

# National Overview



## U.S. Summary

### Management Context

The authority to manage federal fisheries in the United States was granted to the Secretary of Commerce by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, also known as the Magnuson-Stevens Act (P.L. 94-265 as amended by P.L. 109-479). Federal fisheries are generally defined as fishing activities that are prosecuted between 3 and 200 nautical miles from the coastline. Generally, individual states retain management authority over fishing activities within 3 nautical miles. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is the primary federal agency delegated authority from the Secretary of Commerce to oversee fishing activities in federal waters.

Nationwide, there are 47 fishery management plans that provide a framework for managing the harvest of 230 fish stocks or stock complexes. These fishery management plans or FMPs are developed by Fishery Management Councils in each of eight regions nationwide: the North Pacific, Western Pacific, Pacific, New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean regions. Once a FMP is developed, it must be approved by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the NMFS, before it is implemented and enforced.

#### **Regional Fishery Management Councils**

1. North Pacific Fishery Management Council
2. Western Pacific Fishery Management Council
3. Pacific Fishery Management Council
4. New England Fishery Management Council
5. Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council
6. South Atlantic Fishery Management Council
7. Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council
8. Caribbean Fishery Management Council

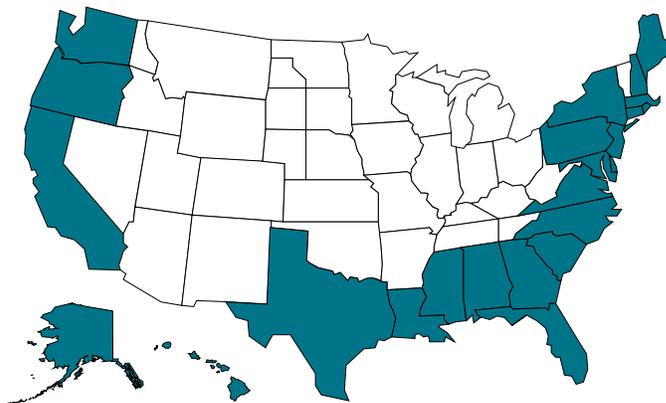
Of the 230 fish stocks and stock complexes currently managed under a FMP, 47 are currently categorized as overfished and 42 are categorized as subject to overfishing.

### *Threatened and Endangered Species*

The National Marine Fisheries Service is the lead agency for the conservation and protection of over 60 fish and

<sup>1</sup>All fishery management plans (FMPs) for each region covered in this Report are listed in their respective sections. The Caribbean region and its four FMPs are not currently covered in this Report, nor is the one FMP for Highly Migratory Species that is developed and managed by the Office of Sustainable Fisheries at NOAA Fisheries Headquarters (Silver Spring, MD).

<sup>2</sup>Generally, a fish stock is equivalent to a single species. Stock complexes, on the other hand, contain multiple species with similar geographic distributions, co-occurrence in fisheries, and life history.



and non-fish species which fall within the purview of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Status determinations related to the viability and health of these populations have been made and the status of these populations have been determined as “threatened,” or “endangered,” and in one case, “recovered.”

Currently, there are 33 marine and anadromous fish species and subspecies that are protected under the ESA. These species include: Atlantic salmon, chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, green sturgeon, gulf sturgeon, shortnose sturgeon, smalltooth sawfish, sockeye salmon, steelhead trout, and totoaba. Many of these species are further delineated into “distinct population segments” or “evolutionarily significant units” that are based on genetic similarities within geographically- or reproductively-isolated populations.

In addition to threatened and endangered fish species, the National Marine Fisheries Service is also involved in the conservation and protection of ESA-listed non-fish species. These species include: 20 marine mammals (includes 10 whales, 3 dolphins, 1 porpoise, 5 seals, and 2 sea lions); 8 sea turtles; 3 marine invertebrates (2 corals, 1 abalone); and 1 marine plant. Listed as threatened and endangered in the 1970s, the Eastern North Pacific gray whale has since made a comeback and is currently listed as “recovered.”

### *Market-based Management Tools*

There are several market-based management tools available to fishery managers. These tools include, but are not limited to: individual fishing quota programs (IFQs), community development quotas (CDQs), fishing cooperatives, and sector allocation programs. Collectively, these are

<sup>3</sup>Subspecies includes “distinct population segments” and “evolutionarily significant units,” terms defined under the ESA.

known as limited access privilege programs (LAPPs) or LAPP-like programs.<sup>4</sup>

Limited access privilege programs assign harvest privileges to individuals or groups. These harvest privileges are used or transferred (that is, sold or leased) to those who can use them more beneficially. Currently, there are 13 such programs nationwide in six different regions. In total, the ex-vessel value of these fisheries was greater than \$730 million in 2007, 18% of the total ex-vessel value for all U.S. commercial fisheries. In addition, there are six LAPP and LAPP-like programs anticipated within the next few years.

