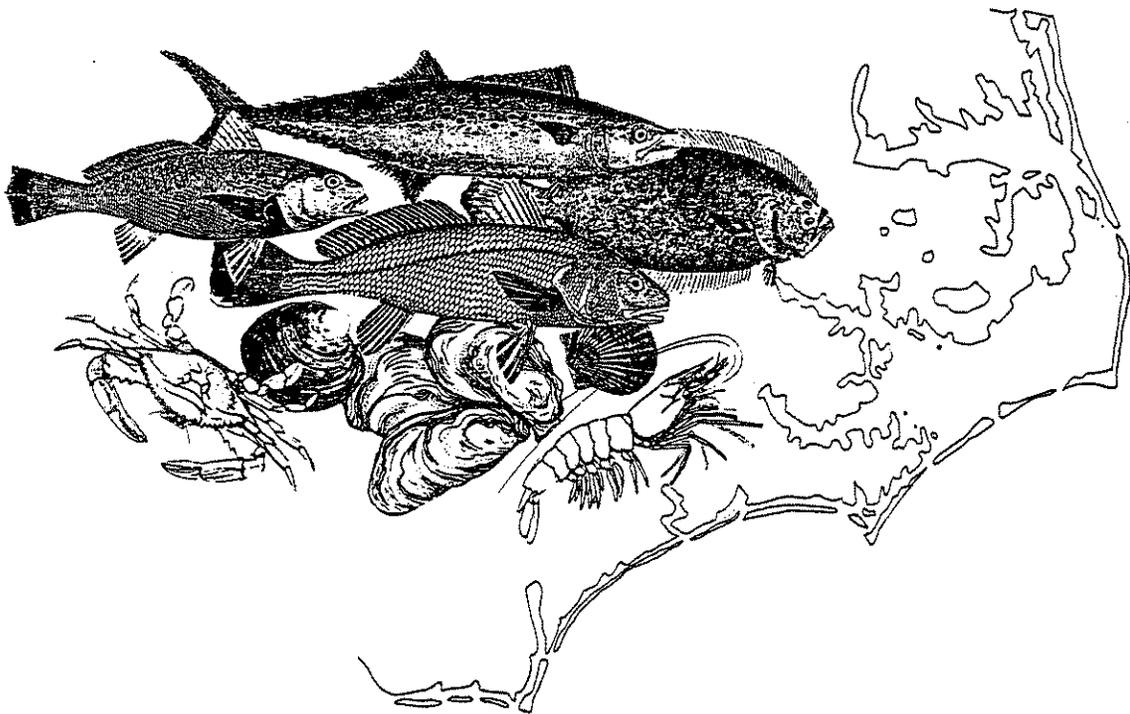


DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A TRIP TICKET PROGRAM

Based on the North Carolina Experience



North Carolina Department of Environment,
Health, and Natural Resources

Division of Marine Fisheries
Morehead City, NC 28557

February 1996

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By

Barbara (Dee) Y. Lupton
and
Paul S. Phalen

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North Carolina Department of Environment,
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PO Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557-0769

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
History	1
Program Description	1
RESULTS/DISCUSSION	4
Trip Ticket	4
License System	15
Tournaments	18
Enforcement	21
Public Relations	28
Funding	29
FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS	30
LITERATURE CITED	31
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	32

LIST OF FIGURES

1.	Legal flow of seafood in North Carolina	5
2.	Tournament landings that are sold are reported on trip tickets	5
3.	Charterboat fishermen who want to sell their fish reported on trip tickets	6
4.	Piers can operate as a seafood dealer without purchasing an additional license	6
5.	Number of dealers reporting commercial landings for 1993 and 1994	11
6.	New dealers add significantly to 1994's total landings of hard crabs	12
7.	Trip Ticket Program non-reporter procedures	23

LIST OF TABLES

1.	Types of North Carolina trip tickets (1995)	3
2.	Required data fields on North Carolina trip ticket (1995)	3
3.	Comparison of the number of dealers reporting in 1993 (voluntary reporting system) and 1994 (mandatory trip ticket system) and the affect on total landings	8
4.	Examples of the detailed data collected from trip tickets that are now available to fishery managers and the fishing industry	14
5.	1994 tournament landings reported on trip tickets (retrieved by tournament endorsement to sell number)	20
6.	1995 tournament landings reported on trip tickets and Saltwater Tournament Reports	20
7.	Monthly average of seafood dealer compliance with North Carolina's mandatory Trip Ticket Program	25
8.	Warnings and citations issued for violations of North Carolina's Trip Ticket Program	25
9.	Warnings and citations (1994 and 1995) issued by Marine Patrol by districts for violations of North Carolina's Trip Ticket Program	27

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A. General Statute 113-163, Record Keeping Requirements.
- B. House Bill 297, An Act To Require An Endorsement To Sell Fish Taken From Coastal Fishing Waters, To Consolidate The Vessel Fishing License, And To Amend Other Marine Fisheries Statutes.
- C. Endorsement To Sell Implementation Plan.
- D. North Carolina Trip Tickets.
- E. Trip Ticket User Manual.
- F. NCAC 3I .0014 Record Keeping Requirements.
- G. Results of Trip Ticket Program Survey.
- H. Saltwater Tournament Information (Application And Report Form).
- I. Enforcement Inspection Forms, Letter And Memos For Not-Reporting And Improper Reporting, Violations/Complaints Form, Permanent Dealer Reporting Number, Letter Of Introduction, And Legal Requirements.
- J. Informational Flyers, North Carolina Seafood Dealers Report, Landings Bulletins, Dealer and Fisherman Data Requests Forms.

