National Overview

NOAA Fisheries personnel measure juvenile salmon, San Francisco Bay
(photo credit: Jeremy Notch)

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 (P.L. 94-265 as amended by P.L. 109-479). NOAA Fisheries is the federal agency with delegated authority from the Secretary of Commerce to oversee fishing activities in federal waters. Federal fisheries are generally defined as fishing activities that take place in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ, between 3 and 200 nautical miles from the coastline). Generally, individual states retain management authority over fishing activities within 3 nautical miles of their coasts.

Regional Fishery Management Councils

- North Pacific
- Pacific
- Western Pacific
- New England
- Mid-Atlantic
- South Atlantic
- Gulf of Mexico
- Caribbean

Nationwide, 46 fishery management plans (FMPs) provide a framework for managing the harvest of 469 fish stocks and stock complexes.[1] These fishery management plans are developed by Regional Fishery Management Councils (FMCs) in eight regions nationwide: North Pacific, Pacific, Western Pacific, New England, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Regions. After an FMP is developed, it must be approved by the Secretary of Commerce in consultation with NOAA Fisheries before it is implemented.

Enough information exists to determine the overfishing status for 308 of the 469 stocks and stock complexes (66%): 26 are subject to overfishing (8% of stocks with known status). The overfished status of 228 stocks (49%) is known: 37 stocks (16% of stocks with known status) are categorized as overfished.[2]

Transboundary and International Fisheries

NOAA Fisheries is also actively involved in negotiating conservation and management measures including total allowable catch levels, fishery allocations, and monitoring and control schemes for internationally shared fisheries resources. Shared fisheries resources include those in areas where the EEZ of the U.S. overlaps with other nations (transboundary areas), and in areas beyond the U.S. EEZ, i.e., international waters or the high seas. The Gulf of Alaska and the Gulf of Maine are examples of these transboundary areas. An area in the Bering Sea outside the EEZs of Canada, Japan, and Russia, called the Donut Hole, is an example of international waters. Loss of sea ice will create new transboundary areas and international waters in the Arctic.

Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs) are multinational organizations with interests in internationally shared fish stocks and associated fishing activities. Primary objectives of these RFMOs are to research, assess and adopt measures for the conservation and coordinated management of target species, such as bigeye tuna. Some RFMOs also collect data and evaluate and adopt measures for the conservation and scientific assessment of non-target species, also known as bycatch. Non-target species include seabirds, marine mammals, sea turtles and fish species caught incidentally to target species. The commitment to conserving and protecting all species associated with, or affected by, fishing activities is outlined in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO's) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries established in 1995.

Another issue of particular concern for NOAA Fisheries is illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. IUU fishing generally refers to fishing that violates national laws or internationally agreed conservation and management measures in effect in oceans around the world. IUU fishing can include fishing without a license or quota for certain species, unauthorized trans-shipments to cargo vessels, failing to report catches or making false reports, keeping undersized fish or fish that are otherwise protected by regulations, fishing in closed areas or during closed seasons, and using prohibited fishing gear.

Experts estimate that global economic losses from IUU fishing range from $10 billion to $23.5 billion annually, representing between 11 and 26 million tons of fish.[3]

[1] Fishery management plans and fishery ecosystem plans for each region covered in this report are listed in their respective sections. The four FMPs developed by the Caribbean Fishery Management Council and the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species FMP developed by NOAA Fisheries are not included in this report.
[2] Source: NOAA Fisheries Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Status of Stocks 2014. http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/fisheries_eco/status_of_fisheries/archive/2014/2014_status_of_stocks_final_web.pdf.
[3] Agnew DJ, Pearce J, Pramod G, Peatman T, Watson R, Beddington JR, et al. (2009) Estimating the Worldwide Extent of Illegal Fishing. PLoS ONE 4(2): e4570. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0004570.

NOAA Fisheries is actively collaborating with other federal agencies as part of the National Ocean Council Committee on IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud. This network of agencies work together to implement measures outlined in an action plan developed by the Presidential Task Force on Combatting IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud. The plan includes actions that will strengthen enforcement; create and expand partnerships with state and local governments, industry, and non-governmental organizations; and create a risk-based traceability program to track seafood from harvest to entry into U.S. commerce. The plan also highlights ways in which the United States will work with our foreign partners to strengthen international governance, enhance cooperation, and build capacity to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud.

Regional Fishery Management Organizations

NOAA Fisheries participates in eight RFMOs globally. Each RMFO is listed by ocean basin below.[4]

Pacific

- Pacific Salmon Commission
- International Pacific Halibut Commission
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
- Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission

Atlantic

- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
- North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization

Antarctic

- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy

In February 2015, NOAA Fisheries established a formal National Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy to broadly guide future actions and better integrate recreational fishing with NOAA Fisheries' mission. The Policy focuses on six guiding principles: 1) support ecosystem conservation and enhancement; 2) promote public access to quality recreational fishing opportunities; 3) coordinate with state and federal management entities; 4) advance innovative solutions to evolving science, management and environmental challenges; 5) provide scientifically sound and trusted social, cultural, economic and ecological information; and 6) communicate and engage with the recreational fishing public.

Threatened and Endangered Species

NOAA Fisheries is also the lead agency for the conservation and protection of marine and anadromous species that fall within the purview of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In 2014, NOAA Fisheries listed 20 coral species as threatened under the ESA, which brought the number of marine and anadromous species under NOAA Fisheries jurisdiction to 130 (see Table 1).

Table 1. Endangered and Threatened Species under NOAA Fisheries Jurisdiction[5]

Species Group	Number of Species
Marine and Anadromous Fish	58
Marine Mammals	27
Sea Turtles	17
Marine Invertebrates	27
Plants	1
Total Threatened and Endangered Marine Species	130

In addition to threatened and endangered marine and anadromous species, NOAA Fisheries also helps identify candidate and proposed species. Candidate species are actively being considered for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA. These species also include those for which NOAA Fisheries has initiated a status review that it has announced in the Federal Register. Proposed species are candidate species that were found to warrant listing as either threatened or endangered. These species were officially proposed as such in a Federal Register notice after the completion of a status review and consideration of other protective measures. Currently, 15 candidate species and 28 proposed species are under consideration for listing.

NOAA Fisheries is also responsible for protecting marine mammals under the Marine Mammal Protection Act.[6] Enacting thid act in 1972, Congress recognized that marine mammal species or stocks may be in danger of extinction or depletion as a result of human activities; marine mammal species or stocks should not be allowed to fall below their optimum sustainable population levels; measures should be taken to replenish marine mammal species or stocks; there is inadequate knowledge of the marine mammal ecology and population dynamics; and marine mammals have proven to be resources of great international significance. NOAA Fisheries engages in activities such as preventing the

[4] Source: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/agreements/regional_agreements/intlagree.html.
[5] See NOAA Fisheries Office of Protected Resources (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/) for current and proposed ESA species listings.
[6] The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service protects walrus, manatees, otters and polar bears.

harassment, capture, or killing of marine mammals; preparing marine mammal stock assessments; and studying interactions between marine mammals and fisheries.

Essential Fish Habitats

Sustainable commercial and recreational fisheries depend on healthy habitats. These habitats include rivers, estuaries and the open ocean where marine and anadromous species feed, grow and reproduce. Consideration of these habitat areas is part of an ecosystem-based management approach for managing fisheries in a more sustainable and holistic manner. Since 1996, federal fishery management plans are required to identify and describe essential fish habitat (EFH) for all federally managed species. Habitat areas that are necessary for a fish species' growth, reproduction and development are considered EFH. To the extent practicable, NOAA Fisheries and the FMCs must minimize adverse effects to EFH caused by fishing.

