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MEMORANDUM

January 24, 2006

SUBJECT: Cruise ship hindering possibility under AS 16.05.790(a)
(Work Order No. 24-LS0444X)

TO: Representative Jay Ramras
Attn: Jim Pound

FROM: Brian J. Kane *BF*
Legislative Counsel

You have posed the following question: Under AS 16.05.790(a), would a cruise ship or other large, non-fishing vessel be guilty of obstructing or hindering lawful fishing if it crossed over a commercial fishing net? The short answer is that it would not be guilty.

The key word in AS 16.05.790(a) applicable here is "intentionally." If this obstruction or hindrance is not done intentionally, then it does not fit the parameters for this misdemeanor. Putting the phrase "intentionally" into context is also helpful.

There are basically four mental states that are statutorily defined for crimes in Alaska. These are listed in AS 11.81.900(a):

(a) For purposes of this title, unless the context requires otherwise,

(1) a person acts "intentionally" with respect to a result described by a provision of law defining an offense when the person's conscious objective is to cause that result; when intentionally causing a particular result is an element of an offense, that intent need not be the person's only objective;

(2) a person acts "knowingly" with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a provision of law defining an offense when the person is aware that the conduct is of that nature or that the circumstance exists; when knowledge of the existence of a particular fact is an element of an offense, that knowledge is established if a person is aware of a substantial probability of its existence, unless the person actually believes it does not exist; a person who is unaware of conduct or a circumstance of which the person would have been aware had that person not been intoxicated acts knowingly with respect to that conduct or circumstance;

(3) a person acts "recklessly" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a provision of law defining an offense when the

Representative Jay Ramras
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person is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the result will occur or that the circumstance exists; the risk must be of such a nature and degree that disregard of it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation; a person who is unaware of a risk of which the person would have been aware had that person not been intoxicated acts recklessly with respect to that risk;

(4) a person acts with "criminal negligence" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a provision of law defining an offense when the person fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the result will occur or that the circumstance exists; the risk must be of such a nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

"Intentionally" is the most stringent of the four standards.

Because "intentionally" is an element of the crime, the state would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the person acted intentionally. Further, a key phrase in the definition of intentionally is the "conscious objective is to cause that result." Hence, the large, non-fishing vessel would have to know the commercial net was there and then intend to obstruct or hinder its use. It appears that the owner or operator of a vessel simply moving in the water that crosses over a net in its normal flow of travel will not be guilty.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

BJK:med
06-060.med

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALASKA'S COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY PERMITS, 1975 to 2004

CFEC Report Number 05-3N-EXEC

Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
8800 Glacier Highway, Suite 109
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 789-6160

ABSTRACT

This report provides detailed information on changes in the distribution of permanent permits in Alaska's limited fisheries. From 1975 through 2004, 79 permit types have been issued in 65 fisheries. The report provides both statewide and fishery-specific data on the number of permit transfers, the geographic distribution of permit holders, changes due to permit transfers, changes due to the movement of permit holders and the year-end 2004 geographic distribution of permit holders.

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

The report includes 2 separate documents: an executive summary and the principal report, which is primarily a reference document.

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INTRODUCTION

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

Limited entry was implemented in 19 of the state's salmon fisheries in 1974. By the end of 2004, entry permits had been issued in a total of 65 commercial fisheries: 26 salmon fisheries, 19 herring fisheries, 9 crab fisheries, 5 sablefish fisheries, 3 shrimp fisheries, and 3 dive fisheries. In some limited fisheries, more than one type of permit was issued to help contain increases in fishing power. Some permits constrain the amount of gear that can be used and some permits constrain the length of the vessel. To date, a total of 79 permit types have been issued in the 65 limited fisheries.

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

Free transferability allows the transfer of permits from parents to their children and allows family members to inherit a permit upon the death of a permit holder. It allows fishermen to enter and exit fisheries at times opportune to them, and eliminates the need for an expensive and time consuming

bureaucratic process to handle permit reallocation. Many other transfer options were considered but were found lacking with respect to these criteria.

In 1983 the Alaska State Supreme Court decided *State of Alaska v. Ostrosky*, which challenged the constitutionality of the Limited Entry Act, particularly the free transferability provisions. The court upheld the constitutionality of both the Act and of free transferability, and also affirmed the legislative objectives in adopting the transferability option. The decision was subsequently allowed to stand by the United States Supreme Court when it dismissed the Ostrosky appeal in *Ostrosky v. State*.

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

This edition of *Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits* has been published as two separate documents. This executive summary is designed to publish tables that address the most common questions about limited entry permits and the effects of permit transfers and

TRANSFER INCIDENCE

The CFEC issues both transferable and nontransferable permits in the state's limited fisheries; therefore, not all permits are available for transfer. The Limited Entry Act requires CFEC to initially allocate permits using hardship ranking systems, often called "point systems," which rank individuals based upon the relative hardship they would suffer if they were denied a permit. The Act also requires CFEC to determine levels within the point systems where persons would experience only minor economic hardship if excluded from the fishery. Persons who receive permanent permits and who are ranked at or below the minor economic hardship level receive nontransferable permits. From 1975 through 2004, 16,106 permanent limited entry permits were issued in 65 fisheries: 13,902 permits were fully transferable,¹ and 2,204 were nontransferable.

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

Permit Transfers

During the 1975-2004 time span there were 29,840 permanent permit transfers. At the end of year 2004, there were 13,569 transferable

permits, and original permit holders had transferred 10,786 permits, indicating that approximately 79.4% of all transferable permits had changed hands at least once. Over the entire period, the average annual number of transfers per number of transferable permits was 8.6% (29,840 total transfers / 348,637 sum of all annual transferable permits).

Transfer Rates

Two types of annual transfer rates are shown in Table 1. The first is the ratio of permits transferred for the first time to the total number of transferable permits. Permits transferred for the first time are those that are held by initial issuees. Over time, this ratio would decline if no new permits were issued because each year there would be fewer permits held by initial issuees. This transfer ratio has declined from 0.08 to 0.01 over the 1975-2004 period. Over this same period, the average annual ratio of transfers from initial issuees to transferable permit years is 0.03.

The second type of annual transfer rate reported in Table 1 is the ratio of all transfers to available transferable permits, which provides a measure of the annual turnover rate for all transferable permits. This ratio varied between 0.06 and 0.13 over the 1975-2004 time period, and averaged 0.09 for all years combined.² As can be seen in Table 1, this transfer ratio dropped below the all-years average in 1989 and has remained relatively low through 2004.

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education & Early Development
State of Alaska

INTRODUCTION

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migration of permit holders on the geographic distribution of permit holdings. The principal report is primarily a reference document and includes more detailed fishery-specific and time series tables on the topics addressed in the executive summary. It also contains special sections on rural permit holders and on permit holders who live locally to fisheries where they hold permits.

Both the executive summary and the principal report cover all the limited fisheries and permit types for which permanent permits have been issued from 1975 through 2004. Updated information from Census 2000 is used to determine rural and urban classifications.

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TABLE 1. Statewide Transfer Data on Permanent Permits by Year, 1975-2004

Year	Number of Permanent Permits *	Number of Transferable Permits *	Annual Number of Transfers From Initial Issues	Ratio of Transfers From Initial Issues to Transferable Permits	Total Annual Number of Transfers **	Ratio of Transfers to Transferable Permits
1975	6,762	6,762	568	0.08	590	0.09
1976	9,173	9,160	650	0.07	776	0.08
1977	9,772	9,710	780	0.08	1,108	0.11
1978	9,975	9,895	777	0.08	1,314	0.13
1979	10,104	10,016	557	0.06	1,209	0.12
1980	10,132	10,040	522	0.05	1,060	0.11
1981	10,204	10,112	505	0.05	1,092	0.11
1982	11,030	10,936	553	0.05	1,144	0.10
1983	12,488	10,965	566	0.05	1,211	0.11
1984	12,531	11,009	414	0.04	1,053	0.10
1985	12,509	11,173	387	0.03	1,111	0.10
1986	12,517	11,226	402	0.04	1,191	0.11
1987	12,492	11,253	305	0.03	1,120	0.10
1988	12,584	11,409	345	0.03	1,125	0.10
1989	12,655	11,495	276	0.02	914	0.08
1990	13,027	11,911	270	0.02	950	0.08
1991	13,066	12,000	260	0.02	929	0.08
1992	13,419	12,366	206	0.02	952	0.08
1993	13,423	12,429	216	0.02	854	0.07
1994	13,404	12,460	217	0.02	908	0.07
1995	13,357	12,461	232	0.02	1,010	0.08
1996	13,347	12,492	228	0.02	941	0.08
1997	13,639	12,798	262	0.02	961	0.08
1998	14,075	13,171	186	0.01	860	0.07
1999	14,291	13,321	172	0.01	814	0.06
2000	14,336	13,400	179	0.01	964	0.07
2001	14,802	13,708	256	0.02	958	0.07
2002	14,801	13,730	163	0.01	793	0.06
2003	14,654	13,660	183	0.01	942	0.07
2004	14,490	13,569	149	0.01	986	0.07

Years	Sum of Annual Transferable Permits	Total Transfers From Initial Issues	Ratio	Total Number of Transfers	Ratio
1975 - 2004	348,637	10,786	0.03	29,840	0.09

Notes:

* 1,678 permits have been cancelled. Except for 62 that were reinstated, these have been excluded from the year of cancellation forward

** The number of transfers includes 298 loan foreclosures by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development or by the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, and 214 subsequent transfers from these entities

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 Department of Commerce, 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, it will be classified as a permit held by an Alaska rural local because Dillingham is a rural community and is local to Bristol Bay. If the other permit is for the Cook Inlet herring seine fishery, then that permit will be classified as one held by an Alaska rural nonlocal because Dillingham is rural, but not local to Cook Inlet.

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

Changes in the Distribution of Permits

Table 2 provides summary information on the initial issuance and changes in permit holdings for the assigned resident types. Between 1975 and the end of 2004, 16,106 permanent permits were issued in Alaska's limited fisheries. Alaska residents received 81.7% of these permits (13,166 permits), and nonresidents received 18.3% (2,940 permits). Almost half of all permits issued (46.6%) were to Alaska rural locals, and 25.7% were issued to Alaska urban locals. The remaining

TABLE 2. Initial Issuance, Total Net Changes, and Year-end 2004 Totals of Permanent Limited Entry Permits by Resident Type

Residency	Total	Pct	Transfer		Migration		Cancelled		Total		Total	Pct
	Initially Issued	Issued	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Change	Pct	Year-end	Year-end
Alaska Rural Local	7,511	46.6%	-613	-8.2%	-714	-9.5%	-557	-7.4%	-1,884	-25.1%	5,627	38.8%
Alaska Rural Nonlocal	672	4.2%	183	27.2%	0	0.0%	-51	-7.6%	132	19.6%	804	5.5%
Alaska Urban Local	4,132	25.7%	201	4.9%	-289	-7.0%	-638	-15.4%	-726	-17.6%	3,406	23.5%
Alaska Urban Nonlocal	851	5.3%	212	24.9%	276	32.4%	-101	-11.9%	387	45.5%	1,238	8.5%
Nonresident	2,940	18.3%	-67	-2.3%	727	24.7%	-269	-9.1%	391	13.3%	3,331	23.0%
DCED / CFAB	0	0.0%	84	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	84	0.0%	84	0.6%
Total	16,106	100.0%	0		0		1,616		-1,616		14,490	100.0%

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.

By the end of 2004, the total number of permits had decreased to 14,490 due to the cancellation of 1,347 Alaskan permits and 269 nonresident permits. Note that at year-end 2004, 84 permits had been foreclosed upon by the Alaska Department of Commerce, 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. In this report, the number of cancelled permits also includes permits that were administratively removed or reconsidered through CFEC's adjudication process. Most of the cancelled

permits were in the hand troll fishery (1,024, or 63.4% 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 2004, Alaska residents held 11,159 permits (77.0%, including the 84 permits held by DCED or CFAB) and nonresidents held 3,331 permits (23.0%).

Decreases in the number of permits held by Alaska residents 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 / nonresident balance to a greater degree than permit transfers. By the end of 2004, the net result of permit transfer activity had decreased the number of permits held by nonresidents by 67 permits, whereas permit holders moving into and out of Alaska resulted in a net increase of 727 nonresident permits.

Tables 3 and 4 show permit distribution at initial issuance and at the end of 2004 for the 65 fisheries and 79 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, migrations, and cancellations over all fisheries for the 5 resident types.

Some of the more noteworthy changes are:

The overall decline of 1,884 permits held by Alaska rural locals represents 25.1% of all transferable and nontransferable permits originally issued to them. Although migration accounted for the majority of this decrease (714 permits), Alaska rural locals also lost permits through transfer activity (613 permits) and cancellations (557 permits).

Of the Alaska rural local permit decline due to transfer activity, nearly 65 percent is the result of transfers in the Bristol Bay drift (237 permits) and set gillnet (161 permits) fisheries.

Permit holders moving into and out of Alaska brought about a net increase of 727 nonresident permits. The net increase takes into account fisheries with both gains and losses of permits due to migration. Net increases due to migration occurred in 49 separate permit types, particularly in the hand troll (97 permits) and salmon fisheries in Bristol Bay (160 permits), Cook Inlet (90 permits), and Kodiak (87 permits).

Transfer activity resulted in an overall net loss of 67 permits to nonresidents. Through transfers, nonresidents increased their permit holdings in 19 permit types, and registered net losses in 36 permit types. Some fisheries in particular show large gains in permits transferred to nonresidents, most notably the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries, the Cook Inlet setnet fishery, the Peninsula / Aleutians drift gillnet fishery, and the hand troll fishery.

Other fisheries register large net losses of permits to nonresidents; for example, the power troll fishery, the Kodiak salmon seine fishery, the Prince William Sound salmon drift gillnet fishery, and the Cook Inlet salmon drift gillnet fishery.

Alaska urban locals show a total net decrease of 726 permits from initial issuance through 2004. Cancellation of permits accounts for 87.9% of this decrease. The majority of the cancelled permits were in the hand troll fishery and were cancelled due to either the death of a nontransferable permit holder or the forfeiture of the permit for nonpayment of permit renewal fees. Since initial issuance, Alaska urban local permit holders show a net gain of 201 permits by transfer, and a net decrease of 289 permits through migration.

Both transfer and migration activities have contributed to a net increase in permits held by Alaska urban nonlocals. Over the 1975-2004 period, there was a cumulative net gain of 387 permits held by this resident group. This gain represents a 45.5% increase in the number of permits originally issued to this resident group. Transfer and migration activity in the Bristol Bay salmon fisheries accounted for 164 of the total net gain in permits. Altogether, Alaska urban nonlocals show net increases due to transfer in 24 permit types, and net increases due to migration in 32 permit types.

Alaska rural nonlocals are the smallest resident group. They recorded an overall net gain of 132 permits, especially through migration in the Arctic / Yukon / Kuskokwim salmon fisheries, and through transfers mainly in the Prince William Sound salmon fisheries, the Peninsula / Aleutians drift gillnet fishery, and the Norton Sound herring gillnet fishery.

