

Transfers of S03T Permits

Under the Limited Entry Act's terms of free transferability, permits may be sold, traded, given away, or inherited. CFEC requires the completion of a survey with each transfer.² The transfer surveys provide information such as transfer acquisition methods, the relationship between individuals in the transaction, and the sale amount for instances when the permit is sold.

Table 4. Transfer Acquisition Methods for Permits in Select Fisheries, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet		Combined Bristol Bay Salmon Fisheries		All Fisheries Statewide	
Gift	1,845	35.0%	3,476	40.6%	12,641	35.9%
Sale	3,139	59.6%	4,666	54.5%	20,928	59.4%
Trade	37	0.7%	63	0.7%	486	1.4%
Other	243	4.6%	357	4.2%	1,175	3.3%
Total	5,264		8,562		35,230	

o Bristol Bay Salmon Fisheries include transactions for both set and drift gillnet permits.

Table 4 presents transfer acquisition methods for the Bristol Bay drift gillnet fishery between 1980 and 2014. During the 1980 – 2014 period, more than half (59.6%) of all transfers were sales, more than one third (35.0%) of the transfers were gifts, and a small number were trades or other. The annual acquisition methods for the limited Bristol Bay salmon permits have not changed substantially throughout the time period.³

Table 5. Relationships of Transferor to Transfer Recipients for Permits in Select Fisheries, 1980-2014

Transfer Type	Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet		Combined Bristol Bay Salmon Fisheries		All Fisheries Statewide	
Business Partner/Friend	866	16.5%	1,571	18.3%	6,497	18.4%
Member of Immediate Family	1,772	33.7%	3,116	36.4%	11,853	33.6%
Other Relative	237	4.5%	468	5.5%	1,653	4.7%
Other	2,389	45.4%	3,407	39.8%	15,227	43.2%
Total	5,264		8,562		35,230	

o Bristol Bay Salmon Fisheries include transactions for both set and drift gillnet permits.

Table 5 shows the relationships between the transferors and transfer recipients for permits in the Bristol Bay drift gillnet fishery from 1980 to 2014. Statistics are also shown for the combined Bristol Bay salmon fisheries (drift gillnet and set gillnet), and all fisheries statewide.

Permit transfers between family members, both immediate and non-immediate, total between 38.2% and 41.9% for each of the three classes of permit holders.

CFEC Report Number 15-4N

² CFEC implemented the transfer survey in 1980.

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

②

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S03T Permit Value

Many permit transfers are non-monetary transactions (Table 4). This section considers solely the arms-length market transactions where permits are sold. Average values are expressed in both nominal and real (adjusted for inflation) terms.

Table 6. CFEC Estimated Value of Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet Permits

Year	S03T Permit Sales	Nominal		Real	
		Permit Value	Standard Deviation	Permit Value	Standard Deviation
1982	114	\$95,936	-	\$235,352	-
1983	101	\$98,923	-	\$235,127	-
1984	88	\$116,905	-	\$266,368	-
1985	89	\$117,983	-	\$259,580	-
1986	97	\$124,605	-	\$269,147	-
1987	80	\$130,137	-	\$271,198	-
1988	75	\$173,406	-	\$347,011	-
1989	48	\$248,802	-	\$475,003	-
1990	61	\$216,033	-	\$391,299	-
1991	58	\$207,800	-	\$361,188	-
1992	62	\$193,000	\$26,150	\$325,660	\$45,453
1993	61	\$199,600	\$29,000	\$327,007	\$48,933
1994	76	\$165,700	\$20,500	\$264,691	\$33,585
1995	83	\$195,000	\$19,850	\$302,910	\$31,709
1996	64	\$171,800	\$22,900	\$259,218	\$35,573
1997	63	\$153,800	\$11,950	\$226,854	\$18,031
1998	68	\$99,500	\$23,850	\$144,511	\$35,179
1999	51	\$89,700	\$14,800	\$127,462	\$21,495
2000	64	\$80,500	\$10,100	\$110,669	\$14,352
2001	73	\$34,700	\$15,100	\$46,385	\$20,759
2002	90	\$19,700	\$11,250	\$25,924	\$15,038
2003	116	\$29,300	\$3,000	\$37,698	\$3,948
2004	85	\$37,000	\$4,550	\$46,370	\$5,854
2005	142	\$51,200	\$4,400	\$62,063	\$5,514
2006	99	\$75,000	\$9,250	\$88,071	\$11,213
2007	147	\$79,400	\$5,850	\$90,656	\$6,870
2008	88	\$89,800	\$5,000	\$98,739	\$5,709
2009	101	\$78,300	\$5,550	\$86,402	\$6,102
2010	127	\$102,100	\$6,500	\$110,847	\$7,173
2011	85	\$143,900	\$15,350	\$151,447	\$16,665
2012	80	\$110,800	\$15,600	\$114,247	\$16,418
2013	86	\$100,400	\$12,350	\$102,029	\$12,734
2014	75	\$149,500	\$13,950	\$149,500	\$14,176
			\$11,150		\$11,150