#### Existing LAPP and LAPP-like Programs (2007)

Program	First Year	Ex-vessel Value (\$ million)
Surfclam/ocean quahog IFQ	1990	\$49.0
South Atlantic wreckfish IFQ	1992	\$0.3
Western Alaska CDQ	1992	\$68.0
AK halibut/sablefish IFQ	1995	\$237.0
Pacific whiting cooperative	1997	\$21.8
Bering Sea pollock cooperatives	1998	\$266.0
Pacific sablefish permit stacking	2001	\$6.4
AK scallop cooperative	2001	\$1.0
Georges Bank hook sector	2004	\$0.6
AK crab rationalization (IFQ & cooperative)	2005	\$65.0
Georges Bank fixed gear sector	2006	\$0.9
Gulf of Mexico red snapper IFQ	2007	\$9.0
Central Gulf of Alaska rockfish pilot sector	2007	\$8.5

Ecolabels are another market-based management tool available to fishery managers. An ecolabeling scheme entitles a fishery product to bear a distinctive logo or statement which certifies that the fishery resource was harvested in compliance with specified conservation and sustainability standards. This ecolabel is intended to inform the consumer or purchaser of the fishery product of this compliance. It allows the consumer to potentially influence the sustainable harvest of fishery resources through the purchase of such ecolabeled seafood products.

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) has one of the most recognizable ecolabeling schemes in the world. There are currently 34 international fisheries that meet MSC sustainability standards.<sup>6</sup> Of these, nine are U.S. fishery products.

<sup>4</sup>For more information about LAPP and LAPP-like programs, please see Excess Harvesting Capacity in U.S. Fisheries, A Report to Congress listed in the Sources section of this Report.

<sup>5</sup>Currently, only the Western Pacific and Caribbean regions do not have LAPP or LAPP-like programs in place.

<sup>6</sup>For more information about MSC certified fisheries, please go to: <http://www.msc.org/track-a-fishery/certified>.

#### U.S. Fishery Products with MSC certification

Region	Fishery	Certified
North Pacific	Alaska salmon	Sept 2000; Nov 2007
North Pacific	Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock	Feb 2005
North Pacific	Gulf of Alaska pollock	April 2005
North Pacific	Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Pacific cod	Feb 2006
North Pacific	North Pacific halibut	April 2006
North Pacific	North Pacific sablefish	May 2006
Western Pacific	Pacific albacore tuna - north (American Albacore Fishing Association)	Aug 2007
Western Pacific	Pacific albacore tuna - south (American Albacore Fishing Association)	Aug 2007
Pacific	Oregon pink shrimp	Dec 2007

#### Other Fishery Management Tools

Vessel buyback programs are another tool used by fishery managers. The intent of a buyback program is to ease fishing-related pressure on marine resources by limiting fishing effort. That is, fishing vessels are purchased by the government or by the fishing industry itself, and then removed from a specific fishery where fish stocks or stock complexes are overfished or subject to overfishing. To date, there have been ten buyback programs instituted nationwide. Seven<sup>7</sup> of these buybacks cost a total of \$397 million; 85% of this was funded by the commercial fishing industry.

#### Buyback Programs in the U.S. (1995-2007)

Program	Year	Buyback amount (\$ million)	Govt funding (\$ million)
Northwest Pacific salmon disaster	1994 1995 1998	NA	NA
Northeast multispecies	1995 1996 2002	\$1.89 \$22.5 \$10.0	\$1.89 \$22.5 \$10.0
Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) pollock	1998	\$90.0	\$15.0
Pacific Coast groundfish	2003	\$45.7	\$10.0
BSAI crab	2004	\$97.4	NA
AK BSAI groundfish freezer longliners	2007	\$35.0	NA

<sup>7</sup>This total excludes three buyback programs associated with Northwest Pacific salmon disasters in 1994, 1995, and 1998; data was not available at time of printing.

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License limitation programs, also known as limited entry programs, are another management tool available to fishery managers. In these programs, the number of fishing vessels allowed to harvest a specific fish stock or stock complex is limited, rather than simply open to whoever might be interested in fishing. License limitation programs are more common than buyback programs, LAPP, or LAPP-like programs, and are implemented in every region except the Caribbean.

### Commercial Fisheries

In 2006, landings by fishermen in the U.S. (9.5 billion pounds) had an ex-vessel value of \$4.1 billion. Top revenue-makers were shrimp (\$456 million), walleye pollock (\$429 million), American lobster (\$395 million), sea scallops (\$385 million), and Pacific salmon (\$312 million). These five species and species groups generated \$2.0 billion in 2006, accounting for almost 50% of total landings revenue. Shellfish and finfish and other fishery products each accounted for approximately half of total landings revenue annually.

#### Key U.S. Commercial Species

Commercially-important species and species groups in the U.S. include: blue crab, Pacific halibut, American lobster, menhaden, walleye pollock, sablefish, Pacific salmon, sea scallops, shrimp, and tunas.

