937
2002	250	33.5%	462	61.9%	12	1.6%	22	2.9%	746
2003	330	36.5%	548	60.6%	1	0.1%	26	2.9%	905
2004	323	33.8%	604	63.1%	5	0.5%	25	2.6%	957
2005	399	35.4%	693	61.5%	10	0.9%	25	2.2%	1,127
2006	372	36.6%	610	60.0%	7	0.7%	27	2.7%	1,016
2007	367	34.2%	649	60.5%	11	1.0%	45	4.2%	1,072
2008	389	36.0%	657	60.8%	6	0.6%	28	2.6%	1,080
2009	375	39.1%	552	57.6%	12	1.3%	20	2.1%	959
2010	427	36.6%	711	60.9%	10	0.9%	20	1.7%	1,168
	10,803	35.1%	18,455	59.9%	443	1.4%	1,093	3.5%	30,794

- Notes:
- 1) Transfer survey information is not included for 342 permit foreclosures. However, 334 subsequent transfers of these permits are included in the "other" category.
  - 2) Surveys for 1981 include one transfer for the Yakutat Salmon Setnet permit type where the relationship was not indicated.
  - 3) Transfer of permits as an inheritance is included in the gift category.

**Table 9.**  
**Percent of Transfers That Were Gifts\***

Permit	Percent
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	89.1%
Goodnews Bay Herring Gillnet	81.5%
Nunivak Island Herring Gillnet	81.3%
Nelson Island Herring Gillnet	80.3%
Bristol Bay Herring Spawn on Kelp	73.3%
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	72.9%
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	66.0%
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	63.2%
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	61.1%
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	54.3%
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	50.4%
Upper Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	50.2%
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	50.0%

\* With at least 5 transfers for inclusion in ranking

In earlier years, fisheries with lower permit values tended to have higher proportions of gift transactions. This generality no longer appears to be true and could be due to the overall fall of permit prices. A notable exception was the salmon hand troll fishery (low percentage of gifts and a low permit value; Tables 5-3 and 5-5, principal report).

### Acquisition Methods by Residency

Table 10 shows a breakout of acquisition methods by the resident type of the transfer recipient. Since 1980, 49.3% of the transferred permits obtained by Alaska Rural Locals have come as gifts. Sales have accounted for the majority of the transfers to each of the other resident types.

**Table 10.**  
**Permit Acquisition Methods by Residency, 1980 – 2010**

Residency	Gift	Sale	Trade	Other
Alaska Rural Local	49.3%	45.5%	1.4 %	3.9 %
Alaska Rural Nonlocal	28.4%	66.0 %	1.3 %	4.3 %
Alaska Urban Local	27.9 %	66.9 %	1.9 %	3.2 %
Alaska Urban Nonlocal	28.7 %	65.6 %	1.3 %	4.4 %
Nonresident	29.5 %	66.4 %	1.1 %	3.0 %

### Financing of Permit Purchases

The transfer survey indicates that the predominant means of financing for permit

purchases has been through self-financing, which was used for 66.8% of all purchases surveyed from 1980 through 2010 (Table 11). The next most important source of financing has been the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development's (DCCED) loan program, which assisted in 15.0% of the purchases.<sup>8</sup> The remainder of the financing sources come from transferors, banks and other private lending institutions, the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, and fish processors.

The percentage of self-financed purchases has tended to increase over time, more than doubling since 1980; there has been a significant increase since 2001, perhaps related to decreasing permit values. This contrasts with the percentage of purchases financed by DCCED loans, which have generally declined somewhat since the mid-1980s.

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%); however, in the 14 years since 1996 only 16 transfers have been seller-financed.

Fishery-specific tables in the main report indicate that many individual fisheries substantially deviate from the statewide percentages. For example, many fisheries in which the percentages of self-financed permits are higher than the statewide percentage tend to be those with lower permit values, especially the Southern Southeast Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound (92.3%), The Bristol Bay Herring Spawn on Kelp (91.7%), the Southeast Urchin Dive (91.3%), and the Salmon Hand Troll (89.7%) fisheries. Notable exceptions (relatively high permit value with higher rate of self-finance) include the Northern Southeast Herring Spawn on Kelp fishery (88.7%) and the Kodiak Tanner crab fishery (91.4% for under 60 foot vessel and 83.3% for the to 120 foot vessel permits).

**TABLE 11.**  
Sources of Permit Financing, All Fisheries by Year (from 1980-2010 survey data)\*

Year	Self/Other		Bank		DCCED		CFAB		Transferor		Processor		Combination		Total
1980	209	40.7%	61	11.9%	92	17.9%	1	0.2%	142	27.7%	8	1.6%	0	0.0%	513
1981	268	41.4%	69	10.7%	159	24.6%	11	1.7%	138	21.3%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	647
1982	282	41.2%	66	9.6%	181	26.4%	2	0.3%	150	21.9%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	685
1983	331	46.7%	66	9.7%	167	23.6%	16	2.3%	122	17.2%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	709
1984	339	54.9%	59	9.5%	138	22.3%	5	0.8%	74	12.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	618
1985	401	57.0%	61	8.7%	161	22.9%	2	0.3%	67	9.5%	8	1.1%	3	0.4%	703
1986	460	59.7%	48	6.2%	170	22.0%	12	1.6%	61	7.9%	10	1.3%	10	1.3%	771
1987	446	61.8%	44	6.1%	132	18.3%	22	3.0%	64	8.9%	9	1.2%	5	0.7%	722
1988	450	63.2%	59	8.3%	115	16.2%	22	3.1%	48	6.7%	8	1.1%	10	1.4%	712
1989	294	57.1%	38	7.4%	88	17.1%	22	4.3%	46	8.9%	11	2.1%	16	3.1%	515
1990	349	62.9%	27	4.9%	87	15.7%	35	6.3%	36	6.5%	10	1.8%	11	2.0%	555
1991	357	65.1%	28	5.1%	78	14.2%	32	5.8%	40	7.3%	8	1.5%	5	0.9%	548
1992	368	68.3%	37	6.9%	59	10.9%	24	4.5%	29	5.4%	14	2.6%	8	1.5%	539
1993	263	59.0%	20	4.5%	86	19.3%	12	2.7%	45	10.1%	10	2.2%	10	2.2%	446
1994	332	66.4%	35	7.0%	66	13.2%	9	1.8%	40	8.0%	12	2.4%	6	1.2%	500
1995	389	64.1%	47	7.7%	91	15.0%	18	3.0%	12	2.0%	13	2.1%	37	6.1%	607
1996	361	66.7%	32	5.9%	86	15.9%	12	2.2%	2	0.4%	12	2.2%	36	6.7%	541
1997	379	64.9%	40	6.8%	96	16.4%	12	2.1%	4	0.7%	6	1.0%	47	8.0%	584
1998	315	67.2%	27	5.8%	82	17.5%	11	2.3%	0	0.0%	6	1.3%	28	6.0%	469
1999	323	71.0%	29	6.4%	57	12.5%	7	1.5%	1	0.2%	7	1.5%	31	6.8%	455
2000	409	69.7%	25	4.3%	82	14.0%	22	3.7%	2	0.3%	6	1.0%	41	7.0%	587
2001	418	77.0%	15	2.8%	53	9.8%	14	2.6%	1	0.2%	5	0.9%	37	6.8%	543
2002	380	82.3%	12	2.6%	39	8.4%	6	1.3%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	22	4.8%	462
2003	453	82.7%	23	4.2%	36	6.6%	13	2.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	21	3.8%	548
2004	500	82.8%	19	3.1%	40	6.6%	14	2.3%	0	0.0%	7	1.2%	24	4.0%	604
2005	586	84.6%	13	1.9%	49	7.1%	16	2.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	27	3.9%	693
2006	496	81.3%	21	3.4%	63	10.3%	18	3.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	11	1.8%	610
2007	534	82.3%	15	2.3%	49	7.6%	17	2.6%	0	0.0%	5	0.8%	29	4.5%	649
2008	567	86.3%	13	2.0%	47	7.2%	17	2.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	10	1.5%	657
2009	458	83.0%	4	0.7%	52	9.4%	19	3.4%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	16	2.9%	552
2010	606	85.2%	5	0.7%	63	8.9%	19	2.7%	0	0.0%	5	0.7%	13	1.8%	711
All Years	12,323	66.8%	1,061	5.7%	2,764	15.0%	462	2.5%	1,132	6.1%	199	1.1%	514	2.8%	18,455

\* This table only includes the transfers where the survey respondents indicated the permit changed hands through a sales transaction.

DCCED – Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development  
CFAB – Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank

State-financed loans were a significant means of financing in several the Southeast King/Tanner fisheries. Other fisheries that have shown a high use of state financing include: Prince William Sound Roe Herring (34.5%), Cook Inlet Salmon Seine (32.7%), and the Southeast Roe Herring Seine (32.2%).

### Permit Financing by Resident Type

Table 12 provides information from survey responses on the sources of permit financing by resident type over the entire 1980 to 2010 time period. Alaska residents have been the recipients of 12,596 surveyed permit purchases since 1980 and most commonly used either their personal resources or authorized loans from the

State of Alaska as a means of financing. Urban Alaska residents have received about half (1,440 of 2,764) of the state loans. Nonresidents have the highest rates of self-financing (78.6%) and of financing through the transferor (8.6%).

**TABLE 12.**  
**Sources of Permit Financing By Resident Type of Transfer Recipient (from 1980-2010 survey data)\***

Resident Type	Self/Other		Bank		DCCED		CFAB		Transferor		Processor		Combination		Total
Alaska Rural Local	2,617	60.5%	243	5.6%	890	20.6%	160	3.7%	220	5.1%	51	1.2%	142	3.3%	4,323
Alaska Rural Non-Local	736	54.6%	50	3.7%	411	30.5%	55	4.1%	59	4.4%	9	0.7%	27	2.0%	1,347
Alaska Urban Local	3,101	65.4%	249	5.3%	882	18.6%	137	2.9%	228	4.8%	41	0.9%	103	2.2%	4,741
Alaska Urban Non-Local	1,262	57.8%	84	3.8%	558	25.5%	102	4.7%	120	5.5%	6	0.3%	53	2.4%	2,185
Nonresident	4,607	78.6%	435	7.4%	23	0.4%	8	0.1%	505	8.6%	92	1.6%	189	3.2%	5,859
<b>Overall Totals</b>	<b>12,323</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>18,455</b>

\* This table only includes the transfers where the survey respondents indicated the permit changed hands through a sales transaction.

### Permit Prices

Table 13 shows mean and median permit prices by permit type and year for sales that occurred over the 1980 to 2010 period. If the surveys indicated a permit price of less than \$500, they were excluded from the calculations<sup>9</sup>. Due to reasons of confidentiality, permit value statistics are not shown if there were less than four sales transactions for a permit type in a year. Also, no value is reported for a permit type if there were

no sales transactions in a year. All the prices are in nominal dollars and do not reflect adjustments for general price inflation.

The most complete information over the longest period of time is for permit prices in the salmon fisheries. Prices in these fisheries tended to increase until around 1990, and then fell from 1991 to 2003, but increased from 2004 through 2010. Most of the permits in the herring fisheries show their highest values from 1989 to 1991.

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
Salmon Power Troll	1980	72	\$33,308	\$35,000	SE Salmon Seine (cont.)	1988	18	\$65,833	\$67,500	
	1981	68	\$29,012	\$30,000		1989	29	\$78,448	\$75,000	
	1982	71	\$21,630	\$21,500		1990	18	\$104,667	\$105,000	
	1983	73	\$20,864	\$20,000		1991	19	\$92,684	\$90,000	
	1984	71	\$19,456	\$20,000		1992	16	\$64,969	\$60,000	
	1985	73	\$21,509	\$22,000		1993	16	\$79,625	\$81,000	
	1986	72	\$24,776	\$25,000		1994	25	\$73,616	\$72,000	
	1987	65	\$26,431	\$27,000		1995	17	\$70,912	\$75,000	
	1988	68	\$29,782	\$30,000		1996	16	\$61,188	\$62,500	
	1989	56	\$32,446	\$33,000		1997	20	\$50,033	\$50,000	
	1990	51	\$33,142	\$34,000		1998	24	\$49,479	\$47,000	
	1991	56	\$36,299	\$38,000		1999	17	\$40,421	\$42,000	
	1992	45	\$33,872	\$35,000		2000	24	\$38,517	\$40,000	
	1993	47	\$30,747	\$31,000		2001	22	\$34,700	\$34,000	
	1994	44	\$28,268	\$29,000		2002	25	\$22,800	\$21,000	
	1995	71	\$28,323	\$28,000		2003	8	\$32,750	\$31,500	
	1996	35	\$19,800	\$18,500		2004	6	\$32,083	\$32,750	
	1997	54	\$18,104	\$18,000		2005	17	\$41,827	\$41,000	
	1998	44	\$17,558	\$18,000		2006	18	\$50,889	\$52,500	
	1999	39	\$15,050	\$15,000		2007	17	\$62,382	\$60,000	
	2000	74	\$14,617	\$15,000		2008	9	\$67,833	\$69,500	
	2001	63	\$13,009	\$13,000		2009	17	\$72,824	\$73,000	
	2002	37	\$13,951	\$14,500		2010	25	\$87,360	\$78,000	
	2003	56	\$12,548	\$13,000		SE Salmon Drift Gillnet	1980	35	\$41,714	\$43,000
	2004	80	\$16,403	\$14,000			1981	40	\$43,920	\$45,000
	2005	53	\$26,792	\$28,000			1982	41	\$38,495	\$38,000
	2006	78	\$31,735	\$31,000			1983	37	\$34,508	\$35,000
	2007	46	\$35,848	\$36,000			1984	43	\$32,898	\$33,000
	2008	51	\$35,182	\$35,000			1985	43	\$35,623	\$36,500
	2009	33	\$33,910	\$35,000			1986	45	\$44,849	\$45,000
2010	50	\$28,570	\$29,500	1987	34		\$55,632	\$56,750		
Salmon Hand Troll	1982	32	\$4,036	\$4,250	1988		30	\$75,958	\$70,500	
	1983	84	\$4,964	\$5,000	1989		16	\$125,625	\$131,000	
	1984	68	\$4,732	\$5,000	1990		28	\$106,500	\$105,000	
	1985	89	\$5,109	\$5,000	1991		33	\$82,773	\$85,000	
	1986	108	\$5,252	\$5,300	1992		29	\$71,276	\$76,000	
	1987	93	\$5,551	\$5,500	1993		27	\$80,519	\$80,000	
	1988	96	\$6,451	\$6,500	1994		31	\$62,929	\$61,500	
	1989	66	\$7,323	\$7,500	1995		33	\$70,803	\$70,000	
	1990	98	\$8,322	\$8,000	1996		30	\$59,417	\$60,000	
	1991	82	\$8,334	\$8,500	1997		32	\$50,625	\$52,000	
	1992	70	\$8,477	\$8,500	1998		25	\$35,425	\$35,000	
	1993	53	\$8,853	\$7,500	1999		30	\$34,240	\$35,000	
	1994	63	\$7,362	\$7,500	2000		38	\$33,029	\$33,000	
	1995	79	\$7,415	\$7,500	2001		28	\$41,314	\$43,000	
	1996	42	\$5,868	\$5,850	2002		14	\$27,000	\$27,500	
	1997	59	\$5,579	\$5,500	2003		18	\$21,056	\$21,000	
	1998	48	\$4,651	\$5,000	2004		24	\$21,475	\$20,750	
	1999	62	\$3,894	\$4,000	2005		36	\$29,778	\$29,500	
	2000	65	\$4,102	\$4,000	2006		40	\$38,936	\$38,000	
	2001	61	\$4,057	\$4,000	2007		29	\$54,276	\$55,000	
	2002	40	\$3,574	\$3,750	2008		21	\$54,399	\$53,500	
	2003	64	\$3,453	\$3,500	2009		22	\$53,091	\$53,000	
	2004	65	\$4,075	\$3,800	2010	40	\$57,400	\$53,000		
	2005	77	\$6,971	\$7,500	SE Roe Herring Seine	1982	2	**	**	
	2006	78	\$8,533	\$8,500		1983	2	**	**	
	2007	77	\$9,255	\$9,500		1984	1	**	**	
	2008	60	\$9,734	\$10,000		1985	2	**	**	
	2009	57	\$10,538	\$10,500		1986	2	**	**	
	2010	48	\$9,858	\$10,000		1987	2	**	**	
	SE Salmon Seine	1980	15	\$39,600		\$40,000	1988	3	**	**
1981		23	\$40,652	\$40,000		1990	2	**	**	
1982		21	\$40,286	\$40,000		1991	4	\$235,000	\$230,000	
1983		20	\$38,531	\$40,000		1993	1	**	**	
1984		38	\$40,884	\$40,000		1994	1	**	**	
1985		27	\$37,907	\$38,000		1995	3	**	**	
1986		18	\$34,403	\$36,000		1996	5	\$287,300	\$300,000	
1987		30	\$40,832	\$40,000		1997	4	\$227,500	\$225,000	

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
SE Roe Herring Seine (cont.)	1998	2	**	**	SSE Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound (cont.)	2009	13	\$17,308	\$18,000	
	1999	1	**	**		2010	8	\$15,313	\$17,000	
	2000	3	**	**	NSEI Sablefish Longline	1989	1	**	**	
	2001	2	**	**		1990	2	**	**	
	2002	2	**	**		1991	3	**	**	
	2003	1	**	**		1992	4	\$149,000	\$149,000	
	2004	4	\$297,000	\$300,000		1993	2	**	**	
	2005	1	**	**		1994	2	**	**	
	2006	2	**	**		1995	6	\$190,000	\$195,000	
	2007	2	**	**		1996	2	**	**	
	2008	2	**	**		1997	2	**	**	
	2010	3	**	**		1998	1	**	**	
	SE Herring Gillnet	1980	4	\$13,363		\$14,225	1999	3	**	**
1981		4	\$13,875	\$14,000	2000	5	\$248,000	\$250,000		
1982		5	\$27,500	\$25,000	2002	2	**	**		
1983		3	**	**	2003	2	**	**		
1984		6	\$39,583	\$38,750	2005	1	**	**		
1985		12	\$45,000	\$46,500	2006	2	**	**		
1986		4	\$51,250	\$51,000	2007	1	**	**		
1987		12	\$48,542	\$51,250	2008	5	\$300,500	\$310,000		
1988		11	\$48,827	\$50,000	2009	3	**	**		
1989		4	\$54,750	\$56,000	2010	5	\$284,800	\$285,000		
1990		2	**	**	SSEI Sablefish Longline	1990	1	**	**	
1991		7	\$27,214	\$27,000		1991	1	**	**	
1992		12	\$32,388	\$35,000		1992	1	**	**	
1993		1	**	**		1993	1	**	**	
1994		8	\$31,813	\$32,500		1996	1	**	**	
1995		10	\$31,800	\$31,250		1998	1	**	**	
1996		13	\$34,923	\$35,000		2001	1	**	**	
1997		5	\$35,100	\$36,500		2005	1	**	**	
1998		6	\$26,417	\$27,500		2006	1	**	**	
1999		5	\$18,200	\$18,000		2007	3	**	**	
2000		3	**	**		2008	1	**	**	
2001		3	**	**	2009	1	**	**		
2002		2	**	**	2010	2	**	**		
2003		14	\$9,734	\$10,000	SSEI Sablefish Pots	1997	1	**	**	
2004		5	\$14,320	\$15,000		SE Red, Blue King Crab Pot	2001	1	**	**
2005		6	\$10,167	\$10,500			2002	1	**	**
2006		3	**	**			2006	2	**	**
2007		3	**	**			2009	1	**	**
2008	11	\$8,614	\$8,000	2010			2	**	**	
2009	11	\$13,800	\$15,000	SE Red, Blue, Brown King Crab Pot	2001	1	**	**		
2010	6	\$15,750	\$15,250		2003	1	**	**		
NSE Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound	1998	3	**		**	2005	1	**	**	
	1999	6	\$16,583		\$16,000	2010	2	**	**	
	2000	4	\$18,500		\$19,500	SE Brown King Crab Pot	1997	1	**	**
	2001	26	\$15,281	\$16,500	2002		1	**	**	
	2002	14	\$21,571	\$20,000	2003		1	**	**	
	2003	15	\$38,167	\$35,000	2005		1	**	**	
	2004	8	\$45,750	\$47,000	2008		2	**	**	
	2005	9	\$48,667	\$48,000	SE Red, Blue King/Tanner Pot	1990	1	**	**	
	2006	6	\$38,333	\$39,000		1991	1	**	**	
	2007	15	\$36,120	\$35,000		1994	3	**	**	
	2008	12	\$49,000	\$50,000		1999	1	**	**	
	2009	15	\$58,667	\$60,000		2000	2	**	**	
	2010	7	\$60,714	\$62,000	2001	1	**	**		
	SSE Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound	1999	2	**	**	2004	1	**	**	
2000		1	**	**	2008	1	**	**		
2001		13	\$3,600	\$3,500	2010	3	**	**		
2002		20	\$4,273	\$4,750	SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	2000	1	**	**	
2003		16	\$6,781	\$6,000		2004	1	**	**	
2004		13	\$14,038	\$15,000		2008	1	**	**	
2005		4	\$9,125	\$9,500		2009	1	**	**	
2006		3	**	**						
2007		7	\$8,643	\$9,500						
2008		17	\$13,029	\$10,000						

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
SE All King/Tanner Pot	1990	1	**	**	SE Dungeness 75 Pot	1997	24	\$21,740	\$21,000
	1991	1	**	**		1998	22	\$21,786	\$22,000
	1992	1	**	**		1999	9	\$16,194	\$15,000
	1994	2	**	**		2000	9	\$14,605	\$14,000
	1995	2	**	**		2001	10	\$11,760	\$12,000
	1998	1	**	**		2002	11	\$13,709	\$14,000
	2001	1	**	**		2003	11	\$13,845	\$14,000
	2002	3	**	**		2004	10	\$13,900	\$13,500
	2005	3	**	**		2005	9	\$14,572	\$14,500
	2006	1	**	**		2006	9	\$12,994	\$14,000
	2007	1	**	**		2007	15	\$13,400	\$13,500
	2008	1	**	**		2008	10	\$14,450	\$14,500
	2009	1	**	**		2009	8	\$15,375	\$15,750
SE Tanner Crab Pot	1990	1	**	**	2010	7	\$12,571	\$13,500	
	1993	1	**	**	SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	1999	1	**	**
	1996	1	**	**		2001	4	\$43,750	\$45,000
	2000	1	**	**		2002	2	**	**
	2001	2	**	**		2003	1	**	**
	2002	2	**	**		2007	1	**	**
	2003	2	**	**		2008	2	**	**
	2004	1	**	**	2010	3	**	**	
	2007	2	**	**	SE Shrimp Pot	1998	5	\$21,300	\$23,500
	2008	1	**	**		1999	11	\$15,409	\$15,000
2009	1	**	**	2000		25	\$11,500	\$11,000	
2010	2	**	**	2001		16	\$23,125	\$24,500	
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	1997	14	\$87,036	\$90,000		2002	10	\$14,350	\$14,750
	1998	5	\$70,800	\$82,500		2003	12	\$15,397	\$14,000
	1999	2	**	**		2004	12	\$16,958	\$18,000
	2000	7	\$54,571	\$55,000		2005	9	\$20,444	\$21,000
	2001	3	**	**		2006	5	\$22,000	\$22,000
	2002	2	**	**		2007	7	\$19,571	\$20,000
	2003	3	**	**		2008	9	\$16,456	\$16,000
	2004	6	\$50,425	\$56,250	2009	6	\$12,500	\$12,500	
	2005	1	**	**	2010	11	\$14,864	\$15,000	
	2006	2	**	**	SE Urchin Dive	2000	9	\$5,439	\$4,800
	2007	9	\$57,833	\$60,000		2001	22	\$7,798	\$8,000
	2008	3	**	**		2002	11	\$9,436	\$10,000
	2009	1	**	**		2003	9	\$7,750	\$8,000
	2010	1	**	**		2004	15	\$6,634	\$6,300
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	1997	11	\$65,133	\$67,000		2005	2	**	**
	1998	5	\$57,750	\$60,000		2006	3	**	**
	1999	2	**	**		2007	4	\$3,875	\$4,000
	2000	3	**	**		2008	2	**	**
	2001	3	**	**		2009	1	**	**
	2002	4	\$40,625	\$41,000	2010	2	**	**	
	2003	2	**	**	SE Geoduck Dive	2001	5	\$26,200	\$25,000
	2004	8	\$44,594	\$45,000		2002	4	\$22,825	\$23,500
	2005	3	**	**		2003	5	\$29,200	\$30,000
	2006	3	**	**		2004	9	\$31,333	\$31,000
	2007	3	**	**		2005	6	\$42,167	\$39,500
	2008	8	\$43,313	\$45,000		2006	3	**	**
	2009	3	**	**		2007	3	**	**
2010	4	\$40,750	\$40,500	2008		1	**	**	
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	1997	28	\$41,736	\$41,625		2009	3	**	**
	1998	15	\$40,140	\$40,000		2010	8	\$81,625	\$80,000
	1999	2	**	**	SE Cucumber Dive	2001	17	\$14,603	\$15,000
	2000	5	\$22,000	\$20,000		2002	8	\$10,625	\$10,000
	2001	9	\$21,817	\$22,500		2003	10	\$8,360	\$8,250
	2002	15	\$26,540	\$26,000		2004	10	\$8,230	\$8,000
	2003	10	\$30,800	\$30,000		2005	10	\$8,860	\$8,800
	2004	10	\$30,410	\$30,000		2006	12	\$8,858	\$8,500
	2005	7	\$28,857	\$30,000		2007	18	\$8,461	\$9,000
	2006	2	**	**		2008	9	\$10,772	\$10,000
	2007	5	\$28,610	\$28,500		2009	12	\$10,765	\$11,000
	2008	16	\$31,344	\$30,000		2010	18	\$11,121	\$11,000
	2009	6	\$31,083	\$31,000					
	2010	8	\$25,225	\$25,000					

