



LAPPs Projections

for King Mackerel, Striped Bass, and Southern
Flounder



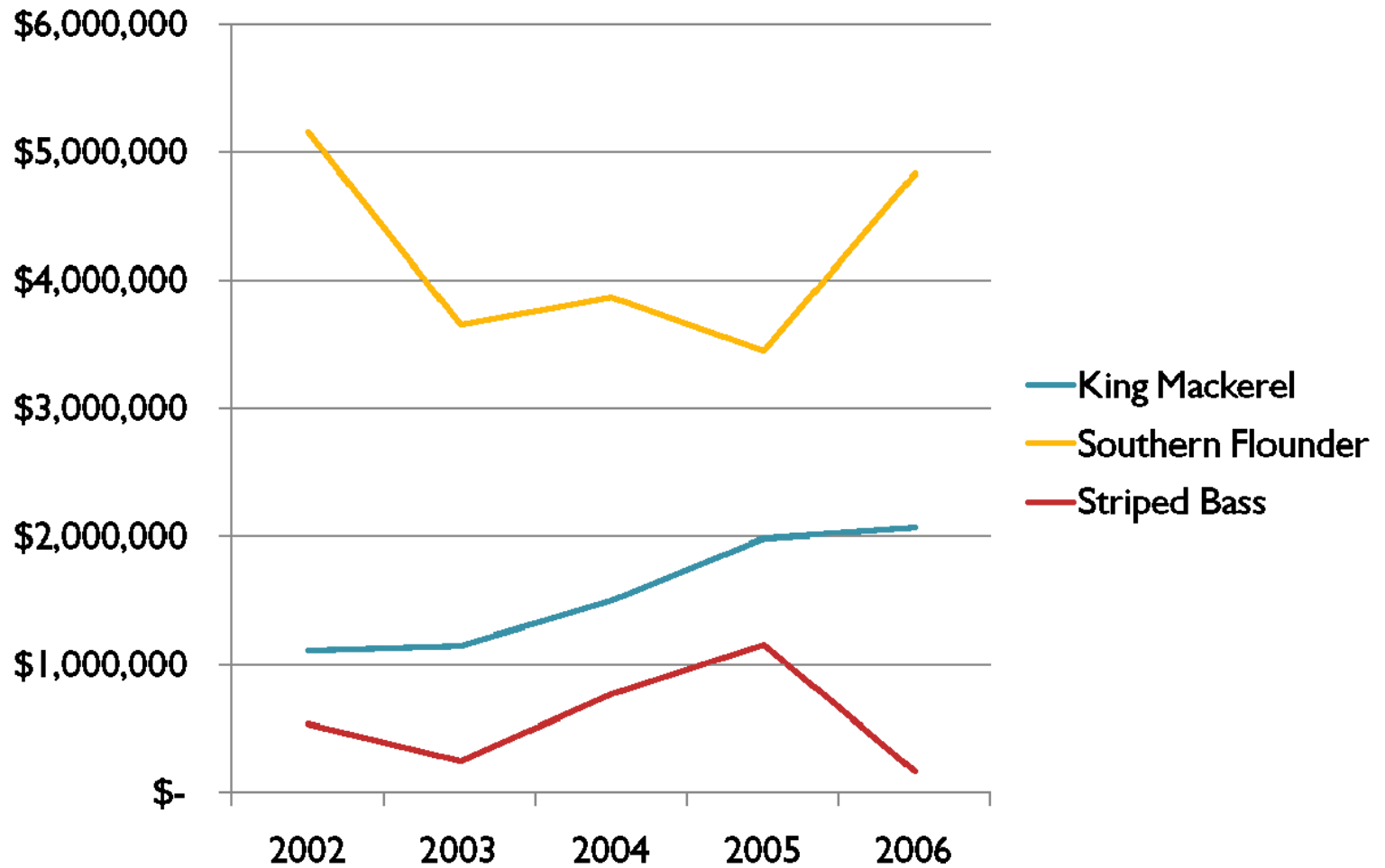
Scott Crosson, Ph.D.
Socioeconomics Program Manager, NC DMF



Objectives

- Provide economic snapshots of three species requested by the MFC
 - Current regulations
 - Jurisdiction
 - Seasons and other regulations
 - Total Allowable Catch (if applicable)
 - Current distribution of income in the fishery
 - Project possible effects of a LAPP
 - Reallocation
 - Fleet reduction
 - Income improvements

