

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

2973 SCOMM 131: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, 2003-04



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SCOMM 131: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, 2003-04

MEMBERS:

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REPRESENTATIVE PEGGY WILSON, VICE-CHAIR
REPRESENTATIVE CHERYLL HEINZE
REPRESENTATIVE PETE KOTT
REPRESENTATIVE RALPH SAMUELS
REPRESENTATIVE ETHAN BERKOWITZ
REPRESENTATIVE DAVID GUTTENBERG

Established by HR 3, 2003.

Contents: 37 files. 57 tapes are also available of meetings held
1/29/03 - 5/7/04.

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2. 1/31/03 - CHIGNIK CO-OP
3. 2/03/03 - ASMI OVERVIEW
4. 2/07/03 - DIVISION OF INVESTMENT OVERVIEW
5. 2/12/03 - ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
6. 2/14/03 - ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
SPORT & HABITAT
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SCOMM

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Juneau, AK 99801
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Fisheries Committee

AGENDA- January 29, 2003

1. 1st Meeting Introduction
2. Limited Entry Program
 - presented by Mary McDowell, Commissioner CFEC
 - A. Historical Background
 - B. General Principals
 - How CFEC functions and why it works the way it does
 - Function and Duties
 - Fee Structure
 - C. Current Issues
 - Budget
 - Carlson Lawsuit Case
 - Legislative issues
 - Fleet Consolidation
 - D. Available Info

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Excerpts from:
"Executive Summary: Changes in the Distribution
of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits,
1975 to 2001"

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PERMITS; CHANGES DUE TO TRANSFERS, MIGRATIONS, AND CANCELLATIONS

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 have been defined. Permit holders who reside in Alaska are classified into "rural" or "urban" and "local" or "nonlocal" groups. Nonresidents are classified into a single category. The resident types and their acronyms are listed below:

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

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

AUL: *Alaska* resident of an *Urban* community which is *Local* to the fishery for which the permit applies;³

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

NR: *Nonresident* of Alaska;

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

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

Changes in the Distribution of Permits

Table 2 provides summary information on the initial issuance and changes in permit holdings for the assigned resident types. Between 1975 and the end of 2001, 15,920 permanent permits were issued in Alaska's limited fisheries. Alaska residents received 81.7% of these permits (13,013 permits), and Nonresidents received 18.3% (2,907 permits). Almost half of all permits issued (45.2%) were to Alaska Rural Locals, and 26.7% were 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 2001 Totals of Permanent Limited Entry Permits, by Resident Type

	Total		Transfer		Migration		Cancelled		Total		Total	Pct
	Initially	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	2001	Year-end
	Issued	Issued									Year-end	end
AK Rural Local	7,190	45.2%	-656	-9.1%	-588	-8.2%	-314	-4.4%	-1,558	-21.7%	5,632	38.0%
AK Rural Nonlocal	509	3.2%	34	6.7%	18	3.5%	-19	-3.7%	33	6.5%	542	3.7%
AK Urban Local	4,254	26.7%	165	3.9%	-250	-5.9%	-525	-12.3%	-610	-14.3%	3,644	24.6%
AK Urban Nonlocal	1,060	6.7%	415	39.2%	229	21.6%	-77	-7.3%	567	53.5%	1,627	11.0%
Nonresident	2,907	18.3%	17	0.6%	591	20.3%	-183	-6.3%	425	14.6%	3,332	22.5%
DCED / CFAB	0	0.0%	25	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	25	n.a.	25	0.2%
Total	15,920	100.0%	0		0		-1,118		-1,118		14,802	100.0%

By the end of 2001, the total number of permits had decreased to 14,802 due to the cancellation of 935 Alaskan permits and 183 Nonresident permits. Note that at year-end 2001, 25 permits had been foreclosed upon by the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) or the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB) and had yet to be transferred.

Cancellation normally occurs on nontransferable permits when a permit holder dies or does not renew the permit. For the purposes of 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 hand troll fishery (868, or 77.6% of the total; see Tables 3 and 4), where a large number of nontransferable entry permits were issued.

When the effects of cancellation, transfer, and migration were combined at the end of 2001, Alaska residents held 11,470 permits (77.5%;

including the 25 permits held by DCED or CFAB) and Nonresidents held 3,332 permits (22.5%).

Decreases in the number of permits held by Alaskans are countered by increases in the number of permits held by Nonresidents. Migration, or the change in residence of permit holders, has changed the Resident / Non-resident balance to a greater degree than permit transfers. By the end of 2001, the net result of permit transfer activity had increased the number of permits held by Nonresidents by 17, whereas permit holders moving into and out of Alaska resulted in a net increase of 591 Non-resident permits.

Tables 3 and 4 show permit distribution at initial issuance and at the end of 2001 for the 61 fisheries and 72 permit types where limited entry permits have been issued. Tables 5 and 6 show the net effects of transfer and migration for those same fisheries. Table 7 shows the annual results of transfers,

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 1980-2001 period, 59.6% of all transfers were sales, 34.8% were gifts, and 1.7% were trades. The remaining transfers in the "Other" category comprised 3.9% of the survey responses (Table 9).

The incidence of gift transactions has accounted for roughly 30-40% of all transfers since 1980. Because gifts accounted for only 21.5% of all transfer survey responses in the 1975-1979 period,⁴ it has been suggested that the 1980-2001 percentage may be a result of regulatory attempts to enforce the Limited Entry Act's prohibitions against leasing permits. Therefore, some of the "Gift" responses may actually represent lease arrangements, or carry reciprocal expectations.

The highest volume and percentage of sale transfers were from 1985 through 1988.

TABLE 9.
Transfer Acquisition Methods, All Fisheries by Year
(from 1980-2001 survey data).*

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%)	26 (2.4%)	1,077
1982	413 (36.5%)	685 (60.5%)	22 (1.9%)	13 (1.1%)	1,133
1983	441 (36.8%)	709 (59.1%)	30 (2.5%)	19 (1.6%)	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	331 (29.8%)	713 (64.2%)	12 (1.1%)	54 (4.9%)	1,110
1989	281 (30.9%)	515 (56.7%)	21 (2.3%)	92 (10.1%)	909
1990	314 (33.1%)	554 (58.4%)	15 (1.6%)	65 (6.9%)	948
1991	285 (30.8%)	549 (59.4%)	14 (1.5%)	76 (8.2%)	924
1992	331 (35.1%)	537 (57.0%)	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
All Years	7,572 (34.8%)	12,967 (59.6%)	369 (1.7%)	854 (3.9%)	21,764

Notes:

* Transfer survey information is not included for 189 permit foreclosures, however, 164 subsequent transfers of these permits are included in the "other" category.

** This total includes surveys in which the acquisition method was not indicated.

TABLE 7. Summary of Annual Net Changes in Statewide Permit Ownership, 1975 – 2001

Year	Alaska Rural Local				Alaska Rural Nonlocal				Alaska Urban Local				Alaska Urban Nonlocal				Nonresident				DCED / CFAB
	Trans	Mior	Cance	Net	Trans	Mior	Cance	Net	Trans	Mior	Cance	Net	Trans	Mior	Cance	Net	Trans	Mior	Cance	Net	Trans
1975	24	0	-1	23	3	0	0	3	26	0	-2	24	6	0	-1	5	-59	0	0	-59	0
1976	-18	47	-1	28	1	7	0	8	28	-1	0	27	-6	-17	-1	-24	-5	-36	0	-41	0
1977	-59	-14	0	-73	-1	3	0	2	50	-5	0	45	-2	-6	0	-8	12	22	0	34	0
1978	-64	-35	-3	-102	-5	-3	-1	-9	38	-15	0	23	25	-30	-1	-6	6	83	0	89	0
1979	-75	-4	-2	-81	3	1	0	4	-3	-3	0	-6	45	-3	0	42	30	9	0	39	0
1980	-93	8	-3	-88	-4	-13	0	-17	39	-19	0	20	48	12	0	60	10	12	0	22	0
1981	-77	4	0	-73	-7	2	0	-5	18	-10	-1	7	52	9	0	61	14	-5	0	9	0
1982	-77	-45	-1	-123	-1	13	0	12	-20	23	0	3	3	37	0	70	56	-28	-1	27	9
1983	-84	29	-5	-60	6	2	0	8	-3	16	-2	11	70	1	-1	70	7	-48	0	-41	4
1984	-55	12	0	-43	-1	6	0	5	-22	-16	0	-38	8	10	-1	17	74	-12	-2	60	-4
1985	-23	-12	-32	-67	7	-2	-2	3	-29	9	-75	-95	16	14	-6	24	28	-9	-27	-8	1
1986	-50	-26	-10	-86	5	8	0	13	-4	-10	-36	-50	61	-1	-2	58	-11	29	-6	12	-1
1987	-12	-25	-12	-49	16	2	0	18	-12	-11	-30	-53	16	0	-4	12	-6	34	-4	24	-2
1988	-18	-31	-10	-59	7	13	0	20	-10	-26	-37	-73	4	-6	-5	-7	20	50	-14	56	-3
1989	-19	-25	-12	-56	0	1	0	1	-2	-31	-30	-63	28	-22	-3	3	-5	77	-12	60	-2
1990	6	-102	-10	-106	1	-2	-1	-2	-29	11	-18	-36	13	46	-2	57	8	47	-5	50	1
1991	-7	-13	-13	-33	12	3	0	15	-13	-30	-24	-67	3	13	-1	15	7	27	-5	29	-2
1992	-5	23	-16	2	-4	-6	-1	-11	-2	-17	-34	-53	-19	3	-6	-22	24	-3	-3	18	6
1993	-14	-23	-15	-52	6	-11	1	-4	-3	3	-34	-34	13	0	-8	5	1	31	-10	22	-3
1994	-8	-19	-18	-45	-14	6	-4	-12	-1	-23	-26	-50	5	14	0	19	14	22	-7	29	4
1995	-3	-52	-17	-72	0	-9	0	-9	-2	-18	-23	-43	9	40	-9	40	-1	39	-9	29	-3
1996	-13	-38	-12	-63	1	13	0	14	3	-29	-21	-47	-14	6	-3	-11	22	48	-14	56	1
1997	19	-38	-17	-36	4	-12	0	-8	33	-1	-26	6	-5	7	-4	-2	-56	44	-9	-21	5
1998	-6	-27	-23	-56	-2	-17	-4	-23	24	-4	-31	-11	-6	19	-4	9	-15	29	-13	1	5
1999	20	-62	-20	-62	1	8	-1	8	17	-15	-18	-16	-3	40	-7	30	-35	29	-19	-25	0
2000	42	-67	-27	-52	-8	4	-3	-7	24	-19	-31	-26	0	18	-4	14	-58	64	-8	-2	0
2001	13	-53	-34	-74	8	1	-3	6	20	-9	-26	-15	15	25	-4	36	-65	36	-15	-44	9
Totals	-656	-588	-314	-1,558	34	18	-19	33	165	-250	-525	-610	415	229	-77	567	17	591	-183	425	25

TABLE 3. Total Number of Permits Initially Issued, by Permit Type and Resident Type, 1975-2001*

Permits First Issued In:	All Permits Issued to					All Transferable Permits Issued to**					All Permits	
	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	Alaska Total	Grand Total
1975												
SE Seine	106	0	106	0	207	106	0	106	0	207	212	474
SE Drift	117	1	195	4	157	117	1	195	4	157	317	474
Power Troll	264	3	406	13	286	264	3	406	13	286	686	972
Yakutat Setnet	128	3	0	22	18	128	3	0	22	18	153	171
PWS Seine	170	3	16	23	55	170	3	16	23	55	212	267
PWS Drift	338	17	12	31	139	338	17	12	31	139	398	537
PWS Setnet	17	0	4	2	7	17	0	3	2	7	23	30
Cook Inlet Seine	35	0	47	1	1	35	0	47	1	1	83	84
Cook Inlet Drift	89	8	275	13	187	89	8	275	13	187	385	572
Cook Inlet Setnet	184	16	456	34	56	184	16	456	34	56	690	746
Kodiak Seine	76	10	162	25	111	76	10	162	25	111	273	384
Kodiak Beach Seine	13	2	18	1	2	12	1	17	1	1	34	36
Kodiak Setnet	44	2	77	14	51	44	2	77	14	51	137	188
Chignik Seine	29	8	0	32	21	29	8	0	32	21	69	90
Per/Aleutian Seine	100	0	2	3	15	100	0	2	3	15	105	120
Per/Aleutian Drift	98	0	0	14	48	98	0	0	14	48	112	160
Per/Aleutian Setnet	99	0	0	8	8	99	0	0	8	8	107	115
Bristol Bay Drift	705	169	0	245	746	705	169	0	245	746	1119	1865
Bristol Bay Setnet	661	39	0	184	155	557	28	0	159	137	884	1039
	3,273	281	1,776	669	2,270	3,168	269	1,774	644	2,251	5,999	8,269
1976												
U Yukon Gillnet	55	3	14	2	1	55	3	14	2	1	74	75
U Yukon Fish Wheel	141	2	18	2	2	141	2	18	2	2	163	165
Kuskokwim Gillnet	665	2	172	0	0	665	2	172	0	0	839	839
Kotzebue Gillnet	54	2	157	6	1	54	2	157	6	1	219	220
L Yukon Gillnet	678	19	0	12	1	678	19	0	12	1	709	710
Norton Sd Gillnet	177	1	23	2	0	177	1	23	2	0	203	203
	1,770	29	384	24	5	1,770	29	384	24	5	2,207	2,212
1977-78												
SE Herring Seine	4	0	37	0	4	4	0	37	0	4	41	45
SE Herring Gillnet	18	0	63	1	25	18	0	63	1	25	82	107
PWS Herring Seine	29	13	3	48	11	29	13	3	48	11	93	104
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	15	1	34	16	8	15	1	34	16	8	66	74
	66	14	137	65	48	66	14	137	65	48	282	330
1980-87												
Hand Troll	792	6	1,155	52	156	324	1	332	11	37	2,005	2,161
NSEI Sablefish Longline	5	0	24	2	7	5	0	24	2	7	31	38
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	4
SSEI Sablefish Pots	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
SE R/B King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
SE R/B/Bm King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
SE Bm King Crab Pot	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	3
SE R/B King/Tanner Pot	1	0	8	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	9	9
SE Bm King/Tanner Pot	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SE All King/Tanner Pot	3	0	12	0	0	3	0	12	0	0	15	15
SE Tanner Crab Pot	2	0	5	1	3	2	0	5	1	3	8	11
PWS Herring Gillnet	13	0	7	0	4	13	0	7	0	4	20	24
PWS Herring Pound	62	0	5	25	36	62	0	5	25	36	92	128
Kodiak Herring Seine	11	6	43	4	12	9	3	36	2	4	64	76
Kodiak Herring Gillnet	5	7	49	37	8	5	6	38	26	6	98	106
Kodiak Her Seine/Gillnet	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	894	19	1,315	122	232	424	10	474	68	102	2,350	2,582

(cont'd)

TABLE 3. Total Number of Permits Initially Issued, by Permit Type and Resident Type, 1975-2001*

Permits First Issued In:	All Permits Issued to					All Transferable Permits Issued to**					All Permits	
	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	Alaska Total	Grand Total
1988-91												
Bbay Her Spawn on Kelp	268	5	0	5	5	268	5	0	5	5	278	283
Norton Sd Herring B Seine	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	4
Nelson Is Herring Gillnet	128	6	0	9	7	128	6	0	9	7	143	150
Nunivak Herring Gillnet	44	2	0	8	3	41	2	0	7	3	54	57
L Yukon Herring Gillnet	85	1	0	2	0	85	1	0	2	0	88	88
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	134	18	7	41	48	134	18	7	41	48	200	248
	659	33	7	65	66	656	33	7	64	66	764	830
1997												
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	31	0	12	8	0	31	0	12	39	51
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	13	0	23	1	10	13	0	21	1	10	37	47
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	25	0	46	0	12	25	0	45	0	11	71	83
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	45	1	48	0	14	34	1	28	0	6	94	108
Cook In Dunge Ring Net	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cook In Dunge Pot	0	16	0	53	2	0	11	0	46	2	69	71
	95	18	155	54	50	80	12	125	47	41	322	372
1998												
N. SE Herring Pound	12	0	68	5	15	12	0	68	5	15	85	100
S. SE Herring Pound	130	0	65	1	13	100	0	42	1	10	196	209
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	10	0	7	0	3	10	0	7	0	3	17	20
SE Shrimp Pot	136	2	144	5	21	73	0	66	3	12	287	308
PWS 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	3	0	1	22	4	3	0	1	22	4	26	30
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	3	1	0	3	3	3	1	0	3	3	7	10
	295	3	285	39	59	202	1	184	37	47	622	681
1999 - 2001												
SE Urchin Dive	8	1	21	2	50	8	1	21	2	50	32	82
SE Geoduck Dive	2	0	7	1	28	2	0	7	1	28	10	38
SE Sea Cucumber Dive	83	0	167	7	98	35	0	76	2	39	257	355
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	45	111	0	12	1	45	111	0	12	1	168	169
	138	112	195	22	177	90	112	104	17	118	467	644
Overall Total	7,190	509	4,254	1,060	2,907	6,456	480	3,189	966	2,678	13,013	15,920

* Figures in this table include 1,165 permits which were cancelled because of forfeit, criminal action, revocation, reconsideration, or administrative error. 47 of these permits were subsequently reinstated.