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	1980	2	**	**	PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet (cont.)	1985	53	\$55,679	\$56,000	
	1981	11	\$26,682	\$27,000		1986	46	\$62,006	\$60,000	
	1982	8	\$32,792	\$33,667		1987	45	\$62,147	\$63,000	
	1983	4	\$27,250	\$31,000		1988	50	\$75,802	\$75,000	
	1984	4	\$23,750	\$23,500		1989	15	\$137,833	\$150,000	
	1985	9	\$25,862	\$27,000		1990	27	\$160,523	\$165,000	
	1986	7	\$26,857	\$25,000		1991	24	\$122,250	\$139,000	
	1987	5	\$27,200	\$28,000		1992	26	\$95,212	\$92,750	
	1988	17	\$28,279	\$30,000		1993	14	\$99,286	\$98,250	
	1989	5	\$33,200	\$30,000		1994	21	\$67,155	\$65,000	
	1990	12	\$36,458	\$39,000		1995	34	\$67,397	\$65,000	
	1991	8	\$44,125	\$47,500		1996	30	\$57,360	\$60,000	
	1992	3	**	**		1997	23	\$67,861	\$70,000	
	1993	10	\$46,850	\$49,000		1998	29	\$69,048	\$72,000	
	1994	5	\$36,500	\$40,000		1999	24	\$55,213	\$52,500	
	1995	5	\$49,600	\$50,000		2000	27	\$58,817	\$60,000	
	1996	8	\$43,375	\$42,500		2001	19	\$57,484	\$56,500	
	1997	5	\$34,900	\$35,000		2002	18	\$41,972	\$42,000	
	1998	2	**	**		2003	21	\$35,886	\$35,000	
	1999	2	**	**		2004	27	\$40,417	\$40,000	
	2000	3	**	**		2005	25	\$46,812	\$48,000	
	2001	5	\$23,900	\$26,900		2006	28	\$51,625	\$52,000	
	2002	2	**	**		2007	27	\$52,679	\$52,000	
	2003	7	\$9,571	\$8,000		2008	35	\$86,920	\$90,000	
	2004	13	\$12,685	\$10,000		2009	26	\$108,588	\$111,600	
	2005	10	\$14,050	\$12,750		2010	46	\$126,188	\$119,530	
	2006	6	\$14,250	\$13,750		PWS Salmon Setnet	1981	2	**	**
	2007	9	\$16,589	\$16,500			1982	5	\$19,400	\$20,000
	2008	10	\$20,260	\$20,000			1983	6	\$24,167	\$25,000
	2009	6	\$21,254	\$20,013			1984	4	\$31,250	\$30,000
2010	5	\$17,380	\$17,000	1985	4		\$32,375	\$32,750		
PWS Salmon Seine	1980	14	\$40,154	\$40,000	1986		1	**	**	
	1981	16	\$69,531	\$70,000	1987		4	\$29,625	\$28,250	
	1982	14	\$101,690	\$100,000	1988		2	**	**	
	1983	17	\$142,384	\$155,000	1989		1	**	**	
	1984	11	\$131,695	\$135,000	1990		1	**	**	
	1985	16	\$104,469	\$105,000	1991		1	**	**	
	1986	13	\$99,400	\$108,000	1992		1	**	**	
	1987	21	\$90,000	\$87,000	1994		2	**	**	
	1988	19	\$135,158	\$140,000	1995		3	**	**	
	1989	6	\$236,333	\$232,500	1996		2	**	**	
	1990	5	\$228,000	\$250,000	1997		1	**	**	
	1991	10	\$215,500	\$212,500	1998		2	**	**	
	1992	19	\$98,347	\$100,000	2000		4	\$60,450	\$60,000	
	1993	10	\$88,850	\$97,500	2001		2	**	**	
	1994	17	\$35,265	\$33,000	2002		3	**	**	
	1995	8	\$75,000	\$68,250	2003	1	**	**		
	1996	6	\$33,833	\$31,500	2004	3	**	**		
	1997	17	\$36,382	\$35,000	2005	2	**	**		
	1998	11	\$34,591	\$38,000	2006	1	**	**		
	1999	10	\$23,050	\$24,000	2008	1	**	**		
2000	19	\$22,474	\$22,000	2009	1	**	**			
2001	11	\$21,591	\$22,000	2010	3	**	**			
2002	9	\$20,914	\$20,000	PWS Roe Herring Seine	1980	4	\$46,250	\$46,250		
2003	3	**	**		1981	2	**	**		
2004	6	\$14,000	\$14,000		1982	7	\$71,250	\$80,000		
2005	12	\$18,467	\$19,000		1983	1	**	**		
2006	12	\$26,090	\$25,000		1984	7	\$63,857	\$60,000		
2007	17	\$29,588	\$30,000		1985	12	\$66,375	\$65,000		
2008	40	\$68,840	\$70,000		1986	10	\$75,750	\$75,000		
2009	8	\$69,000	\$70,000		1987	4	\$96,250	\$95,000		
2010	21	\$99,300	\$88,750		1988	10	\$160,500	\$165,000		
PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet	1980	26	\$27,288		\$25,250	1989	1	**	**	
	1981	54	\$32,204	\$33,500	1990	3	**	**		
	1982	51	\$46,461	\$46,000	1991	6	\$222,500	\$230,000		
	1983	37	\$61,450	\$65,000	1992	8	\$187,531	\$190,000		
	1984	35	\$53,157	\$52,500	1993	1	**	**		
				1994	2	**	**			

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
PWS Roe Herring Seine (cont.)	1995	4	\$59,182	\$65,000	Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	1980	7	\$82,786	\$80,000
	1996	8	\$71,875	\$74,000		1981	7	\$83,714	\$85,000
	1997	6	\$125,333	\$135,000		1982	5	\$84,267	\$85,000
	1999	2	**	**		1983	8	\$90,000	\$90,000
	2000	4	\$34,000	\$36,500		1984	1	**	**
	2001	1	**	**		1985	4	\$58,375	\$58,500
	2002	2	**	**		1986	5	\$60,000	\$60,000
	2003	2	**	**		1987	11	\$60,455	\$60,000
	2004	1	**	**		1988	9	\$66,089	\$65,000
	2007	2	**	**		1989	3	**	**
	2008	1	**	**		1990	4	\$177,500	\$180,000
2009	1	**	**	1991		2	**	**	
2010	5	\$16,400	\$10,000	1992		1	**	**	
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	1982	3	**	**		1995	1	**	**
	1983	4	\$17,000	\$19,000		1996	4	\$37,355	\$32,210
	1984	4	\$24,000	\$25,000		1997	2	**	**
	1985	3	**	**		1998	2	**	**
	1986	4	\$30,500	\$30,000		1999	2	**	**
	1988	2	**	**		2000	1	**	**
	1989	3	**	**		2002	2	**	**
	1991	2	**	**		2003	1	**	**
	1992	1	**	**		2004	3	**	**
	1993	2	**	**		2005	7	\$11,714	\$12,000
1995	2	**	**	2006	1	**	**		
1997	3	**	**	2007	4	\$14,125	\$14,250		
PWS Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	1988	32	\$24,519	\$20,000	2008	5	\$15,300	\$16,000	
	1989	13	\$47,884	\$50,000	2009	3	**	**	
	1990	2	**	**	2010	1	**	**	
	1991	12	\$61,375	\$62,250	Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	1980	34	\$67,290	\$67,500
	1992	6	\$57,833	\$57,750		1981	48	\$67,213	\$70,000
	1993	8	\$40,675	\$40,200		1982	37	\$57,866	\$60,000
	1994	5	\$28,800	\$28,000		1983	51	\$69,720	\$71,000
	1995	2	**	**		1984	35	\$66,306	\$70,000
	1996	19	\$23,664	\$21,000		1985	39	\$62,759	\$63,000
	1997	7	\$31,571	\$33,000		1986	50	\$63,902	\$65,000
	2000	1	**	**		1987	26	\$86,542	\$85,000
2006	2	**	**	1988		28	\$126,138	\$135,000	
2009	1	**	**	1989		35	\$168,400	\$180,000	
2010	2	**	**	1990		24	\$203,063	\$202,500	
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	2003	1	**	**		1991	28	\$177,214	\$182,500
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	2001	1	**	**		1992	32	\$88,816	\$90,000
	2004	1	**	**		1993	21	\$89,786	\$91,000
	2007	1	**	**		1994	25	\$64,993	\$65,000
	2008	1	**	**		1995	32	\$84,186	\$79,475
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	1998	1	**	**		1996	30	\$75,957	\$75,500
	1999	1	**	**		1997	34	\$75,074	\$79,750
	2000	2	**	**		1998	26	\$41,515	\$45,000
	2001	3	**	**		1999	23	\$26,009	\$25,000
	2002	3	**	**		2000	29	\$31,859	\$32,000
	2003	2	**	**		2001	16	\$19,500	\$22,000
	2004	5	\$36,600	\$35,000		2002	13	\$10,731	\$10,000
	2005	6	\$31,833	\$32,000	2003	22	\$14,981	\$14,925	
	2006	2	**	**	2004	45	\$20,256	\$20,000	
	2007	4	\$33,125	\$33,750	2005	28	\$38,075	\$38,750	
	2008	1	**	**	2006	23	\$29,294	\$28,000	
	2009	1	**	**	2007	24	\$28,517	\$28,950	
	2010	1	**	**	2008	24	\$36,025	\$35,500	
	PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	1999	1	**	**	2009	23	\$27,587	\$28,000
2000		3	**	**	2010	37	\$30,635	\$27,500	
2001		3	**	**	Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	1980	42	\$15,333	\$15,000
2002		1	**	**		1981	59	\$15,322	\$15,000
2003		3	**	**		1982	42	\$17,190	\$18,000
2004		1	**	**		1983	51	\$18,340	\$17,500
2005		1	**	**		1984	45	\$17,078	\$17,500
2008		1	**	**		1985	51	\$16,312	\$16,000
2009		1	**	**		1986	60	\$18,310	\$18,000
				1987		68	\$26,727	\$25,000	

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value		
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet (cont.)	1988	46	\$41,151	\$50,000	Kodiak Salmon Seine (cont.)	1997	14	\$39,786	\$40,000		
	1989	49	\$57,694	\$60,000		1998	11	\$33,043	\$31,500		
	1990	42	\$91,171	\$100,000		1999	21	\$29,119	\$30,000		
	1991	20	\$65,875	\$69,500		2000	20	\$20,355	\$20,000		
	1992	25	\$40,793	\$40,000		2001	4	\$19,250	\$17,500		
	1993	33	\$36,478	\$35,000		2002	7	\$9,929	\$10,000		
	1994	19	\$28,263	\$23,500		2003	7	\$8,601	\$8,000		
	1995	23	\$30,283	\$30,000		2004	12	\$10,192	\$10,250		
	1996	16	\$33,563	\$28,000		2005	20	\$14,345	\$14,000		
	1997	31	\$25,173	\$25,000		2006	17	\$17,988	\$18,000		
	1998	19	\$19,516	\$18,000		2007	16	\$20,000	\$21,000		
	1999	25	\$13,586	\$13,000		2008	19	\$23,684	\$24,000		
	2000	18	\$13,494	\$12,000		2009	18	\$24,906	\$26,000		
	2001	18	\$9,728	\$10,000		2010	14	\$30,036	\$27,000		
	2002	12	\$11,000	\$8,500		Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	1980	4	\$42,625	\$45,000	
	2003	12	\$8,600	\$8,375			1981	7	\$42,429	\$45,000	
	2004	27	\$7,570	\$7,500			1982	2	**	**	
	2005	42	\$9,440	\$10,000			1983	3	**	**	
	2006	25	\$12,300	\$12,500			1984	2	**	**	
	2007	32	\$14,038	\$15,000			1985	4	\$23,750	\$25,000	
	2008	39	\$13,646	\$14,000			1986	2	**	**	
	2009	20	\$12,625	\$13,250			1987	5	\$25,000	\$23,000	
	2010	26	\$12,463	\$12,000			1988	5	\$28,400	\$30,000	
	Cook Inlet Herring Seine	1980	1	**			**	1989	6	\$34,833	\$34,000
		1981	3	**			**	1990	3	**	**
		1982	1	**		**	1991	2	**	**	
1984		1	**	**	1992	1	**	**			
1985		10	\$16,700	\$15,500	1994	2	**	**			
1986		13	\$31,362	\$31,000	1995	1	**	**			
1987		11	\$111,364	\$100,000	1996	2	**	**			
1988		4	\$165,000	\$195,000	1999	1	**	**			
1989		4	\$211,250	\$237,500	2005	1	**	**			
1990		1	**	**	2006	1	**	**			
1991		3	**	**	2007	1	**	**			
1992		4	\$80,625	\$67,500	2008	1	**	**			
1994		4	\$67,000	\$64,500	2009	1	**	**			
1995		9	\$74,645	\$69,500	Kodiak Salmon Setnet	1980	9	\$39,861	\$40,000		
1996		6	\$104,750	\$100,500		1981	9	\$41,278	\$40,000		
1997		3	**	**		1982	12	\$39,817	\$45,950		
1998		1	**	**		1983	6	\$57,033	\$60,000		
1999		2	**	**		1984	11	\$57,200	\$55,000		
2000		5	\$24,400	\$28,000		1985	7	\$56,357	\$55,000		
2006		1	**	**		1986	19	\$61,792	\$60,000		
2007	2	**	**	1987		8	\$60,122	\$62,750			
2008	2	**	**	1988		3	**	**			
2009	2	**	**	1989		6	\$69,542	\$76,125			
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	1997	1	**	**		1990	6	\$85,000	\$90,000		
	2003	1	**	**	1991	3	**	**			
	2008	7	\$4,929	\$5,000	1992	9	\$109,722	\$100,000			
	2009	2	**	**	1993	8	\$111,938	\$111,000			
Kodiak Salmon Seine	1980	24	\$70,688	\$75,000	1994	5	\$98,040	\$100,000			
	1981	20	\$68,625	\$75,000	1995	4	\$92,625	\$85,000			
	1982	29	\$75,511	\$80,000	1996	7	\$75,961	\$80,000			
	1983	28	\$69,903	\$73,250	1997	6	\$107,500	\$106,500			
	1984	17	\$61,265	\$60,000	1998	9	\$86,994	\$85,000			
	1985	23	\$46,337	\$43,000	1999	9	\$91,667	\$100,000			
	1986	27	\$36,151	\$36,000	2000	6	\$107,792	\$103,500			
	1987	38	\$44,128	\$45,000	2001	1	**	**			
	1988	34	\$66,491	\$65,000	2002	6	\$55,667	\$50,000			
	1989	22	\$132,795	\$135,000	2003	5	\$35,600	\$40,000			
	1990	17	\$146,588	\$150,000	2004	6	\$42,917	\$41,250			
	1991	15	\$119,170	\$120,000	2005	5	\$36,260	\$40,000			
	1992	20	\$69,850	\$70,000	2006	5	\$45,400	\$45,000			
	1993	17	\$60,897	\$61,000	2007	5	\$60,100	\$50,000			
	1994	25	\$46,518	\$42,500	2008	10	\$58,700	\$60,000			
	1995	24	\$50,375	\$50,000	2009	6	\$63,658	\$60,000			
	1996	12	\$46,333	\$46,500	2010	7	\$71,200	\$72,900			

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	1985	4	\$36,250	\$35,000	Chignik Salmon Seine (cont.)	1986	2	**	**
	1986	7	\$23,286	\$25,000		1988	1	**	**
	1987	9	\$22,611	\$23,000		1989	2	**	**
	1988	2	**	**		1990	2	**	**
	1989	3	**	**		1991	2	**	**
	1990	5	\$70,500	\$62,500		1992	2	**	**
	1991	3	**	**		1993	2	**	**
	1992	10	\$47,600	\$50,000		1994	3	**	**
	1993	3	**	**		1995	6	\$228,333	\$225,000
	1994	10	\$66,680	\$67,750		1996	4	\$194,500	\$194,000
	1995	6	\$88,000	\$87,500		1997	6	\$188,333	\$191,500
	1996	4	\$103,000	\$102,000		1999	4	\$158,750	\$140,000
	1997	2	**	**		2000	3	**	**
	1998	1	**	**		2001	1	**	**
	1999	2	**	**		2002	1	**	**
	2000	1	**	**		2003	4	\$179,500	\$183,500
	2002	1	**	**		2004	1	**	**
	2003	1	**	**		2005	5	\$159,600	\$155,000
	2004	3	**	**		2006	3	**	**
	2005	2	**	**		2007	2	**	**
2006	1	**	**	2008	3	**	**		
2007	1	**	**	2009	4	\$70,750	\$70,000		
2008	2	**	**	2010	8	\$78,375	\$77,500		
2009	7	\$18,286	\$19,000	Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	1980	2	**	**	
2010	4	\$21,250	\$23,000		1981	2	**	**	
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	1984	1	**		**	1982	2	**	**
	1985	10	\$15,600		\$15,000	1983	6	\$195,000	\$202,500
	1986	10	\$16,600		\$16,000	1984	3	**	**
	1987	6	\$15,250		\$15,500	1986	4	\$251,250	\$255,000
	1988	18	\$16,511		\$16,000	1987	4	\$145,000	\$150,000
	1989	12	\$22,813		\$25,000	1988	4	\$149,625	\$174,000
	1990	8	\$29,000		\$30,500	1989	2	**	**
	1991	8	\$31,125		\$31,000	1990	2	**	**
	1992	7	\$26,886		\$28,000	1992	6	\$191,717	\$185,000
	1993	4	\$26,000		\$28,000	1993	2	**	**
	1994	7	\$25,429		\$25,000	1994	3	**	**
	1995	10	\$25,050		\$25,000	1995	1	**	**
	1996	16	\$27,725		\$27,750	1996	2	**	**
	1997	6	\$27,000		\$28,250	1998	1	**	**
	1998	1	**		**	1999	3	**	**
	2002	1	**		**	2000	4	\$48,750	\$52,500
	2003	1	**		**	2001	3	**	**
	2004	1	**		**	2002	1	**	**
	2005	4	\$6,250	\$6,000	2003	7	\$17,143	\$15,000	
	2006	1	**	**	2004	6	\$15,167	\$15,000	
2007	1	**	**	2005	4	\$17,500	\$15,000		
2008	3	**	**	2006	2	**	**		
2009	2	**	**	2007	5	\$32,580	\$30,400		
2010	5	\$2,900	\$3,000	2008	18	\$53,878	\$50,000		
Kodiak Food/Bait Herring Seine/Gill	2006	1	**	**	2009	5	\$84,000	\$75,000	
	2010	1	**	**	2010	7	\$62,857	\$60,000	
Kodiak Tanner Bairdi Pot 120ft	2005	1	**	**	Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	1980	8	\$95,875	\$95,000
	2006	2	**	**		1981	10	\$123,500	\$125,000
	2007	1	**	**		1982	13	\$119,000	\$150,000
	2010	2	**	**		1983	9	\$145,778	\$150,000
Kodiak Tanner Bairdi Pot 60ft	2005	11	\$33,591	\$35,000		1984	7	\$186,429	\$190,000
	2006	7	\$33,714	\$35,000		1985	15	\$159,153	\$184,000
	2007	1	**	**		1986	13	\$197,000	\$200,000
	2008	2	**	**		1987	7	\$215,429	\$220,000
	2009	4	\$23,500	\$24,000		1988	2	**	**
	2010	10	\$27,100	\$25,000		1989	5	\$344,000	\$350,000
Chignik Salmon Seine	1981	3	**	**		1990	11	\$356,136	\$360,000
	1982	2	**	**		1991	6	\$357,000	\$375,000
	1983	2	**	**		1992	7	\$319,286	\$310,000
	1984	4	\$322,500	\$320,000		1993	9	\$389,932	\$400,000
	1985	3	**	**		1994	4	\$329,750	\$324,500
						1995	6	\$305,167	\$300,000
						1996	9	\$287,222	\$300,000

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift (cont.)	1997	3	**	**	Bristol Bay Salmon Drift (cont.)	2003	118	\$29,311	\$30,000	
	1998	1	**	**		2004	86	\$36,855	\$35,000	
	1999	6	\$154,433	\$138,000		2005	150	\$50,482	\$50,000	
	2000	3	**	**		2006	104	\$74,341	\$75,000	
	2001	3	**	**		2007	152	\$78,224	\$79,000	
	2002	8	\$26,125	\$25,000		2008	90	\$87,906	\$89,400	
	2003	13	\$23,062	\$24,000		2009	107	\$79,462	\$78,000	
	2004	7	\$28,000	\$30,000		2010	132	\$100,709	\$98,000	
	2005	19	\$47,392	\$47,950		Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	1980	50	\$30,575	\$30,000
	2006	9	\$68,333	\$76,000			1981	56	\$32,370	\$35,000
	2007	9	\$74,726	\$76,000	1982		71	\$37,359	\$40,000	
	2008	7	\$92,143	\$90,000	1983		49	\$41,680	\$42,000	
	2009	7	\$98,000	\$102,000	1984		47	\$40,766	\$40,000	
	2010	14	\$107,929	\$106,000	1985		48	\$35,974	\$36,750	
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	1980	5	\$14,500	\$10,000	1986		61	\$33,300	\$33,500	
	1981	9	\$54,278	\$35,000	1987		64	\$34,453	\$35,000	
	1982	11	\$54,636	\$50,000	1988		47	\$46,508	\$45,000	
	1983	11	\$50,836	\$60,000	1989		39	\$63,731	\$60,000	
	1984	9	\$45,332	\$50,000	1990	34	\$60,147	\$66,250		
	1985	7	\$47,500	\$52,000	1991	39	\$58,321	\$62,500		
	1986	7	\$56,357	\$57,000	1992	47	\$48,904	\$50,000		
	1987	9	\$55,722	\$60,000	1993	31	\$48,016	\$50,000		
	1988	3	**	**	1994	30	\$35,767	\$36,000		
	1989	1	**	**	1995	36	\$41,797	\$40,000		
	1990	3	**	**	1996	49	\$41,253	\$40,500		
	1991	3	**	**	1997	33	\$38,985	\$38,000		
	1992	7	\$101,429	\$95,000	1998	30	\$30,760	\$30,000		
	1993	9	\$129,444	\$125,000	1999	31	\$31,306	\$30,000		
	1994	3	**	**	2000	34	\$31,659	\$31,650		
	1995	11	\$117,500	\$110,000	2001	34	\$24,871	\$26,750		
	1996	3	**	**	2002	32	\$12,895	\$12,000		
	1997	10	\$107,470	\$95,000	2003	36	\$13,758	\$12,000		
	1998	4	\$78,750	\$77,500	2004	33	\$14,262	\$13,000		
	1999	2	**	**	2005	48	\$14,580	\$15,000		
	2000	5	\$97,080	\$87,000	2006	47	\$22,896	\$24,000		
	2001	3	**	**	2007	36	\$25,589	\$24,550		
	2002	4	\$62,625	\$71,500	2008	35	\$25,534	\$26,500		
	2003	4	\$50,500	\$48,500	2009	47	\$27,687	\$29,000		
	2004	4	\$32,620	\$31,741	2010	50	\$27,680	\$29,000		
	2005	9	\$52,133	\$50,000	Bristol Bay Herring Spawn on Kelp	1993	1	**	**	
2006	5	\$56,848	\$57,600	1994		4	\$5,375	\$5,250		
2007	2	**	**	1995		5	\$4,052	\$4,761		
2008	5	\$49,520	\$45,000	1996		6	\$4,500	\$4,500		
2009	1	**	**	1997		4	\$5,000	\$4,750		
2010	6	\$49,583	\$48,750	2000		3	**	**		
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	1980	78	\$87,763	\$100,000	Goodnews Bay Herring Gillnet	2003	1	**	**	
	1981	89	\$82,107	\$85,000		2010	1	**	**	
	1982	112	\$94,383	\$100,000	Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	1980	16	\$6,875	\$7,000	
	1983	98	\$98,878	\$100,000		1981	14	\$8,339	\$8,000	
	1984	88	\$117,036	\$122,500		1982	8	\$9,563	\$10,000	
	1985	89	\$114,647	\$122,000		1983	9	\$10,222	\$10,000	
	1986	97	\$121,120	\$127,000		1984	15	\$9,893	\$10,000	
	1987	78	\$130,265	\$130,000		1985	6	\$10,083	\$10,000	
	1988	77	\$167,461	\$170,000		1986	15	\$10,133	\$10,000	
	1989	53	\$233,400	\$256,125		1987	8	\$9,563	\$10,000	
	1990	60	\$212,855	\$216,500		1988	18	\$9,669	\$10,000	
	1991	61	\$201,173	\$217,500		1989	20	\$12,050	\$11,250	
	1992	68	\$185,492	\$184,500		1990	18	\$12,056	\$12,000	
	1993	68	\$187,248	\$203,500		1991	12	\$13,417	\$14,250	
	1994	79	\$161,909	\$160,000		1992	15	\$12,333	\$13,000	
	1995	87	\$190,870	\$190,000		1993	17	\$12,735	\$12,500	
	1996	66	\$171,564	\$170,000		1994	5	\$12,500	\$12,500	
	1997	66	\$154,134	\$164,000		1995	15	\$11,967	\$12,000	
1998	70	\$99,865	\$96,250	1996	3	**	**			
1999	51	\$89,725	\$90,000	1997	6	\$9,683	\$10,000			
2000	68	\$83,687	\$84,625	1998	4	\$9,000	\$9,000			
2001	79	\$35,916	\$37,000							
2002	95	\$21,378	\$19,000							