Historical Landings



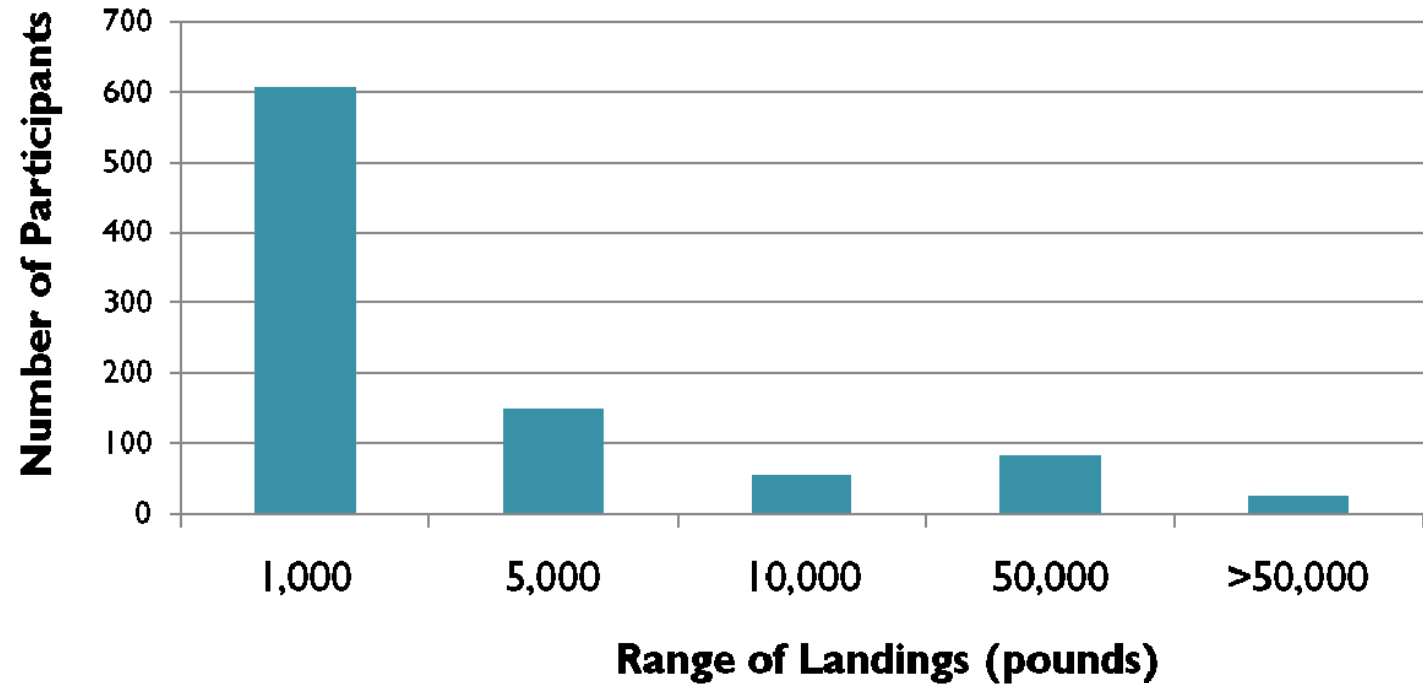


King Mackerel Current Management

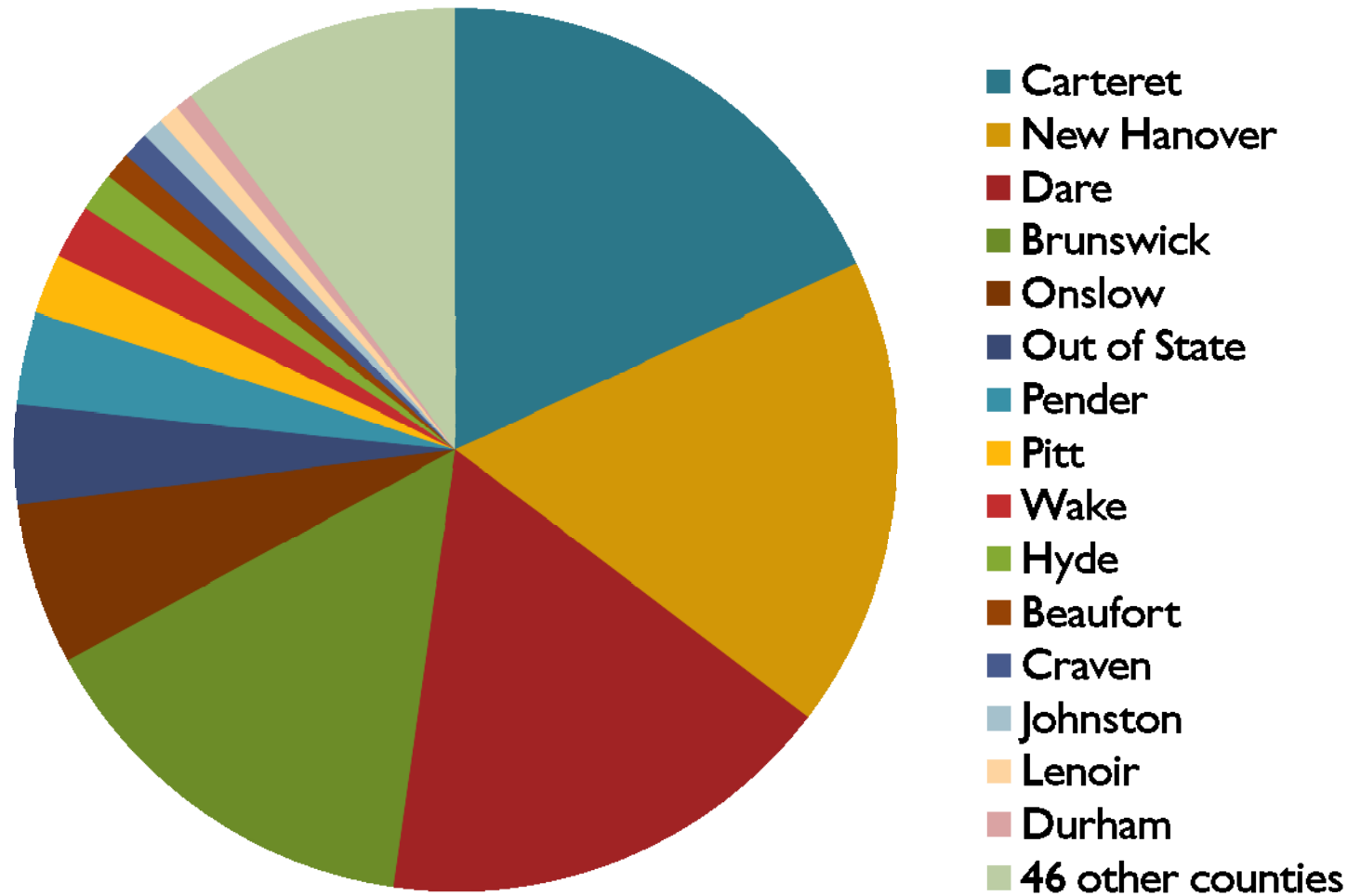
- Currently administered through the SAFMC
- SE regional TAC is 3.7 IM lbs
- 24” minimum fork length, 3500lb trip limit
- 911 NC participants since 2002, 164 of them permitted. 390 dealers.