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

Real permit values were at an all-time high in 1989 before facing a precipitous decline. The value of Bristol Bay salmon drift gillnet permits bottomed out in 2002. Likewise, the value of many other salmon limited entry permits around the state have experienced similar trajectories.

Emergency Transfers of S03T Permits

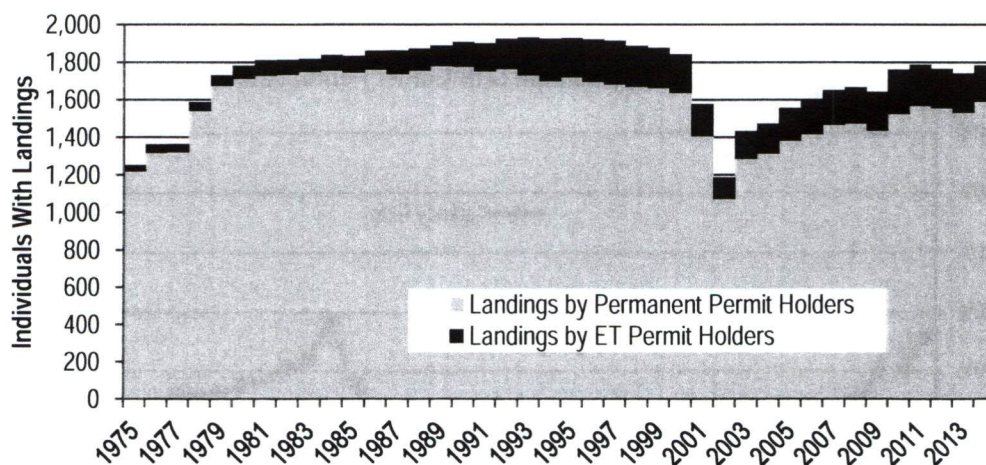
Commercial landings can be made with either permanently-held permits or with permits held temporarily through emergency transfers. Emergency transfer (ET) permits are granted if illness, disability, death, required military or government service, or other unavoidable hardship of a temporary, unexpected,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

Table 7 and Figure 1 show the total number of unique individuals who recorded landings each year, and of that group, the number of individuals who made landings with ET permits. Some individuals who made landings with emergency transfer permits also made landings with permanent permits in the same year.

Table 7. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Bristol Bay Drift Gillnet Fishery

Year	Individuals With Landings	Landings by ET Permit Holders	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	Landings by ET Permit Holders	Rate ET	Year	Individuals With Landings	Landings by ET Permit Holders	Rate ET
1975	1,252	34	2.7%	1989	1,889	111	5.9%	2003	1,432	148	10.3%
1976	1,362	46	3.4%	1990	1,908	133	7.0%	2004	1,473	161	10.9%
1977	1,363	44	3.2%	1991	1,900	149	7.8%	2005	1,556	175	11.2%
1978	1,587	48	3.0%	1992	1,925	162	8.4%	2006	1,599	183	11.4%
1979	1,731	57	3.3%	1993	1,931	202	10.5%	2007	1,652	186	11.3%
1980	1,782	70	3.9%	1994	1,924	226	11.7%	2008	1,666	193	11.6%
1981	1,812	85	4.7%	1995	1,928	209	10.8%	2009	1,642	207	12.6%
1982	1,813	81	4.5%	1996	1,922	228	11.9%	2010	1,761	237	13.5%
1983	1,818	71	3.9%	1997	1,914	233	12.2%	2011	1,787	220	12.3%
1984	1,838	84	4.6%	1998	1,887	218	11.6%	2012	1,764	209	11.8%
1985	1,834	90	4.9%	1999	1,876	214	11.4%	2013	1,740	209	12.0%
1986	1,861	102	5.5%	2000	1,843	208	11.3%	2014	1,784	194	10.9%
1987	1,863	128	6.9%	2001	1,577	172	10.9%				
1988	1,874	120	6.4%	2002	1,187	115	9.7%				

Figure 1. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in the Bristol Bay Drift Gillnet Fishery



at S03T Permits

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

Table 8 indicates the total number of viable S03T permits issued each year, the number of permits with commercial landings, and the rate of permit latency. Viable permits include both interim and permanent permits. Note that for this table, in years when a single individual held an interim-entry permit and was also issued a permanent permit, only the permanent permit is counted. Permits used in a dual permit operation, even if no landings were recorded on the permit, are counted as having been used to make landings. The rate of latency is depicted in Figure 2.