INTRODUCTION

History

North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) collected commercial landings statistics under the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) /North Carolina Cooperative Statistics Program beginning in 1978. The data collection methods included the traditional port agent-based collection of monthly landings from licensed seafood dealers. Although North Carolina had a General Statute (113-163, Appendix A) that could have been used to make data reporting mandatory, North Carolina's program was based entirely on voluntary reporting.

Increasingly, especially during the late 1980s and early 1990s, attitudes towards fisheries management agencies within the fishing industry deteriorated--thus, program cooperation. This change paralleled the increase in regulations on State/Federal reporting requirements. The quality was questioned because of the voluntary reporting method. There was no way to defend and/or verify its accuracy. The program's credibility sank as the fishing industry and some fisheries management officials continually targeted these data as inaccurate.

Also, during the same period that confidence in data accuracy was being lost, demands for more accurate, detailed and timely harvest statistics were being made by state, federal, and regional fisheries management agencies. Quota monitoring required dealer, vessel, and trip specific statistics as close to real time as possible. Management agencies also needed to know who and how many, were doing what. Specific data types included number of fishermen, number of trips, catch composition, catch rates, and catch amounts, with the capability to break these statistics down by species, gears, vessel size, and other.

Due to decreased cooperation and increased needs, the state and industry examined a mandatory trip ticket reporting system. An assessment of North Carolina's database in 1989 (Street and Phalen 1989) strongly recommended a Trip Ticket Program to fill critical data gaps. In the early 1990s, the seafood industry recognized the need for a Trip Ticket Program.

In 1992, with the support of the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries and the seafood industry, the North Carolina Joint Legislative Commission on Seafood and Aquaculture drafted a bill requiring a fisherman to have a license to sell fish and mandatory trip level reporting by seafood dealers. This bill (Appendix B) was introduced into the 1993 General Assembly, modified several times, and ratified 24 July 1993. Implementation was set for 1 January 1994. Start-up funds were not appropriated and a sunset clause was attached.

Program Description

The designing process of the North Carolina Trip Ticket Program was extremely important due to the short implementation timeframe (5 months), the fact that many parts of the law were unclear, no money was appropriated for start-up, and most importantly, the Program had to prove itself a success before the sunset clause of July 1996. Meeting these deadlines required a positive and

cooperative effort by all parties involved (fishermen, seafood dealers, and Division/Department staff).

A Program Development Team (PDT) was formed to provide a coordinated effort within the Division to develop an implementation plan and to address legal and administrative needs. Also created were work groups to address specific issues and components of a Trip Ticket Program (data management, trip ticket design, licenses, law enforcement). The PDT and work group tasks included the gathering of information from other agencies with similar programs (Florida, Alaska, NMFS) and gaining input from the fishing industry. The fishing industry and the knowledge of the industry by the Division's Commercial Port Agents contributed greatly to the trip ticket design and reporting procedures. The resulting document, the Endorsement to Sell Implementation Plan (Appendix C), covered all aspects of implementation.

The North Carolina Trip Ticket Program required the identification of the seller (Endorsement To Sell license), reporting agent (licensed seafood dealer), and harvest statistics (trip tickets). All fishermen who harvest any species of fish under the authority of the North Carolina coastal fishing waters (including aquaculture operations) is required to have a valid "Endorsement to Sell Fish" to sell, offer for sale, barter or exchange for merchandise such fish. When a vessel is involved in the harvest, the endorsement is on the specific vessel, while when fish are caught without the use of a vessel, the endorsement is on the individual fisherman. A special endorsement (land and sell) is issued to vessels that do not have their primary situs in North Carolina which are landing fish taken outside the waters of North Carolina.

Any person with an Endorsement to Sell may only sell to a licensed seafood dealer or must also possess a seafood dealer's license. All landings must be handled by a licensed dealer before being sold or distributed in the open market. Fish dealers are required to record each transaction/landing on a North Carolina Trip Ticket and submit these forms to the NCDMF by the 10th of each month.

The Trip Tickets (Appendix D) consist of pre-coded forms formatted for the major fisheries. There are currently nine trip ticket types (Table 1). The trip tickets consist of mandatory data fields identifying the seller, dealer, gear used, date and location of catch, and amount of harvest by species (Table 2). The unit price and total value fields on the trip ticket are optional and do not carbon through to the NCDMF copies. These fields have been provided so the trip ticket can be used as a sales receipt by the dealer.