King Mackerel Income Distribution

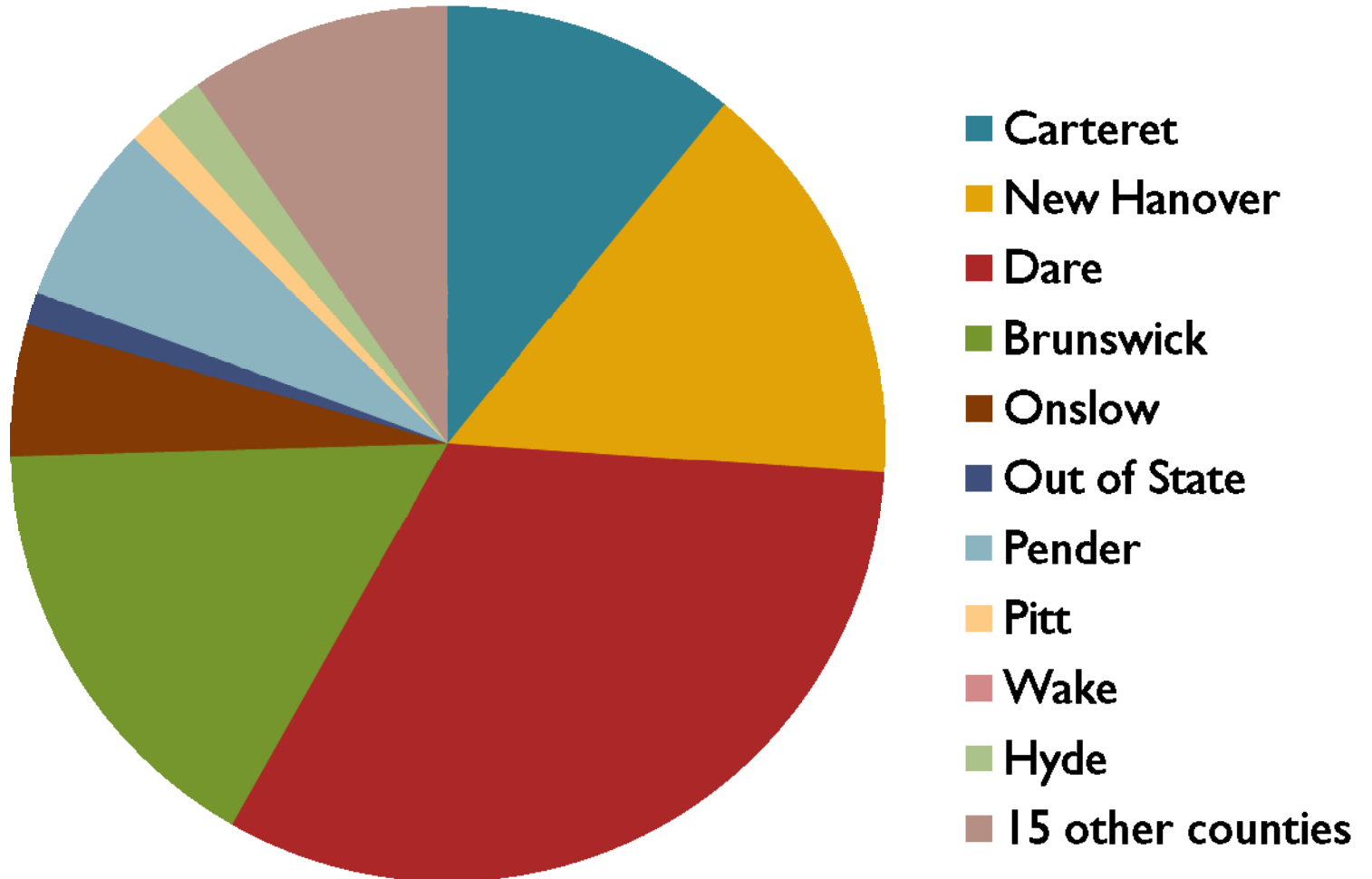
Distribution of King Mackerel Landings, 2002-2006