** By 2001, the net effect of the adjudication of permit claims resulted in the addition of 129 transferable permits.

ARL - Alaska Rural Local
ARN - Alaska Rural Nonlocal
AUL - Alaska Urban Local
AUN - Alaska Urban Nonlocal
NR - Nonresident

TABLE 4. 2001 Year-end Distribution of Permits, 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	CFAB	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	CFAB	Alaska Total	Grand Total
1975														
SE Seine	44	3	122	16	229	0	44	3	122	16	229	0	185	414
SE Drift	122	3	215	5	128	0	122	3	215	5	128	0	345	473
Power Troll	278	3	467	22	194	0	278	3	467	22	194	0	770	964
Yakutat Setnet	103	5	0	23	35	1	103	5	0	23	35	1	132	167
PWS Seine	98	7	17	70	74	1	98	7	17	70	74	1	193	267
PWS Drift	241	20	8	123	145	0	241	20	8	123	145	0	392	537
PWS Setnet	7	1	0	17	5	0	6	1	0	17	5	0	25	30
Cook Inlet Seine	23	0	51	0	8	0	23	0	51	0	8	0	74	82
Cook Inlet Drift	81	1	289	18	181	0	81	1	289	18	181	0	389	570
Cook Inlet Setnet	191	23	393	16	121	0	191	23	393	16	121	0	623	744
Kodiak Seine	49	16	169	52	94	3	49	16	169	52	94	3	289	383
Kodiak Beach Seine	4	2	16	7	5	0	3	2	16	7	5	0	29	34
Kodiak Setnet	15	2	92	23	56	0	15	2	92	23	56	0	132	188
Chignik Seine	44	5	0	26	15	0	44	5	0	26	15	0	75	90
Pen/Aleutian Seine	75	0	0	11	33	1	75	0	0	11	33	1	87	120
Pen/Aleutian Drift	35	7	1	35	79	3	35	7	1	35	79	3	81	160
Pen/Aleutian Setnet	72	2	0	20	19	0	72	2	0	20	19	0	94	113
Bristol Bay Drift	458	129	0	343	923	8	458	129	0	343	923	8	938	1861
Bristol Bay Setnet	407	40	0	277	283	1	355	38	0	263	26	1	725	1008
	2,347	269	1,840	1,104	2,627	18	2,293	267	1,840	1,090	2,610	18	5,578	8,205
1976														
U Yukon Gillnet	34	3	26	8	1	0	34	3	26	8	1	0	71	72
U Yukon Fish Wheel	118	5	24	6	3	0	118	5	24	6	3	0	153	156
Kuskokwim Gillnet	621	4	166	20	5	0	621	4	166	20	5	0	811	816
Kotzebue Gillnet	33	7	123	19	7	0	33	7	123	19	7	0	182	189
L Yukon Gillnet	590	27	0	70	8	4	590	27	0	70	8	4	691	699
Norton Sd Gillnet	138	6	19	21	4	0	138	6	19	21	4	0	184	188
	1,534	52	358	144	28	4	1,534	52	358	144	28	4	2,092	2,120
1977-78														
SE Herring Seine	3	1	20	6	15	0	3	1	20	6	15	0	30	45
SE Herring Gillnet	11	2	58	1	34	1	11	2	58	1	34	1	73	107
PWS Herring Seine	21	10	1	47	25	0	21	10	1	47	25	0	79	104
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	9	4	29	11	21	0	9	4	29	11	21	0	53	74
	44	17	108	65	95	1	44	17	108	65	95	1	235	330
1980-87														
Hand Troll	516	5	574	48	150	0	319	2	327	24	94	0	1,143	1,293
NSEI Sablefish Longline	4	0	24	2	8	0	4	0	24	2	8	0	30	38
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	4
SSEI Sablefish Pots	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
SE R/B King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
SE R/B/Bm King Crab Pot	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
SE Bm King Crab Pot	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	3
SE R/B King/Tanner Pot	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	9
SE Bm King/Tanner Pot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
SE All King/Tanner Pot	1	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	15	15
SE Tanner Crab Pot	1	0	8	1	1	0	1	0	8	1	1	0	10	11
PWS Herring Gillnet	20	0	0	3	1	0	20	0	0	3	1	0	23	24
PWS Herring Pound	51	8	2	32	34	1	51	8	2	32	34	1	94	128
Kodiak Herring Seine	7	4	28	14	15	1	5	3	25	12	8	1	54	69
Kodiak Herring Gillnet	8	6	47	21	12	0	8	5	40	17	12	0	82	94
Kodiak Herring Seine/Gillnet	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	608	24	715	122	224	2	409	19	458	92	160	2	1,471	1,695

(cont'd)

TABLE 4. 2001 Year-end Distribution of Permits, 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	DCED CFAB	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	DCED CFAB	Alaska Total	Grand Total
1988-91														
BBay Her Spawn on Kelp	257	5	0	14	5	0	257	5	0	14	5	0	276	281
Norton Sd Herr B Seine	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
Nelson Is Herring Gillnet	123	4	0	10	5	0	123	4	0	10	5	0	137	142
Nunivak Herring Gillnet	36	0	0	10	3	0	34	0	0	9	3	0	46	49
L Yukon Herring Gillnet	73	2	0	1	0	0	73	2	0	1	0	0	76	76
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	102	36	3	37	68	0	102	36	3	37	68	0	178	246
	591	48	3	72	84	0	589	48	3	71	84	0	714	798
1997														
SE Dungeness Ring Net	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
SE Dungeness Dive	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	6	0	38	1	5	0	6	0	38	1	5	0	45	50
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	10	0	24	0	11	0	10	0	22	0	11	0	34	45
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	25	0	44	0	14	0	25	0	43	0	13	0	69	83
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	43	0	44	0	16	0	32	0	25	0	11	0	87	103
Cook In Dunge Ring Net	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cook In Dunge Pot	0	15	0	53	2	0	0	11	0	46	2	0	68	70
	87	16	155	54	48	0	73	11	128	47	42	0	312	360
1998														
N. SE Herring Pound	11	1	69	4	15	0	11	1	69	4	15	0	85	100
S. SE Herring Pound	112	0	62	2	15	0	92	0	41	2	12	0	176	191
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	10	0	9	0	1	0	10	0	9	0	1	0	19	20
SE Shrimp Pot	135	1	132	6	23	0	75	0	60	2	17	0	274	297
PWS 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	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	5	0	1	22	2	0	5	0	1	22	2	0	28	30
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	5	1	0	2	1	0	5	1	0	2	1	0	8	9
	279	3	273	39	57	0	199	2	180	35	48	0	594	651
1999														
SE Urchin Dive	11	1	21	2	47	0	11	1	21	2	47	0	35	82
SE Geoduck Dive	2	0	6	3	26	0	2	0	6	3	26	0	11	37
SE Sea Cucumber Dive	84	0	165	11	95	0	36	0	74	6	36	0	260	355
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	45	112	0	11	1	0	45	112	0	11	1	0	168	169
	142	113	192	27	169	0	94	113	101	22	110	0	474	643
Overall Total	5,632	542	3,644	1,627	3,332	25	5,235	529	3,176	1,566	3,177	25	11,470	14,802

* This table excludes 1,118 permits which were cancelled by CFEC not reinstated.

** By 2001, the net effect of the adjudication of permit claims resulted in the addition of 129 transferable permits.

ARL - Alaska Rural Local

ARN - Alaska Rural Nonlocal

AUL - Alaska Urban Local

AUN - Alaska Urban Nonlocal

NR - Nonresident

DCED/CFAB - Department of Community and Economic Development / Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank

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Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 01A Salmon, Purse Seine, Southeast	2002	Resident	187	128	59			
		Nonresident	228	145	83			
		Year Totals	415	273	142	171,333,401	**unavail**	\$22,800
	2001	Resident	188	148	40			
		Nonresident	227	197	30			
		Year Totals	415	345	70	251,156,915	\$48,762,119	\$34,700
	2000	Resident	189	161	28			
		Nonresident	227	195	32			
		Year Totals	416	356	60	141,311,987	\$38,060,724	\$39,300
	1999	Resident	191	165	26			
		Nonresident	225	194	31			
		Year Totals	416	359	57	295,817,046	\$56,401,967	\$40,400
	1998	Resident	189	163	26			
		Nonresident	227	214	13			
		Year Totals	416	377	39	221,502,553	\$45,509,746	\$49,500
	1997	Resident	188	160	28			
		Nonresident	228	191	37			
		Year Totals	416	351	65	157,593,151	\$40,819,353	\$50,000
	1996	Resident	183	154	29			
		Nonresident	234	203	31			
		Year Totals	417	357	60	278,605,774	\$42,813,455	\$61,200
	1995	Resident	182	169	13			
		Nonresident	236	204	32			
		Year Totals	418	373	45	197,982,775	\$55,806,812	\$75,900
	1994	Resident	180	168	12			
		Nonresident	238	222	16			
		Year Totals	418	390	28	217,313,218	\$61,164,454	\$73,600
	1993	Resident	178	167	11			
		Nonresident	241	215	26			
		Year Totals	419	382	37	203,684,672	\$52,893,456	\$79,600
S 01E Salmon, Purse Seine, Prince William Sound	2002	Resident	198	89	109			
		Nonresident	69	31	38			
		Year Totals	267	120	147	44,257,033	**unavail**	\$20,000
	2001	Resident	196	106	90			
		Nonresident	72	41	31			
		Year Totals	268	147	121	83,790,245	\$12,862,182	\$21,400
	2000	Resident	198	95	103			
		Nonresident	70	35	35			
		Year Totals	268	130	138	107,917,787	\$18,003,064	\$22,000
	1999	Resident	195	99	96			
		Nonresident	72	39	33			
		Year Totals	267	138	129	107,365,300	\$16,942,605	\$23,100
	1998	Resident	192	106	86			
		Nonresident	75	42	33			
		Year Totals	267	148	119	74,839,276	\$11,334,626	\$36,600
	1997	Resident	195	84	111			
		Nonresident	74	30	44			
		Year Totals	269	114	155	63,022,226	\$9,841,935	\$36,400

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Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 01E Salmon, Purse Seine, Prince William Sound (cont.)	1996	Resident	190	66	124	67,529,747	\$5,188,891	\$33,800
		Nonresident	77	24	53			
		Year Totals	267	90	177			
	1995	Resident	191	137	54	39,047,930	\$7,832,685	\$64,300
		Nonresident	77	50	27			
		Year Totals	268	187	81			
	1994	Resident	198	129	69	79,927,295	\$14,752,481	\$35,300
		Nonresident	72	42	30			
		Year Totals	270	171	99			
	1993	Resident	196	106	90	9,490,558	\$1,706,858	\$88,900
		Nonresident	74	38	36			
		Year Totals	270	144	126			
S 01H Salmon, Purse Seine, Cook Inlet	2002	Resident	75	23	52	4,800,042	**unavail**	\$11,500
		Nonresident	7	2	5			
		Year Totals	82	25	57			
	2001	Resident	75	21	54	1,896,155	\$721,111	\$15,800
		Nonresident	8	4	4			
		Year Totals	83	25	58			
	2000	Resident	76	32	44	2,384,579	\$1,029,272	\$15,800
		Nonresident	7	4	3			
		Year Totals	83	36	47			
	1999	Resident	75	40	35	2,272,370	\$1,912,728	\$17,200
		Nonresident	8	3	5			
		Year Totals	83	43	40			
	1998	Resident	78	37	41	2,851,252	\$1,069,729	\$24,100
		Nonresident	5	2	3			
		Year Totals	83	39	44			
	1997	Resident	78	23	55	1,619,433	\$768,043	\$32,000
		Nonresident	7	0	7			
		Year Totals	85	23	62			
	1996	Resident	78	33	45	1,798,149	\$1,740,062	\$37,400
		Nonresident	7	1	6			
		Year Totals	85	34	51			
	1995	Resident	76	44	32	5,875,726	\$1,982,432	\$90,800
		Nonresident	8	2	6			
		Year Totals	84	46	38			
	1994	Resident	78	29	49	2,506,111	\$768,850	\$134,500
		Nonresident	6	1	5			
		Year Totals	84	30	54			
	1993	Resident	79	49	30	2,109,936	\$842,496	\$134,500
		Nonresident	5	2	3			
		Year Totals	84	51	33			
S 01K Salmon, Purse Seine, Kodiak	2002	Resident	286	115	171	74,367,786	**unavail**	\$9,900
		Nonresident	96	34	62			
		Year Totals	382	149	233			
	2001	Resident	289	139	150	81,678,742	\$17,058,329	\$17,100
		Nonresident	95	43	52			
		Year Totals	384	182	202			

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Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 01K Salmon, Purse Seine, Kodiak (cont.)	2000	Resident	292	168	124			
		Nonresident	91	55	36			
		Year Totals	383	223	160	49,917,005	\$16,714,285	\$20,400
	1999	Resident	286	163	123			
		Nonresident	97	57	40			
		Year Totals	383	220	163	57,076,457	\$23,969,293	\$29,800
	1998	Resident	285	160	125			
		Nonresident	99	57	42			
		Year Totals	384	217	167	86,375,226	\$25,898,030	\$33,000
	1997	Resident	286	188	98			
		Nonresident	98	73	25			
		Year Totals	384	261	123	45,375,982	\$14,339,237	\$41,700
	1996	Resident	290	196	94			
		Nonresident	94	65	29			
		Year Totals	384	261	123	32,962,614	\$18,551,849	\$46,900
	1995	Resident	291	228	63			
		Nonresident	95	84	11			
		Year Totals	386	312	74	160,194,850	\$42,359,845	\$50,400
	1994	Resident	288	213	75			
		Nonresident	99	72	27			
		Year Totals	387	285	102	42,502,786	\$19,250,419	\$45,400
	1993	Resident	285	240	45			
		Nonresident	102	84	18			
		Year Totals	387	324	63	117,723,913	\$30,756,361	\$61,600
S 01L Salmon, Purse Seine, Chignik	2002	Resident	84	38	46			
		Nonresident	16	3	13			
		Year Totals	100	41	59	8,163,535	**unavail**	\$186,600
	2001	Resident	83	78	5			
		Nonresident	15	14	1			
		Year Totals	98	92	6	17,710,986	\$8,411,090	\$185,800
	2000	Resident	84	84	0			
		Nonresident	15	15	0			
		Year Totals	99	99	0	16,772,396	\$12,629,695	\$200,000
	1999	Resident	83	78	5			
		Nonresident	16	12	4			
		Year Totals	99	90	9	27,111,731	\$22,966,602	\$158,800
	1998	Resident	84	73	11			
		Nonresident	16	12	4			
		Year Totals	100	85	15	10,987,587	\$8,617,756	\$185,500
	1997	Resident	83	82	1			
		Nonresident	17	16	1			
		Year Totals	100	98	2	9,567,631	\$5,125,222	\$188,300
	1996	Resident	81	80	1			
		Nonresident	20	20	0			
		Year Totals	101	100	1	17,730,842	\$13,150,294	\$194,500
	1995	Resident	80	80	0			
		Nonresident	20	20	0			
		Year Totals	100	100	0	23,797,500	\$14,961,281	\$228,300

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Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 01L Salmon, Purse Seine, Chignik (cont.)	1994	Resident	82	82	0	15,216,337	\$10,944,066	\$238,300
		Nonresident	18	17	1			
		Year Totals	100	99	1			
	1993	Resident	83	83	0	17,974,603	\$9,952,323	\$349,800
		Nonresident	19	19	0			
		Year Totals	102	102	0			
S 01M Salmon, Purse Seine, AK Peninsula/Aleutian Islands	2002	Resident	90	42	48	36,568,961	**unavail**	\$39,600
		Nonresident	31	0	31			
		Year Totals	121	42	79			
	2001	Resident	90	60	30	22,030,942	\$2,942,906	\$48,800
		Nonresident	31	4	27			
		Year Totals	121	64	57			
	2000	Resident	91	64	27	21,479,610	\$5,988,400	\$48,800
		Nonresident	30	12	18			
		Year Totals	121	76	45			
	1999	Resident	92	66	26	35,289,133	\$11,325,415	\$74,300
		Nonresident	29	8	21			
		Year Totals	121	74	47			
	1998	Resident	91	70	21	32,819,068	\$8,448,356	\$166,000
		Nonresident	31	9	22			
		Year Totals	122	79	43			
	1997	Resident	92	69	23	14,157,801	\$4,677,464	\$166,000
		Nonresident	30	13	17			
		Year Totals	122	82	40			
	1996	Resident	94	80	14	15,358,080	\$4,139,174	\$166,000
		Nonresident	30	21	9			
		Year Totals	124	101	23			
	1995	Resident	97	93	4	75,301,389	\$20,927,345	\$182,800
		Nonresident	27	25	2			
		Year Totals	124	118	6			
	1994	Resident	96	93	3	52,663,227	\$13,522,327	\$193,400
		Nonresident	28	26	2			
		Year Totals	124	119	5			
	1993	Resident	97	93	4	51,649,673	\$16,155,304	\$197,500
		Nonresident	29	29	0			
		Year Totals	126	122	4			
S 02K Salmon, Beach Seine, Kodiak	2002	Resident	28	0	28	0	\$0	\$16,400
		Nonresident	6	0	6			
		Year Totals	34	0	34			
	2001	Resident	29	0	29	0	\$0	\$16,400
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	34	0	34			
	2000	Resident	29	2	27	**confid**	**confid**	\$16,400
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	34	2	32			
	1999	Resident	31	4	27	34,807	\$29,367	\$16,400
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	34	4	30			

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S 02K Salmon, Beach Seine, Kodiak (cont.)	1998	Resident	30	2	28			
		Nonresident	4	0	4			
		Year Totals	34	2	32	**confid**	**confid**	\$16,400
	1997	Resident	31	5	26			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	34	5	29	188,750	\$42,093	\$16,400
	1996	Resident	31	6	25			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	34	6	28	20,881	\$17,723	\$16,400
	1995	Resident	31	8	23			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	34	8	26	576,637	\$115,100	\$18,000
	1994	Resident	31	5	26			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	34	5	29	91,507	\$46,961	\$20,300
	1993	Resident	31	9	22			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	34	9	25	427,759	\$74,073	\$39,000
S 03A Salmon, Drift Gillnet, Southeast	2002	Resident	359	295	64			
		Nonresident	123	96	27			
		Year Totals	482	391	91	23,667,109	**unavail**	\$27,900
	2001	Resident	359	327	32			
		Nonresident	123	106	17			
		Year Totals	482	433	49	27,397,365	\$12,489,834	\$41,300
	2000	Resident	344	302	42			
		Nonresident	136	120	16			
		Year Totals	480	422	58	31,143,803	\$11,738,149	\$33,000
	1999	Resident	346	309	37			
		Nonresident	135	121	14			
		Year Totals	481	430	51	31,866,387	\$11,488,594	\$33,900
	1998	Resident	338	297	41			
		Nonresident	141	125	16			
		Year Totals	479	422	57	30,431,908	\$11,345,286	\$35,400
	1997	Resident	340	298	42			
		Nonresident	142	125	17			
		Year Totals	482	423	59	27,094,414	\$11,143,699	\$50,600
	1996	Resident	345	317	28			
		Nonresident	139	122	17			
		Year Totals	484	439	45	32,384,697	\$14,430,995	\$59,400
	1995	Resident	344	325	19			
		Nonresident	139	127	12			
		Year Totals	483	452	31	34,629,844	\$16,231,664	\$70,800
	1994	Resident	343	320	23			
		Nonresident	140	126	14			
		Year Totals	483	446	37	28,743,889	\$17,209,539	\$62,900
	1993	Resident	339	324	15			
		Nonresident	143	136	7			
		Year Totals	482	460	22	24,604,160	\$15,912,847	\$82,200

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S 03E Salmon, Drift Gillnet, Prince William Sound	2002	Resident	401	384	17	34,120,833	**unavail**	\$41,000
		Nonresident	139	135	4			
		Year Totals	540	519	21			
	2001	Resident	397	384	13	26,382,741	\$21,236,239	\$57,500
		Nonresident	144	138	6			
		Year Totals	541	522	19			
	2000	Resident	397	386	11	28,447,282	\$20,325,656	\$59,300
		Nonresident	144	140	4			
		Year Totals	541	526	15			
	1999	Resident	402	388	14	20,632,405	\$28,544,014	\$55,200
		Nonresident	139	133	6			
		Year Totals	541	521	20			
	1998	Resident	397	383	14	16,235,682	\$20,115,875	\$69,300
		Nonresident	144	139	5			
		Year Totals	541	522	19			
	1997	Resident	397	384	13	32,156,601	\$27,462,172	\$67,900
		Nonresident	143	136	7			
		Year Totals	540	520	20			
	1996	Resident	395	375	20	27,928,643	\$28,460,838	\$60,600
		Nonresident	144	134	10			
		Year Totals	539	509	30			
	1995	Resident	399	382	17	22,154,203	\$22,648,223	\$69,000
		Nonresident	143	136	7			
		Year Totals	542	518	24			
	1994	Resident	403	376	27	24,208,029	\$20,723,746	\$65,800
		Nonresident	138	130	8			
		Year Totals	541	506	35			
	1993	Resident	408	386	22	18,520,085	\$18,863,565	\$99,300
		Nonresident	133	128	5			
		Year Totals	541	514	27			
S 03H Salmon, Drift Gillnet, Cook Inlet	2002	Resident	393	284	109	12,633,110	**unavail**	\$11,700
		Nonresident	179	125	54			
		Year Totals	572	409	163			
	2001	Resident	395	323	72	6,256,289	\$3,711,269	\$22,300
		Nonresident	179	144	35			
		Year Totals	574	467	107			
	2000	Resident	391	347	44	6,414,163	\$4,438,593	\$32,300
		Nonresident	186	166	20			
		Year Totals	577	513	64			
	1999	Resident	391	336	55	10,395,737	\$12,134,809	\$25,200
		Nonresident	185	151	34			
		Year Totals	576	487	89			
	1998	Resident	395	361	34	5,406,367	\$4,296,966	\$42,000
		Nonresident	186	167	19			
		Year Totals	581	528	53			
	1997	Resident	395	388	7	16,021,059	\$17,448,194	\$75,800
		Nonresident	187	184	3			
		Year Totals	582	572	10			