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet (cont.)	1999	3	**	**	Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet (cont.)	2006	1	**	**
	2000	2	**	**		2007	1	**	**
	2001	2	**	**		2008	1	**	**
	2002	1	**	**	Upper Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	1980	5	\$9,320	\$11,100
	2003	1	**	**		1981	14	\$10,893	\$10,000
	2004	1	**	**		1982	8	\$10,500	\$11,000
	2005	4	\$5,750	\$5,000		1983	7	\$11,643	\$13,000
	2006	4	\$7,000	\$6,500		1984	6	\$12,333	\$13,000
	2007	2	**	**		1985	3	**	**
	2008	9	\$5,894	\$6,000		1986	2	**	**
	2009	4	\$5,750	\$6,000		1987	9	\$9,089	\$9,000
2010	15	\$6,003	\$6,000	1988		5	\$8,700	\$9,500	
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	1995	2	**	**		1989	3	**	**
	1996	3	**	**		1990	6	\$11,667	\$12,500
	1997	1	**	**	1991	7	\$10,843	\$10,400	
	2000	1	**	**	1992	5	\$10,900	\$10,000	
	2002	1	**	**	1993	3	**	**	
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	1996	1	**	**	1994	3	**	**	
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	1980	9	\$9,289	\$9,000	1995	1	**	**	
	1981	11	\$9,545	\$10,000	1996	5	\$8,700	\$8,500	
	1982	12	\$18,250	\$16,500	1997	2	**	**	
	1983	25	\$22,240	\$21,000	1998	2	**	**	
	1984	17	\$28,441	\$26,000	1999	2	**	**	
	1985	12	\$22,917	\$23,000	2002	1	**	**	
	1986	11	\$22,455	\$23,500	2003	1	**	**	
	1987	12	\$20,688	\$20,750	2006	1	**	**	
	1988	13	\$20,669	\$20,200	2007	1	**	**	
	1989	11	\$25,527	\$25,000	2008	2	**	**	
	1990	9	\$24,778	\$25,000	2009	1	**	**	
	1991	12	\$23,904	\$25,000	Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	1980	11	\$7,909	\$7,000
	1992	10	\$27,680	\$30,000		1981	10	\$9,450	\$10,000
	1993	8	\$31,359	\$30,000		1982	10	\$10,100	\$10,000
	1994	7	\$24,543	\$24,800		1983	7	\$11,429	\$12,000
	1995	10	\$23,000	\$21,500		1984	5	\$13,150	\$12,500
	1996	11	\$19,500	\$19,000		1985	6	\$12,167	\$12,000
	1997	9	\$17,489	\$18,000		1986	6	\$10,167	\$10,500
	1998	12	\$15,958	\$15,250		1987	4	\$9,750	\$10,000
	1999	12	\$12,167	\$12,250		1988	3	**	**
	2000	12	\$12,125	\$12,000		1989	7	\$9,214	\$10,000
2001	2	**	**	1990		2	**	**	
2002	2	**	**	1991		5	\$8,100	\$8,000	
2003	3	**	**	1992		2	**	**	
2004	15	\$8,407	\$7,500	1993		2	**	**	
2005	9	\$8,400	\$8,000	1994		4	\$7,775	\$7,550	
2006	15	\$8,553	\$9,000	1995		5	\$6,820	\$7,000	
2007	10	\$10,050	\$10,000	1996		2	**	**	
2008	9	\$8,778	\$8,500	1997		4	\$5,175	\$5,250	
2009	4	\$9,100	\$9,200	1998		3	**	**	
2010	1	**	**	1999		1	**	**	
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	2005	1	**	**		2000	2	**	**
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	1981	3	**	**	2003	1	**	**	
	1982	6	\$8,367	\$9,500	2006	2	**	**	
	1983	5	\$10,600	\$12,000	2007	8	\$4,125	\$4,500	
	1984	1	**	**	2008	9	\$4,456	\$4,800	
	1985	2	**	**	2009	10	\$5,030	\$5,000	
	1986	3	**	**	2010	8	\$5,588	\$5,600	
	1987	2	**	**	Norton Sd Her Beach Seine	2000	1	**	**
	1988	3	**	**	Norton Sound Herring Gillnet	1990	26	\$29,731	\$30,000
	1989	4	\$9,875	\$10,000		1991	27	\$35,370	\$37,000
	1990	4	\$11,250	\$11,500		1992	8	\$27,813	\$28,250
	1991	1	**	**		1993	4	\$22,250	\$21,250
	1993	1	**	**		1994	8	\$14,000	\$13,000
	1996	1	**	**		1995	20	\$13,550	\$12,000
	1999	1	**	**		1996	48	\$21,818	\$22,375
	2004	1	**	**		1997	14	\$18,786	\$20,000
	2005	1	**	**		1998	7	\$9,014	\$10,800

**Table 13. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, by Permit Type and Year**

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Norton Sound Herring Gillnet (cont.)	1999	7	\$7,929	\$8,500
	2000	4	\$8,500	\$7,000
	2001	9	\$4,564	\$5,000
	2002	1	**	**
	2003	2	**	**
	2004	4	\$2,900	\$2,800
	2005	3	**	**
	2006	4	\$1,875	\$2,000
	2008	1	**	**
	2010	4	\$1,363	\$1,250
	Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	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	**	**
1998		2	**	**
1999		2	**	**
2000		3	**	**
2001	2	**	**	
2005	1	**	**	
2008	1	**	**	
2009	5	\$3,600	\$2,500	
2010	1	**	**	

\*\* Confidential due to less than four transactions

## Endnotes

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1. (page 1) By the end of 2010, maximum number regulations have been adopted for 66 fisheries. No permanent entry permits have been issued in the Prince William Sound sablefish pot gear fishery, and therefore the fishery does not appear in this report. In addition, 2 fisheries are under a vessel limited entry program, and are also not reported herein.
2. (page 2) Although 14,175 transferable permits were initially issued (Table 3), the number of transferable permits remaining at the end of 2010 was 13,595 (Tables 1 and 4). The net loss of 580 transferable permits is due to the cancellation of transferable permits and the addition of permits that were converted from nontransferable to transferable status due to additional point awards through the CFEC adjudication process.
3. (page 2) 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. (page 4) The Alaska Urban Local category is not applicable for several fisheries which have no local urban communities. These fisheries are: Yakutat Salmon Setnet; Chignik Salmon Seine; Bristol Bay Salmon Drift and Setnet; Bristol Bay Herring Spawn on Kelp; Lower Yukon Salmon and Herring Gillnet; Prince William Sound Salmon Seine, Drift and Setnet; Prince William Sound Herring Seine, Gillnet and Spawn on Kelp Pound; Prince William Sound Sablefish; and the Nelson Island, Nunivak Island, and Goodnews Bay Herring Gillnet fisheries.
5. (page 14) Because a person may hold more than one permit, the annual mean age may include the age of a person more than one time in its calculation. A person's age is included in the calculation for each permit held.
6. (page 15) For the purposes of this document, the transfer of a permit as part of an inheritance is considered a gift.
7. (page 17) See *CFEC Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries, 1975-1981*; February, 1983.
8. (page 18) The percentage of state-financed permits increases to 21.7% when only the purchases by Alaska residents are considered (Table 12).
9. (page 20) Permit price estimates produced for this report may differ from the CFEC monthly permit value report due to more stringent criteria for exclusion used in the monthly report.

[Home](#) [Commercial Fishing](#) [Interest Rates](#) [Workplace Alaska](#)

## Commercial Fishing Loan Fund

State of Alaska > Departments > Commerce, Community, & Economic Development > Division of Economic Development

### Loan Program Goal and Objectives

To provide long-term, low interest loans to promote the development of predominantly resident fisheries, and continued maintenance of commercial fishing vessels and gear for the purpose of improving the quality of Alaska seafood products.

### General Requirements

- Alaska resident for the past 2 years.
- Child support payments must not be past due.
- Provide a copy of each applicant's valid government issued identification at or before loan closing.

### Definition of Resident

- Living in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely.
- Primary and permanent home in Alaska.
- Present in Alaska except for brief intervals (generally less than 90 days) except for military service, education or good cause.

### Program Requirements

- Purchases - Loans are available for limited entry permits, quota shares, vessels, or gear purchased less than 12 months prior to the date your application is received.
- Refinancing - Vessels or gear loans made by other lenders more than one year prior to receipt of your application are eligible for financing.
- Collateral - The item being financed (limited entry permit, vessel, etc.) will be the collateral for the loan and, and generally, a priority lien must be obtained.

### Terms and Conditions

- Interest rate is 2% above the Prime Rate, not to exceed 10.5%, not less than 3%.
- Interest rate for Product Quality Improvement and engine fuel efficiency upgrade loans is 2% **below** the Prime Rate, not to exceed 10.5%, not less than 3%.
- Interest rate will be fixed at the time of loan approval.
- Maximum loan term is 15 years.
- Borrower is responsible to pay all direct costs incurred in processing an application including surveys, inspections, appraisals, title insurance, etc.

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- › [Loan Assumption](#)
- › [Product Quality Improvement](#)
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- › [Refinance](#)
- › [Refinance of Vessel or Gear](#)
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# Commercial Fishing Loan Fund

State of Alaska > Departments > Commerce, Community, & Economic Development > Division of Economic Development

## Limited Entry Permit

Select either Section A or B

### Section A

#### Eligibility

- Held limited entry permit, commercial fishing or crew member license for the year preceding the date of application and any other 2 of the past 5 years;

and

- Fished in Alaskan waters during qualifying years.

If you receive a loan under Section A, you will not be eligible for future loans under Section B unless the loan requested under Section A was for engine fuel efficiency.

#### Lending Limit

- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under Section A of the Commercial Fishing Loan Program may not exceed \$300,000.
- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under the Program may not exceed \$400,000.

### Section B

#### Eligibility

- At least 25% of applicant's total gross income for past 2 years was from commercial fishing;

or

- Applicant lacks training or employment opportunities in area of residence other than commercial fishing;

and

- Applicant is not eligible for financing from a recognized commercial lender.

Section B applicants may not have received a prior loan under Section A at any time.

#### Lending Limit

- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under Section B of the Commercial Fishing Loan Program may not exceed \$100,000.
- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under the Program may not exceed \$400,000.

### Sections A & B

#### Collateral Requirements

- Generally, the maximum loan amount for a loan secured by a limited entry permit is 80% of either the market value (as valued by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission) or the purchase price, whichever is less.
- The maximum loan amount may be increased by offering additional collateral.

#### Terms and Conditions

- Interest rate is 2% above the Prime Rate, not to exceed 10.5%, not less than 3%, fixed at the time of loan approval.
- Maximum loan term is 15 years.
- Borrower is responsible for all direct costs incurred in processing an application.

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- › IFQs for Sale
- › Permits for Sale
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**Fees**

- A \$100 application fee must accompany all applications.
- Prequalification Fee - \$200.00. If you have not located a limited entry permit to purchase, you may want to obtain conditional approval by submitting a prequalification application.

The following are some advantages to prequalification:

- You know your loan limit
  - Seller is assured of a qualified buyer
  - Faster loan processing after finding the permit
  - Loan funds are committed
  - Approval is valid for 60 days
- An origination fee of 1% of the loan amount will be deducted from your loan proceeds at closing.

**Limited Entry Permit Loan Application Package**

There are different pages 1 and 2 for each different type of loan (limited entry permit, vessel purchase, etc.). If you are applying for more than one type of loan, complete pages 1 and 2 for each type of loan, then complete one set of pages 3 through 13. A separate application fee is required for each type of loan.

The following Commercial Fishing Limited Entry Permit Application pages are in PDF format. You will need the Adobe Reader in order to view/print them. Acrobat Reader is distributed freely and available for download from Adobe®.



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# Commercial Fishing Loan Fund

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## Vessel Purchase - Section B

### Eligibility

- At least 25% of applicant's total gross income for past 2 years was from commercial fishing;

or

- Applicant lacks training or employment opportunities in area of residence other than commercial fishing;

and

- Applicant is not eligible for financing from a recognized commercial lender.

Section B applicants may not have received a prior loan under Section A at any time unless the loan requested under Section A was for engine fuel efficiency.

### Lending Limit

- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under Section B of the Commercial Fishing Loan program may not exceed \$100,000.
- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under the program may not exceed \$400,000.

### Collateral Requirements

- Generally, the maximum amount for a loan secured by a documented vessel is 75% (65% for AK vessels) of either the survey value or the purchase price, whichever is less.

Example:

The survey value of a vessel is \$120,000 and the purchase price is \$100,000.

Maximum Loan amount \$75,000: 75% of the purchase price (for documented vessels), as it is less than the survey value.

or

Maximum loan amount = \$65,000: 65% of the purchase price (for AK vessels), as it is less than the survey value.

- The maximum loan amount may be increased by offering additional collateral.

### Terms and Conditions

- Interest rate is 2% above the Prime Rate, not to exceed 10.5%, not less than 3%, fixed at the time of loan approval.
- Maximum loan term is 15 years.
- Borrower is responsible for all direct costs incurred in processing an application.

### Fees

- A \$100 application fee must accompany all applications.
- Preauthorization Fee - \$100.00. If you have not located a vessel to purchase, you may want to obtain conditional approval by submitting a preauthorization application.

The following are some advantages to preauthorization:

- You know your loan limit
- Seller is assured of a qualified buyer
- Faster loan processing after finding a vessel
- Loan funds are committed
- Approval is valid for 90 days

- An origination fee of 1% of the loan amount will be deducted from your loan proceeds at closing.

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- ▶ Interest Rates
- ▶ IFQs for Sale
- ▶ Permits for Sale
- ▶ Real Estate for Sale
- ▶ Vessels for Sale
- ▶ Auto Pay Program
- ▶ 'TEL' Payment Program
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- ▶ Comments
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### **Vessel Purchase Loan Application Package**

There are different pages 1 and 2 for each different type of loan (limited entry permit, vessel purchase, etc.). If you are applying for more than one type of loan, complete pages 1 and 2 for each type of loan, then complete one set of pages 3 through 13. A separate application fee is required for each type of loan.

The following Commercial Fishing Vessel Purchase Application pages are in PDF format. You will need the Adobe Reader in order to view/print them. Acrobat Reader is distributed freely and available for download from Adobe®.



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## Commercial Fishing Loan Fund

State of Alaska > Departments > Commerce, Community, & Economic Development > Division of Economic Development

### Vessel Upgrade or Gear Purchase/Upgrade - Section B

The following types of loans are available under this loan purpose category:

- All types of vessel upgrades (for product quality improvement, see PQI page)
- Gear purchases
- Engine rebuilds
- Engine replacements (for engine fuel efficiency, see engine fuel efficiency upgrade page)

#### Eligibility

- At least 25% of applicant's total gross income for past 2 years was from commercial fishing;
- or
- Applicant lacks training or employment opportunities in areas of residence other than commercial fishing;
- and
- Applicant is not eligible for financing from a recognized commercial lender.

Section B applicants may not have received a prior loan under Section A at any time unless the loan requested under Section A was for engine fuel efficiency.

#### Lending Limit

- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under Section B of the Commercial Fishing Loan Program may not exceed \$100,000.
- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under the Program may not exceed \$400,000.

#### Collateral Requirements

- Generally, the maximum loan amount for a loan secured by a documented vessel is 75% of the survey value (65% for AK vessels).
- The maximum loan amount may be increased by offering additional collateral.

#### Terms and Conditions

- Interest rate is 2% above the Prime Rate, not to exceed 10.5%, not less than 3%, fixed at the time of loan approval.
- Interest rate is 2% below the Prime Rate for engine replacement and rebuilds that will improve fuel efficiency, fixed at the time of loan approval.
- Maximum loan term is 15 years.
- Borrower is responsible for all direct costs incurred in processing an application.

#### Fees

- A \$100 application fee must accompany all applications.
- An Origination Fee of 1% of the loan amount will be deducted from your loan proceeds at closing.

### Vessel Upgrade or Gear Purchase/Upgrade - Section B Loan Application Package

There are different pages 1 and 2 for each different type of loan (limited entry permit, vessel purchase, etc.). If you are applying for more than one type of loan, complete pages 1 and 2 for each type of loan, then complete one set of pages 3 through 13. A separate application fee is required for each type of loan.

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- ▶ Interest Rates
- ▶ IFQs for Sale
- ▶ Permits for Sale
- ▶ Real Estate for Sale
- ▶ Vessels for Sale
- ▶ Auto Pay Program
- ▶ 'TEL' Payment Program
- ▶ Staff Photos
- ▶ Comments
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# Commercial Fishing Loan Fund

State of Alaska > Departments > Commerce, Community, & Economic Development > Division of Economic Development

## Engine Fuel Efficiency Upgrade

Select either Section A or B

**Purpose of the upgrade must be to improve the fuel efficiency of the propulsion engine or generator engine replacement on an existing vessel.**

### Section A

#### Eligibility

- Held limited entry permit, commercial fishing or crew member license and 2 other years out of the past 5 years;

and

- Fished in Alaskan waters during qualifying years.

If you receive a loan under Section A, you will not be eligible for future loans under Section B unless the loan requested under Section A was for engine fuel efficiency.

#### Lending Limit

- The total outstanding balances on all loans made under Section A of the Commercial Fishing Loan Program may not exceed \$300,000.
- Total Balance outstanding on all Section A and Section B loans may not exceed \$400,000.

### Section B

#### Eligibility

- At least 25% of applicant's total gross income for past 2 years was from commercial fishing;

or

- Applicant lacks training or economic opportunities in area of residence other than commercial fishing;

and

- Applicant does not have other sources of financing available.

Section B applicants may not have received a prior loan under Section A at any time.

#### Lending Limit

- The total outstanding balances on all loans made under Section B of the Commercial Fishing Loan Program may not exceed \$100,000.

### Sections A & B

#### Collateral Requirements

- Generally, the maximum loan amount for a loan secured by a documented vessel is 75% of the survey value (65% for AK vessels).
- The maximum loan amount may be increased by offering additional collateral.

#### Fees

- A \$100 application fee must accompany all applications.
- An origination fee of 1% of the loan amount will be deducted from your loan proceeds at closing.

### Engine Fuel Efficiency Upgrade Loan Application Package

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- ▶ Alaska Capstone Avionics Loan Program
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- ▶ Interest Rates
- ▶ IFQs for Sale
- ▶ Permits for Sale
- ▶ Real Estate for Sale
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There are different pages 1 and 2 for each different type of loan (limited entry permit, vessel purchase, etc.). If you are applying for more than one type of loan, complete pages 1 and 2 for each type of loan, then complete one set of pages 3 through 13. A separate application fee is required for each type of loan.

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# Commercial Fishing Loan Fund

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## Product Quality Improvement

Select either Section A or B

Purpose of the upgrade must be to improve the quality of the seafood.

### Section A

#### Eligibility

- Held limited entry permit, commercial fishing or crew member license for the year preceding date of application and 2 other years out of the past 5 years;

and

- Fished in Alaskan waters during qualifying years.

If you receive a loan under Section A, you will not be eligible for future loans under section B unless the loan requested under Section A was for engine fuel efficiency.

#### Lending Limit

- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under Section A of the Commercial Fishing Loan program may not exceed \$300,000.
- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under the program may not exceed \$400,000.

### Section B

#### Eligibility

- At least 25% of applicant's total gross income for past 2 years was from commercial fishing;

or

- Applicant lacks training or employment opportunities in area of residence other than commercial fishing;

and

- Applicant is not eligible for financing from a recognized commercial lender.

Section B applicants may not have received a prior loan under Section A at any time.

#### Lending Limit

- The total balance outstandings on all loans made under Section B of the Commercial Fishing Loan program may not exceed \$100,000.
- The total balances outstanding on all loans made under the program may not exceed \$400,000.

### Sections A & B

#### Collateral Requirements

- Generally, the maximum loan amount for a loan secured by a documented vessel is 75% of the survey value (65% for AK vessels).
- The maximum loan amount may be increased by offering additional collateral.

#### Terms and Conditions

- Interest rate is 2% below the Prime Rate, not to exceed 10.5%, not less than 3%, fixed at the time of loan approval.
- Maximum loan term is 15 years.
- Borrower is responsible for all direct costs incurred in processing an application.

Search

find >

## Quick Links...

- › Alaska Capstone Avionics Loan Program
- › Community Quota Entity (CQE)
- › Commercial Fishing
- › Small Business Economic Development
- › Rural Development Initiative Fund
- › Fisheries Enhancement

## Of Interest...

- › Interest Rates
- › IFQs for Sale
- › Permits for Sale
- › Real Estate for Sale
- › Vessels for Sale
- › Auto Pay Program
- › 'TEL' Payment Program
- › Staff Photos
- › Comments
- › Related Sites

**Fees**

- A \$100 application fee must accompany all applications.
- An origination fee of 1% of the loan amount will be deducted from your loan proceeds at closing.

**Product Quality Improvement Loan Application Package**

There are different pages 1 and 2 for each different type of loan (limited entry permit, vessel purchase, etc.). If you are applying for more than one type of loan, complete pages 1 and 2 for each type of loan, then complete one set of pages 3 through 13. A separate application fee is required for each type of loan.

The following Commercial Fishing Product Quality Improvement Application pages are in PDF format. You will need the Adobe Reader in order to view/print them. Acrobat Reader is distributed freely and available for download from Adobe®.