King Mack Fishermen Origin

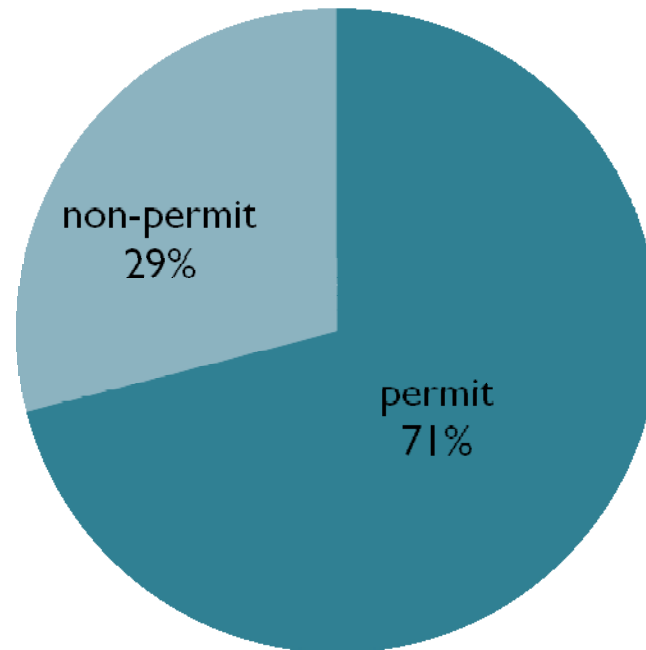


King Mackerel Permitted Fishermen Origin

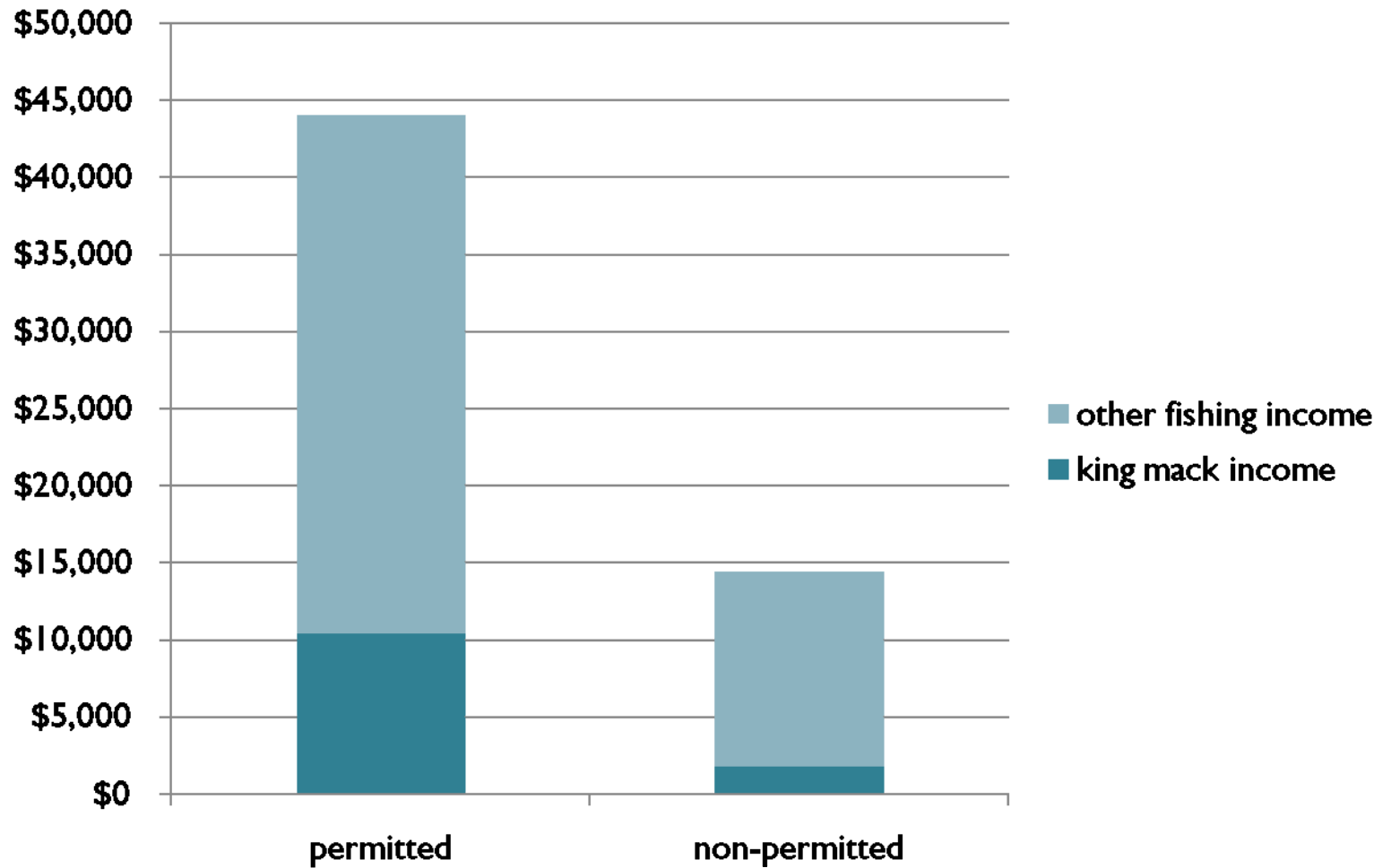


Landings Distribution

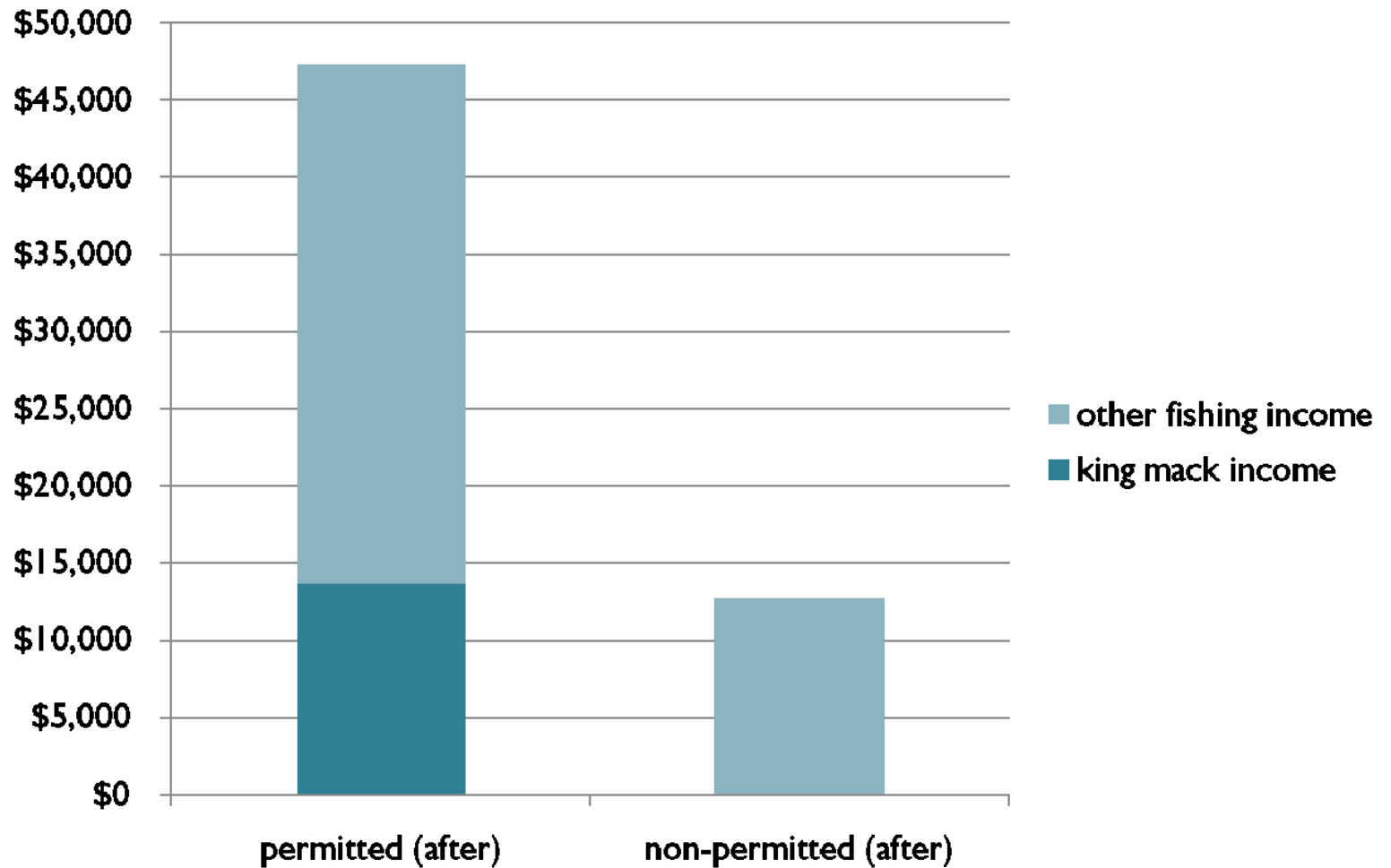
- Landings were evaluated at \$7.8M overall from 2002-2006