TABLE 3. Total Number of Permits Initially Issued by Permit Type and Resident Type, 1975-2004*

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 Salmon Seine	106	0	106	0	207	106	0	106	0	207	212	419
SE Salmon Drift Gillnet	117	1	195	4	157	117	1	195	4	157	317	474
Salmon Power Troll	264	5	406	11	286	264	5	406	11	286	686	972
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	128	3	0	22	18	128	3	0	22	18	153	171
PWS Salmon Seine	185	12	0	14	56	185	12	0	14	56	211	267
PWS Salmon Drift Gillnet	349	20	0	28	140	349	20	0	28	140	397	537
PWS Salmon Setnet	21	0	0	2	7	20	0	0	2	7	23	30
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	75	0	7	1	1	75	0	7	1	1	83	84
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	167	10	197	11	187	167	10	197	11	187	385	572
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	202	16	446	26	56	202	16	446	26	56	690	746
Kodiak Salmon Seine	76	25	162	10	111	76	25	162	10	111	273	384
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	13	2	18	1	2	12	1	17	1	1	34	36
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	44	3	77	13	51	44	3	77	13	51	137	188
Chignik Salmon Seine	29	12	0	28	21	29	12	0	28	21	69	90
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	101	0	2	3	15	101	0	2	3	15	106	121
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	98	1	1	13	48	98	1	1	13	48	113	161
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	99	0	0	8	8	99	0	0	8	8	107	115
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	713	184	0	231	746	713	184	0	231	746	1,128	1,874
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	661	64	0	160	155	557	49	0	139	137	885	1,040
	3,448	358	1,617	585	2,272	3,342	342	1,616	565	2,253	6,009	8,281
1976												
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	56	3	13	2	1	56	3	13	2	1	74	75
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	141	2	18	2	2	141	2	18	2	2	163	165
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	665	2	172	0	0	665	2	172	0	0	839	839
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	54	3	157	5	1	54	3	157	5	1	219	220
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	679	19	0	12	1	679	19	0	12	1	710	711
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	177	1	23	2	0	177	1	23	2	0	203	203
	1,772	30	383	23	5	1,772	30	383	23	5	2,208	2,213
1977-1978												
SE Roe Herring Seine	4	0	37	0	4	4	0	37	0	4	41	45
SE Herring Gillnet	18	0	64	1	25	18	0	64	1	25	83	108
PWS Roe Herring Seine	32	41	0	20	11	32	41	0	20	11	93	104
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	45	3	4	14	8	45	3	4	14	8	66	74
	99	44	105	35	48	99	44	105	35	48	283	331
1980-1987												
Salmon Hand Troll	792	10	1,155	48	156	324	1	332	11	37	2,005	2,161
NSI Sablefish Longline	5	1	25	1	9	5	1	25	1	9	32	41
SSI Sablefish Longline	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	4
SSI Sablefish Pots	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
SE Red,Blue King Crab Pot	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
SE Red,Blue,Brn Kng Crb Pot	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	3
SE Brown King Crab Pot	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	4
SE Red,Blue King/Tanner Pot	1	0	11	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	12	12
SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
SE All King/Tanner Pot	4	0	16	0	1	4	0	16	0	1	20	21
SE Tanner Crab Pot	2	1	10	0	4	2	1	10	0	4	13	17
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	20	0	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	4	20	24
PWS Her Spawn on Kelp Pnd	67	8	0	17	36	67	8	0	17	36	92	128
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	11	9	43	2	12		4	36	1	4	65	77
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	5	28	49	16	8	5	21	38	11	6	98	106
Kodiak Roe Her Seine/Gill	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	909	57	1,319	84	237	439	36	478	41	106	2,369	2,606
(cont'd)												

TABLE 3. Total Number of Permits Initially Issued by Permit Type and Resident Type, 1975-2004*

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												
B Bay Herring Spawn on Kelp	272	5	0	5	5	272	5	0	5	5	282	287
Norton Sd Her Beach Seine	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	4
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	130	6	0	9	7	130	6	0	9	7	145	152
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	45	3	0	11	5	41	3	0	7	3	59	64
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	86	1	0	2	0	86	1	0	2	0	89	89
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	137	25	7	38	51	137	25	7	38	51	207	258
	670	41	7	65	71	666	41	7	61	69	783	854
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	24	1	10	13	0	22	1	10	38	48
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	25	0	48	0	12	25	0	47	0	11	73	85
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	46	1	48	0	14	34	1	28	0	6	95	109
Cook Inlet Dunge Ring Net	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	58	3	6	2	2	49	2	4	2	2	69	71
	155	4	164	3	50	129	3	132	3	41	326	376
1998												
NSE Her Spawn on Kelp Prd	13	0	68	5	16	13	0	68	5	16	86	102
SSE Her Spawn on Kelp Prd	129	0	64	1	15	99	0	42	1	11	194	209
SE Shrimp Otter Trawl	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	14	0	10	0	4	12	0	8	0	3	24	28
SE Shrimp Pot	136	2	146	5	21	73	0	66	3	12	289	310
PWS Sablefish Net Gear	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	5	8	0	15	4	5	8	0	15	4	28	32
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	3	2	0	2	3	3	2	0	2	3	7	10
	301	12	288	32	63	206	10	184	29	49	633	696
1999-2002												
SE Urchin Dive	8	1	21	2	50	8	1	21	2	50	32	82
SE Geoduck Dive	4	0	11	1	34	4	0	11	1	34	16	50
SE Cucumber Dive	92	3	184	6	103	36	0	77	2	40	285	388
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	45	121	0	13	1	45	115	0	13	1	179	180
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Seine/Gill	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	5
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 75ft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 70ft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Kodiak Fd/Bt Her Trawl 60ft	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	150	125	221	22	191	94	116	114	18	128	518	709
2004												
Kodiak Trn Baird. Pot - 60ft	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	5	6
Kodiak Trn Baird. Pot - 60ft	7	1	23	1	2	7	1	23	1	2	32	34
	7	1	28	1	3	7	1	28	1	3	37	40
Overall Total	7,741	672	4,132	951	2,940	6,754	623	3,047	776	2,702	13,166	16,106

* Figures in this table include 1,678 permits which were canceled because of forest, criminal action, revocation, reconsideration, or administrative error. Sixty-two of these permits were subsequently reinstated.

** By 2004, the net effects of transferable and nontransferable permits changing status through the C/F/C adjudication process resulted in the addition of 124 transferable permits.

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

TABLE 4. 2004 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
1975														
SE Salmon Seine	42	10	122	10	229	1	42	10	122	10	229	1	185	414
SE Salmon Drift	119	2	218	4	124	6	119	2	218	4	124	6	349	473
Salmon Power Troll	263	6	489	16	186	1	263	6	489	16	186	1	775	961
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	98	7	0	21	39	1	98	7	0	21	39	1	127	166
PWS Salmon Seine	115	44	0	33	73	1	115	44	0	33	73	1	193	266
PWS Salmon Drift	253	68	0	82	131	3	253	68	0	82	131	3	406	537
PWS Salmon Setnet	8	2	0	15	5	0	7	2	0	15	5	0	25	30
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	67	0	8	0	6	0	67	0	8	0	6	0	75	81
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	207	6	170	11	169	6	207	6	170	11	169	6	400	569
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	246	19	344	5	122	3	246	19	344	5	122	3	617	739
Kodiak Salmon Seine	42	38	161	33	95	6	42	38	161	33	95	6	280	375
Kodiak S Beach Seine	3	5	14	4	6	0	3	5	14	4	6	0	26	32
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	19	5	90	13	61	0	19	5	90	13	61	0	127	188
Chignik Salmon Seine	41	13	0	18	18	0	41	13	0	18	18	0	72	90
Per/Aleutian S Seine	74	1	1	9	33	2	74	1	1	9	33	2	87	120
Per/Aleutian Salmon Drift	37	22	3	11	78	10	37	22	3	11	78	10	83	161
Per/Aleutian S Setnet	70	3	1	18	18	3	70	3	1	18	18	3	95	113
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	422	157	0	295	957	26	422	157	0	295	957	26	900	1,857
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	378	68	0	244	293	5	339	63	0	233	279	5	695	988
	2,504	476	1,621	842	2,643	74	2,464	471	1,621	831	2,629	74	5,517	8,160
1976														
U Yukon Salmon Gillnet	29	2	28	7	1	0	29	2	28	7	1	0	60	67
U Yukon Fish Wheel	97	5	25	8	2	0	97	5	25	8	2	0	135	137
Kuskokwim S Gillnet	579	1	168	22	6	2	579	1	168	22	6	2	772	778
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	28	5	121	17	5	0	28	5	121	17	5	0	171	176
I Yukon Salmon Gillnet	578	25	0	77	8	2	578	25	0	77	8	2	682	690
Norton Sd Salmon Gillnet	116	5	15	20	4	0	116	5	15	20	4	0	156	160
	1,427	43	357	151	26	4	1,427	43	357	151	26	4	1,982	2,008
1977-1978														
SE Roe Herring Seine	3	5	20	3	14	0	3	5	20	3	14	0	31	45
SE Herring Gillnet	17	0	64	0	27	0	17	0	64	0	27	0	81	108
PWS Roe Herring Seine	25	30	0	28	21	0	25	30	0	28	21	0	83	104
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	31	4	8	10	21	0	31	4	8	10	21	0	53	74
	76	39	92	41	83	0	76	39	92	41	83	0	248	331
1980-1987														
Salmon Hand Troll	447	13	513	38	126	0	303	7	322	21	84	0	1,011	1,137
NSI Sablefish Longline	3	2	28	1	7	0	3	2	28	1	7	0	34	41
SSEI Sablefish Longline	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	4
SSEI Sablefish Pots	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SE Red,Blue King Crb Pot	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
SE R.B.Br King Crab Pot	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
SE Brown King Crab Pot	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
SE R.B King/Tanner Pot	1	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	12	12
SL Brown King/Tanner Pt	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
SE All King/Tanner Pot	1	1	18	0	1	0	1	1	18	0	1	0	20	21
SE Tanner Crab Pot	3	0	14	0	0	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	17	17
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	17	0	0	6	1	0	17	0	0	6	1	0	23	24
PWS Her Spawn Kelp Pnd	51	21	0	16	38	2	51	21	0	16	38	2	90	128
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	7	10	28	6	15	1	5	10	25	5	8	1	52	67
Kodiak Roe Her Gillnet	7	17	46	10	11	0	7	15	39	8	11	0	80	91
Kodiak Roe Her Seine/Gill	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
	562	69	688	74	212	2	400	60	467	52	157	2	1,395	1,607

(cont'd)

TABLE 4. 2004 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	AIN	NR	DCED/ CFAB	Alaska Total	Grand Total
1988-1991														
BBay Her Spawn on Kelp	233	10	0	9	10	0	233	10	0	9	10	0	252	262
Norton Sd H Beach Seine	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	109	5	0	10	3	0	109	5	0	10	3	0	124	127
Nunivak Is Her Gillnet	32	2	0	12	5	0	31	2	0	9	3	0	46	51
Lower Yukon Her Gillnet	64	0	0	1	0	0	64	0	0	1	0	0	65	65
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	95	41	3	36	69	1	95	41	3	36	69	1	176	245
	533	59	3	68	90	1	532	59	3	65	88	1	664	754
1997														
SE Dungeness Ring Net	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
SE Dungeness Dive	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	5	0	36	1	6	0	5	0	36	1	6	0	42	48
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	11	0	24	1	8	0	11	0	23	1	8	0	36	44
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	29	0	44	0	10	0	29	0	43	0	9	0	73	83
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	43	0	44	0	10	2	35	0	25	0	6	2	89	99
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	55	2	7	2	4	0	46	1	6	2	4	0	66	70
	146	2	159	4	39	2	126	1	133	4	33	2	313	352
1998														
NSE Her Spawn Kelp Pnd	15	0	67	2	17	0	15	0	67	2	17	0	84	101
SSE Her Spawn Kelp Pnd	91	0	70	2	23	0	75	0	53	2	18	0	163	186
SE Shrimp Otter	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	11	0	11	0	4	0	10	0	10	0	3	0	22	26
SE Shrimp Pot	121	2	123	4	29	0	69	2	59	3	21	0	250	279
PWS Sablefish Net Gear	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	11	5	0	14	2	0	11	5	0	14	2	0	30	32
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	5	2	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	9	9
	255	11	271	26	75	0	186	11	189	24	61	0	563	638
1999-2002														
SE Urchin Dive	10	0	21	1	49	0	10	0	21	1	49	0	32	81
SE Geoduck Dive	4	0	13	1	31	0	4	0	13	1	31	0	18	49
SE Cucumber Dive	88	1	164	9	88	0	39	1	69	5	41	0	262	350
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	37	107	0	17	1	0	37	107	0	17	1	0	161	162
Kodiak I d/Bt Her Seine/Gill	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	5
Kodiak I d/Bt H Trawl 75ft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kodiak I d/Bt H Trawl 70ft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kodiak I d/Bt H Trawl 60ft	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	140	108	203	28	172	0	91	103	108	24	125	0	479	651
2004														
Kodiak Trn Bairdi Pot- 60ft	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	5	6
Kodiak Trn Bairdi Pot- 60ft	7	1	23	1	2	0	7	1	23	1	2	0	32	34
	7	1	28	1	3	0	7	1	28	1	3	0	37	40
Overall Total	5,627	804	3,406	1,238	3,331	84	5,301	785	3,002	1,198	3,199	84	11,159	14,490

* This table excludes 1,616 permits which were cancelled by CFFC and not reinstated

** By 2004, the net effects of transferable and nontransferable permits changing status through the CFFC adjudication process resulted in the addition of 124 transferable permits.

ARL - Alaska Rural Local

ARN - Alaska Rural Nonlocal

AUL - Alaska Urban Local

AUN - Alaska Urban Nonlocal

NR - Nonresident

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

TABLE 5. Net Shifts in Resident Types Due to Transfer Activity by Permit Type, 1975-2004

Permits First Issued in:	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	DCED / CFAB
1975						
SE Salmon Seine	-65	6	33	16	9	1
SE Salmon Drift	-6	10	25	-5	-30	6
Salmon Power Troll	71	-3	60	4	-133	1
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	-11	7	0	-9	12	1
PWS Salmon Seine	-34	33	0	0	0	1
PWS Salmon Drift	-63	70	0	0	-40	3
PWS Salmon Setnet	-10	3	0	11	-4	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	-5	2	2	2	-1	0
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	24	-1	30	-2	-57	6
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	12	-2	-28	-8	23	3
Kodiak Salmon Seine	-13	6	54	8	-61	6
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	-3	1	-4	1	5	0
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	-9	-1	38	0	-28	0
Chignik Salmon Seine	2	5	0	0	-7	0
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	-23	-1	-2	6	18	2
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	-61	26	2	1	22	10
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	3	4	1	-6	1	3
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	237	0	0	89	122	26
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	<u>161</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>5</u>
	-595	176	211	201	-67	74
1976						
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	2	0	0	3	-1	0
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	4	-1	1	-3	-1	0
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	4	-7	2	-3	2	2
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	-8	1	9	2	0	0
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	7	23	0	15	-1	2
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	<u>-2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>0</u>
	3	33	11	13	2	4
1977-1978						
SE Roe Herring Seine	0	5	-17	3	9	0
SE Herring Gillnet	1	1	10	-1	-9	0
PWS Roe Herring Seine	3	-9	0	12	-6	0
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	<u>10</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	8	-5	7	26	6	0
1980-1987						
Salmon Hand Troll	9	6	-37	0	40	0
NSEI Sablefish Longline	2	1	2	-2	3	0
SSEI Sablefish Longline	1	1	2	-1	1	0
SSEI Sablefish Pots	1	0	-1	0	0	0
SE Red, Blue King Crab Pot	1	0	1	0	0	0
SE Red, Blue, Brn King Crb Pot	0	0	1	0	-1	0
SE Brown King Crab Pot	0	0	1	0	1	0
SE Red, Blue King/Tanner Pot	0	0	1	0	1	0
SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	0	0	1	0	-1	0
SE All King/Tanner Pot	-2	1	2	0	1	0
SE Tanner Crab Pot	0	-1	5	0	4	0
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	2	1	0	2	5	0
PWS Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	-4	13	0	-2	-9	2
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	4	4	10	5	4	1
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	<u>3</u>	<u>-7</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	5	19	30	4	9	3
(cont'd)						

TABLE 5. Net Shifts in Resident Types Due to Transfer Activity by Permit Type, 1975-2004

Permits First Issued in:	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR	DCED / CFAB
1988-1991						
BBay Herring Spawn on Kelp	4	0	0	-3	1	0
Norton Sd Her Beach Seine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	9	-1	0	-6	-2	0
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	1	0	0	-1	0	0
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	-26	26	-2	-14	15	-1
	-12	25	-2	-24	12	1
1997						
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	0	0	9	1	-10	0
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	1	0	0	0	-1	0
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	8	0	-1	-3	-4	0
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	0	0	-4	0	2	2
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	-1	0	1	0	0	0
	-8	0	-5	-2	-13	2
1998						
NSI Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	3	-1	3	-2	-3	0
SSI Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	-16	1	12	1	2	0
SI Shrimp Beam Trawl	0	0	1	0	-1	0
SI Shrimp Pot	-5	1	0	-2	6	0
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	0	2	0	-2	0	0
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	5	1	0	-1	-3	0
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	-3	0	0	1	-2	0
	-10	2	16	-7	1	0
1999-2002						
SI Urchin Dive	2	0	-4	-1	3	0
SE Geoduck Dive	0	0	3	1	-4	0
SE Cucumber Dive	-5	-1	-2	1	3	0
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	-1	0	0	0	-1	0
	6	-1	-3	1	-3	0
Total Net Change 1975-2004	-613	183	201	212	67	84

Notes: Some permit types will not appear on this table if no transfers have occurred since initial issuance. If the table shows all zeros for a permit type, this indicates there were transfers but there was no net change.

ARL - Alaskan Rural Local

ARN - Alaskan Rural Nonlocal

AUL - Alaskan Urban Local

AUN - Alaskan Urban Nonlocal

NR - Nonresident

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

TABLE 6. Net Shifts in Resident Types Due to Migration Activity by Permit Type, 1975-2004

Permits First Issued in:	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR
1975					
SE Salmon Seine	3	4	-16	-6	15
SE Salmon Drift	9	-9	-2	5	-3
Salmon Power Troll	69	4	25	3	37
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	-18	-3	0	9	12
PWS Salmon Seine	-35	-1	0	19	17
PWS Salmon Drift	-32	-22	0	23	31
PWS Salmon Setnet	-3	-1	0	2	2
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	-2	-2	0	-3	7
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	17	-3	-56	2	40
Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	35	5	-70	-13	43
Kodiak Salmon Seine	-19	7	-53	16	49
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	-6	2	2	2	0
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	-16	3	-25	0	38
Chignik Salmon Seine	10	-4	0	10	4
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	-3	2	1	0	0
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	0	-5	0	-3	8
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	24	-1	0	16	9
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	47	-26	0	-23	96
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	<u>-100</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>64</u>
	-300	-49	194	74	469
1976					
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	22	0	15	4	3
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	-28	4	12	9	3
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	-49	7	7	28	7
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	-7	4	-26	21	8
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	91	31	0	52	8
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	<u>-31</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>
	-228	54	6	137	31
1977-1978					
SE Roe Herring Seine	1	0	1	0	0
SE Herring Gillnet	0	-1	-10	0	11
PWS Roe Herring Seine	-10	-2	0	4	16
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	<u>-4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-16</u>	<u>13</u>
	-15	0	5	-20	40
1980-1987					
Salmon Hand Troll	67	6	-65	29	97
NSE I Sablefish Longline	-4	0	1	2	1
SSE I Sablefish Longline	0	0	-1	1	0
SE Red, Blue King/Tanner Pot	0	0	1	0	1
SE All King/Tanner Pot	-1	0	0	0	1
SE Tanner Crab Pot	1	0	-1	0	0
PWS Roe Herring Gillnet	-5	1	0	4	2
PWS Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	13	0	0	1	12
Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	-8	2	-4	0	10
Kodiak Roe Her Gillnet	0	1	-2	5	6
Kodiak Roe Her Seine/Gill	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	-96	8	-73	32	129
(cont'd)					

TABLE 6. Net Shifts in Resident Types Due to Migration Activity by Permit Type, 1975-2004

Permits First Issued In:	ARL	ARN	AUL	AUN	NR
1988-1991					
BBay Herring Spawn on Kelp	-21	5	0	9	7
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	-11	1	0	8	2
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	-6	0	0	6	0
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	-1	1	0	0	0
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	<u>-10</u>	<u>-11</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>
	49	-4	-2	38	17
1997					
SE Dungeness Dive	0	0	-2	0	2
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	-1	0	-4	0	5
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	-2	0	1	0	1
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	-3	0	-3	3	3
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	-1	-1	3	0	-1
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	<u>-1</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
	-8	-2	-5	3	12
1998					
NSE Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	-1	1	3	-1	4
SSE Her Spawn on Kelp Pound	-10	-1	-1	0	12
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	-2	0	1	0	1
SE Shrimp Pot	-1	0	-12	5	8
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	1	2	0	0	1
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	<u>-1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-1</u>
	-14	1	-15	5	25
1999-2002					
SE Urchin Dive	0	1	4	0	3
SE Geoduck Dive	0	0	0	1	1
SE Cucumber Dive	4	0	-5	3	6
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	<u>0</u>	<u>-5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
	-4	-6	-1	7	4
Total Net Change 1975-2004	-714	0	-289	216	727

Notes: Some permit types will not appear on this table if no migrations have occurred since initial issuance. If the table shows all zeros for a permit type, this indicates there were migrations but there was no net change.