Though not required, habitat areas of particular concern (HAPC) can be identified to help focus EFH conservation efforts. The HAPC designation alone does not confer additional protection or restrictions to an area, but helps to focus EFH conservation, management and research priorities. HAPC designation is a valuable way to acknowledge areas where detailed information exists on ecological function and habitat vulnerability, indicating a greater need for conservation and management. To date, approximately 100 HAPCs have been designated including specific coral, seamount and spawning areas. A recent effort undertaken by NOAA Fisheries was the creation of a Habitat Assessment Improvement Plan.[7] The goal of this plan is to advance NOAA Fisheries' ability to identify EFH and HAPCs and provide the information needed to assess impacts to EFH.

Catch Share Programs

A variety of market-based tools are available to fishery managers, including catch share programs. Catch share programs encompass a range of management strategies that share a common feature: a secure share of fish is dedicated to individual fishermen, cooperatives, fishing communities and other entities for their exclusive use. In 2010, the NOAA catch share policy was released to encourage well-designed catch share programs to help maintain or rebuild fisheries.[8] The policy also aims to sustain fishermen, communities and vibrant working waterfronts, including the cultural and resource-access traditions that have been part of this country since its founding.

Currently, there are 16 federal catch share programs nationwide. These programs include limited access privilege programs (LAPPs), individual fishing quota programs (IFQs), individual transferable quota programs (ITQs), fishing community development quota programs (CDQs), fishing cooperatives, and fishing sectors.[9] Implementation dates of these programs span three decades, with five programs established in the 1990s and six programs established since 2010 (see Table 2). 10 programs manage a single species or, in some cases, two species but as separate management units; the other six programs manage multiple species. Most of the programs (six) operate in the Alaska Region.

Table 2. Existing Catch Share Programs in Federal Fisheries

Region	Program	Year Implemented
Mid-Atlantic	Mid-Atlantic Surfclam & Ocean Quahog ITQ	1990
	Mid-Atlantic Golden Tilefish IFQ	2009
New England	Northeast Multispecies Sectors	2010
	Northeast General Category Atlantic Sea Scallop IFQ	2010
North Pacific	Western Alaska Community Development Quota	1992
	Alaska Halibut and Sablefish IFQ	1995
	American Fisheries Act (AFA) Pollock Cooperatives	1999
	Bering Sea and Aleutian Island (BSAI) Crab Rationalization	2005
	Central Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Rockfish *(pilot implemented in 2007)*	2012
	Non-Pollock Trawl Catcher/ Processor Groundfish Cooperatives (Amendment 80)	2008
South Atlantic	South Atlantic Wreckfish ITQ	1992
Gulf of Mexico	Red Snapper IFQ	2007
	Grouper-Tilefish IFQ	2010
Pacific	Pacific Coast Sablefish Permit Stacking	2001
	Pacific Groundfish Trawl Rationalization Program (Whiting and Non-Whiting trawl)	2011
Atlantic	Highly Migratory Species Individual Bluefin Quota Program	2016

[7] The Habitat Assessment Improvement Plan is available at: http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/documents/habitatAssesmentImprovement-Plan_052110.PDF.
[8] See http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/management/catch_shares/about/documents/noaa_cs_policy.pdf.
[9] See Section 303A of the Magnuson-Stevens Act for more information on LAPP requirements.

Table 3. Economic Performance Indicators for U.S. Federal Catch Share Programs (2013 dollars)[10]

Management Context			Participation		Economic Benefits			
	ACL Exceeded		Active Vessels		Total Revenue from Catch Share Species		Revenue per Active Vessel	
	Baseline	2013	Baseline	2013	Baseline	2013	Baseline	2013
Gulf of Mexico								
Grouper-Tilefish	Y	N	631	430	22,771,411	25,498,029	36,088	59,298
Red Snapper	Y	N	482	360	13,958,514	21,108,505	28,960	58,635
Mid-Atlantic								
Golden Tilefish	na	N	14	10	4,707,700	5,724,782	336,264	572,478
Ocean Quahog	N	N	67	27	29,406,847	23,879,904	438,908	884,441
Surfclam	N	N	137	40	39,625,107	28,776,586	289,234	719,415
New England								
General Category Scallop	na	N	271	138	28,366,002	29,451,902	104,672	213,420
Multispecies Sectors	Y	Y	417	231	86,314,501	57,236,554	206,989	247,777
North Pacific								
Alaska Halibut	Y	N	3,432	937	91,801,359	101,162,242	26,749	107,964
Alaska Sablefish	Y	N	1,139	331	92,118,241	70,897,550	80,876	214,192
AFA Pollock Cooperatives	Y	N	147	100	248,578,994	360,423,055	1,691,014	3,604,231
BSAI Crab Rationalization	Y	N	264	75	174,706,605	190,034,267	661,767	2,533,790
Amendment 80	N	N	22	18	244,617,707	220,396,418	11,118,987	12,244,245
Central GOA Rockfish	Y	Y	42	57	6,535,212	9,827,675	155,600	172,415
Pacific								
Pacific Sablefish	na	N	135	91	6,701,698	5,358,488	49,642	58,884
Whiting Trawl	na	N	36	24	9,635,971	26,537,871	267,666	1,105,745
Non-Whiting Trawl	na	N	115	86	30,345,264	27,329,725	263,872	317,788

NOAA Fisheries recently initiated an effort to track catch share program performance.[11] Findings from the initial report show that existing catch share programs have ended the race to fish (in their respective fisheries) resulting in longer fishing seasons, safer working conditions and improved management performance. The report also shows that existing catch share programs have resulted in reduced fishing capacity to better match stock size, a management objective in the majority of catch share programs evaluated. Economic performance for the vessels remaining in the program improved, as measured by such metrics as revenue per vessel and average price.

Updated information on selected performance indicators is provided in Table 3. Briefly, results show that inflation-adjusted revenue from catch share species increased in nine of the 16 programs and/or sub-components of the programs since their implementation. In addition, the number of active vessels decreased in all but one program (Central GOA Rockfish) while inflation-adjusted revenue per active vessel increased in all programs since their implementation. Further, results show that the annual catch limit (ACL) was exceeded for two stocks in 2013: witch flounder under the New England Multispecies Sectors program and Central Gulf of Alaska shortraker rockfish under the Central Gulf of Alaska Rockfish program.

Other Market-Based Management Tools

Vessel or permit buyback programs are another market-based tool used by fishery managers. Under these programs, fishing vessels or permits are purchased by the government. Doing so permanently decreases the number of participants in the fishery and eases fishing-related pressure on marine resources. To date, 10 buyback programs have been instituted nationwide. The cost of seven of these buyback programs totaled $397 million.[12] Eighty-five percent of this total cost was funded by loans from the federal government that will be repaid by the commercial fishing industry.

License limitation programs (LLPs), 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 to fishermen or vessels with permission to fish. LLPs have been implemented in almost all federally managed commercial fisheries and in every region except the Caribbean.

[10] The South Atlantic Wreckfish ITQ is not included due to confidentiality restrictions. The Western Alaska CDQ program was excluded because it is the only CDQ and thus fundamentally different from the other programs. In addition, note that some programs did not have a catch quota prior to the catch share program. For these programs, "na" indicates that the question of whether the ACL was exceeded is not applicable.
[11] See http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/Assets/economics/catch-shares/.
[12] This total excludes three buyback programs associated with Northwest Pacific salmon disasters in 1994, 1995 and 1998 because data were not available. For current information on fishing capacity reduction, see http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/mb/financial_services/buyback.htm.

