

Glossary



Annual Payroll²

Total payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, reported tips, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, employee contributions to qualified pension plans, and the value of taxable fringe benefits. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc.

Annual Receipts³

Includes gross receipts, sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses, as reported on annual business income tax returns. Business income consists of all payments received for services rendered by nonemployer businesses, such as payments received as independent agents and contractors. The composition of nonemployer receipts may differ from receipts data published for employer establishments. For example, for wholesale agents and brokers without payroll (nonemployers), the receipts item contains commissions received or earnings. In contrast, for wholesale agents and brokers with payroll (employers), the sales and receipts item published in the Economic Census represents the value of the goods involved in the transactions.

Bycatch¹

Species other than the primary target species that are caught incidental to the harvest of the primary species. Bycatch may be retained or discarded; discards may occur for regulatory or economic reasons.

Buyback Program¹¹

A type of management tool used by fishery managers to ease fishing-related pressure on marine resources. Fishing vessels are purchased by the government or by the fishing industry itself, then removed from a specific fishery where fish stocks or stock complexes are considered overfished or subject to overfishing.

Catch¹

1. To undertake any activity that results in taking fish out of its environment dead or alive, or to bring fish on board a vessel dead or alive; 2. The total number (or weight) of fish caught by fishing operations. Catch should include all fish killed by the act of fishing, not just those landed; 3. The component of fish encountering fishing gear, which is retained by the gear.

Comment: Catch is usually expressed in terms of wet weight. It refers sometimes to the total amount caught and sometimes only to the amount landed. The fish which are not landed, but returned to the sea, are called discards or bycatch.

Coastal County⁸

A coastal county meets one of the following criteria: 1) at least 15 percent of a county's total land area is located within the Nation's coastal watershed; or 2) a portion of or an entire county accounts for at least 15 percent of a coastal cataloging unit. Any U.S. county that meets these criteria is classified as coastal.

Coastal County Resident

For this Report, a coastal county resident refers to a recreational fishermen (angler) who is a resident of a given state and living in a county that is considered a coastal county.

Commercial Fishing Location Quotient or CFLQ

For this Report, the CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of a state's distribution of employment in commercial fishing industries compared to the distribution of commercial fishing industries in the U.S. The CFLQ is calculated using the "Location Quotient Calculator" provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (http://data.bls.gov/LOCATION_QUOTIENT/servlet/lqc.ControllerServlet).

Community Development Quota Program or CDP¹

Program in western Alaska under which a percentage of the total allowable catch (TAC) of Bering Sea commercial fisheries is allocated to specific communities. Communities eligible for this program must be located within 50 miles of the Bering Sea coast, or on an island within the Bering Sea; meet criteria established by the State of Alaska; be a village certified by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and consist of residents who conduct more than half of their current commercial or subsistence fishing in the Bering Sea or waters surrounding the Aleutian Islands. Currently 7.5% of the TAC in the pollock, halibut, sablefish, crab, and groundfish fisheries is allocated to the CDQ program.

Discards¹

To release or return a fish or other species to the sea, dead or alive, whether or not such fish or other species are brought fully on board a fishing vessel.

Comment: Estimates of discards can be made in a variety of ways, including samples from observers and logbook records. Fish (or parts of fish) can be discarded for a variety of reasons such as having physical damage, being a non-target species for the trip, and compliance with management regulations like minimum size limits or quotas.

Durable Equipment or Durable Goods⁹

For this Report, this term refers to equipment used for recreational fishing activities. It includes motor boats and accessories, non-motorized boats, boating electronics, mooring, boat storage, boat insurance and vehicles or second homes (vacation homes) used primarily for recreational angling.

Ecolabel or Ecolabelling Scheme⁷

In fisheries, ecolabelling schemes entitle a fishery product to bear a distinctive logo or statement which certifies that the fish has been harvested in compliance with conservation and sustainability standards. The logo or statement is intended to make provision for informed decisions of purchasers whose choice can be relied upon to promote and stimulate the sustainable use of fishery resources.

Employer Establishments²

An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. When two or more activities are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment is classified on the basis of its major activity and all data are included in that classification.

Endangered Species Act or ESA¹

The ESA is a statute which was enacted in 1973 to conserve species and ecosystems. Under its auspices, species facing possible extinction are listed as threatened or endangered, or as candidate species for such listings. When such a listing is made, recovery and conservation plans are drawn up to ensure the protection of the species and its habitat.

Effort

1. For this Report, effort refers to the number of fishing trips or fishing trips taken by recreational fishermen (anglers); 2. The term can also refer to the amount of time and fishing power used to harvest fish in commercial fisheries; includes gear size, boat size, and horsepower. 1

Ex-vessel¹

Refers to activities that occur when a commercial fishing boat lands or unloads a catch. For example, the price received by a captain (at the point of landing) for the catch is an ex-vessel price.