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

TABLE 7. Summary of Annual Net Changes in Statewide Permit Ownership, 1975-2004

Year	Alaska Rural Local				Alaska Rural Nonlocal				Alaska Urban Local				Alaska Urban Nonlocal				Nonresident				DCED / CFAB
	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer	Migrate	Cancel	Net	Transfer
1975	24	0	-1	23	5	0	0	5	25	0	-2	23	5	0	-1	4	-59	0	0	-59	0
1976	-22	49	-1	26	2	11	0	13	27	-2	0	25	-3	-22	-1	-26	-4	-36	0	-40	0
1977	-62	-17	0	-79	-8	-7	0	-15	52	-1	0	51	6	4	0	10	12	21	0	33	0
1978	-70	-28	-3	-101	-5	-5	-1	-11	45	-22	0	23	24	-28	-1	-5	6	83	0	89	0
1979	-81	13	-2	-70	6	11	0	17	8	-19	0	11	37	-14	0	23	30	9	0	39	0
1980	-94	8	-3	-89	8	-11	0	-3	40	20	0	20	36	11	0	47	10	12	0	22	0
1981	-84	4	0	-80	-4	7	0	3	27	-11	-1	15	47	5	0	52	14	-5	0	9	
1982	-81	45	-1	-127	4	17	0	21	-15	25	0	10	27	31	0	58	56	-28	-1	27	9
1983	-86	31	5	-60	13	1	0	14	-1	14	-2	11	62	2	-1	63	8	-48	0	-40	4
1984	-58	28	0	-30	-5	16	0	11	-19	-31	0	-50	12	0	-1	11	74	-13	-2	59	-4
1985	-24	-1	-32	-57	19	4	-3	20	-27	-1	-75	-103	3	7	-5	5	28	-9	-27	-8	1
1986	-50	-16	-10	-76	25	8	0	33	-7	-18	-36	-61	44	-3	-2	39	-11	29	-6	12	-1
1987	-10	-13	-12	-35	28	-1	-1	26	-17	-24	-30	-71	7	3	-3	7	-6	35	-4	25	-2
1988	22	25	-10	-57	16	9	-1	24	-8	-9	-37	-74	-3	-6	-4	13	20	51	-14	57	-3
1989	-19	-24	-12	-55	23	-9	-1	13	-2	-31	-30	-63	5	-14	-2	-11	-5	78	-12	61	-2
1990	6	-100	-10	-104	8	0	-1	7	-27	12	-18	-33	5	39	-1	43	7	49	-6	50	1
1991	-11	-13	-13	-37	21	-2	0	19	-10	-27	-24	-61	-7	15	-1	7	9	27	-5	31	-2
1992	-5	23	-16	2	-4	-7	-1	-12	2	-17	-34	-53	-20	5	-6	-21	25	-4	-3	18	6
1993	-14	-33	-15	-62	9	-13	1	-3	-2	13	-34	-23	9	2	-8	3	1	31	-10	22	-3
1994	2	-19	-18	-35	-3	6	-4	1	-10	-23	-26	-59	-8	13	0	5	15	23	-7	31	4
1995	2	-49	-17	-64	19	5	-1	12	-6	-18	-23	-47	-11	34	-8	15	-1	39	-9	29	-3
1996	11	40	-12	-63	9	26	0	35	1	27	-21	-47	-22	-7	-3	-32	22	48	14	56	1
1997	27	-36	-17	-26	-2	-8	-3	-13	22	-4	-26	-8	4	4	-1	7	-56	44	-9	-21	5
1998	0	-26	-24	-50	8	-22	-4	-18	14	-7	-31	-24	-11	25	-3	11	-16	30	-13		5
1999	22	-70	-20	-68	2	-4	-1	-3	16	-6	-18	-8	-4	49	-7	38	-36	31	-19	-24	0
2000	49	-70	-28	49	1	6	4	1	19	26	-30	-37	-8	20	-3	9	-59	70	-9	2	0
2001	12	-71	-31	-90	16	-9	-3	4	20	6	-26	-12	7	44	-4	47	-64	42	-17	-39	-
2002	12	-89	-39	-116	-5	-19	-4	-28	2	20	-27	-5	-22	36	-4	10	-16	52	-13	23	29
2003	15	-44	-79	-108	-12	-2	-5	-19	22	4	-46	-20	-14	8	-14	-20	-32	34	-38	-36	21
2004	20	-41	-126	-147	-9	3	-14	-20	14	-7	-41	-34	5	13	-17	1	-39	32	-31	-38	9
Total	-613	-714	-557	-1,884	183	0	-51	132	201	-289	-638	-726	212	276	-101	387	-67	727	-269	391	84

AGE PATTERNS AMONG PERMIT HOLDERS

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

increased slightly each year and by the end of 2004 it had risen to 48.2 years. The increased mean age of transferable permit holders in recent years may be related to reduced transfer activity as well as an increased mean age of transferors and transfer recipients. The mean age of transfer recipients increased sharply in 2001, and was 39.7 years at year-end 2004.⁴

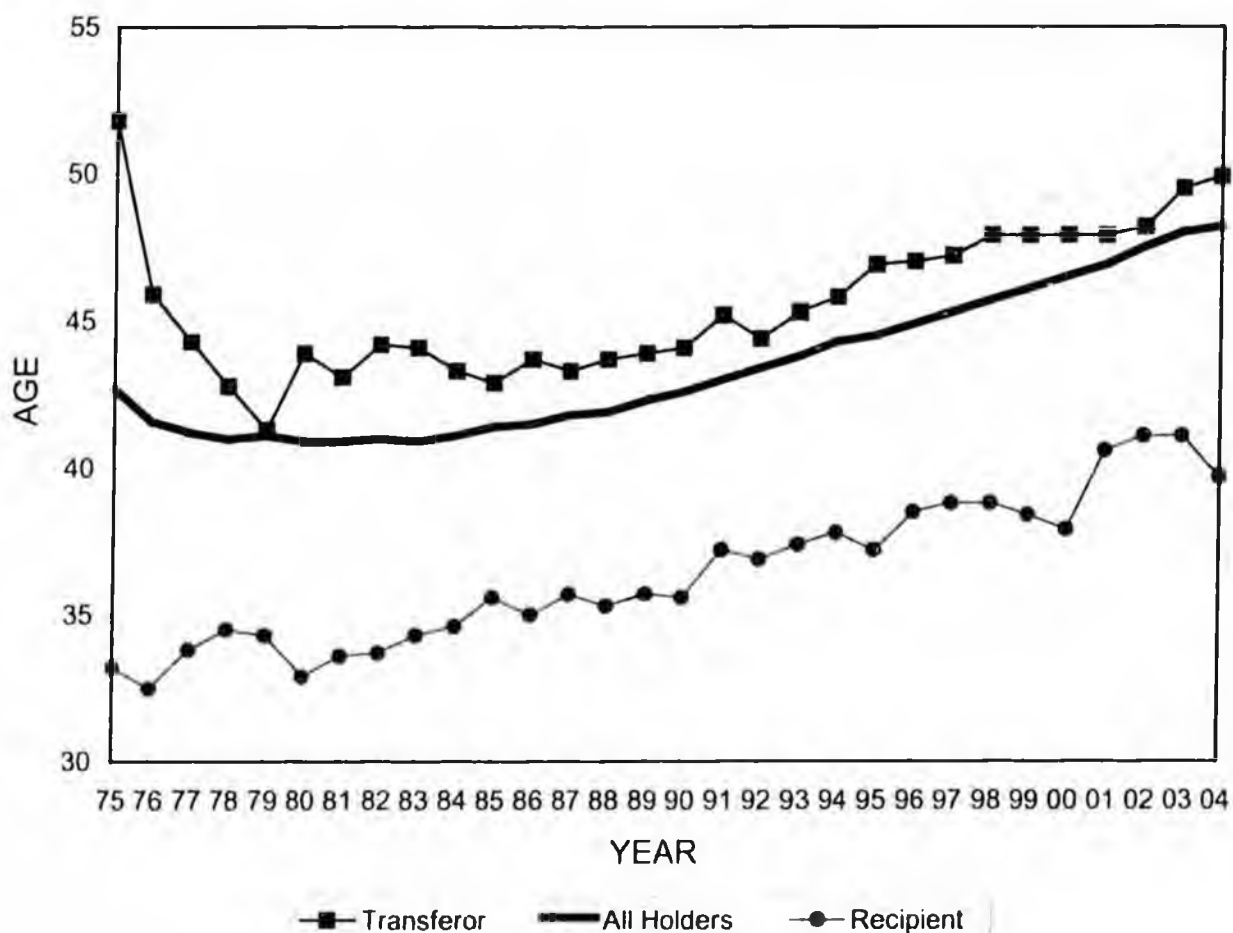


Figure 1. Mean ages for permit holders of transferable limited entry permits: transferors, transfer recipients, and all permit holders.

TRANSFER SURVEY RESULTS

When limited entry permits are transferred, CFEC conducts a survey of the transfer participants. The survey collects information on whether the transfer was a gift, sale, or trade, as well as the relationship between the transfer parties. Transfer of a permit as part of an inheritance is considered a gift. For permit sale transfers, it asks for the sale price and the type of financing used. The survey has served as the source of information for CFEC's estimates of permit values, which are used to make fishing loans by the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic

Development and the Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank. Survey results from the 1980-2004 time period are presented in both this summary and in the main report.

Since 1980, it has been mandatory for the transfer recipient to complete the survey; however, this was not strictly enforced until 1981. There were 139 transfers in 1980 and 15 transfers in 1981 without completed surveys. In other years, there have been only small numbers of transfers with missing surveys, the majority of which are transfers to lending

TABLE 8.
Relationships of Transferors to Transfer Recipients; All Fisheries by Year
(from 1980-2004 survey data)*

Year	Friend/Partner		Immediate Family		Other Relative		Other		Total
1980	285	31.0%	329	35.8%	57	6.2%	249	27.1%	920
1981	359	33.3%	348	32.3%	59	5.5%	310	28.8%	1,077
1982	375	33.1%	367	32.4%	57	5.0%	334	29.5%	1,133
1983	352	29.4%	397	33.1%	97	8.1%	353	29.4%	1,199
1984	216	20.6%	358	34.2%	52	5.0%	421	40.2%	1,047
1985	200	18.2%	339	30.8%	42	3.8%	520	47.2%	1,101
1986	202	17.2%	365	31.0%	52	4.4%	557	47.4%	1,176
1987	212	19.2%	306	27.6%	73	6.6%	516	46.6%	1,107
1988	187	16.8%	340	30.6%	50	4.5%	533	48.0%	1,110
1989	134	14.7%	357	39.3%	44	4.8%	574	41.1%	909
1990	144	15.2%	339	35.8%	38	4.0%	427	45.0%	948
1991	144	15.6%	321	35.8%	41	4.4%	408	44.2%	924
1992	126	13.4%	353	37.5%	41	4.4%	422	44.8%	942
1993	106	12.5%	334	39.4%	48	5.7%	360	42.5%	848
1994	143	16.0%	342	38.2%	44	4.9%	367	41.0%	896
1995	167	16.7%	335	33.5%	39	3.9%	460	46.0%	1,001
1996	140	14.9%	338	36.1%	46	4.9%	413	44.1%	937
1997	150	15.7%	313	32.8%	41	4.3%	450	47.2%	954
1998	150	17.6%	314	36.7%	46	5.4%	343	40.2%	853
1999	135	16.9%	288	36.0%	40	5.0%	336	42.1%	799
2000	175	18.5%	323	34.1%	29	3.1%	419	44.3%	946
2001	166	17.7%	346	36.9%	30	3.2%	395	42.2%	937
2002	159	21.3%	218	29.2%	39	5.2%	330	44.2%	746
2003	147	16.2%	299	33.0%	34	3.8%	425	47.0%	905
2004	149	15.6%	285	29.7%	48	5.0%	476	49.7%	958
All Years	4,723	19.4%	8,264	33.9%	1,187	4.9%	10,198	41.8%	24,373

Notes: * Transfer survey information is not included for 271 permit foreclosures. However, 196 subsequent transfers of these permits are included in the "other" category.

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

agencies on foreclosed permits. These missing surveys account for the slight differences between Table 1 and the tables in this section.

Relationships of Transfer Participants

Most permits are transferred between people who know one another. Table 8 shows that of the 24,373 transfer surveys received between 1980 and 2004, 38.8% indicated a transfer between immediate family members or other relatives, and 19.4% indicated a transfer between friends or business partners. Permit exchanges between people who appeared to have no preexisting relationship accounted for the remaining 41.8% of the transfers.

The percentage of transfers between friends and business partners decreased significantly

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

Relationships of Transfer Participants, by Resider Type

The relationship between transferors and transfer recipients varies considerably between resident types (Figure 2). Over half (55.0%) of the transfers to Alaska Rural Locals, for all years combined, were from immediate family members or relatives and nearly three-quarters (72.6%) were from family, relatives, friends or partners. In the remaining resident types, the "Other" category predominated.

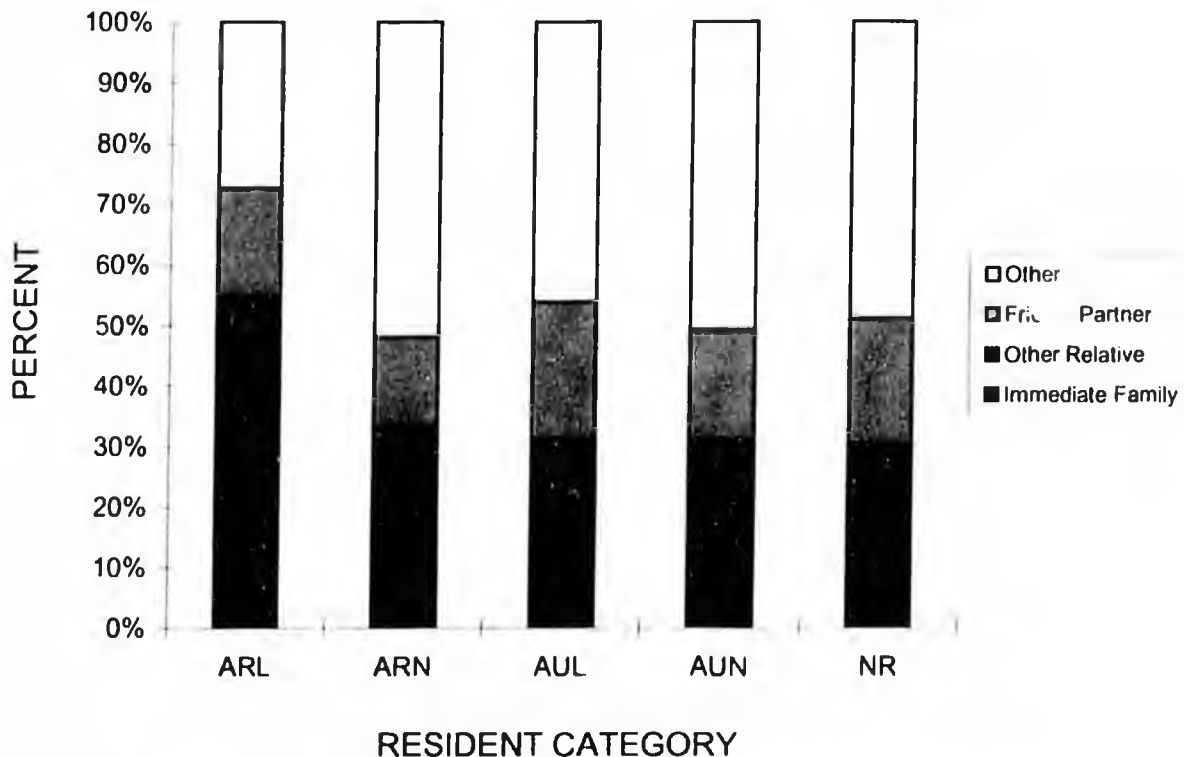


Figure 2. Transfers to the resident type: Relationship between the transferor and the permit recipient.