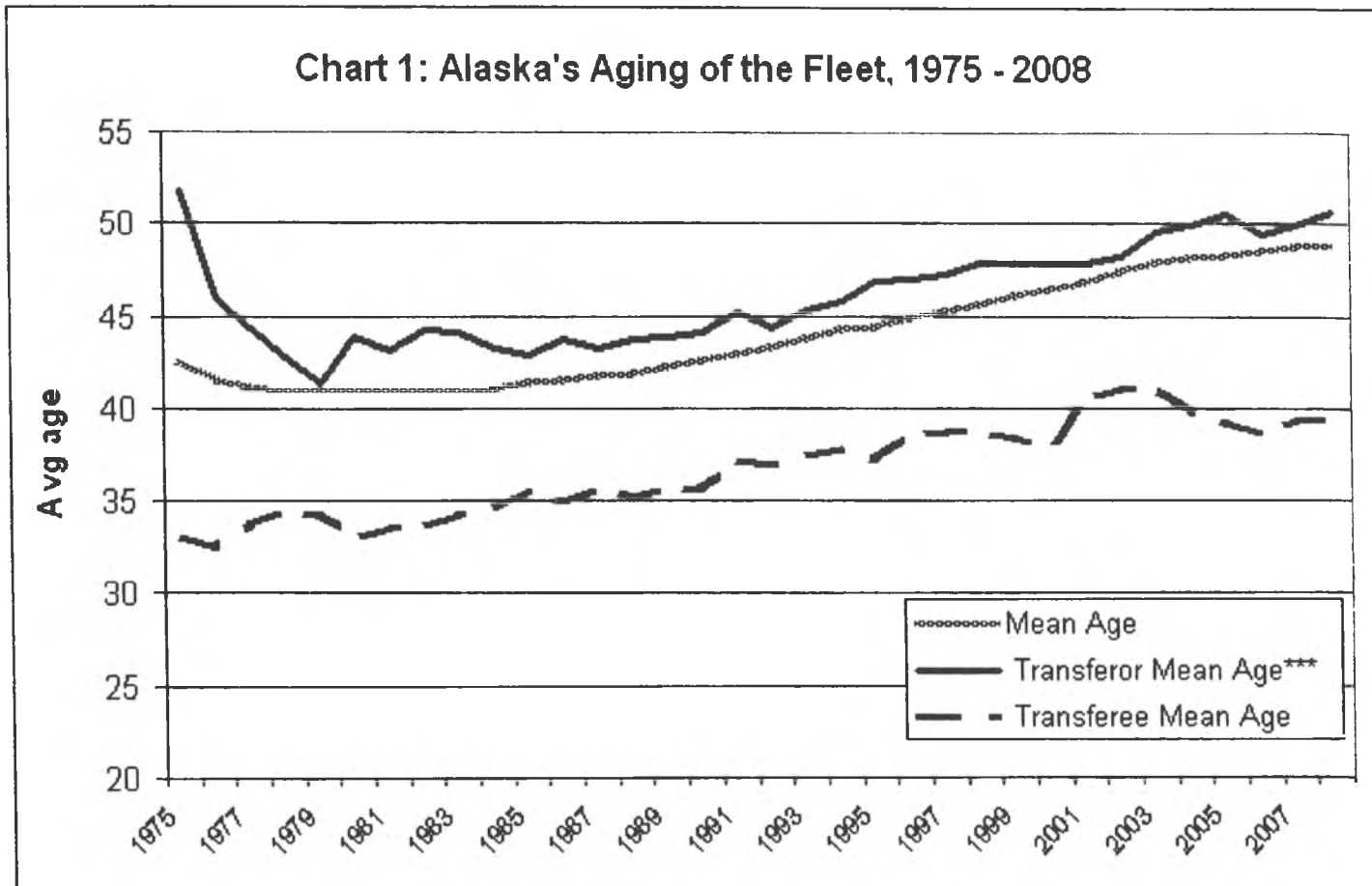
**Loan Application**

The Division of Economic Development, Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development complies with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. This publication is available in alternative communication formats upon request. Please contact the Division of Economic Development at (907)465-2510 or TDD (907)465-5437 to make any necessary arrangements.

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# RURAL FISHERIES OVERVIEW - GENERAL

## Aging of the Fleet



Prepared by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development

# RURAL FISHERIES OVERVIEW - GENERAL

## Aging of the Fleet – By Salmon Fishery



<b>Fishery and Region</b>	<b>2008 Average Age</b>	<b>Fishery and Region</b>	<b>2008 Average Age</b>
Kotzebue Gillnet	51.7	Kodiak Seine	50.4
Norton Sound Gillnet	48.3	Kodiak Set	46.4
Upper Yukon Gillnet	59.9	Cook Inlet Seine	49.1
Lower Yukon Gillnet	45.3	Cook Inlet Drift	48.5
Kuskokwim Gillnet	44.2	Cook Inlet Set	47.4
Bristol Bay Drift	47.9	PWS Seine	49.6
Bristol Bay Set	43.4	PWS Drift	48.4
Alaska Peninsula Seine	53.6	Yakutat Set Net	45.9
Alaska Peninsula Drift	48.2	Power Trollers	53.9
Alaska Peninsula Set	47.1	Southeast Seine	52.5
Chignik Seine	52.6	Southeast Drift	50.4

# RURAL FISHERIES OVERVIEW - RURAL

Why does it matter?

- Potential revenue from a typical diversified operation can be a big deal in a small town
  - Southeast drift net – \$59,684
  - Dungeness crab pot (225 pots) – \$34,107
  - 5,000 pounds of halibut – \$31,250
  - Total – \$125,041

- Cost of entry
  - Vessel & gear – \$150,000
  - Drift net permit - \$68,800
  - Dungeness permit - \$39,300
  - 5,000 pounds of IFQ - \$135,000
  - Total - \$393,100

Debt service  
\$30K annually

# Should the University of Alaska Offer a Formal Training Program in Commercial Fisheries?

## Survey Highlights

The University of Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program collected input in an online survey for 10 weeks in early 2011 of commercial fishing captains and crew, retired fishermen, people interested in becoming a fisherman, and those supporting the commercial fishing industry with their goods and services, including scientists and educators. The purpose of this survey was to understand if a formal University-sponsored training program in commercial fisheries would be of value and, if so, what subjects would be most important to offer. MAP reached survey respondents through various media outlets and direct email lists. The following are highlighted results based on the 185 people who participated in the survey.

### Survey Respondents

Sixty-three percent of the respondents are active fishermen (Figure 1).



Figure 2. How respondents are involved in the fishing industry

- 4% I crew for a commercial fishing business
- 8% I am retired from commercial fishing, but previously ran and/or crewed a fishing business
- 12% I work in a business that transacts goods or services with commercial fishing industry.
- 1% I have not worked in commercial fishing, but am interested in a career in commercial fishing.
- 16% None of the above (listed themselves as observers, plant managers, educators, etc.)

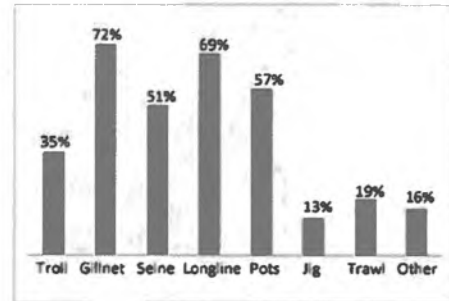


Figure 2. Fishing gear groups

### Where they fish...



Figure 3. Fishing location

Respondents represent coastal areas throughout Alaska and a variety of gear groups. The greatest number (72%) had used gillnets, followed closely by longline gear at 69% (Figure 2). Fishing locations for these respondents were distributed statewide (Figure 3).

## Training and Education for Fishermen

**Is it a good idea?** Seventy-nine percent of respondents had attended workshops and/or training related to fishing and 88% responded that this had helped their fishing careers. Fifty-two percent believe the University of Alaska should offer a formal training program in commercial fisheries; 34% said "don't know" and 14% said "no."

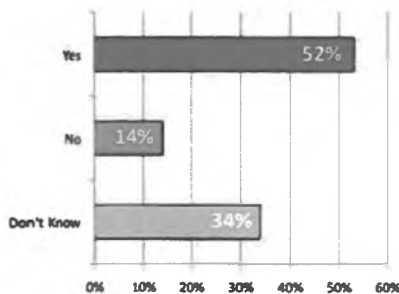


Figure 4. Should a formal commercial fisheries training program be offered by the University of Alaska?

Eighty people offered specific concerns and recommendations about establishing a program.

- Cost of the program for students
- Need for hands-on training
- Timing and location of classes be compatible with fishing season

Additionally, concerns were expressed that by establishing a certificate program, it would become an industry mandate, which would discourage participants, increase barriers to entry and encourage other mandates upon the industry.

**What would need to be included to make a formal training program most effective and useful?**

What? ..... Important core (or required) classes would include: *Marine safety, Marine navigation and seamanship, and Seafood handling and quality.* Next in line of importance is: *Vessel maintenance and repair, Understanding regulatory processes & fisheries management and Maritime law.*

Classes that might be optional additions to the program included: *Welding, Direct Marketing, Dive Instruction, Refrigeration.*

How Long?..... The typical duration of time each class should be offered varies between a *week or less, to several weeks.*

Preferred core classes listed above include the following preferred durations: *Marine safety, "one week or less," Marine navigation and seamanship for "several weeks," and Seafood handling and quality, "one week or less"*

When? ..... The best months to incorporate in-class learning are (in priority order) *January, February, December, and November.*

How? ..... The most consistent comment throughout the survey was the *importance of hands-on learning and experience.*

**Would it help you and how?**

- Seventy-seven percent of total respondents "strongly or somewhat agree" that a *formal training program would make an inexperienced individual a better fisherman.* Thirty-nine percent of respondents elaborated on this point and emphasized that all training is helpful, not necessarily a formal training program, and specified the need for hands-on learning and fishing experience. (Figure 5)
- Seventy-two percent "strongly or somewhat agree" that they *would be interested in hiring someone with a certificate.* (Figure 6)
- Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with nine listed ways in which a training program in commercial fisheries could be useful. The strongest sentiment was that the program would *improve the financial management* of their fishing operation. (Figure 7)

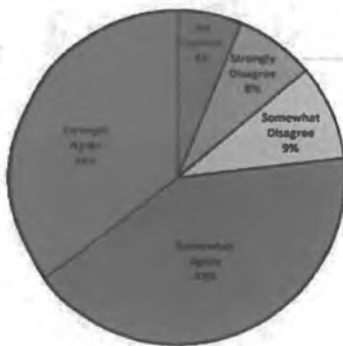


Figure 5. Would training help an inexperienced fisherman?

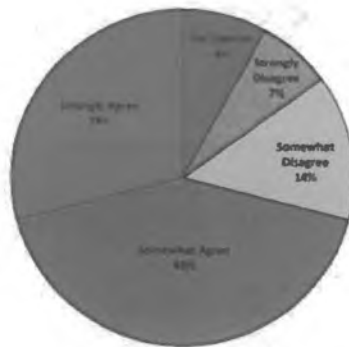


Figure 6. More likely to hire someone with a commercial fisheries certificate?

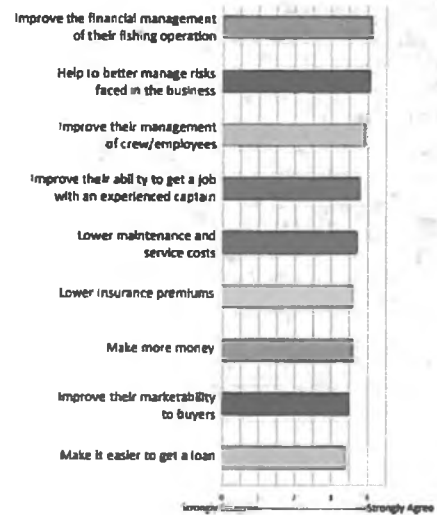


Figure 7. How training would be useful?

**Summary**

Results of this survey and list of comments can be found at [seagrant.uaf.edu/map/fishbiz/trainingsurvey/index.php](http://seagrant.uaf.edu/map/fishbiz/trainingsurvey/index.php). The Marine Advisory Program appreciates the responses and will use the results of the survey in their design of classes and in the analysis of formal training for commercial fishermen. Please contact us with questions at [map@sfos.uaf.edu](mailto:map@sfos.uaf.edu).



## Examples of Past Marine Advisory Program Workshops for Commercial Fishers

### Business of Fish Course (Fall 2008)

The Business of Fish is a non-credited University course targeted to the commercial fishing sector. Business of Fish will cover a number of subjects related to financial management for a commercial fishing operation.

### Intro to Direct Marketing

*Getting started in the direct marketing business*

**Topics Covered:**

Defining Direct Marketing, Finding Customers, Starting your Business, Using E-Commerce, Distributing Seafood, Considering Quality, Seafood Marketing, and Packaging and Shipping Seafood Products.

### Financial Statements & Record Keeping for Fishing Operations Workshop

Join Marine Advisory Program Fisheries Business Specialist, Glenn Haight for a hands-on business seminar on:

- Understanding Financial Statements
- Evaluating New Fishing Investments
- Bookkeeping for a Fishing Operation

### Sitka Seafood Marketing Workshops

***A two-day series of discussions and workshops for community members and fishermen***

**Discussion: Examining Sitka's Place in the World Seafood Market**

MAP Marketing Specialist - Quentin Fong

Thursday, October 25 - 7:30 - 9:00 pm Centennial Hall

**Workshop: Business Planning for Direct Marketers**

MAP Fisheries Business Specialist - Glenn Haight

Friday, October 26 - 8:30 a.m. - noon NSRAA Conference Room

**Workshop: Introduction to Direct Marketing**

MAP Fisheries Business Specialist - Glenn Haight

Friday, October 26 - 1:00 - 5:00 p.m. NSRAA Conference Room

**Private Consultations**

Glenn Haight - Quentin Fong

Friday, October 26 - 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. NSRAA Conference Room

# **Nome Seafood Business and Marketing Workshops**

## **Understanding Financial Statements**

Monday October 22 9:00 – 11:00am NWC conference room

A review of various financial statements and their function in financial management - balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement. MAP business specialist Glenn Haight.

## **Evaluating New Fishing Investments**

Monday October 22 11:00am – 12:00pm NWC conference room

Review of the FishBiz Fishing Business Spreadsheets which allow a fishing operation to project estimated revenues and costs and determine if new fisheries will be profitable. MAP business specialist Glenn Haight.

## **Business Planning (Part 1)**

Monday October 22 1:30 – 4:30pm NWC conference room

Planning part 1 will cover an intro to business planning, how to pre-evaluate an opportunity, business descriptions, and strategic planning. MAP business specialist Glenn Haight

Discussion of Norton Sound's Place in the Global Seafood Market

Monday October 22 7:00 – 9:00pm NWC classroom B

Examine the world market for seafood today, including the competition. MAP marketing specialist Quentin Fong.

## **Business Planning (Part 2)**

Tuesday October 23 9:00am – 12:00pm NWC conference room

Planning part 2 will cover production and operations plans, marketing plan and financial pro formas. MAP business specialist Glenn Haight.

## **Private Consultations**

Tuesday October 23 1:00pm – 4:00pm NWC conference room

Glenn Haight and Quentin Fong will be available for one-on-one meetings with fishermen, community members, direct marketers and others to talk about business and marketing specifics. Sign up in advance by calling the Nome MAP office or drop-in.

# Marine Advisory Program Business and Financial Management Tools

## Tools

- [Online Business Plan Writer](#) – In partnership with the University of Minnesota, the Marine Advisory Program participated in the development of AgPlan, an online business plan writer for fishing and agriculture operations. This site lets you prepare, edit, save, print, and share a tailored fisheries business plan.
- [Fishing Business Spreadsheets](#) - *three Excel workbooks and their related Word instruction files (Income Statement and Balance Sheet, Proforma Income Statement, and Q-Calc to analyze IFQ purchases).*
- [Business Resource Guide for Alaska Fishermen](#) This searchable database includes contact information for organizations, agencies, and companies that provide services to individuals and businesses in the seafood industries. You will also find listings of useful publications. Hard copy of this guide is [available online](#).
- [How to Make a Directed Transfer of Your Fishing Business](#)
- [Ocean Treasure: Commercial Fishing in Alaska](#)
- [Fishing Vessel Insurance- How Much is Enough?](#)
- [Sample Crew Member Employment Contract](#)
- For more fisheries business publications visit the [Alaska Sea Grant Bookstore](#)
- [Recoveries and Yields from Pacific Fish and Shellfish](#) [webpage version available online at State of Alaska Commerce - Office of Economic Development website]

## Other Small Business Service Providers

There are a number of other small business assistance providers in Alaska that may assist entrepreneurs starting a business.

- [Alaska Small Business Development Center](#)
- [Small Business Administration](#)
- [Alaska Business Development Center](#)

# Examples of Marine Advisory Program Publications Fishing Business



Fuel-Saving Measures for Fishing Industry Vessels



Saving Fuel on Your Recreational or Charter Boat



Basic Startup Guide for the Direct Market Fisherman



Calculating Profitability for a Direct Marketing Operation



Does Diesel Have a Future in the Fishing Industry?



Proceedings of the 2010 Kodiak ComFish Panel on Catch Share Programs in Alaska



Tips for Direct Marketers: Working with a Broker or Trader



Tips for Managing Yearly Fishing Income



Tracking Your Money: A Quick Guide for Alaska's Skiff Fisherman and Catcher-Seller



Save Money on Boat Fuel



The Business of Fishing: Managing Finances



The Fish Entrepreneur, Vol. 2, Fall 2008



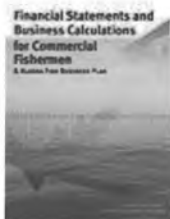
Tips to Reduce Fuel Costs for Your Boat



Trashing Your Livelihood: Marine Debris and Commercial Fishing



Developing Cooperatives for the Alaska Seafood Industry



Financial Statements and Business Calculations for Commercial Fishermen & Alaska Fish...



The Fish Entrepreneur, Vol. 1, Fall 2007



Business Resource Guide for Alaska Fishermen



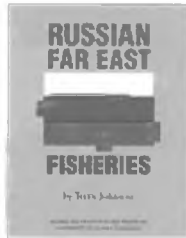
Fishing Vessel Stability: Operational Practices



How to Make a Directed Transfer of Your Fishing Business



Tips for Direct Marketers: The Onboard DEC Inspection



Russian Far East Fisheries



Charting New Courses for Alaska Salmon Fisheries: The Legal Waters



Finding a Seasonal Job on Alaska's Waters



Fishermen's Direct Marketing Manual



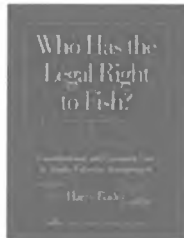
What You Need to Know about Recreational Boating Insurance



Buying Insurance for Your Charterboat



Boatkeeper: Articles on vessel outfitting, operation, and maintenance



Who Has the Legal Right to Fish? Constitutional and Common Law in Alaska Fisheries Manage...



Charter Boat Operator's Guide. Alaska's Marine Resources 8(3)



Diesel Engines: Making Sense from Specs



Fishing Vessel Insurance: How Much Is Enough?



Understanding Salmon Markets



Trading Up, Saving Taxes



Understanding Fisheries Management

# Office of Fisheries Development

State of Alaska > Commerce > DED > Office of Fisheries Development

## Office Information and Resources

- Frequently Asked Questions
- Reports and Documents
- Related Links

## Fisheries Development Topics

- Alaska Fisheries Business Assistance Project
- Alaska Processors
- By-Product Development
- Export Services
- Fisherman Direct Marketing
- Internal Waters Processing Permit
- Regional Seafood Development Associations (RSDA's)
- Seafood Marketing
- Seafood Quality
- Shellfish Farming
- Undeveloped Commercial Seafood Opportunities

Welcome to the Office of Fisheries Development for the State of Alaska. The Office of Fisheries Development performs a number of functions related to the economic development of Alaska's commercial fishing and seafood industry. Working in conjunction with industry, state, federal, and local agencies, this office serves as a catalyst for fisheries related economic development projects in Alaska.



You are Visitor: 58193868

### For more information contact:

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 Juneau, Alaska 99801-0804  
 Phone: (907) 465-5464  
 Fax: (907) 465-3767  
 kevin.osullivan@alaska.gov

## Quick Links...

- Alaska Product Preference
- Alaska Regional Development Organizations
- Film Program
- Tourism Development
- Minerals Development
- Fisheries Development
- Kid's Page
- Alaska Public Lands Information
- Small Business Regulations Program

## Of Interest...

- Planning a Trip to Alaska
- Small Business Development
- Forest Products
- Alaska State Forestry
- AlaskaHost Training
- Customs Guide to Alaska Native Arts
- Economic Development
- List of Alaska CVBs and Chambers of Commerce
- Division of Community and Regional Development



# ABOUT THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA PROGRAM

In coastal Western Alaska, 65 communities look out upon the Bering Sea—an expanse of the North Pacific Ocean whose waters hold some of the healthiest and most valuable fish stocks in the world. Despite this proximity, for many years lack of infrastructure and opportunity meant that the residents of this region could only watch as the wealth generated by these fisheries accrued elsewhere.

This began to change in 1992 when the North Pacific Fishery Management Council established the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program as a means to address high unemployment and limited economic opportunity in coastal Western Alaska. Designed to give these communities access to the fisheries off their coasts, the CDQ program has grown and flourished to become one of the most successful rural development initiatives undertaken in Alaska and, indeed, the nation.

The CDQ program does not depend on direct government funding for its programs and activities; rather, the six nonprofit groups that make up the program are sustained by their ability to harvest a small percentage of the fishery resources of the Bering Sea. The program-wide allocation of roughly 10 percent of many of the Bering Sea's harvestable fish stocks has made a tremendous impact on the 27,000 residents who inhabit the 65 western Alaska coastal communities included in the program. In working to fulfill their mission, CDQ groups have created jobs, infrastructure and opportunity in some of the nation's most geographically isolated and economically depressed communities.

The Western Alaska Community Development Association (WACDA), the author of this report, is the umbrella organization and governing panel for the CDQ program. A nonprofit organization authorized by amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 2006, WACDA serves as the trade association for the six individual entities that are responsible for implementing the CDQ program. These six entities represent geographic regions along the Bering Sea coast and are (from south to north) Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association, Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, Coastal Villages Region Fund, Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association, and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation.

The revenue largely earned through the harvest of species such as pollock, crab and halibut have funded critical infrastructure, the development of local fisheries, training and scholarship programs, grant programs and social services in CDQ member communities. The program has enabled residents of Western Alaska to gain employment on the vessels that fish CDQ quotas, in local fish plants built with the support of harvest revenues and in myriad other jobs associated with and supported by the CDQ program. In the 18 years between the program's inception and 2010, more than \$345 million has been generated in direct wages, payments to resident fishermen, scholarships and training benefits. In 2010 alone, the six CDQ groups invested more than \$251 million in their communities and in fisheries activities.

The accomplishments realized by the six CDQ nonprofit entities that make up the Western Alaska Community Development Association over those 18 years speak to the overwhelming success of the program. Yet for all the achievements, there is still much work to be done.

Ever-increasing fuel prices in CDQ communities, that can be as much as triple the national average, threaten to put a chokehold on economic development. Heavily dependent on diesel fuel-fed power systems, escalating fuel costs directly drive increases in energy expenses. Additionally, many of these communities are the first to see the impacts of a changing climate as they watch the ground under their feet literally disappear due to the effects of coastal erosion. This requires costly responses, whether it be work to shore up a stretch of coastline or a river bank, or, more drastically, relocation efforts to higher ground. And while the CDQ groups continue to create jobs and employment opportunities, bringing down the unemployment rate in the region remains a challenge.

This report highlights the work of WACDA and the individual CDQ groups as they continue to address the challenges faced by their communities. The following pages illustrate how CDQ efforts and investments are helping to fulfill the statutory mandate of the program to provide eligible villages with an opportunity to participate and invest in Bering Sea fisheries, support economic development in the region, alleviate poverty, provide economic and social benefits to Western Alaska residents, and achieve sustainable and diversified local economies.

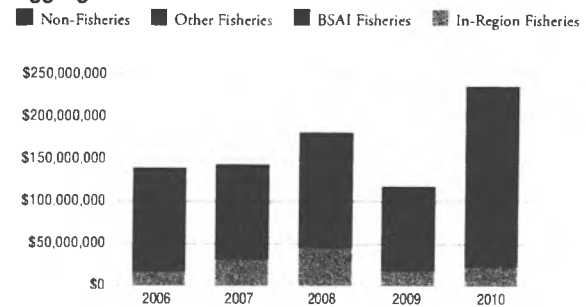


# THE CDQ PROGRAM: A MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

## Investments in Economic Capital

In pursuit of the purposes of the Western Alaska Community Development Quota program to develop sustainable, fisheries-based economies in 65 western Alaska villages, the six CDQ entities made economic investments totaling nearly \$235 million in 2010. All of these investments are categorized as fisheries-related investments as defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Since 2006, the program also allows for nonfisheries-related investments, which are limited to 20 percent of total investments.

## Aggregated Economic Investments

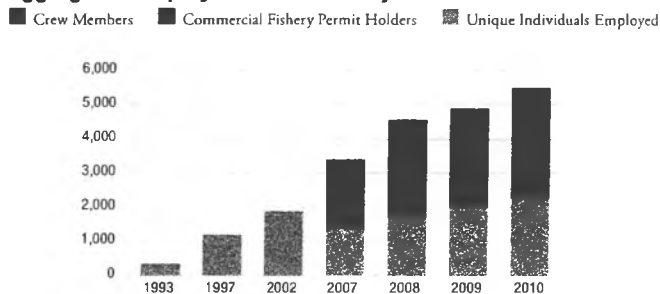


## Investments in Human Capital

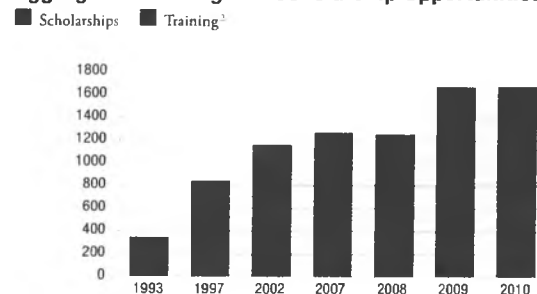
Each CDQ entity provides training and scholarship opportunities to prepare residents in eligible communities for job opportunities, skill development and career advancement. In 2010, the six CDQ entities granted more than 850 scholarships totaling a combined human capital investment of over \$2 million. Combined training investments exceeded \$660,000 for the year, providing more than 825 training and skill development opportunities to eligible residents.