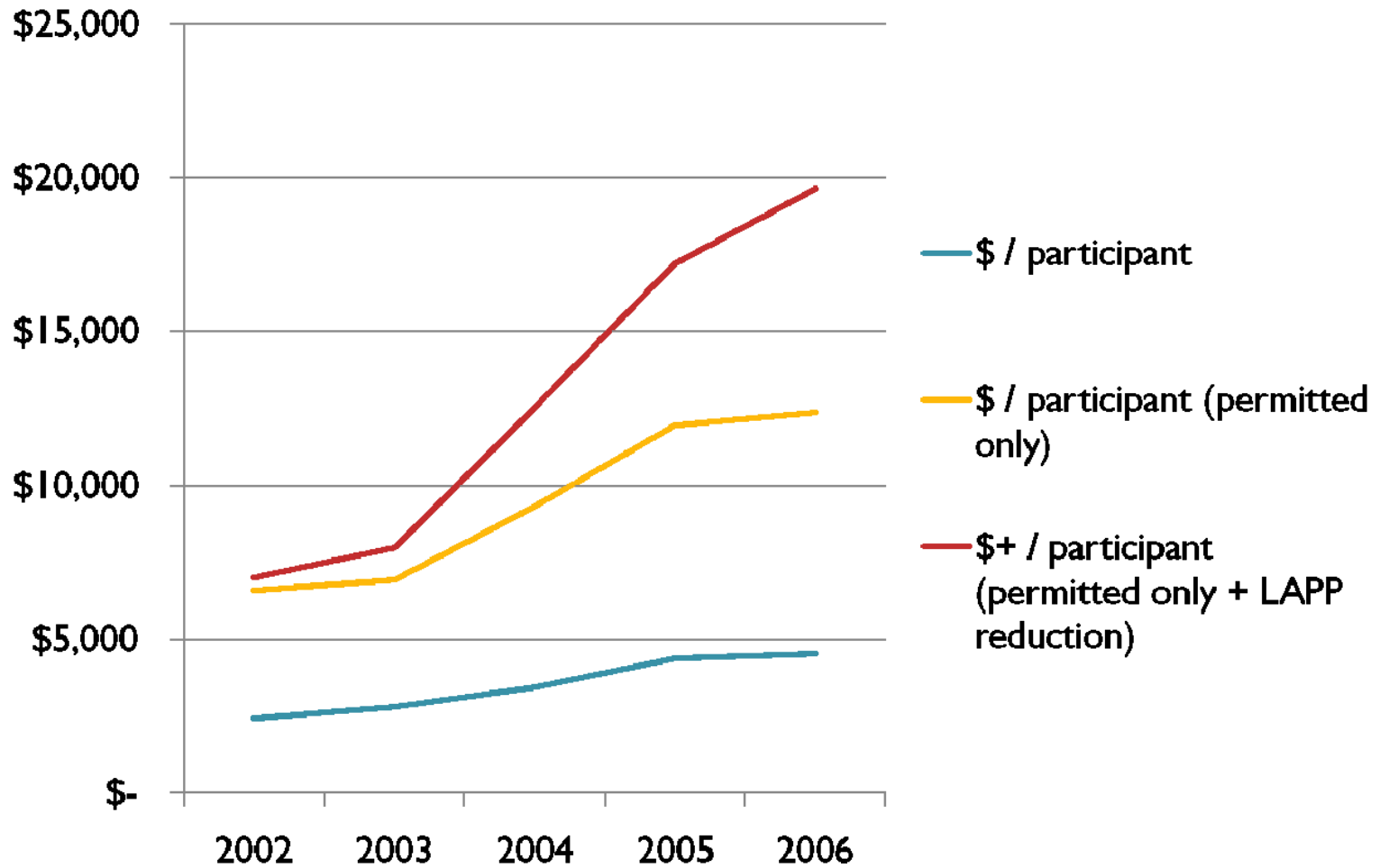
Fishing Income (current)



Fishing Income (reallocation)



King Mackerel Reallocation





LAPP Issues for King Mackerel

- Positives:
 - Heavy use of targeted gear (fewer bycatch issues)
 - “recreational” sellers do not depend on fish and they have an incentive to “max out” catch to pay for fuel
 - Potential reductions in TAC may force seasons in absence of other measures
- Negatives
 - Many LAPP goals can be achieved with eliminating non-permitted commercial sale
 - Dealers in Southern District will be disproportionately affected
 - Need to address Hatteras line