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

Under the Limited Entry Act's terms of free transferability, permits may be sold, traded, given away, or inherited. During the 1980-2004 period, 59.8% of all transfers were sales, 34.8% were gifts, and 1.6% were trades. The remaining transfers in the "Other" category comprised 3.8% 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,⁵ it has been suggested that

the 1980-2004 percentage may be a result of efforts to enforce the Limited Entry Act's prohibitions against leasing permits. Therefore, some of the "Gift" responses may actually represent lease arrangements, or carry reciprocal expectations.

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

Individual fisheries often differ considerably from the statewide averages. Tables in the principal report show that while sale transactions predominated for most fisheries, there were 14 permit types where at least half the transfers were gifts (Table 10).

TABLE 9.
Transfer Acquisition Methods, All Fisheries by Year (from 1980-2004 survey data)*

Year	Gift***		Sale		Trade		Other		Total
1980	365	39.7%	512	55.7%	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	442	36.9%	708	59.0%	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%	727	65.2%	19	1.7%	33	3.0%	1,107
1988	332	29.9%	712	64.1%	12	1.1%	54	4.9%	1,110
1989	281	30.9%	515	56.7%	21	2.3%	92	10.1%	909
1990	314	33.1%	555	58.5%	15	1.6%	64	6.8%	948
1991	286	31.0%	548	59.3%	14	1.5%	76	8.2%	924
1992	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
2002	250	33.5%	462	61.9%	12	1.6%	22	2.9%	746
2003	330	36.5%	548	60.2%	1	0.1%	26	2.9%	905
2004	324	33.8%	604	63.0%	5	0.5%	25	2.6%	958
All Years	8,479	34.8%	14,579	59.8%	387	1.6%	926	3.8%	24,373

Notes

* Transfer survey information is not included for 298 permit foreclosures; however, 214 subsequent transfers of these permits are included in the other category

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

*** Transfer of permits as an inheritance is included in the gift transfers.

Table 10.
Percent of Transfers That Were Gifts, 1980-2004*

Permit	Percent
Lower Yukon Herring Gillnet	90.5
Goodnews Bay Herring Gillnet	87.5
Nunivak Island Herring Gillnet	80.0
Nelson Island Herring Gillnet	78.2
Cook Inlet Dungeness Pot	75.0
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	72.3
Bristol Bay Herring Spawn on Kelp	69.3
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	64.0
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	62.5
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	58.3
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	56.7
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	55.3
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	51.0
Southeast Red, Blue King Crab Pot	50.0

In earlier years, fisheries with lower permit values tended to have higher proportions of gift transactions. This generality no longer appears to be true and could be due to the overall fall of permit prices. Some notable exceptions were the Peninsula / Aleutian salmon seine fishery (high percentage of gifts and high permit value), and the salmon hand troll fishery (low percentage of gifts and a low permit value) (Tables 18 and 20, principal report).

Acquisition Methods by Residency

Table 11 shows a breakout of acquisition methods by the resident type of the transfer recipient. Since 1980, 49.2% of the Alaska Rural Locals who have obtained permits through transfer have received them as gifts. Sales have accounted for the majority of the transfers to each of the other resident types.

Financing of Permit Purchases

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

Table 11.
Permit Acquisition Methods by Residency, 1980-2003

Residency	Gift	Sale	Trade	Other
Alaska Rural Local	49.2%	45.1%	1.6%	4.1%
Alaska Rural Nonlocal	28.7%	64.9%	1.6%	4.8%
Alaska Urban Local	28.0%	66.7%	2.0%	3.2%
Alaska Urban Nonlocal	27.2%	66.6%	1.5%	4.7%
Nonresident	28.4%	66.9%	1.3%	3.4%

chases has been through self-financing, which was used for 62.2% of all purchases surveyed from 1980 through 2004 (Table 12). The next most important source of financing has been the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development's loan program with 16.7%.⁶ The remainder of the financing sources come from transferors, banks and other private lending institutions, the Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank, and fish processors.

Both the percentage and the number of permit sales financed by the transferor have declined significantly since 1980 (Table 12). In 1980, 142 transfers were financed by the seller (27.7%); however, in the 9 years since 1996 only 14 transfers have been seller-financed. The percentage of self-financed purchases has tended to increase over time; there was a significant increase in 2001 through 2004, perhaps related to decreasing permit values. This contrasts with the percentage of purchases financed by the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, which have declined somewhat since the mid-1980s.

Fishery-specific tables in the main report indicate that many individual fisheries deviate from the statewide percentages. For example, fisheries in which the percentages of self-financed permits are higher than the statewide percentage tend to be those with lower permit

TABLE 12.

Sources of Permit Financing, All Fisheries by Year (from 1980-2004 survey data)*

Year	Self/Other		Bank		DCED		CFAB		Transferor		Processor		Combination		Total
1980	208	40.6%	61	11.9%	92	18.0%	1	0.2%	142	27.7%	8	1.6%	0	0.0%	512
1981	268	41.4%	69	10.7%	159	24.6%	11	1.7%	138	21.3%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	647
1982	282	41.2%	66	9.6%	181	26.4%	2	0.3%	150	21.9%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	685
1983	330	46.6%	69	9.7%	167	23.6%	16	2.3%	122	17.2%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	708
1984	339	54.9%	59	9.5%	138	22.3%	5	0.8%	74	12.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	618
1985	401	57.0%	61	8.7%	161	22.9%	2	0.3%	67	9.5%	8	1.1%	3	0.4%	703
1986	460	59.7%	48	6.2%	170	22.0%	12	1.6%	61	7.9%	10	1.3%	10	1.3%	771
1987	446	61.8%	44	6.1%	132	18.3%	22	3.0%	64	8.9%	9	1.2%	5	0.7%	722
1988	451	63.3%	59	8.3%	115	16.2%	22	3.1%	48	6.7%	8	1.1%	9	1.3%	712
1989	294	57.1%	38	7.4%	88	17.1%	22	4.3%	46	8.9%	11	2.1%	16	3.1%	515
1990	349	62.9%	27	4.9%	87	15.7%	35	6.3%	36	6.5%	10	1.8%	11	2.0%	555
1991	358	65.3%	27	4.9%	78	14.2%	32	5.8%	40	7.3%	8	1.5%	5	0.9%	548
1992	366	68.2%	37	6.9%	59	11.0%	24	4.5%	29	5.4%	14	2.6%	8	1.5%	537
1993	263	59.0%	20	4.5%	86	19.3%	12	2.7%	45	10.1%	10	2.2%	10	2.2%	446
1994	332	66.4%	35	7.0%	66	13.2%	9	1.8%	40	8.0%	12	2.4%	6	1.2%	500
1995	389	64.1%	47	7.7%	91	15.0%	18	3.0%	12	2.0%	13	2.1%	37	6.1%	607
1996	361	66.7%	32	5.9%	86	15.9%	12	2.2%	2	0.4%	12	2.2%	36	6.7%	541
1997	379	64.9%	40	6.8%	96	16.4%	12	2.1%	4	0.7%	6	1.0%	47	8.0%	584
1998	315	67.2%	27	5.8%	82	17.5%	11	2.3%	0	0.0%	6	1.3%	28	6.0%	469
1999	323	71.0%	29	6.4%	57	12.5%	7	1.5%	1	0.2%	7	1.5%	31	6.8%	455
2000	409	69.7%	25	4.3%	82	14.0%	22	3.7%	2	0.3%	6	1.0%	41	7.0%	587
2001	418	77.0%	15	2.8%	53	9.8%	14	2.6%	1	0.2%	5	0.9%	37	6.8%	543
2002	380	82.3%	12	2.6%	39	8.4%	6	1.3%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	22	4.8%	462
2003	453	82.7%	23	4.2%	36	6.6%	13	2.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	21	3.8%	548
2004	500	82.8%	19	3.1%	40	6.6%	14	2.3%	0	0.0%	7	1.2%	24	4.0%	604
All Years	9,074	62.2%	989	6.8%	2,441	16.7%	356	2.4%	1,128	7.7%	184	1.3%	407	2.8%	14,579

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

values, especially the Southern Southeast herring spawn on kelp pound (96.9%), the hand troll fishery (88.2%), the Bristol Bay herring spawn on kelp (91.7%), the Southeast cucumber and urchin dive fisheries (75.6% and 89.4%, respectively), and 5 of the 6 Arctic / Yukon / Kuskokwim salmon fisheries, which ranged between 85.4% and 69.9%.

State-financed loans were the principal means of financing in the Southeast king and Tanner crab pot (40.0% to 58.3%) and Chignik salmon seine fisheries (36.7%). Other fisheries that show high use of state financing include: Cook Inlet salmon seine, Southeast roe herring seine, Prince William Sound roe herring seine, Southeast dungeness pots, and

the Southern Southeast sablefish longline fishery.

Permit Financing by Resident Type

Table 13 provides information from survey responses on the sources of permit financing by resident type over the entire 1980 to 2004 time period. Alaska residents have been the recipients of 10,031 permit purchases since 1980 and most commonly used either their personal resources or authorized loans from the State of Alaska as a means of financing. Urban Alaska residents have received about half (1,282 of 2,441) of the state loans. Nonresidents have the highest rates of self-financing (74.5%) and of financing through the transferor (11.0%).

TABLE 13.
Sources of Permit Financing By Resident Type of Transfer Recipient (from 1980-2004 survey data)*

Residency	Self/Other		Bank		DCED		CFAB		Transferor		Processor		Combination		Total
Alaska Rural Local	1,971	56.6%	218	6.3%	781	22.4%	131	3.8%	220	6.3%	45	1.3%	115	3.3%	3,481
Alaska Rural Nonlocal	495	48.0%	45	4.5%	359	34.8%	43	4.2%	59	5.7%	8	0.8%	23	2.2%	1,032
Alaska Urban Local	2,274	60.8%	232	6.2%	786	21.0%	101	2.7%	228	6.1%	40	1.1%	82	2.2%	3,743
Alaska Urban Nonlocal	954	53.7%	79	4.5%	496	27.9%	77	4.3%	119	6.7%	5	0.3%	45	2.5%	1,775
Nonresident	3,380	74.3%	415	9.1%	19	0.4%	4	0.1%	502	11.0%	86	1.9%	142	3.1%	4,548
OVERALL TOTAL	9,074	62.2%	989	6.8%	2,441	16.7%	356	2.4%	1,128	7.7%	184	1.3%	407	2.8%	14,579

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

Foreclosures on Permit Loans

Figure 3 shows the number of permit loans foreclosed upon by the DCED or CFAB over the 1982 to 2004 time period. By law, these are the only 2 lending entities that can accept an entry permit as collateral on a loan. The number of foreclosures remained fairly constant in the 1980s, and then dropped lower

following 1988. The number of permits transferred to DCED or CFAB began increasing in 1999 and spiked dramatically in 2002 with 45 foreclosures. While the number of foreclosures declined slightly in 2003 and 2004 (37 and 27, respectively), this was still larger than the number of foreclosed permits seen prior to 2002.

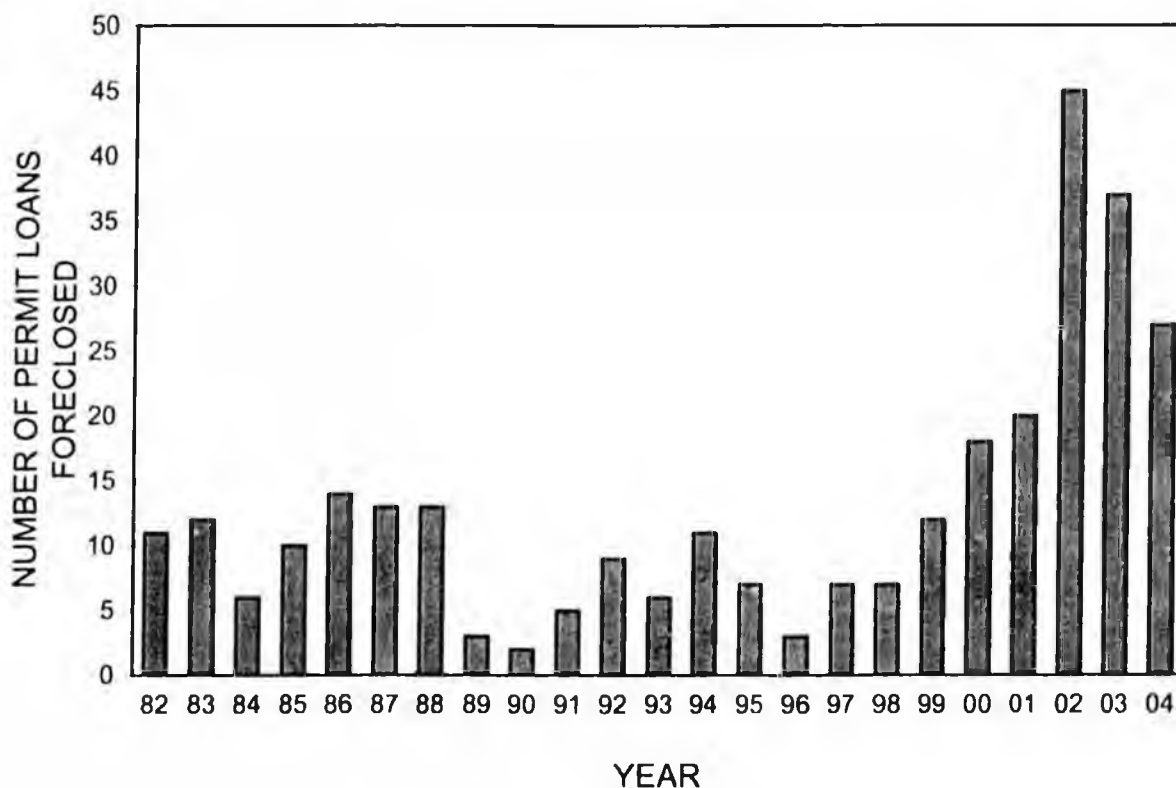


Figure 3. Foreclosure of permit loans by year.

Permit Prices

Table 14 shows mean and median permit prices by permit type and year for sales that occurred over the 1980 to 2004 period. If the surveys indicated a permit price of less than \$500, they were excluded from the calculations.⁷ To preserve confidentiality, permit value statistics are not shown if there were less than 4 sales transactions for a permit type / year combination. Also, no value is reported for a permit type in a year if there were no sales transactions for that permit. All the prices are in nominal dollars and do not reflect adjustments for general price inflation.

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

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
SE Salmon Seine	1980	15	\$39,600	\$40,000
	1981	23	\$40,652	\$40,000
	1982	21	\$40,286	\$40,000
	1983	20	\$38,531	\$40,000
	1984	38	\$40,884	\$40,000
	1985	27	\$37,907	\$38,000
	1986	18	\$34,403	\$36,000
	1987	30	\$40,832	\$40,000
	1988	18	\$65,833	\$67,500
	1989	29	\$78,448	\$75,000
	1990	18	\$104,667	\$105,000
	1991	19	\$92,684	\$90,000
	1992	16	\$64,969	\$60,000
	1993	16	\$79,625	\$81,000
	1994	25	\$73,616	\$72,000
	1995	17	\$70,912	\$75,000
	1996	16	\$61,188	\$62,500
	1997	20	\$50,033	\$50,000
	1998	24	\$49,479	\$47,000
	1999	17	\$40,421	\$42,000
	2000	24	\$38,517	\$40,000
	2001	22	\$34,700	\$34,000
	2002	25	\$22,800	\$21,000
	2003	8	\$32,750	\$31,500
2004	6	\$32,083	\$32,750	
SE Salmon Drift	1980	35	\$41,714	\$43,000
	1981	40	\$43,920	\$45,000
	1982	41	\$38,495	\$38,000
	1983	37	\$34,508	\$35,000
	1984	43	\$32,898	\$33,000
	1985	43	\$35,623	\$36,500
	1986	45	\$44,849	\$45,000
	1987	34	\$55,632	\$56,750
	1988	30	\$75,958	\$70,500
	1989	16	\$125,625	\$131,000
	1990	28	\$106,500	\$105,000
	1991	33	\$82,773	\$85,000
	1992	29	\$71,276	\$76,000
	1993	27	\$80,519	\$80,000
	1994	31	\$62,929	\$61,500
	1995	33	\$70,803	\$70,000
	1996	30	\$59,417	\$60,000
	1997	32	\$50,625	\$52,000
	1998	25	\$35,425	\$35,000
	1999	30	\$34,240	\$35,000
	2000	38	\$33,029	\$33,000
	2001	28	\$41,314	\$43,000
	2002	14	\$27,000	\$27,500
	2003	18	\$21,056	\$21,000
2004	24	\$21,475	\$20,750	
Salmon Power Troll	1980	72	\$33,308	\$35,000
	1981	68	\$29,012	\$30,000
	1982	71	\$21,630	\$21,500
	1983	73	\$20,864	\$20,000
	1984	71	\$19,456	\$20,000
	1985	73	\$21,509	\$22,000
	1986	72	\$24,776	\$25,000
	1987	65	\$26,431	\$27,000
	1988	68	\$29,782	\$30,000
	1989	56	\$32,446	\$33,000