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S 03H Salmon, Drift Gillnet, Cook Inlet (cont.)	1996	Resident	396	382	14	16,874,926	\$17,736,374	\$75,100
		Nonresident	187	178	9			
		Year Totals	583	560	23			
	1995	Resident	393	391	2	15,485,598	\$13,912,083	\$85,500
		Nonresident	189	186	3			
		Year Totals	582	577	5			
	1994	Resident	394	386	8	16,289,701	\$18,766,136	\$65,000
		Nonresident	189	183	6			
		Year Totals	583	569	14			
	1993	Resident	400	399	1	16,815,486	\$16,537,133	\$89,800
		Nonresident	183	181	2			
		Year Totals	583	580	3			
S 03M Salmon, Drift Gillnet, AK Peninsula/Aleutian Islands	2002	Resident	81	55	26	9,401,722	**unavail**	\$24,800
		Nonresident	79	57	22			
		Year Totals	160	112	48			
	2001	Resident	80	67	13	7,770,708	\$3,647,387	\$123,000
		Nonresident	80	70	10			
		Year Totals	160	137	23			
	2000	Resident	82	78	4	16,209,385	\$13,152,436	\$146,400
		Nonresident	79	78	1			
		Year Totals	161	156	5			
	1999	Resident	84	81	3	13,660,318	\$14,254,659	\$154,400
		Nonresident	80	79	1			
		Year Totals	164	160	4			
	1998	Resident	86	81	5	13,290,602	\$12,934,281	\$228,800
		Nonresident	78	78	0			
		Year Totals	164	159	5			
	1997	Resident	90	84	6	17,237,263	\$15,079,264	\$285,000
		Nonresident	75	73	2			
		Year Totals	165	157	8			
	1996	Resident	90	89	1	13,704,850	\$10,715,841	\$309,400
		Nonresident	74	74	0			
		Year Totals	164	163	1			
	1995	Resident	91	91	0	22,760,168	\$22,154,354	\$305,200
		Nonresident	73	73	0			
		Year Totals	164	164	0			
	1994	Resident	93	93	0	18,470,695	\$17,420,394	\$329,800
		Nonresident	71	71	0			
		Year Totals	164	164	0			
	1993	Resident	93	92	1	25,296,059	\$19,595,097	\$389,900
		Nonresident	71	71	0			
		Year Totals	164	163	1			
S 03T Salmon, Drift Gillnet, Bristol Bay	2002	Resident	955	587	368	54,105,831	**unavail**	\$19,700
		Nonresident	924	596	328			
		Year Totals	1879	1183	696			
	2001	Resident	954	791	163	80,620,766	\$32,409,046	\$34,700
		Nonresident	931	775	156			
		Year Totals	1885	1566	319			

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S 03T Salmon, Drift Gillnet, Bristol Bay (cont.)	2000	Resident	946	896	50			
		Nonresident	950	927	23			
		Year Totals	1896	1823	73	104,645,921	\$68,406,032	\$80,500
	1999	Resident	942	907	35			
		Nonresident	961	940	21			
		Year Totals	1903	1847	56	113,540,375	\$92,884,954	\$89,700
	1998	Resident	967	933	34			
		Nonresident	938	925	13			
		Year Totals	1905	1858	47	50,965,221	\$57,200,270	\$99,500
	1997	Resident	968	943	25			
		Nonresident	935	932	3			
		Year Totals	1903	1875	28	62,586,918	\$56,691,067	\$153,800
	1996	Resident	965	956	9			
		Nonresident	928	928	0			
		Year Totals	1893	1884	9	166,621,575	\$130,612,195	\$171,800
	1995	Resident	972	966	6			
		Nonresident	916	916	0			
		Year Totals	1888	1882	6	218,001,719	\$170,029,398	\$195,000
	1994	Resident	982	963	19			
		Nonresident	906	902	4			
		Year Totals	1888	1865	23	181,218,649	\$174,547,820	\$165,700
	1993	Resident	987	975	12			
		Nonresident	903	900	3			
		Year Totals	1890	1875	15	218,141,286	\$145,375,898	\$199,600
S 04D Salmon, Set Gillnet, Yakutat	2002	Resident	131	69	62			
		Nonresident	36	18	18			
		Year Totals	167	87	80	2,698,547	**unavail**	\$23,600
	2001	Resident	135	91	44			
		Nonresident	34	23	11			
		Year Totals	169	114	55	3,125,495	\$1,134,738	\$27,400
	2000	Resident	135	102	33			
		Nonresident	35	23	12			
		Year Totals	170	125	45	2,326,973	\$1,491,242	\$28,100
	1999	Resident	136	105	31			
		Nonresident	34	23	11			
		Year Totals	170	128	42	2,472,819	\$2,324,296	\$31,300
	1998	Resident	136	110	26			
		Nonresident	34	32	2			
		Year Totals	170	142	28	2,835,455	\$1,416,481	\$30,900
	1997	Resident	137	112	25			
		Nonresident	33	29	4			
		Year Totals	170	141	29	4,334,620	\$3,216,870	\$34,900
	1996	Resident	136	112	24			
		Nonresident	35	27	8			
		Year Totals	171	139	32	3,722,801	\$2,406,670	\$43,400
	1995	Resident	138	120	18			
		Nonresident	33	27	6			
		Year Totals	171	147	24	4,148,563	\$2,479,193	\$49,600

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S 04D Salmon, Set Gillnet, Yakutat (cont.)	1994	Resident	139	124	15	4,853,391	\$3,653,843	\$42,500
		Nonresident	32	26	6			
		Year Totals	171	150	21			
	1993	Resident	141	130	11	3,796,229	\$3,000,000	\$46,900
		Nonresident	30	27	3			
		Year Totals	171	157	14			
S 04E Salmon, Set Gillnet, Prince William Sound	2002	Resident	24	22	2	1,898,280	**unavail**	\$59,200
		Nonresident	6	6	0			
		Year Totals	30	28	2			
	2001	Resident	25	25	0	1,623,667	\$1,341,957	\$60,300
		Nonresident	5	5	0			
		Year Totals	30	30	0			
	2000	Resident	25	24	1	1,252,906	\$1,008,002	\$60,500
		Nonresident	5	5	0			
		Year Totals	30	29	1			
	1999	Resident	26	19	7	721,124	\$876,414	\$51,000
		Nonresident	4	3	1			
		Year Totals	30	22	8			
	1998	Resident	27	17	10	297,902	\$271,304	\$51,000
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	30	17	13			
	1997	Resident	27	25	2	1,633,331	\$1,282,756	\$50,000
		Nonresident	3	2	1			
		Year Totals	30	27	3			
	1996	Resident	27	23	4	960,204	\$1,099,263	\$59,000
		Nonresident	3	3	0			
		Year Totals	30	26	4			
	1995	Resident	28	25	3	353,745	\$330,874	\$63,000
		Nonresident	2	2	0			
		Year Totals	30	27	3			
	1994	Resident	27	23	4	1,680,229	\$857,692	\$75,000
		Nonresident	3	3	0			
		Year Totals	30	26	4			
	1993	Resident	27	27	0	1,025,806	\$902,332	\$95,000
		Nonresident	3	3	0			
		Year Totals	30	30	0			
S 04H Salmon, Set Gillnet, Cook Inlet	2002	Resident	621	425	196	10,982,789	**unavail**	\$8,000
		Nonresident	122	71	51			
		Year Totals	743	496	247			
	2001	Resident	623	421	202	6,608,371	\$4,081,429	\$10,600
		Nonresident	121	84	37			
		Year Totals	744	505	239			
	2000	Resident	622	446	176	5,490,871	\$4,319,800	\$12,200
		Nonresident	123	87	36			
		Year Totals	745	533	212			
	1999	Resident	618	465	153	7,809,505	\$9,993,704	\$13,200
		Nonresident	127	91	36			
		Year Totals	745	556	189			

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S 04H Salmon, Set Gillnet, Cook Inlet (cont.)	1998	Resident	620	469	151			
		Nonresident	125	90	35			
		Year Totals	745	559	186	5,670,497	\$4,351,636	\$20,600
	1997	Resident	622	509	113			
		Nonresident	123	94	29			
		Year Totals	745	603	142	14,316,576	\$15,637,913	\$24,700
	1996	Resident	620	508	112			
		Nonresident	125	96	29			
		Year Totals	745	604	141	12,716,723	\$13,570,507	\$37,100
	1995	Resident	626	528	98			
		Nonresident	119	97	22			
		Year Totals	745	625	120	9,131,234	\$8,936,995	\$30,300
	1994	Resident	628	521	107			
		Nonresident	117	96	21			
		Year Totals	745	617	128	13,162,797	\$15,272,678	\$28,400
	1993	Resident	638	557	81			
		Nonresident	107	84	23			
		Year Totals	745	641	104	14,671,119	\$14,317,093	\$35,500
S 04K Salmon, Set Gillnet, Kodiak	2002	Resident	131	76	55			
		Nonresident	57	17	40			
		Year Totals	188	93	95	12,518,415	**unavail**	\$56,800
	2001	Resident	135	122	13			
		Nonresident	53	50	3			
		Year Totals	188	172	16	12,528,856	\$5,076,627	\$101,800
	2000	Resident	132	118	14			
		Nonresident	56	54	2			
		Year Totals	188	172	16	11,800,575	\$6,350,831	\$107,800
	1999	Resident	135	122	13			
		Nonresident	53	51	2			
		Year Totals	188	173	15	13,382,560	\$9,989,759	\$91,700
	1998	Resident	136	122	14			
		Nonresident	52	49	3			
		Year Totals	188	171	17	19,175,868	\$8,900,235	\$87,000
	1997	Resident	132	123	9			
		Nonresident	56	51	5			
		Year Totals	188	174	14	12,240,912	\$6,635,516	\$103,000
	1996	Resident	136	121	15			
		Nonresident	53	51	2			
		Year Totals	189	172	17	13,581,062	\$9,052,730	\$96,600
	1995	Resident	138	127	11			
		Nonresident	51	46	5			
		Year Totals	189	173	16	26,691,266	\$11,446,588	\$92,600
	1994	Resident	137	125	12			
		Nonresident	53	44	9			
		Year Totals	190	169	21	11,236,789	\$7,805,959	\$98,000
	1993	Resident	143	132	11			
		Nonresident	47	44	3			
		Year Totals	190	176	14	16,841,088	\$7,724,543	\$111,900

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S 04M Salmon, Set Gillnet, AK Peninsula/Aleutian Islands	2002	Resident	95	77	18			
		Nonresident	18	13	5			
		Year Totals	113	90	23	5,147,462	**unavail**	\$62,600
	2001	Resident	94	81	13			
		Nonresident	19	17	2			
		Year Totals	113	98	15	5,704,623	\$1,962,668	\$73,300
	2000	Resident	94	90	4			
		Nonresident	19	19	0			
		Year Totals	113	109	4	7,829,388	\$5,160,633	\$88,900
	1999	Resident	94	90	4			
		Nonresident	19	17	2			
		Year Totals	113	107	6	9,598,111	\$8,675,911	\$86,300
	1998	Resident	90	89	1			
		Nonresident	23	23	0			
		Year Totals	113	112	1	8,222,475	\$6,457,583	\$78,800
	1997	Resident	89	86	3			
		Nonresident	25	25	0			
		Year Totals	114	111	3	7,439,218	\$6,347,383	\$97,200
	1996	Resident	90	87	3			
		Nonresident	24	22	2			
		Year Totals	114	109	5	8,120,068	\$5,332,019	\$106,300
	1995	Resident	91	86	5			
		Nonresident	23	23	0			
		Year Totals	114	109	5	9,947,105	\$7,048,492	\$109,300
	1994	Resident	92	87	5			
		Nonresident	22	21	1			
		Year Totals	114	108	6	8,433,640	\$6,595,484	\$107,900
	1993	Resident	94	93	1			
		Nonresident	20	20	0			
		Year Totals	114	113	1	8,555,180	\$5,631,858	\$129,400
S 04P Salmon, Set Gillnet, Upper Yukon	2002	Resident	71	12	59			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	72	12	60	9,687	**unavail**	\$7,500
	2001	Resident	71	0	71			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	72	0	72	0	\$0	\$7,500
	2000	Resident	71	0	71			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	72	0	72	0	\$0	\$7,500
	1999	Resident	71	13	58			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	72	13	59	20,027	\$20,755	\$7,500
	1998	Resident	71	6	65			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	72	6	66	2,971	\$2,968	\$9,300
	1997	Resident	71	22	49			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	72	22	50	50,551	\$54,628	\$9,300

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S 04P Salmon, Set Gillnet, Upper Yukon (cont.)	1996	Resident	71	28	43			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	72	28	44	82,484	\$198,292	\$9,300
	1995	Resident	70	36	34			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	73	36	37	76,985	\$179,084	\$10,000
	1994	Resident	69	30	39			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	72	30	42	48,653	\$98,815	\$10,000
	1993	Resident	69	35	34			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	72	35	37	44,985	\$95,252	\$10,000
S 04T Salmon, Set Gillnet, Bristol Bay	2002	Resident	731	477	254			
		Nonresident	275	203	72			
		Year Totals	1006	680	326	13,900,628	**unavail**	\$11,900
	2001	Resident	730	596	134			
		Nonresident	280	238	42			
		Year Totals	1010	834	176	20,801,574	\$8,490,836	\$25,300
	2000	Resident	741	670	71			
		Nonresident	272	251	21			
		Year Totals	1013	921	92	24,637,759	\$15,978,266	\$32,400
	1999	Resident	754	684	70			
		Nonresident	260	241	19			
		Year Totals	1014	925	89	26,398,606	\$21,520,358	\$31,300
	1998	Resident	754	660	94			
		Nonresident	261	241	20			
		Year Totals	1015	901	114	12,462,345	\$14,112,720	\$30,400
	1997	Resident	757	685	72			
		Nonresident	262	236	26			
		Year Totals	1019	921	98	13,629,325	\$12,312,359	\$39,000
	1996	Resident	761	708	53			
		Nonresident	256	233	23			
		Year Totals	1017	941	76	27,511,927	\$21,373,407	\$41,100
	1995	Resident	766	728	38			
		Nonresident	253	239	14			
		Year Totals	1019	967	52	33,470,092	\$25,943,184	\$42,200
	1994	Resident	764	700	64			
		Nonresident	255	239	16			
		Year Totals	1019	939	80	24,719,309	\$22,989,161	\$37,800
	1993	Resident	769	722	47			
		Nonresident	254	243	11			
		Year Totals	1023	965	58	32,627,106	\$21,748,260	\$49,100
S 04W Salmon, Set Gillnet, Kuskokwim	2002	Resident	812	407	405			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	817	407	410	1,500,445	**unavail**	\$7,000
	2001	Resident	813	514	299			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	818	514	304	2,601,804	\$803,067	\$7,000

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S 04W Salmon, Set Gillnet, Kuskokwim (cont.)	2000	Resident	817	621	196			
		Nonresident	6	2	4			
		Year Totals	823	623	200	3,652,523	\$1,255,652	\$6,500
	1999	Resident	821	603	218			
		Nonresident	6	1	5			
		Year Totals	827	604	223	1,656,759	\$594,630	\$6,500
	1998	Resident	823	706	117			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	828	706	122	5,767,473	\$1,779,047	\$9,000
	1997	Resident	822	700	122			
		Nonresident	6	2	4			
		Year Totals	828	702	126	3,390,064	\$1,114,010	\$10,000
	1996	Resident	824	714	110			
		Nonresident	6	1	5			
		Year Totals	830	715	115	12,117,033	\$2,952,811	\$13,900
	1995	Resident	827	794	33			
		Nonresident	5	2	3			
		Year Totals	832	796	36	11,398,668	\$4,348,321	\$12,000
	1994	Resident	828	791	37			
		Nonresident	4	2	2			
		Year Totals	832	793	39	10,879,338	\$5,371,261	\$12,500
	1993	Resident	829	796	33			
		Nonresident	3	1	2			
		Year Totals	832	797	35	6,727,902	\$4,046,982	\$13,100
S 04X Salmon, Set Gillnet, Kotzebue	2002	Resident	182	3	179			
		Nonresident	4	0	4			
		Year Totals	186	3	183	74,341	**unavail**	\$2,000
	2001	Resident	183	65	118			
		Nonresident	7	0	7			
		Year Totals	190	65	125	1,846,658	\$323,221	\$2,000
	2000	Resident	186	64	122			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	191	64	127	1,370,743	\$246,791	\$2,000
	1999	Resident	192	59	133			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	197	59	138	1,094,041	\$175,574	\$3,300
	1998	Resident	198	44	154			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	203	44	159	451,843	\$70,429	\$4,300
	1997	Resident	206	67	139			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	211	67	144	1,158,194	\$186,783	\$4,400
	1996	Resident	208	54	154			
		Nonresident	6	1	5			
		Year Totals	214	55	159	640,828	\$56,631	\$4,400
	1995	Resident	208	91	117			
		Nonresident	7	0	7			
		Year Totals	215	91	124	2,343,186	\$312,609	\$4,400

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

January 15, 2003

Fishery Description		Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 04X Salmon, Set Gillnet, Kotzebue (cont.)			Resident	207	107	100			
			Nonresident	8	2	6			
		1994	Year Totals	215	109	106	1,167,324	\$256,841	\$9,800
			Resident	207	113	94			
			Nonresident	8	1	7			
		1993	Year Totals	215	114	101	604,315	\$232,619	\$11,000
S 04Y Salmon, Set Gillnet, Lower Yukon			Resident	695	537	158			
			Nonresident	7	2	5			
		2002	Year Totals	702	539	163	519,497	**unavail**	\$12,700
			Resident	695	0	695			
			Nonresident	6	0	6			
		2001	Year Totals	701	0	701	0	\$0	\$11,500
			Resident	698	558	140			
			Nonresident	6	2	4			
		2000	Year Totals	704	560	144	209,702	\$701,356	\$12,100
			Resident	699	631	68			
			Nonresident	5	1	4			
		1999	Year Totals	704	632	72	1,652,152	\$4,987,350	\$12,200
			Resident	696	640	56			
			Nonresident	8	3	5			
		1998	Year Totals	704	643	61	952,095	\$1,911,947	\$16,000
			Resident	697	636	61			
			Nonresident	8	4	4			
		1997	Year Totals	705	640	65	3,422,440	\$5,732,393	\$17,500
			Resident	697	621	76			
			Nonresident	10	6	4			
		1996	Year Totals	707	627	80	3,606,327	\$3,850,635	\$20,500
			Resident	698	657	41			
			Nonresident	9	6	3			
		1995	Year Totals	707	663	44	5,603,130	\$5,874,194	\$23,000
			Resident	699	655	44			
			Nonresident	8	4	4			
		1994	Year Totals	707	659	48	2,493,896	\$4,459,562	\$24,500
			Resident	696	671	25			
			Nonresident	12	11	1			
		1993	Year Totals	708	682	26	2,421,420	\$5,378,271	\$31,400
S 04Z Salmon, Set Gillnet, Norton Sound			Resident	181	12	169			
			Nonresident	4	0	4			
		2002	Year Totals	185	12	173	17,588	**unavail**	\$4,500
			Resident	186	51	135			
			Nonresident	4	0	4			
		2001	Year Totals	190	51	139	236,007	\$62,881	\$4,500
			Resident	190	77	113			
			Nonresident	3	1	2			
		2000	Year Totals	193	78	115	713,056	\$154,459	\$4,500
			Resident	191	58	133			
			Nonresident	3	0	3			
		1999	Year Totals	194	58	136	193,949	\$82,773	\$4,600