In 2010, the six CDQ entities provided wage and salary jobs to nearly 2,300 individuals. Total combined payroll for the year exceeded \$32.4 million. CDQ processors, fish-buying stations, and other fisheries businesses paid ex-vessel payments in excess of \$24.7 million to more than 1,500 fishery permit holders in western Alaska. In turn, those permit holders supported an estimated 1,700 crewmember jobs.

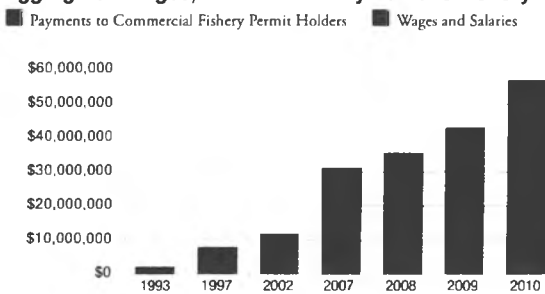
## Aggregated Employment and Fishery Workforce<sup>1</sup>



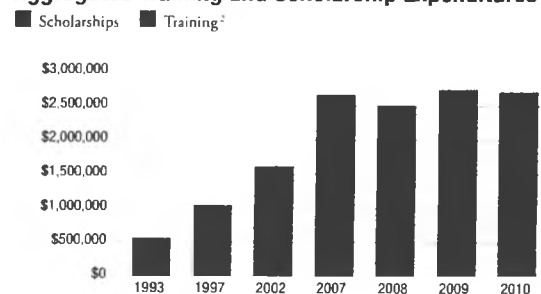
## Aggregated Training and Scholarship Opportunities



## Aggregated Wages, Salaries and Payments to Fishery Permit Holders



## Aggregated Training and Scholarship Expenditures



<sup>1</sup>Total jobs for 2007-2010 reflect two methodological changes: wage and salary jobs are reported based on unique social security numbers of employees rather than on the number of jobs for which an individual may have been hired; the fishery workforce supported by the CDQ program (based on ex-vessel payments to permit holders) are included. <sup>2</sup>Training and scholarship opportunities and expenditures were reported in aggregate prior to 2007.



# **Industry Workforce Educational Needs Assessment**

**Report of the Seafood-Fisheries Summit  
Rasmuson Foundation Office, Anchorage**

**16 December, 2011**



## **Executive Summary**

The December 16, 2011 Seafood Summit meeting convened by the Governor of Alaska, the Chair of the Rasmuson Foundation and the President of the University of Alaska marked an historic step in workforce development for the Alaskan seafood industry and related maritime sectors. The Summit provided an unprecedented opportunity for industry to inform the University, Government of Alaska and the Rasmuson Foundation about their workforce development challenges and needs. It was clear that current education and training systems do not adequately support industry requirements and that it is timely to reassess how those needs can best be met to sustain one of Alaska's leading industries.

Those concerns were embraced in the proposed action steps outlined by University President Gamble. Over the next year, the University shall:

- oversee an inventory of fisheries and maritime occupations
- complete an education and training gap analysis and establish priorities
- identify constraints and opportunities for education and training delivery
- develop an integrated and comprehensive action plan

Industry, Government and Foundation participants in the Summit endorsed this approach and have committed to work with President Gamble to to promote a more structured and aligned approach to workforce development.

Industry leaders agreed to identify senior staff to work with the University and committed to providing further information, as needed, to assist the work of the University.

The Rasmuson Foundation will continue to work directly with the University, the State of Alaska, with industry and with fishing communities to support the development of a capable and well trained workforce.

The Governor of Alaska offered assistance, through the Departments of Labor and Workforce Development and Fish and Game, with needs assessment and integration of statewide industry training programs; the Labor and Workforce Development Commissioner offered the resources of his department to support this work.

## **Overview**

In October, 2011, Alaska Governor Sean Parnell, Ed Rasmuson, Chair of the Rasmuson Foundation Board, and Patrick Gamble, President of the University of Alaska, invited leading seafood industry executives to convene with senior government and university officials at the Rasmuson Foundation office in Anchorage to initiate a dialogue on workforce development. The Seafood-Fisheries Summit represented an historic gathering of industry, government and academic leaders and was the culmination of a significant investment in the fisheries sector by the Foundation and the University.

The Summit was intended to assist in the development of comprehensive educational opportunities for a responsive workforce that enables the fishing and seafood industries in Alaska to remain vibrant. Alaska's seafood industry workforce development requirements and University-based education programs are not yet in sync.

The major outcome envisaged from the Summit was to secure the commitment of major seafood employers to engage in a detailed industry workforce/education needs assessment.

## **Summit Preparations**

In 2008, the Rasmuson Foundation initiated a five year, \$5 million partnership with the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, to invigorate undergraduate fisheries education programs within the UA system. The initiative has been overseen by a Fisheries Excellence Committee comprised of representatives of the University, government, industry and the Rasmuson Foundation.

During the process of evaluating industry structure and directions, the Committee recognized that there are a diverse range of needs for education and workforce development, some of which overlap with the undergraduate fisheries initiative, but many that extend well beyond the current initiative. The Committee recommended a reassessment of strategic directions for workforce development to the University, to the Foundation and to industry and government partners.

In the lead up to the Summit, in June, 2011, University President Patrick Gamble appointed an 18 member Allied Fisheries Working Group. Allied Fisheries is a cross-campus University of Alaska collaborative initiative to assess and enhance the development and delivery of programs, courses, research and information that meet the employment needs of the fisheries, seafood and maritime industries.

The goals of the University of Alaska's Allied Fisheries initiative are:

- *To sustain and enhance the economy and the communities of Alaska by developing education and training that supports a responsive workforce enabling the fishing, seafood and maritime industries to stay vibrant and substantial contributors to the state.*
- *To support Alaskans, particularly young Alaskans, in discovering and preparing for the wide range of employment opportunities in the fishing, seafood and maritime industries.*

One of the first charges to the group by President Gamble was to *"identify and inventory existing UA institutional capacity for training and education that supports all aspects of the fishing business industries, fisheries support and fisheries development in Alaska."*

The Allied Fisheries Working Group broadened the inventory to include also the institutional capacity for training and education in support of the seafood and maritime industries. A copy of the inventory was distributed at the Summit and is available online at <http://seagrant.uaf.edu/map/initiatives/marinescience/workforceplan/docs/alliedfishsum.pdf>.

### **Summit Participation**

The Summit was attended by nine top employer executives in the Alaska seafood and fisheries sectors, as well as the Governor of Alaska and commissioners from the Alaska State Department of Fish & Game and Labor & Workforce Development, and the President and two Chancellors from the University of Alaska (UAF and UAS). Participants are listed in Appendix A and represent a broad cross section of industry interests from both different regions of Alaska and different industry sectors.

### **Opening Discussion**

During his welcoming remarks, Ed Rasmuson emphasized the importance of the seafood industry and maritime sector generally to Alaska. He noted that Alaska's fisheries industries are the State's largest private employer, providing more than 70,000 jobs in 2009. He observed that Alaska's fisheries cover a vast geographic area and demand a diverse range of skills – from technical to managerial, and that current training and education programs do not adequately address these needs – hence the need for this Summit and a greater engagement with industry. He noted that he and his father Elmer had a long history of engagement with Alaska's fisheries, including service on the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council. He reiterated that the Foundation wishes to continue to support a strong and sustainable fisheries sector.

Governor Parnell noted the local, national and increasingly global significance of Alaska's fisheries. During a recent visit to Europe he saw how valued our fisheries products are and heard how other nations view our fisheries management as a more sustainable approach. He noted that, in order to continue to reap the many benefits of this industry, there has to be excellent integration between communities, industry, government and academic interests. That integration can be achieved through better alignment of all training and workforce development activities.

UA President Patrick Gamble outlined the comprehensive approach being taken within the University of Alaska system to seafood industry education. Describing recent efforts to inventory UA program offerings related to seafood and fisheries/maritime sectors, he noted that many staff within the UA system were surprised by just how many programs UA already has in place. He emphasized his vision of Fisheries/Maritime programs having a "halo effect"<sup>1</sup> for the University overall. Using both the University's existing expertise in fisheries and ocean sciences, and building on its more fundamental education programs, the University of Alaska could become the global center for coldwater fisheries education.

## **Key Issues**

### **a. UA Working More Effectively with Industry**

Participants noted the importance of understanding how industry works and what its needs are when designing and developing training programs. They noted that while the University's array of training programs has "moved in the right direction" in recent years, and there is an emerging model of successful partnership in Bristol Bay, there have been some fundamental concerns about the University's operations. These included:

- high overhead rates
- advocacy against the industry at hearings
- lack of portability of University credits within the UA system
- lack of responsiveness to industry needs.

President Gamble assured participants that the University is determined to overcome these perception issues – this initiative is a manifestation of the University's desire to be more engaged and responsive to industry needs.

### **b. It's All About the Fish**

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<sup>1</sup> Halo Effect refers to the ability of a strategy (or leader) to synergize/motivate and market all related programs in a more positive light.

The sustainability of fisheries production in Alaska is fundamental to the future of the industry and therefore the future of the workforce. Various observations were made about factors that determine sustainability – from sound scientific management of stocks to the ability to reduce waste and better utilize resources. Participants appreciated the University’s extensive research capacity and noted how many companies have made significant contributions to building that research over many years. However, they also noted that sustainability depends on a greater emphasis on understanding the businesses and communities that depend on fisheries and making a greater effort to understand their needs. This can range from promoting a more positive image of the fishing industry (promoting greater pride in fisheries as a career) to more fundamental changes in the harvesting and processing of fish to improve efficiency.

**c. Youth Employment and Engagement**

Participants agreed that one of the key challenges facing most coastal and rural communities is the lack of employment opportunities, particularly for youth. *“The best intervention is to put a kid to work”* was a widely endorsed sentiment. However, there was also considerable discussion about barriers to achieving greater youth employment. These included:

- Lack of youth understanding of opportunities in the seafood industry – it was frequently noted that engagement with youth on workforce opportunities is both limited and begins too late. There was strong support to market fishing and maritime careers more actively to teens and even pre-teens. Participants observed that activities such as the current UA National Ocean Sciences Bowl program held annually in Seward was a good way to promote greater youth engagement
- Seasonal limitations of fisheries
- Perception of fishing industry jobs as being low status and requiring mobility
- Drug and substance abuse among minors – it was observed that in some rural communities, it can be easier to buy drugs than milk. One particularly disturbing observation was that a minor consuming charge is permanent under Alaskan law and therefore limits subsequent lifelong employment in the fishing industry, while a murder citation could be expunged from an offender’s record!

**d. Beyond the Slime Line**

One often cited issue faced by the fishing industry which acts as a major impediment to workforce recruitment is the lack of understanding of the industry. Many potential entrants to the workforce do not understand (a) the range of jobs available in the industry and/or (b) the potential for career progression beyond fish processing (“the slime line”).

Industry representatives noted that part of this (mis)perception of opportunities derives from the lack of understanding about the stability and predictability of the industry. While catch volumes may vary from year-to-year, long-established operators provide a buffer to that volatility over time and offer increasingly diversified opportunities for career development. There is a dearth of readily-accessible information about the wider career opportunities available in the fisheries and related industries.

**e. Beyond Biologists**

Industry and government representatives noted that one of the biggest misconceptions in workforce development was the apparent over emphasis on scientific training. While many UA graduates have gone on to successful careers within government, research and academic organizations, these are not where the majority of workforce development needs exist. Participants proposed that greater attention be given to:

- Manufacturing sector jobs – it was observed that fisheries is one of Alaska’s few true manufacturing sectors and that we have only just begun to explore the full range of value-added opportunities. More analysis would likely generate even greater opportunities for allied disciplines such as engineering, architecture, accounting, graphic design, marketing, etc.
- Maritime sector jobs – it was observed that there is much overlap in core skills between various sub-sectors of the seafood-fishing industries. Greater reengagement with the maritime sector would be beneficial in ensuring that industry can access skilled staff and in enabling greater mobility within the industry. Participants noted that this might be achieved through closer integration with AVTEC and the Statewide Career and Technical Education Plan (Dept. Labor)
- Aquaculture skills – while aquaculture forms a relatively small part of the overall sector and employment market currently, there are emerging needs for greater aquaculture skills. Employers noted that the introduction of skills from recent employees who are graduates of aquaculture programs in Chile, Canada and Norway has been beneficial in improving business efficiency
- Career pathways – updating our understanding of current and emerging career pathways and providing a more aligned training structure would be very helpful – we currently have an inadequate map of career options to guide prospective entrants and to communicate about the value of a fisheries/maritime career.

#### **f. Telling our Story Better**

Underpinning much of the discussion was a recognition that neither the industry, nor the University has given enough attention to sharing the Alaska fisheries story. While there were some good examples cited of how changes in the fishing industry have made a big difference to coastal communities (e.g. introduction of CDQs) there is a strong sense that more needs to be done. Suggestions ranged from more frequent industry-University interaction to development of career promotion materials to better marketing of safe seafood production and how it underpins the Alaska seafood brand.

#### **Next Steps**

The Summit provided an unprecedented opportunity for industry to inform the University, Government of Alaska and the Rasmuson Foundation about their workforce development challenges and needs. It was clear that current education and training systems do not adequately support industry requirements and that it is timely to reassess how those needs can best be met to sustain one of Alaska's leading industries.

Those concerns were embraced in the proposed action steps outlined by University President Gamble. Over the next year, the University shall:

- oversee an inventory of fisheries and maritime occupations
- complete an education and training gap analysis and establish priorities
- identify constraints and opportunities for education and training delivery
- develop an integrated and comprehensive action plan

Industry, Government and Foundation participants in the Summit endorsed this approach and have committed to work with President Gamble to promote a more structured and aligned approach to workforce development.

Industry leaders agreed to identify senior staff to work with the University and committed to providing further information, as needed, to assist the work of the University.

The Rasmuson Foundation will continue to work directly with the University, the State of Alaska, with industry and with fishing communities to support the development of a capable and well trained workforce.

The Governor of Alaska offered assistance, through the Departments of Labor and Workforce Development and Fish and Game, with needs assessment and integration of statewide industry training programs; the Labor and Workforce Development Commissioner offered the full resources of his department to support this work.

**Appendix: Summit Participants**

**Hosts:**

The Honorable Sean Parnell, Governor, State of Alaska

Mr. Patrick Gamble, President, University of Alaska

Mr. Edward Rasmuson, Chairman, Rasmuson Foundation

**Participants:**

Mr. Ragnar Alstrom, Executive Director, Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association

Mr. Joe Bundrant, Chair, Trident Seafoods Corp.

The Honorable Click Bishop, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development

The Honorable Cora Campbell, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Mr. Barry Collier, President & CEO, Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.

Mr. Larry Cotter, CEO, Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association

Mr. Morgen Crow, Executive Director, Coastal Villages Region Fund

Mr. Dennis Guhlke, CEO, Icicle Seafoods, Inc.

Ms. Diane Kaplan, President & CEO, Rasmuson Foundation

Mr. Mark Palmer, President & CEO, Ocean Beauty Seafoods LLC

Mr. John Pugh, Chancellor, University of Alaska Southeast

Mr. Brian Rogers, Chancellor, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Mr. Robin Samuelsen, President & CEO, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation

Mr. Terry Shaff, President and CEO, UniSea, Inc.

**Observers:**

Mr. Ian Dutton, Vice President, Rasmuson Foundation

Mr. Jeffrey Jones, Special Staff Assistant, Office of the Governor

Ms. Beth Leschper, Communications Director, Dept. Labor & Workforce Development

Mr. Jordan Marshall, Initiatives & Special Projects Manager, Rasmuson Foundation

Mr. Trevor McCabe, Chief Operating Officer, Coastal Villages Region Fund

Mr. Mark Myers, Vice Chancellor for Research Services, University of Alaska

Mr. Frederick Villa, Associate Vice President, Workforce Programs, University of Alaska

**Invitees Unable to Attend:**

Mr. Inge Andreassen, President American Seafoods

Ms. Janice Ivanoff, President & CEO Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation

Mr. Phillip Lestenkof, President Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association

Mr. Jeff Trandahl, Executive Director National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

###

# STATE OF ALASKA

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

8800 Glacier Hwy., #109  
P.O. Box 110302  
Juneau, AK 99811-0302

(907) 789-6150 Licensing Calls  
(907) 789-6160 Other Business  
(907) 789-6170 Fax

INTERNET: [www.cfec.state.ak.us](http://www.cfec.state.ak.us)

## MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Steve Thompson      Date: 14 February 2012  
Chairman, House Special  
Committee on Fisheries

Telephone: (907) 790-6942 voice  
(907) 790-7042 facsimile

From: Benjamin Brown, Commissioner      Subject: fishing activity of nonresident,  
Commercial Fisheries Entry      migrated permits  
Commission (CFEC) *REB*

At the House Special Committee on Fisheries hearing on House Concurrent Resolution 18 on Thursday the 9<sup>th</sup> of February 2012 Representative Herron expressed interest in knowing about the level of fishing activity of limited entry permits that have migrated Outside.

Please find attached two tables prepared by CFEC's Research & Planning staff. Members of the Fisheries Committee were provided with copies of the Executive Summary of the report entitled 'Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975 - 2010' in advance of the hearing on HCR 18. In the Executive Summary on Table 2 on page 5 statistics about migration of permits show the historical incidence of permit migration. CFEC staff have in the attached tables set out side-by-side the total number of permits held by nonresidents, the number of nonresidents attributed to migration, the number of nonresident, migrated permits fished in a given year, and the total number of nonresident permits fished in the year. The first table considers all limited entry permits held by nonresidents, while the second table considers only Bristol Bay salmon drift and set gillnet permits.

We hope this information is helpful to the Fisheries Committee as it continues its work on HCR 18. Please let me know if we may provide any further information in response to the issue raised by Representative Herron. Thank you.

**The Number of Alaska Limited Entry Permits Held by Nonresidents  
With the Number of Permits Attributed to Migration**

Year	Total Permits Held by Nonresidents	Nonresident Permits Attributed to Migration	Nonresident & Migrated Permits Fished in the Year	Total Nonresident Permits Fished in the Year
1975	1,955	0	0	1,358
1976	2,063	24	15	1,704
1977	2,139	72	54	1,750
1978	2,258	156	136	2,014
1979	2,308	184	158	2,068
1980	2,331	195	153	2,086
1981	2,342	214	180	2,151
1982	2,416	227	202	2,241
1983	2,500	224	198	2,244
1984	2,565	253	204	2,288
1985	2,568	267	227	2,304
1986	2,583	302	257	2,330
1987	2,612	334	273	2,354
1988	2,710	373	314	2,458
1989	2,777	437	302	2,179
1990	2,878	467	381	2,540
1991	2,912	497	408	2,598
1992	2,960	497	401	2,576
1993	2,987	530	407	2,564
1994	3,021	540	402	2,551
1995	3,050	557	419	2,596
1996	3,119	559	391	2,545
1997	3,144	566	419	2,590
1998	3,194	566	390	2,501
1999	3,193	575	381	2,430
2000	3,217	605	389	2,426
2001	3,348	614	368	2,251
2002	3,393	632	312	1,870
2003	3,367	622	333	2,001
2004	3,348	623	340	2,028
2005	3,373	600	351	2,133
2006	3,365	590	312	2,031
2007	3,375	593	328	2,096
2008	3,336	563	322	2,116
2009	3,396	603	351	2,195
2010	3,347	560	315	2,178

Notes:

These figures are derived from CFEC permit transfer and permit renewal data.

Permit counts represent an end-of-year snapshot. Only Alaska limited entry permits are counted.

Migration represents the change from Alaska residency to residency outside of Alaska.

Migrated permits are based upon the most recent action on the permit. A "migrated" permit retains that status until it is transferred or migrates elsewhere.

"Permits fished" are permits used to record at least one commercial landing in the year, and may have been made by someone else other than the end-of-year permit holder.

**The Number of Bristol Bay Salmon Drift and Set Gillnet Limited Entry Permits Held by  
Nonresidents With the Number of Permits Attributed to Migration**

Year	Total Permits Held by Nonresidents	Nonresident Permits Attributed to Migration	Nonresident & Migrated Permits Fished in the Year	Total Nonresident Permits Fished in the Year
1975	773	0	0	537
1976	843	4	2	714
1977	872	16	10	705
1978	912	24	19	823
1979	934	36	29	889
1980	951	44	38	926
1981	967	48	44	945
1982	986	54	50	966
1983	963	53	51	951
1984	988	61	59	979
1985	989	57	54	972
1986	991	63	60	971
1987	1,008	64	62	994
1988	1,028	71	70	1,022
1989	1,059	90	88	1,048
1990	1,074	103	101	1,062
1991	1,103	116	112	1,086
1992	1,129	117	114	1,117
1993	1,153	129	126	1,138
1994	1,166	129	124	1,144
1995	1,171	127	127	1,156
1996	1,183	129	127	1,161
1997	1,195	133	129	1,165
1998	1,200	129	123	1,162
1999	1,224	131	127	1,181
2000	1,224	138	132	1,175
2001	1,208	133	115	1,006
2002	1,227	134	96	815
2003	1,243	133	119	966
2004	1,253	149	128	995
2005	1,279	151	133	1,027
2006	1,287	150	128	1,053
2007	1,300	154	130	1,050
2008	1,303	142	121	1,052
2009	1,331	151	132	1,075
2010	1,326	135	121	1,096

Notes:

These figures are derived from CIEC permit transfer and permit renewal data.

Permit counts represent an end-of-year snapshot. Only Alaska limited entry permits are counted.

Migration represents the change from Alaska residency to residency outside of Alaska.

Migrated permits are based upon the most recent action on the permit. A "migrated" permit retains that status until it is transferred or migrates elsewhere.

"Permits fished" are permits used to record at least one commercial landing in the year, and may have been made by someone else other than the end-of-year permit holder.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**  
**Division of Business Partnerships**  
**Training Grants Supporting the Seafood Industry**  
**FY 2007 - FY 2012**

<b>FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>TRAINING PROVIDER</b>	<b>TRAINING DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>GRANT AMOUNT</b>	<b># OF PEOPLE SERVED</b>
FY12	Copper River Seafoods	Seafood Processing Register Apprenticeship Training, Quality Improvement & Train the Trainer Training.	\$181,521 /a	112 / a
FY12	Copper River Seafoods	Construction Equipment Mechanic and Mechanical Industrial Repair apprenticeship training.	\$110,939 /a	10 / a
FY 12	Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association	YDFDA established a Youth Employment Project (YEP) providing employment opportunities through their Kwik'Pak Fishery located in the Wade Hampton Census area. The YEP provides work opportunity in the seafood harvesting and processing industry for six villages within the area. Youth are employed in all stages of the fishery operation from administrative and marketing to processing and shipment of Yukon River Salmon.	\$150,000/a	100 / a
FY10	Westward Seafoods	8-hour Refresher & 24-hour Hazwopper Initial training	\$5,960	28
FY09	Ocean Beauty Seafoods	Machinist Apprenticeship Training - Electrical, Welding & Refrigeration	\$80,000	10
FY08	University of Alaska Fairbanks Office of Sponsored Programs; Marine Advisory Program	Management Training for Seafood Industry managers in technical & managerial aspects of operating seafood plants. STEP provided support service to attend training.	\$165,393	20
FY07	Ocean Beauty Seafoods	Seafood Processing Baader Machine Skills training in Skinning, Heading & Gutting, Filletting, Meat Separator & 24 hour Hazwopper.	\$56,450	16
FY07	Employment Security Division	Salmon Fisheries National Emergency Grant to provide training for displaced fishermen.	\$197,808	98 / b
			\$948,071	394

**FOOTNOTE**

- a** Amounts are the grant budget and planned number of participants to be served.  
**b** Trained displaced industry workers for occupations outside of seafood harvesting and processing.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
 Division of Business Partnerships  
 ITA Participants Employed Into The Seafood Industry  
 FY 2007 - FY 2012

FISCAL YEAR	LOCATION	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	ITA AMOUNT	# OF PEOPLE SERVED
FY12		N/A		
FY11	Anchorage Muldoon Job Center	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	\$554	4
FY 10			\$0	0 <sup>a</sup>
FY 09	Anchorage Muldoon Job Center	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	\$3,186	2
FY 09	Peninsula Job Center	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	\$2,493	6
FY 09	UAA Kachemak Bay Campus	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	\$665	2
FY 08				0 <sup>a</sup>
FY 07	Ketchikan Job Center	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	\$1,240	4
FY 07	UAA Kachemak Bay Campus	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	\$25	1
Total			\$8,163 <sup>b</sup>	19

**FOOTNOTE**

<sup>a</sup> no participants in FY 2008 or FY 2010

<sup>b</sup> ITA amounts include costs for training costs of tuition and fees, and support services such as housing/lodging while attending training.