### Economic Impacts

The U.S. commercial fishing industry is defined for this report as the commercial harvest sector, seafood wholesalers and distributors, seafood processors and dealers, and seafood retailers. Overall, this industry generated over \$103 billion in sales and \$44.3 billion in income, and supported over 1.5 million jobs in 2006. The commercial fishing-related retail sector contributed the most to sales (58%), income (63%), and employment (75%) impacts relative to the other three sectors. The other three sectors reported the following sales impacts: seafood wholesalers and distributors, \$19 billion or 19%; seafood processors and dealers, \$14.9 billion or 15%; and commercial harvesters, \$9.1 billion or 9%.

### Landings Revenue

Overall, ex-vessel revenue increased 15% from \$3.6 billion in 1997 to \$4.1 billion in 2006, a 3% decrease when adjusted for inflation. Finfish and other fishery products increased 8% (-8.3% in real terms) to \$2.0 billion in 2006, while shellfish increased 21% (2.7% in real terms) to \$2.1 billion. Finfish and other fishery products and shellfish

contributed equally to ex-vessel revenue throughout the 10 year period.

The ten key species and species groups comprised an average of 61% of ex-vessel value in the U.S. In 2006, American lobster, shrimp, sea scallops and walleye pollock contributed more to total landings revenue than any other key species or group, accounting for 10%, 11%, 9%, and 10%, respectively. Notably, sea scallop revenues increased 330% (264% in real terms) between 1997 and 2006. Large increases in ex-vessel revenue also occurred for Pacific halibut (67% nominally, 41% in real terms), walleye pollock (66% nominally, 40% in real terms), and American lobster (46% nominally, 23% in real terms). A small increase in ex-vessel price for Pacific salmon was also observed (4% nominally, -12% in real terms).

#### Commercial Fish Facts

##### Landings revenue

- On average, the ten key species or species groups accounted for 61% of the total landings revenue.
- Finfish and other fishery products and shellfish generally contributed equally to landings revenue in the U.S.: over \$2 billion each in 2006.
- Walleye pollock accounted for 21% of finfish landings revenue in 2006, while shrimp, American lobster, and sea scallops contributed 22%, 19%, and 18% of shellfish revenue, respectively.
- The largest annual increase in revenue from 1997-2006 was 66% for Pacific halibut (1998-1999). The largest annual decrease in revenue was -44% for sablefish (1997-1998).

##### Landings

- On average, the ten key species or species groups accounted for 65% of total landings annually.
- Finfish and other fishery products accounted for 87% of annual landings for the U.S. Walleye pollock and menhaden contributed the most to finfish landings, 36% and 20%, respectively.
- These two species also had the highest average annual landings of any species or group: 3.0 billion pounds for walleye pollock and 1.7 billion for menhaden.
- Sea scallop landings increased 82% from 1998-1999, the largest annual increase in the 10 year period. Tunas had the highest annual decrease in landings, falling 29% from 1998-1999.

##### Prices

- Sea scallops at \$5.40, American lobster at \$3.80, Pacific halibut at \$1.89, and sablefish at \$1.87 had the highest average price per pound for the 1997-2006 period.
- Menhaden and walleye pollock had the lowest average ex-vessel prices, \$0.06 and \$0.10 per pound, respectively, during this period.
- The largest annual decrease in ex-vessel price was -40% for Pacific halibut (1997-1998), only to increase 58% the following year, the largest annual increase.

Double digit declines in ex-vessel revenue were observed for five of the top ten key species or groups: menhaden (-44% nominally, -53% in real terms), blue crab (-27% nominally, -39% in real terms), tunas (-21% nominally, -34% in real terms), shrimp (-20% nominally, -33% in real terms), and sablefish (-10% nominally, -24% in real terms).

### Landings

From 1997 through 2006, total landings averaged 9.5 billion pounds annually, ranging from 9.1 billion pounds (2000) to 10.0 billion (1997). Finfish and other fishery products contributed an average of 87% annually to total landings in the U.S. Total landings, landings from finfish and other fishery products, and shellfish landings, all decreased between 1997 and 2006: -5%, -4%, and -6%, respectively.

Landings of sea scallops increased 333% between 1997 and 2006, from 13.6 million pounds to over 59 million pounds. Landings for other species or groups also increased but less dramatically: walleye pollock (33%), Pacific salmon (18%), American lobster (12%), and shrimp (10%). Landings of tunas, menhaden, blue crab, sablefish, and Pacific halibut all declined during this period.

Landings of walleye pollock and menhaden contributed more to total U.S. landings than any other species or group. Over 3.4 billion pounds of walleye pollock was landed in 2006, contributing 36% of total landings. Menhaden landings were over 1 billion pounds in 2006, contributing 14% to total landings.

### Prices

Between 1997 and 2006, ex-vessel prices for high value species such as sea scallop (\$6.52 per pound, 2006) remained flat (-16% in real terms), while prices for American lobster (\$4.27 per pound, 2006) increased 30% (10% in real terms). Ex-vessel price for Pacific halibut (\$2.83 per pound, 2006) increased more than any other species or group: 70% (43% in real terms) between 1997 and 2006. Tunas (32% nominally, 12% in real terms) and walleye pollock (25% nominally, 5% in real terms) experience double digit increases during this period. Of the other key species or groups in the U.S., only shrimp (27% nominally, -39% in real terms), menhaden (-17% nominally, 30% in real terms), and Pacific salmon (-12% nominally, -26% in real terms) experienced price declines.