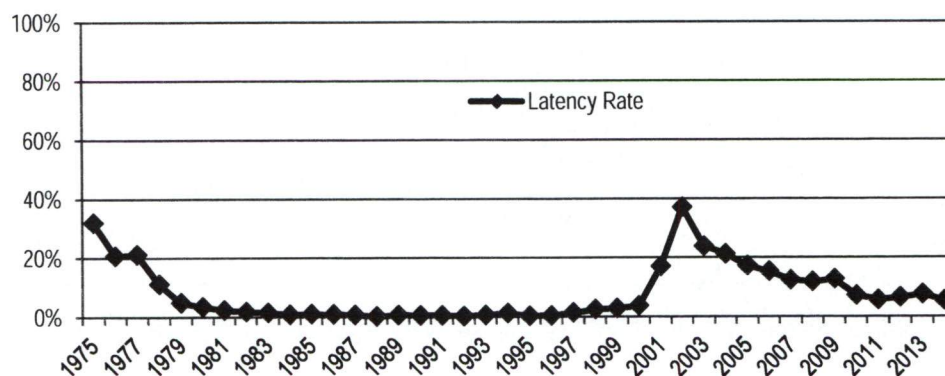
There are many reasons why an individual might not fish in any given year. This table does not explain any of these reasons, but simply estimates the rate of permit latency.

Table 8. Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet Permit Latency

Year	Total Permits	Fished Permits	Latency Rate	Year	Total Permits	Fished Permits	Latency Rate	Year	Total Permits	Fished Permits	Latency Rate
1975	1,832	1,248	31.9%	1989	1,867	1,855	0.6%	2003	1,868	1,424	23.8%
1976	1,707	1,355	20.6%	1990	1,878	1,869	0.5%	2004	1,860	1,465	21.2%
1977	1,725	1,359	21.2%	1991	1,883	1,873	0.5%	2005	1,862	1,542	17.2%
1978	1,772	1,575	11.1%	1992	1,885	1,879	0.3%	2006	1,860	1,577	15.2%
1979	1,800	1,714	4.8%	1993	1,888	1,877	0.6%	2007	1,862	1,633	12.3%
1980	1,827	1,764	3.4%	1994	1,888	1,865	1.2%	2008	1,863	1,645	11.7%
1981	1,827	1,785	2.3%	1995	1,888	1,882	0.3%	2009	1,863	1,628	12.6%
1982	1,825	1,792	1.8%	1996	1,892	1,884	0.4%	2010	1,863	1,731	7.1%
1983	1,822	1,797	1.4%	1997	1,900	1,875	1.3%	2011	1,862	1,758	5.6%
1984	1,819	1,804	0.8%	1998	1,903	1,858	2.4%	2012	1,862	1,743	6.4%
1985	1,834	1,815	1.0%	1999	1,900	1,847	2.8%	2013	1,862	1,723	7.5%
1986	1,839	1,823	0.9%	2000	1,891	1,823	3.6%	2014	1,863	1,762	5.4%
1987	1,839	1,826	0.7%	2001	1,885	1,566	16.9%				
1988	1,840	1,838	0.1%	2002	1,878	1,184	37.0%				

- 'Total Permits' is the number of S03T permits issued in the year. When an individual with an interim-entry permit is issued a permanent permit in the same year, only the permanent permit is counted.
- 'Fished Permits' is the number of CFEC permits that were used to record commercial landings in that year.

Figure 2. Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet Permit Latency



New Entrants into the Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery

New entrants are defined herein as individuals who record a landing on a permanent permit which they hold for the first time in the Bristol Bay salmon drift gillnet fishery. It is important to note that initial permit holders are not considered new entrants because they needed a proven fishing history prior to 1975 in order to become an initial permit holder of a limited entry permit. Permits held through an emergency transfer are not considered in this table.