Exclusive Economic Zone or EEZ¹

The EEZ is the area that extends from the seaward boundaries of the coastal states to 200 nautical miles. The seaward boundary for most states is 3 nautical miles with the exceptions of Texas, Puerto Rico, and the Gulf Coast of Florida which is 9 nautical miles. The U.S. claims and exercises sovereign rights and exclusive fishery management authority over all fish and continental shelf resources through this 200 nautical mile boundary.

Fish Stock¹

The living resources in the community or population from which catches are taken in a fishery. Use of the term fish stock usually implies that the particular population is more or less isolated from other stocks of the same species and

hence self-sustaining. In a particular fishery, the fish stock may be one or several species of fish but here is also intended to include commercial invertebrates and plants.

Fish Stock Complex^{1,2}

A group of fish stocks or species with similar geographic distribution, co-occurrence in fisheries, and life history.

Fishery Management Council or Regional Fishery Management Council or FMC¹

A regional fisheries management body established by the Magnuson-Stevens Act to manage fishery resources in eight designated regions of the United States.

Fishery Management Plan or FMP¹

1. A document prepared under supervision of the appropriate fishery management council (FMC) for management of stocks of fish judged to be in need of management. The plan must generally be formally approved. An FMP includes data, analyses, and management measures⁵; 2. A plan containing conservation and management measures for fishery resources, and other provisions required by the Magnuson-Stevens Act, developed by fishery management councils or the Secretary of Commerce.

Fishing Community

For this Report, selected fishing community refers to a community with the highest commercial landings by weight in 2006. This definition differs from what is presented in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802, Sec. 3(17)). 1A community that is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs. Includes fishing vessel owners, fishing families, operators, crew, recreational fishers, fish processors, gear supplies, and others in the community who depend on fishing.

Fishing Cooperatives^{1,1}

A market-based fisheries management tool where access to fisheries resources is limited to a specific group of fishermen. It is considered a LAPP-like program.

Fishing Day

For this Report, this term refers to a partial or full day spent recreational fishing, and can be different than a fishing trip. For example, one fishing trip can consist of more than one fishing day.

Fishing Mode

For this Report, this refers to the type that a recreational fisherman (angler) engaged in such as fishing from shore, a private or rental boat, or a party or charter boat. These three fishing modes are mentioned in this Report.

Fishing Trip

For this Report, this term refers to a recreational fishing excursion and can be different than a fishing day. For example, one fishing trip can consist of more than one fishing day.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State⁴

Previously known as the Gross State Product (GSP), the GDP by state is the value added in production by the labor and capital located in a state. GDP for a state is derived as the sum of the GDP originating in all industries in the state.

Harvest¹

The total number of weight of fish caught and kept from an area over a period of time. Note that landings, catch, and harvest are different.

Individual Fishing Quota or IFQ¹

A type of limited entry, an allocation to an individual (a person or a legal entity, e.g., a vessel owner or company) of a right [privilege] to harvest a certain amount of fish in a certain period of time. It is also often expressed as an individual share of an aggregate quota, or total allowable catch (TAC).

Individual Transferable Quota or ITQ¹

A type of individual fishing quota (IFQ) allocated to individual fishermen or vessel owners that can be transferred (sold or leased) to others.

Industry Sector

For this Report, fishing- and marine-related industries were combined into industry sectors. Two industry sectors were included in this Report: 1) “seafood sales & processing,” and 2) “transport, support, & marine operations.” Fishing- and marine-related industries were chosen from the County Business Patterns Data Series based on data availability and perceived relevance to fishing or marine activities, then combined into one of these two industry sectors.

Landings¹

1. The number or poundage of fish unloaded by commercial fishermen or brought to shore by recreational fishermen for personal use. Landings are reported at the locations at which fish are brought to shore; 2. The part of the catch that is selected and kept during the sorting procedures on board vessels and successively discharged at dockside.

Limited Access Privilege Program or LAPP or Limited Access Privilege System¹³

A system that limits participation in a fishery to those satisfying certain eligibility criteria or requirements contained in a fishery management plan or associated regulation. A limited access privilege is a Federal permit, issued as part of a limited access system, to harvest a quantity of fish

expressed by a unit or units representing a portion of the total allowable catch of the fishery that may be received or held for exclusive use by a person. It includes an individual fishing quota but does not include community development quotas.

License Limitation Program¹

Legally restricting the number of commercial fishermen licensed to fish. Often a management agency uses this as a means of limited entry.

Limited Entry Program

Also known as a license limitation program (see above).