Table 1. Types of North Carolina trip tickets (1995).

Trip ticket type	Principal fisheries
Finfish	Long haul seine, swipe net, beach seine, sound and ocean gill net, pound net, rod-n-reel, and shark longline.
Reeffish/pelagic	Snapper/grouper, trolling (king mackerel, tuna, etc.), ocean longline, ocean fish pot, and spearfishing.
Crab multi-gear	Crab pot, crab trawl, crab dredge, crab trotline, and peeler and soft crab fisheries.
Fish trawl	Ocean flounder trawl and flynet.
River	River gill net, pound net, eel pot and river fish pot. Most Albemarle Sound fisheries.
Shrimp	Sound and ocean shrimp trawl.
Shellfish	Clam, oyster, and sound and ocean scallop fisheries.
Crab pot multi-trip	Crab pot fishery (multiple trips per ticket).
Crab pot	Crab pot fishery (smaller, single trip forms).

Table 2. Required data fields on North Carolina trip ticket (1995).

Endorsement card #	Endorsement number (ETS) from fisherman's endorsement card (expired June 30 th of every year).
Dealer #	A permanent dealer reporting number assigned by DMF.
Date	Date catch was landed.
Gear used	Primary gear used during trip.
Waterbody	Primary area fished.
State caught	State of catch if NOT North Carolina (fish trawl ticket only).
Lease number	If shellfish catch was made from a leased bottom (shellfish ticket only).
Oyster planted area	If oysters were taken from a planted area (shellfish ticket only).
Species (kind)	Species caught (pre-coded for most species).
Pounds/units	Quantity of catch by species (pounds, numbers, bushels, etc.).
Heads on/off shrimp	Disposition of shrimp at time in which they are weighed (shrimp ticket only).

Reporting requirements and methods are described in the Trip Ticket User Manual (Appendix E).

RESULTS/DISCUSSION

Trip Ticket

Description

Seafood dealers can only buy from fishermen who present a valid Endorsement To Sell (ETS) license at the time of landing. For each transaction, the dealer must record the ETS number, quantity of fish, identity of the fish dealer, and other information deemed necessary by the DMF. Transaction is defined as the act of doing business such that fish are sold, offered for sale, exchanged, bartered, distributed or landed. The point of landing shall be considered a transaction when the fisherman is the fish dealer. Essentially, transaction means tickets are to be completed by dealers at the point of landing, not at the end of day or week. The fisherman must provide information on, but not limited to, harvest method and area of catch (MFC Rule 15A NCAC 3I .0014, APPENDIX F). In addition, it is unlawful for the seafood dealer to fail to accurately and legibly complete all mandatory items on trip tickets. Trip tickets must be submitted to the DMF by the 10th of the following month. Even if a dealer had no landings for the month, he must submit a no transaction (submittal) form (in Users Manual-APPENDIX E) to the DMF by the 10th of the following month. Figures 1-4 show the flow of seafood, licensing, requirements, and reporting requirements in North Carolina.

To accommodate all fisheries and to make the reporting requirements more user-friendly, it was decided to design eight different types of trip tickets. Tickets consist of 4-part forms printed on NCR paper. One part is the fisherman's copy, one part is the dealer's copy, and two parts are NCDMF copies. Tickets are designed to allow dealers to use tickets for all of their records, including payment to fishermen. The DMF copies have the unit price and total value "blackened out," as a request from the commercial industry. At time of implementation, the industry was not willing to divulge this information for fear DMF worked in conjunction with the Internal Revenue Service. Trip tickets are pre-coded to accommodate the major species, gears, and waterbodies for each of the major fisheries in North Carolina. If a species or gear used is not listed on a ticket, dealers can "write-in" the species and clerical staff will code. Pre-coded tickets speed time clerical staff has to spend reviewing and preparing tickets for data entry. A User Manual was also developed and issued to all dealers explaining how to complete each ticket. Tables 1 and 2 describes the current types of trip tickets in use and description of the required fields.

Many of North Carolina's crab dealers asked for another type of ticket to be developed after a few months of initial implementation. Some dealers have up to 50 fishermen making transactions a day and desire less paperwork. Most crab fishermen only fish with crab pots and usually fish the same waterbody for long periods of time. The new ticket still contains trip level data, but is pre-coded for crab pots and allows dealers to record the waterbody and fisherman's Endorsement to Sell (ETS) number once a week. The ticket can only be used for catches harvested by crab pots (pre-coded