Ecolabels are market-based tools offered by third-party entities. An ecolabeling program entitles a fishery product to bear a distinctive logo or statement that certifies the fishery resource was harvested in compliance with specified conservation and sustainability standards. It allows the buyer to potentially influence the sustainable harvest of fishery resources through the purchase of such ecolabeled seafood products at a price premium.

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) has one of the most recognizable ecolabeling programs in the world. Currently, more than 190 fisheries worldwide meet MSC sustainability standards, 20 of which are U.S. fisheries (see Table 4). Fisheries obtaining MSC certification for the first time in 2014 include the West Coast Groundfish Trawl.

Table 4. U.S. Fisheries with MSC Certification[13]

Region	Fishery	Certified
North Pacific	Alaska flatfish - Bering Sea & Aleutian Islands	2010
	Alaska flatfish - Gulf of Alaska	2010
	Alaska Pacific cod - Bering Sea & Aleutian Islands	2010
	Alaska Pacific cod - Gulf of Alaska	2010
	Alaska pollock - Bering Sea & Aleutian Islands	2010
	Alaska pollock - Gulf of Alaska	2010
	American Western Fish Boat Owners Association albacore tuna North Pacific	2010
	U.S. North Pacific halibut	2006
	U.S. North Pacific sablefish	2006
	Alaska salmon	2000
Pacific	American Albacore Fishing Association Pacific albacore tuna - north	2007
	American Albacore Fishing Association Pacific albacore tuna - south	2007
	Oregon pink shrimp	2011
	Pacific hake mid-water trawl	2009
	U.S. West Coast limited entry groundfish trawl	2014
Gulf	Louisiana blue crab	2012
North-east	Maine lobster trap fishery	2013
	U.S. Atlantic spiny dogfish	2012
	U.S. North Atlantic swordfish	2013
	U.S. Atlantic sea scallop	2013

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Commercial fishermen in the U.S. harvested 9.4 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish in 2014, earning $5.5 billion for their catch. Contributing the most to total U.S. revenue were shrimp ($702 million), followed by Pacific salmon ($617 million), American lobster ($567 million) and sea scallop ($424 million). The top three species in terms of pounds landed included walleye pollock (3.1 billion pounds), menhaden (1.2 billion) and Pacific salmon (720 million). These species made up more than half of U.S. landings in 2014.

Key U.S. Commercial Species

- American lobster
- Blue crab
- Menhaden
- Pacific halibut
- Pacific salmon
- Sablefish
- Sea scallop
- Shrimp
- Tunas
- Walleye pollock

When looking at key species or species groups, commercial fishermen in Alaska caught the most salmon (683 million pounds) and earned $546 million for their catch in 2014. Tuna was caught in large numbers in Hawai'i (20 million pounds) and generated $74 million in landings revenue. Maine fishermen contributed the most to American lobster landings (124 million pounds) and earned $460 million for their catch in 2014. In Massachusetts, sea scallopers harvested 21 million pounds landed and earned $272 million for their catch. More blue crab was caught in Louisiana (40 million pounds) than in any other state, earning over $61 million. Louisiana also accounted for more than half of the menhaden landed in 2014, with fishermen landing 585 million pounds worth $63 million in dockside revenue. Sea scallop garnered the highest average ex-vessel price per pound ($12.55) from among the key species and species group in 2014, with state-specific prices ranging from $11.34 in New York to $12.85 in New Hampshire.

Economic Impacts

In this report, the U.S. seafood industry includes the commercial harvest sector, seafood processors and dealers, seafood wholesalers and distributors, importers, and seafood retailers.[14] In 2014, this industry supported 1.4 million full- and part-time jobs and generated $153 billion in sales, $42 billion in income and $64 billion in value-added impacts nationwide (see Table 5).

Table 5. U.S. Seafood Industry Economic Impacts Trends

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jobs	1,233,204	1,270,141	1,350,627	1,394,833
Sales (Billions)	$129.4	$140.7	$142.2	$153.3
Income (Billions)	$36.6	$38.7	$39.8	$42.0
Value-Added (Billions)	$55.3	$59.0	$60.3	$64.1
Total Revenue (Billions)	$5.3	$5.1	$5.6	$5.5

Seafood retailers generated the largest economic impacts, contributing 678,000 jobs, $35 billion in sales impacts, $14 billion in income, and $19 billion in value-added

[13] For more information about these fisheries and the Marine Stewardship Council certification process, see https://www.msc.org/.
[14] The NMFS Commercial Fishing Industry Input/Output Model was used to generate the impact estimates (see NMFS Commercial Fishing & Seafood Industry Input/Output Model, available at www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/documents/commercial_seafood_impacts_2007-2009.pdf).

impacts to the national economy in 2014. The seafood import sector generated the second largest economic impacts, contributing 227,000 jobs, $62 billion in sales, $10 billion in income and $19 billion in value-added impacts. Seafood dealers and processors contributed 241,000 jobs, $33 billion in sales, $10 billion in income, and $14 billion in value-added impacts to the national economy.

Employment impacts from the U.S. seafood industry were 3 percent higher in 2014 than in 2013. Similarly, industry-wide economic impacts in terms of sales (8%), income (6%), and value added (6%) were also higher. Year-over-year increases in job impacts were concentrated in three sectors: seafood importers (13%), dealers and processors (9%), and wholesalers and distributors (5%).

The greatest employment impacts generated by the seafood industry occurred in California, Massachusetts, Florida, Washington and Alaska (see Table 6). The seafood industry supported the fewest jobs in Delaware.

Table 6. Jobs Supported by the U.S. Seafood Industry

State	Jobs	State	Jobs
U.S.	1,394,833	Virginia	17,253
California	143,440	Alabama	15,069
Massachusetts	97,761	Maryland	14,636
Florida	92,858	Georgia	13,998
Washington	63,382	North Carolina	11,451
Alaska	60,749	New Hampshire	11,217
New York	56,735	Rhode Island	10,174
New Jersey	44,433	Hawai'i	9,546
Louisiana	44,066	Mississippi	4,714
Maine	41,314	Connecticut	2,763
Texas	33,880	South Carolina	2,035
Oregon	20,051	Delaware	456

The highest sales, income and value-added impacts were generated by the seafood industry in California with $23 billion in sales followed by Florida and Massachusetts (see Table 7). The importers sector generated the highest level of sales impacts in all three states.

Landings Revenue

Landings revenue in the U.S. totaled $5.5 billion in 2014 (Table 8). This was a 38 percent increase in nominal value from 2005 levels (an 18% increase in real terms after adjusting for inflation). Landings revenue in 2014 represented a year-over-year decrease of 1 percent from 2013.