Most key species or species groups had higher ex-vessel prices in 2006 compared to their corresponding average ex-vessel price for the time period. Ex-vessel price for Pacific halibut was \$2.83 per pound in 2006, 49% higher than the average price (\$1.89 per pound). Walleye pollock had an ex-vessel price of \$0.13 per pound in 2006, which was 23% higher than the average price (\$0.10 per pound).

In contrast, shrimp had an ex-vessel price of \$1.36 per pound (2006) compared to an average \$1.64 per pound, an 18% decrease.

### Recreational Fishing

Across the U.S., there were 13.6 million recreational anglers in 2006. These anglers took 87 million saltwater fishing trips around the country, spending \$5.8 billion on fishing trips and \$25.6 billion on durable fishing-related equipment. These expenditures contributed \$82 billion in sales to the U.S. economy, supported over 500,000 jobs, and generated \$38.1 billion in value-added impacts.

#### Key U.S. Recreational Fishing Species

In the U.S., recreationally-important species and species groups include: striped bass, Atlantic croaker, spot, seatrouts, summer flounder, Alaskan halibut, little tunny and Atlantic bonito, Pacific rockfishes and scorpionfishes, salmon, sharks, and large Atlantic tunas.

### Participation Rates<sup>8</sup>

There were more recreational anglers in 2006 than in any other year from 1997-2006: 13.6 million anglers in the U.S. This was a 53% increase from the 8.9 million anglers who fished in 1997. The majority of anglers in all years were coastal county residents. These anglers comprised 89% of total anglers on average, with their numbers increasing 46% between 1997 and 2006. The number of anglers from non-coastal counties increased 118% between 1997 and 2006. Participation in both groups peaked in 2006.

### Recreational Fishing Trips<sup>9</sup>

In 2006, over 87 million fishing trips were taken, a 27% increase from the 69 million trips in 1997. Private/rental boat trips accounted for 50% of total trips or 43 million trips in 2006. Shore-based fishing trips numbered 40 million (46% of total trips). Fewer fishing trips were taken on a charter or party boat with just over 3.8 million trips taken (4% of total trips).

From 1997-1998, there was a 23% decrease in the number of party/charter fishing trips taken, a drop from 5.0

<sup>8</sup>Participation estimates do not include Alaska and Texas. Hawaii is included for 2003-2006; Pacific coast states are included for 2003-2006. Numbers include the Caribbean for 2000-2006.

<sup>9</sup>Effort numbers do not include Alaska and Texas. They include Hawaii only for 2003 to 2006. California numbers were estimated differently from 2004 to 2006.

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million to 3.9 million. This decrease was the largest annual decrease for any of the three types of fishing trips from 1997-2006. The largest annual increase in the number of fishing trips taken in any of the three types of trips was a 41% increase in shore-based trips (1999-2000).

### Recreational Fishing Facts

#### Participation

- There were 13.6 million anglers in the U.S. in 2006. Of these, 11.9 million anglers were coastal county residents and 1.8 million were from non-coastal counties.

#### Recreational trips

- In 2006, the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic regions had the highest number of total fishing trips taken in the U.S. There were 23.9 million trips taken in the Gulf and 23.8 million trips taken in the South Atlantic.
- Private/rental boat trips accounted for the majority of fishing trips taken in New England (49%), the Mid-Atlantic (57%), and the Gulf (58%) regions, relative to shore-based and party/charter boat trips.
- Shore-based trips accounted for the majority of fishing trips taken in the South Atlantic (57%), Pacific (65%), and Western Pacific (78%) regions.

#### Economic impacts

- In 2006, shore-based fishing trips contributed the most to the U.S. economy relative to the other two types of fishing trips. Shore trips generated \$5.7 billion in total sales and \$3.0 billion in value-added impacts.
- Shore-based fishing trips were closely followed by private boat trips (\$5.6 billion in total sales and \$2.8 billion in value-added impacts) and party/charter fishing trips (\$2.3 billion in total sales and \$1.3 billion in value-added impacts).
- The Gulf region had the highest angler expenditures in 2006: \$16.2 billion in total fishing-related expenditures.

#### Catch data for key species

- The species or group most often caught by recreational anglers in 2006 were seatrouts and Atlantic croaker and spot, with over 52,000 and 43,000 fish caught, respectively.
- The least often caught species or group were tunas (large Atlantic species) and Alaskan halibut with 707,000 and 816,000 fish caught, respectively.

### Expenditures and Economic Impacts

In 2006, U.S. recreational anglers spent a total of \$5.8 billion on fishing trip expenditures. Private/rental boat trip expenditures were \$2.5 billion, shore trips totaled \$2.4 billion, and for-hire fishing trips totaled \$934 million. Durable fishing-related equipment expenditures totaled \$25.6 billion in 2006. Boat expenses contributed the most to this total with \$9.3 billion spent. Vehicle-related expenditures followed with \$7.0 billion with \$5.4 billion

spent on second home expenses and \$3.0 billion spent on fishing tackle.