Table 1 and Figure 3 describe individuals rather than permits. Individuals may hold one or two S03T permits. An individual may hold one S03T permit one year, and then in subsequent years hold a different S03T permit. Likewise, individuals may enter and exit the fishery multiple times over the years. Individuals are only counted once and only in the year in which they made their first documented landing since 1975.

Table 9. New Entrants into the Bristol Bay Drift Gillnet Fishery

Year	Total	New	New%
1975	1,099	59	5.4%
1976	1,312	136	10.4%
1977	1,325	136	10.3%
1978	1,528	182	11.9%
1979	1,656	212	12.8%
1980	1,677	162	9.7%
1981	1,709	167	9.8%
1982	1,715	174	10.1%
1983	1,728	162	9.4%
1984	1,748	160	9.2%

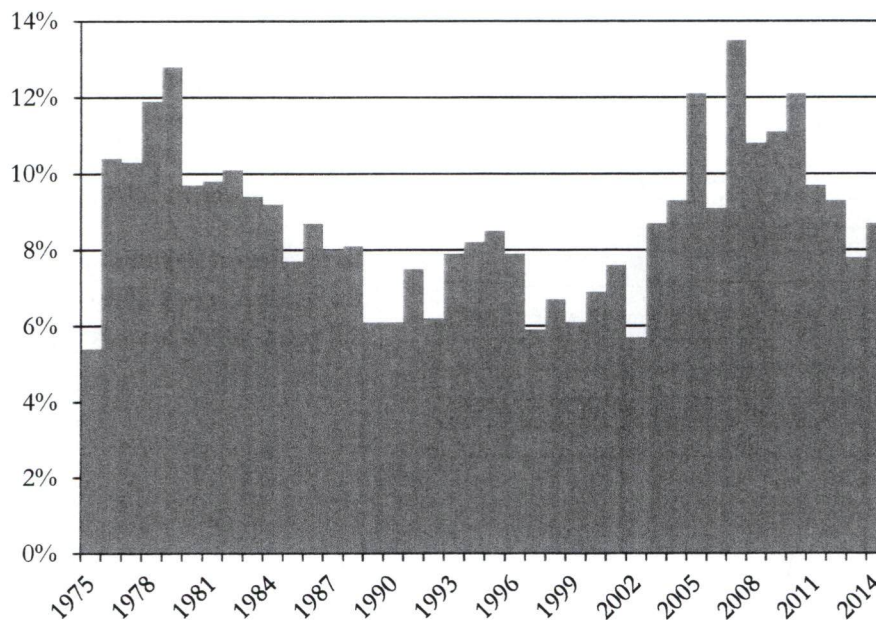
Year	Total	New	New%
1985	1,742	135	7.7%
1986	1,759	153	8.7%
1987	1,766	142	8.0%
1988	1,783	145	8.1%
1989	1,798	109	6.1%
1990	1,817	111	6.1%
1991	1,812	135	7.5%
1992	1,826	114	6.2%
1993	1,839	146	7.9%
1994	1,836	150	8.2%

Year	Total	New	New%
1995	1,853	158	8.5%
1996	1,851	146	7.9%
1997	1,837	109	5.9%
1998	1,827	123	6.7%
1999	1,822	111	6.1%
2000	1,811	125	6.9%
2001	1,557	118	7.6%
2002	1,178	67	5.7%
2003	1,424	124	8.7%
2004	1,471	137	9.3%

Year	Total	New	New%
2005	1,554	188	12.1%
2006	1,597	146	9.1%
2007	1,652	223	13.5%
2008	1,665	179	10.8%
2009	1,642	182	11.1%
2010	1,764	213	12.1%
2011	1,789	174	9.7%
2012	1,764	164	9.3%
2013	1,740	135	7.8%
2014	1,782	155	8.7%