Table 7. Sales, Income and Value-Added Impacts Generated by the U.S. Seafood Industry, 2014 ($ thousands)

State	Sales	Income	Value Added
U.S.	153,341,370	41,955,584	64,070,881
California	23,195,894	5,017,023	8,305,666
Florida	18,317,052	3,434,238	6,135,060
Massachusetts	7,954,047	2,045,415	3,132,490
Washington	7,330,457	2,015,266	3,041,830
New Jersey	6,862,897	1,529,212	2,486,353
New York	6,858,434	1,466,405	2,426,360
Alaska	4,213,515	1,872,175	2,317,288
Texas	2,857,586	826,213	1,238,477
Maine	2,303,292	755,955	1,094,928
Louisiana	2,220,879	816,203	1,115,858
Georgia	1,916,044	426,208	700,572
New Hampshire	1,582,868	359,000	578,673
Maryland	1,461,779	378,307	577,856
Oregon	1,404,355	469,255	665,609
Virginia	1,256,929	396,372	568,765
Rhode Island	1,096,821	273,316	428,503
North Carolina	989,955	278,195	414,144
Hawai'i	743,204	230,799	335,792
Alabama	660,627	251,520	333,185
Connecticut	429,184	90,981	151,035
Mississippi	198,608	79,501	102,731
South Carolina	170,997	50,013	73,648
Delaware	72,919	13,996	23,878

Table 8. Commercial Fisheries Landings Revenue by Region, 2014 ($ million)

Region	Landings Revenue	Region	Landings Revenue
U.S.	5,473	Pacific	719
North Pacific	1,712	Mid-Atlantic	471
New England	1,201	South Atlantic	184
Gulf of Mexico	1,028	Western Pacific	101

Finfish landings revenue of $2.4 billion in 2014 represented a 29 percent increase (10% in real terms) from 2005 and a 9 percent decrease from 2013. U.S. shellfish landings revenue totaled $3.1 billion in 2014, increasing 46 percent (24% in real terms) from 2005 and 5 percent from 2013.

The five species with highest landings revenue were shrimp, Pacific salmon, American lobster, sea scallop and walleye pollock. The landings revenue of these five species groups totaled $2.7 billion, or 50 percent of total revenue. The largest increases in total landings revenue among these species from 2005 to 2014 were experienced by Pacific salmon (86% in nominal terms, 58% in real terms); shrimp (70%, 45% in real terms); and menhaden (67%, 42% in real terms). Three of the key

species or species groups showed decreases in revenue over the same 10-year period: Pacific halibut (-35%, -45% in real terms); sablefish (-19%, -31% in real terms); and sea scallop (-2%, -17% in real terms). Compared with 2013 totals, key species or species groups with the largest increases in total revenue were: American lobster (23%), shrimp (18%), and blue crab and sablefish (both up 9%).

Overall, Alaska earned the greatest share of the nation's landings revenue in 2014 ($1.7 billion), contributing 31 percent to the U.S. total (see Table 9). More than half of Alaska's landings revenue came from walleye pollock and salmon. Massachusetts ($420 million) and Maine ($497 million) contributed the most to total U.S. shellfish revenue, 14 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Sea scallop accounted for the majority of landings revenue in Massachusetts, while American lobster accounted for the majority of landings revenue in Maine.

Table 9. Commercial Fisheries Landings Revenue by State, 2014 ($ million)

State	Landings Revenue	State	Landings Revenue
Alaska	1,712	North Carolina	94
Maine	549	Maryland	90
Massachusetts	525	Rhode Island	86
Louisiana	451	Alabama	69
Washington	326	New York	54
Texas	278	East Florida	53
California	235	New Hampshire	27
West Florida	203	Mississippi	26
Virginia	168	South Carolina	21
Oregon	158	Georgia	15
New Jersey	152	Connecticut	14
Hawai'i	101	Delaware	7

Landings

In 2014, U.S. commercial fishermen landed 9.4 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish–a decrease of 3 percent from 2005 and of 4 percent from 2013 (see Table 10). Finfish landings totaled 8.2 billion pounds in 2014, a 5 percent decrease from 2005 and a 4 percent decrease from 2013. Over 60 percent of total catch in 2014 was made up of the 10 U.S. key species and species groups. Walleye pollock and menhaden had the highest landings in 2014, with 3.1 billion pounds and 1.2 billion pounds landed, respectively. These two species accounted for 46 percent of U.S. landings in 2014.

Alaska fishermen harvested the majority (60%) of the nation's total landings, landing 5.7 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish (see Table 11). Alaska also accounted for the majority of finfish landings, 5.6 billion pounds or 68 percent of the U.S. finfish total. Walleye pollock comprised 55 percent of Alaska's landings in 2014. More shellfish were landed in California (260 million pounds), Louisiana (171 million pounds) and Maine (132 million pounds) than in any other state. Together they accounted for 45 percent of all shellfish landed in the U.S. in 2014.

Table 10. Commercial Fisheries Landings by Region, 2014 (millions of pounds)

Region	Landings	Region	Landings
U.S.	9,410	New England	643
North Pacific	5,671	Mid-Atlantic	591
Gulf of Mexico	1,144	South Atlantic	105
Pacific	841	Western Pacific	33

Table 11. Commercial Fisheries Landings by State, 2014 (millions of pounds)

State	Landings	State	Landings
Alaska	5,671	South Carolina	73
Maine	778	Georgia	62
East Florida	388	Mississippi	49
Louisiana	358	Rhode Island	33
Texas	292	New York	26
New Hampshire	274	New Jersey	25
California	260	Oregon	23
North Carolina	191	Hawai'i	11
Alabama	191	Washington	10
Massachusetts	124	Florida West Coast	9
Virginia	91	Connecticut	8
Maryland	76	Delaware	4

From 2005 to 2014, landings increased for five of the key species/species groups. The largest increases were for American lobster (69%), tunas (33%) and shrimp (20%). Pacific halibut (-70%), sea scallop (-40%), and Pacific sablefish (-31%) experienced the largest decline in landings during this period. From 2013 to 2014, the largest increase in landings of key species/species groups was experienced by shrimp (8%). The largest decrease was experienced by Pacific salmon (-33%), with the latter trend largely attributable to the biennial cycle of pink salmon, which tends to have weaker runs in even-numbered years. The 2013 pink salmon landings were the highest ever recorded for Alaska.

Prices

Of the 10 U.S. key species and species groups, sea scallop, Pacific halibut and American lobster received the highest national average ex-vessel prices in 2014 at $12.55 per pound, $4.98 per pound and $3.83 per pound, respectively. Menhaden and walleye pollock had the lowest ex-vessel prices in 2014 at $0.09 and $0.13 per pound, respectively. Landings of these species were the largest among the U.S. key species and species groups: 3.1 billion pounds of walleye pollock and 1.2 billion pounds of menhaden were landed in 2014.

Commercial Fisheries Facts

Landings Revenue

- The 10 U.S. key species or species groups accounted for 62 percent of total landings revenue in 2014.
- Finfish and other fishery products ($2.4 billion) contributed slightly less than shellfish ($3.1 billion) to total landings revenue in the U.S. in 2014.
- The top two species combined, Pacific salmon and shrimp, accounted for 24 percent of total commercial fishing revenue.

Landings

- The 10 U.S. key species and species groups accounted for 61 percent of total landings in 2014.
- Finfish and other fishery products accounted for 87 percent of total U.S. landings in 2014 or 8.2 billion pounds.
- Walleye pollock (33%) contributed the most to total landings, followed by menhaden (12%) and Pacific salmon (8%).

Prices

- Of the top 10 key species or species groups, sea scallop ($12.55), Pacific halibut ($4.98), and American lobster ($3.83) had the highest national average ex-vessel price per pound in 2014.
- Walleye pollock ($0.13) and menhaden ($0.09) had the lowest ex-vessel price per pound in 2014.

Over the 10-year period from 2005 to 2014, significant price increases were observed for Pacific salmon (132%, 100% in real terms), Pacific halibut (114%, 82% in real terms), and menhaden (80%, 50% in real terms). The ex-vessel prices of blue crab (76%, 49% in real terms) and sea scallop (64%, 40% in real terms) also increased substantially since 2005. Prices for Pacific halibut (27%), American lobster (24%), and sablefish (22%) had the largest year-over-year increases from 2013 to 2014. Only two of the key species/species groups experienced a price decline from 2013 to 2014: tunas fell 12 percent and walleye pollock fell 7 percent.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

In 2014, approximately 11 million recreational saltwater anglers across the U.S. took 68 million saltwater fishing trips around the country. These anglers spent $4.9 billion on fishing trips and $28 billion on durable fishing-related equipment. These expenditures contributed $60.6 billion in sales impacts to the U.S. economy, generated $35.5 billion in value-added impacts, and supported approximately 439,000 jobs. Of the U.S. key recreational species or species groups, drum (Atlantic croaker and spot, 33.8 million fish), drum (seatrouts, 24.5 million fish), and summer flounder (19.5 million fish) were the most of 10 caught by recreational saltwater anglers in 2014.