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Salmon Power Troll (cont'd)	1990	51	\$33,142	\$34,000
	1991	56	\$36,299	\$38,000
	1992	44	\$33,847	\$35,000
	1993	47	\$30,747	\$31,000
	1994	44	\$28,268	\$29,000
	1995	71	\$28,323	\$28,000
	1996	35	\$19,800	\$18,500
	1997	54	\$18,104	\$18,000
	1998	44	\$17,558	\$18,000
	1999	39	\$15,050	\$15,000
	2000	74	\$14,617	\$15,000
	2001	63	\$13,009	\$13,000
	2002	37	\$13,951	\$14,500
	2003	56	\$12,548	\$13,000
	2004	80	\$16,403	\$14,000
	Salmon Hand Troll	1982	32	\$4,336	$4,250
1983		84	\$4,964	\$5,000
1984		68	\$4,732	\$5,000
1985		89	\$4,109	\$5,000
1986		108	\$5,252	\$5,300
1987		93	\$5,551	\$5,500
1988		96	\$6,451	\$6,500
1989		66	\$7,323	\$7,500
1990		98	\$8,322	\$8,000
1991		82	\$8,321	\$8,500
1992		70	\$8,477	\$8,500
1993		53	\$8,853	\$7,500
1994		63	\$7,362	\$7,500
1995		79	\$7,415	\$7,500
1996		42	\$5,868	\$5,850
1997		59	\$5,579	\$5,500
1998	48	\$4,651	\$5,000	
1999	62	\$3,894	\$4,000	
2000	65	\$4,102	\$4,000	
2001	61	\$4,057	\$4,000	
2002	40	\$3,574	\$3,750	
2003	64	\$3,453	\$3,500	
2004	65	\$4,075	\$3,800	
Yakutat Salmon Setnet	1980	2	..	..
	1981	11	\$26,682	\$27,000
	1982	8	\$32,792	\$33,667
	1983	4	\$27,250	\$31,000
	1984	4	\$23,750	\$23,500
	1985	9	\$25,862	\$27,000
	1986	7	\$26,857	\$25,000
	1987	5	\$27,200	\$28,000
	1988	17	\$28,279	\$30,000
	1989	5	\$33,200	\$30,000
	1990	12	\$36,458	\$39,000
	1991	8	\$44,125	\$47,500
	1992	3	..	..
	1993	10	\$46,850	\$49,000
	1994	5	\$36,500	\$40,000
	1995	5	\$49,600	\$50,000
1996	8	\$43,375	\$42,500	
1997	5	\$34,900	\$35,000	
1998	2	..	..
1999	2	..	..
2000	3	..	..
2001	5	\$23,900	\$26,900	

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Yakutat Salmon Setnet (cont'd)	2002	2	..	..
	2003	7	\$9,571	\$8,000
	2004	13	\$12,685	\$10,000
SE Roe Herring Seine	1982	2	..	..
	1983	2	..	..
	1984	1	..	..
	1985	2	..	..
	1986	2	..	..
	1987	2	..	..
	1988	3	..	..
	1990	2	..	..
	1991	4	\$235,000	\$230,000
	1993	1	..	..
	1994	1	..	..
	1995	3	..	..
	1996	5	\$287,300	\$300,000
	1997	4	\$227,500	\$225,000
	1998	2	..	..
	1999	1	..	..
2000	3	..	..
2001	2	..	..
2002	2	..	..
2003	1	..	..
2004	4	\$297,000	\$300,000	
SE Herring Giltnet	1980	4	\$13,363	\$14,225
	1981	4	\$13,875	\$14,000
	1982	5	\$27,500	\$25,000
	1983	3	..	..
	1984	6	\$39,583	\$38,750
	1985	12	\$45,000	\$46,500
	1986	4	\$51,250	\$51,000
	1987	12	\$48,542	\$51,250
	1988	11	\$48,827	\$50,000
	1989	4	\$54,750	\$56,000
	1990	2	..	..
	1991	7	\$27,214	\$27,000
	1992	12	\$32,388	\$35,000
	1993	1	..	..
	1994	8	\$31,813	\$32,500
	1995	10	\$31,800	\$31,250
1996	13	\$34,923	\$35,000	
1997	5	\$35,100	\$36,500	
1998	6	\$26,417	\$27,500	
1999	5	\$18,000	\$18,000	
2000	3	..	..
2001	3	..	..
2002	2	..	..
2003	14	\$9,734	\$10,000	
2004	5	\$14,320	\$15,000	
NSE Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound	1998	3	..	..
	1999	6	\$16,583	\$16,000
	2000	4	\$18,500	\$19,500
	2001	26	\$15,281	\$16,500
	2002	14	\$21,571	\$20,000
2003	15	\$38,167	\$35,000	
2004	8	\$45,750	\$47,000	
SSE Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound	1999	2	..	..
	2000	1	..	..

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
SSE Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound (cont'd)	2001	13	\$3,600	\$3,500	
	2002	20	\$4,273	\$4,750	
	2003	16	\$6,781	\$6,000	
	2004	13	\$14,038	\$15,000	
NSEI Sablefish Longline	1989	1	..	..
	1990	2	..	..
	1991	3	..	..
	1992	4	\$149,000	\$149,000	
	1993	2	..	..
	1994	2	..	..
	1995	6	\$190,000	\$195,000	
	1996	2	..	..
	1997	2	..	..
	1998	1	..	..
	1999	3	..	..
	2000	5	\$248,000	\$250,000	
	2002	2	..	..
2003	2	..	..
SSEI Sablefish Longline	1990	1	..	..
	1991	1	..	..
	1992	1	..	..
	1993	1	..	..
	1996	1	..	..
	1998	1	..	..
	2001	1	..	..
SSEI Sablefish Pots	1997	1	..	..
SE Red, Blue King Crab Pot	2001	1	..	..
	2002	1	..	..
SE Red, Blue, Brown King Crab Pot	2001	1	..	..
	2003	1	..	..
SE Brown King Crab Pot	1997	1	..	..
	2002	1	..	..
	2003	1	..	..
SE Red, Blue King/Tanner Pot	1990	1	..	..
	1991	1	..	..
	1994	3	..	..
	1999	1	..	..
	2000	2	..	..
SE Brown King/Tanner Pot	2000	1	..	..
	2004	1	..	..
	SE All King/Tanner Pot	1990	1
		1991	1
1992		1	..	..
1994		2	..	..
1995		2	..	..
1998		1	..	..
SE Tanner Crab Pot	2001	1	..	..
	2002	3	..	..
	2000	1	..	..

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
SE Tanner Crab Pot (cont'd)	2001	2	..	..
	2002	2	..	..
	2003	2	..	..
	2004	1	..	..
SE Dungeness 300 Pot	1997	14	\$87,036	\$90,000
	1998	5	\$70,800	\$82,500
	1999	2	..	..
	2000	7	\$54,571	\$55,000
	2001	3	..	..
	2002	2	..	..
	2003	3	..	..
SE Dungeness 225 Pot	2004	6	\$50,425	\$56,250
	1997	11	\$65,133	\$67,000
	1998	5	\$57,750	\$60,000
	1999	2	..	..
	2000	3	..	..
	2001	3	..	..
	2002	4	\$40,625	\$41,000
SE Dungeness 150 Pot	2003	2	..	..
	2004	8	\$44,594	\$45,000
	1997	28	\$41,736	\$41,625
	1998	15	\$40,140	\$40,000
	1999	2	..	..
	2000	5	\$22,000	\$20,000
	2001	9	\$21,817	\$22,500
SE Dungeness 75 Pot	2002	15	\$26,540	\$26,000
	2003	10	\$30,800	\$30,000
	2004	10	\$30,410	\$30,000
	1997	24	\$21,740	\$21,000
SE Shrimp Beam Trawl	1998	22	\$21,786	\$22,000
	1999	9	\$16,194	\$15,000
	2000	9	\$14,605	\$14,000
	2001	10	\$11,760	\$12,000
	2002	11	\$13,709	\$14,000
	2003	11	\$13,845	\$14,000
	2004	10	\$13,900	\$13,500
SE Shrimp Pot	1999	1	..	..
	2001	4	\$43,750	\$45,000
	2002	2	..	..
SE Urchin Dive	2003	1	..	..
	1998	5	\$21,300	\$23,500
	1999	11	\$15,409	\$15,000
	2000	25	\$11,500	\$11,000
	2001	16	\$23,125	\$24,500
	2002	10	\$14,350	\$14,750
	2003	12	\$15,397	\$14,000
SE Geoduck Dive	2004	12	\$16,958	\$18,000
	2000	9	\$5,439	\$4,800
	2001	22	\$7,798	\$8,000
	2002	11	\$9,436	\$10,000
SE Tanner Crab Pot	2003	9	\$7,750	\$8,000
	2004	15	\$6,634	\$6,300
	2001	5	\$26,200	\$25,000
	2002	4	\$22,825	\$23,500
SE Tanner Crab Pot	2003	5	\$29,200	\$30,000
	2004	9	\$31,333	\$31,000

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
SE Cucumber Dive	2001	17	\$14,603	\$15,000
	2002	8	\$10,625	\$10,000
	2003	10	\$8,360	\$8,250
	2004	10	\$8,230	\$8,000
PWS Salmon Seine	1980	14	\$40,154	\$40,000
	1981	16	\$69,531	\$70,000
	1982	14	\$101,690	\$100,000
	1983	17	\$142,384	\$155,000
	1984	11	\$131,695	\$135,000
	1985	16	\$104,469	\$105,000
	1986	13	\$99,400	\$108,000
	1987	21	\$90,000	\$87,000
	1988	19	\$135,158	\$140,000
	1989	6	\$236,333	\$232,500
	1990	5	\$228,000	\$250,000
	1991	10	\$215,500	\$212,500
	1992	19	\$98,347	\$100,000
	1993	10	\$88,850	\$97,500
	1994	17	\$35,265	\$33,000
	1995	8	\$75,000	\$68,250
	1996	6	\$33,833	\$31,500
	1997	17	\$36,382	\$35,000
	1998	11	\$34,591	\$38,000
	1999	10	\$23,050	\$24,000
	2000	19	\$22,474	\$22,000
	2001	11	\$21,591	\$22,000
	2002	9	\$20,914	\$20,000
	2003	3	..	..
2004	6	\$14,000	\$14,000	
PWS Salmon Drift	1980	26	\$27,288	\$25,250
	1981	54	\$32,204	\$33,500
	1982	51	\$46,461	\$46,000
	1983	37	\$61,450	\$65,000
	1984	35	\$53,157	\$52,500
	1985	53	\$55,679	\$56,000
	1986	46	\$62,006	\$60,000
	1987	45	\$62,147	\$63,000
	1988	50	\$75,802	\$75,000
	1989	15	\$137,833	\$150,000
	1990	27	\$160,573	\$165,000
	1991	24	\$122,250	\$139,000
	1992	26	\$95,212	\$92,750
	1993	14	\$99,286	\$98,250
	1994	21	\$67,155	\$65,000
	1995	34	\$67,397	\$65,000
	1996	30	\$57,360	\$60,000
	1997	23	\$67,861	\$70,000
	1998	29	\$69,048	\$72,000
	1999	24	\$55,213	\$52,500
	2000	27	\$58,817	\$60,000
	2001	19	\$57,484	\$56,500
	2002	18	\$41,972	\$42,000
	2003	21	\$35,886	\$35,000
2004	27	\$40,417	\$40,000	
PWS Salmon Setnet	1981	2	..	..
	1982	5	\$19,400	\$20,000
	1983	6	\$24,167	\$25,000
	1984	4	\$31,250	\$30,000
	1985	4	\$32,375	\$32,750

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
PWS Salmon Setnet (cont'd)	1986	1	..	..
	1987	4	\$29,625	\$28,250	
	1988	2	..	..
	1989	1	..	..
	1990	1	..	..
	1991	1	..	..
	1992	1	..	..
	1994	2	..	..
	1995	3	..	..
	1996	2	..	..
	1997	1	..	..
	1998	2	..	..
	2000	4	\$60,450	\$60,000	
	2001	2	..	..
PWS Roe Herring Seine	1980	4	\$46,250	\$46,250	
	1981	2	..	..
	1982	7	\$71,250	\$80,000	
	1983	1	..	..
	1984	7	\$63,857	\$60,000	
	1985	12	\$66,375	\$65,000	
	1986	10	\$75,750	\$75,000	
	1987	4	\$96,250	\$95,000	
	1988	10	\$160,500	\$165,000	
	1989	1	..	..
	1990	3	..	..
	1991	6	\$222,500	\$230,000	
	1992	8	\$187,531	\$190,000	
	1993	1	..	..
PWS Roe Herring Collnet	1982	3	..	..
	1983	4	\$17,000	\$19,000	
	1984	4	\$24,000	\$25,000	
	1985	3	..	..
	1986	4	\$30,500	\$30,000	
	1988	2	..	..
	1989	3	..	..
	1991	2	..	..
	1992	1	..	..
	1993	2	..	..
	1995	2	..	..
	1997	3	..	..
	PWS Herring Scow on Kelp Pound	1988	32	\$24,519	\$20,000
		1989	13	\$47,884	\$50,000
1990		2	..	..
1991		17	\$61,375	\$62,250	
1992		6	\$57,833	\$57,750	
1993		8	\$40,675	\$40,200	

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
PWS Herring Spawn on Kelp Pound (cont'd)	1994	5	\$28,800	\$28,000
	1995	2	**	**
	1996	19	\$23,664	\$21,000
	1997	7	\$31,571	\$33,000
	2000	1	**	**
PWS Sablefish Fixed 90ft	2003	1	**	**
PWS Sablefish Fixed 60ft	2001	1	**	**
	2004	1	**	**
PWS Sablefish Fixed 50ft	1998	1	**	**
	1999	1	**	**
	2000	2	**	**
	2001	3	**	**
	2002	3	**	**
	2003	2	**	**
	2004	5	\$36,600	\$35,000
PWS Sablefish Fixed 35ft	1999	1	**	**
	2000	3	**	**
	2001	3	**	**
	2002	1	**	**
	2003	3	**	**
	2004	1	**	**
Cook Inlet Salmon Seine	1980	7	\$82,786	\$80,000
	1981	7	\$83,714	\$81,000
	1982	5	\$84,267	\$85,000
	1983	8	\$90,000	\$90,000
	1984	1	**	**
	1985	4	\$58,375	\$58,500
	1986	5	\$60,000	\$60,000
	1987	11	\$60,455	\$60,000
	1988	9	\$66,089	\$65,000
	1989	3	**	**
	1990	4	\$177,500	\$180,000
	1991	2	**	**
	1992	1	**	**
	1995	1	**	**
	1996	4	\$37,355	\$32,210
	1997	2	**	**
	1998	2	**	**
	1999	2	**	**
	2000	1	**	**
	2002	2	**	**
	2003	1	**	**
	2004	3	**	**
	Cook Inlet Salmon Drift	1980	34	\$67,290	$67,500
1981		48	\$67,213	\$70,000
1982		37	\$57,866	\$60,000
1983		51	\$69,720	\$71,000
1984		35	\$66,306	\$70,000
1985		39	\$62,759	\$63,000
1986		50	\$63,902	\$65,000
1987		26	\$86,542	\$85,000
1988		28	\$126,138	\$135,000
1989		35	\$168,400	\$180,000
1990		24	\$203,063	\$202,500
1991		28	\$177,214	\$182,500
1992		32	\$88,816	\$90,000
1993		21	\$89,786	\$91,000

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
Cook Inlet Salmon Drift (cont'd)	1994	25	\$64,993	\$65,000	
	1995	32	\$84,186	\$79,475	
	1996	30	\$75,957	\$75,500	
	1997	34	\$75,074	\$79,750	
	1998	26	\$41,515	\$45,000	
	1999	23	\$26,009	\$25,000	
	2000	29	\$31,859	\$32,000	
	2001	16	\$19,500	\$22,000	
	2002	13	\$10,731	\$10,000	
	2003	22	\$14,981	\$14,925	
	2004	45	\$20,256	\$20,000	
	Cook Inlet Salmon Setnet	1980	42	\$15,333	\$15,000
		1981	59	\$15,322	\$15,000
		1982	42	\$17,190	\$18,000
1983		51	\$18,340	\$17,500	
1984		45	\$17,078	\$17,500	
1985		51	\$16,312	\$16,000	
1986		60	\$18,310	\$18,000	
1987		68	\$26,727	\$25,000	
1988		46	\$41,151	\$50,000	
1989		49	\$57,694	\$60,000	
1990		42	\$91,171	\$100,000	
1991		20	\$65,875	\$69,500	
1992		25	\$40,793	\$40,000	
1993		33	\$36,478	\$35,000	
1994		19	\$28,263	\$23,500	
1995		23	\$30,283	\$30,000	
1996		16	\$33,563	\$28,000	
1997		31	\$25,173	\$25,000	
1998		19	\$19,516	\$18,000	
1999		25	\$13,586	\$13,000	
2000	18	\$13,494	\$12,000		
2001	18	\$9,728	\$10,000		
2002	12	\$11,000	\$8,500		
2003	12	\$8,600	\$8,375		
2004	27	\$7,570	\$7,500		
Cook Inlet Herring Seine	1980	1	**	**	
	1981	3	**	**	
	1982	1	**	**	
	1984	1	**	**	
	1985	10	\$16,700	\$15,500	
	1986	13	\$31,362	\$31,000	
	1987	11	\$111,364	\$100,000	
	1988	4	\$165,000	\$195,000	
	1989	4	\$211,250	\$237,500	
	1990	1	**	**	
Cook In Dungeness Pot	1991	3	**	**	
	1992	4	\$80,625	\$67,500	
	1994	4	\$67,000	\$64,500	
	1995	9	\$74,645	\$69,500	
	1996	6	\$104,750	\$100,500	
	1997	3	**	**	
	1998	1	**	**	
	1999	2	**	**	
	2000	5	\$24,400	\$28,000	
	2003	1	**	**	