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

Figure 3. New Entrants into the Bristol Bay Drift Gillnet Fishery



Age of S03T Permit Holders

Table 10. Median Age of S03T and Select CFEC Permit Holders

Year	S03T	Combined Bristol Bay Salmon	Statewide Salmon Drift Gillnet	All Permits	Alaska Median Age
1975	45.5	42.8	44.0	42.9	24.3
1976	44.5	42.0	43.0	41.3	24.7
1977	43.5	40.5	42.0	40.5	25.1
1978	43.0	39.7	41.6	40.1	25.4
1979	43.2	39.9	41.7	40.1	25.8
1980	42.9	39.5	41.6	39.6	26.0
1981	42.8	39.2	41.2	39.5	26.5
1982	42.2	38.9	40.5	39.5	26.6
1983	42.1	38.9	40.4	39.6	26.8
1984	42.3	39.3	40.7	39.9	27.1
1985	42.6	39.4	40.9	40.1	27.5
1986	42.9	39.8	40.7	40.1	27.8
1987	43.2	39.7	41.1	40.4	28.3
1988	43.3	39.7	41.3	40.6	28.9
1989	43.7	40.0	41.5	41.0	29.4
1990	44.2	40.6	42.0	41.4	29.3
1991	44.6	41.0	42.3	41.9	29.7
1992	44.9	41.5	42.8	42.4	30.1
1993	45.3	42.0	43.1	43.0	30.5
1994	45.7	42.4	43.7	43.5	30.8
1995	45.8	43.0	43.9	43.9	31.1
1996	46.1	43.5	44.3	44.5	31.5
1997	46.6	44.1	45.0	45.0	31.8
1998	46.7	44.4	45.4	45.6	32.1
1999	47.2	45.1	45.9	46.1	32.3
2000	47.7	45.6	46.5	46.6	32.4
2001	48.0	46.1	47.1	47.0	32.7
2002	48.6	47.0	47.9	47.7	33.0
2003	48.8	47.4	48.4	48.4	33.2
2004	48.9	47.8	48.8	48.8	33.4
2005	48.5	47.8	49.0	49.3	33.6
2006	48.6	48.1	49.5	49.7	33.8
2007	47.8	48.0	49.5	50.1	33.9
2008	47.9	48.3	49.9	50.5	33.9
2009	47.9	48.8	50.2	51.1	33.9
2010	47.5	49.1	50.4	51.4	33.8
2011	47.7	49.5	50.6	51.8	33.9
2012	47.6	49.8	50.9	52.1	34.1
2013	47.6	49.5	50.8	52.4	34.3
2014	47.7	49.6	51.0	52.7	34.4

Table 10 shows the annual median age of five different cohorts for each of the years between 1975 and 2014: 1) Bristol Bay salmon drift gillnet (S03T) permit holders; 2) combined Bristol Bay salmon permit holders (combined set gillnet and drift gillnet); 3) all salmon drift gillnet permit holders statewide; 4) all CFEC limited entry permit holders; and 5) the median age of all Alaskans.

Note that these figures include ages of permit holders for both transferable and nontransferable permits; however, there were no nontransferable S03T permits issued. Some individuals hold permits in more than one fishery; in these cases, the age of the permit holder is counted once for each permit that he or she holds.

The median age of Alaskans has increased 10.1 years between 1975 and 2014, which represents a 41.6% increase. The percent change in ages over the same period for all CFEC permit holders, for statewide salmon drift gillnet permit holders, and for the combined Bristol Bay salmon permit holders ranged between 15.9% and 22.7%.

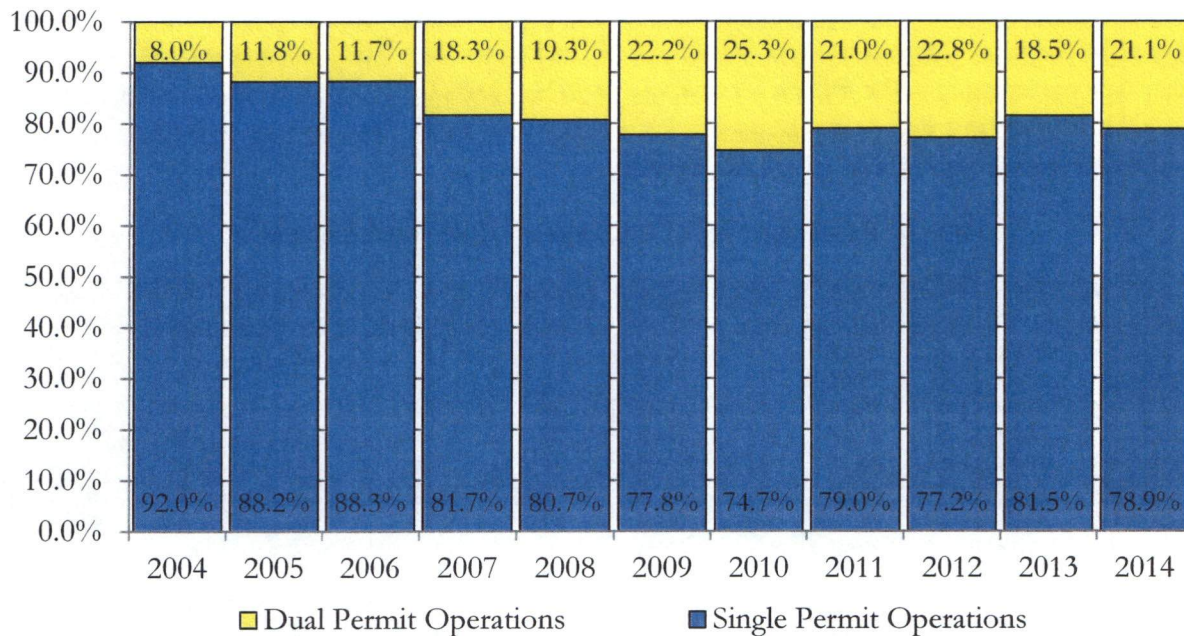
In the Bristol Bay salmon drift gillnet fishery, the median age of permit holders increased 2.2 years, which is a 4.8% increase.