Key U.S. Recreational Species

- Atlantic croaker and spot
- Large Atlantic tunas
- Little tunny and Atlantic bonito
- Pacific halibut
- Rockfishes and scorpionfishes
- Salmon
- Seatrout
- Sharks
- Striped bass
- Summer flounder

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

Economic impacts from recreational fishing activities[15,16] (impacts from fishing trips and durable equipment combined) supported 439,000 full- and part-time jobs across the U.S. in 2014 (see Table 12). Sales impacts from recreational angling trips and durable expenditures totaled $60.6 billion, and value-added impacts totaled $35.5 billion.

[15] Trip expenditure estimates were generated from the 2011 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey. Durable good expenditure impacts were generated from the 2014 National Marine Recreational Fishing Expenditure Survey (see http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/fisheries/recreational/Marine-Angler-Durable-Expenditures/2014-durable-expenditures-survey). Economic impacts from recreational fishing activities were generated using the NMFS Recreational Economic Impact Model (see The Economic Contribution of Marine Angler Expenditures in the United States, 2011, available at http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/marine-angler-expenditures/marine-angler-2011).

[16] Economic impacts from recreational fishing activities were generated using the NMFS Recreational Economic Impact Model (see The Economic Contribution of Marine Angler Expenditures in the United States, 2011, available at http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/economics/publications/marine-angler-expenditures/marine-angler-2011) and IMPLAN version 3.1.1001.12.

Durable equipment impacts contributed more than trip impacts to these totals, accounting for 82 percent of employment, sales and value-added impacts. Of the three fishing trip modes, private boat-based fishing trips had the greatest economic impact, accounting for 6 percent of employment, 7 percent of sales and 6 percent of value-added impacts.

Table 12. Recreational Economic Impacts Trends for the United States ($ billions)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Jobs	363,932	425,321	420,191	438,590
Sales	$55.80	$58.80	$58.10	$60.60
Income	$18.20	$21.40	$21.10	$22.00
Value-Added	$29.10	$34.40	$34.00	$35.50
Total Trips (millions)	71.3	72.0	71.9	68.0

U.S. anglers spent $4.9 billion on fishing trips and related expenditures in 2014. This total includes private boat fishing ($2 billion), shore-based fishing trips ($1.6 billion) and for-hire fishing trips ($1.3 billion). Expenditures on fishing-related durable equipment totaled $28 billion in 2014. Anglers spent more on boat expenses ($16.3 billion) than any other durable goods. Other major expenditures include fishing tackle ($3.9 billion), vehicle expenses ($3.7 billion), and second home expenses ($2.1 billion).

The greatest employment impacts from expenditures on saltwater recreational fishing were generated in West Florida, followed by East Florida and California (see Table 13). New Hampshire had the fewest number of jobs supported by recreational fishing. The highest sales impacts from marine recreational fishing expenditures were generated in West Florida, followed by East Florida and California (see Table 14). The lowest sales impacts were generated in New Hampshire.

Table 13. Jobs Supported by the U.S. Recreational Fishing Industry

State	Jobs	State	Jobs
West Florida	70,109	Washington	6,180
East Florida	44,789	Virginia	5,218
California	22,737	Alaska	5,167
New Jersey	19,962	Rhode Island	4,439
Texas	16,496	Mississippi	4,174
North Carolina	16,007	Oregon	3,333
Louisiana	15,241	Connecticut	2,993
Massachusetts	14,264	Georgia	2,145
Alabama	14,124	Delaware	1,562
New York	9,561	Hawai'i	1,061
Maryland	7,721	Maine	1,051
South Carolina	6,224	New Hampshire	563

Table 14. Sales, Income and Value-Added Impacts Generated by the Recreational Fishing Industry, 2014 ($ thousands)

State	Sales	Income	Value Added
West Florida	7,467,774	3,161,122	4,868,743
East Florida	4,782,488	2,022,279	3,122,289
California	2,657,497	1,139,897	1,777,155
New Jersey	2,036,835	956,242	1,456,978
Texas	1,825,290	757,027	1,205,146
Louisiana	1,619,677	662,470	1,029,281
North Carolina	1,529,378	636,034	989,793
Massachusetts	1,391,996	688,503	996,280
Alabama	1,070,579	540,257	827,849
New York	976,928	466,515	718,728
Maryland	726,850	338,785	513,107
Washington	690,425	287,917	477,561
Alaska	588,970	240,294	357,343
South Carolina	545,375	219,815	344,307
Virginia	473,659	212,615	335,482
Rhode Island	421,355	199,243	300,928
Mississippi	374,063	157,772	247,281
Oregon	297,993	143,382	203,335
Connecticut	289,927	137,757	215,821
Georgia	189,737	88,010	135,562
Delaware	142,279	61,959	98,343
Hawai'i	127,440	44,281	70,021
Maine	84,955	35,676	55,515
New Hampshire	52,693	25,375	35,185

Participation

Nationwide, 10.5 million recreational saltwater anglers fished in their home states in 2014.[17] Approximately 9 million of these anglers were residents of a U.S. coastal county; 1.5 million anglers were residents of a non-coastal county. Between 2005 and 2014, there was a 19 percent decrease in the total number of U.S. anglers fishing in their home states. There was a year-over-year 4 percent decrease in the number of anglers who fished in their home states between 2013 and 2014.

Fishing Trips

Nationwide, anglers took approximately 68 million saltwater fishing trips around the country (see Table 15).[18] West Florida (15 million trips) and East Florida (10 million trips) had the highest number of recorded trips (see Table 16). The total number of fishing trips taken in the U.S. decreased 19 percent from 2005 to 2014. Compared with 2013, total fishing trips taken in the U.S. decreased 5 percent, and the largest increase occurred in the for-hire mode (8%).

[17] Participation estimates include Puerto Rico but do not include Alaska or Texas. Hawai'i is included for 2004-2006 only.
[18] Trip estimates include Puerto Rico but do not include Alaska or Texas. Hawai'i trip estimates are available only for the shore and private boat mode.

Table 15. Recreational Fishing Trips by Region, 2014 (millions of fishing trips)

Region	Trips
U.S. Total	68.0
Gulf of Mexico	21.0
South Atlantic	17.6
Mid-Atlantic	14.3
Pacific	6.7
New England	6.4
Hawai'i	1.4

Table 16. Recreational Fishing Trips by State, 2014 (thousands of trips)

State	Trips	State	Trips
West Florida	15,179	Alabama	2,169
East Florida	9,644	Mississippi	1,480
North Carolina	4,954	Hawai'i	1,375
New Jersey	4,869	Connecticut	1,364
California	4,401	Washington	1,300
New York	3,955	Rhode Island	1,099
Massachusetts	3,397	Delaware	868
Maryland	2,473	Georgia	827
South Carolina	2,221	Oregon	731
Louisiana	2,188	Maine	539
Virginia	2,182	New Hampshire	252

Harvest and Release

Among the 10 key U.S. recreational species or species groups, drum (Atlantic croaker and spot, 33.8 million fish); drum (seatrouts, 24.5 million fish); and summer flounder (19.5 million fish) were the most commonly caught by anglers in 2014.[19] Anglers fishing in the Mid-Atlantic and New England Regions caught most of the Atlantic croaker, summer flounder and striped bass in 2014, while most seatrout were caught in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Regions.