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Kodiak Salmon Seine	1980	24	\$70,688	\$75,000
	1981	20	\$68,625	\$75,000
	1982	29	\$75,511	\$80,000
	1983	28	\$69,903	\$73,250
	1984	17	\$61,265	\$60,000
	1985	23	\$46,337	\$43,000
	1986	27	\$36,151	\$36,000
	1987	38	\$44,128	\$45,000
	1988	34	\$66,491	\$65,000
	1989	22	\$132,795	\$135,000
	1990	17	\$146,588	\$150,000
	1991	15	\$119,170	\$120,000
	1992	20	\$69,850	\$70,000
	1993	17	\$60,897	\$61,000
	1994	25	\$46,518	\$42,500
	1995	24	\$50,375	\$50,000
	1996	12	\$46,333	\$46,500
	1997	14	\$39,786	\$40,000
	1998	11	\$33,043	\$31,500
	1999	21	\$29,119	\$30,000
	2000	20	\$20,355	\$20,000
	2001	4	\$19,250	\$17,500
	2002	7	\$9,929	\$10,000
	2003	7	\$8,601	\$8,000
2004	12	\$10,192	\$10,250	
Kodiak Salmon Beach Seine	1980	4	\$42,625	\$45,000
	1981	7	\$42,429	\$45,000
	1982	2	..	..
	1983	3	..	..
	1984	2	..	..
	1985	4	\$23,750	\$25,000
	1986	2	..	..
	1987	5	\$25,000	\$23,000
	1988	5	\$28,400	\$30,000
	1989	6	\$34,833	\$34,000
	1990	3	..	..
	1991	2	..	..
	1992	1	..	..
	1994	2	..	..
1995	1	..	..
1996	2	..	..
1999	1	..	..
Kodiak Salmon Setnet	1980	9	\$39,861	\$40,000
	1981	9	\$41,278	\$40,000
	1982	12	\$39,817	\$45,950
	1983	6	\$57,033	\$60,000
	1984	11	\$57,200	\$55,000
	1985	7	\$56,357	\$55,000
	1986	19	\$61,792	\$60,000
	1987	8	\$60,122	\$62,750
	1988	3	..	..
	1989	6	\$69,542	\$76,125
	1990	6	\$85,000	\$90,000
	1991	3	..	..
	1992	9	\$109,722	\$100,000
	1993	8	\$111,938	\$111,000
	1994	5	\$98,040	\$100,000
	1995	4	\$92,625	\$85,000
	1996	7	\$75,961	\$80,000
1997	6	\$107,500	\$106,500	

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value	
Kodiak Salmon Setnet (cont'd)	1998	9	\$86,994	\$85,000	
	1999	9	\$91,667	\$100,000	
	2000	6	\$107,792	\$103,500	
	2001	1	..	..
	2002	6	\$55,667	\$50,000	
	2003	5	\$35,600	\$40,000	
	2004	6	\$42,917	\$41,250	
	Kodiak Roe Herring Seine	1985	4	\$36,250	\$35,000
		1986	7	\$23,286	\$25,000
		1987	9	\$22,611	\$23,000
1988		2	..	..
1989		3	..	..
1990		5	\$70,500	\$62,500	
1991		3	..	..
1992		10	\$47,600	\$50,000	
1993		3	..	..
1994		10	\$66,680	\$67,750	
1995		6	\$88,000	\$87,500	
1996		4	\$103,000	\$102,000	
1997		2	..	..
1998		1	..	..
1999	2	..	..
2000	1	..	..
2002	1	..	..
2003	1	..	..
2004	3	..	..
Kodiak Roe Herring Gillnet	1984	1	..	..
	1985	10	\$15,600	\$15,000	
	1986	10	\$16,600	\$16,000	
	1987	6	\$15,250	\$15,500	
	1988	18	\$16,511	\$16,000	
	1989	12	\$22,813	\$25,000	
	1990	8	\$29,000	\$30,500	
	1991	8	\$31,125	\$31,000	
	1992	7	\$26,886	\$28,000	
	1993	4	\$26,000	\$28,000	
	1994	7	\$25,429	\$25,000	
	1995	10	\$25,050	\$25,000	
	1996	16	\$27,725	\$27,750	
	1997	6	\$27,000	\$28,250	
1998	1	..	..
2002	1	..	..
2003	1	..	..
2004	1	..	..
Chignik Salmon Seine	1981	3	..	..
	1982	2	..	..
	1983	2	..	..
	1984	4	\$322,500	\$320,000	
	1985	3	..	..
	1986	2	..	..
	1988	1	..	..
	1989	2	..	..
	1990	2	..	..
	1991	2	..	..
1992	2	..	..
1993	2	..	..
1994	3	..	..
1995	6	\$228,333	\$225,000		
1996	4	\$194,500	\$194,000		

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Chignik Salmon Seine (cont'd)	1997	6	\$188,333	\$191,500
	1999	4	\$158,750	\$140,000
	2000	3	..	..
	2001	1	..	..
	2002	1	..	..
	2003	4	\$179,500	\$183,500
	2004	1	..	..
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Seine	1980	2	..	..
	1981	2	..	..
	1982	2	..	..
	1983	6	\$195,000	\$202,500
	1984	3	..	..
	1986	4	\$251,250	\$255,000
	1987	4	\$145,000	\$150,000
	1988	4	\$149,625	\$174,000
	1989	2	..	..
	1990	2	..	..
	1992	6	\$191,717	\$185,000
	1993	2	..	..
	1994	3	..	..
	1995	1	..	..
	1996	2	..	..
	1998	1	..	..
	1999	3	..	..
	2000	4	\$48,750	\$52,500
	2001	3	..	..
	2002	1	..	..
2003	7	\$17,143	\$15,000	
2004	6	\$15,167	\$15,000	
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Drift	1980	8	\$95,875	\$95,000
	1981	10	\$123,500	\$125,000
	1982	13	\$119,000	\$150,000
	1983	9	\$145,778	\$150,000
	1984	7	\$186,479	\$190,000
	1985	15	\$159,153	\$184,000
	1986	13	\$197,000	\$200,000
	1987	7	\$215,429	\$220,000
	1988	2	..	..
	1989	5	\$344,000	\$350,000
	1990	11	\$356,136	\$360,000
	1991	6	\$357,000	\$375,000
	1992	7	\$319,286	\$310,000
	1993	9	\$389,932	\$400,000
	1994	4	\$329,750	\$324,500
	1995	6	\$305,167	\$300,000
	1996	9	\$287,222	\$300,000
	1997	3	..	..
	1998	1	..	..
	1999	6	\$154,433	\$138,000
2000	3	..	..
2001	3	..	..
2002	8	\$26,125	\$25,000	
2003	13	\$23,062	\$24,000	
2004	7	\$28,000	\$30,000	
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet	1981	5	\$14,500	\$10,000
	1982	9	\$54,278	\$35,000
	1982	11	\$54,636	\$50,000
	1983	11	\$50,836	\$60,000
	1984	9	\$45,332	\$50,000

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Pen/Aleutian Salmon Setnet (cont'd)	1985	7	\$47,500	\$52,000
	1986	7	\$56,357	\$57,000
	1987	9	\$55,722	\$60,000
	1988	3	..	..
	1989	1	..	..
	1990	3	..	..
	1991	3	..	..
	1992	7	\$101,429	\$95,000
	1993	9	\$129,444	\$125,000
	1994	3	..	..
	1995	11	\$117,500	\$110,000
	1996	3	..	..
	1997	10	\$107,470	\$95,000
	1998	4	\$78,750	\$77,500
	1999	2	..	..
	2000	5	\$97,080	\$87,000
	2001	3	..	..
	2002	4	\$62,625	\$71,500
	2003	4	\$50,500	\$48,500
	2004	4	\$32,620	\$31,741
Bristol Bay Salmon Drift	1980	78	\$87,763	\$100,000
	1981	89	\$82,107	\$85,000
	1982	112	\$94,383	\$100,000
	1983	97	\$99,072	\$100,000
	1984	88	\$117,036	\$127,500
	1985	89	\$114,647	\$122,000
	1986	97	\$121,120	\$127,000
	1987	78	\$130,265	\$130,000
	1988	77	\$167,461	\$170,000
	1989	53	\$233,400	\$256,125
	1990	60	\$212,855	\$216,500
	1991	61	\$201,173	\$217,500
	1992	67	\$187,201	\$185,000
	1993	68	\$187,248	\$203,500
	1994	79	\$161,909	\$160,000
	1995	87	\$190,870	\$190,000
1996	66	\$171,564	\$170,000	
1997	66	\$154,134	\$164,000	
1998	70	\$99,865	\$96,250	
1999	51	\$89,725	\$90,000	
2000	68	\$83,687	\$84,625	
2001	79	\$35,916	\$37,000	
2002	95	\$21,378	\$19,000	
2003	118	\$29,311	\$30,000	
2004	86	\$36,855	\$35,000	
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet	1980	49	\$30,689	\$30,000
	1981	56	\$32,370	\$35,000
	1982	71	\$37,359	\$40,000
	1983	49	\$41,680	\$42,000
	1984	47	\$40,766	\$40,000
	1985	48	\$35,974	\$36,750
	1986	61	\$33,300	\$33,500
	1987	64	\$34,453	\$35,000
	1988	47	\$46,508	\$45,000
	1989	39	\$63,731	\$60,000
1990	34	\$60,147	\$66,250	
1991	39	\$58,321	\$62,500	
1992	47	\$48,904	\$50,000	
1993	31	\$48,016	\$50,000	
1994	30	\$35,767	\$36,000	

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Bristol Bay Salmon Setnet (cont'd)	1995	36	\$41,797	\$40,000
	1996	49	\$41,253	\$40,500
	1997	33	\$38,985	\$38,000
	1998	30	\$30,760	\$30,000
	1999	31	\$31,306	\$30,000
	2000	34	\$31,659	\$31,650
	2001	34	\$24,871	\$26,750
	2002	32	\$12,895	\$12,000
	2003	36	\$13,758	\$12,000
	2004	33	\$14,262	\$13,000
BBay Herr Spawn on Kelp	1993	1	**	**
	1994	4	\$5,375	\$5,250
	1995	5	\$4,052	\$4,761
	1996	6	\$4,500	\$4,500
	1997	4	\$5,000	\$4,750
	2000	3	**	**
Upper Yukon Salmon Gillnet	1981	3	**	**
	1982	6	\$8,367	\$9,500
	1983	5	\$10,600	\$12,000
	1984	1	**	**
	1985	2	**	**
	1986	3	**	**
	1987	2	**	**
	1988	3	**	**
	1989	4	\$9,875	\$10,000
	1990	4	\$11,250	\$11,500
	1991	1	**	**
	1993	1	**	**
	1996	1	**	**
	1999	1	**	**
2004	1	**	**	
U Yukon Salmon Fish Wheel	1980	5	\$9,320	\$11,100
	1981	14	\$10,893	\$10,000
	1982	8	\$10,500	\$11,000
	1983	7	\$11,643	\$13,000
	1984	6	\$12,333	\$13,000
	1985	3	**	**
	1986	2	**	**
	1987	9	\$9,089	\$9,000
	1988	5	\$8,700	\$9,500
	1989	3	**	**
	1990	6	\$11,667	\$12,500
	1991	7	\$10,843	\$10,400
	1992	5	\$10,900	\$10,000
	1993	3	**	**
	1994	3	**	**
	1995	1	**	**
	1996	5	\$8,700	\$8,500
	1997	2	**	**
1998	2	**	**	
1999	2	**	**	
2002	1	**	**	
2003	1	**	**	
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet	1980	16	\$6,875	\$7,000
	1981	14	\$8,339	\$8,000
	1982	8	\$9,563	\$10,000
	1983	9	\$10,222	\$10,000
	1984	15	\$9,893	\$10,000

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Kuskokwim Salmon Gillnet (cont'd)	1985	6	\$10,083	\$10,000
	1986	15	\$10,133	\$10,000
	1987	8	\$9,563	\$10,000
	1988	18	\$9,669	\$10,000
	1989	20	\$12,050	\$11,250
	1990	18	\$12,056	\$12,000
	1991	12	\$13,417	\$14,250
	1992	15	\$12,333	\$13,000
	1993	17	\$12,735	\$12,500
	1994	5	\$12,500	\$12,500
	1995	15	\$11,967	\$12,000
	1996	3	**	**
	1997	6	\$9,683	\$10,000
	1998	4	\$9,000	\$9,000
	1999	3	**	**
	2000	2	**	**
2001	2	**	**	
2002	1	**	**	
2003	1	**	**	
2004	1	**	**	
Kotzebue Salmon Gillnet	1980	3	**	**
	1981	8	\$7,813	\$7,750
	1982	11	\$9,591	\$10,000
	1983	12	\$13,083	\$14,500
	1984	2	**	**
	1985	3	**	**
	1986	6	\$10,819	\$10,708
	1987	4	\$9,500	\$9,000
	1988	11	\$7,505	\$8,000
	1989	3	**	**
	1990	8	\$8,250	\$7,500
	1991	1	**	**
	1992	4	\$10,500	\$9,500
	1993	2	**	**
	1994	1	**	**
	1995	3	**	**
1996	1	**	**	
1998	2	**	**	
1999	2	**	**	
2000	3	**	**	
2001	2	**	**	
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet	1980	9	\$9,289	\$9,000
	1981	11	\$9,545	\$10,000
	1982	12	\$18,250	\$16,500
	1983	25	\$22,240	\$21,000
	1984	17	\$28,441	\$26,000
	1985	12	\$22,917	\$23,000
	1986	11	\$22,455	\$23,500
	1987	12	\$20,688	\$20,750
	1988	13	\$20,669	\$20,200
	1989	11	\$25,527	\$25,000
	1990	9	\$24,778	\$25,000
	1991	12	\$23,904	\$25,000
	1992	10	\$27,680	\$30,000
	1993	8	\$31,359	\$30,000
	1994	7	\$24,543	\$24,800
	1995	10	\$23,000	\$21,500
	1996	11	\$19,500	\$19,000
	1997	9	\$17,489	\$18,000
1998	12	\$15,958	\$15,250	

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
Lower Yukon Salmon Gillnet (cont'd)	1999	12	\$12,167	\$12,250
	2000	12	\$12,125	\$12,000
	2001	2	**	**
	2002	2	**	**
	2003	3	**	**
	2004	15	\$8,407	\$7,500
Norton Sound Salmon Gillnet	1980	11	\$7,909	\$7,000
	1981	10	\$9,450	\$10,000
	1982	10	\$10,100	\$10,000
	1983	7	\$11,429	\$12,000
	1984	5	\$13,150	\$12,500
	1985	6	\$12,167	\$12,000
	1986	6	\$10,167	\$10,500
	1987	4	\$9,750	\$10,000
	1988	3	**	**
	1989	7	\$9,214	\$10,000
	1990	2	**	**
	1991	5	\$8,100	\$8,000
	1992	2	**	**
	1993	2	**	**
	1994	4	\$7,775	\$7,550
	1995	5	\$6,820	\$7,000
	1996	2	**	**
	1997	4	\$5,175	\$5,250
	1998	3	**	**
	1999	1	**	**
2000	2	**	**	
2003	1	**	**	
Norton Sd Her Beach Seine	2000	1	**	**
Nelson Island Her Gillnet	1995	2	**	**
	1996	3	**	**
	1997	1	**	**
	2000	1	**	**
	2002	1	**	**
Nunivak Island Her Gillnet	1996	1	**	**
Goodnews Bay Her Gillnet	2003	1	**	**
Norton Sd Herring Gillnet	1990	26	\$29,731	\$30,000
	1991	27	\$35,370	\$37,000
	1992	8	\$27,813	\$28,250
	1993	4	\$22,250	\$21,250
	1994	8	\$14,000	\$13,000
	1995	20	\$13,550	\$12,000
	1996	48	\$21,818	\$22,375
	1997	14	\$18,786	\$20,000
	1998	7	\$9,014	\$10,800
	1999	7	\$7,929	\$8,500
	2000	4	\$8,500	\$7,000
	2001	9	\$4,564	\$5,000
	2002	1	**	**
	2003	2	**	**
	2004	4	\$2,900	\$2,800

Table 14. Mean and Median Permit Prices From Survey Data, By Permit Type and Year, 1980 - 2004 *

Permit Type	Year	Number of Sales	Mean Value	Median Value
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Notes:

* In this table, calculations of permit values include all permit sales of less than \$500. Other CFEC reports may use different criteria for excluding certain permit sales, with permit values that may vary somewhat from this table.

** When there are less than four transactions in a year, permit values are masked due to confidentiality regulations.

Endnotes:

1. (page 3) Although 13,902 transferable permits were initially issued (Table 3), the number of transferable permits remaining at the end of 2004 was 13,569 (Tables 1 and 4). The net loss of 333 transferable permits is due to the cancellation of 457 transferable permits and the addition of 124 permits that were converted from nontransferable to transferable status through the CFEC adjudication process.
2. (page 3) Because some permits may be transferred more than once during a year, the ratio of permits transferred to available transferable permits would be slightly less.
3. (page 5) The Alaska Urban Local category is not applicable for several fisheries which have no local urban communities. These fisheries are: Yakutat salmon setnet; Chignik salmon seine; Bristol Bay salmon drift and setnet; Bristol Bay herring spawn on kelp; Lower Yukon salmon and herring gillnet; Prince William Sound salmon seine, drift and setnet; Prince William Sound herring seine, gillnet and spawn on kelp pound; Prince William Sound sablefish; and the Nelson Island, Nunivak Island, and Goodnews Bay herring gillnet fisheries.
4. (page 17) Because a person may hold more than one permit, the annual mean age may include the age of a person more than one time in its calculation. A person's age is included in the calculation for each permit held.
5. (page 20) See *CFEC Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership in Alaska's Limited Fisheries, 1975-1981*; February, 1983.
6. (page 21) The percentage of state-financed permits increases to 24.1% when only the purchases by Alaska residents are considered (Table 13).
7. (page 24) Permit price estimates produced for this report may differ from the CFEC monthly permit value report due to more stringent criteria for exclusion used in the monthly report.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Official Business

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Senator Tom Wagoner, Chair

State Capitol, Room 427

Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Phone: (907) 465-4907 Fax: (907) 465-4779

Senator Ralph Seekins, Vice-Chair


Senator Ben Stevens

Senator Kim Elton

Senator Fred Dyson

Senator Bert Stedman

Senator Albert Kookesh

DATE: January 27, 2006
TO: Tam Cook, Legal
FROM: Mary Jackson – Staff to Senate Resources 
RE: CS for HB 251

Please provide a Senate Resources Committee Substitute for HB 251 that reads:

Section 1. AS 16.05.251 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

- (i) Notwithstanding AS 16.43.140(c)(5), the board may adopt, at a regularly scheduled meeting at which the board considers regulatory proposals for management of a specific salmon fishery, a regulation to allow a person who holds two entry permits for that salmon fishery additional fishing opportunity appropriate for that particular fishery.