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

January 15, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 04Z Salmon, Set Gillnet, Norton Sound (cont.)	1998	Resident	196	90	106			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	197	90	107	1,795,968	\$351,410	\$4,900
	1997	Resident	195	102	93			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	198	102	96	714,859	\$326,618	\$5,200
	1996	Resident	198	99	99			
		Nonresident	1	0	1			
		Year Totals	199	99	100	1,973,401	\$344,187	\$6,800
	1995	Resident	197	104	93			
		Nonresident	2	0	2			
		Year Totals	199	104	95	1,020,576	\$356,164	\$7,200
	1994	Resident	199	118	81			
		Nonresident	2	0	2			
		Year Totals	201	118	83	3,177,008	\$863,060	\$7,800
	1993	Resident	198	128	70			
		Nonresident	2	0	2			
		Year Totals	200	128	72	1,220,579	\$368,741	\$7,000
S 05B Salmon, Hand Troll, Statewide	2002	Resident	1104	233	871			
		Nonresident	144	19	125			
		Year Totals	1248	252	996	823,729	**unavail**	\$3,700
	2001	Resident	1146	284	862			
		Nonresident	149	22	127			
		Year Totals	1295	306	989	996,594	\$1,015,416	\$4,100
	2000	Resident	1178	289	889			
		Nonresident	151	26	125			
		Year Totals	1329	315	1014	669,453	\$825,507	\$4,100
	1999	Resident	1227	312	915			
		Nonresident	143	25	118			
		Year Totals	1370	337	1033	1,107,232	\$1,417,698	\$3,900
	1998	Resident	1257	273	984			
		Nonresident	152	31	121			
		Year Totals	1409	304	1105	1,085,890	\$968,020	\$4,700
	1997	Resident	1301	354	947			
		Nonresident	158	33	125			
		Year Totals	1459	387	1072	1,262,140	\$1,450,670	\$5,500
	1996	Resident	1336	381	955			
		Nonresident	165	31	134			
		Year Totals	1501	412	1089	2,092,364	\$1,588,320	\$5,900
	1995	Resident	1372	420	952			
		Nonresident	168	40	128			
		Year Totals	1540	460	1080	1,677,052	\$1,475,793	\$7,500
	1994	Resident	1416	505	911			
		Nonresident	163	42	121			
		Year Totals	1579	547	1032	3,775,056	\$4,478,243	\$7,400
	1993	Resident	1467	551	916			
		Nonresident	166	49	117			
		Year Totals	1633	600	1033	2,685,589	\$3,151,544	\$7,700

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

January 15, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 08P Salmon, Fish Wheel, Upper Yukon	2002	Resident	153	12	141			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	156	12	144	36,116	**unavail**	\$6,900
	2001	Resident	154	0	154			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	157	0	157	0	\$0	\$7,700
	2000	Resident	158	0	158			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	161	0	161	0	\$0	\$7,700
	1999	Resident	160	25	135			
		Nonresident	2	0	2			
		Year Totals	162	25	137	60,527	\$58,240	\$7,700
	1998	Resident	159	22	137			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	162	22	140	18,976	\$15,947	\$8,700
	1997	Resident	160	63	97			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	163	63	100	284,218	\$180,337	\$8,900
	1996	Resident	160	107	53			
		Nonresident	5	0	5			
		Year Totals	165	107	58	616,044	\$877,606	\$8,700
	1995	Resident	162	106	56			
		Nonresident	4	0	4			
		Year Totals	166	106	60	1,132,057	\$1,185,749	\$6,900
	1994	Resident	161	73	88			
		Nonresident	4	0	4			
		Year Totals	165	73	92	356,623	\$439,363	\$7,300
	1993	Resident	163	88	75			
		Nonresident	3	0	3			
		Year Totals	166	88	78	98,760	\$224,981	\$10,600
S 15B Salmon, Power Gurdy Troll, Statewide	2002	Resident	769	558	211			
		Nonresident	196	108	88			
		Year Totals	965	666	299	16,455,165	**unavail**	\$14,000
	2001	Resident	770	589	181			
		Nonresident	195	112	83			
		Year Totals	965	701	264	18,282,708	\$16,174,082	\$13,000
	2000	Resident	764	589	175			
		Nonresident	199	123	76			
		Year Totals	963	712	251	14,380,484	\$13,965,709	\$14,600
	1999	Resident	758	584	174			
		Nonresident	207	137	70			
		Year Totals	965	721	244	15,923,981	\$19,024,308	\$15,000
	1998	Resident	751	578	173			
		Nonresident	216	154	62			
		Year Totals	967	732	235	16,178,385	\$14,005,685	\$17,600
	1997	Resident	757	590	167			
		Nonresident	211	150	61			
		Year Totals	968	740	228	15,620,484	\$17,402,892	\$18,100

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

January 15, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 15B Salmon, Power Gurdy Troll, Statewide (cont.)	1996	Resident	753	600	153	19,400,304	\$14,806,353	\$20,000
		Nonresident	214	137	77			
		Year Totals	967	737	230			
	1995	Resident	757	655	102	17,678,849	\$15,198,220	\$28,300
		Nonresident	197	163	34			
		Year Totals	954	818	136			
	1994	Resident	755	650	105	29,592,408	\$34,433,644	\$28,300
		Nonresident	199	154	45			
		Year Totals	954	804	150			
	1993	Resident	758	669	89	20,794,659	\$23,490,386	\$30,800
		Nonresident	198	167	31			
		Year Totals	956	836	120			

Notes:

Year 2002 data are preliminary. Estimated gross earnings for 2002 are currently unavailable.

Data are considered confidential when fewer than four people participated in a fishery.

Selected data fields are represented by "0" when no activity has occurred in a fishery (i.e., closure).

Gross earnings are estimated using an average annual ex-vessel price per area, species and gear type.

These data are aggregated by type of permit fished, and thus contain both targeted and incidentally landed species.

Data includes only commercial catch landed on valid permits. Data associated with test fishing, illegal landings, derbies, hatchery cost recovery fishing, educational permits or unmatchable permits are excluded.

1 - During the 2002 fishing season, both a 'cooperative' and an 'open' fishery occurred. Seventy-seven permit holders joined the Chignik coop, twenty-two permit holders elected to participate in the open fishery and one permit holder opted not to fish. The cooperative's total allocation of fish was harvested by 19 permits. The remaining 22 permits that were fished occurred in the open fishery.

Anchorage Residents

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PERMIT AND FISHING ACTIVITY BY YEAR, STATE, CENSUS AREA, OR CITY

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Crab	D 91H	1	1	0	0	.	.
	D 91J	1	1	0	0	.	.
	D 9AA	1	1	1	1	X	X
	K 91O	2	2	1	1	X	X
	K 91Q	2	2	0	0	.	.
	K 91T	13	13	12	12	374,229	1,800,967
	K 91TF	1	1	1	1	X	X
	T 09K	3	3	3	3	X	X
	T 09M	3	3	3	3	X	X
	T 91Q	12	12	9	9	655,040	1,013,799
	T 91QA	1	1	1	1	X	X

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

2001		State of Alaska - ANCHORAGE		City: All Cities			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Crab (con't)	T 91QC	1	1	1	1	X	X
	T 91QF	1	1	1	1	X	X
	Group Total (3)	25	42	21	33	1,628,440	4,201,858
Halibut	B 05B	5	5	0	0	.	.
	B 06B	108	108	60	60	932,046	1,827,602
	B 26B	2	2	0	0	.	.
	B 61B	25	25	16	16	743,099	1,385,765
	Group Total (3)	136	140	76	76	1,675,145	3,213,367
Herring	G 01A	1	1	2	2	X	X
	G 01E	6	6	0	0	.	.
	G 01H	3	3	0	0	.	.

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)
[Report Description](#)

2001		State of Alaska - ANCHORAGE		City: All Cities			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Herring (con't)	G 01K	5	5	1	1	X	X
	G 01M	1	1	0	0	.	.
	G 01T	7	7	2	2	X	X
	G 34A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	G 34E	3	3	0	0	.	.
	G 34H	6	6	0	0	.	.
	G 34K	1	1	0	0	.	.
	G 34N	1	1	0	0	.	.
	G 34S	8	8	1	1	X	X
	G 34T	16	16	5	5	289,346	22,569
	G 34U	5	5	0	0	.	.

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)
[Report Description](#)

Year: 2001		State or Census Area: ANCHORAGE		City: All Cities			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Herring (con't)	G 34V	1	1	0	0	.	.
	G 34W	3	3	0	0	.	.
	G 34Z	18	18	4	4	X	X
	H 01E	1	1	0	0	.	.
	L 12T	11	11	0	0	.	.
	L 21A	2	2	0	0	.	.
	L 21C	1	1	0	0	.	.
	L 21E	9	9	0	0	.	.
	Group Total (3)	86	110	13	15	1,678,713	171,167
Other Groundfish	I 05B	4	4	1	1	X	X
	I 06B	2	2	0	0	.	.

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)
[Report Description](#)

Year: 2001		State or Census Area: ANCHORAGE		City: All Cities			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Other Groundfish (con't)	I 25B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	I 26B	6	6	0	0	.	.
	I 61B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	M 05B	9	9	1	1	X	X
	M 06B	43	43	8	8	285,365	92,823
	M 07B	5	5	3	3	X	X
	M 09B	10	10	4	4	X	X
	M 25B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	M 26B	32	32	7	7	145,524	42,787
	M 37B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	M 61B	6	6	1	1	X	X

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)
[Report Description](#)

Year: 2001		State or Census Area: ANCHORAGE		City: ALBUQUERQUE			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Other Groundfish (con't)	M 91B	6	6	4	4	2,216,293	531,548
	Y 06A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	Y 61A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	Group Total (3)	99	129	26	29	12,401,404	2,102,938
Other shellfish	J 11A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	O 09B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	O 91B	1	1	0	0	.	.
	P 07E	1	1	1	1	X	X
	P 09E	3	3	0	0	.	.
	P 09J	1	1	0	0	.	.
	P 91A	4	4	2	2	X	X

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)
[Report Description](#)

Year: 2001		State or Census Area: ANCHORAGE		City: ALBUQUERQUE			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Other shellfish (con't)	Q 11A	3	3	0	0	.	.
	Q 11B	1	1	1	1	X	X
	R 18B	3	3	0	0	.	.
	U 11A	2	2	0	0	.	.
	Group Total (3)	21	21	4	4	51,151	126,617
Sablefish	C 06B	16	16	11	11	292,134	558,015
	C 5CE	15	15	11	11	X	X
	C 61B	3	3	3	3	X	X
	Group Total (3)	29	34	23	25	389,951	744,554
Salmon	S 01A	2	2	1	1	X	X
	S 01E	18	18	7	7	5,052,640	878,350

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

Year 200		SALMON FISHERY ACTIVITY IN HOURS		FISHING ACTIVITY (2)			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Salmon (con't)	S 01H	9	9	3	3	X	X
	S 01K	21	21	5	5	2,067,105	430,542
	S 01L	11	11	9	9	1,624,074	824,395
	S 01M	5	5	1	1	X	X
	S 02K	3	3	0	0	.	.
	S 03A	1	1	0	0	.	.
	S 03E	40	40	35	35	2,002,082	1,335,797
	S 03H	48	48	32	32	468,965	275,566
	S 03M	6	6	5	5	218,212	100,856
	S 03T	130	132	93	93	3,879,883	1,553,028
	S 04D	4	4	3	3	X	X

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

Year 200		SALMON FISHERY ACTIVITY IN HOURS		FISHING ACTIVITY (2)			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Salmon (con't)	S 04E	10	10	11	10	401,523	348,032
	S 04H	156	156	101	101	1,306,241	796,979
	S 04K	11	11	7	7	414,937	157,147
	S 04M	17	17	11	11	551,021	174,145
	S 04P	4	4	0	0	.	.
	S 04T	162	162	130	130	3,610,960	1,476,481
	S 04W	16	16	3	3	X	X
	S 04X	11	11	0	0	.	.
	S 04Y	29	29	0	0	.	.
	S 04Z	16	16	2	2	X	X
	S 05B	22	22	2	2	X	X

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

(Year 2001)		WACHORAG		All City			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Salmon (con't)	S 08P	3	3	0	0	.	.
	S 15B	11	11	7	7	175,182	150,936
	Group Total (3)	744	768	466	467	23,032,877	8,836,163
All Fisheries Combined	Group Total (3)	937	1,244	552	649	40,857,681	19,396,664

FOOTNOTES: (Please see report description for complete information!)

(1) PERMIT ACTIVITY

Permit Holders in this section are defined as current permit holders as of the end of the year. Not included are people who permanently transferred their permit away during the year, had their permit revoked, or people who received the permit through a temporary emergency transfer. This differs from the FISHING ACTIVITY section, which counts anyone who fished a permit. This may result in a lower number of fishermen holding permits than fishing.

City and State of Residence is based on the address and residency claimed by the individual when issued the permit. This differs from the FISHING ACTIVITY section where address and residency comes from end-of-the-year information. (See Report Description for more information on residency assignment.)

(2) FISHING ACTIVITY

Non-commercial catch, such as derby, research, confiscated, and personal use, is excluded from this report.

Fishermen Who Fished is a count of fishermen who made at least one landing during the year, including people who held the permit through a temporary emergency transfer, who later permanently transferred their permit, or who later had their permit revoked. This differs from the PERMIT ACTIVITY section, which counts only the permit holder as of the end of the year. This may result in a higher number of fishermen fishing than holding permits.

Due to permit transfers, more than one person can fish the same permit. This can result in a larger number of people fishing than permits fished.

City and State of Residence is based on the address and residency claimed by the individual as of the end of the year. This differs from PERMIT ACTIVITY where address and residency comes from the date the permit was issued. (See Report Description for more information on residency assignment.)

Pounds Landed and **Estimated Gross Earnings** information is masked with an 'X' when needed to preserve confidentiality (AS 16.05.815). Confidentiality requirements involve masking when 3 or less people or permits are involved in the fishery and, if needed, masking the same fishery for another area in order to show statewide and year totals.

Estimated Gross Earnings is derived from an ex-vessel price per pound developed by the CFEC. A 'P' in this column indicates that the pricing for this fishery has not been completed.

(3) GROUP TOTALS

Totals are provided for each fishery group. If the fishery group total is confidential the pounds and earnings information will be masked. When not prevented by confidentiality requirements, a second total line excluding information from confidential fisheries, is provided.

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State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Summary of Permit and Harvest Statistics
For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries : 1993 - 2002

January 15, 2003

Year	Resident Category	Total Permits Issued	Total Permits Fished	Total Permits Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Total Estimated Gross Earnings
2002	Resident	8,837	4,960	3,877		
	Nonresident	2,775	1,681	1,094		
	Year Totals	11,612	6,641	4,971	540,002,022	**unavailable**
2001	Resident	8,895	5,283	3,612		
	Nonresident	2,792	2,087	705		
	Year Totals	11,687	7,370	4,317	681,048,211	\$204,718,434
2000	Resident	8,930	6,263	2,667		
	Nonresident	2,824	2,340	484		
	Year Totals	11,754	8,603	3,151	601,025,510	\$261,975,056
1999	Resident	9,000	6,406	2,594		
	Nonresident	2,819	2,327	492		
	Year Totals	11,819	8,733	3,086	797,153,459	\$372,596,777
1998	Resident	9,046	6,492	2,554		
	Nonresident	2,833	2,393	440		
	Year Totals	11,879	8,885	2,994	620,670,339	\$261,393,630
1997	Resident	9,116	6,782	2,334		
	Nonresident	2,836	2,399	437		
	Year Totals	11,952	9,181	2,771	526,118,161	\$275,318,871
1996	Resident	9,155	6,897	2,258		
	Nonresident	2,841	2,378	463		
	Year Totals	11,996	9,275	2,721	778,662,348	\$365,067,122
1995	Resident	9,225	7,391	1,834		
	Nonresident	2,802	2,468	334		
	Year Totals	12,027	9,859	2,168	940,480,847	\$474,076,682
1994	Resident	9,289	7,366	1,923		
	Nonresident	2,781	2,425	356		
	Year Totals	12,070	9,791	2,279	794,727,905	\$476,692,799
1993	Resident	9,375	7,635	1,740		
	Nonresident	2,762	2,453	309		
	Year Totals	12,137	10,088	2,049	818,552,927	\$418,979,074

Notes : Data for 2002 are preliminary. Estimated gross earnings are currently unavailable. Gross earnings are estimated using an average annual ex-vessel price per area, species and gear type. Yearly totals represent data that has been aggregated across all salmon fisheries. For this report, *Total Permits Issued* is defined as follows: all permanent permits, regardless of whether they have been renewed, and interim entry permits that have been issued (renewed) for the given year. Excluded from *Total Permits Issued* are any permanent permits that have been revoked and any interim entry permits that have not been issued (renewed) for the given year. Interim entry permits are interim use permits issued in a fishery which is under limitation. They are issued to qualified applicants who are awaiting the final determination of their application. The drop in number of total permits issued from 1993 to 2002 is primarily due to forfeiture of non-transferrable hand troll (S 05B) permits.

Southeast Alaska: King, Tanner and Dungeness crab, shrimp pot gear and beam trawl, sablefish longline and pot gear, herring spawn on kelp pounding, dive fisheries for abalone, geoduck, sea cucumbers and sea urchins

Prince William Sound: herring roe on kelp pounding, sablefish fixed gear and net gear

Cook Inlet: Dungeness crab pots and ring nets

Bristol Bay: herring spawn on kelp

Fisheries which are not under limited entry include: King, Tanner and Dungeness crab in some areas, halibut, ling cod, sablefish in some areas, miscellaneous finfish, rockfish, shrimp in some areas, food/bait herring, roe herring in a few areas, clams other than geoducks, snails, octopi and other miscellaneous species. As of July 1996, the Korean hair crab fishery in the Bering Sea (beyond 5 miles from shore) is under a moratorium restricting vessels which may participate, and requiring issuance of "vessel permits." A similar vessel permit moratorium was enacted during 1997 for the weathervane scallop fishery. (Some fisheries are subject to federal limitation programs (i.e. halibut and sablefish IFQ's,) or moratoria which may restrict eligibility to participate in fisheries. Fishers are advised to review state and federal requirements before engaging in fishing activities.)

What else does the CFEC do besides put fisheries under limited entry?

The Commission has four major sections: (1) adjudications, which deals with limited entry applications, point verification and hearings; (2) licensing, which deals with the annual issuance of all commercial fishing permits and vessel licenses for Alaska, as well as permit transfers; (3) data processing, which responds to ad hoc requests for data and maintains the computer system which enables the agency to operate efficiently; and (4) research, which monitors the development of fisheries and produces economic data utilized by a variety of management agencies. There is a Chairman and two additional commissioners, who perform a quasi-judicial function, hearing and voting upon decisions in disputed cases. In addition, the agency has a small administrative staff. Approximately 35 persons are currently employed.