FLOW OF SEAFOOD PRODUCT LANDED IN NORTH CAROLINA

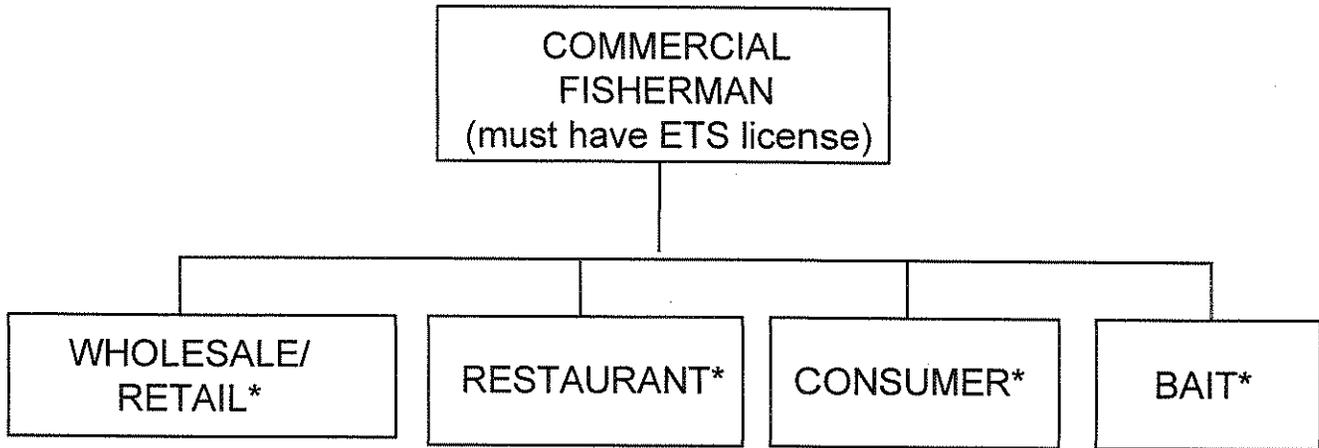


Figure 1. Legal flow of seafood in North Carolina.

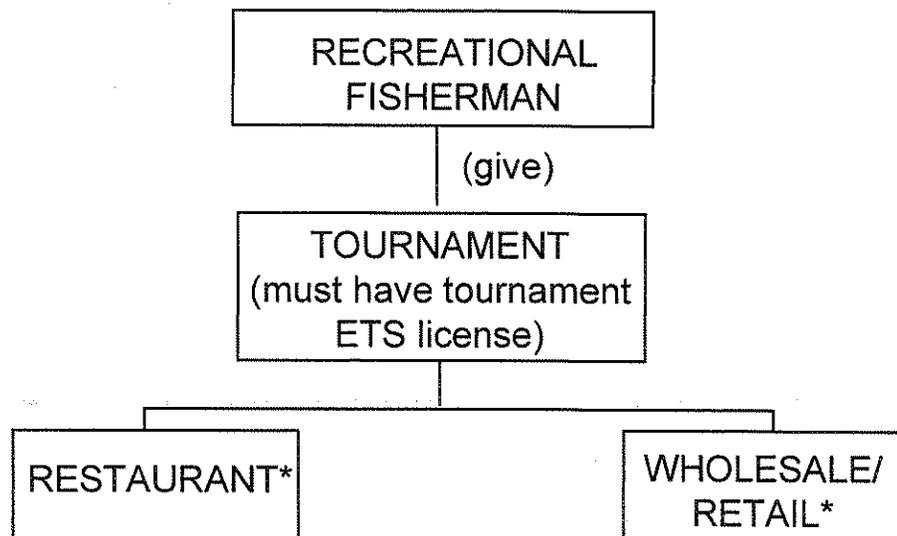


Figure 2. Tournament landings that are sold are reported on trip tickets.

*Must have valid seafood dealer's license and record landings on trip tickets

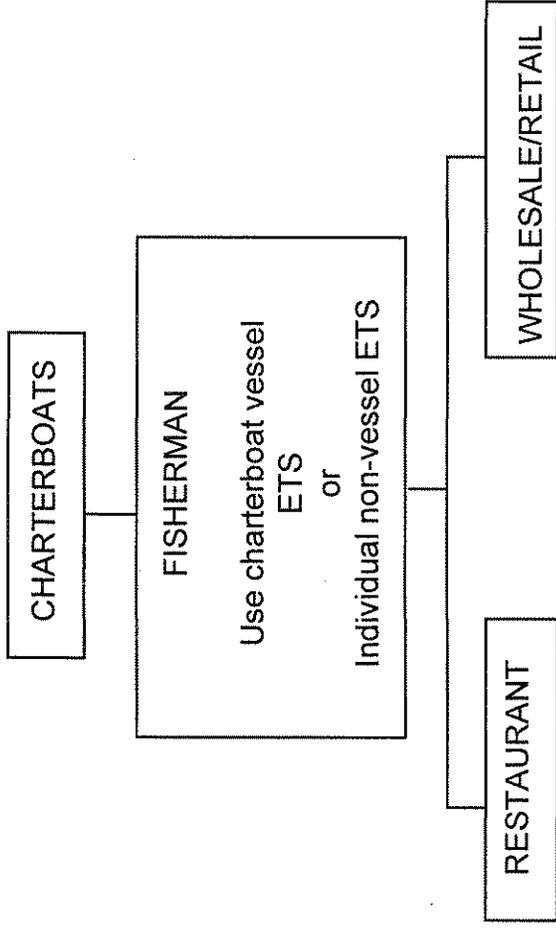


Figure 3. Charterboat fishermen who want to sell their fish reported on trip tickets.