Thank you for your time and effort.

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Tan Dueske

1 death in state war,
under alcohol

and nationwide

1776 sum of #s = 21

13 fold

SENATE RESOURCES PACKET

JAN. 30, 2006

HB 251 Packet –Supplemental Materials

- Cover Sheet _____ 1 page
- Proposed Draft CS _____ 1 page
- Public Comments _____ 5 pages

- Total Pages _____ 7 pages

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Mary Jackson

From: Sen. Tom Wagoner
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 11:13 AM
To: Mary Jackson
Subject: FW: HB251

From: Roy Smith [mailto:roy@selectakcatch.com]
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 9:29 AM
To: Sen. Tom Wagoner; senator_burt_stedman@legis.state.ak.us; Sen. Albert Kookesh; Sen. Ralph Seekins
Subject: HB251

Dear Senator-

I'm a 26year Bristol Bay veteran and born and raised here in Juneau. What we are loosing sight of here is what this Bill really accomplishes: gear reduction in a salmon fishery determined to be stressed by official study. I also believe higher fish quality will be a by-product because it will direct fishermen away from congested areas-line fishing and shallow up river fishing. A boat with 4 shackles of gear finds it much harder to negotiate that extra gear in tightly contested fishing areas.

I started fishing in the Bay in 1979 and had 12 partner boats, all accomplished fishermen. There are 2 of us left out of that group today. So its been a tough haul the last ten years or so, barely worthwhile. The Bill will empower fishermen to make some positive changes to a fishery that needs help now.

The Entry Commission had a number, I think 26 the number of individual fishermen holding dual permits. This number is very misleading because most fishermen who have purchased an extra permit have that permit in another family members name or a trusted crewman and are taking advantage of the 4 shackle rule now. I have owned an extra Bay permit for a couple of years now and decided I would not utilize it unless I could get a family member to come aboard. Easier said than done. Anyway my daughters are grown up and being able to use the extra permit will be hard to accomplish as things stand now.

HB 251 will consolidate permits in salmon fisheries where it has been determined by Entry Commission studies that permit reduction or gear reduction is needed for the overall good of that fishery. It accomplishes this without huge federal or state loan deals. It does not get rid of permits as would happen in a buy out scenerio. It will revitalize those stressed fisheries by allowing gear reduction and innovation to seep in at measured pace.

One thing I might add in listening to the testimony the other day was the fellow from Dillingham who went on and on about what a bad deal HB 251 will be for the locals but then went on to say he was fishing 2 permits himself, thats interesting.

Thanks for taking the time to read this.

Sincerely,

Roy M. Smith

1/27/2006

BRISTOL BAY RESERVE

January 27, 2006

SEATTLE
1900 W JACKSON, STE 100
SEATTLE, WA 98101
TEL (206) 243-7731
FAX (206) 283-7793

JUNEAU
410 CALHOUN AVE, STE 306
JUNEAU, AK 99801
TEL (907) 523-1004
FAX (907) 523-3005

Chairman Tom Wagoner
Senate Resources Committee
Capitol Building, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: House Bill 251

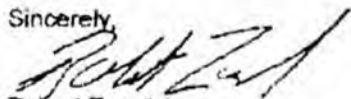
Dear Chairman Wagoner:

Bristol Bay Reserve ("BBR") is comprised of more than 200 vessel owners operating in the Bristol Bay drift net salmon fishery. We **strongly support** passage of House Bill 251 which would authorize the Board of Fish (BOF) to grant additional fishing privileges to individuals owning two permits in a salmon fishery. This legislation would also bring efficiencies to existing BOF regulations allowing for the use of additional fishing gear in the Bristol Bay driftnet fishery when a second permit is on the vessel.

By supporting this legislation, we are taking no position on what regulations, if any, the Board of Fish may ultimately adopt for the benefit of multiple permit owners. Rather, our support is predicated upon the recent Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) optimal number study for the Bristol Bay salmon driftnet fishery. CFEC recommended a reduction or consolidation of permits, but proffered no approach to address or accomplish its conclusion. We believe House Bill 251 is a necessary tool to reinforce the option of stacking permits to encourage consolidation, which very likely is the only cost-effective and saleable approach to the issue.

We greatly appreciate your willingness to take up this bill and please let us know if we can provide further information or comment.

Sincerely,



Robert Zuanich
Manager



Southeast Alaska Seiners

Southeast Alaska Seiners Association
410 Calhoun Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801

January 26, 2006

Senator Tom Wagoner, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature

Dear Senator Wagoner,

SEAS is a nonprofit commercial fishermen's membership organization representing the 225 commercial purse seiners in Southeast Alaska. 130 of those participating in the Southeast fishery are members of SEAS. Additionally several dozen crewmembers and 46 Southeast Alaska businesses are also members. SEAS was formed in 1968 in Ketchikan and although the vast majority of our members are either from Ketchikan or Petersburg, our office is now located in Juneau.

SEAS supports HB251 so that each and every region in Alaska can use this as a tool for consolidation and utilizing current and future efficiencies in their region. The intent of this legislation was the basis for past legislation passed in 2002 that had been introduced by Representative Drew Scalzi, Homer. We were big fans of Mr. Scalzi and are pleased to be supporting this legislation in his memory. He was the match that lit the fire that burns today in support of commercial fishing in modern legislative history. We know that this Committee has carried many of Mr. Scalzi's dream legislative fixes to fruition and we would welcome your support of HB251 as well.

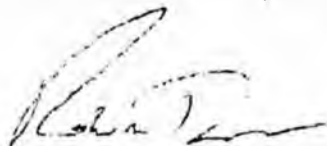
There are many potential efficiencies that we could result from this legislation that, although currently possible, become practicable under HB251. Longer vessels in certain regions, slightly better or longer gear, shorter transfer periods, separated fishing subregions within a region are a few that come to mind. Currently these possibilities are shunned by many regions who want to retain a sense of fairness. Those of us who want fairness to the "little guy" in our industry are in support of this legislation as it would impose the additional cost or "tax" upon all those who receive additional benefits by requiring them to purchase an additional permit. Let's share an example.

Suppose an Anchorage taxi license allowed one to have only 4 passenger automobiles, yet an ordinance or regulation could be passed that would allow that license to deploy the same number of 6 passenger vans. On its face, without changing licensing, the Anchorage, other Anchorage taxi operators would either be at a disadvantage or be compelled to upgrade to compete. With a stipulation under a pseudo-HB251, the taxi companies would then be compelled to buy another whole license to attain this efficiency. Thus the company would then have 50% more seats but it would cost another entire license (100%) to be removed.

Our commercial fishing efficiencies would be even more restrictive than the taxi license example, depending upon the region. With a mandate to go to the Board of Fish to attain the special privileges under HB251, the common fisherman and his representative associations would be testifying to help determine the extent to which special privileges would apply in their region. It is doubtful that any of the proposed additional privileges would grant a fisherman as much as the 50% advantage illustrated in the above taxi example. Our sense of fairness and balance would probably keep us in a range of making the 2-permit holder give up the 100% return from the 2nd permit and receive no more than that which would equate to a 15-33% benefit from the use of that permit. (i.e., a 25% longer net, a 15% longer boat, 20% more fishing time, etc.)

HB251 would essentially be allowing the public process of the Board of Fisheries to determine which are the best practices of permit stacking privileges region by region so that there would be no mistake in public policy within regions as to which granted privileges work best for each region.

Thank you for your support of this important legislation.



Bob Thorstenson, Jr.
Executive Director
SEAS

Homer, Jan. 26th 2006

Honorable senator,

I'm writing in strong support of HB 251.

I was at yesterday's meeting about dual permit holders (HB 251) and testified from Homer. I was somewhat caught off guard from the opposition from Dillingham and wanted to make sure I don't push for a change that could hurt the local residence. I am a longtime Alaskan and would love to see more local participation in all salmon fisheries! But I can't see how HB 251 would negatively affect the local communities. They were quoting their high fuel prices in the villages as an argument against this bill; and that too many permits are getting sold to outsiders. I fail to see the connection! BBEDC has some loan programs that help the watershed residence secure loans for boats and permits under very favorable conditions. The cause for the sell-out is a cultural problem and BBEDC is working hard on those issues.


The CFEC has studied the problems of the salmon fishery in Bristol Bay at length and the single most important factor to make this fishery a profitable one again is to reduce the number of boats! This last year was a good season for many if not most fishermen, due in part to the fact that many boats had 2 permit holders on board which allowed them to fish 1 extra shackle (4 instead of 3). That means that for each "D boat" there were 2 shackles of gear less being fished (a shackle is 300 ft long). In the Nushagak alone were between 300 to 400 boats with 2 permit holders on board which means that about 700 shackles or 40 miles of nets stayed out of the water!!! This is a win/win. The D boats caught more fish, and there was more fish for the boats fishing 3 shackles.

I have a second permit in my son's name and get to fish an extra shackle this way. But I wouldn't take the chance of investing in a permit in somebody else's name, since I can't have a lien against it or secure it some other way. So this bill is really to open the playing field for everybody. The points 1 through 3 in section 1 are really good tools for the board of fish if they need to help other salmon fisheries as well and do not mean that they will all be implemented in Bristol Bay.

I am sure that as you study the serious issues Bristol Bay and some other salmon fisheries in the state are facing that you will come to the conclusion that this little amendment will have huge benefits for everybody involved!

sincerely

Konrad Schaad


53200 N McNeil Pt
Homer AK 99603
907 235 7091
schaad@xyz.net

FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 166
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title Wildlife conservation tag RDU Administration and Support
 Component Commissioner's office
 Sponsor Senator Con Bunde
 Requester Senate Resources Committee Component No. 2175

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Travel						
Contractual	273.0	1,007.0	1,007.0	1,007.0	1,007.0	1,007.0
Supplies	25.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	323.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012

CHANGE IN REVENUES (F&G Fund)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
	4,600.0	4,830.0	5,071.5	5,325.1	5,591.3	5,870.9

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1024 Fish and Game fund	323.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0
TOTAL	323.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0	1,047.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

POSITIONS	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Full-time						
Part-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*
 Annual revenue estimates are based on the following assumptions:
 1) New Wildlife Conservation tag becomes effective January 1, 2007 and not January 1, 2006 as referenced in the legislation.
 2) About 1.45 million non-residents will travel to Alaska as tourists in FY06. Of these about 347,000 will purchase a hunting, fishing or trapping license and therefore would not be required to purchase an annual Wildlife Conservation tag. Of the remaining 1.1 million nonresident (some of whom are under the age of 16), we project that approximately 921,000 would purchase the tag, generating about \$4.6 million in revenue.

Prepared by Tom Lawson, Director Phone 465-5999
 Division Administrative Services Date/Time 1/30/05 11:00 a.m.
 Approved by Commissioner McKie Campbell Date 1/30/2005
 Agency Department of Fish and Game

Mary Jackson

From: Sen. Tom Wagoner
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2006 11:46 AM
To: Mary Jackson
Subject: FW: New Pom:SB 166 Wildlife Conservation Tag

-----Original Message-----

From: POMS@legis.state.ak.us [mailto:POMS@legis.state.ak.us]
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2006 11:37 AM
To: Sen. Tom Wagoner
Subject: New Pom:SB 166 Wildlife Conservation Tag

Donald Quarberg
Hc 60 Box 3070
5435 Bueno Road
Delta Junction 99737-9328, DonQuarberg
dmq@wildak.net
(907) 895-4650
(907) 895-4650

Support this bill! It is time the nonconsumptive users of wildlife contribute to their management. These noncontributors have been making demands on wildlife management for years! Thank you!

HB 251 Packet – Public Comment Materials

- Cover Sheet _____ 1 page
- Excel Spread Sheet on Public Comments ___ 1 page
- Public Comment Materials for 1-30-06 Meeting
 - Atkinson, email _____ 1 page
 - Smith, email _____ 1 page
 - Petition from Petersburg _____ 2 pages
 - Worhatch, letter _____ 1 page
 - Bristol Bay Reserve, letter _____ 1 page
 - Southeast Alaska Seiners, letter _____ 2 pages
 - Schaad, Konrad letter _____ 1 page

- Total Pages _____ 11 pages

HB 251 Public Comment

Jan. 30, 2006

Name	City	S/O	Date	Format	Meeting
White, Chris	Anchorage	S	12/15/05	fax	1/25/2006
UFA		S	4/28/05	letter	1/25/2006
Moore, Reseleen	Homer	S	4/15/05	letter	1/25/2006
Thompson, Peter	Kodiak	S	4/12/05	letter	1/25/2006
Multiple	Kodiak	S	2005 April	petition	1/25/2006
Multiple	Petersburg	S	2006 Jan	petition	1/30/2006
Worhatch, Andrew	Petersburg	S	1/27/06	letter	1/30/2006
Bristol Bay Reserve	Seattle	S	1/27/06	letter	1/30/2006
Southeast Alaska Seiners	Juneau	S	1/26/06	letter	1/30/2006
Schaad, Konrad	Homer	S	1/26/06	letter	1/30/2006
					1/30/2006
S/O: support or oppose					

Mary Jackson

From: Sen. Tom Wagoner
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 4:08 PM
To: Mary Jackson
Subject: FW: Analysis and Support for HB 251

From: Robert Atkinson [mailto:belatrix@gci.net]
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 2:45 PM
To: Sen. Tom Wagoner
Cc: Rep. Ralph Samuels; Sen. Albert Kookesh; Sen. Ben Stevens; Sen. Bert Stedman; Sen. Fred Dyson; Sen. Kim Elton
Subject: Analysis and Support for HB 251

Hello Tom,

I knew you for a brief time when I lived in Kenai. My brother John and I used to play men's league B-Ball. I writing to you in full support of HB 251. I've fished in Bristol Bay for about 18 years on and off.

Right now for a skipper to fish two permits on a boat requires that the second permit holder be physically on the boat. This can

be impossible at times for a person wanting to utilize an emergency transfer. If you're physically not able to fish, and you want to transfer to a skipper who wants to fish two permits...you can't do it **unless the skipper does some underhanded paperwork.**

Two permits on one boat takes a **total of 600 feet of drift net out of the bay** since the second permit is only good for

300 feet of extra net fishing. This can increase the catch of all boats and particularly each boat fishing two permits up by nearly 25%. The

fishery is not the cash cow it was in the late 80's and early 90's so anything you folks in Juneau can do to help the fisherman make this a more profitable venture must be good for all involved. It has to do with economies of scale.

If I can fish two permits on one boat, I'm going to make more money. If I make more money, I can afford welders and

net hangers and boat storage and all the other ways of spending money in the local communities.

I understand that some folks think that **permits are leaving rural Alaska** at an alarming rate. It isn't driven by this two

permits on one boat issue. **It's because they can't afford to go fishing!** Fuel costs, net costs, food, insurance, airfare and all

the other hidden costs of operating a fishing business are too much for many rural dwellers.

Many permits aren't being fished because of overriding debt. If they don't have a good enough excuse for an emergency transfer, they get no income from the state. The state has confiscated numerous permits (including my own) because of inability to make payments.

What really needs to be done in addition to passing HB 251 is a relaxing of the emergency transfer rules so that rural folks who can't afford to get a boat and crew ready to fish can easily do a temporary transfer, get paid a seasonal fee and not lose their permit to "outside" interests.

The bottom line is that **if we all aren't making money together, we're all going down the drain together.** HB251 takes 600 feet of net

out of the water for each second permit allowed on the boat. This means more fish for all the nets still fishing. **When salmon hit your net**

they don't care if you live in Egegik or Gig Harbor. Less nets in the water mean more fish for Dillingham, Clarks Point, Egegik, Ugashik, Togiak and every other community dwellers in rural Alaska.

Thanks forl your time and consideration,
Robert E. Atkinson

Mary Jackson

From: Sen. Tom Wagoner
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 11:13 AM
To: Mary Jackson
Subject: FW: HB251

From: Roy Smith [mailto:roy@selectakcatch.com]
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2006 9:29 AM
To: Sen. Tom Wagoner; senator_burt_stedman@legis.state.ak.us; Sen. Albert Kookesh; Sen. Ralph Seekins
Subject: HB251

Dear Senator-

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I started fishing in the Bay in 1979 and had 12 partner boats, all accomplished fishermen. There are 2 of us left out of that group today. So its been a tough haul the last ten years or so, barely worthwhile. The Bill will empower fishermen to make some positive changes to a fishery that needs help now.

The Entry Commission had a number, I think 26 the number of individual fishermen holding dual permits. This number is very misleading because most fishermen who have purchased an extra permit have that permit in another family members name or a trusted crewman and are taking advantage of the 4 shackle rule now. I have owned an extra Bay permit for a couple of years now and decided I would not utilize it unless I could get a family member to come aboard. Easier said than done. Anyway my daughters are grown up and being able to use the extra permit will be hard to accomplish as things stand now.