In the North Pacific Region, salmon and Pacific halibut were the most commonly caught species/species group in 2014 with 920,000 and 659,000 fish caught, respectively. Scads (bigeye and mackerel) were the most frequently caught fish in the Western Pacific at 898,000.

Recreational catch of striped bass decreased 56 percent between 2005 and 2014, the largest change during this 10-year time period. There was also a 47 percent decrease in drum (seatrouts) caught and a 44 percent decrease in salmon caught. The largest increase in fish caught from 2005 and 2014 was among little tunny and Atlantic bonito, which increased 135 percent.

From 2013 to 2014, decreases occurred in the recreational catch of seven key species or species groups, with the largest decrease being drum (seatrouts) (-45%). The largest increase in the number of fish caught occurred among little tunny and Atlantic bonito (51%).

Recreational Fishing Facts

Participation

- An average of 11.8 million anglers fished in the U.S. annually from 2005 to 2014.
- In 2014, coastal county residents made up 86 percent of total anglers. These anglers averaged 87 percent of total anglers annually during the 10-year period.

Fishing trips

- In the U.S., an average of 77 million fishing trips were taken annually from 2005 to 2014.
- Private or rental boat and shore-based fishing trips made up 94 percent of total trips taken in 2014. From 2005 to 2014, these fishing modes averaged 95 percent of all fishing trips.

Harvest and release

- Seatrout was the most commonly caught key species or species group from 2005 to 2014, averaging 46 million fish caught during the 10-year period. Of these, 45 percent were released rather than harvested.
- Salmon (100% harvested), followed by large Atlantic tuna (89% harvested) and rockfishes and scorpionfishes (76% harvested), were key species or groups that experienced the greatest proportion of harvested catch rather than released catch between 2005 and 2014.

MARINE ECONOMY

In 2013, 7.5 million establishments operated throughout the entire U.S. economy (including marine and non-marine related establishments).[20] These establishments employed more than 118 million employees and had a total annual payroll of $5.6 trillion. From 2005 to 2013, the number of establishments remained unchanged, employee numbers increased 2 percent, and total annual payroll increased 25 percent (an 8% increase in real terms) nationwide.[21] The nation's gross domestic product was approximately $17 trillion in 2013; employee compensation was $8.8 trillion.

[19] Harvest and release estimates include Puerto Rico but do not include Alaska. For Hawai'i, these estimates are available only for shore and private boat mode.
[20] Unless otherwise stated, data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, http://censtats.census.gov/ (accessed September 15, 2014).

The Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) measures the proportional size of this sector in a state's economy relative to the size of the commercial fishing sector in the national economy.[22] The CFLQ is calculated as the ratio of the percentage of regional employment in the commercial fishing sector relative to the percentage of national employment in the commercial fishing sector. The U.S. CFLQ is 1. If a state CFLQ is less than 1, then less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. If a state CFLQ is greater than 1, then more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.

For this report, the marine economy, a subset of the national economy, consists of two industry sectors: 1) seafood sales and processing (employer establishments and non-employer firms); and 2) transport, support and marine operations (employer establishments). These sectors include several different marine-related industries. The following sections present the contribution of these industries to the national marine economy in terms of the number of establishments or firms, employees, and total annual payroll or receipts.

Seafood Sales and Processing

In 2013, 1,812 non-employer firms were engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging, a 68 percent increase from 2005 levels. From 2005 to 2013, annual receipts increased 64 percent (29% increase in real terms) to $129 million. More of these firms were located in Florida (300), California (157), and New York (150) than any other state.

From 2005 to 2013, the number of employer establishments in seafood product preparation and packaging decreased 16 percent to 604. These establishments employed approximately 31,390 full- and part-time employees in 2013 and had a total annual payroll of $1.2 billion. Compared with 2005 levels, this was a 17 percent decrease in workers and a 4 percent increase (a 20% decrease in real terms) in annual payroll. The two states with the greatest number of establishments were Alaska (115 establishments) and Washington (86 establishments).
From 2005 to 2013, the number of establishments in the seafood wholesale sector decreased 9 percent to 2,098. Seafood wholesalers employed 20,367 workers and had an annual payroll of $885 million in 2013. The number of employees decreased 10 percent and the annual payroll increased 13 percent (a 13% decrease in real terms). Most of these establishments were concentrated in California (320 establishments), New York (264 establishments), and Florida (234 establishments).

In 2013, 2,497 non-employer firms were engaged in retail seafood sales, a 19 percent increase from 2005 levels. Annual receipts increased 1 percent (a 31% increase in real terms) from 2005 levels to $206 million in 2013. The majority of these firms were located in Florida (338), California (218), and New York (197).

The number of employer establishments engaged in seafood retail activities decreased 7 percent from 2005 levels to 1,995 in 2013. These establishments employed 10,631 full- and part-time employees in 2013 and had a total annual payroll of $253 million. Compared with 2005 levels, this was a 2 percent increase in workers and a 30 percent increase (remaining unchanged in real terms) in annual payroll. The employer establishments for retail seafood sales were primarily located in New York (399 establishments), Florida (165 establishments), and California (155 establishments).

Transport, Support and Marine Operations

In the U.S. transport, support and marine operations industry sector, marinas had the highest number of establishments. In 2013, 3,844 marinas employed 26,373 full-and part-time workers. Compared to 2005 levels, this was a 4 percent decrease in the number of employees.

Annual payroll for this industry was $951 million in 2013, a 13 percent increase (13% decrease in real terms) from 2005 levels. The states with the most marinas included Florida (444 establishments), New York (424), California (250), and New Jersey (206).

[21] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 1.1.5 Gross Domestic Product" and "Table SA6N Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry," http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_nipa.cfm (accessed September 15, 2014).
[22] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Location Quotient Calculator," http://data.bls.gov/location_quotient/ (accessed September 15, 2014).

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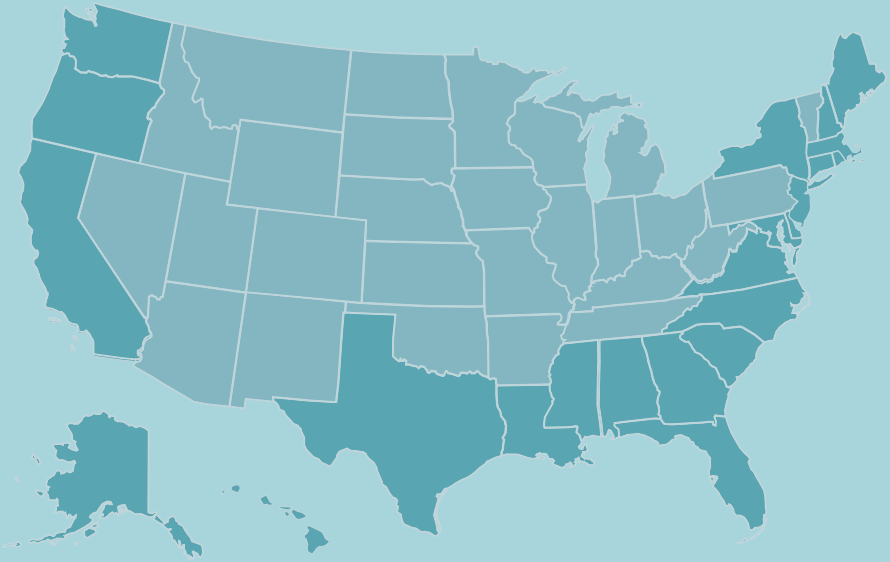