S03T Dual Permit Operations

The Alaska Board of Fisheries enacted 5 AAC 06.333 and 5 AAC 06.370, which allow for two Bristol Bay salmon drift gillnet permit holders to fish from a single vessel starting in 2004. When permit holders register to fish in a district, they specify if they will fish as a dual permit operation; however, not all fishing occurs during the registration period. Data reported in the below tables includes operations that registered to fish as dual permit operations.

Figure 4 reports the percentage of landings for both single and dual permit operations by year between 2004 and 2014. Landings are defined as all landings made on a given day by a permit operation. When two permit holders made landings as a dual permit operation, they were only counted as a single entity for that day. Some permit holders who prosecuted the fishery both as a single permit operation and as a dual permit operation had landings counted in both categories (on different days), depending how they were fishing the day the landing was made.

Figure 4. Bristol Bay Drift Gillnet Permit Landings by Operation Type, 2004 - 2014



In 2004, only 8% of all landings were made by dual permit operations. Since 2007, the rate of landings made by dual permit operations has fluctuated between 18.3% and 25.3%.

Note that Figure 4 and Table 11 both count dual permit operations, while Tables 12 and 13 count individuals.

Table 11 includes counts of dual permit operations and the use of either permanently transferred permits, or temporary emergency transfer permits. When a permit was used as an emergency transfer permit, then subsequently permanently transferred to the permit holder, the permit was only counted as being used as a permanent permit. Due to the transferability of permits and dual permit operation regrouping, counts of dual permit operations will not always fully compare to counts of permit holders.

Table 11. Use of Emergency Transfer Permits in Dual Operations

Year	Both Permanent	One Permanent and One ET	Both ET
2004	69	46	0
2005	129	45	3
2006	124	46	2
2007	186	68	5
2008	190	78	4
2009	210	79	3
2010	260	97	2
2011	263	75	1
2012	252	77	4
2013	256	66	2
2014	269	45	4

Table 12 reports on the residency type combinations of dual permit holders with landings. Residency type is counted as the residency status of the permit holder at the end of the year. The percentages are for the entire residency type participating in the fishery; for example, in 2014, 13.6% (42 individuals) of all local permit holders made landings in a dual permit operation. Note that permit holders can regroup, thereby increasing the count of total combinations of dual permit operations.

Table 12. Residence Type of Individuals in Dual Permit Operations

Year	Both Local		Both Nonlocal		Both Nonresident		Local and Nonlocal	Local and Nonresident	Nonlocal and Nonresident	Total Combinations	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent				Count	Percent
2004	35	10.0%	35	10.6%	113	15.3%	6	4	28	221	15.6%
2005	42	12.1%	64	18.4%	175	22.9%	15	6	41	342	23.4%
2006	50	14.4%	60	16.5%	167	21.4%	18	6	34	329	22.1%
2007	56	17.2%	101	27.6%	264	33.4%	10	6	62	497	33.5%
2008	48	14.8%	107	28.2%	268	34.4%	14	10	82	525	35.4%
2009	42	14.4%	84	24.1%	323	39.7%	11	22	86	568	39.1%
2010	63	20.9%	104	28.1%	409	48.6%	28	14	89	703	46.5%
2011	47	15.0%	118	30.6%	377	44.6%	24	12	83	657	42.5%
2012	51	16.6%	96	25.2%	376	44.9%	16	14	99	648	42.5%
2013	32	10.4%	110	28.6%	373	46.2%	17	6	90	625	41.7%
2014	42	13.6%	95	22.8%	375	45.2%	12	11	86	621	39.9%

Table 13 reports earnings by residency type of permit holders and their operation type. Individuals that participated at any time in a dual permit operation are categorized in the dual permit operation group. Note that earnings are averaged by individual, not permit; multiple people may have made landings on the same permit in some instances.