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One thing I might add in listening to the testimony the other day was the fellow from Dillingham who went on and on about what a bad deal HB 251 will be for the locals but then went on to say he was fishing 2 permits himself, thats interesting.

Thanks for taking the time to read this.

Sincerely,

Roy M. Smith

1/30/2006

Completed week of
Jan. 25-27
(-MAB)

House Bill 251

To: Senator Thomas Wagoner

We, as fishermen, strongly support House Bill 251 and urge the Resource Committee to facilitate its passage. Some fisheries in the state have too many boats and too much gear in the water. Recent studies have indicated there is too great of an effort in some of the state's fisheries to make them economically viable. These studies have indicated we need to find a way to reduce the size of the fleet in some of the fisheries in Alaska.

H.B. 251 would enable a fisherman to own and fish two permits in a selected area if the Board of Fish decides it is for the benefit of the fishery.

H.B. 251 could supply a financial incentive for fishermen to conduct their own buyback in fisheries deemed eligible by the Board of Fish. If the fishermen are supplied with the financial benefit of conducting their own buyback, then, over time, there will be less boats and gear in the overcrowded fisheries. This will increase the profitability for all of the fishermen who choose to remain in a fishery that has been reduced.

H.B. 251 is a necessary tool for the Board of Fish, which may be used at their discretion, to help return Alaska's fisheries to profitability. For this reason, we urge its passage.

Name Kurt Kucruik Signature [Signature]

Address Box 1081 Petersburg Alaska 99833

Name DAVID SOMERVILLE Signature [Signature]

Address Box 163 Psg. AK

Name Rick Williams Signature [Signature]

Address Box 1321 Petersburg AK 99833

Name J.T. Andrew Knight Signature [Signature]

Address P.O. Box 1158 Petersburg AK 99833

Name Randy Lantjeske Signature [Signature]

Address P.O. Box 596 Petersburg AK 99833

JEROME E DAHL JR.
P.O. Box 1275
Petersburg Alaska, 99833

[Signature]
Box 1412
Petersburg AK 99833

Support of House Bill 251 (continued)

Name Ben Gross Signature Ben Gross

Address Box 1345 PS6 AK

Name Box 1551 Psc Signature Jay Thomas

Address DENNIS HERMANN Signature Dennis Hermann

Address Box 256 - PETERSBURG, AK 99833

Name Kurt Wohlschuetter Signature Kurt Wohlschuetter

Address PO Box 1312 PS6 AK 99833

Name Jim Eastwood Signature Jim Eastwood

Address P.O. Box 1185 PSC AK

Name JOHN BERTON Signature John Berton

Address Box 826 - Petersburg AK 99833

Name Jason L. Miller Signature Jason L. Miller

Address PO Box 1473; Petersburg, AK 99833

Name Eric Rosvold Signature Eric Rosvold

Address Box 1144 Psc AK

Name Ken Kvermirk Signature Ken Kvermirk

Address POB 1982 PSC AK 99833

Name Kent Barr Signature Kent Barr

Address Box 418 PSC AK 99833

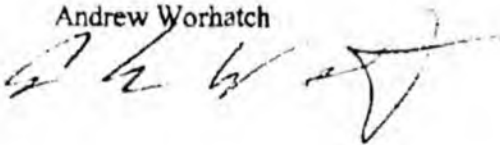
1/27/05

Senator Tom Wagner,

This fisherman, Andrew Worhatch, a Bristol Bay fisherman, supports HB251. Due to marginal prices, volatile nature of commodities and rising expenses, the salmon fleet needs help and HB251 is the step in the right direction. Single and double permit holders shall benefit from less gear in the water. HB 251 will allow the BOF to increase the efficiency of the fishing fleet by allowing two permit to be actively fished by one permit holder. Two permits and more gear for a fishing operation will help offset increasing expenses. HB 251 will consolidate the fleet at the expense of the fishermen.

Salmon fisheries across the state have all seen a slight rebound the past few seasons. History will repeat itself at some point in the future and the economic woes will continue. Let's try something new and let the public process through the BOF help revitalize the fragile economics of the salmon industry.

Andrew Worhatch

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Worhatch', written over a light blue horizontal line.

BRISTOL BAY RESERVE

January 27, 2006

Chairman Tom Wagoner
Senate Resources Committee
Capitol Building, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: House Bill 251

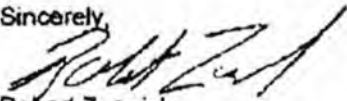
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We greatly appreciate your willingness to take up this bill and please let us know if we can provide further information or comment.

Sincerely,



Robert Zuanich
Manager

HEATLZ
1900 W NECKANSON, STE 220
SEATTLE, WA 98119
TEL (206) 283-7771
FAX (206) 283-7793

JUNEAU
410 CALHOUN AVENUE, STE. 204
JUNEAU, AK 99801
TEL (907) 523-3004
FAX (907) 523-3005



Southeast Alaska Seiners

Southeast Alaska Seiners Association
410 Calhoun Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801

January 26, 2006

Senator Tom Wagoner, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature

Dear Senator Wagoner,

SEAS is a nonprofit commercial fishermen's membership organization representing the 225 commercial purse seiners in Southeast Alaska. 130 of those participating in the Southeast fishery are members of SEAS. Additionally several dozen crewmembers and 46 Southeast Alaska businesses are also members. SEAS was formed in 1968 in Ketchikan and although the vast majority of our members are either from Ketchikan or Petersburg, our office is now located in Juneau.

SEAS supports HB251 so that each and every region in Alaska can use this as a tool for consolidation and utilizing current and future efficiencies in their region. The intent of this legislation was the basis for past legislation passed in 2002 that had been introduced by Representative Drew Scalzi, Homer. We were big fans of Mr. Scalzi and are pleased to be supporting this legislation in his memory. He was the match that lit the fire that burns today in support of commercial fishing in modern legislative history. We know that this Committee has carried many of Mr. Scalzi's dream legislative fixes to fruition and we would welcome your support of HB251 as well.

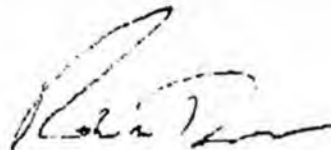
There are many potential efficiencies that we could result from this legislation that, although currently possible, become practicable under HB251. Longer vessels in certain regions, slightly better or longer gear, shorter transfer periods, separated fishing subregions within a region are a few that come to mind. Currently these possibilities are shunned by many regions who want to retain a sense of fairness. Those of us who want fairness to the "little guy" in our industry are in support of this legislation as it would impose the additional cost or "tax" upon all those who receive additional benefits by requiring them to purchase an additional permit. Let's share an example.

Suppose an Anchorage taxi license allowed one to have only 4 passenger automobiles, yet an ordinance or regulation could be passed that would allow that license to deploy the same number of 6 passenger vans. On its face, without changing licensing, the Anchorage, other Anchorage taxi operators would either be at a disadvantage or be compelled to upgrade to compete. With a stipulation under a pseudo-HB251, the taxi companies would then be compelled to buy another whole license to attain this efficiency. Thus the company would then have 50% more seats but it would cost another entire license (100%) to be removed.

Our commercial fishing efficiencies would be even more restrictive than the taxi license example, depending upon the region. With a mandate to go to the Board of Fish to attain the special privileges under HB251, the common fisherman and his representative associations would be testifying to help determine the extent to which special privileges would apply in their region. It is doubtful that any of the proposed additional privileges would grant a fisherman as much as the 50% advantage illustrated in the above taxi example. Our sense of fairness and balance would probably keep us in a range of making the 2-permit holder give up the 100% return from the 2nd permit and receive no more than that which would equate to a 15-33% benefit from the use of that permit. (i.e., a 25% longer net, a 15% longer boat, 20% more fishing time, etc.)

HB251 would essentially be allowing the public process of the Board of Fisheries to determine which are the best practices of permit stacking privileges region by region so that there would be no mistake in public policy within regions as to which granted privileges work best for each region.

Thank you for your support of this important legislation.



Bob Thorstenson, Jr.
Executive Director
SEAS

Homer, Jan. 26th 2006

Honorable senator,

I'm writing in strong support of HB 251.

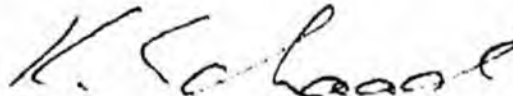
I was at yesterday's meeting about dual permit holders (HB 251) and testified from Homer. I was somewhat caught off guard from the opposition from Dillingham and wanted to make sure I don't push for a change that could hurt the local residents. I am a longtime Alaskan and would love to see more local participation in all salmon fisheries! But I can't see how HB 251 would negatively affect the local communities. They were quoting their high fuel prices in the villages as a argument against this bill; and that too many permits are getting sold to outsiders. I fail to see the connection! BBEDC has some loan programs that help the watershed residence secure loans for boats and permits under very favorable conditions. The cause for the sell-out is a cultural problem and BBEDC is working hard on those issues.

The CFEC has studied the problems of the salmon fishery in Bristol Bay at length and the single most important factor to make this fishery a profitable one again is to reduce the number of boats! This last year was a good season for many if not most fishermen, due in part to the fact that many boats had 2 permit holders on board which allowed them to fish 1 extra shackle (4 instead of 3). That means that for each "D boat" there were 2 shackles of gear less being fished (a shackle is 300 ft long). In the Nushagak alone were between 300 to 400 boats with 2 permit holders on board which means that about 700 shackles or 40 miles of nets stayed out of the water!!! This is a win/win. The D boats caught more fish, and there was more fish for the boats fishing 3 shackles.

I have a second permit in my sons name and get to fish an extra shackle this way. But I wouldn't take the chance of investing in a permit in somebody else's name, since I can't have a lien against it or secure it some other way. So this bill is really to open the playing field for everybody. The points 1 through 3 in section 1 are really good tools for the board of fish if they need to help other salmon fisheries as well and do not mean that they will all be implemented in Bristol Bay.

I am sure that as you study the serious issues Bristol Bay and some other salmon fisheries in the state are facing that you will come to the conclusion that this little amendment will have huge benefits for everybody involved!
sincerely

Konrad Schaad



53200 N McNeil Pt
Homer AK 99603
907 235 7091
schaad@xyz.net

HB

256

Senate Resources

April 25, 2005

HB 256 Materials List

- Sponsor Statement: 1 page
- AS 35.40 – Names of Public Works
- House Journal – bill history
- Bill: 1 page
- #1 FN: ADF&G: 4-07-05: 1 page

Representative Jay Ramras
Co-Chair, House Resources
V-Chair, Economic Develop.

Tourism & Trade

House State Affairs

119 N. Cushman St. Suite 207

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Phone: (907) 452-1088

Fax: (907) 452-1146

Alaska State Legislature



While in Session
State Capitol, Room 104
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465- 3004
Fax: 465-2070
Toll Free: (877) 465-3004

House District 10

House of Representatives

Sponsor Statement

HB 256

"An Act naming the Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery in Fairbanks"

HB 256 is based on the belief that Fairbanks will soon be constructing a much needed fish hatchery, and the much of the credit for that project belongs to the late former Mayor Ruth Burnett.

Mayor Burnett's efforts were instrumental in securing approximately \$10 million in federal funding for the construction of the hatchery. Passage of HB 256 will show that the Alaska Legislature believes in the hard work of its local citizens, in not only supporting an idea but assisting in making it a reality.

AS 35.40 NAMES OF PUBLIC WORKS

Section

1. Rceve Boulevard.
5. Klondike Highway.
10. E. L. Patton Bridge.
15. Douglas Bridge.
20. Brenwick/Craig Road.
25. Dillingham to Aleknagik Road.
30. Woodrow Johansen Expressway.
35. Veterans' memorials.
- 40 Robert J. Mitchell Expressway.
45. Crabbie's Crossing.
50. Ralph M. Bartholomew Veterans' Memorial Bridge.
55. Clint Starnes Memorial Bridge.
60. Charles E. Carney Memorial Bridge.
65. Chief Eddie Hoffman Road.
70. Bob Blodgett Nome-Teller Highway.
75. Ina Johnston Bridge.
80. Briggs Bridge.
82. Sergeant James Bondsteel Bridge of Honor.
85. Black Veterans Recognition Bridge.
90. Manvil H. Olson Bridge.
95. Mountain View Road.
100. George W. Palmer Memorial Bridge.
105. East Egan Drive.
110. Robert B. Atwood Building.
115. Herman Leirer Road.
120. State Trooper Bruce A. Heck Memorial Corridor.
125. Terry Miller Legislative Office Building.
130. Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport.
135. Alaska Native Veterans' Honor Bridge.
140. Joe Redington, Sr., Memorial Trail.
145. Fred Zharoff Memorial Bridge.
150. Trooper Hans-Peter Lothar Roelle Memorial Weigh Station.
155. Officer Justin Todd Wollam Memorial Bike Trail.
160. Mail Carrier Emil Wegner Memorial Corridor.
165. Wendy Ann Cogdell Memorial Rest Area.
170. Katelyn Ohmer Markley Bridge.
175. William Ransom Wood Centennial Bridge.
180. Tom Madsen Airport.
185. Sven Haakanson, Sr., Airport.
190. Jack Coghill Bridge to the Interior.

Representative Jay Ramras
Co-Chair, House Resources
V-Chair, Economic Develop.
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House District 10

House of Representatives

MEMO

To: Senator Tom Wagoner, Chair, Senate Resources Committee

Fm: Jim Pound 

Cc:

Date: April 15, 2005

Re: Hearing Request for HB 256

Please accept this memo and attached documents for the Senate Resources Committee to hear at its earliest convenience HB 256 "An Act naming the Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery in Fairbanks."

The late former Fairbanks Mayor was instrumental in the original idea of a fish hatchery in the Interior. She worked closely with Alaska's Congressional delegation to secure \$10 million in federal funds for design and initial construction of the facility. It is this dedication from local citizens that represents the true spirit of Alaska and passage of this bill will show our support of that spirit.

I thank you in advance for your consideration in hearing HB 256.

Attached: Sponsor Statement, HB 256, Fiscal Note, Statutory language reference, Support documents, Committee and Floor Votes from the other body.

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Thank you

Representative_Jay_Ramras@legis.state.ak.us

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Jay Ramras
Co-Chair, House Resources
V-Chair, Economic Develop.
Tourism & Trade
House State Affairs
119 N. Cushman St., Suite 207
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone: (907) 452-1088
Fax: (907) 452-1146



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Fax: (907) 465-2070
Toll Free: 877-465-3004

House District 10

House of Representatives

April 4, 2005

Dear Mr. ^{Walke} Burnett,

It was a pleasure speaking to you on Friday. I have known your family since I was a child.

Thank you for expressing interest and support in naming the new Fairbanks fish hatchery, the Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery.

After Ruth's service to the community as City Mayor and your family's long storied commitment to the betterment of Fairbanks; along with Ruth's special passion about the fish hatchery idea that she expressed to Senator Stevens, I think it is a fitting honor.

Please fax back to us a letter indicating your consent to use Ruth's name.

We would like to finish drafting our bill in the next day or two, so we can get it read across the floor of the State House and begin the process of making the Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery a reality.

Please fax your return correspondence back to (907) 465-2070

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jay Ramras".

Representative Jay Ramras
District 10

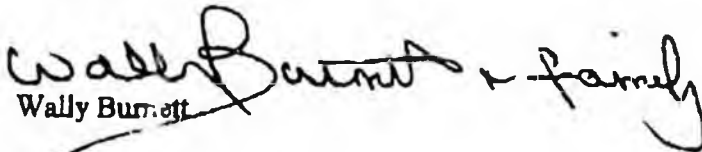
Arctic Fire and Safety
702 30th Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-452-7806

April 4, 2005

Dear Representative Jay Ramras,

Thank you so much for considering and taking interest in the Fairbanks fish hatchery bill, using Ruth's name is quite an honor, I'm sure she would be very pleased. You have my consent to use Ruth's name for the bill, we are very excited to see this happen.

Thank you,


Wally Burr

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HB 256
 (H) Publish Date: 4/11/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: An Act Naming the Ruth Burnett RDU: Sport Fisheries
Sport Fish Hatchery in Fairbanks Component: Sport Fisheries
 Sponsor: Representative Ramras
 Requester: House Fisheries Committee Component No. 145

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this legislation would have no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Sarah Gilbertson Phone 465-6137
 Division: Legislative Liaison Date/Time 04/07/05 8:35 a.m.
 Approved by: McKie Campbell, Commissioner Date 4/7/2005
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Representative Jay Ramras
Co-Chair, House Resources
V-Chair, Economic Develop.
Tourism & Trade

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House District 10

House of Representatives

MEMO

To: Senator Tom Wagoner Chair, Senate Resources Committee

Fm: Jim Pound

Cc:

Date: April 22, 2005

Re: Hearing Request for HB 256

Please accept this memo and attached documents for the Senate Resources Committee to hear at its earliest convenience HB 256 "An Act naming the Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery in Fairbanks."

The late former Fairbanks Mayor was instrumental in the original idea of a fish hatchery in the Interior. She worked closely with Alaska's Congressional delegation to secure \$10 million in federal funds for design and initial construction of the facility. It is this dedication from local citizens that represents the true spirit of Alaska and passage of this bill will show our support of that spirit.

I thank you in advance for your consideration in hearing HB 256.

Attached: Sponsor Statement, HB 256, Zero Fiscal Note, Statutory language reference, Committee and Floor Votes

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Thank you

Representative_Jay_Ramras@legis.state.ak.us