## House Special Committee on Fisheries

February 9, 2012

### House Concurrent Resolution 18—Commercial Fisheries Programs

#### Order of Presenters:

1. Introducing the Resolution:  
Tim Clark, Staff to Rep. Edgmon, on loan to the Fisheries Committee
2. Speaking on the University of Alaska's Allied Fisheries Working Group:
  - Michael Castellini, Dean of the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
  - Fred Villa, Associate Vice President, Workforce Programs
3. Speaking on State Programs through Dept. of Commerce:
  - Wanetta Ayers, Director of the Division of Economic Development
4. Speaking on the Community Development Quota Program
  - Aggie Blandford, Executive Director of the Western Alaska Community Development Association

6:00 pm  
9:30 am Mon

Tues 14th

- Yukon River Fisheries Drainage -  
14 - to FFI

## Potential Witnesses from the Division of Economic Development

- a. Wanetta Ayers—Director
- b. Kevin O’Sullivan— Commercial Seafood Development Specialist
- c. Cathy Jeans—Head of Financial Section (Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund)

Glenn Haight -

## Alaska Seagrant’s Marine Advisory Program

The activities through Alaska Sea Grant’s Marine Advisory Program (MAP) parallel the goals of HCR 18 more closely than any other endeavor in the state. MAP’s Young Fishermen’s Summit speaks for itself as an ongoing effort to help younger Alaskans get into commercial fisheries on an ownership level. Other MAP programs include:

- **Fishbiz: Alaska Fisheries Business Assistance Project**

*Providing information and resources to Alaska’s fishermen, processors, and marine-related businesses*

The Alaska Fisheries Business Assistance Project, **Fishbiz**, is a seafood business training and educational program for Alaska’s seafood industry participants and dependent coastal communities. Fishbiz services focus on education, research and extension.

Fishbiz offers educational workshops, seminars, manuals and industry updates.

**Publications** through Fishbiz include:

- **Financial Statements and Business Calculations for Commercial Fishermen & Alaska Fish Business Plan**
- **The Business of Fishing: Managing Finances**
- **Understanding Salmon Markets**
- **And much more...**

**Fishbiz workshops** have included:

- **Fishermen Direct Marketing workshop**
- **Introduction to Financial Management**
- **Financial Management for Alaska Shellfish Farmers**
- **And many more...**

For more about Fishbiz: <http://seagrant.uaf.edu/map/fishbiz/index.php>

## **The Program’s MAP Agents**

“Around the state, the Marine Advisory Program operates offices in 10 coastal communities, providing seafood industry workforce training, marine science K–12 education, and small business development, as well as conducting collaborative research on marine mammals, seafood quality, shellfish aquaculture and other community-defined priority issues.”

For more about MAP Agents:

<http://seagrant.uaf.edu/map/admin/fundinarequest/information/handouts/mapactivities.pdf>

## **Potential Witness from the Marine Advisory Program:**

- Paula Cullenberg, Program Leader, will be in Juneau with the Young Fishermen's Summit. The most logical sequence would be for Paula to give an **overview of the Marine Advisory Program** at the same meeting (February 14<sup>th</sup>) at which the Young Fishermen will participate (Paula going first, followed by the Young Fishers).

## **Western Alaska Community Development Association (WACDA)**

Some background from WACDA's 2010 annual report:

"In 1992 the North Pacific Fishery Management Council established the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program as a means to address high unemployment and limited economic opportunity in coastal Western Alaska. Designed to give these communities access to the fisheries off their coasts, the CDQ program has grown and flourished to become one of the most successful rural development initiatives undertaken in Alaska and, indeed, the nation.

"The CDQ program does not depend on direct government funding for its programs and activities; rather, the six nonprofit groups that make up the program are sustained by their ability to harvest a small percentage of the fishery resources of the Bering Sea. The program-wide allocation of roughly 10 percent of many of the Bering Sea's harvestable fish stocks has made a tremendous impact on the 27,000 residents who inhabit the 65 western Alaska coastal communities included in the program. In working to fulfill their mission, CDQ groups have created jobs, infrastructure and opportunity in some of the nation's most geographically isolated and economically depressed communities.

"The Western Alaska Community Development Association (WACDA) is the umbrella organization and governing panel for the CDQ program. A nonprofit organization authorized by amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 2006, WACDA serves as the trade association for the six individual entities that are responsible for implementing the CDQ program. These six entities represent geographic regions along the Bering Sea coast and are (from south to north) Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association, Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, Coastal Villages Region Fund, Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association, and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation."

Many of CDQ groups have made efforts to increase the number of entry permit holders in their communities. I have spoken with WACDA Executive Director Aggie Blandford, and if called upon she is willing to testify before the the committee on how her member organizations' efforts mesh with HCR 18.

(For WACDA's 2010 Annual Report:

[http://www.wacda.org/media/pdf/SMR\\_2010.pdf](http://www.wacda.org/media/pdf/SMR_2010.pdf))

### **Potential Witness from the Western Alaska Community Development Association:**

- Aggie Blandford, Executive Director, WACDA

## **ALLIED FISHERIES: University of Alaska Partnership with the Fisheries, Seafood, and Maritime Industries**

"In June 2011, University of Alaska President Patrick Gamble appointed a **UA Allied Fisheries Working Group** to support the creation of an integrated plan that prepares Alaskans through education and training to engage in the business, management and workforce opportunities in the fisheries, seafood and maritime industries. The fisheries, seafood, and maritime industries are among the largest private employers in Alaska and contribute to

the economies of many of Alaska's rural and urban communities. Although the University of Alaska offers various programs and courses that are useful to these industries, UA has no identifier or coordinated process to link these programs. To better serve the workforce development and training needs of this important sector, UA has launched a system-wide initiative to coordinate programs and course offerings and to fill gaps in current offerings.

**"Allied Fisheries** is a cross-campus University of Alaska collaborative initiative to assess and enhance the development and delivery of programs, courses, research and information that meet the employment needs of the fisheries, seafood and maritime industries.

**"The goals of the University of Alaska's Allied Fisheries initiative are:**

- **To sustain and enhance the economy and the communities of Alaska** by developing education and training that supports a responsive workforce enabling the fishing, seafood and maritime industries to stay vibrant and substantial contributors to the state.
- **To support Alaskans**, particularly young Alaskans, in discovering and preparing for the wide range of employment opportunities in the fishing, seafood and maritime industries."

*Amand to Res  
delegation  
of Leg to  
Allied Fisheries  
ad observer.*

*No rep leg branch*

For the latest on the initiative, go to

<http://seagrant.uaf.edu/map/initiatives/marinescience/workforceplan/docs/summitreport.pdf>

Many of the goals of the Allied Fisheries Initiative are relevant to HCR 18 aims. I am in the process of contacting the Marine Advisory Program's Paula Cullenberg for her recommendation on who from the initiative to bring before the committee.

**Potential Witness from the Allied Fisheries Initiative:**

- Paula Cullenberg will speak with the initiative's work group leadership team to determine who from the initiative will deliver testimony to the committee.

*- Dawn UAS - Michael Castilline  
- Fred Villa - UA Assoc VP workforce programs.*

**The Department of Labor and Workforce Development/Alaska Workforce Investment Board**

*Resources not focused on industry*

The Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) lists the seafood industry as one of eight priority industries in the state. But it has never created a workforce development plan for seafood harvesters or the processing or maritime industries. There is very little evidence that the Department of Labor or the Workforce Investment Board has expended much effort on strategies for preparing Alaskan for fish harvesting careers. A representative of AWIB should come before the committee to explain what has impeded the board from creating a strategy for one of the most important industries in the state. Now that the Dept. of Labor is apparently supporting the creation of a plan (according to Click Bishop at the December meeting of the Allied Fisheries group), they can describe how that development might come about.

<http://labor.alaska.gov/bp/forms/WIA-strateaic-plan2011.pdf>

**Potential Witness from the Workforce Investment Board:**

- Jeff Selvey, Executive Director, or perhaps Deputy Dept. of Labor Commissioner Greg Cashen, who until recently headed AWIB.

## Jane Pierson

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**From:** Timothy Clark  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 24, 2012 4:42 PM  
**To:** Jane Pierson  
**Subject:** Material for Our HCR 18 Meeting on Friday

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

Hi Jane,

The organizations below are the folks I've been in touch with about coming before the committee on HCR 18. We can discuss all this on Friday.

Tim

## Possible Agenda Items for HCR 18—The Graying of the Fleet

HCR 18 recognizes there are many fine programs and agencies in the state whose goals include promoting strong resident commercial fisheries and aiding younger Alaskans' success in commercial fisheries. The resolution aims not only to bring attention to existing efforts but also to strengthen their effectiveness in helping young Alaskans surmount the growing barriers to owning viable commercial fishing businesses.

### The Division of Economic Development

HCR 18 focuses on two of the most effective tools state government can employ to foster economic development: Financing and Education. Within the Division of Economic Development, the state of Alaska's financing program to foster commercial fisheries businesses is the Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund (CFRLF). This was established in 1972, at the same time that the state's salmon fisheries transitioned to a limited entry management system. Its declaration of policy affirms, "It is the policy of the state...to promote the rehabilitation of the state's fisheries, the development of a predominantly resident fishery, and the continued maintenance of commercial fishing gear and vessels throughout the state by means of long-term, low interest loans." (AS 16.10.300)  
(See attached pages for overviews of loan programs within the CFRLF:



DCCED CFRLF Limited Entry Permit Loans.htm



DCCED CFRLF Vessel Purchase Loans.htm



DCCED CFRLF Vessel Upgrade or Gear Purchase Loans.htm



DCCED CFRLF Product Quality Improvement Loans.mht



DCCED CFRLF Quota Share Loans.htm

**The Division of Economic Development is also home to the Office of Fisheries Development.** Headed by Kevin O'Sullivan, this office supplies links to many resources in the state for not only commercial fish harvesting but also fish marketing and the processing industry.

The Fisheries Development web pages: <http://www.dced.state.ak.us/ded/dev/seafood/seafood.cfm>

## Possible Amendments to the Resolution?

During my Interim conversations with some of the people mentioned above, as well as during conversations with Rep. Edgmon, the topic of possible amendments to the bill have come up. Members of the Fisheries Committee may want to consider “firming up” the resolves in the resolution in some way that would call for a more concrete and specific action taken by the Legislature. At the same, if possible, we should keep in mind that a resolve that calls for action that has a price tag attached will result in a Finance Committee referral for the bill. This might be something to avoid.

Some examples of possible amendments:

- Paula Cullenberg of the MAP program suggested that perhaps the Legislature should call for a study to be carried out (by McDowell or perhaps ISER) to identify and measure the impediments that younger people face in their efforts to launch ownership-level fish harvesting businesses. This, of course, would cost money.
- The FSH Committee could call upon the Legislature to become more actively involved (assigning a legislator or two) with the University’s Allied Fisheries Initiative, even if just in an Observer capacity as the initiative working group continues to refine its goals and action plan. (This may or may not be interpreted as carrying a price tag.)

- 2/14



TWENTY 10

# Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program



Preserving heritage. Sustaining communities. Providing opportunities.

# ELIGIBLE COMMUNITIES AND CDQ ENTITIES

## Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

About the Community Development Quota Program . . . . .	3
The CDQ Program: A Model for Sustainable Communities . . . . .	4
CDQ Entities	
■ Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association . . . . .	6
■ Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation . . . . .	8
■ Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association . . . . .	10
■ Coastal Villages Region Fund . . . . .	12
■ Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation . . . . .	14
■ Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association . . . . .	16
Overall Financial Performance . . . . .	18
WACDA Board of Directors . . . . .	19



WESTERN ALASKA COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

# ABOUT THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA PROGRAM

In coastal Western Alaska, 65 communities look out upon the Bering Sea—an expanse of the North Pacific Ocean whose waters hold some of the healthiest and most valuable fish stocks in the world. Despite this proximity, for many years lack of infrastructure and opportunity meant that the residents of this region could only watch as the wealth generated by these fisheries accrued elsewhere.

This began to change in 1992 when the North Pacific Fishery Management Council established the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program as a means to address high unemployment and limited economic opportunity in coastal Western Alaska. Designed to give these communities access to the fisheries off their coasts, the CDQ program has grown and flourished to become one of the most successful rural development initiatives undertaken in Alaska and, indeed, the nation.

The CDQ program does not depend on direct government funding for its programs and activities; rather, the six nonprofit groups that make up the program are sustained by their ability to harvest a small percentage of the fishery resources of the Bering Sea. The program-wide allocation of roughly 10 percent of many of the Bering Sea's harvestable fish stocks has made a tremendous impact on the 27,000 residents who inhabit the 65 western Alaska coastal communities included in the program. In working to fulfill their mission, CDQ groups have created jobs, infrastructure and opportunity in some of the nation's most geographically isolated and economically depressed communities.

The Western Alaska Community Development Association (WACDA), the author of this report, is the umbrella organization and governing panel for the CDQ program. A nonprofit organization authorized by amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 2006, WACDA serves as the trade association for the six individual entities that are responsible for implementing the CDQ program. These six entities represent geographic regions along the Bering Sea coast and are (from south to north) Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association, Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation, Coastal Villages Region Fund, Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association, and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation.

The revenue largely earned through the harvest of species such as pollock, crab and halibut have funded critical infrastructure, the development of local fisheries, training and scholarship programs, grant programs and social services in CDQ member communities. The program has enabled residents of Western Alaska to gain employment on the vessels that fish CDQ quotas, in local fish plants built with the support of harvest revenues and in myriad other jobs associated with and supported by the CDQ program. In the 18 years between the program's inception and 2010, more than \$345 million has been generated in direct wages, payments to resident fishermen, scholarships and training benefits. In 2010 alone, the six CDQ groups invested more than \$251 million in their communities and in fisheries activities.

The accomplishments realized by the six CDQ nonprofit entities that make up the Western Alaska Community Development Association over those 18 years speak to the overwhelming success of the program. Yet for all the achievements, there is still much work to be done.

Ever-increasing fuel prices in CDQ communities, that can be as much as triple the national average, threaten to put a chokehold on economic development. Heavily dependent on diesel fuel-fed power systems, escalating fuel costs directly drive increases in energy expenses. Additionally, many of these communities are the first to see the impacts of a changing climate as they watch the ground under their feet literally disappear due to the effects of coastal erosion. This requires costly responses, whether it be work to shore up a stretch of coastline or a river bank, or, more drastically, relocation efforts to higher ground. And while the CDQ groups continue to create jobs and employment opportunities, bringing down the unemployment rate in the region remains a challenge.

This report highlights the work of WACDA and the individual CDQ groups as they continue to address the challenges faced by their communities. The following pages illustrate how CDQ efforts and investments are helping to fulfill the statutory mandate of the program to provide eligible villages with an opportunity to participate and invest in Bering Sea fisheries, support economic development in the region, alleviate poverty, provide economic and social benefits to Western Alaska residents, and achieve sustainable and diversified local economies.

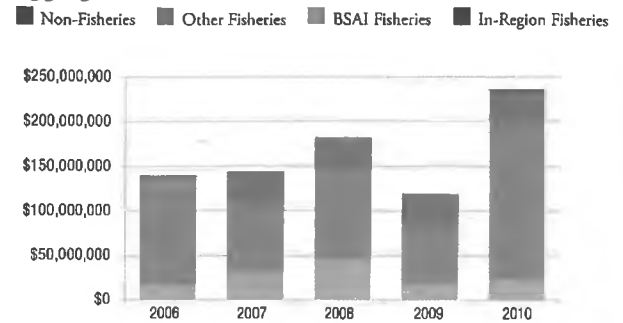


# THE CDQ PROGRAM: A MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

## Investments in Economic Capital

In pursuit of the purposes of the Western Alaska Community Development Quota program to develop sustainable, fisheries-based economies in 65 western Alaska villages, the six CDQ entities made economic investments totaling nearly \$235 million in 2010. All of these investments are categorized as fisheries-related investments as defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Since 2006, the program also allows for nonfisheries-related investments, which are limited to 20 percent of total investments.

## Aggregated Economic Investments



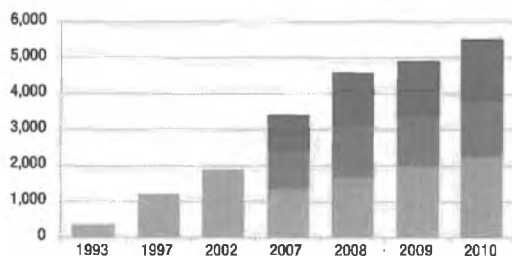
## Investments in Human Capital

Each CDQ entity provides training and scholarship opportunities to prepare residents in eligible communities for job opportunities, skill development and career advancement. In 2010, the six CDQ entities granted more than 850 scholarships totaling a combined human capital investment of over \$2 million. Combined training investments exceeded \$660,000 for the year, providing more than 825 training and skill development opportunities to eligible residents.

In 2010, the six CDQ entities provided wage and salary jobs to nearly 2,300 individuals. Total combined payroll for the year exceeded \$32.4 million. CDQ processors, fish-buying stations, and other fisheries businesses paid ex-vessel payments in excess of \$24.7 million to more than 1,500 fishery permit holders in western Alaska. In turn, those permit holders supported an estimated 1,700 crewmember jobs.

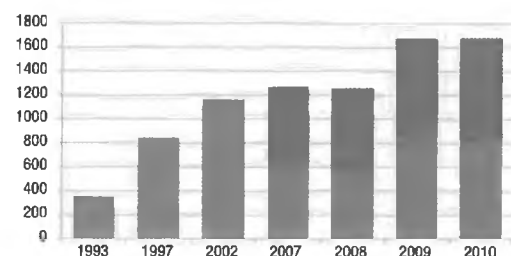
## Aggregated Employment and Fishery Workforce<sup>1</sup>

■ Crew Members ■ Commercial Fishery Permit Holders ■ Unique Individuals Employed



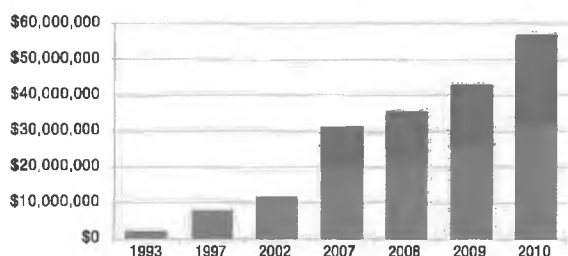
## Aggregated Training and Scholarship Opportunities

■ Scholarships ■ Training<sup>2</sup>



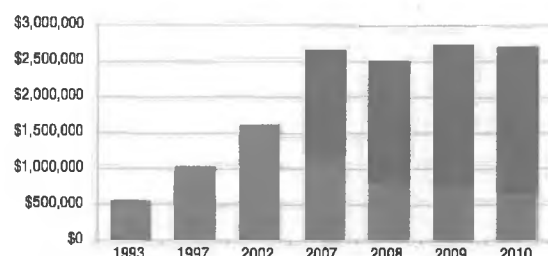
## Aggregated Wages, Salaries and Payments to Fishery Permit Holders

■ Payments to Commercial Fishery Permit Holders ■ Wages and Salaries



## Aggregated Training and Scholarship Expenditures

■ Scholarships ■ Training<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Total jobs for 2007-2010 reflect two methodological changes: wage and salary jobs are reported based on unique social security numbers of employees rather than on the number of jobs for which an individual may have been hired; the fishery workforce supported by the CDQ program (based on ex-vessel payments to permit holders) are included. <sup>2</sup> Training and scholarship opportunities and expenditures were reported in aggregate prior to 2007.



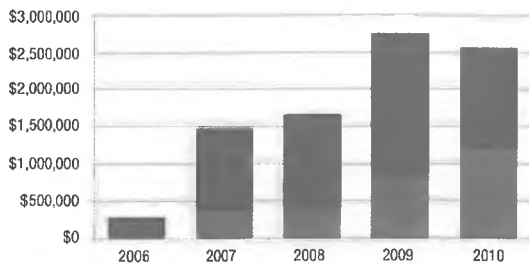
## Investments in Community Capital

The six CDQ entities partner with state, federal and local governments as well as other regional organizations to leverage available funding for community capital investments that increase eligible communities' capacity to govern, provide basic services, and improve living standards in Western Alaska. Community capital investments take many forms including seed, matching or completion grants to municipal governments, tribal entities and NGOs in CDQ villages for infrastructure projects, facilities, municipal government and NGO operations, equipment, environmental programs and projects, and educational programs and support.

In 2010, the six CDQ entities provided nearly \$8.9 million toward community infrastructure projects and over \$7.5 million in community benefit projects. These investments leveraged an additional \$3.4 million from other sources, bringing the total value of community capital investments to approximately \$19.9 million for the year.

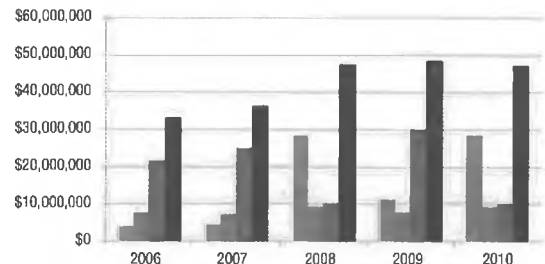
### Aggregated Fees and Taxes Paid to State and Local Government

■ State of Alaska ■ CDQ Communities and Boroughs



### Aggregated Community Capital Investments

■ Infrastructure Project Contributions ■ Community Benefit Projects  
■ Additional Funds Leveraged ■ Total Community Capital Value





# ALEUTIAN PRIBILOF ISLAND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



## APICDA

Haginaa Kidul · Helping to Grow



*APICDA dedicated land next to the Uglulax Lodge in Nikolski for this geodesic greenhouse, shown prior to planting. In exchange for routine maintenance, the lodge receives growing space in the greenhouse. With assistance from APICDA, the City of False Pass installed a 2.4 kilowatt wind turbine to help offset some of the electricity costs incurred by the City office and recreation center.*

**“Not only will atomic power be released, but someday we will harness the rise and fall of the tides and imprison the rays of the sun.” —Thomas A. Edison**

With no road access, living as much as 1,000 miles from the nearest store or fuel source has significant consequences when one of the two barges transporting the community’s annual fuel delivery doesn’t show up as expected. In late 2000, this was an all too familiar situation for the Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (APICDA) communities of Akutan, Atka, False Pass, Nelson Lagoon, Nikolski, and Saint George.

The missed fuel delivery spurred emergency fuel conservation measures undertaken by these communities and their residents. With today’s rising fuel prices, many residents are still compelled to take drastic measures, often forced to choose between “heat and eat” just to make it day to day.

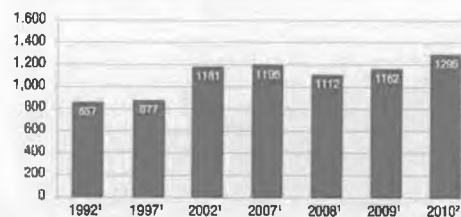
To help alleviate this situation, APICDA has joined forces with other “A-Team” members in support of its goal to make energy for member communities “accessible, sustainable, reliable, and affordable.” APICDA sees this as part of its mission to increase community influence over individual economic and social destinies and to promote economic growth in the communities by providing for a higher standard of living and a reduction in social problems.

The A-Team is a group of Aleutian organizations, which in addition to APICDA, includes the Aleut Corporation, the Aleutian Housing Authority, the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA), the Aleutians East Borough, and the Eastern Aleutian Tribes.

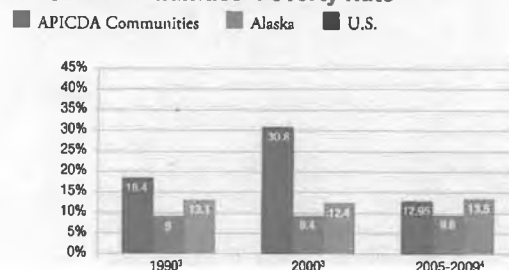
“We are trying to lead our communities to economic self-sufficiency. Energy security is one piece of this puzzle; we are able to do this because of the CDQ program. Through our investments in the Bering Sea, we can develop programs for our residents, helping lead them to a more stable environment, not just for the short term, but ideally for the long term,” explains APICDA’s Everette Anderson.

Leading their communities to energy self-sufficiency through the use of alternative energy has been a highly collaborative effort by APICDA and the A-Team. APICDA initiated its focus on energy issues by purchasing and installing three residential wind turbine units; one is located at the Akutan city library, another at the False Pass city office, with the third wind turbine installed at the Nelson Lagoon Storage Company.