(rev. 11/97)

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

(aka "Limited Entry")

What It Is



Summary information for commercial fishermen presented courtesy of the licensing section of the:

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

8800 Glacier Hwy, #109
Juneau, AK 99801

(907) 789-6150

Bruce Twomley, Chairman
Marlene Johnson, Commissioner
Mary McDowell, Commissioner

This pamphlet is not intended to replace the agency's governing statutes (AS 16.43) and regulations (Title 20 Alaska Administrative Code)

What is the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission?

The CFEC (aka Limited Entry Commission) is one agency involved in regulation of Alaska's commercial fisheries. Its purpose is to promote the conservation and sustained yield management of fisheries resources and the economic health and stability of the industry by regulating entry into the fisheries in the public interest.

Why and how does the Commission "limit entry" in a fishery?

The limited entry process is usually initiated when CFEC receives a petition from participants in a fishery who believe the number of gear operators must be limited in order to preserve the resource and/or economic health of the fishery. If research indicates that there is a problem which would be mitigated by limiting entry, the Commission establishes the maximum number of permits for the fishery, based upon historic participation levels. The next step is to develop a point system to rank eligible applicants according to the relative degree of hardship they would suffer if not awarded an entry permit.

Are there different types of limited entry programs?

The original Limited Entry Act only provided for one type of program, primarily designed with the salmon fisheries in mind, but that program is not ideal for all other fisheries. At this time, no other permanent entry limitation programs have been implemented in the state. However, in 1996 a temporary moratorium on vessels (rather than gear operators) participating in the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery was approved by the Legislature and the Commission is studying this, and other, types of limitation. Also, 1991 legislation authorized temporary moratoria to be established to cap growth in fisheries while research is undertaken to evaluate the need for permanent entry limitation. In 1995, legislation was enacted which gave the Commission authority to further restrict the fishing capacity of an entry permit, (for example, permits for 100, 200 or 300 pots may be issued in a crab fishery).

What are the point systems based upon?

The basic criteria used to evaluate hardship are: (1) economic dependence upon the fishery, which may include percentage of income from the fishery, availability of (and reliance on) alternative occupations and investment in

which may include the number of years and consistency of participation.

Who is eligible to apply for a limited entry permit?

A person must have participated in the fishery legally, e.g., held the required permits and/or licenses, and made at least one landing of fish prior to the established qualification date. The qualification date is usually January 1 of the year in which the CFEC adopts limited entry for the fishery.

When can a person apply for a limited entry permit?

A specific application period, usually a few months, is established for each limited fishery. All persons who are eligible to apply must submit their applications during the specified time period. Sometimes lawsuits result in the reopening of an application period. An example of this was the Wassillie class action which involved a group of Alaska Natives that claimed the Commission had not done enough initial public outreach to explain the limited entry program. Due to their lack of understanding they had failed to submit timely applications. The settlement provided them another opportunity to apply.

How long does it take for the Commission to decide who qualifies for limited entry permits?

The time period can vary in individual cases from a couple months to several years. The first step is for CFEC staff to review the evidence submitted with the application to verify the points that have been claimed; they then make an initial determination as to the number of points awarded. Permits may be issued fairly quickly to applicants who are classified at the high end of the point range.

Applicants who wish to contest their point determinations may request hearings and submit additional testimony and evidence. Permits are issued first to applicants with the highest number of points, and then on down through the range of point levels until the established maximum number of permits has been issued. It is actually a bit more complicated than this, since a block of permits must be held in reserve for applicants who are going through the appeal process and may eventually be found to qualify for permits. The Southeast herring gillnet fishery may be a good example. There are 3 permits left to be issued before

applications classified at the next lower point level and 8 more still in the hearing process. The Commission must await the final decisions in those hearings to see how many permits may be left to issue. Permits may then be issued to all applicants at the next point level, if the maximum number would not be exceeded by more than 5% or 10 permits, (whichever is greater), otherwise the permits would be issued by lottery.

Are people allowed to fish while they are waiting to find out if they qualify for a limited entry permit?

In most cases the answer is "yes". From the time that the Commission adopts limited entry for a fishery, until limited entry permits are actually issued, applicants who may eventually qualify for a permit are allowed to fish using interim-entry permits which are issued annually.

Does the Commission ever issue special permits in "hardship" cases?

No. There are no special provisions for awarding limited entry permits in hardship situations. In order to qualify for a permit, an applicant must meet the standard requirements for eligibility and have sufficient points verified on the application.

If someone wants to fish, but doesn't qualify to apply for a limited entry permit, how can s/he get into the fishery?

Most of the limited entry permits may be freely transferred once issued. In other words, if the permit holder no longer wishes to fish the permit, s/he may permanently transfer it to another person. A transfer may take place as the result of a sale, gift, inheritance, trade, or other type of transaction. All requests for permanent transfers of permits must be approved by the Commission. (See the leaflet on permit transfers.)

Which fisheries in Alaska have been put under limited entry?

The salmon fisheries in all areas of the state and most of the roe herring fisheries have been limited. A partial list of other fisheries which are under limitation or moratoria, by area, follows:

What agency issues vessel licenses?

Vessel licenses are also issued by the Entry Commission. In 1996, the annual fee for a vessel license changed from a flat \$20 per vessel to 6 fee categories ranging from \$20 to \$750, depending upon the overall length of the vessel. Once licensed, the vessel may be used in any commercial fishery, provided it is in compliance with applicable Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations.

Can a partnership or corporation hold a permit?

No. Entry and interim-use permits must be held by an individual person and the person named on the permit must be actively involved in the fishing operation. The permit holder must be able to present personal identification, including a photo ID, if so requested by authorities. "Vessel permits" issued to owners of qualifying vessels (such as in the Korean hair crab and weathervane scallop fisheries) may be held by business entities or individuals.

What may be done if the permit holder is NOT able to participate in the fishery for some reason?

The regulations include provisions for permits to be transferred in certain situations. The permit holder may permanently transfer the permit to someone else upon sale or as a gift or, if unable to participate in the fishery due to a problem temporary in nature, s/he may be able to transfer the permit for the season on an emergency basis, subject to the commission's approval. (See the leaflet dealing with permit transfers for additional information.)

Is it legal for a permit to be leased out, or fished by someone else, if the permit holder doesn't want to fish?

No, permits cannot be leased simply because the permit holder does not want to fish; leasing is prohibited by the Limited Entry Statutes. However, if the permit holder has a legitimate reason for requesting an emergency transfer of the permit, and the transfer is approved, the permit holder may legally

receive a payment for the use of the permit.

Why is it illegal to lease permits?

The legislature made it illegal to lease permits to ensure that fishermen would maintain control of their own livelihoods, and that permits would be controlled by active participants in the fisheries who would have a stake in conservation of fishery resources. The concern with leasing was that permits would be bought up by large companies or speculators and fishermen would be subject to their demands.

Can aliens obtain permits?

Aliens lawfully admitted to the United States may hold permits. Proof of lawful admission may consist of:

- 1) a "green card" (Alien Registration card); or
- 2) a Naturalization Certificate; or
- 3) a Certificate of Citizenship

An alien applying for an interim use permit or limited entry permit, or, seeking to obtain one through permanent or emergency transfer, must show proof of being lawfully admitted to the United States for employment purposes. AS 16.05.905 prohibits alien persons not lawfully admitted to the United States from engaging in commercial fishing activities. If you have questions about your status, call CFEC for more information.

(rev. 04/00)

State of Alaska

COMMERCIAL FISHING PERMITS

Summary information for commercial fishermen
presented courtesy of the licensing section of the:

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Hwy, #109
Juneau, AK 99801

(907) 789-6150



Bruce Twomley, Chairman
Marlene Johnson, Commissioner
Mary McDowell, Commissioner

This pamphlet is not intended to replace the agency's governing statutes (AS 16.43) and regulations (Title 20 Alaska Administrative Code)

What is a commercial fishing permit?

In Alaska, a limited entry or interim-use permit entitles the holder to operate a unit of gear in a specific commercial fishery. The term "fishery" refers to a unique combination of fishery resource, gear type and area. For instance, halibut longlining, salmon trolling and salmon seining are distinct fisheries, requiring separate permits. Permits for some species are issued on a statewide basis, while others are valid only for certain areas of the state, for instance Cook Inlet or Bristol Bay. This somewhat intangible "right to fish" is embodied in a plastic permit card which is issued annually.

Are there other types of permits?

During 1996, the Alaska State Legislature directed the commission to issue annual "vessel permits" for the Korean hair crab fishery (occurring beyond 5 miles from shore in the Bering Sea) which was being placed under a moratorium. "Vessel permits" are completely different than limited entry or interim-use permits as they are vessel-specific. The vessel permit, which authorizes use of the vessel in the fishery, must be kept on board the qualifying vessel, in addition to the regular commercial vessel license. There must also be a person on board who holds a valid interim-use permit for the fishery. The vessel permit is an 8-1/2" x 11" document similar to a limited entry certificate, rather than a plastic card. There are also special types of permits that may be issued to private non-profit hatcheries and accredited educational institutions for commercial fisheries training programs.

How is the limited entry or interim-use permit card used?

The fisherman is required to have the permit card, and a photo ID, in possession at all times while engaged in commercial fishing activities. When fish are delivered for sale, the permit card is imprinted on the fish ticket which records the species, number of fish, pounds delivered, area caught, etc..

What information is printed on the permit cards?

The top line of the permit card indicates the holder's residency status and the name of the vessel designated on

the permit application. The next line is the fishery description. Third line is the person's name, fourth is the permit number, followed by the vessel ADF&G number. The bottom line is a sequence number used to track the time period for which the card is valid, followed by the holder's social security number and year of birth.

How long do permits remain valid?

There are four basic types of permits issued by the commission; they are limited entry, interim-entry, interim-use and vessel permits. Limited entry permits are the permanent permits issued for certain fisheries to applicants who received enough points on their applications. Interim-entry permits are the "temporary" permits issued on an annual basis to persons waiting to find out if they qualify for permanent permits. Interim-use permits are issued annually for all commercial fisheries which are not under entry limitation. Vessel permits are issued annually to vessels qualified to participate in the Bering Sea Korean hair crab or weathervane scallop fisheries which are under moratoria. (See the leaflet which explains the entry limitation process for additional information.)

Don't some permits cost thousands of dollars?

Yes. In order to enter a fishery which is under limited entry, a permit must be obtained by transfer from a current permit holder. Many of these transfers involve sales and the prices may range from about \$6,000 for a salmon hand troll permit to about \$300,000 for a False Pass salmon drift permit. These prices fluctuate with the market and are not regulated by the Entry Commission.

Do you have to fish a limited entry permit every year in order to keep it?

No. Limited entry permits do not have to be fished every year, however, the renewal fee must be paid each year in order to keep the permit valid (unless the fishery remains closed for the entire year). If renewal fees are not paid for two years, the permit may be forfeited to the State. Since interim-entry and interim-use permits are issued on an annual basis, applications do not have to be submitted at all unless the applicant actually intends to participate in the fishery during the year.

What happens to permits which are forfeited because fees are not paid?

Forfeited limited entry permits are simply removed from the fisheries. They are not reissued to other fishermen. The permit holder may request reinstatement of the forfeited permit if good cause can be demonstrated for the failure to renew.

Can permit fees be refunded if the permit isn't used during the year?

Permit fees are not refundable, except in the event of a season-long closure of the fishery or if some other circumstance, (applicable to all permit holders in the fishery,) prevents a substantial number from participating. The Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound provides a good example of the type of situation in which refunds may be authorized.

If a person holds a permit for one fishery, does s/he have to buy a crewmember license to participate as a deckhand in another fishery?

No. Any valid limited entry, interim-entry or interim-use permit may also serve as a crew license for the holder to participate in other commercial fisheries. (The one exception may be in fisheries with superexclusive registration requirements - ADF&G regulations should be consulted for details.)

Can the permit holder use the permit on any boat?

In most fisheries, the permit holder may fish the permit on any vessel which is licensed, but ADF&G regulations for the specific fishery should be consulted. On the permit application the ADF&G number of the vessel to be fished must be provided and the designated vessel must be licensed for that year in order for the permit card to be issued. (One exception to this general rule involves fisheries which have "superexclusive area registration" requirements, ie. the vessel may be used in only one area.)

Limited Entry Facts

- Limited entry is a critical component of Alaska's fishery management as it stabilizes one major variable, the number of participants, in a given fishery.
- There are currently about 14,800 limited entry permits in existence. Of those, over 11,500 (nearly 78%) are held by Alaska residents.
- The overall interests of Alaskans and our fishery resources have been far better served under limited entry than they would have been without it. Without the constitutional amendment allowing for limited entry, and implementation of the program, there would have been a rush into Alaska's fisheries by non-residents as they were displaced by management and court decisions and the collapse of fishery resources in their home states. Even with all of these potential external pressures on our fisheries over the years, the percentages of residents in Alaska's fisheries have remained roughly consistent with historic (pre-limited entry) levels.
- Commercial fisheries are subject to federal constitutional provisions and laws pertaining to interstate commerce. Therefore, access to this commercial enterprise by all residents of the United States is protected by the federal privileges and immunities clause. Yet, Alaska's limited entry program is constructed in such a way that the courts have repeatedly ruled that it meets constitutional requirements regarding equal access, interstate commerce, and prohibition against creation of a "closed class."
- Transferability is the primary feature that keeps the limited entry program constitutional while still allowing permit-holders to pass their permits along to family members or others of their own choosing. Without creating a "closed class," the program's system of "freely transferable" permits has been effective in keeping permits within families and communities.
- Over the last 20 years, more than half of the permits transferred to rural Alaskans, and nearly 35% of *all* permit transfers, have been by GIFT rather than by SALE. These are primarily transfers between family members. The ability of limited entry permit holders to transfer their permits has helped maintain the high percentage of Alaskan participation and has enabled Alaskan fishing families to maintain access to their traditional fisheries. For example, in the Bristol Bay area, there have been approximately 1200 permit transfers to local people, and more than 64% of those transfers have been by gift rather than by sale.
- It is true that some permits held at one time by resident Alaskans, have subsequently come to be held by non-residents. However, *migration of permit holders*, rather than transfer of permits, has had the greater cumulative effect on the resident/nonresident balance. That is, between 1975 and 2001, the number of permits held by non-residents increased by only 17 due to the net result of transfers of permits, while resident Alaskan permit holders moving out of state (and continuing to hold their permits) resulted in a net increase of 591 in the number of nonresident permits. In fact, during the most recent three year period, 1999 through 2001, 158 *more* permits were transferred *from* non-residents *to* Alaskans than the other way around.

BRU/Component: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

(There is only one component in this BRU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate BRU section.)

Contact: Mary McDowell, Commissioner

Tel: (907) 790-6936 Fax: (907) 790-7036 E-mail: Mary_McDowell@cfec.state.ak.us

Component Mission

The mission of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is to limit entry into commercial fisheries for purposes of resource conservation and to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent on them for a livelihood.

Component Services Provided

The Commission performs the following services required by law:

- Establish the maximum number of permits in fisheries to be limited (as governed by statute);
- Establish and implement systems to rank eligible applicants according to the relative hardship they would suffer by not initially receiving an entry permit for a limited fishery;
- Process and classify entry permit applications and adjudicate claims not resolved by initial classification;
- Issue entry permits in limited fisheries, interim-use permits in unlimited fisheries, licenses for all vessels employed in Alaska's commercial fisheries and vessel permits under vessel moratoria established by law;
- Process requests for emergency and permanent transfers of entry and interim-use permits and compile and report data on the demographic characteristics of permit holders and prices paid for permits;
- Enforce the Limited Entry Act by regulating permit transfer activities, conducting investigations, and initiating administrative enforcement proceedings;
- Monitor unlimited fisheries to assess their rate of development and their potential need for limitation;
- Establish moratoria on new entrants to fisheries as necessary;
- Monitor the long-term effects of limited entry;
- Monitor the limited fisheries to obtain information needed for considering optimum numbers in those fisheries, and to determine the need for adjustment to the size of a given fleet;
- Participate in the development of comprehensive fisheries economic data and research, and make this information available to policy makers and members of the public;
- Work closely with other management agencies to develop and coordinate fisheries policy; and
- Administer the demerit point system for suspending commercial fishing privileges based on convictions of fishing law violations in salmon fisheries.

The commission is the only agency charged with the responsibility for limiting the number of participants in commercial fisheries. To carry out its responsibility, the commission works closely and cooperatively with the Department of Law, Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Board of Fisheries, and other fisheries agencies when making regulatory decisions.

Component Goals and Strategies

FY2004 budget decisions are pending. For reference, the FY2003 Governor's Budget goals and strategies are reprinted here.

To promote the conservation and sustained yield management of Alaska's fisheries resources and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing in Alaska by regulating and controlling entry into the commercial fisheries in the public interest and without unjust discrimination.

Major Component Accomplishments in 2002

- Processed limited entry applications for the Kodiak Food and Bait Herring fisheries and issued permanent limited entry permits to qualified applicants.

- Continued work on a significant upgrading of CFEC computer system to bring equipment and programs up to current state standards and to maximize effective use of technology in keeping up with the ever-increasing workload of the agency.
- As directed by Superior Court, continued updating the database for tracking current addresses of class members of Carlson v. State class action lawsuit and for calculating potential refunds.
- Worked with Department of Law in its defense of the state in appeal of Carlson to Alaska Supreme Court.
- Worked with the legislature on several pieces of legislation pertaining to limited entry issues and fleet consolidation.
- Continued to provide information as requested to assist ongoing discussions among policy makers and fishing industry about fleet consolidation options.
- Issued decisions on pending permit applications for limited fisheries.
- Participated in the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC) "Bristol Bay Salmon Fishery Restructuring Study." Among other issues, the Committee is examining options for fleet and gear reduction and ways to obtain and maintain more limited entry permits in local Bristol Bay communities.
- Continued contact with the IRS to explore means to help permit holders achieve voluntary tax compliance and to eliminate attempted forced sales of limited entry permits.
- Conducted public hearings on a proposal to limit entry into the Kodiak Tanner and King crab fisheries.
- Conducted hearings and issued decisions on the emergency transfers of entry permits.
- Issued 108 commission decisions and 97 hearing officer and paralegal decisions in calendar year 2001
- Continued work to get all case files imaged and available electronically to Commission staff.
- Issued 23,339 interim use and entry permits to commercial fishermen for calendar year 2001.
- Issued 15,177 vessel licenses and sport charter vessel licenses for calendar year 2001.
- Completed action on 843 Requests for Emergency Transfer of limited entry permits within a 4-day turnaround time in calendar year 2001.
- Completed action on 1002 Requests for Permanent Transfer of limited entry permits within a 5-day turnaround time for calendar year 2001.
- Completed a report on time series changes in the distribution of Alaska's limited entry permits.
- Monitored fisheries for which the commission has been petitioned for limited entry.
- Prepared briefing reports for several fisheries in response to petitions for limited entry.
- Prepared decisional documents explaining process and rationale for recent fishery limitations.

Statutory and Regulatory Authority

AS 16.43.010-990
20 AAC 05.010 - 20 AAC 05.1990

Key Performance Measures for FY2004

Measure:

The commission processes 90 percent of all vessel licenses, permit renewals, and requests for duplicates within three days of receipt of a fully completed application.

Sec 75.b.1. Ch 124 SLA 2002(HB 515)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The commission is on target to achieve this performance measure for FY03. For calendar year 2002 the commission is processing over 93% of all permit and vessel renewals within three days of receipt of a fully completed application.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska's commercial fisheries permitting and licensing programs, requirements, and procedures are significantly different from those of other states and do not lend themselves to meaningful comparison.