Economic impacts from recreational angling were over \$82 billion in sales and \$38 billion in value-added impacts, generating over 500,000 jobs nationwide. Economic impacts related to durable equipment contributed \$69 billion in sales, \$31 billion in value-added impacts, and over 425,000 jobs. Shore-based and private boat fishing trips accounted for the majority of trip-related economic impacts. Shore-based trips contributed \$5.7 billion in sales, \$3.0 billion in value-added impacts, and generated 47,000 jobs. Private boat trips contributed \$5.6 billion in sales, \$2.8 billion in value-added impacts, and generated 41,000 jobs.

### Recreational Catch and Release

The key recreational species or groups caught by anglers varied by geographic location. On the East and Gulf Coasts, seatrouts were the most widely caught species group with 53 million caught in 2006, a 34% increase from 39 million caught in 1997. Atlantic croaker and spot were also caught in large numbers with catch increasing 22% between 1997 and 2006. Sharks and striped bass had the highest increase in catch between 1997 and 2006, with shark catch increasing 208% and striped bass increasing 64%. In contrast, rockfishes and scorpionfishes, and salmon had the highest decreases in recreational catch, 24% and 8%, respectively.

### The Marine Coastal Economy

In 2005, the gross domestic product for the U.S. was \$12.4 trillion, a 43% increase from \$8.7 trillion (1998). There were 7.5 million establishments nationwide that employed over 116 million employees. These establishments generated an annual payroll of \$4.5 trillion.

For this report, the Marine Coastal Economy – a subset of the National Economy – is comprised of two industry sectors: 1) Seafood Sales & Processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms) and 2) Transport, Support, and Marine Operations (employer establishments). These sectors are comprised of several different marine-related industries. The following sections discuss the contribution of these industries in terms of the number of establishments or firms, employees, and annual payroll or receipts.

### Seafood Sales and Processing

In 2005, there were over 2,098 non-employer firms in the seafood retail industry, a 10% decline from 2,340 firms in 1998. Annual receipts increased 8% (-4% in real terms) from \$188 million (1998) to \$203 million (2005).

In contrast to non-employer firms, the number of employer establishments increased 22% from 1,772 (1998) to 2,155 establishments (2005). Employee numbers (10,381, 2005) and annual payroll (\$195 million, 2005) also increased 32% and 60% (42% in real terms), respectively.

The number of non-employer firms engaged in seafood processing increased 75% from 617 in 1998 to over 1,000 in 2005. Annual receipts also increased from \$49 million (1998) to \$79 million (2005), a 62% increase (43% in real terms).

Employer establishments engaged in seafood processing activities declined 14% between 1998 and 2005. The number of people employed in this industry also declined 14%. However, annual payroll increased from \$956 million in 1998 to \$1.2 billion in 2005, a 23% increase (9% in real terms).

Seafood wholesale industries in this sector showed trends similar to seafood processing industries. The number of employer establishments declined 25% from over 3,000 (1998) to 2,314 establishments (2005). The number of people employed also declined, showing a 17% drop in employees between 1998 and 2005. Annual payroll increased modestly from \$736 million (1998) to \$781 million (2005), a 6% increase (-6% in real terms).

### ***Transport, Support, and Marine Operations***

In the transport, support and marine operations sector, the ship/boat building and marina industries had the highest number of establishments in 2005: 1,800 and 4,100, respectively. The ship/boat building industry also employed the majority of people in this sector, over 141,000 employees or 51%. The marine cargo handling industry followed, employing 60,000 people in 2005.

The ship/boat building industry also reported the highest annual payroll in 2005, \$5.7 billion or 45% of annual payroll for this industry sector. This industry was followed by marine cargo handling (\$3.0 billion) and coastal/Great Lakes freight transportation (\$1.2 billion).

The largest increase in employer establishments between 1998 and 2005 occurred in the port and harbor operations industry. The largest decline in establishments was 11%, a decline seen in both the number of marine cargo handling industries and navigational services to shipping industries.

The number of employees increased 33% for the marine cargo handling industry, from almost 45,000 (1998) to 60,000 employees (2005). This increase was the largest between 1998 and 2005. The largest decline in employee numbers was seen in the deep sea freight transportation

industry. The number of employees dropped from 19,800 in 1998 to 11,400 in 2005, a 43% decline.

Marine cargo handling and marina industries showed the largest increases in annual payroll between 1998 and 2005: 49% for both industries. The largest decline in annual payroll was seen for deep sea freight transportation, declining 16% from \$960 million (1998) to \$802 million (2005).