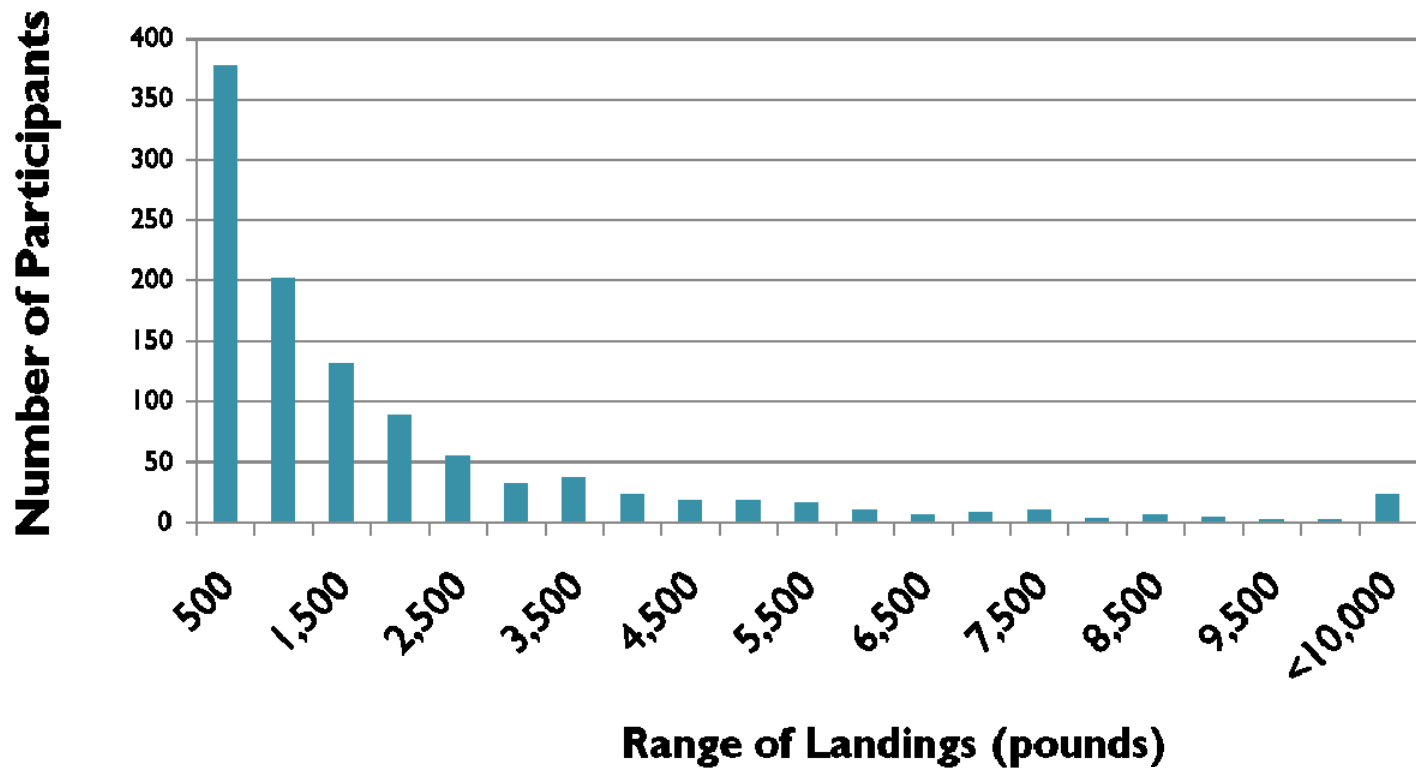


Striped Bass Current Management

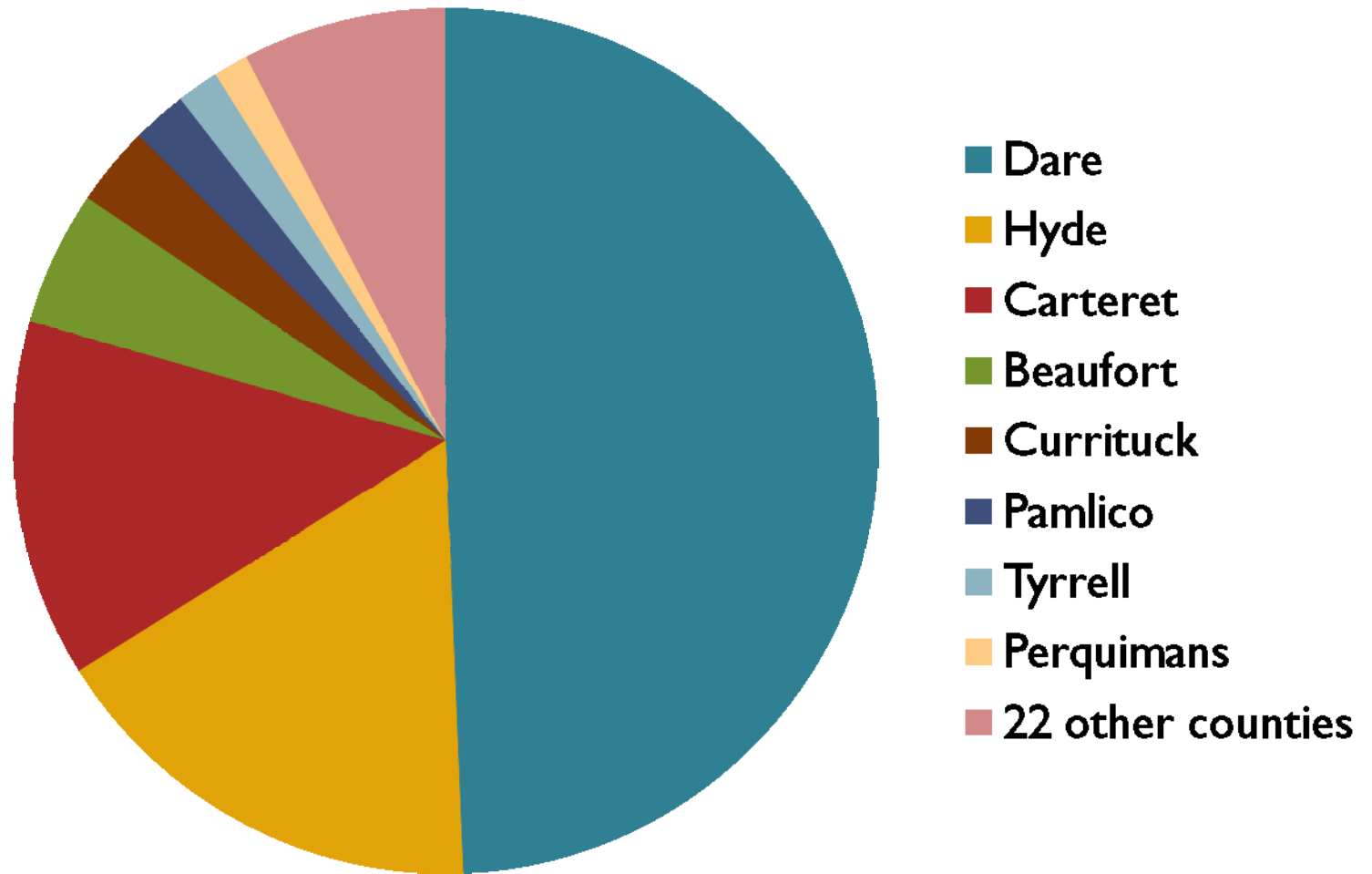
- Currently managed through ASMFC
- NC's allocation is 480,480 lbs annually
- NC splits the ocean harvest equally between gill net, trawling, and beach seine fisheries
- 1077 fishermen since 2002, 214 dealers
- 28" minimum length
- Recent conflicts between these groups and overages have led to new permitting system

Striped Bass Income Distribution

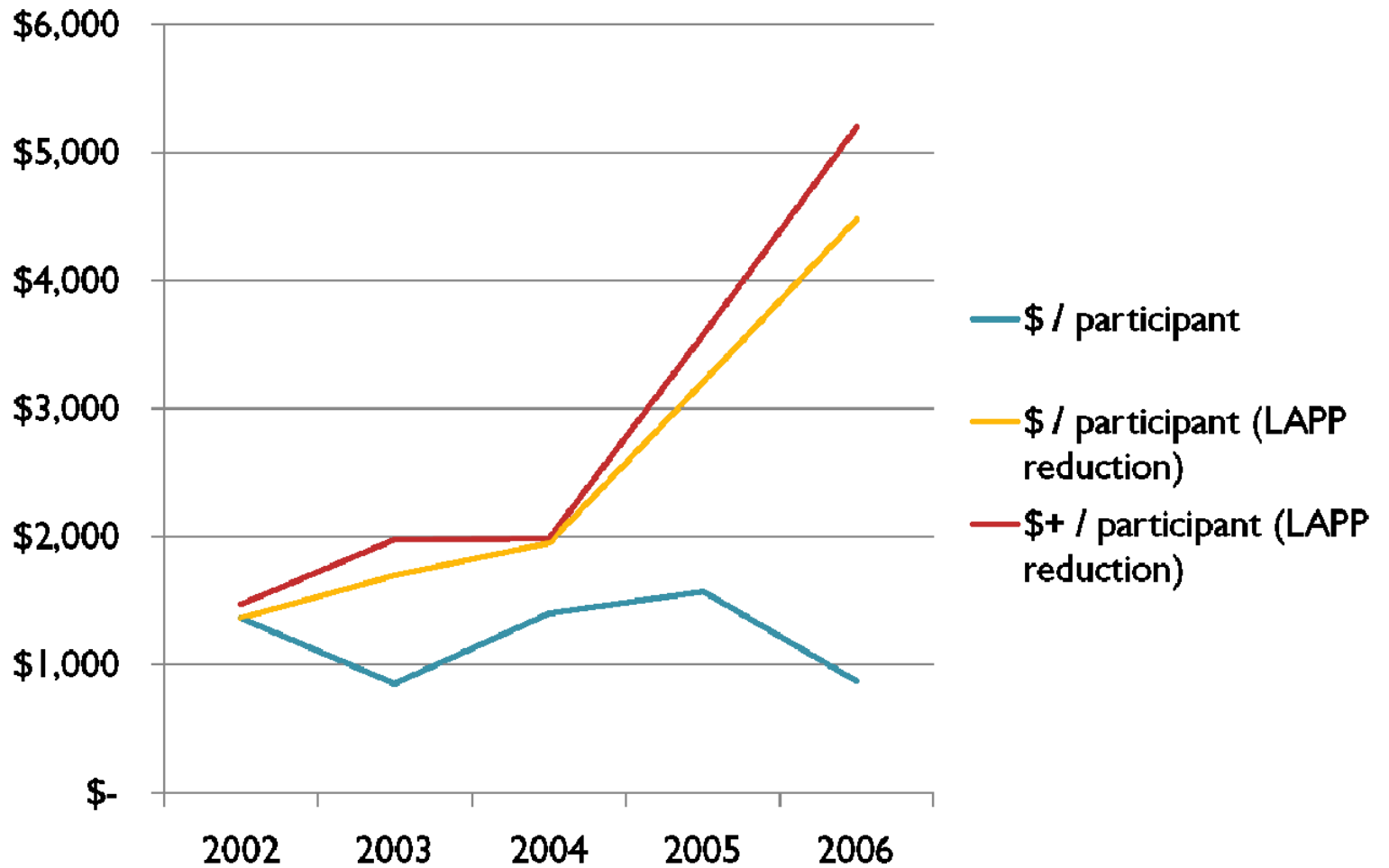
Distribution of Striped Bass Landings, 2002-2006