Background and Strategies:

The commission seeks to process all license, permit renewal, and duplicate requests as quickly as possible to help applicants avoid lost fishing time. The commission has streamlined procedures and effectively used computer technology to meet this stringent performance standard for processing nearly 40,000 permit and license

applications per year by our small staff.

Measure:

The commission processes 90 percent of all emergency transfer requests within four days of receipt of a fully completed application.

Sec 75.b.2. Ch 124 SLA 2002(HB 515)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The commission is on target to achieve this performance measure for FY03. For calendar year 2002 the commission is processing 97% of all emergency transfer requests within four days of receipt of a fully completed application.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska's laws and procedures governing emergency permit transfers are unique to Alaska's limited entry program and thus no meaningful comparison with other states can be made regarding transfer processing time.

Background and Strategies:

The commission seeks to process all emergency transfer requests as quickly as possible to help fishermen avoid lost fishing time and maintain income flow to families of permit holders struck with medical or other circumstances temporarily preventing their participation in the fishery. The commission has streamlined procedures and effectively used computer technology to meet this stringent performance standard for processing nearly a thousand emergency permit transfer requests per year with our small staff.

Measure:

The commission processes 90 percent of all permanent transfer requests within five days of receipt of a fully completed application.

Sec 75.b.3. Ch 124 SLA 2002(HB 515)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The commission is on target to achieve this performance measure for FY03. Our licensing staff report that at least 95% of transfers where applications were complete and all statutory requirements have been met are completed within five working days.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska's laws and procedures governing permanent permit transfers are unique to Alaska's limited entry program and thus no meaningful comparison with programs in other states can be made regarding transfer processing time.

Background and Strategies:

The commission seeks to process all permanent permit transfer requests as quickly as possible to help applicants avoid lost fishing time. The commission has streamlined procedures and effectively used computer technology to meet this stringent performance standard for processing nearly a thousand permanent permit transfers per year by our small staff.

Measure:

The commission maintains the number of hearing officer and paralegal decisions issued during the year at 70 or more.

Sec 75.b.4. Ch 124 SLA 2002(HB 515)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

From progress made to date, having completed 65 decisions so far this calendar year, the commission expects to achieve this performance measure for FY03

Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska's laws and procedures governing adjudication of limited entry permit eligibility claims are unique to Alaska's limited entry program. No meaningful comparison with programs in other jurisdictions can be made regarding the rate at which decisions are issued.

Background and Strategies:

The commission strives to move all appeals of limited entry permit application decisions through the adjudication process as quickly as possible for the benefit of applicants and all other participants in the fishery. The extensive due process afforded all limited entry permit applicants under Alaska's Limited Entry Act can require investment of significant time and effort by the commission. Under state statute, an applicant with an appeal pending at any stage of the adjudication process is eligible for an interim-use permit allowing their continued participation in the fishery until a final decision is rendered in their case. While care to ensure applicants' rights, render the fairest and best possible decisions that will withstand further challenge is paramount, this performance measure maintains pressure on hearing officers and paralegals to produce decisions and keep appeals moving through the process at a good rate.

Measure:

The commission maintains the number of final decisions issued by the commission during the year at 100 or more.

Sec 75.b.5. Ch 124 SLA 2002(HB 515)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The commission has made substantial progress toward achieving this performance measure for FY03, having completed 69 cases this calendar year, and expects to meet this standard

Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska's laws and procedures governing adjudication of limited entry permit eligibility claims are unique to Alaska's limited entry program. No meaningful comparison with programs in other jurisdictions can be made regarding the rate at which decisions are issued.

Background and Strategies:

The commission strives to adjudicate all appeals as quickly as possible for the benefit of applicants and all other participants in the fishery. The extensive due process afforded all limited entry permit applicants under Alaska's Limited Entry Act can require investment of significant time and effort by the commission. The commission works very hard to issue the best possible decisions at the rate established by this performance measure. Extra care is particularly critical at the final commission decision level as the next level of appeal is to the Alaska Superior Court.

Measure:

By the end of the fiscal year, the commission maintains or decreases the net number of cases pending before hearing officers and the commissioners from the number that are pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Sec 75.b.6. Ch 124 SLA 2002(HB 515)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

From progress to date, the commission fully expects to achieve this measure for FY03. So far this calendar year we have a net decrease of 47 cases.

Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska's laws and procedures governing adjudication of limited entry permit eligibility claims are unique to Alaska's limited entry program. No meaningful comparison with programs in other jurisdictions can be made regarding the rate at which decisions are issued and/or appealed.

Background and Strategies:

The number of new, incoming cases added annually to the workload of paralegals, hearing officers, and commissioners is dependent on a number of factors, including the number, size, and complexity of fisheries newly coming under limitation. During the course of a year, it is important to maintain a rate of case resolution equal to or exceeding the rate at which cases are appealed to the commission, or the result would be a ever-increasing backlog. The commission strives to develop straightforward limitation systems, issue decisions of such quality as to minimize further appeals, and maintain a pace of adjudication of cases that will ensure the maintenance or reduction of the net number of pending cases.

Measure:

The commission maintains at 20 percent or less the number of appeals from final decisions of the commission that are filed with the superior court during the year.

Sec 75.b.7. Ch 124 SLA 2002(HB 515)

Alaska's Target & Progress:

The commission is on target to achieve this performance measure for FY03, since only a single appeal has been filed this year.

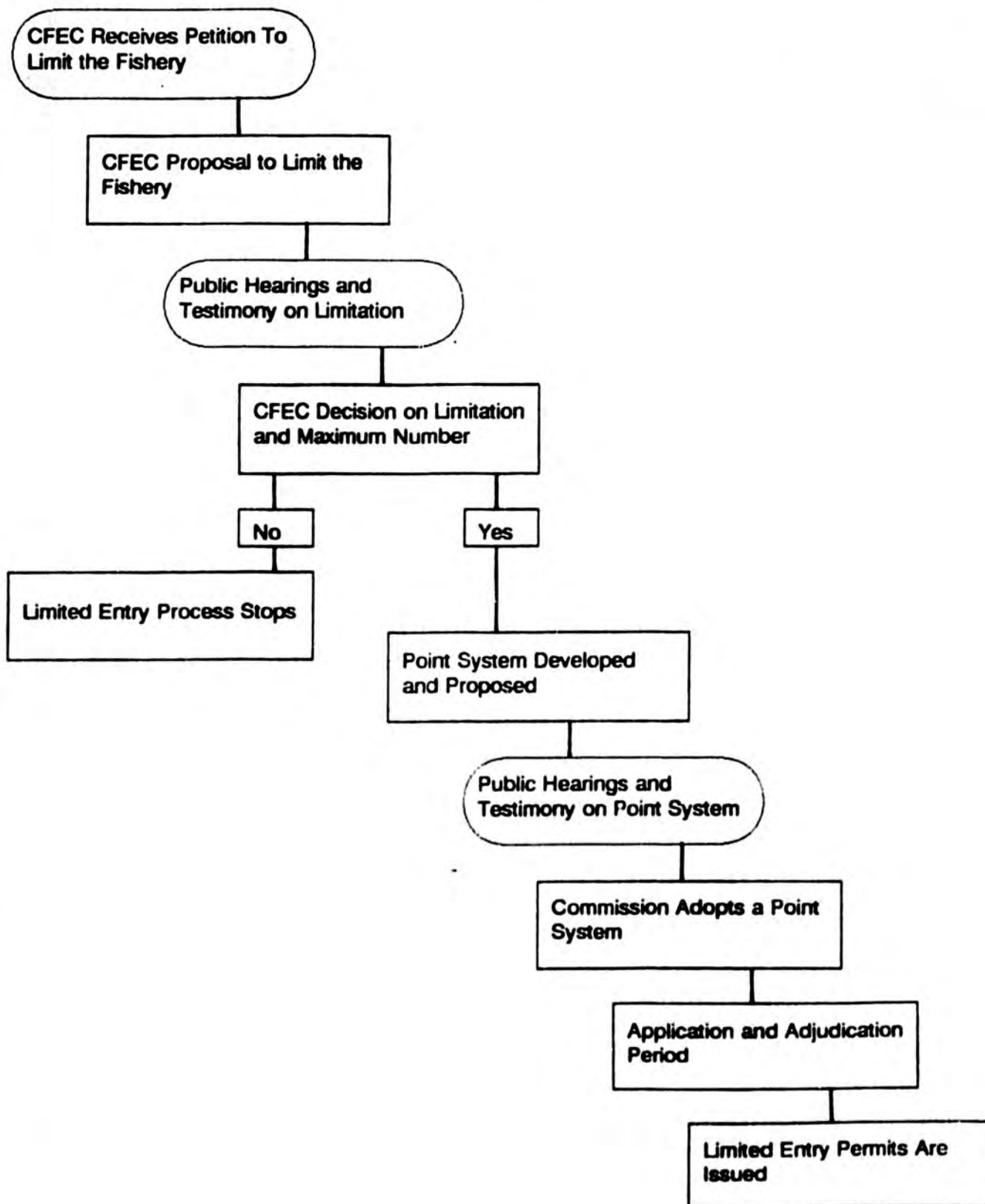
Benchmark Comparisons:

Alaska's laws and procedures governing adjudication and appeals of limited entry permit eligibility claims are unique to Alaska's limited entry program. No meaningful comparison with programs in other jurisdictions can be made regarding the rate at which commission decisions are appealed.

Background and Strategies:

Under the Limited Entry Act, an applicant who disagrees with a final commission decision may appeal the decision to the Alaska Superior Court, and ultimately to the Alaska Supreme Court. Such appeals consume extensive time and resources of both CFEC and the Department of Law. Additionally, rulings against commission actions or decisions in a single case may be applied retroactively by the court and thus reopen large numbers of previously settled cases, potentially causing great harm to an entire fishery. The commission makes every effort to ensure that all due process and legal issues are meticulously addressed in each of its decisions in order to provide the best possible service to the public and to avoid court appeals. The commission has been very successful in these efforts in recent years. In 1982, more than 150 court challenges to CFEC permit application decisions were pending. Today, even with the commission issuing more than 100 final decisions per year, only four court challenges are pending.

Limited Entry Procedure



**ALASKA'S LIMITED ENTRY PROGRAM:
IS IT WORKING FOR ALASKANS?**

**A Report by
the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission**

July, 1998

ALASKA'S LIMITED ENTRY PROGRAM: IS IT WORKING FOR ALASKANS?

I. Overview & History of Alaska's Limited Entry Program

Why and how was the program created? Why is it structured as it is?

Alaska's limited entry system is the product of years of effort by the State beginning in 1961. Two early attempts to limit entry into Alaska's fisheries were struck down by courts.

The Alaska legislature persisted, however, because Alaska's salmon fisheries were experiencing a long and threatening overall decline, which began in the 1930's under federal management and continued into the early 1970's. Despite this decline, the number of participants continued to increase substantially, which resulted in more and more fishing pressure on a diminishing resource. A limited entry system was the only means by which the State could control a critical variable in the management of its fishery resources: the number of fishers participating in a given fishery.

Following action by the legislature to put the issue on the ballot, Alaska voters, in 1972, approved an amendment to Article VIII, Section 15 of the Alaska Constitution, which authorized the state to:

limit entry into any fishery for purposes of resource conservation, to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent upon them for a livelihood and to promote the efficient development of aquaculture in the State.

Building upon this constitutional foundation, in 1973, the Alaska legislature adopted the Limited Entry Act, which has resulted in the largest limited entry program of its kind in the United States. Limitation of entry into all twenty-six of Alaska's salmon fisheries followed shortly. During 1976, by referendum, the voters of Alaska again supported limited entry by a margin of almost two-to-one. Today, nearly sixty of Alaska's fisheries are under limitation.

Alaska's fisheries employ a substantial segment of the state's population, and many remote communities rely upon commercial fishing as their primary economic base. Therefore, sound fisheries management is crucial to the State of Alaska, and limited entry is an important part of the state's management system.

Extensive biological, economic, historic, and cultural data and analyses have been generated to aid the development, enactment, and review of entry limitation in Alaska. Thousands of hours of hearings throughout the state and before the legislature have

informed the choices made in shaping Alaska's limited entry system. Alaska's courts have carefully scrutinized the program and developed a body of law governing limited entry in Alaska that is both extensive and unique.

Under AS 16.43.140, no commercial fisher may operate fishing gear in a limited fishery without a valid fishing permit. The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) issues entry permits and administers the program. The entry permit is the critical element of the system and, to Alaska fishers, a legally required tool of their trade. In establishing limited entry and considering the needs of the State and Alaska fishers, the Alaska legislature gave careful consideration to the nature of an entry permit and the privileges that a permit would extend to its holder.

If the legislature had been committed only to simplicity and economy, it could have authorized conducting of a lottery or auctioning of a limited number of fishing rights. The legislature rejected these approaches because they would not have been consistent with the State's most important objectives in establishing a limited entry system. The legislature believed that, in view of the substantial reliance on their fisheries by fishers and those dependent upon them, privileges should be initially extended only to qualified, individual fishers who could demonstrate their dependence. At the same time, the legislature wished to restrain the growth of state bureaucracy.

Although, under state law, entry permits do not constitute property belonging to their holders, the legislature authorized holders to transfer their permits subject to control and approval by CFEC. Doing so advanced several of the State's objectives. Because the law provides holders with uninterrupted use of their entry permits and authorizes fishers to transfer their permits, fishers hold the means to continue their access to the fishery and their livelihood. This transfer system allows permit holders the option of transferring their permits to other family members who are physically able to fish, and thereby maintain permits within families over time. Additionally, by not cutting off the interest of fishers or their heirs (as could be the case through a lottery or a system of reversion and reissue), the holders are granted a sufficiently long-term privilege in the fishery so as to be encouraged to both conserve and enhance the fishery resource. Finally, to avoid generating additional state bureaucracy, the legislature did not require the State to select who would be a subsequent recipient of the privilege. (The task of initially awarding permits has been sufficiently burdensome in itself.)

Generally, AS 16.43.150(g) prohibits involuntary transfer requiring that an entry permit may not be "attached, distrained, or sold on execution of judgment or under any other process or order of any court." Additionally, a fisher may not pledge his or her entry permit as security for a debt. [The legislature recognized that the absence of a property right might impair a fisher's ability to obtain financing for the purchase of a permit and fishing operation, and, therefore, established two state authorized loan programs: the Commercial Fishing Loan Program and Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB)]. Just as fishers cannot, contrary to state law, create a security interest in their fishing privileges, neither can a creditor.

The legislature recognized the earnings of fishers are seasonal and subject to many variables from year-to-year beyond their control (for example, weather, ex-vessel fish prices, survival rates, predation, and interception). If creditors were allowed to seize and force the sale of an entry permit, fishers without other means of earning a living, together with those dependent upon them, could well be left destitute. In Alaska, where many communities in remote areas of the state depend upon commercial fishing as the primary basis for their cash economy, this is a very real possibility. [The Social Security Administration has acknowledged the wisdom of Alaska's approach by recognizing that an entry permit is essential to self-support, and, therefore, by not considering the market value of a permit as an alternative resource in determining an individual's eligibility for Supplemental Security Income benefits. 20 C.F.R. § 416.1222(b); 50 Fed. Reg. 42683, 42685 (1985).]

To avoid intemperate transfers, a permit holder may permanently transfer a permit only after a 60-day waiting period during which the holder can withdraw from any agreement to transfer. Permits can be transferred only to a living individual who can demonstrate his or her present ability to participate actively in the fishery. They may not be transferred to a corporation or a partnership. Furthermore, an individual may not own more than one permit in any given fishery. These provisions keep fishers from becoming "share croppers," and prevent absentee ownership of fishing privileges and displacement of fishers through the consolidation or vertical integration that might otherwise occur.

Finally, because only a limited number of privileges would be extended, the legislature wished to ensure that the State would be reasonably compensated by regular permit fees. CFEC charges fishers fees for its licensing functions, including fees for the required annual renewal of limited entry permits, interim use permits, and vessel licenses. Fees vary according to permit value and vessel size. Today these fees generate revenues equaling more than two times the operating budget of CFEC and thus contribute a net of over 2.5 million dollars annually to the state General Fund.

The open access alternative: What might Alaska's commercial fisheries look like today without Limited Entry?

While shortcomings of the limited entry program can be identified, in analyzing its effectiveness, it is important to consider the alternatives. How would Alaska's fisheries evolve in the absence of limited entry? As mentioned, even with Alaska's salmon fisheries in decline in the nineteen-sixties and seventies, participation levels continued to rise. One can imagine how much participation would have grown as Alaska's salmon stocks rebounded in subsequent decades (assuming the rebound would have occurred without the limitation of participation).

In addition to the increase in Alaskan salmon harvests, there would have been other likely sources of pressure. The construction of the Alaska pipeline during the 1970's drew a large work force into Alaska. Upon completion of the pipeline, displaced former pipeline workers could well have sought to enter Alaska's salmon fisheries.

Of more significance, the troubles that have befallen west coast salmon fisheries over the last two decades could well have spawned additional pressure from displaced west coast salmon fishers entering Alaska's salmon fisheries. Alaska's system of limitation was barely in place when the Boldt decision came down in 1974. Among other things, the Boldt decision required that a substantial portion of the salmon harvests in the northwestern United States be reserved for certain Native American tribes. That decision dislocated large numbers of northwest salmon fishers, who would likely have looked to Alaska to offset their losses. In more recent years, many U.S. fisheries have crashed and been closed. Without limitation, many of those out of work fishers would likely have entered Alaska's fisheries. In short, had Alaska's license limitation system not stood as a bulwark, these various pressures likely would have caused additional growth in the numbers of participants in its fisheries and even greater pressure upon the resource itself as well as commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence users.

It is especially difficult to envision how Alaska's fisheries would have evolved over time without limited entry, or to predict how they would be affected by a return to open access, because the limited entry system does not operate by itself. While limited entry stabilizes one major variable in a fishery (the number of participants), the State Board of Fisheries consistently provides gear and vessel restrictions applicable to commercial fishers. These restrictions, when coupled with license limitation, result in a limitation of overall fishing capacity and further allow fishery managers to calculate with some assurance the amount of fishing power to be managed. Without license limitation, state fishery managers would face a much more complicated and difficult task. Indeed, in the absence of license limitation, in a situation where managers believe there is a risk of more participation than the resource could withstand, a fishery would likely not be opened at all.

II. How has limited entry worked for Alaskans, and, specifically, rural Alaskans?

Levels of Alaska residency among permit holders

The purpose of limited entry, under AS 16.43.010, is "to promote the conservation and the sustained yield management of Alaska's fishery resource and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing in Alaska in the public interest and without unjust discrimination."

Directing benefits to Alaska fishers is not a purpose of the limited entry program and *cannot be* under the state and federal constitution. However, grandfathering in participants through the limited entry program and giving those participants the power to transfer their limited entry permits tends to *maintain historic levels of Alaskan participation in most limited fisheries*. While the Limited Entry Act is neutral with respect to residency, overall, Alaskans hold a substantial portion of the permits. In 1962, well before limited entry, Alaska residents constituted about two-thirds of the licensed commercial fishers in the state. *Brown v. Anderson*, 202 F. Supp. 96, 99 (1962). According to CFEC data, as of the end of 1996, 77% (more than 10,000) of Alaska's limited entry permits are held by Alaskan residents. More than one-half of the Alaskans holding entry permits are rural residents living in areas where other sources of cash income are very limited. Some limited fisheries like the Lower Yukon and Lower Kuskokwim salmon fisheries have 99% Alaskan participation.