2014 Economic Impacts of the United States Seafood Industry (thousands of dollars)

	With Imports				Without Imports			
	#Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added	#Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Total Impacts	1,394,833	153,341,370	41,955,584	64,070,881	811,118	54,370,765	19,707,629	28,030,303
Commercial Harvesters	185,263	14,638,252	4,673,920	7,364,613	185,263	14,638,252	4,673,920	7,364,613
Seafood Processors & Dealers	240,753	32,951,529	10,399,288	14,456,173	62,346	8,533,156	2,693,009	3,743,583
Importers	227,172	62,490,025	10,015,219	19,049,696	-	-	-	-
Seafood Wholesalers & Distributors	63,331	8,589,026	2,822,414	4,038,489	28,503	3,865,616	1,270,268	1,817,580
Retail	678,314	34,672,538	14,044,744	19,161,910	535,006	27,333,741	11,070,432	15,104,527

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Revenue	3,952,730	4,233,361	4,204,653	4,394,114	3,930,119	4,524,216	5,370,262	5,118,940	5,547,320	5,472,880
Finfish & Other	1,860,102	2,107,085	2,067,995	2,255,059	1,877,913	2,166,708	2,578,699	2,399,598	2,636,437	2,408,460
Shellfish	2,092,628	2,126,276	2,136,658	2,139,055	2,052,206	2,357,508	2,791,563	2,719,342	2,910,883	3,064,420
Key Species										
American lobster	415,415	404,395	368,528	325,122	311,184	404,034	422,623	430,833	462,842	567,319
Blue crab	140,818	126,034	149,163	160,931	163,291	205,305	184,287	187,547	192,744	210,366
Menhaden	62,520	70,553	92,725	90,995	90,254	92,850	133,005	123,831	129,467	104,549
Pacific halibut	177,599	202,131	227,348	217,726	140,613	207,282	213,465	152,403	117,901	115,487
Pacific salmon	330,816	310,865	381,589	395,253	369,744	554,798	618,332	489,102	756,685	616,728
Sablefish	136,240	132,156	115,610	124,590	128,713	124,385	184,175	140,748	101,685	110,771
Sea scallop	432,514	386,341	386,045	370,053	375,569	455,731	585,142	558,989	466,820	424,479
Shrimp	412,718	452,979	429,993	444,817	379,503	409,334	538,118	488,103	594,593	702,186
Tunas	86,358	86,324	93,875	106,869	96,069	107,966	136,425	163,761	146,257	135,513
Walleye pollock	306,972	329,879	297,461	323,212	270,595	282,399	362,594	343,311	406,437	399,883

Total Landings & Landings of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of pounds)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Landings	9,712,468	9,552,100	9,313,639	8,360,561	7,900,423	8,044,996	9,903,529	9,435,960	9,812,198	9,409,780
Finfish & Other	1,630,914	8,356,894	8,230,496	7,299,821	6,630,200	6,736,387	8,526,246	8,135,363	8,532,378	8,162,523
Shellfish	1,081,554	1,195,206	1,083,143	1,060,740	1,270,223	1,308,609	1,377,282	1,300,596	1,279,820	1,247,257
Key Species										
American lobster	87,809	96,119	81,039	87,749	100,775	117,573	126,253	150,177	150,097	147,991
Blue crab	159,242	166,122	157,080	162,384	176,393	199,540	202,147	179,770	135,141	135,581
Menhaden	1,243,807	1,306,632	1,484,230	1,344,468	1,407,366	1,259,464	1,899,357	1,573,101	1,391,008	1,151,355
Pacific halibut	76,264	71,891	69,967	67,000	59,812	56,467	42,864	33,988	30,040	23,203
Pacific salmon	899,759	663,567	886,054	659,196	705,063	787,712	780,073	635,777	1,069,359	720,345
Sablefish	51,093	47,227	43,875	43,285	42,828	40,317	41,279	41,301	39,371	35,300
Sea scallop	56,626	60,123	58,450	53,384	57,921	57,536	59,192	56,895	40,995	33,817
Shrimp	264,163	332,491	273,636	248,647	304,982	249,017	312,185	292,963	292,062	316,548
Tunas	44,252	49,826	50,642	47,882	49,062	48,002	49,839	59,493	55,750	58,734
Walleye pollock	3,411,307	3,400,812	3,066,603	2,276,144	1,866,171	1,947,580	2,810,796	2,872,187	3,003,144	3,145,609

Average Annual Price of Key Species/Species Groups (dollars per pound)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
American lobster	4.73	4.21	4.55	3.71	3.09	3.44	3.35	2.87	3.08	3.83
Blue crab	0.88	0.76	0.95	0.99	0.93	1.03	0.91	1.04	1.43	1.55
Menhaden	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09
Pacific halibut	2.33	2.81	3.25	3.25	2.35	3.67	4.98	4.48	3.92	4.98
Pacific salmon	0.37	0.47	0.43	0.60	0.52	0.70	0.79	0.77	0.71	0.86
Sablefish	2.67	2.80	2.63	2.88	3.01	3.09	4.46	3.41	2.58	3.14
Sea scallop	7.64	6.43	6.60	6.93	6.48	7.92	9.89	9.82	11.39	12.55
Shrimp	1.56	1.36	1.57	1.79	1.24	1.64	1.72	1.67	2.04	2.22
Tunas	1.95	1.73	1.85	2.23	1.96	2.25	2.74	2.75	2.62	2.31
Walleye pollock	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.13

2014 Economic Impacts of Recreational Fishing Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

		#Jobs	Sales	Income	Value Added
Trip Impacts by Fishing Mode	For-Hire	24,702	3,147,359	1,237,009	1,828,733
	Private Boat	28,551	4,228,536	1,357,624	2,346,779
	Shore	27,359	3,678,192	1,210,359	2,045,426
Total Durable Expenditures		357,978	49,568,667	18,224,441	29,235,874
Total Impacts		438,590	60,622,754	22,029,433	35,456,812

2014 Angler Trip & Durable Goods Expenditures (thousands of dollars)[1]

Fishing Mode	Trip Expenditures		Equipment	Durable Goods Expenditures
	Non-Residents	Residents		
For-Hire	NA	1,275,267	Fishing Tackle	3,880,187
Private Boat	NA	1,970,427	Other Equipment	2,012,571
Shore	NA	1,624,643	Boat Expenses	16,271,896
Total	NA	4,870,337	Vehicle Expenses	3,689,127
			Second Home Expenses	2,115,329
			Total Durable Expenditures	27,969,109
Total State Trip and Durable Goods Expenditures				32,839,446

Recreational Anglers by Residential Area (thousands of anglers)[2,7]

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Coastal	11,439	11,838	12,385	10,661	9,377	9,465	9,198	9,467	9,461	9,023
Non-Coastal	1,492	1,685	1,616	1,591	1,746	1,501	1,430	1,558	1,545	1,490
Total Anglers	12,931	13,523	14,001	12,252	11,123	10,966	10,628	11,025	11,006	10,513

Recreational Fishing Effort by Mode (thousands of angler trips)[3]

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
For-Hire	3,524	3,739	4,179	3,417	3,282	2,602	3,184	3,179	3,855	4,169
Private	43,250	42,718	46,465	44,912	37,650	37,759	35,318	34,703	34,137	32,720
Shore	37,343	38,693	37,025	37,219	33,635	32,104	31,695	32,977	33,882	31,113
Total Trips	84,117	85,150	87,669	85,548	74,567	72,465	70,197	70,859	71,874	68,002