**2006 Economic Impacts of Commercial Fishing Industry (thousands of dollars)**

	Sales Impacts	Income Impacts	Employment Impacts
<b>Total Impacts</b>	102,539,452	44,262,555	1,509,108
Commercial Harvesters	9,100,130	3,457,237	111,472
Seafood Processors and Dealers	14,928,223	4,797,526	106,736
Seafood Wholesalers and Distributors	19,487,496	8,311,312	159,297
Retail Sectors	59,023,602	27,696,481	1,131,604

**Total Landings Revenue and Landings Revenue of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of dollars)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Total Revenue</b>	3,578,424	3,195,065	3,687,576	3,846,034	3,388,629	3,333,373	3,468,377	3,774,109	4,033,328	4,103,645
Finfish & Other	1,855,718	1,484,287	1,723,839	1,823,833	1,662,483	1,602,634	1,656,186	1,803,876	1,941,248	2,012,495
Shellfish	1,722,706	1,710,778	1,963,737	2,022,201	1,726,146	1,730,739	1,812,191	1,970,233	2,092,080	2,091,150
Crab, Blue	172,948	175,107	166,676	164,370	158,220	146,974	153,685	145,906	140,818	125,738
Halibut, Pacific	121,148	75,872	125,679	142,311	115,364	136,789	172,847	176,893	177,599	202,093
Lobster, American	271,540	255,091	329,501	313,766	249,510	293,894	283,516	374,303	415,438	395,175
Menhaden	114,627	105,176	114,457	114,344	104,791	81,607	71,988	75,045	62,520	64,405
Pollock, Walleye	259,028	181,708	211,899	298,124	334,938	359,159	312,344	347,405	414,255	429,445
Sablefish	116,566	64,985	75,047	97,288	80,442	77,016	99,901	90,663	100,219	104,844
Salmon, Pacific	300,816	278,459	360,323	271,227	211,524	157,557	200,811	304,230	331,410	311,506
Scallop, Sea	89,476	75,114	120,990	160,886	173,739	202,094	229,098	319,995	432,585	384,799
Shrimp	573,306	576,193	589,385	776,129	578,182	523,898	441,622	446,081	412,718	456,242
Tunas	110,309	94,887	90,819	99,249	94,077	85,483	86,820	89,953	86,371	86,714

**Total Landings and Landings of Key Species / Species Groups (thousands of pounds)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Total Landings</b>	9,952,114	9,332,776	9,411,405	9,142,639	9,510,229	9,435,318	9,497,864	9,682,522	9,712,968	9,498,171
Finfish & Other	8,691,033	8,083,492	8,041,359	7,828,232	8,348,228	8,232,111	8,360,511	8,514,132	8,631,140	8,318,408
Shellfish	1,261,081	1,249,284	1,370,046	1,314,407	1,162,001	1,203,207	1,137,353	1,168,390	1,081,828	1,179,763
Crab, Blue	234,674	224,233	219,272	186,036	159,004	175,574	170,890	174,561	159,242	165,631
Halibut, Pacific	72,449	75,608	79,324	74,369	77,147	80,977	78,863	79,182	76,264	71,428
Lobster, American	82,565	80,090	89,159	86,804	71,193	83,087	71,683	90,073	87,813	92,615
Menhaden	2,012,970	1,699,873	1,989,517	1,764,373	1,739,963	1,755,398	1,590,510	1,495,240	1,243,807	1,304,257
Pollock, Walleye	2,556,582	2,752,656	2,325,889	2,606,800	3,179,407	3,341,095	3,361,802	3,353,374	3,411,307	3,400,812
Sablefish	56,281	46,557	48,348	49,739	44,056	40,895	47,909	52,847	51,093	47,230
Salmon, Pacific	561,662	645,634	815,134	628,133	717,802	561,319	669,995	738,762	899,759	663,648
Scallop, Sea	13,633	12,125	22,023	32,163	46,689	52,672	55,968	64,329	56,580	59,004
Shrimp	306,977	318,857	316,239	386,508	346,252	345,249	324,170	316,568	264,163	336,500
Tunas	83,578	86,055	61,082	50,838	51,772	49,635	61,765	56,329	44,253	49,870

**Average Annual Price for Key Species / Species Groups**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crab, Blue	0.74	0.78	0.76	0.88	1.00	0.84	0.90	0.84	0.88	0.76
Halibut, Pacific	1.67	1.00	1.58	1.91	1.50	1.69	2.19	2.23	2.33	2.83
Lobster, American	3.29	3.19	3.70	3.61	3.50	3.54	3.96	4.16	4.73	4.27
Menhaden	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Pollock, Walleye	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13
Sablefish	2.07	1.40	1.55	1.96	1.83	1.88	2.09	1.72	1.96	2.22
Salmon, Pacific	0.54	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.41	0.37	0.47
Scallop, Sea	6.56	6.19	5.49	5.00	3.72	3.84	4.09	4.97	7.65	6.52
Shrimp	1.87	1.81	1.86	2.01	1.67	1.52	1.36	1.41	1.56	1.36
Tunas	1.32	1.10	1.49	1.95	1.82	1.72	1.41	1.60	1.95	1.74

**Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of trips)<sup>1</sup>**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Party / Charter	4,994	3,865	3,567	3,987	3,793	3,177	3,474	3,514	3,507	3,800
Private / Rental	34,194	31,150	29,866	40,442	42,980	37,565	44,046	40,995	41,355	43,386
Shore	29,375	25,970	22,895	32,302	36,350	29,745	35,580	36,428	36,589	40,001
<b>Total Trips</b>	<b>68,563</b>	<b>60,985</b>	<b>56,328</b>	<b>76,731</b>	<b>83,123</b>	<b>70,487</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>80,937</b>	<b>81,451</b>	<b>87,187</b>

**Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)<sup>1</sup>**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Coastal	8,102	7,614	7,101	9,941	11,020	9,661	10,814	10,311	11,415	11,866
Non-Coastal	803	668	721	964	1,098	961	1,744	1,676	1,574	1,754
<b>Total Anglers</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>8,282</b>	<b>7,822</b>	<b>10,904</b>	<b>12,118</b>	<b>10,622</b>	<b>12,557</b>	<b>11,987</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>13,620</b>

**2006 Angler Trip & Durable Equipment Expenditures (thousands of dollars)**

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures		Durable Equipment Expenditure Category		Expenditures
	Non-Residents <sup>2</sup>	Residents			
			Fishing Tackle		\$2,994,410
Private Boat	NA	\$2,452,542	Other Equipment		\$988,053
Shore	NA	\$2,409,450	Boat Expenses		\$9,304,552
For-Hire	NA	\$933,653	Vehicle Expenses		\$6,975,161
Total Trip Expenditures		\$5,795,645	Second Home Expenses		\$5,373,898
			Total Durable Equipment Expenditures		\$25,636,074
<b>Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Expenditures</b>					<b>\$31,431,719</b>

**2006 Economic Impacts of Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)**

Impact Category	Jobs	Total Sales	Value Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode:			
Private Boat Mode Trip Impacts	40,790	\$5,552,228	\$2,824,058
Shore Mode Trip Impacts	46,745	\$5,712,317	\$2,970,874
Party/Charter Mode Trip Impacts	21,061	\$2,343,102	\$1,271,832
Total Durable Equipment Impacts	425,217	\$68,716,124	\$31,013,460
<b>Total State Trip and Durable Equipment Economic Impacts</b>	<b>533,813</b>	<b>\$82,323,772</b>	<b>\$38,080,224</b>

**Harvest (H) and Release (R) of Key Species / Species Groups (number of fish in thousands)<sup>3,4</sup>**

Species	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bass, Striped	H 1,560	1,395	1,368	1,993	2,039	1,841	2,515	2,536	2,340	2,688
	R 15,909	15,179	12,793	16,933	13,521	13,802	14,863	17,467	18,986	25,927
Drum (Atlantic Croaker and Spot)	H 18,565	17,189	13,939	17,678	22,207	17,833	20,879	20,473	21,334	23,175
	R 17,135	15,528	17,356	23,231	17,515	16,432	18,199	16,669	21,109	20,421
Drum (Seatrouts) <sup>5,6</sup>	H 15,821	14,076	19,376	21,130	16,263	13,749	15,029	15,838	15,781	21,887
	R 23,588	19,623	24,138	27,491	19,608	22,366	25,156	25,510	29,268	30,994
Flounder, Summer	H 7,185	7,003	4,123	7,820	5,307	3,281	4,578	4,653	4,110	4,227
	R 12,867	15,111	17,275	17,594	22,895	13,418	15,978	16,338	22,886	18,061
Halibut, Alaskan	H 380	350	333	403	366	351	403	483	500	463
	R 352	290	229	303	254	233	290	369	380	353
Little Tunny/Atlantic Bonito <sup>7</sup>	H 449	421	421	421	329	323	254	363	202	310
	R 616	623	851	873	685	1,025	865	1,049	567	829
Rockfishes/Scorpionfishes (Pacific)	H 4,667	3,776	4,689	3,701	3,358	2,858	3,743	2,593	2,643	2,985
	R 838	801	1,032	980	1,040	1,187	1,915	1,158	1,181	1,200
Salmon	H 1,193	880	1,028	1,159	1,896	1,406	1,716	1,674	1,561	985
	R 1,467	1,174	1,575	1,441	2,086	1,716	2,030	2,240	2,059	1,467
Sharks (Requiem, Mackerel, & Unidentified) <sup>8</sup>	H 250	246	153	247	284	229	178	189	200	164
	R 1,412	1,806	1,346	2,173	3,755	2,631	3,816	4,149	4,990	4,951
Tunas (Large Atlantic species) <sup>9</sup>	H 424	395	486	524	485	310	726	740	692	610
	R 194	170	52	49	36	31	110	110	112	97

<sup>1</sup>All data came from the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS; currently known as the Marine Recreational Information Program or MRIP), except for 2003-2006 data for California, Oregon, and Washington; data from these states came from the data collection programs of each state. Data for Hawaii is included for 2003-2006 only and all Hawaii residents are considered coastal residents. Data from the Caribbean Region is included for 2000-2006 only. Data does not include Alaska or Texas.

<sup>2</sup>Angler expenditures reported in this table are those of U.S. residents thus the non-resident category is not applicable (NA).

<sup>3</sup>This table includes MRFSS data from the New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico Regions' only.