Again, while we can take satisfaction from these historic results, under the state and federal constitutions, the state cannot as a matter of law or policy discriminate unjustly against nonresident fishers.

Permit transferability: How does it affect levels of Alaska resident participation?

An entry permit secures a fisher's access to his or her fishery. Limited entry empowers fishers by giving them control of that access. The various protections that apply to entry permits help to insulate fishers from control and exploitation by others. In turn, fishers are free to transfer their entry permits to family members or to any other individuals with the ability to participate in the fishery. This "transferability" of permits, the ability of permit holders to transfer their permit to another person by gift, inheritance, or sale (with values determined by the private sector market) is a controversial aspect of Alaska's limited entry system. Yet, it is this free transferability that has allowed permits to remain in families, transferring between generations or from one family member to another, rather than having to revert back to the state at the end of one person's use of the permit, for reissuance. Transferability of permits is the aspect of the limited entry program probably most responsible for maintaining such high percentages of residents in Alaska's fisheries while meeting constitutional requirements of equal access.

In some rural areas of the state, because of the choices fishers have made regarding transfer of their permits, more permits have departed from the area by transfer than have been received by transfer. This is the case in Bristol Bay. This net drain of entry permits in areas where economic alternatives to commercial fishing are limited is a very serious concern.

The situation, however, varies from place-to-place and from fishery-to-fishery. This is true even within Bristol Bay, where, for example (again using CFEC data as of the end of 1996), in five of the last ten years, more salmon set net entry permits have transferred to local Bristol Bay residents than from them. Additionally, residents of Port

Heiden held 13 entry permits in 1975, but held 18 by the end of 1996. Similarly, during the same time period, the number of Togiak residents holding salmon limited entry permits increased from 92 to 129. And, near Bristol Bay, the number of permits held by the residents of Chignik communities has increased.

The power to transfer has helped many Alaskan families, including those of Bristol Bay. Over time, there have been more than 1,200 transfers of entry permits to local Bristol Bay residents. More than 60% of these transfers have been by gift.

Overall, among permits transferred to rural Alaskans living near their fisheries, more than 50% of the transfers have been by gift. When permits have transferred from rural areas of the state, they have tended to transfer to other Alaskans (as opposed to nonresidents).

What has been done, or could be done, to minimize negatives and maximize positives of limited entry for Alaskans?

No system, whether open access or license limitation, is without drawbacks for some people. While Alaska's policy-makers have adopted a form of limited entry believed to be the "best" overall for the state and its fisheries, the state recognizes the need to help local Alaskans work within this system to maintain their place in their traditional fisheries.

The expense of obtaining a vessel, gear, and a limited entry permit can make entering a fishery difficult for those without ready access to financing. Traditionally, young people in many areas of the state have gotten their start in fishing by working as crew to obtain the experience needed to be successful and to save up the capital necessary to enter the fishery. Others have gotten their start by participating at little cost in "entry level" fisheries. Where such local "small boat" fisheries have come under limitation, the added expense of purchasing a permit has sometimes created an obstacle to this avenue to entering the fisheries.

The State has sought to assist Alaska residents in maintaining access to their fisheries by providing a loan program through the State Department of Commerce and Economic Development. This Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund provides loans only to resident Alaskans. One of the authorized purposes of the program is financing of limited entry permits. Within this loan program, the state developed a special loan program for the benefit of Rural Alaskan residents. As of the end of 1996, the state's revolving loan program had loaned over \$148 million to Alaskans for the purchase of 2238 limited entry permits.

The state loan program presents opportunities for additional special cooperative efforts. For example, the Lower Yukon CDQ Corporation is participating with the Commercial Fishing Loan Program to help Lower Yukon residents obtain limited entry permits.

The Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank (CFAB), another state-authorized lending program, also finances limited entry permits for Alaskans. CFEC helped CFAB amend their statute to provide a new opportunity for local village residents to transfer permits to each other. Several Alaska Native villages are participating in this program.

These two programs are the only lending institutions allowed by state law to use the permits themselves as collateral for loans. The availability of these financing options for Alaska residents, and the ability of the two programs to use the permits as security, give Alaskans an edge in obtaining permits not available to non-residents.

At two AFN conventions in recent years, the Commission conducted workshops to help local people get and keep limited entry permits. CFEC has observed some groups become very successful at getting and keeping limited entry permits for the benefit of their families and local communities. At an Economic Summit of all Southeast ANCSA Corporations, CFEC conducted a similar workshop. CFEC has made an effort to share information about how to use the limited entry system effectively with all interested Alaskan communities and Alaska Natives.

One idea sometimes proposed as a solution to the desire for more access to permits is to expand the program to allow additional permits to be acquired. Salmon fisheries in particular are under great stress right now because of some run failures and because of depressed worldwide salmon market conditions. Nonetheless, the Commission does have statutory authority to create more permits if it can satisfy the legal requirements. However, the state would not have the power under either the state or federal constitutions to direct permits exclusively to local village residents or any other exclusive group. Alaska residents and nonresidents alike would have to be allowed to compete for any additional limited entry permits created.

Another idea aimed at maintaining high numbers of permits in rural Alaska would be to assign permits to Alaska Native village councils or other local entities which would have the authority to transfer permits only among village members or local residents. Under the state and federal constitutions, the state would not have power to create a "closed class" of permit holders. Additionally, the state would not have the power to directly assign benefits exclusively to local Native villages (as opposed to other communities in other areas which might wish to compete for fishing privileges). All citizens must be equally free to come and go from commercial fisheries in order for the program to pass constitutional muster.

It is illustrative to note that Alaska's own State Supreme Court struck down the state's statutory rural preference for subsistence use. Additionally, under federal constitutional standards, the state Supreme Court struck down a 50% local hire requirement in financially disadvantaged rural areas. As we have noted, in contrast to this modest 50%, the limited entry program (which treats all applicants alike) has yielded 77% Alaskan participation in limited fisheries with some fisheries running as high as

99%. Despite the substantial percentage of Alaskan beneficiaries, limited entry has withstood numerous court challenges.

The Limited Entry Commission participated in the Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA) Commission on Limited Entry which led to the creation by BBNA and the Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (BBEDC, the Bristol Bay CDQ Corporation) of the Bristol Bay Permit Brokerage based in Dillingham. The function of a local permit brokerage (as CFEC has advocated for years) is to protect permit holders from the IRS and to help local individuals obtain and retain limited entry permits.

Taking action to limit a fishery is another way CFEC can often help rural Alaskans maintain their position in fisheries, since permits are initially issued based upon participation in the fishery and economic dependence upon it. For example, in order to protect their places in Western Alaska herring fisheries, 537 Alaska Natives from villages up and down the coast of Western Alaska petitioned the Entry Commission to limit entry into their herring fisheries. The Commission responded to this request and limited Western Alaska herring fisheries.

CFEC participates on the Alaska Federation of Natives Task Force concerning the Internal Revenue Service and Alaska Native fishers. The Task Force was instrumental in persuading the Alaska Legislature to create (within the state's Commercial Fishing Loan Program) the Tax Obligation Loan Program, which has helped many rural and Native fishers come into voluntary compliance with the IRS.

In 1996, CFEC issued the Carle decision which denied a request by the IRS to force transfer of an entry permit held by an elderly Alaska Native living in a coastal village. CFEC has worked aggressively with Governor Knowles, the Congressional delegation, AFN, the Bristol Bay Native Association, the Commercial Fishing Loan Program, and the Bristol Bay Permit Brokerage to avoid IRS seizure and forced sale of entry permits. As the result of these efforts, so far, no Alaskan has lost commercial fishing privileges due to an IRS forced sale.

CFEC and the state settled the Wassillie class action in 1988, authorizing Alaska Native class members to file very late applications for salmon limited entry permits. CFEC made Wassillie cases the highest priority and moved them ahead of other pending cases in the Commission's workload. The Wassillie settlement has allowed the Commission to issue many new limited entry permits to Alaska Natives. Additionally, CFEC has taken special measures to reduce pressure on the older Wassillie permit holders to sell their permits. CFEC wished to allow them sufficient time to consider transferring their permits to family and other community members.

The Limited Entry Act, as originally passed, was designed with the state's salmon fisheries in mind. Its provisions have proven less well-suited to some other fisheries which may lack long term participation track records upon which to base eligibility criteria or have very different patterns of participation or gear or vessel use. CFEC has

worked very hard, within its statutory authority, to develop point systems to best meet the needs in each fishery. In addition, the legislature has passed several revisions to the limited entry statutes over the years, such as authorizing the use of capacity restrictions when appropriate, to address specific needs or problems.

Still, several other shortcomings of the limited entry law have yet to be addressed. For example, some developing fisheries are very different from the individual owner/operator model presented by Alaska's salmon fisheries. At the direction of the legislature, the commission is working to draft legislation to allow for license limitation based on vessels, rather than operators, for such fisheries. In addition, the existing statutory provisions for fishery moratoriums have proven to be unusable. The ability to efficiently impose a moratorium to protect a resource and participants when a fishery is growing very quickly is critical. A bill correcting this shortcoming in the law came very close to final passage during the 1998 legislative session. The commission will seek its introduction and passage again in 1999.

Additionally, in response to the continuing salmon industry crisis and in cooperation with Governor Knowles' Salmon Forum, the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is developing an outline of possible options for reducing fleet size and improving cost effectiveness in salmon harvests. The outline will include discussion of legal and practical problems as well as potential benefits of the options. It will further suggest the practical steps required to pursue each option: for example, whether an option can be achieved right now under existing statutes or would require a change of law by the Legislature. The Commission hopes this outline will facilitate discussion of remedies on a fishery-by-fishery basis.

In short, while the limited entry law is not perfect, limited entry has, we believe, served Alaska's fishers and fisheries well overall. Despite having largely benefited Alaskans, limited entry has withstood constitutional challenges all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Any proposed changes to the law must be carefully considered so that limited entry can continue to survive court challenges. A change in the law resulting in a court finding limited entry unconstitutional could lead to opening Alaska's fisheries to fishers everywhere. Given the unfortunate state of salmon and other fisheries in Washington, Oregon, and California, one can easily imagine the potential influx of fishers from outside Alaska if limited entry were overturned by the courts.

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission stands ready to work with the Governor, Legislature, fishers and Alaskan organizations and communities to ensure that Alaska's limited entry system works well for the people and resources it is intended to serve.

WWWCENC

July 30, 2001

STATE OF ALASKA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

PERMIT HOLDER AND CREW MEMBER COUNTS BY CENSUS AREA AND CITY

[Click here for a detailed explanation of this report](#)

YEAR	CENSUS AREA	CITY	NUMBER OF PERMIT HOLDERS	NUMBER OF CREW MEMBERS
2000	13 ANCHORAGE	ANCHORAGE	773	1,124
		BIRCHWOOD	0	0
		BIRD CREEK	2	0
		CHUGIAK	34	39
		EAGLE RIVER	71	89
		EKLUTNA	0	0
		ELMENDORF AFB	0	0
		FIRE ISLAND	0	0
		FIRE LAKE	0	0
		FORT RICHARDSON	0	1
		GIRDWOOD	29	37
		INDIAN	2	2
		KERN	0	0
		PETERS CREEK	0	0
		PORTAGE	0	0
		POTTER	0	0
		RAINBOW	0	0
		SPENARD	0	1
		CENSUS AREA TOTAL	911	1,293

Footnotes:

- Crew Members
 - Crew member license data for this report was provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
 - Crew members who are permit holders in other fisheries are not required to purchase a crew license, therefore they may not appear in the crew member license data.
 - Individuals who, despite the above, had both a permit and a crew license are not counted as crew members in this report to avoid double counting.
 - Crew members who did not provide a social security number when purchasing a crew license are not included in this report.
 - Residency of crew members is based on the address they provided on their crew member license application.
- Permit Holders

- Residency of permit holders is based on the residency claimed on their permit application.
- Only current holders of permits were included in this report.
- Permits in fisheries under vessel moratorium and special use permits such as experimental, test fishing, educational, reservation, and hatchery are excluded from this report.

- Year

- The report is based on the most recently completed calendar year.
-

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July 30, 2001

STATE OF ALASKA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

PERMIT HOLDER AND CREW MEMBER COUNTS BY CENSUS AREA AND CITY

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YEAR	CENSUS AREA	CITY	NUMBER OF PERMIT HOLDERS	NUMBER OF CREW MEMBERS
2000	14 KENAI PENINSULA	ANCHOR POINT	80	110
		BEAR COVE	0	0
		BELUGA RIVER	1	0
		CHENIK	0	0
		CLAM GULCH	29	31
		COHOE	0	0
		COOPER LANDING	4	3
		CROWN POINT	0	0
		ENGLISH BAY	1	0
		FOX RIVER	0	0
		FRITZ CREEK	13	20
		GROUSE CREEK GROUP	0	0
		HALIBUT COVE	8	1
		HAPPY VALLEY	0	0
		HOMER	539	660
		HOPE	2	1
		JAKOLOF BAY	0	0
		KACHEMAK	0	0
		KALIFONSKY	0	0
		KASILOF	155	129
		KASITSNA BAY	0	0
		KENAI	231	251
		KUSTATAN	0	0
		MOOSE PASS	2	2
		N KENAI	0	0
		NANWALEK	6	9
		NIKISHKA	3	0
		NIKISKI	56	88
		NIKOLAEVSK	17	36

NINILCHIK	48	51
PORT GRAHAM	12	10
PORTLOCK	0	0
PRIMROSE	0	0
RED MOUNTAIN	0	0
RIDGEWAY	0	0
SALAMATOF	0	0
SELDOVIA	57	42
SEWARD	80	172
SOLDOTNA	173	238
STERLING	16	41
SUNRISE	0	0
TYONEK	20	5
CENSUS AREA		
TOTAL	1,553	1,900

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July 30, 2001

STATE OF ALASKA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

PERMIT HOLDER AND CREW MEMBER COUNTS BY CENSUS AREA AND CITY

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YEAR	CENSUS AREA	CITY	NUMBER OF PERMIT HOLDERS	NUMBER OF CREW MEMBERS
2000	05 FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR	BIG HORN	0	0
		BIRCH LAKE	0	0
		CHATANIKA	0	0
		CHENA HOT SPRINGS	0	0
		CLEARY SUMMIT	0	0
		COLLEGE	1	0
		EIELSON AFB	0	1
		ESTER	1	1
		FAIRBANKS	126	73
		FOX	0	0
		HARDING LAKE	0	0
		MOOSE CREEK	0	0
		MURPHY DOME	0	0
		NORTH POLE	9	10
		PEDRO DOME	0	0
		PLEASANT VALLEY	0	0
		RICHARDSON	0	0
		SALCHA	4	3
		TWO RIVERS	1	1
		CENSUS AREA TOTAL	142	89

Footnotes:

- Crew Members
 - Crew member license data for this report was provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
 - Crew members who are permit holders in other fisheries are not required to purchase a crew license, therefore they may not appear in the crew member license data.
 - Individuals who, despite the above, had both a permit and a crew license are not counted as crew members in this report to avoid double counting.
 - Crew members who did not provide a social security number when purchasing a crew license are not included in this report.

- Residency of crew members is based on the address they provided on their crew member license application.
 - Permit Holders
 - Residency of permit holders is based on the residency claimed on their permit application.
 - Only current holders of permits were included in this report.
 - Permits in fisheries under vessel moratorium and special use permits such as experimental, test fishing, educational, reservation, and hatchery are excluded from this report.
 - Year
 - The report is based on the most recently completed calendar year.
-

[Go to

[..Crew and Permit Holders by Census Menu](#)

[..Fishing Statistics, Reports, and Listings Menu](#)

[..CFEC Home Page](#)

WWWCENCP

July 30, 2001

STATE OF ALASKA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

PERMIT HOLDER AND CREW MEMBER COUNTS BY CENSUS AREA AND CITY

[Click here for a detailed explanation of this report](#)

YEAR	CENSUS AREA	CITY	NUMBER OF PERMIT HOLDERS	NUMBER OF CREW MEMBERS
2000	21 WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	KAKE	67	60
		KUPREANOF	0	0
		PETERSBURG	469	440
		PORT ALEXANDER	35	17
		ROWAN BAY	0	0
		SAGINAW BAY	0	0
		ST. JOHN HARBOR	0	0
		WRANGELL	249	200
		CENSUS AREA TOTAL	820	717

Footnotes:

- **Crew Members**
 - Crew member license data for this report was provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
 - Crew members who are permit holders in other fisheries are not required to purchase a crew license, therefore they may not appear in the crew member license data.
 - Individuals who, despite the above, had both a permit and a crew license are not counted as crew members in this report to avoid double counting.
 - Crew members who did not provide a social security number when purchasing a crew license are not included in this report.
 - Residency of crew members is based on the address they provided on their crew member license application.
- **Permit Holders**
 - Residency of permit holders is based on the residency claimed on their permit application.
 - Only current holders of permits were included in this report.
 - Permits in fisheries under vessel moratorium and special use permits such as experimental, test fishing, educational, reservation, and hatchery are excluded from this report.
- **Year**
 - The report is based on the most recently completed calendar year.

[Go to
[..Crew and Permit Holders by Census Menu](#)
[..Fishing Statistics, Reports, and Listings Menu](#)]

TABLE DESC 22JAN2000

This table is produced as a courtesy to our users. It explains the CFEC fishery codes as well as providing some additional information for the fishery. This table may contain errors. For an exact definition of fishery codes, please review our regulation, particularly Article 2 *Fishery Identification System, Administrative Code Chapter 17.2* and Article 3 *Limited Fisheries*.

Fishery codes are comprised of a species code, a gear code, and a vessel code. These codes and their definitions have changed over the years. This table contains current codes and current definitions only. To see past year codes, link to the [Historical Code Translation Table](#).