Location Quotient⁵

Location Quotients (LQs) are ratios that allow an area’s distribution of employment by industry to be compared to a reference or base area’s distribution. The reference area is usually the U.S., but it can also be a state or a metropolitan area. The reference or base industry is usually the all industry total. The discussion below assumes the defaults are used. LQs also allow areas to be easily compared to each other. If an LQ is equal to 1, then the industry has the same share of its area employment as it does in the reference area. An LQ greater than 1 indicates an industry with a greater share of the local area employment than is the case in the reference area. For example (assuming the U.S. as the reference area), Las Vegas will have an LQ greater than 1 in the Leisure and Hospitality industry because this industry makes up a larger share of the Las Vegas employment total than it does for the country as a whole. LQs are calculated by first, dividing local industry employment by the all industry total of local employment. Second, reference area industry employment is divided by the all industry total for the reference area. Finally, the local ratio is divided by the reference area ratio.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act or Magnuson-Stevens Act or MSA¹

Federal legislation responsible for establishing the fishery management councils (FMCs) and the mandatory and discretionary guidelines for Federal fishery management plans (FMPs). This legislation was originally enacted in 1976 as the Fishery Management and Conservation Act; its name was changed to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1980, and in 1996 it was renamed the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Market-based Management¹⁰

Research suggests that many commercial fisheries would benefit from a market-based system of management. NOAA will continue to explore these market-based approaches. Such approaches use economic incentives to protect fisheries, as opposed to conventional methods that rely on policies such as gear restrictions and seasonal limits to manage

fisheries. Such a system would maximize yield while empowering fishing communities to control their own financial destiny. One example of a market-based management system is the use of dedicated access privilege programs, such as individual fishing quotas, or IFQs. IFQs are management programs that provide individual fishermen an exclusive, market-based share of the annual harvest quota.

Marine Coastal County

For this Report, a marine coastal county is a coastal county that is adjacent to an ocean coastline.

Non-Coastal County Resident

For this Report, a non-coastal county resident refers to a recreational fishermen (angler) who is a resident of a given state and living in a county that is not considered a coastal county.

Nonemployer Firms³

A nonemployer business is one that has no paid employees, has annual business receipts of \$1,000 or more (\$1 or more in the construction industries), and is subject to federal income taxes. Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating very small unincorporated businesses, which may or may not be the owner's principal source of income.

Overfished¹

1. An overfished stock or stock complex "whose size is sufficiently small that a change in management practices is required to achieve an appropriate level and rate of rebuilding." A stock or stock complex is considered overfished when its population size falls below the minimum stock size threshold (MSST). A rebuilding plan is required for stocks that are deemed overfished²; 2. A stock is considered "overfished" when exploited beyond an explicit limit beyond which its abundance is considered 'too low' to ensure safe reproduction. In many fisheries the term is used when biomass has been estimated to be below a limit biological reference point that is used as the signpost defining an "overfished condition." This signpost is often taken as being FMSY, but the usage of the term may not always be consistent.

Overfishing¹

1. According to the National Standard Guidelines, "overfishing occurs whenever a stock or stock complex is subjected to a rate or level of fishing mortality that jeopardizes the capacity of a stock or stock complex to produce maximum sustainable yield (MSY) on a continuing basis." Overfishing is occurring if the maximum fishing mortality threshold (MFMT) is exceeded for 1 year or more³; 2. In general, the action of exerting fishing pressure (fishing intensity) beyond the agreed optimum level. A reduction of fishing pressure would, in the medium term, lead to an increase in the total catch.⁵

Protected Species¹

Refers to any species which is protected by either the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and which is under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). This includes all threatened, endangered, and candidate species, as well as all cetaceans and pinnipeds, excluding walrus.

Race⁶

Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Sector Allocation Program¹⁴

A fisheries management tool where a group of fishermen are allocated a quota or share of a total allowable catch, in accordance with an approved plan. It is considered a LAPP-like program. 11

Species¹

Group of animals or plants having common characteristics, able to breed together to produce fertile (capable of reproducing) offspring, and maintaining their "separateness" from other groups.

Species Group¹

Group of species considered together, often because they are difficult to differentiate without detailed examination (very similar species) or because data for the separate species are not available (e.g. in fishery statistics or commercial categories). (see Species Assemblage)

Species Assemblage¹

Group of species co-occurring in a given area and likely to be caught together in a given gear. (see Species Group)

Value-added¹

The dollar value of a firm's output (i.e. harvest) minus the dollar value of the inputs it purchases from other firms.

Glossary Source Materials

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³“Nonemployer Definitions” (accessed 16 July 2008). Non-employer Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. Available at: <http://www.census.gov/epcd/non-employer/view/define.html>

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