<sup>4</sup>Data for California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska come from the data collection programs of these individual states and are not directly comparable to MRFSS data due to differing data collection procedures.

<sup>5</sup>Seatrouts include all species of the Cynoscion family including spotted seatrout, silver seatrout, weakfish, and sand seatrout.

<sup>6</sup>Seatrout and spot/croaker include catch data from Texas for private and for-hire catch only.

<sup>7</sup>Species included in this group may not be equivalent to species with similar names listed in the commercial tables.

<sup>8</sup>Requiem shark family includes all species in the Carcharhinidae family. Mackerel sharks include all species in the Lamnidae family. Species included in this group may not be equivalent to species with similar names listed in the commercial tables.

<sup>9</sup>Large Atlantic Tunas include all tunas in the Thunnus family including albacore, bluefin, yellowfin, and bigeye caught in the Atlantic. This data does not include Pacific tuna.

National Economy						
	Establishments	Employees	Annual Payroll (\$ millions)	Employee Compensation (\$ millions)	Gross Domestic Product (\$ millions)	Commercial Fishing Location Quotient
1998	6,941,822	108,117,731	3,309,406	5,930,254 (2001) <sup>1</sup>	8,679,657	1.00 <sup>2</sup>
2005	7,499,702	116,317,003	4,482,722	7,014,341	12,372,850	1.00
% change	8.0	7.6	35.5	18.3	42.5	--

**Seafood Sales and Processing – Non-Employer Firms and Annual Receipts** (thousands of dollars)

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	2,340	2,207	2,161	2,119	2,210	2,346	2,260	2,098
	Receipts	188,031	194,115	188,870	190,629	199,937	210,231	210,450	203,951
Seafood product preparation & packaging	Firms	617	693	714	780	903	1,038	1,110	1,080
	Receipts	48,658	55,332	60,790	60,417	55,750	70,071	81,871	78,745

**Seafood Sales and Processing – Employer Establishments, Employees, and Annual Payroll** (thousands of dollars)

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	1,772	1,807	1,853	1,940	2,238	2,125	2,151	2,155
	Employees	7,855	8,299	8,458	8,990	9,771	10,346	10,714	10,381
	Payroll	121,537	137,701	137,306	149,310	167,634	186,087	192,187	194,602
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	3,070	3,048	2,992	2,980	2,883	2,456	2,330	2,314
	Employees	27,234	27,706	28,710	28,405	26,719	23,091	22,501	22,666
	Payroll	736,100	797,304	854,649	882,232	895,718	743,479	771,749	781,459
Seafood product preparation & packaging	Establishments	838	842	854	823	754	764	734	717
	Employees	43,805	42,534	41,770	39,855	38,663	39,580	38,102	37,684
	Payroll	956,356	988,801	1,070,573	1,057,737	1,092,500	1,177,582	1,151,780	1,180,396

**Transport, Support, and Marine Operations – Employer Establishments, Employees, and Annual Payroll** (thousands of dollars)

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	513	535	485	456	471	472	435	465
	Employees	19,754	14,784	13,014	11,964	12,916	12,175	11,314	11,357
	Payroll	960,259	714,701	650,148	697,266	784,149	734,781	735,804	801,863
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	559	554	546	544	520	606	579	610
	Employees	22,035	23,256	20,240	24,126	20,149	22,449	21,928	21,025
	Payroll	993,491	1,095,499	1,027,497	1,188,800	1,096,771	1,183,071	1,179,549	1,232,342
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	619	601	607	612	595	542	551	549
	Employees	44,967	43,785	53,496	50,273	50,428	50,644	58,618	59,670
	Payroll	2,029,910	2,016,081	2,194,692	2,249,516	2,425,187	2,422,537	2,899,703	3,034,672
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	906	891	863	830	828	782	804	803
	Employees	11,535	11,393	11,775	11,957	11,224	11,795	11,881	10,819
	Payroll	429,598	430,114	478,748	507,806	509,953	629,541	591,510	584,689
Ship & boat building	Establishments	1,834	1,779	1,763	1,815	1,736	1,739	1,793	1,799
	Employees	142,682	145,065	146,969	138,962	131,292	133,395	137,633	141,620
	Payroll	4,761,819	4,804,405	5,044,270	5,094,086	5,111,708	5,119,596	5,499,783	5,654,818
Marinas	Establishments	4,226	4,170	4,126	4,121	4,021	4,150	4,092	4,143
	Employees	23,167	24,016	24,824	24,660	23,047	27,928	28,100	27,511
	Payroll	564,458	599,112	640,131	674,576	675,529	773,538	814,821	839,848
Port and harbor operations	Establishments	196	199	196	201	212	223	234	244
	Employees	7,471	7,427	7,445	7,304	6,304	6,413	6,888	7,453
	Payroll	277,692	264,651	265,766	254,864	245,979	279,970	300,692	319,338

<sup>1</sup>Employee Compensation data is currently available from 2001-2005.

<sup>2</sup>The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) of 1.0 represents the national baseline from which state CFLQs can be compared.