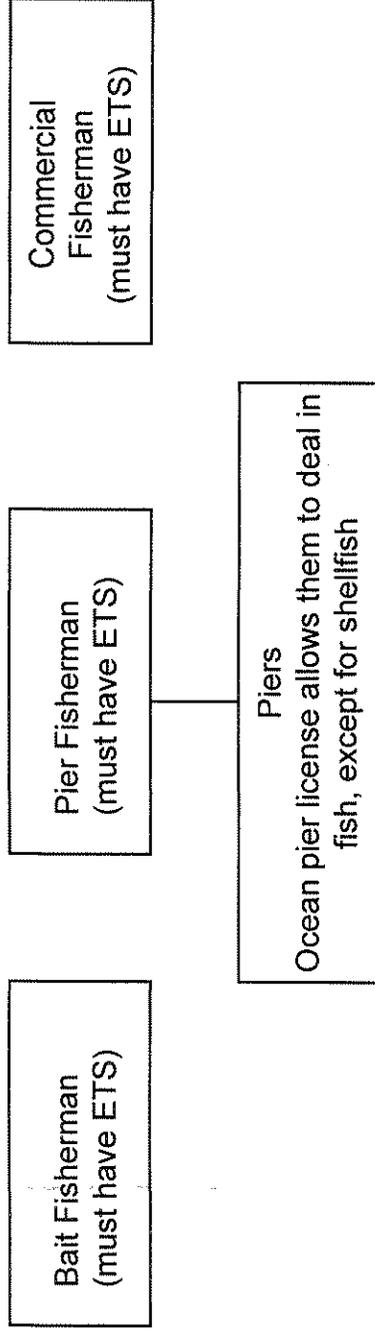


Figure 4. Piers can operate as a seafood dealer without purchasing an additional license.

for crab pot gear only). Dealers only have to record each transaction (pounds) for each grade landed for the entire week on a single form.

A similar ticket was also developed for other fisheries (i.e., shrimp), but was not as popular because the dealer has to code waterbodies and gears for each transaction. Only dealers who have proven that they can handle this responsibility are allowed to use this ticket type. This ticket type is not "advertised" in the User Manual to reduce the number of requests for its use. Tickets from dealers who do not complete the ticket properly have proven to increase time for staff to review, code, and enter data.

After the first year, trip tickets were re-designed and the User Manual updated. To make tickets more user-friendly, comments from several sources were considered. Frequency tables were run from 1994 data for species recorded on each ticket. Commercial Port Agents recorded changes they observed and determined needed. Additional comments from fishery managers, dealers, and trip ticket survey were considered and implemented. From all these comments and data, species, gears, and waterbodies were added, deleted, or expanded (better definitions) based on frequency. Better species descriptions were written so dealers who land fish in several conditions (whole, gutted, carcass) could better identify species landed.

Based on results from a dealer survey (APPENDIX G), tickets were re-printed in book form (50 tickets to a book). Dealers who still wish single tickets can remove staples from books for single sheets. Species on most tickets were placed in alphabetical order, as requested by dealers through the survey. An additional crab ticket was desired by the crab industry in a reduced size (8.5" X 5.5"). This new crab ticket allows dealers to successfully complete trip tickets at point of landing. Still, from these updates, not all tickets accommodate everything. Comments for further re-designs are continuously being logged.

Analysis/Results

Improved Data Reporting

The number of dealers reporting greatly increased with the implementation of the Trip Ticket Program. Analysis of the number of dealers reporting for the first time in 1994 shows large increases in compliance over the 1993 voluntary collection program (Table 3). The numbers of dealers increased for all major species, with >50% increase for most species. An example of this increase is shown in Figure 5 for crabs, spot, oysters, and clams. This increase in dealers reporting translated into a significant amount of landings data that went previously unreported (Table 3). The most significant increase in pounds was seen in the hard crab fishery (Figure 6), with an added reporting of >14 million lb.

Improved reporting was also seen in the reporting of small, emerging and/or bycatch fisheries (i.e., monkfish, octopus). Some fisheries were documented for the first time in 1994 (i.e., stone crabs).

Table 3. Comparison of the number of dealers reporting in 1993 (voluntary reporting system) and 1994 (mandatory trip ticket system) and the affect on total landings.