[Link to:](#) [Top of Report](#) [Historical Fishery Code Translation Table](#)

Fishery Code Translation Table Sorted by Fishery Code Current Codes Only

Fishery Code	Fishery Information	Description
B 05B		HALIBUT, HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE
B 06B		HALIBUT, LONGLINE VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
B 25B		HALIBUT, DINGLEBAR TROLL, STATEWIDE
B 26B		HALIBUT, MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE
B 61B		HALIBUT, LONGLINE VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
C 06B		SABLEFISH, LONGLINE VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
C 07B		SABLEFISH, OTTER TRAWL, STATEWIDE
C 09B		SABLEFISH, POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
C 25B		SABLEFISH, DINGLEBAR TROLL, STATEWIDE
C 26B		SABLEFISH, MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE
C 4CE	Limited	SABLEFISH, NET GEAR MAXIMUM VESSEL LENGTH 50', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
C 5AE	Limited	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAXIMUM VESSEL LENGTH 90', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
C 5BE	Limited	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAXIMUM VESSEL LENGTH 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
C 5CE	Limited	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAXIMUM VESSEL LENGTH 50', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
C 5DE	Limited	SABLEFISH, FIXED GEAR MAXIMUM VESSEL LENGTH 35', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

C 61A	Limited	SABLEFISH , LONGLINE VESSEL OVER 60', NORTHERN SOUTHEAST
C 61B		SABLEFISH , LONGLINE VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
C 61C	Limited	SABLEFISH , LONGLINE VESSEL OVER 60', SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST
C 91B		SABLEFISH , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
C 91C	Limited	SABLEFISH , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST
C 9CE	Limited	SABLEFISH , POT GEAR MAXIMUM VESSEL LENGTH 50', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
D 09D		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', YAKUTAT
D 09E		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
D 09J		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', WESTWARD
D 09L		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', CHIGNIK
D 09M		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', ALASKA PENINSULA
D 10A	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , RING NETS, SOUTHEAST
D 10D		DUNGENESS CRAB , RING NETS, YAKUTAT
D 10H	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , RING NET, COOK INLET
D 11A	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST
D 91D		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', YAKUTAT
D 91E		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
D 91H	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', COOK INLET
D 91J		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', WESTWARD
D 91L		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', CHIGNIK
D 91M		DUNGENESS CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', ALASKA PEN/ALEU ISL
D 9AA	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , 300 POTS/OR 100% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST
D 9BA	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , 225 POTS/OR 75% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST
D 9CA	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , 150 POTS/OR 50% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST

D 9DA	Limited	DUNGENESS CRAB , 75 POTS/OR 25% OF MAX, SOUTHEAST
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(Revised 22 JAN 2003)

[Link to...](#) [Top of Report](#) [Historical Fisheries](#)

**Fishery Code Translation Table Sorted by Fishery Code
Current Codes Only**

Fishery Code	Fishery Information	Description
E 09B		KOREAN HAIR CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
E 09Q		KOREAN HAIR CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA
E 91B		KOREAN HAIR CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
E 91Q		KOREAN HAIR CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA
E 91QV	Under Moratorium	KOREAN HAIR CRAB , POT GEAR, BERING SEA (VESSEL PERMIT)
F 02B		FRESH WATER FISH , BEACH SEINE, STATEWIDE
F 04B		FRESH WATER FISH , SET GILLNET, STATEWIDE
F 05B		FRESH WATER FISH , HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE
F 06B		FRESH WATER FISH , LONGLINE VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
F 08B		FRESH WATER FISH , FISH WHEEL, STATEWIDE
F 09B		FRESH WATER FISH , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
F 26B		FRESH WATER FISH , MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE
F 99B		FRESH WATER FISH , OTHER GEAR, STATEWIDE
G 01A	Limited	HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, SOUTHEAST
G 01E	Limited	HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
G 01H	Limited	HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, COOK INLET
G 01K	Limited	HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, KODIAK
G 01L		HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, CHIGNIK
G 01M		HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, ALASKA PENINSULA
G 01T		HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, BRISTOL BAY
G 01U	Limited	HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, NUNIVAK ISLAND

G 01X		HERRING ROE , PURSE SEINE, KOTZEBUE
G 02X		HERRING ROE , BEACH SEINE, KOTZEBUE
G 02Z	Limited	HERRING ROE , BEACH SEINE, NORTON SOUND
G 31K	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET & PURSE SEINE, KODIAK
G 34A	Limited	HERRING ROE & FOOD/BAIT , GILLNET, SOUTHEAST
G 34E	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
G 34H		HERRING ROE , GILLNET, COOK INLET
G 34K	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, KODIAK
G 34M		HERRING ROE , GILLNET, ALASKA PENINSULA
G 34N	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, NELSON ISLAND
G 34S		HERRING ROE , GILLNET, SECURITY COVE
G 34T		HERRING ROE , GILLNET, BRISTOL BAY
G 34U	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, NUNIVAK ISLAND
G 34V		HERRING ROE , GILLNET, CAPE AVINOF
G 34W	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, GOODNEWS BAY
G 34X		HERRING ROE , GILLNET, KOTZEBUE
G 34Y	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, CAPE ROMANZOF
G 34Z	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, NORTON SOUND
G 77Z	Limited	HERRING ROE , GILLNET, NORTON SOUND (EDUCATIONAL PERMIT)

Revised: 22/JAN/2003

[Link to...](#) [Top of Report](#) [Historical Fishery Code Translation Table](#)

Fishery Code Translation Table Sorted by Fishery Code Current Codes Only

Fishery Code	Fishery Information	Description
H 01A		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , PURSE SEINE, SOUTHEAST
H 01E		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , PURSE SEINE, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
H 01L		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , PURSE SEINE, CHIGNIK
H 01M		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , PURSE SEINE, ALASKA PENINSULA
H 02X		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , BEACH SEINE, KOTZEBUE

H 1DK	Limited	HERRING , FOOD/BAIT, PURSE SEINE, FIXED VESSEL LENGTH 60', KODIAK
H 21A		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , POUND, SOUTHEAST
H 34E		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , GILLNET, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
H 34M		HERRING FOOD/BAIT , GILLNET, ALASKA PENINSULA
H 34X		HERRING , FOOD/BAIT, GILLNET, KOTZEBUE
H 34Z		HERRING , FOOD/BAIT, GILLNET, NORTON SOUND
H 7BK	Limited	HERRING , FOOD/BAIT, OTTER TRAWL, FIXED VESSEL 75', KODIAK
H 7CK	Limited	HERRING , FOOD/BAIT, OTTER TRAWL, FIXED VESSEL 70', KODIAK
H 7DK	Limited	HERRING , FOOD/BAIT, OTTER TRAWL, FIXED VESSEL 60', KODIAK
I 05B		LING COD , HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE
I 06B		LING COD , LONGLINE VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
I 09B		LING COD , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
I 25B		LING COD , DINGLEBAR TROLL, STATEWIDE
I 26B		LING COD , MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE
I 61B		LING COD , LONGLINE VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
I 91B		LING COD , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
J 11A	Limited	GEODUCK CLAM , DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST
K 09D		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', YAKUTAT
K 09E		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
K 09H		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', COOK INLET
K 09M		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', ALASKA PENINSULA
K 09O		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', DUTCH HARBOR
K 09Q		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA
K 09QA		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, APICDA
K 09QB		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, BBEDC

K 09QC		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CBSFA
K 09QD		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CVRF
K 09QE		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, NSEDC
K 09QF		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, YDFDA
K 09T		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BRISTOL BAY
K 09TA		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, APICDA
K 09TB		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, BBEDC
K 09TD		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, CVRF
K 09TE		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, NSEDC
K 09TF		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, YDFDA

(Revised: 22/JAN2003)

[Link to](#) [Top of Report](#) [Historical Fishery Code Translation Table](#)

Fishery Code Translation Table Sorted by Fishery Code Current Codes Only

Fishery Code	Fishery Information	Description
K 09X		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND
K 09Z		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', NORTON SOUND
K 09ZE		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', NORTON SOUND CDQ, NSEDC
K 09ZF		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', NORTON SOUND CDQ, YDFDA
K 19A	Limited	RED/BLUE KING CRAB , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST
K 29A	Limited	RED/BLUE/BROWN KING CRAB , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST
K 39A	Limited	BROWN KING CRAB , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST
K 49A	Limited	RED/BLUE KING & TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST
K 59A	Limited	BROWN KING & TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST

K 69A	Limited	RED/BLUE/BROWN KING & TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST
K 91D		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', YAKUTAT
K 91E		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
K 91H		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', COOK INLET
K 91K		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', KODIAK
K 91M		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', ALASKA PENINSULA
K 91O		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', DUTCH HARBOR
K 91Q		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA
K 91QA		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ APICDA
K 91QB		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, BBEDC
K 91QC		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CBSFA
K 91QD		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CVRF
K 91QE		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, NSEDC
K 91QF		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, YDFDA
K 91T		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BRISTOL BAY
K 91TA		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, APICDA
K 91TB		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, BBEDC
K 91TD		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, CVRF
K 91TE		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, NSEDC
K 91TF		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BRISTOL BAY CDQ, YDFDA
K 91X		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL 60', SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND
K 91Z		KING CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', NORTON SOUND
L 12E		HERRING SPAWN ON KELP , DIVE/HAND PICK, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
L 12T	Limited	HERRING SPAWN ON KELP , DIVE/HAND PICK, BRISTOL BAY

L 21A	Limited	HERRING , SPAWN ON KELP/POUND, NORTHERN SOUTHEAST
L 21C	Limited	HERRING , SPAWN ON KELP/POUND, SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST
L 21E	Limited	HERRING , SPAWN ON KELP/POUND, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
M 01B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , PURSE SEINE, STATEWIDE
M 02B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , BEACH SEINE, STATEWIDE
M 05B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE
M 06B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , LONGLINE VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE

(Revised 22 JAN 2003)

[Link to...](#) [Top of Report](#) [Historical Fishery Code Translation Table](#)

Fishery Code Translation Table Sorted by Fishery Code
Current Codes Only

Fishery Code	Fishery Information	Description
M 07B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , OTTER TRAWL, STATEWIDE
M 09B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
M 17B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , BEAM TRAWL, STATEWIDE
M 25B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , DINGLEBAR TROLL, STATEWIDE
M 26B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE
M 37B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , PAIR TRAWL, STATEWIDE
M 61B		MISC. SALT WATER FINFISH , LONGLINE VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
M 91B		MISC. SALTWATER FINFISH , POT GEAR VESSEL 60 FT OR OVER, STATEWIDE
M 99B		MISC. SALTWATER FINFISH , OTHER GEAR, STATEWIDE
N 09B		SNAILS , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
N 91B		SNAILS , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
O 06B		OCTOPI/SQUID , LONGLINE, VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE
O 09B		OCTOPI/SQUID , POT GEAR, VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE

O 26B		OCTOPI/SQUID , MECHANICAL JIG, STATEWIDE
O 61B		OCTOPI/SQUID , LONGLINE, VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
O 91B		OCTOPI/SQUID , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', STATEWIDE
P 07A	Limited	SHRIMP , OTTER TRAWL, SOUTHEAST
P 07D		SHRIMP , OTTER TRAWL, YAKUTAT
P 07E		SHRIMP , OTTER TRAWL, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
P 07H		SHRIMP , OTTER TRAWL, COOK INLET
P 07J		SHRIMP , OTTER TRAWL, WESTWARD
P 09D		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL UNDER 60', YAKUTAT
P 09E		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL UNDER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
P 09H		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL UNDER 60', COOK INLET
P 09J		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL UNDER 60', WESTWARD
P 17A	Limited	SHRIMP , BEAM TRAWL, SOUTHEAST
P 17D		SHRIMP , BEAM TRAWL, YAKUTAT
P 17E		SHRIMP , BEAM TRAWL, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
P 17H		SHRIMP , BEAM TRAWL, COOK INLET
P 17J		SHRIMP , BEAM TRAWL, WESTWARD
P 91A	Limited	SHRIMP , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST
P 91D		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL OVER 60', YAKUTAT
P 91E		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL OVER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
P 91H		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL OVER 60', COOK INLET
P 91J		SHRIMP , POT GEAR, VESSEL OVER 60', WESTWARD
Q 11A	Limited	SEA CUCUMBER , DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST
Q 11B		SEA CUCUMBER , DIVING GEAR, STATEWIDE/EXCLUDING SOUTHEAST
R 18B		CLAMS , SHOVEL, STATEWIDE
R 23B		CLAMS , MECHANICAL DIGGER, STATEWIDE/NOT SOUTHEAST GEODUCK
S 01A	Limited	SALMON , PURSE SEINE, SOUTHEAST

(RSTECAP-21/AN-2103)

[Link to...](#) [Top of Report](#) [Historical Fishery Code Translation Table](#)

Fishery Code Translation Table Sorted by Fishery Code

Current Codes Only

Fishery Code	Fishery Information	Description
S 01E	Limited	SALMON , PURSE SEINE, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
S 01H	Limited	SALMON , PURSE SEINE, COOK INLET
S 01K	Limited	SALMON , PURSE SEINE, KODIAK
S 01L	Limited	SALMON , PURSE SEINE, CHIGNIK
S 01M	Limited	SALMON , PURSE SEINE, ALASKA PENINSULA/ALEUTIAN ISL
S 02K	Limited	SALMON , BEACH SEINE, KODIAK
S 03A	Limited	SALMON , DRIFT GILLNET, SOUTHEAST
S 03E	Limited	SALMON , DRIFT GILLNET, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
S 03H	Limited	SALMON , DRIFT GILLNET, COOK INLET
S 03M	Limited	SALMON , DRIFT GILLNET, ALASKA PENINSULA
S 03T	Limited	SALMON , DRIFT GILLNET, BRISTOL BAY
S 04D	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, YAKUTAT
S 04E	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
S 04F		SALMON , SET GILLNET, ATK/AMLIA ISLANDS
S 04H	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, COOK INLET
S 04K	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, KODIAK
S 04M	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, ALASKA PENINSULA
S 04P	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, UPPER YUKON
S 04T	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, BRISTOL BAY
S 04W	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, KUSKOKWIM
S 04X	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, KOTZEBUE
S 04Y	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, LOWER YUKON
S 04Z	Limited	SALMON , SET GILLNET, NORTON SOUND
S 05B	Limited	SALMON , HAND TROLL, STATEWIDE
S 08P	Limited	SALMON , FISH WHEEL, UPPER YUKON
S 15B	Limited	SALMON , POWER GURDY TROLL, STATEWIDE
S 77A	Hatchery Permit	SALMON , SPECIAL HARVEST AREA, SOUTHEAST
S 77E	Hatchery Permit	SALMON , SPECIAL HARVEST AREA, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
S 77H	Hatchery Permit	SALMON , SPECIAL HARVEST AREA, COOK INLET
S 77K	Hatchery Permit	SALMON , SPECIAL HARVEST AREA, KODIAK

S 77T	Hatchery Permit	SALMON , SPECIAL HARVEST AREA, BRISTOL BAY
S 77W	Hatchery Permit	SALMON , HATCHERY PERMIT, KUSKOKWIM
S 77Y	Hatchery Permit	SALMON , HATCHERY PERMIT, LOWER YUKON
T 09D		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', YAKUTAT
T 09E		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
T 09H		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', COOK INLET
T 09K		TANNER CRAB (NOT BAIRDI) , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', KODIAK
T 09M		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', ALASKA PENINSULA
T 09O		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', DUTCH HARBOR
T 09Q		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA

Revised: 2/21/2003

[Link to...](#) [Top of Report](#) [Historical Fishery Code Translation Table](#)

Fishery Code Translation Table Sorted by Fishery Code Current Codes Only

Fishery Code	Fishery Information	Description
T 09QA		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, APICDA
T 09QB		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, BBEDC
T 09QC		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CBSFA
T 09QD		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CVRF
T 09QE		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, NSEDC
T 09QF		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, YDFDA
T 10A		TANNER CRAB , RING NET, SOUTHEAST
T 10D		TANNER CRAB , RING NET, YAKUTAT
T 19A	Limited	TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR, SOUTHEAST
T 91D		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', YAKUTAT
T 91E		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
T 91H		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', COOK INLET

T 91K		TANNER CRAB (NOT BAIRDI) , POT GEAR VESSEL 60', KODIAK
T 91M		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', ALASKA PENINSULA
T 91O		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', DUTCH HARBOR
T 91Q		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA
T 91QA		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, APICDA
T 91QB		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, BBEDC
T 91QC		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CBSFA
T 91QD		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, CVRF
T 91QE		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, NSEDC
T 91QF		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', BERING SEA CDQ, YDFDA
T 91R		TANNER CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', ADAK
TB9AK	Limited	TANNER BAIRDI CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL OVER 60', KODIAK
TB9BK	Limited	TANNER BAIRDI CRAB , POT GEAR VESSEL UNDER 60', KODIAK
U 11A	Limited	SEA URCHIN , DIVING GEAR, SOUTHEAST
U 11B		SEA URCHIN , DIVING GEAR, STATEWIDE/EXCLUDING SOUTHEAST
W 22B		SCALLOPS , DREDGE, STATEWIDE
W 22BV	Under Moratorium	WEATHERVANE SCALLOPS , DREDGE, STATEWIDE/VESSEL PERMIT
W 22HV	Under Moratorium	WEATHERVANE SCALLOPS , DREDGE, COOK INLET/VESSEL PERMIT
Y 05A		DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH , HAND TROLL, SOUTHEAST
Y 06A		DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH , LONGLINE VESSEL UNDER 60', SOUTHEAST
Y 25A		DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH , DINGLEBAR TROLL, SOUTHEAST
Y 26A		DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH , MECHANICAL JIG, SOUTHEAST
Y 61A		DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH , LONGLINE VESSEL OVER 60', SOUTHEAST
Y 99A	Experimental/Special Permits	ROCKFISH , PIPE, SOUTHEAST/EXPERIMENTAL PERMIT
Z 09B		MISC. MARINE INVERTEBRATES , POT VESSEL UNDER 60', STATEWIDE

	Z 12B	Experimental/Special Permits	MISC. MARINE INVERTEBRATES , DIVE/HAND PICK, STATEWIDE
(Revised 22 JAN 2003)			

All Fishermen Combined

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PERMIT AND FISHING ACTIVITY BY YEAR, STATE, CENSUS AREA, OR CITY[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Crab	D 09D	2	2	0	0	.	.
	D 09J	33	33	15	15	90,853	173,249
	D 09M	4	4	2	2	X	X
	D 10A	6	6	1	1	X	X
	D 10H	1	1	0	0	.	.
	D 11A	2	2	0	0	.	.
	D 91D	3	3	0	0	.	.
	D 91H	70	70	0	0	.	.
	D 91J	13	13	8	8	108,407	206,732
	D 91M	1	1	1	1	X	X
	D 9AA	51	51	43	43	1,664,748	2,884,684

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Crab (con't)	D 9BA	46	46	37	37	981,161	1,695,332
	D 9CA	88	88	65	64	977,985	1,708,156
	D 9DA	113	113	63	63	458,164	808,017
	K 09D	2	2	0	0	.	.
	K 09Q	2	2	1	1	X	X
	K 09T	3	3	2	2	X	X
	K 09X	1	1	0	0	.	.
	K 09Z	78	78	36	36	277,780	1,072,905
	K 09ZE	7	7	0	0	.	.
	K 19A	4	4	3	3	X	X
	K 29A	3	3	3	3	X	X

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

Year: 2001		State or Census Area: Grand Total: All		All State			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Crab (con't)	K 39A	5	5	4	4	29,520	97,620
	K 49A	27	27	29	25	505,409	1,255,004
	K 59A	4	4	4	4	46,300	105,493
	K 69A	47	47	51	47	1,190,238	3,647,238
	K 91K	2	2	1	1	X	X
	K 91O	31	31	29	29	6,613,082	21,574,934
	K 91Q	16	16	6	6	147,954	478,483
	K 91T	248	248	228	228	7,675,232	36,478,895
	K 91TA	3	3	3	3	X	X
	K 91TB	3	3	3	3	X	X
	K 91TC	1	1	1	1	X	X

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)

Year: 2001		State or Census Area: Grand Total: All		All State			
Fishery Group	Fishery Code	Permit Activity (1)		Fishing Activity (2)			
		Number of Permit Holders	Number of Permits Issued	Number of Fishermen Who Fished	Number of Permits Fished	Total Pounds Landed	Estimated Gross Earnings
Crab (con't)	K 91TD	1	1	1	1	X	X
	K 91TE	1	1	1	1	X	X
	K 91TF	1	1	1	1	X	X
	T 09K	169	169	121	121	376,582	868,398
	T 09M	77	77	62	62	260,874	369,864
	T 10A	150	150	79	79	51,964	110,107
	T 19A	17	17	14	14	198,191	425,571
	T 91K	47	47	34	34	124,301	286,638
	T 91M	1	1	0	0	.	.
	T 91O	1	1	1	1	X	X
	T 91Q	225	225	207	207	22,986,914	35,595,229

[Link to Different Year or Menus...](#)[Report Description](#)