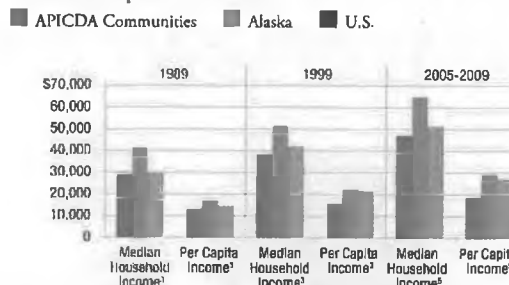
## APICDA Communities' Population



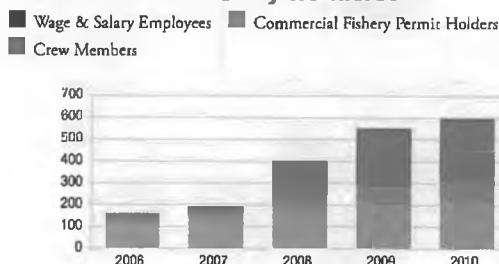
## APICDA Communities' Poverty Rate



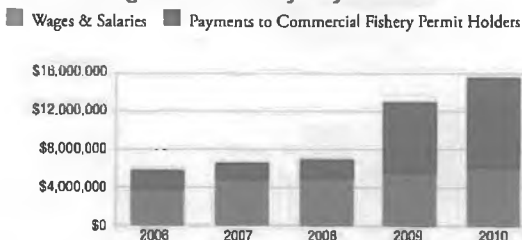
## APICDA Communities' Median Household and Per Capita Income



## APICDA Jobs and Fishery Workforce



## APICDA Wages and Fishery Payments



<sup>1</sup> Source: Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs <sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 2010 <sup>3</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 1990 and 2000 <sup>4</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009) <sup>5</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009 in 2009 inflation adjusted dollars)

The A-Team is focusing on three primary areas to provide its members with energy that is more accessible, sustainable, reliable, and affordable: 1) conservation and weatherization; 2) the use of renewable energy within each of the communities; and 3) exploring bulk fuel options.

Conservation and weatherization is an ongoing process in which community members are encouraged to use energy efficient light bulbs and to winterize their homes, for example. Bulk fuel delivery options are being explored, such as a bulk fuel cooperative, purchasing fuel at discounted rates, and ensuring that communities are guaranteed fuel deliveries.

The primary focus of the A-Team has been to establish a renewable energy project in each of its communities that takes advantage of the area's resources. The Aleutian chain is unique with its resources of wind, fire, and water. Wind projects are operating in Nikolski, False Pass, and St. Paul, with more proposed in the future. The Aleutians have excellent wind power potential, with winds in the area rated as Class 7, the highest rating for successful wind generation projects.

With financial assistance from APICDA, along with the efforts of APIA, Nikolski's 65-kilowatt wind turbine began operating about a year ago. It operates in conjunction with the community's diesel generation plant. Preliminary findings indicate Nikolski may cut its diesel use by 50 percent with the addition of the wind turbine, resulting in an annual savings of more than 15,000 gallons of fuel.

There is potential on almost all of the Aleutian Islands for hydropower. A hydro project is expected to be up and running in Atka in the spring of 2012. Once online, the community will be able to turn off its diesel-powered generators and the hydro plant will help to power APICDA's Atka Pride Seafood's fish processing plant with low cost electricity. A second hydro facility is slated for King Cove to be completed in the summer of 2012, doubling the area's energy capacity, providing extra energy for home heating, with additional energy available for the community's fish plant.

Geothermal energy in Akutan and tidal/ocean current energy in False Pass are still in the exploratory phases, but the area is ripe for these alternative energy opportunities. Several more emerging technology abstracts have been submitted for review by the Alaska Energy Authority.

Food is energy too—and it is increasingly becoming a concern for Aleutian communities. The remote communities of Alaska are extremely vulnerable to supply disruptions in food delivery. Locally grown food in greenhouses powered by alternative energy has become an adjunct to the initial energy project taken on by the A-Team. Nikolski is now in its third year operating its 24-foot diameter solar powered geodesic dome greenhouse, which provides fresh produce for the community of 38 residents for more than half the year. A second, larger greenhouse is in the planning stages and will be funded entirely by the community.

"We are looking at creating what is most cost effective for our communities; low cost energy is truly the avenue to stimulate business opportunity in very remote locations. You cannot inspire business growth with \$.74 per kilowatt hour power costs," says Anderson.

The Renewable Energy Powered Greenhouse project for Aleutian/Pribilof Island communities was introduced to the Alaska Legislature prior to its adjournment last year, with hopes of state funding being made available for the project in the near future.

APICDA, with other member organizations of the A-Team, will continue to inspire and nurture individuals in their conservation efforts, counsel and assist communities to obtain alternative energy solutions, and cultivate societal interactions within its communities.



# BRISTOL BAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION



A seafood processing joint venture—established with CDQ proceeds and a shared vision—is building the economy of the village of Togiak, and providing jobs, training, and better fish prices to this Alaska Native community of 817 people.

Togiak is the first village in the region to take advantage of Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation's (BBEDC) Community In-Region Processing Plant Grant program, which is designed to help communities take ownership of sustainable resource opportunities beyond harvesting fish. A key component to the village's local economic development plan is the ability to add value to the fish harvested on Togiak's doorstep. Toward this effort, the Traditional Council of Togiak partnered with Copper River Seafoods (CRS), an Alaskan company with an international reputation for top-quality seafood. With help from CRS, and technical assistance from BBEDC, Togiak's business plan qualified for BBEDC's \$2 million community processing grant. CRS matched that investment, and the Togiak Seafoods joint venture was born in 2009.



*Togiak Seafoods' goal is to train locals for fishing industry jobs with opportunities for advancement in the company. More than half of those hired by Togiak Seafoods in 2010 were local residents. In addition, ninety-one local fishermen delivered more than 1.9 million pounds of salmon to Togiak Seafoods in 2010.*

To bring their vision for a community-owned fish processing facility to fruition, Togiak would provide experienced local fishermen; access to sustainable wild salmon; and an empty, two-story, 30,000 square foot building, which would serve as the foundation for the business venture. CRS, eager to source additional wild salmon to fill a growing worldwide demand, would bring their technical expertise, logistics, access to markets, and high expectations for fish quality to the partnership.

In its first year of operation, the community-owned company bought more than 500,000 pounds of bled and iced salmon from twenty-seven Togiak gillnetters. News spread quickly that the new company paid significantly more than other Bristol Bay buyers—\$1.12 a pound for sockeye salmon compared to a fleet-wide average of 80 cents a pound—and in 2010, participation, production, and earnings nearly tripled.

Ninety-one local fishermen delivered more than 1.9 million pounds in 2010, earning \$1.9 million for their catch. While salmon prices increased Bristol Bay-wide in 2010, prices paid by Togiak Seafoods were significantly higher than average. Sockeye was bought for \$1.18 a pound, kings for \$2.65, and chum salmon for 30 cents a pound—compared to 95 cents, 60 cents, and 10 cents a pound paid for the same species by other Bristol Bay buyers.

Local fishermen are "ecstatic with the high prices we are paying and very proud of the fish processing plant they have created," said Jonathan Forsling, vice president of fisheries development and village

communications for Togiak's Traditional Council. In addition, Forsling says, the plant has brought new jobs to the community which, like many rural Alaska communities, had historically high levels of unemployment. More than half of those hired by Togiak Seafoods in 2010 were local residents. Other benefits to the community include training opportunities, discounted freight rates, and a revival of participation by Togiak's younger generation in the commercial fishery that is so close to home.

Renovation of Togiak's vacant building was completed in 2010, with half of the ground floor designated for processing salmon and salmon roe, and the remaining half reserved for future expansion. The second floor includes a bunkhouse big enough to house four-dozen workers, a full kitchen, and laundry facilities.

Another highlight of 2010 was a week-long workshop to teach local harvesters the best way to handle, bleed, and ice their catch. CRS, the staff of the Fishery Industrial Technology Center (FITC) in Kodiak, Alaska, and the Alaska SeaGrant Program provided technical expertise. The workshop featured: a lecture on marketing and economics delivered by seafood marketing specialist Quentin Fong; a discussion with Chris Napoli and Ryan Savo about BBEDC's fishing permit loans, insulated fish totes, slush ice bags, and other BBEDC services; and classes offered by BBEDC's Basic Vocational Education Program on hazard analysis and critical control points issues, fishing vessel safety, and first aid. The workshop's focus was to help Togiak fishers produce the highest quality salmon, to meet the standards that have earned CRS its reputation. According to FITC's Fong, CRS's prestige in world markets resonates perfectly for the community of Togiak, noting that "Togiak's big selling point is quality."

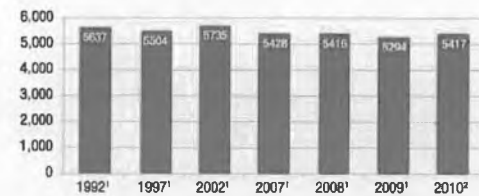
An important community goal of the new venture is to train locals for fishing industry jobs and for positions with opportunities for advancement in the company. For inspiration, Forsling looks to Vojtech Novak, a veteran of CRS who came to Alaska from the Czech Republic unable to speak a word of English. Many Togiak residents speak Yup'ik, the ancestral Eskimo language of Western Alaska. Vojtech's first job was on the "slime line" butchering fish—within three years, he was a supervisor, and after six years, a CRS plant manager in Cordova. From there he moved to Togiak to help get the new plant up and running—today Vojtech is manager of the Togiak Seafoods plant.

Looking to the future, Forsling said, "We look toward continued development and investment within our company to more vertically integrate." One goal is to buy a fish tender, a larger boat that would allow Togiak Seafoods to buy salmon from Igushik, a nearby river system fished primarily by Alaska Native residents of the village of Manokotak. "They have a great fish very similar to ours," Forsling said. "They have processing capacity issues there, too—and they are our neighbor. We look forward to helping them." He added, "Our motto is 'biggest and best in Bristol Bay,' for all species of fish, wildlife, and community."

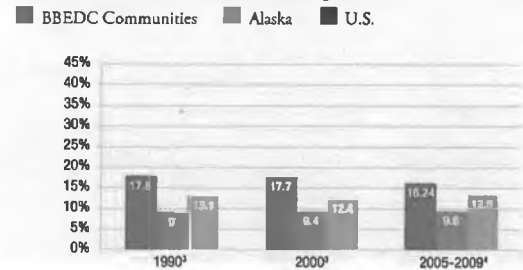
Moses Kritz, president of the Togiak Traditional Council and a member of BBEDC's Board of Directors, said the community-owned fish company has long been a dream—a dream that he's grateful is shared by CRS's President and CEO Scott Blake. Further, Kritz said, Togiak Seafoods is "the realization of the promise of the Community Development Quota program."

"It's the people of Western Alaska's coastal communities taking control of our own destiny through the wise use of the Bering Sea's fishery resources—sustainable resources around which our ancestors built their lives—and from which we are building our future."

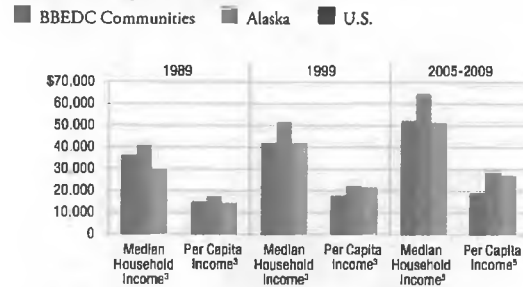
### BBEDC Communities' Population



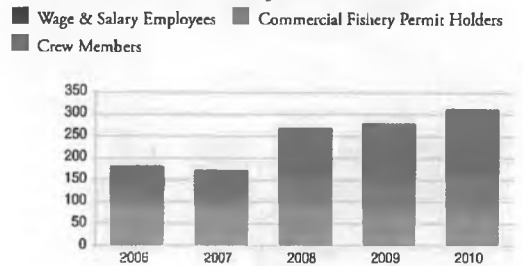
### BBEDC Communities' Poverty Rate



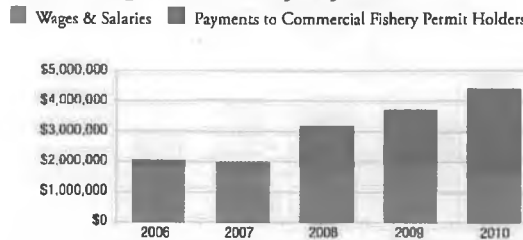
### BBEDC Communities' Median Household and Per Capita Income



### BBEDC Jobs and Fishery Workforce



### BBEDC Wages and Fishery Payments



<sup>1</sup> Source: Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs <sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 2010 <sup>3</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 1990 and 2000 <sup>4</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009) <sup>5</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009 in 2009 inflation adjusted dollars)



# CENTRAL BERING SEA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION



*The Saint Paul Small Boat Harbor was completed in October 2010 and is the final phase of a joint local, state, and federal effort that started nearly three decades ago. The SBH has provided renewed vigor to the halibut fishery by saving fishermen substantial deployment time, making it safer to operate and moor their boats, and allowing them to focus more of their time and effort on fishing.*

Saint Paul Island residents and a number of visiting officials recently celebrated the dedication of the Saint Paul Small Boat Harbor (SBH). The SBH's completion in October of 2010 and its official dedication constitute a major milestone in Saint Paul's history.

"It is a dream come true," exclaimed lifelong resident Jason Bourdukofsky, Sr., "we waited for too many years!"

The Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (CBSFA), which contributed over \$6 million out of the project's total cost of \$20 million, owns and manages the new SBH. CBSFA worked with Bellingham Marine Industries (BMI) and the Dutra Dredging Company to finalize the design and installation of the SBH's infrastructure. The SBH is considered state of the art design and engineering, and the joint construction team consisting of CBSFA, BMI, Red Point, and Dutra was recently awarded the 2011 'Project Excellence Award' by the Coasts, Oceans, Ports, and Rivers Institute.

The SBH is the final phase of a joint local, state, and federal effort that started nearly three decades ago, soon after the 1983 Fur Seal Act Amendments directed the phase-out of the federally-managed northern fur seal harvest on the Pribilof Islands and the development of an economy based on commercial fishing. The first phase was completed in 1989 when the Saint Paul Harbor, consisting of a main breakwater and a second detached breakwater, became operational. This allowed Saint Paul to attract major fish processing facilities, such as the Trident Seafoods plant, and become an important delivery harbor for the Bering Sea crab fleet. During the peak years of the snow crab fishery in the 1990s, the Saint Paul harbor accounted for close to 40 percent of all snow crab deliveries in what was then a 200 million pound per year fishery. The second phase, the Harbor Improvements Project, occurred between 1999 and 2005 when the existing harbor was improved with the addition of underwater reefs to protect the main breakwater, the deepening of the harbor entrance channel and maneuvering area, and a tidal channel into the island's environmentally-sensitive salt lagoon.

Local residents view the final phase—the completed SBH—as critical to Saint Paul Island's long-term economic well-being and its diversification efforts. It also brings Saint Paul closer to fulfilling the objectives of the Fur Seal Act Amendments by consolidating Saint Paul's importance as a strategic port, hub, and service center for the Bering Sea's commercial fisheries.

"It will create new jobs in the fishing business, particularly for younger residents like me, who seek to make Saint Paul our home and a place to raise our families," says Jeffery Kauffman, a local fisherman and part of the younger generation of Saint Paul Island residents.

The halibut fishery is a major contributor and source of employment for the local economy. The SBH has already provided renewed vigor to the halibut fishery by saving fishermen substantial deployment time, making it safer to operate and moor their boats, and allowing them to focus more of their time and effort on fishing. With higher quotas and halibut prices at record highs, local fishermen and their crews are expecting one of their best ever fishing seasons. And, in a promising sign of the new business opportunities that may arise, the SBH has been used in its first season of operation by fishing vessels from other ports and private yachts, as well as by visiting cruise ships to shuttle passengers that are touring the Pribilof Islands.

In addition, the SBH is well-suited to accommodate and service the growing fleet of 58' x 26' vessels that are 100 percent owned by CBSFA, namely the F/V Saint Paul, which was completed in 2008, and the F/V Saint Peter, which is under construction and is expected to be completed in September of 2011. Both vessels will fish for CDQ and IFQ halibut, as well as CBSFA's allocations of Pacific cod and Bering Sea sablefish.

Ricardo Merculief, one of the first locals trained to operate the F/V Saint Paul, is now the vessel's captain. "Since first setting sail in 2008, the F/V Saint Paul has been very successful in its fishing activities and provides a safe and efficient platform for harvesting halibut IFQ, as well as CBSFA's CDQ halibut allocation that remains uncaught late in the year when the local small boat fleet retires for the season due to weather," said Merculief.

"The Saint Paul has also created numerous professional jobs for younger residents, myself included!" he added. "Having a state of the art harbor at which to dock, and from which to deploy, will make it a lot easier and safer for me and my crew to operate the Saint Paul and focus our time and energy on fishing," concluded Merculief.

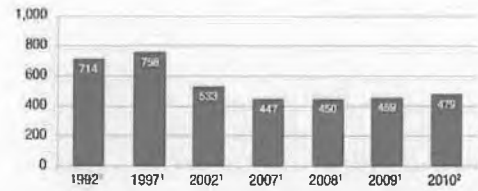
It is clear that the logistical efficiencies provided by the SBH are expected to have a multiplier effect on CBSFA's other investments and businesses, allowing these to maximize fishery revenues and job creation across the board.

Complementary to the SBH, a Manitowoc 4000 watt crawler crane, used by the builders in the construction of the harbor, was purchased to allow CBSFA to deploy the new docks every season and to launch heavier vessels. Next on the list of priorities are a vessel repair facility and other vessel support projects necessary to provide local and visiting vessel owners with all the proper maintenance, repair, and support services.

The SBH, and associated machinery and infrastructure, has already led to the creation of additional jobs in the community. CBSFA has hired three individuals to manage the operations of the SBH and vessel support program, and to operate and maintain the cranes and heavy equipment. CBSFA has also entered a contract with the local Tribal Enforcement to provide for the security and protection of the SBH.

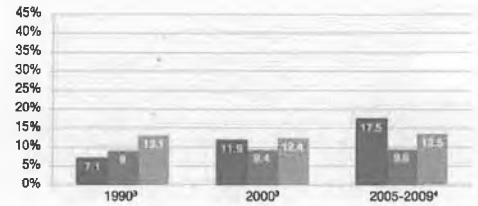
"The CBSFA board and the local fishermen are very happy that this project has finally come to fruition," said CBSFA President Phillip Lestenkof. "We are already seeing the positive impacts of this harbor on so many aspects of life here on Saint Paul," he concluded.

## CBSFA Community's Population



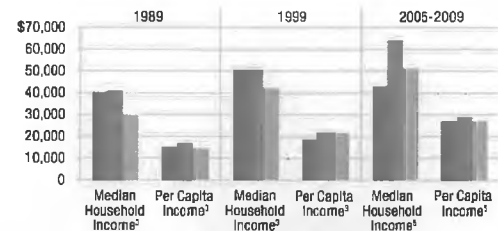
## CBSFA Community's Poverty Rate

■ CBSFA Community ■ Alaska ■ U.S.



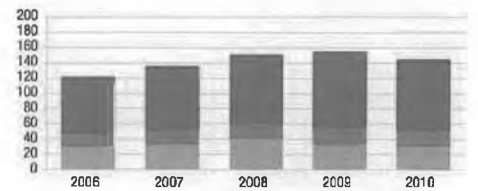
## CBSFA Community's Median Household and Per Capita Income

■ CBSFA Community ■ Alaska ■ U.S.



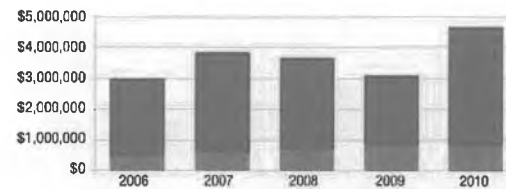
## CBSFA Jobs and Fishery Workforce

■ Wage & Salary Employees ■ Commercial Fishery Permit Holders  
■ Crew Members



## CBSFA Wages and Fishery Payments

■ Wages & Salaries ■ Payments to Commercial Fishery Permit Holders



<sup>1</sup> Source: Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs <sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 2010 <sup>3</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 1990 and 2000 <sup>4</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009) <sup>5</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009 in 2009 inflation adjusted dollars)



## COASTAL VILLAGES REGION FUND



2010 marked the first year in the 18-year history of the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program in which a CDQ group was positioned to harvest all of its pollock, cod, and crab quota aboard wholly-owned vessels in the Bering Sea.

Visionaries of the Coastal Villages region, such as Harold Sparck and Joe Paniyak of Chevak, Louis Bunyan of Hooper Bay, Wassilie Bavilla of Quinhagak, Steven “Angivran” White of Eek, and Hultman “Ike” Kiokun of Mekoryuk, worked long and hard to steer their CDQ company toward this goal. Much as a vessel crewman would, Coastal Villages Region Fund (CVRF) started at sea level, where the organization worked with and invested in mature fishing companies to learn the nuances of various fisheries, and then slowly moved up in rank until Coastal was ready to stand on the bridge of their own vessels.

Through boldness and tenacity, successes and mistakes, CVRF took the first milestone step toward becoming an independent owner in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands fisheries in 2005 when it purchased three crab vessels. Five years later, in 2010, Coastal Villages acquired three cod longliners, a pollock catcher/processor, and a fourth crab vessel. This fleet of eight vessels is able to harvest all of CVRF’s pollock, cod, and crab quota in addition to significant amounts of quota owned by third parties, including other CDQ groups.

John O. Mark of Quinhagak, Chairman of Coastal Villages’ Board of Directors, summed it up by saying, “As we approach the 20 year anniversary of the CDQ program, we are not done with our mission—it has really only just begun. Let me remind you again that we are graduating from our company’s teenage years into a new phase of maturity, learning, and growth.”

Growing up has been a bumpy ride for Coastal Villages. Representing 20 western Alaska villages from Platinum to Scammon Bay—one of the poorest and most economically-challenged regions in the U.S.—opportunities are few and hope is in short supply. Royalties from leasing CDQ quota have historically funded the programs, projects, and hope that Coastal Villages injects into its member villages, but that came at the price of being subject to the direction and strategies of other owners.

Coastal Villages and the other CDQ groups have a stake in the long-term viability and stewardship of all aspects of the economic and ecological systems of the Bering Sea. As an owner/operator, CVRF is now able to control its own direction and strategy. This “freedom” comes with great responsibility, however. No longer does a royalty check just show up in the mail. Inability to balance bycatch issues



*CVRF has become the largest non-governmental employer for its 20 member villages by providing jobs in its plants, aboard its tenders, and as a result of providing a consistent market for salmon and halibut fishermen. In addition, more and more residents are now working as crew on CVRF's larger Bering Sea fishing vessels and in jobs with other seafood companies through CVRF's employment program.*

with successful target fishing could jeopardize everything that CVRF has worked to build in its communities. Balance will be the key to success.

The rewards, however, have huge potential. Coastal Villages is using the profits generated by its Bering Sea fishery operations to fund a vast array of economic development opportunities for its region. Nineteen of the twenty communities have Community Support Centers, where residents can go for help with a wide range of needs, from mechanic and welding services, to accessing the internet, to renting bunk space. Scholarships are helping young adults take control of their futures by helping them go to college. The training program provides tuition and other assistance to help people attend various training sessions and obtain certifications. Countless interns are gaining valuable experience in a wide variety of career paths. Youth earn income helping the elders in their communities with everything from household chores to delivering food donations. Matching funds help communities get grant monies for projects crucial to their residents. Heating oil and firewood are delivered to help defray the high cost of keeping warm in an area where trees are nonexistent. In a region where being on the water is a way of life, life jackets, marine safety kits, and marine safety training sessions save lives.

The centerpiece of Coastal's community development program is its in-region salmon and halibut operation. The company operates numerous salmon and halibut buying stations, focusing on paying the highest sustainable price possible to its local fishermen. Coastal Villages serves over 1,000 fishing permit holders and crew from the region, providing a reliable market for salmon and halibut fisheries for the first time in history. The purchased fish are transported to Coastal's Goodnews Bay Regional Seafood Plant in Platinum, where CVRF employs over 200 people and produces some of the highest quality seafood products available for markets around the world. The majority of employees at Coastal Villages' plants are residents of its member villages, with the Alaska-hire rate above 95 percent in some seasons.

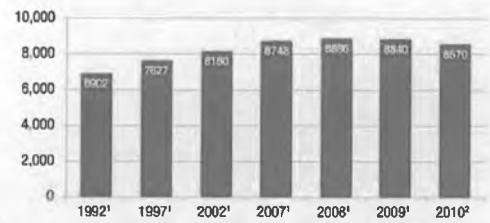
CVRF tender boats operate throughout much of the region, buying fish from local fishermen and delivering supplies and firewood to region residents. These tenders are crewed largely by people from the region and serve as stepping stones to working on Coastal Villages' larger vessels in the Bering Sea fisheries.