Species	Dealers reporting				Landings		
	1993	1994	Difference	Percent difference	1994 total pounds	New dealer contribution (pounds)	Percent contribution
Alewife	21	54	33	157	605,704	191,557	32
Amberjacks	38	59	21	55	151,623	12,737	8
Anglerfish	31	41	10	32	334,829	55,809	17
Bluefish	119	159	40	34	1,782,299	195,827	11
Bonita	27	34	7	26	37,383	21,153	57
Butterfish	65	108	43	66	228,513	43,650	19
Carp	19	34	15	79	69,447	5,739	8
Catfishes	52	104	52	100	1,276,348	65,303	5
Clam (Hard)	36	97	61	169	1,338,647	557,764	42
Cobia	49	74	25	51	30,636	5,326	17
Conch	19	53	34	179	64,931	30,901	48
Crab (Blue)	120	251	131	109	55,456,824	14,222,321	26
Crab (Peeler)	13	107	94	723	642,715	368,742	57
Crab (Soft)	19	118	99	521	610,769	160,749	26
Croaker, Atlantic	111	178	67	60	4,615,754	152,571	3
Cutlassfish	10	19	9	90	9,657	1,900	20
Dolphinfish	42	73	31	74	160,742	8,963	6
Drum, Black	50	87	37	74	33,561	6,942	21
Drum, Red	102	144	42	41	142,119	17,968	13
Eel	8	45	37	463	14,962	11,231	75
Flounder, Fluke	137	269	132	96	8,463,459	622,320	7
Flounder, Other	10	12	2	20	35,580	13,030	37
Garfish	4	24	20	500	10,338	5,917	57
Gizzard shad	4	27	23	575	229,310	165,557	72
Groupers	43	72	29	67	779,089	161,496	21
Grunts	28	48	20	71	181,719	38,762	21
Hakes	13	32	19	146	7,103	3,660	52
Harvestfish	32	56	24	75	150,332	16,279	11
Herring, Thread	2	14	12	600	7,558,164	313,454	4

Table 3 (Continued).

Species	Dealers reporting				1994 total pounds	Landings	
	1993	1994	Difference	Percent difference		New dealer contribution (pounds)	Percent contribution
Hickory shad	28	72	44	157	57,574	15,704	27
Hogfish	17	39	22	129	22,373	7,862	35
Jacks	21	36	15	71	10,067	3,465	34
Kingfishes	101	152	51	50	620,870	72,318	12
Mackerel, Atlantic	14	26	12	86	41,565	1,884	5
Mackerel, King	63	90	27	43	849,976	114,909	14
Mackerel, Spanish	95	131	36	38	531,335	47,928	9
Menhaden, Atlantic	17	58	41	241	73,857,753	906,589	1
Mulletts	115	218	103	90	1,726,242	358,098	21
Octopus	25	45	20	80	33,046	127,112	38
Oyster	54	147	93	172	193,302	130,695	68
Perch, White	37	86	49	132	213,340	24,140	11
Perch, Yellow	22	53	31	141	67,974	2,466	4
Pigfish	57	75	18	32	71,036	4,687	7
Pinfish	0	12	12	??	15,419	15,419	100
Pompano	35	65	30	86	23,890	11,365	48
Porgies	50	73	23	46	508,242	207,581	41
Scallop, Bay	18	24	6	33	71,953	44,344	62
Scup	7	11	4	57	56,727	1,145	2
Sea basses	66	90	24	36	706,079	138,187	20
Seatrout, Spotted	111	198	87	78	412,590	92,068	22
Shad	59	115	56	95	111,008	33,256	30
Sharks	44	68	24	55	3,147,453	138,446	4
Sharks, Dogfish	19	40	21	111	9,877,661	619,376	6
Sheepshead	88	120	32	36	83,698	9,868	12
Skates	4	12	8	200	223,971	213,192	95
Skippers	10	20	10	100	27,455	4,484	16
Snappers	36	66	30	83	452,709	20,813	5
Spadefish, Atlantic	22	34	12	55	23,347	4,115	18
Spot	122	234	112	92	2,937,311	543,473	19

Table 3 (Continued).

Species	Dealers reporting				1994 total pounds	Landings	
	1993	1994	Difference	Percent difference		New dealer contribution (pounds)	Percent contribution
Squid	36	78	42	117	469,228	16,265	3
Striped bass	49	77	28	57	261,896	32,204	12
Swellfishes	25	44	19	76	31,926	14,794	46
Tilefish	20	34	14	70	231,584	23,889	10
Triggerfish	35	70	35	100	271,503	10,595	4
Tuna	46	77	31	67	1,226,317	15,144	1
Industrial	27	64	37	137	677,075	412,779	61
Unclassified fish	49	138	89	182	183,409	53,425	29
Unclassified shellfish	6	26	20	333	21,153	13,724	65
Wahoo	31	47	16	52	20,319	1,762	9
Weakfish	115	181	66	57	3,489,967	386,554	11