Striped Bass Fishermen Origin



Striped Bass Reallocation





LAPP Issues for Striped Bass

- Positives

- Survey reveals fishermen support/interest
- Large number of fishermen will get shares = more efficient market
- Eliminates gear conflicts and derby
- Preserves TAC

- Negatives

- New permit system may address some of these issues

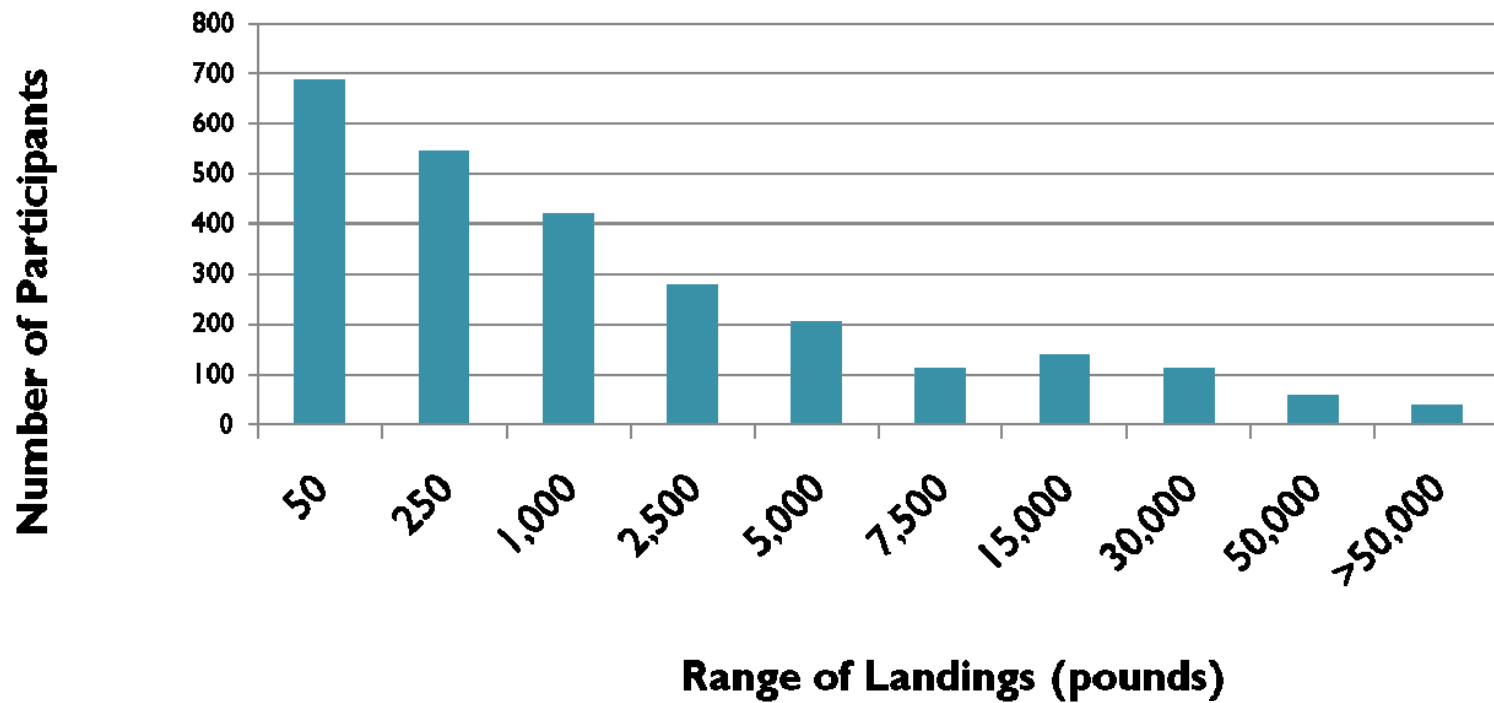


Southern Flounder Current Management

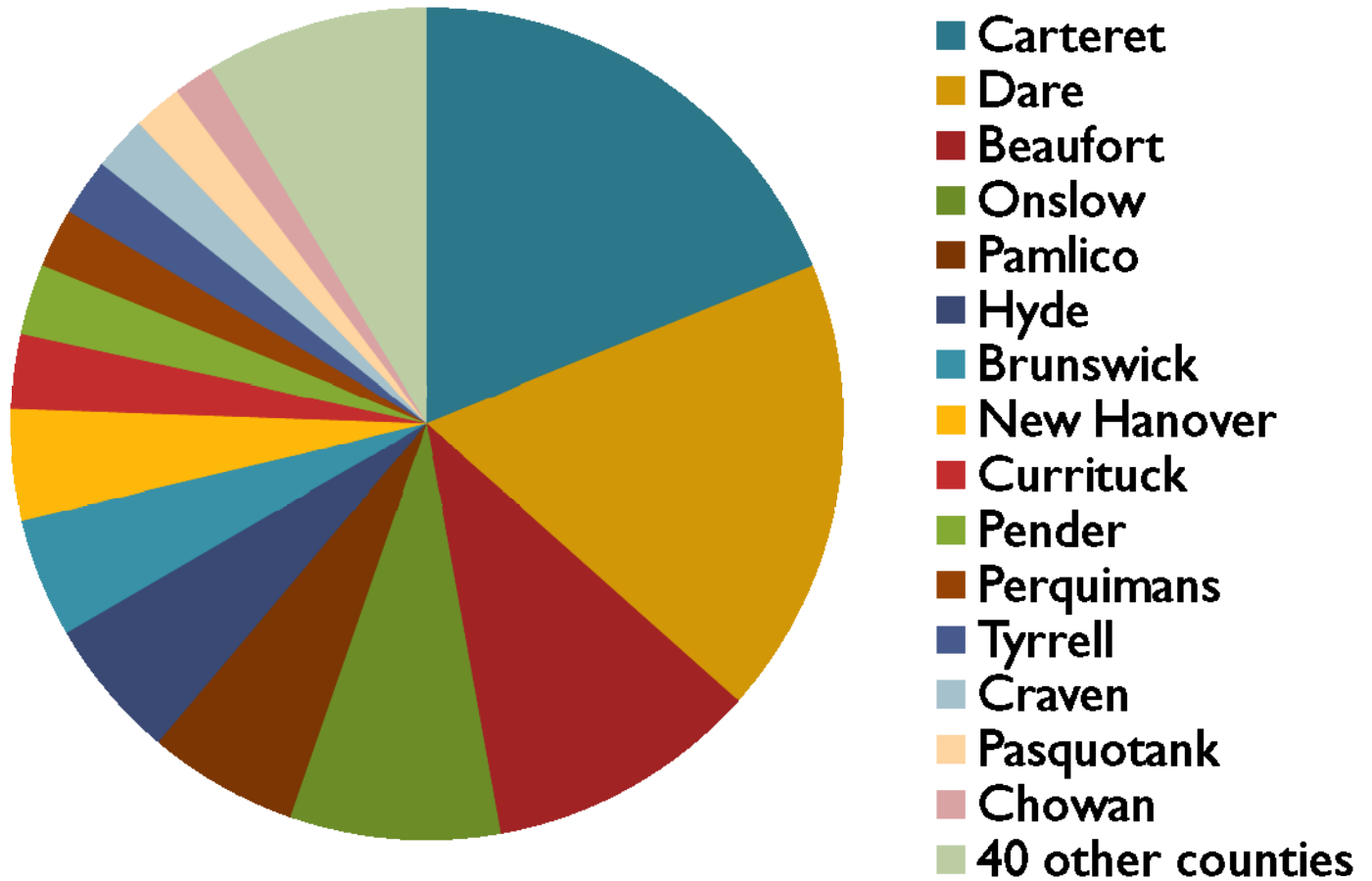
- Currently regulated by the MFC
- Year-round season except for December closure
- 14” minimum size limit
- 2611 fishermen since 2002, 1237 dealers

