RC 12

Permit Transfer Data

Bristol Bay Watershed

(slide 1)

Data source:
M. Gho and C. Farrington. 2018. CFEC Report 18-2N, Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975 – 2017.

(Slide 2)

•The date ranges in the following tables were determined by the following reasons.

•1975-2003- This shows data from when permits were initially issued and permit holders had the ability to transfer. This time range ends in 2003 because 2004 is the first year permit holders had the ability to stack permits and fish 200 fathoms with two separate permit holders onboard.

•1990-2003- This 14 year data set is from the same length of time as the time frame from 2004-2017 when permit stacking was in use.

•2004-2017 – This 14 year data set depicts data while permit stacking was in use.

Submitted by
Jessie Larson

Alaska Rural Local (ARL) Transfer Data (slide 3)

	Years between the range of dates.	Number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of ARL during the timeline.	Average number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of ARL on annual basis.
1975-2003	29	-230	-7.93
1990-2003	14	-77	-5.50
2004-2017	14	-65	-4.65

Table 1.

Alaska Rural Non-local (ARN) Transfer Data (slide 4)

	Years between the range of dates.	Number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of ARN during the timeline.	Average number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of ARN on annual basis.
1975-2003	29	+39	+1.35
1990-2003	14	-10	-.71
2004-2017	14	+47	+3.36

Table 2.

Alaska Urban Non-local (AUN) Transfer Data (slide 5)

	Years between the range of dates.	Number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of AUN during the timeline.	Average number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of AUN on annual basis.
1975-2003	29	+40	+1.38
1990-2003	14	+6	+.43
2004-2017	14	+20	+1.43

Table 3.

Non-Resident (NR) Transfer Data (slide 6)

	Years between the range of dates.	Number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of NR during the timeline.	Average number of permits transferred into (+) or out (-) of NR on annual basis.
1975-2003	29	+133	+4.59
1990-2003	14	+63	+4.50
2004-2017	14	+16	+1.14

Table 4.

Conclusion: (slide 7)

•Opposition to Individual Permit Stacking (IPS) argues that non-resident, "outside" fishermen and fisherwomen, are responsible for the loss of permits in the Alaska Rural Local (ARL) area. The data contradicts that emotional statement.

•Since the allowance of permit stacking in 2004, where two separate individuals can fish their permits on one boat with 200 fathoms, the non-resident net gain of permits has shrank drastically, table 4.

•Permit stacking has helped reduce the transfer of permits out of the Alaska Rural Local (ARL), table 1., and it has helped reduce the transfer to Non-Resident (NR) permit holders, table 4.

•Alaska Rural Non-local (ARN) and Alaska Urban Non-local (AUN) have seen the greatest gains in permit ownership via transfer, table 2-3.

Analysis: (slide 8)

•Permit stacking has helped the ARL region retain permits.

•Permit stacking is making the Bristol Bay fishery more viable to help ARL residents economically retain permits.

•Individual Permit Stacking (IPS), one individual owning and fishing two permits from one vessel, will help increase the number of vessels that use permit stacking.

•Therefore, IPS will strengthen the financial viability of the fishery and its participants, and will continue to help ARL residents retain permit ownership within the watershed of Bristol Bay.

(slide 9)

Proposal #25/26

Benefits the Bristol Bay Watershed.

Board of Fish: Vote YES and Make this Proposal a Reality for Bristol Bay.

Data Source:

•M. Gho and C. Farrington. 2018. CFEC Report 18-2N, Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits, 1975 – 2017.

•"Appendix C. Summary of Net Changes in the Distribution of Permit Ownership, by Permit Type and Resident Type. Pages 375-376."