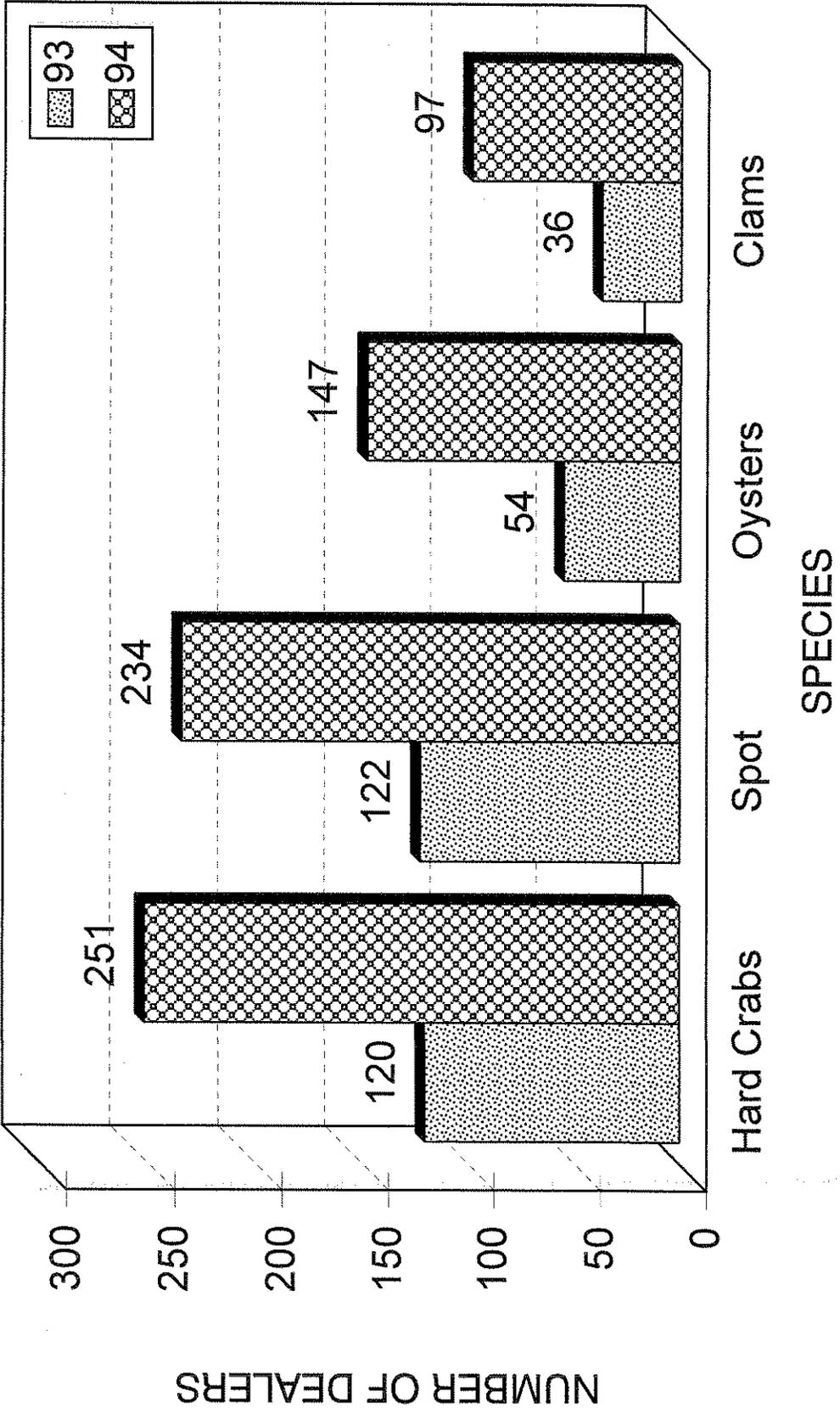


Figure 5. Number of dealers reporting commercial landings for 1993 and 1994.