Table 13. Earnings of S03T Permit Holders by Resident and Operation Type

Year	Residency	Operation Type	Permit Holders with Landings	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Pct. Of Total Permit Holders with Landings	Pct. Of Total Gross Earnings
2004	Local	Dual	40	\$1,076,879	\$26,922	2.7%	1.3%
		Single	316	\$12,535,174	\$39,668	21.5%	15.2%
		Combined	356	\$13,612,053	\$38,236	24.2%	16.5%
	Nonlocal	Dual	52	\$2,733,885	\$52,575	3.5%	3.3%
		Single	290	\$16,527,490	\$56,991	19.7%	20.1%
		Combined	342	\$19,261,375	\$56,320	23.2%	23.4%
	Nonresident	Dual	129	\$6,928,984	\$53,713	8.8%	8.4%
		Single	646	\$42,497,048	\$65,785	43.9%	51.6%
		Combined	775	\$49,426,032	\$63,776	52.6%	60.1%
	Total	Dual	221	\$10,739,748	\$48,596	15.0%	13.0%
		Single	1,252	\$71,559,712	\$57,156	85.0%	87.0%
		Combined	1,473	\$82,299,460	\$55,872	100.0%	100.0%
2005	Local	Dual	52	\$2,052,258	\$39,467	3.3%	2.1%
		Single	313	\$14,196,744	\$45,357	20.1%	14.5%
		Combined	365	\$16,249,002	\$44,518	23.5%	16.6%
	Nonlocal	Dual	92	\$4,710,130	\$51,197	5.9%	4.8%
		Single	276	\$17,233,241	\$62,439	17.7%	17.6%
		Combined	368	\$21,943,370	\$59,629	23.7%	22.5%
	Nonresident	Dual	198	\$10,787,757	\$54,484	12.7%	11.0%
		Single	625	\$48,671,136	\$77,874	40.2%	49.8%
		Combined	823	\$59,458,893	\$72,247	52.9%	60.9%
	Total	Dual	342	\$17,550,145	\$51,316	22.0%	18.0%
		Single	1,214	\$80,101,121	\$65,981	78.0%	82.0%
		Combined	1,556	\$97,651,266	\$62,758	100.0%	100.0%
2006	Local	Dual	60	\$2,315,013	\$38,584	3.8%	2.1%
		Single	303	\$15,603,396	\$51,496	18.9%	13.8%
		Combined	363	\$17,918,409	\$49,362	22.7%	15.9%
	Nonlocal	Dual	83	\$6,187,758	\$74,551	5.2%	5.5%
		Single	304	\$21,708,411	\$71,409	19.0%	19.2%
		Combined	387	\$27,896,170	\$72,083	24.2%	24.7%
	Nonresident	Dual	186	\$12,657,521	\$68,051	11.6%	11.2%
		Single	663	\$54,334,523	\$81,953	41.5%	48.2%
		Combined	849	\$66,992,045	\$78,907	53.1%	59.4%
	Total	Dual	329	\$21,160,293	\$64,317	20.6%	18.8%
		Single	1,270	\$91,646,330	\$72,162	79.4%	81.2%
		Combined	1,599	\$112,806,623	\$70,548	100.0%	100.0%
2007	Local	Dual	64	\$2,262,106	\$35,345	3.9%	2.0%
		Single	280	\$14,821,419	\$52,934	16.9%	13.2%
		Combined	344	\$17,083,525	\$49,661	20.8%	15.2%
	Nonlocal	Dual	135	\$8,395,400	\$62,188	8.2%	7.5%
		Single	278	\$18,930,805	\$68,096	16.8%	16.9%
		Combined	413	\$27,326,205	\$66,165	25.0%	24.4%
	Nonresident	Dual	298	\$19,036,681	\$63,881	18.0%	17.0%
		Single	597	\$48,577,549	\$81,369	36.1%	43.4%
		Combined	895	\$67,614,230	\$75,547	54.2%	60.4%
	Total	Dual	497	\$29,694,187	\$59,747	30.1%	26.5%
		Single	1,155	\$82,329,774	\$71,281	69.9%	73.5%
		Combined	1,652	\$112,023,960	\$67,811	100.0%	100.0%

* Adjusted for inflating using the 2014 U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index.

Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery (S03T)

Table 13. Earnings of S03T Permit Holders by Resident and Operation Type (Continued)

Year	Residency	Operation Type	Permit Holders with Landings	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Pct. Of Total Permit Holders with Landings	Pct. Of Total Gross Earnings
2008	Local	Dual	59	\$2,447,023	\$41,475	3.5%	2.2%
		Single	282	\$13,048,625	\$46,272	16.9%	11.9%
		Combined	341	\$15,495,647	\$45,442	20.5%	14.1%
	Nonlocal	Dual	153	\$8,999,153	\$58,818	9.2%	8.2%
		Single	275	\$18,012,055	\$65,498	16.5%	16.4%
		Combined	428	\$27,011,208	\$63,110	25.7%	24.5%
	Nonresident	Dual	313	\$19,647,647	\$62,772	18.8%	17.8%
		Single	584	\$47,953,912	\$82,113	35.1%	43.6%
		Combined	897	\$67,601,559	\$75,364	53.8%	61.4%
	Total	Dual	525	\$31,093,823	\$59,226	31.5%	28.2%
		Single	1,141	\$79,014,592	\$69,250	68.5%	71.8%
		Combined	1,666	\$110,108,414	\$66,091	100.0%	100.0%
2009	Local	Dual	58	\$3,386,503	\$58,388	3.5%	2.5%
		Single	248	\$13,925,722	\$56,152	15.1%	10.3%
		Combined	306	\$17,312,225	\$56,576	18.6%	12.9%
	Nonlocal	Dual	133	\$10,320,292	\$77,596	8.1%	7.7%
		Single	253	\$20,671,912	\$81,707	15.4%	15.4%
		Combined	386	\$30,992,204	\$80,291	23.5%	23.0%
	Nonresident	Dual	377	\$29,587,883	\$78,482	23.0%	22.0%
		Single	573	\$56,737,915	\$99,019	34.9%	42.1%
		Combined	950	\$86,325,799	\$90,869	57.9%	64.1%
	Total	Dual	568	\$43,294,679	\$76,223	34.6%	32.2%
		Single	1,074	\$91,335,549	\$85,042	65.4%	67.8%
		Combined	1,642	\$134,630,228	\$81,992	100.0%	100.0%
2010	Local	Dual	83	\$4,950,888	\$59,649	4.7%	3.4%
		Single	240	\$14,756,114	\$61,484	13.6%	10.1%
		Combined	323	\$19,707,001	\$61,012	18.3%	13.5%
	Nonlocal	Dual	162	\$12,482,288	\$77,051	9.2%	8.6%
		Single	266	\$22,392,101	\$84,181	15.1%	15.4%
		Combined	428	\$34,874,390	\$81,482	24.3%	23.9%
	Nonresident	Dual	458	\$36,657,476	\$80,038	26.0%	25.2%
		Single	552	\$54,388,858	\$98,531	31.3%	37.3%
		Combined	1010	\$91,046,333	\$90,145	57.4%	62.5%
	Total	Dual	703	\$54,090,652	\$76,943	39.9%	37.1%
		Single	1,058	\$91,537,073	\$86,519	60.1%	62.9%
		Combined	1,761	\$145,627,725	\$82,696	100.0%	100.0%
2011	Local	Dual	65	\$3,065,923	\$47,168	3.6%	2.2%
		Single	265	\$14,591,158	\$55,061	14.8%	10.5%
		Combined	330	\$17,657,081	\$53,506	18.5%	12.8%
	Nonlocal	Dual	168	\$12,084,896	\$71,934	9.4%	8.7%
		Single	275	\$20,799,279	\$75,634	15.4%	15.0%
		Combined	443	\$32,884,175	\$74,231	24.8%	23.8%
	Nonresident	Dual	424	\$32,429,420	\$76,484	23.7%	23.4%
		Single	590	\$55,487,628	\$94,047	33.0%	40.1%
		Combined	1014	\$87,917,049	\$86,703	56.7%	63.5%
	Total	Dual	657	\$47,580,239	\$72,420	36.8%	34.4%
		Single	1,130	\$90,878,065	\$80,423	63.2%	65.6%
		Combined	1,787	\$138,458,304	\$77,481	100.0%	100.0%

* Adjusted for inflating using the 2014 U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index.