Southern Flounder Income Distribution

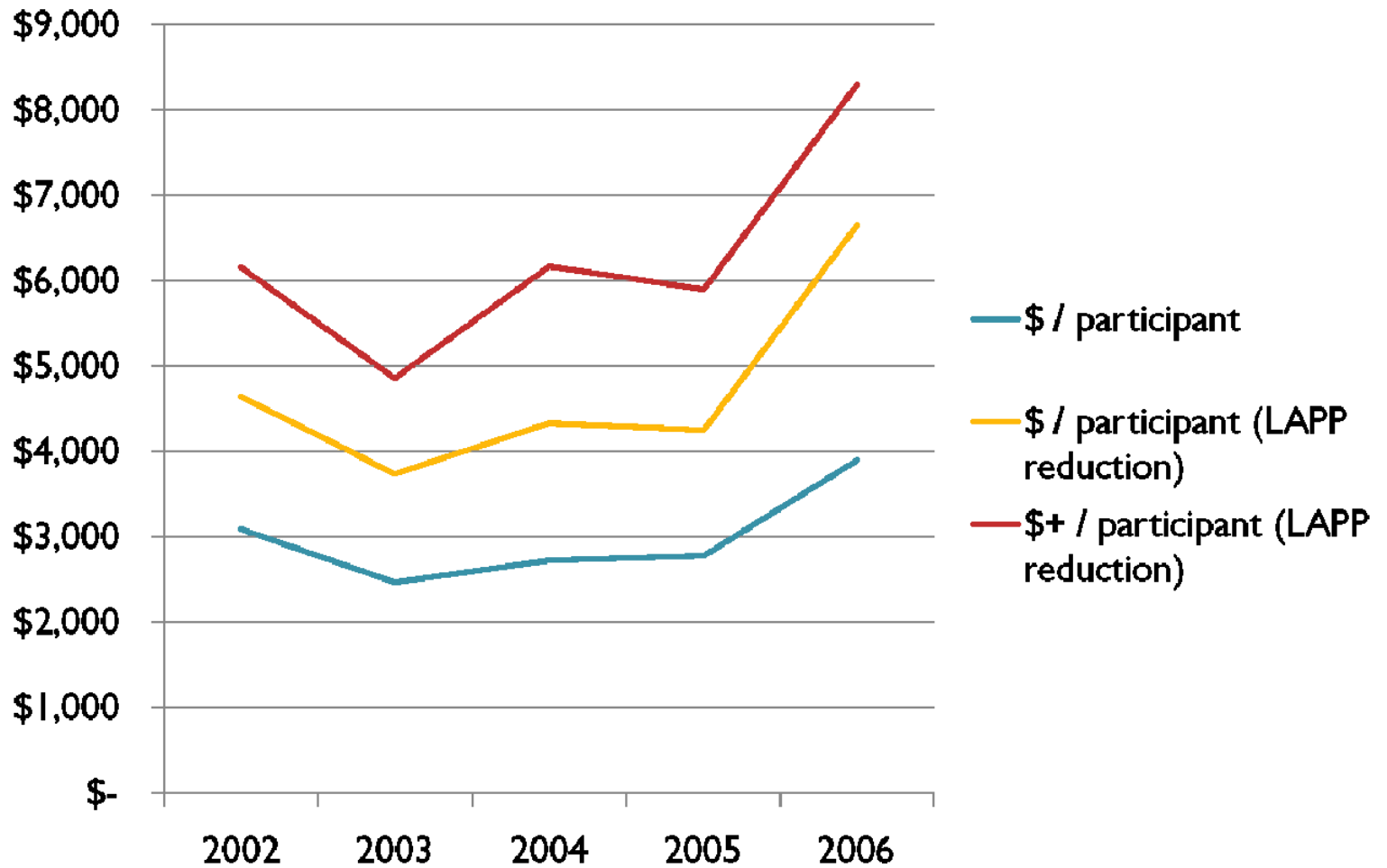
Distribution of Southern Flounder Landings, 2002-2006



Southern Flounder Fishermen Origin



Southern Flounder Reallocation





LAPP Issues for Southern Flounder

- **Positives**
 - Increases income per fisherman
 - Efficiency gains could reduce trips by up to 45%
 - Fishermen are widely dispersed, so no area would be disproportionately affected
- **Negatives**
 - Large number of gears used may actually worsen bycatch issues
 - Participation already declining (from 1583 to 1181 over the past five years)
 - No current TAC to divide



General LAPPs Issues

- Legislative approval?
- Need to establish monitoring system
- Need to establish trading / share tracking system
- Increased penalties for black market sale
- Establish maximum allowed share %
 - Current king mackerel = 3%
 - Current striped bass = 1%
 - Current southern flounder = 2%
- Overages, grace periods, underutilization
- Initial allocation standards



Comments