Harvest (H) & Release (R) of Key Species/Species Groups (thousands of fish)[4]

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Drum (Atlantic croaker and spot)	H	20,356	22,934	26,567	24,018	15,765	13,355	13,319	11,951	17,631	17,744
	R	23,758	19,378	21,369	24,975	20,371	15,978	18,092	18,621	25,490	16,023
Drum (seatrouts)	H	16,099	18,903	17,563	21,077	20,189	16,739	22,240	20,881	17,562	9,327
	R	30,629	30,345	28,976	32,354	25,807	23,937	28,649	31,557	26,983	15,216
Little tunny & Atlantic bonito	H	176	304	291	198	232	184	282	383	344	370
	R	465	864	1,220	722	807	597	700	853	651	1,135
Pacific halibut	H	500	463	585	516	440	398	394	388	454	408
	R	380	353	438	359	321	304	311	324	324	251
Rockfishes & scorpionfishes	H	3,216	2,346	2,132	1,760	1,837	2,045	2,794	3,269	3,728	3,923
	R	1,290	856	653	589	787	671	627	982	1,123	1,097
Salmon	H	1,436	835	1,249	707	1,488	711	979	910	1,301	810
	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sharks[5]	H	227	172	193	156	148	167	118	111	252	121
	R	6,155	5,494	6,071	5,613	5,334	5,243	3,758	4,093	6,397	5,770
Striped bass	H	2,491	2,741	2,449	2,345	1,994	1,977	2,250	1,509	2,148	1,820
	R	18,229	23,418	16,220	12,697	8,118	6,357	6,177	5,384	8,686	7,398
Summer flounder	H	4,105	4,035	3,110	2,363	1,828	1,510	1,845	2,277	2,545	2,460
	R	21,868	17,511	17,626	20,547	22,297	22,227	19,724	14,255	13,618	16,997
Tunas (large Atlantic species)[6]	H	667	542	728	795	523	590	420	674	641	590
	R	110	137	96	89	55	53	68	52	28	59

[1] All anglers reported in this table are U.S. residents; NA = not applicable.
[2] Participation estimates include Puerto Rico, but do not include Alaska or Texas. Hawai'i is included for 2004-2006 only.
[3] Effort estimates include Puerto Rico, but do not include Alaska or Texas. Hawai'i effort estimates are available only for the shore and private boat modes.
[4] Harvest and release estimates include Puerto Rico, but do not include Alaska. For Hawai'i, these estimates are available only for the shore and private boat modes.
[5] Sharks include species within the requiem shark family, blacktip sharks, Atlantic sharpnose sharks, and unidentified sharks.
[6] Includes all tunas in the thunnus family.
[7] Includes Louisiana resident participation estimated from historical Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) data and a state creel survey.

United States Economy (% of national total)

	#Establishments (millions)	#Employees (millions)	Annual Payroll ($ trillions)	Employee Compensation ($ trillions)	Gross Domestic Product ($ trillions)	Commercial Location Quotient[1]
2005	7.5	116.32	4.48	7.08	13.02	1
2013	7.49	118.27	5.62	8.83	16.67	1
%Change	-0.15	1.68	25.41	24.72	27.97	--

Seafood Sales & Processing - Non-Employer Firms (thousands of dollars)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Firms	1,080	1,142	1,303	1,308	1,395	1,617	1,757	1,766	1,812
	Receipts	78,745	80,066	88,230	89,670	95,219	104,990	110,745	115,167	128,927
Seafood sales, retail	Firms	2,098	2,089	2,610	2,522	2,455	2,513	2,514	2,657	2,497
	Receipts	203,951	211,186	231,776	233,002	207,139	199,810	212,679	217,702	205,555

Seafood Sales & Processing - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Seafood product prep. & packaging	Establishments	717	670	685	663	645	638	620	589	604
	Employees	37,684	35,894	33,169	33,323	30,894	31,789	31,261	30,988	31,390
	Payroll	1,180,396	1,205,890	1,196,086	1,161,637	1,091,727	1,116,305	1,200,263	1,196,207	1,228,826
Seafood sales, wholesale	Establishments	2,314	2,222	2,438	2,063	2,099	2,183	2,287	1,954	2,098
	Employees	22,666	22,013	24,232	20,116	19,290	19,386	20,622	20,030	20,367
	Payroll	781,459	826,720	924,654	782,178	758,332	798,794	848,454	867,179	884,645
Seafood sales, retail	Establishments	2,155	2,115	2,094	2,044	1,967	1,982	1,972	1,957	1,995
	Employees	10,381	10,545	10,380	9,732	9,439	9,857	10,006	10,293	10,631
	Payroll	194,602	200,971	209,404	205,423	211,264	219,045	222,508	237,619	253,490

Transport, Support & Marine Operations - Employer Establishments (thousands of dollars)[2]

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coastal & Great Lakes freight transportation	Establishments	610	579	573	513	513	547	549	496	497
	Employees	21,025	22,172	22,568	21,019	20,919	17,528	18,590	19,099	18,659
	Payroll	1,232,342	1,376,033	1,552,467	1,694,613	1,470,159	1,288,001	1,400,267	1,467,709	1,512,053
Deep sea freight transportation	Establishments	465	456	427	365	376	372	378	375	305
	Employees	11,357	11,473	11,308	10,231	11,180	10,288	10,362	12,375	8,704
	Payroll	801,863	825,752	855,683	852,063	863,363	867,797	921,990	1,073,529	703,003
Deep sea passenger transportation	Establishments	87	87	92	71	78	56	55	58	62
	Employees	11,376	11,387	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
	Payroll	628,793	667,949	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds	ds
Marinas	Establishments	4,143	4,025	4,085	3,972	3,891	3,937	3,896	3,782	3,844
	Employees	27,511	28,339	28,788	28,686	26,643	26,657	26,557	25,764	26,373
	Payroll	839,848	894,097	945,355	954,032	905,488	927,499	953,497	913,140	951,123
Marine cargo handling	Establishments	549	540	552	532	541	507	545	343	458
	Employees	59,670	61,905	62,941	63,736	56,386	57,275	59,517	43,824	66,301
	Payroll	3,034,672	3,261,953	3,428,126	3,272,723	2,776,791	3,026,861	3,159,964	2,601,146	4,086,182
Navigational services to shipping	Establishments	803	802	830	868	846	847	836	850	847
	Employees	10,819	12,043	12,997	13,419	12,689	13,529	13,441	12,532	12,485
	Payroll	584,689	699,375	756,552	847,938	826,384	937,980	893,889	838,959	929,419
Port & harbor operations	Establishments	244	229	223	268	258	287	255	525	383
	Employees	7,453	7,002	6,573	5,608	5,100	4,844	4,933	25,396	7,000
	Payroll	319,338	323,554	318,608	282,671	250,358	290,467	306,882	1,345,857	420,664
Ship & boat building	Establishments	1,799	1,764	1,771	1,782	1,615	1,540	1,497	1,560	1,514
	Employees	141,620	142,057	148,864	157,512	137,759	127,691	127,522	136,365	135,287
	Payroll	5,654,818	5,877,830	6,405,570	7,269,306	6,674,187	6,529,523	6,845,322	7,543,402	7,556,373

[1] The U.S. Commercial Fishing Location Quotient (CFLQ) is 1. A CFLQ greater than 1 indicates that more commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average. A CFLQ less than 1 indicates that less commercial fishing occurs in this state than the national average.
[2] ds = these data are suppressed.