Between the jobs at Coastal's plants, aboard its tenders, and created as a result of providing a consistent market for salmon and halibut fishermen, Coastal Villages has become by far the largest non-government employer for its 20 member villages. Coastal's Board of Directors' goal—to provide hope through the opportunity to work and fish—has become a reality.

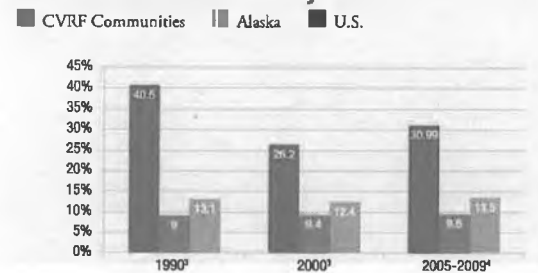
In addition to the in-region jobs CVRF has to offer, more and more Coastal residents are working as crew on Coastal's larger Bering Sea fishing vessels—the vessels that help pay for Coastal's in-region activity. In fact, there are around 235 positions aboard the eight Bering Sea vessels that Coastal now owns, not to mention jobs with other seafood companies that Coastal assists region residents in obtaining as part of its employment program. The jobs in the Bering Sea typically pay well, and compliment village lifestyle by allowing residents to work only part of the year away from home, as well as by reinforcing the value of sobriety. Residents of Coastal's member villages are just beginning to move up the crew ranks in the Bering Sea and there is great potential for the future.

The roadblocks to development in Western Alaska are many, but thanks to the hard work and dedication of the people who have been, are, and will be part of the CDQ program, there is rewarding WORK for the people of the region, there are many opportunities for harvesting FISH for both local use and commercial sales, and, most importantly, there is HOPE for a better future.

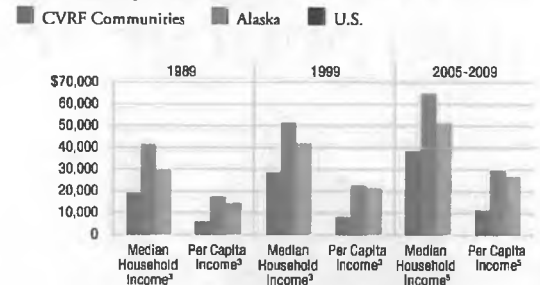
## CVRF Communities' Population



## CVRF Communities' Poverty Rate

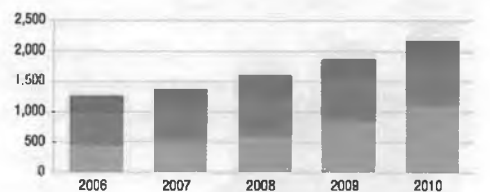


## CVRF Communities' Median Household and Per Capita Income



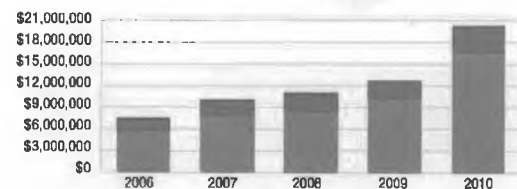
## CVRF Jobs and Fishery Workforce

■ Wage & Salary Employees ■ Commercial Fishery Permit Holders ■ Crew Members



## CVRF Wages and Fishery Payments

■ Wages & Salaries ■ Payments to Commercial Fishery Permit Holders



<sup>1</sup> Source: Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs <sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 2010 <sup>3</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 1990 and 2000 <sup>4</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009) <sup>5</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009 in 2009 inflation adjusted dollars)



# NORTON SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION



*NSEDCC contributed \$1 million to UVEC's 600 kilowatt wind installation for development and construction. The system has the potential to supply up to 35 percent of the power needs for Unalakleet's 700 residents. After nearly two years of operations, the turbines have reduced the village's dependence on diesel fuel by an estimated 5,000 gallons a month.*

Standing tall on a hillside above the Bering Sea community of Unalakleet, six turbines have steadily been transforming the breeze into clean, low-cost energy since November 2009. And while the windmills' power line may stop at the village, the alternative energy project's reach might very well spread across the entire Norton Sound region.

Built by STG Incorporated and owned and operated by Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative (UVEC), the 600 kilowatt wind installation attracted the support of Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDCC) through a \$1 million contribution for development and construction. More importantly, the project spurred NSEDCC to offer the same level of support to its remaining 14 member communities toward initiatives that reduce the cost of energy.

NSEDCC's Community Energy Fund makes \$1 million available to each of its communities to facilitate the development of safe and reliable energy infrastructure through the installation and construction of upgrades to community power generation and distribution systems, alternative/renewable energy projects, and projects with potential for energy cost reduction.

The UVEC wind project serves as a model for what NSEDCC aims to accomplish with the Community Energy Fund. In the Norton Sound region—like much of rural Alaska—high fuel prices cast a long shadow that touches nearly every aspect of life. Prohibitive energy costs stymie business and economic development, limit residents' ability to participate in subsistence activities, and siphon off precious income in communities where employment opportunities are limited. Affordable energy not only saves the region's residents money, it provides opportunity for independence, employment, and an improved quality of life.

After more than a year and a half of operations, the turbines have reduced Unalakleet's dependence on diesel fuel for power generation by an estimated 5,000 gallons a month, according to UVEC General Manager Ike Towarak. With the price UVEC pays for fuel vaulting from \$2.46 to more than \$4 per gallon over the last three years, each gallon spared translates to cost savings for the utility and its patrons. "It allows people to spend money in places other than on electricity," Towarak said. "The wind has helped us avoid almost 3.4 cents a kilowatt hour in fuel surcharge [for 2011/2012]."

## All in the timing

NSEDCC's support of the wind project and the subsequent creation of the Community Energy Fund was a product of the right idea being presented at the right time. "NSEDCC's support of Unalakleet Valley Electric Cooperative and the creation of the Community Energy Fund was a product of good timing," said

NSEDC's Community Benefits Director Paul Ivanoff III. "UVEC's proposal just happened to be ready at the same time the NSEDC Board of Directors tasked the corporation's staff to find ways to cut costs for its seafood plant operations." The Norton Sound Seafood Products fish plant is one of the largest consumers of electricity in Unalakleet.

Ivanoff said the NSEDC board saw the benefits that energy development initiatives could bring to the region and moved forward with the allotment of \$1 million per community. The board realized that the creation of new energy projects would not only deliver more efficient power generation once operational, but could also provide employment and contractual opportunities for communities while being built. "Community Energy Fund initiatives set in motion projects that help the local economy by offering high-paying contracts for local businesses and high-paying jobs for individuals," Ivanoff said. He noted that communities see the added benefit of increased economic activity such as rentals, and food and fuel sales while projects are underway. The projects also have the potential for long-term employment through maintenance and operation of the resulting energy systems.

Not all projects seeking support from NSEDC's Community Energy Fund need be renewable or alternative in nature. Population, geography, existing infrastructure, and additional funding sources are all considerations that must be taken into account in developing a project that is appropriate for a community. For some villages, this may mean an upgrade to its current generators or the pursuit of more efficient fuel-power systems.

In the case of Unalakleet, the wind farm was several years into its development by the time NSEDC became involved. Funding was also provided by the Alaska Energy Authority and the Unalakleet Native Corporation. Following the wind project's installation, UVEC completed a generator upgrade, which has resulted in further fuel savings, according to Towarak. "Before we were only producing 13 kilowatt hours per gallon of fuel, now we are producing over 15 kilowatt hours per gallon," he said.

## Watch the savings

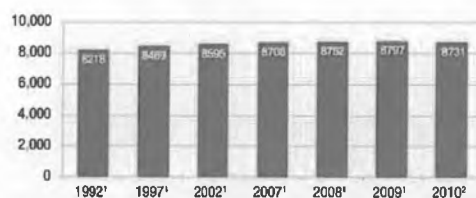
You don't need to be in Unalakleet to see how the wind turbines are benefitting the village. A website, [northernpower.kiosk-view.com/unalakleet](http://northernpower.kiosk-view.com/unalakleet), tracks the turbines, allowing visitors to see which windmills are turning and how much power each is producing in real time. The site also tracks the entire project's performance to date, listing the total amount of energy produced since brought on line, as well as estimated cost savings, gallons of fuel displaced, and pollution offsets.

As of early August 2011, it is estimated that the project has produced 1.36 million kilowatt hours, enough electricity to power 424 homes for a year. Since the installation first started producing power, it has displaced approximately 104,000 gallons of diesel fuel at an estimated cost savings of more than \$271,000. The system has the potential to supply up to 35 percent of the power needs for Unalakleet's population of approximately 700 residents.

As fuel prices climb each year—a trend that does not appear to be reversing any time soon—the number of years it will take for the wind farm investment to pay for itself through fuel savings continues to shrink. "The payback period will definitely shorten," Towarak said. "The turbines are expected to last 25 years. There will be benefits every year if the turbines operate like they are supposed to."

The turbines also complement UVEC's four diesel-powered generators by allowing the equipment to run less often, which in turn means fewer visits from maintenance crews. "Right now we're getting 30 mph winds, so we only have one generator running," Towarak said one blustery August afternoon. "These turbines will help us avoid a lot of the maintenance costs since the engines don't need to run as long."

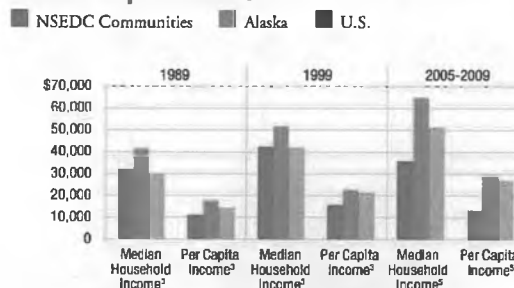
## NSEDC Communities' Population



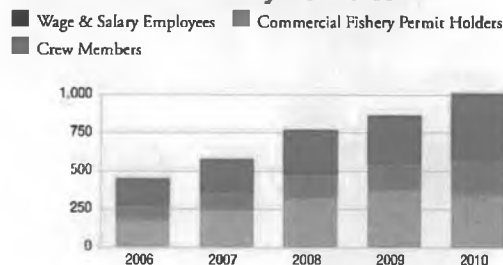
## NSEDC Communities' Poverty Rate



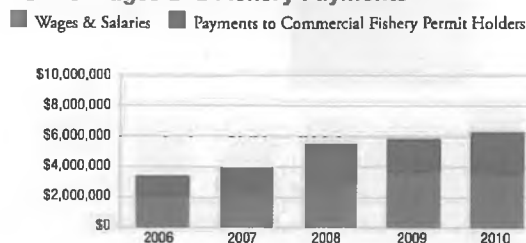
## NSEDC Communities' Median Household and Per Capita Income



## NSEDC Jobs and Fishery Workforce



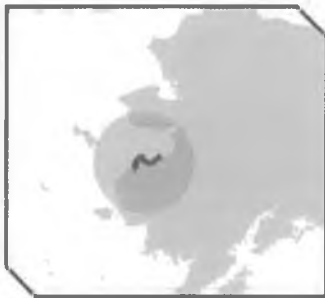
## NSEDC Wages and Fishery Payments



<sup>1</sup> Source: Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs <sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 2010 <sup>3</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 1990 and 2000 <sup>4</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009) <sup>5</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009 in 2009 inflation adjusted dollars)



# YUKON DELTA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



*YDFDA subsidiary Yukon River Towing supports the local fishing fleet, hauls gravel, operates a sawmill, and bids on and undertakes construction projects in the Lower Yukon region. In addition to increasing economic opportunities, YRT provides employment and training for the region's residents.*

When the Board of Directors of Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (YDFDA) created Yukon River Towing (YRT) in January 2010, the goal was to create a for-profit company that would haul gravel on the Lower Yukon, as well as serve as YDFDA's construction arm, bidding on and undertaking projects in the region. Equally important, the Board envisioned YRT as a vehicle that could be used to provide on-the-job training and well paying jobs for in-region workers.

YRT showed signs of success in all three areas by the end of its first full year of operation. This suggested that YRT could serve as a model for future investments. "Yukon River Towing is a good example of the kind of investment that YDFDA seeks—investments that provide immediate employment opportunities for local residents while also delivering a financial return to the company," notes YDFDA's Executive Director, Ragnar Alstrom.

YRT's assets include a 600-ton capacity cargo barge, a triple screw 650 horsepower pusher tug, and six LCM-style vessels. The LCMs are former troop and tank carriers from World War II that now work double-duty as pusher-tugs with the cargo barge and operate as tenders, serving the fleet of 418 fishermen on the lower Yukon River's areas Y-1 and Y-2. Given their dual purpose—supporting fishing operations and hauling gravel, these vessels are on the river most of the season.

A captain and two deckhands operate each LCM, creating employment and valuable training opportunities for 36 regional workers. All crew sea time is documented; in addition, all of the training that crew members receive counts toward U.S. Coast Guard licensing.

On the construction side of the business, YRT owns and operates a full line of heavy equipment including trucks, dozers, excavators, and road-building equipment, as well as vertical building machinery and tools. Additionally, YRT operates a sawmill in Emmonak that produces everything from heavy construction beams and timbers, to logs used in home building, to finished wood trim.

In YRT's first year, the company was contracted to haul more than 50,000 cubic yards of gravel and rock from Nome by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the erosion control project in Emmonak, and by the City of Emmonak for its Emergency Community Road Repair project. Other 2010 efforts included building a 1,700 square-foot, three-bedroom, two-bathroom model log home in Emmonak; lightering freight and equipment; piloting ocean barges up the river; leveling and repairing buildings; and finishing the sawmill. Total revenue for fiscal year 2010 was over \$3 million, and in-region payroll totaled \$521,981 for 36 employees. By the end of 2010, the logging operation milled approximately 20,000 feet of logs at a value of \$40,000 to 30 loggers.

Competition for regional construction projects is intense, notes Captain Tom Link, who manages YRT for YDFDA. Given the current economic climate, companies “from everywhere” submit bids on regional projects—including companies that may not appreciate or comprehend the challenges of working in such a remote location with so many logistical constraints, such as working against the weather.

One thing is certain, however, working with YRT on construction projects, locals are given the kind of on-the-job training that equips them to succeed in family-wage jobs, and brings economic opportunities to the region through their efforts in a for-profit company. And the same holds true for the marine side of YRT. As Captain Link points out, the entire YRT operation is geared toward job training and creation, with the ultimate goal of “training a local person to take over my job.”

So what does it take to work for YRT? According to Captain Link, work on an LCM involves maritime skills, spending “just plain time on the water,” and training to become licensed in several key areas, including firefighting, first aid, and safety. As part of their training, crew members attend the Alaska Maritime Training Center in Seward for the necessary courses to become U.S. Coast Guard-certified.

One crew member is Gordon Westlock, Jr. Westlock started working for YDFDA when he was just 16 years old—first on the fish processing line, and later on LCMs. His work ethic was apparent immediately. “I was the first one there and the last one out,” he notes, describing his ambition and desire to be a valuable employee.

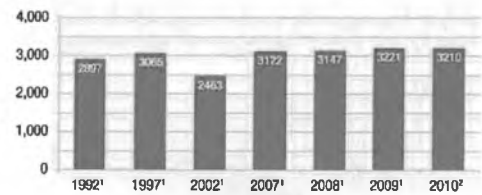
Westlock, an Emmonak High School graduate, talks about being taught from an early age to be hard-working and resourceful. When other kids were handed snow machines and bicycles on a silver platter, Gordon Westlock, Jr. was told that if he wanted those luxuries, he would have to find a way to get them for himself. So, as Westlock described, he scrounged around the landfill, finding spare parts and frames—eventually building a working snowmobile and bicycle, then made more to sell to others.

Fresh out of high school, Westlock joined the Job Corps in Palmer, where he spent nine months doing facilities maintenance. In 2004, wanting to be closer to his family, he moved to Bethel where he spent three years doing plumbing for Bethel Water and Sewer. Ready for a change, Westlock was hired on the Qipngayak as a deckhand in 2007. After one summer, Westlock was promoted to Captain of the Nunataq in 2008. How did he do it? “I pushed myself 110 percent,” Westlock says. “I wanted to learn everything in that one summer.”

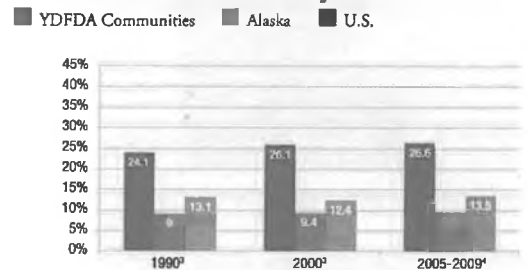
Because his Uncle Oscar is an Elder, people were watching him closely, he says. Such was his ambition to learn to be a crew member on the LCM, “I stayed up for three days straight, learning how to turn the boat,” Westlock muses. As Captain Link points out, Gordon Westlock, Jr. is not only a great employee and a hard worker, but he is also a role model to the youth of the region. In addition to working hard on the job, Westlock volunteers with teens, encourages dropouts to go back to school, and shows by example the value of education and hard work. His message to them: “Without school, you have nothing.”

The establishment and early success of Yukon River Towing demonstrates that there is a significant opportunity to diversify the regional economy. “By creating and supporting YRT, the Directors have demonstrated their willingness to provide more economic benefit to YDFDA and the region, more employment opportunities for our villages, and the chance for a locally owned construction company to compete with outside contractors,” said Executive Director Alstrom. “In its first year, YRT demonstrated the impact a regionally owned company can have on the economy. It gives a chance to influence what takes place here in the future.”

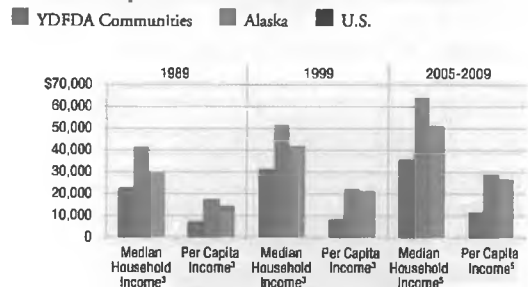
## YDFDA Communities' Population



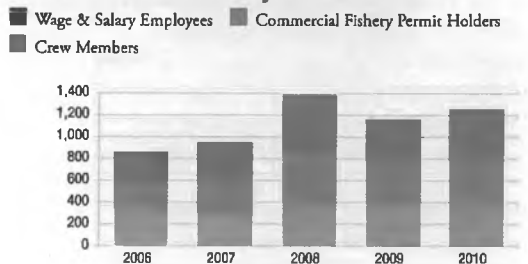
## YDFDA Communities' Poverty Rate



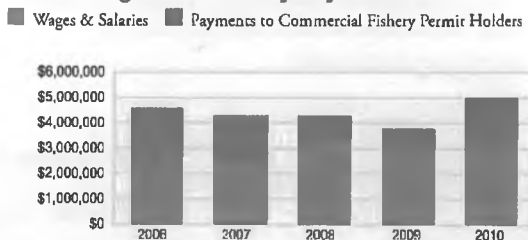
## YDFDA Communities' Median Household and Per Capita Income



## YDFDA Jobs and Fishery Workforce



## YDFDA Wages and Fishery Payments



<sup>1</sup> Source: Alaska Division of Community & Regional Affairs <sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 2010 <sup>3</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population 1990 and 2000 <sup>4</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009) <sup>5</sup> Source: American Community Survey 5-year average population estimates and characteristics (January 2005 to December 2009 in 2009 inflation adjusted dollars)

# OVERALL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Financial performance is a key metric for each CDQ entity and the CDQ program as a whole. The six CDQ entities are federally-recognized nonprofit organizations under the Internal Revenue Code section 501 (c). Each entity has a separate board of directors that independently governs the organization, selects and supervises its chief executive officer, and reviews the overall performance of the entity.

Aggregated financial statements for the six CDQ entities are provided in the charts to the right.

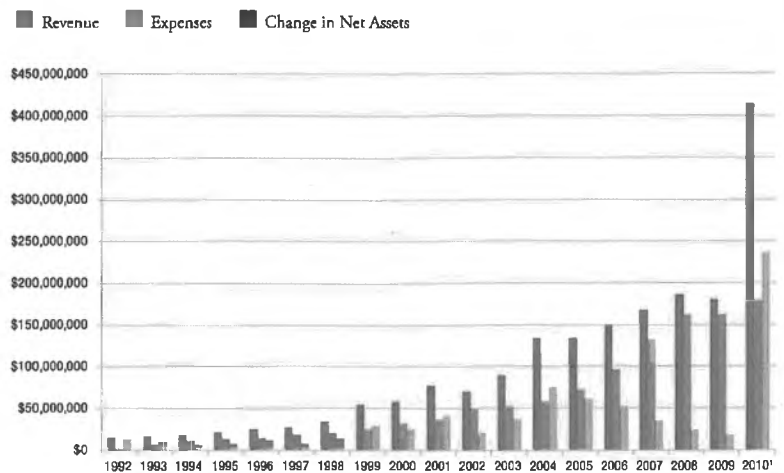
The **Statement of Activities** is the nonprofit equivalent of a profit and loss statement. In 2010, the six CDQ entities generated over \$414.5 million in revenue with operating expenses of approximately \$178.8 million, resulting in an increase in net assets of over \$235.7 million. Operating expenses include all program costs, investments, and general and administrative expenses.

The **Statement of Financial Position** is the nonprofit equivalent of a balance sheet. In 2010, the six CDQ entities combined held assets totaling nearly \$864 million and liabilities totaling just over \$126 million; bringing combined net assets to approximately \$737.6 million.

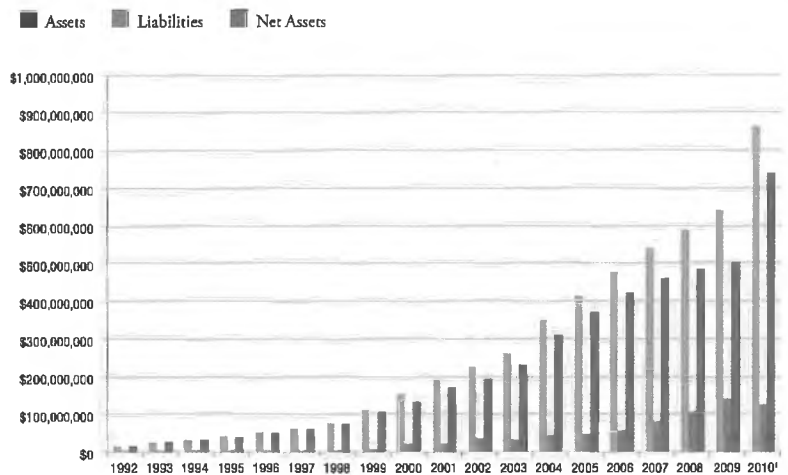
Of the \$414.5 million in revenues, roughly 16 percent was derived from CDQ royalties. Direct income exceeded royalty income for the first time in 2004. That pattern has continued since that time with direct income ranging from 55 to 84 percent annually.

More detailed information from this report can be found at [wacda.org](http://wacda.org) and on the websites of the six CDQ entities.

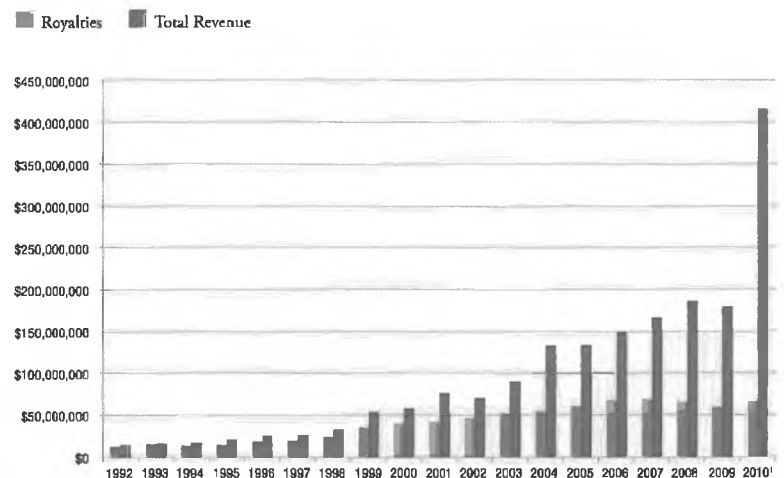
## Aggregated Statement of Activities



## Aggregated Statement of Financial Position



## Aggregated CDQ Royalties vs. Total Revenues



<sup>1</sup> 2010 revenue and total assets reflects a transaction in which equity in a seafood company investment was redeemed in exchange for fishing assets.

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