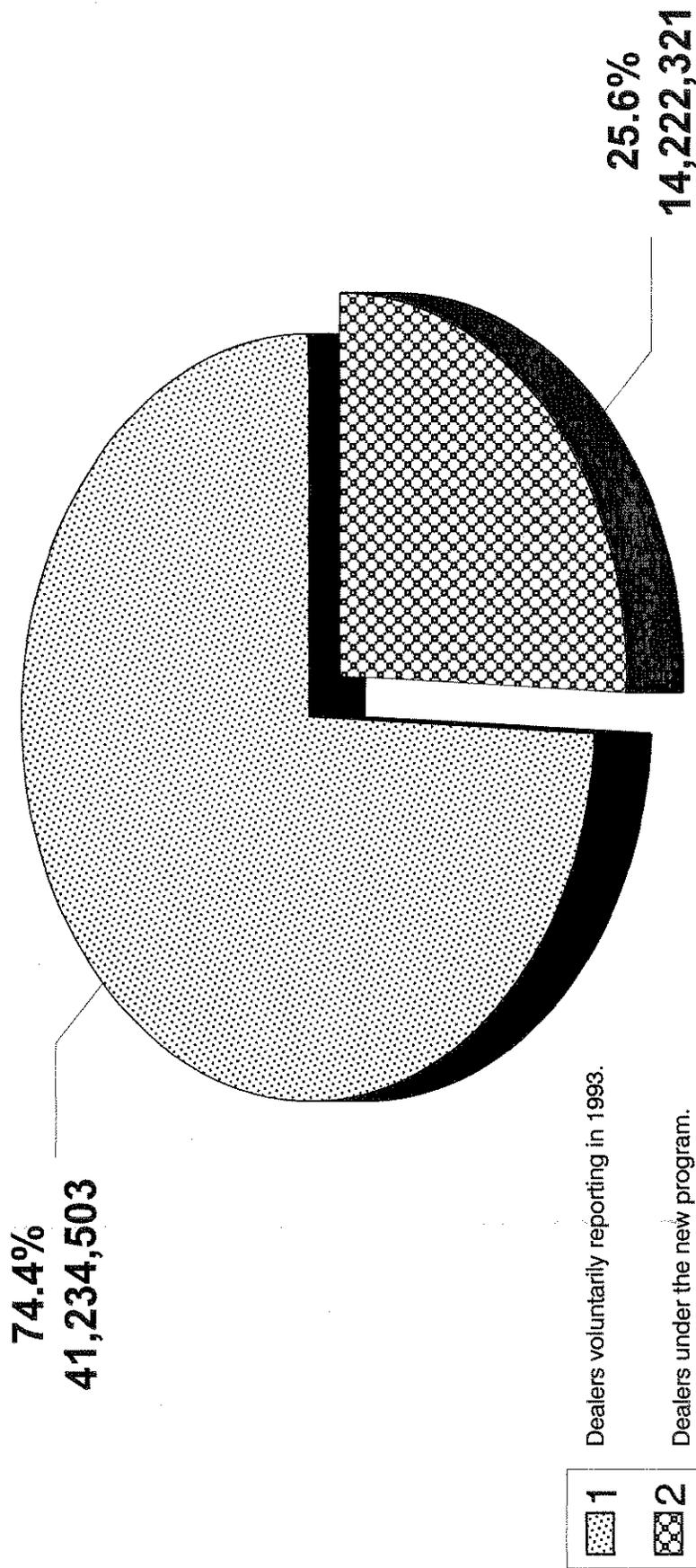


Figure 6. New dealers add significantly to 1994's total landings of hard crabs.

Increased Data Detail

The level of data detail greatly increased with the Trip Ticket Program. For the first time, North Carolina has data that provides information on participation and effort. Trip level data provides information on catch rates and catch composition by gear, area, and season. An example of improved data for management was the capability of trip ticket data to be used to access the number of fishermen, species caught, gears used, and trips taken for the Neuse River, which was closed to fishing due to potential health risks (Table 4). Without the trip level data, this analysis would not have been possible.

An increase in data detail included the breakdown of species previously summarized (e.g., American eels, Atlantic sea herring, pinfish, skates, and peeler blue crabs. Also, greater detail on market category (i.e., small, medium, large, etc.) and product condition (i.e., gutted, pounds, bushels, etc.) are now available.

Improved Timeliness

The results of the first year of implementation when it comes to timeliness are mixed. The 1994 landings were released in March 1995, which was the earliest on record. Also, quick analyses of data for management have often been conducted within 24 hours. Preliminary data are generally available approximately one month after submittal.

The primary problem the program has had is with disseminating the data and meeting the demand of requests. This is due to the lack of adequate data management and computer programming support. Currently, the detailed data are reformatted to pre-trip ticket format in order to utilize existing data request programs. This conversion collapses all the detailed data (i.e., trips), thus losing one of the greatest benefits of the Trip Ticket Program.

Benefits From Improved Data

Many benefits have already been realized. Some of the key benefits are enumerated below:

- ▶ Trip ticket data were used to reopen the 1994 shark season, allowing NC fishermen to harvest additional pounds worth \$400,000.
- ▶ The NMFS used commercial weakfish landings through 1993 to justify the proposed moratorium on weakfish harvest from the EEZ in 1995. The Division of Marine Fisheries was able to use detailed catch data from as recently as the 1995 season. As a result, the conclusions drawn by NMFS were shown to be in error and not in the benefit to either the resource or fishermen.
- ▶ Document value of fishery resources to North Carolina economy.
- ▶ Data from trip tickets are being used to help define the commercial industry and redesign North Carolina's license and fisheries management systems.
- ▶ Landings data are used to help protect fisheries habitat from destruction, as well as to justify dredging projects beneficial to the commercial fleet.
- ▶ Better evaluate the effects of proposed and current management regulations (i.e., closed seasons, area closures, trip limits, other).

Table 4. Example of the detailed data collected from trip tickets that are now available to fishery managers and the fishing industry. These data (July 1994 - June 1995) were requested to solve user conflicts between crabbers and shrimpers.

Gear	Number of fishermen	Pounds landed	Trips
Crab trawl	27	34,195	202
	16	17,951	50
	73	244,909	909
Crab pot	261	2,645,096	6,441
	161	1,593,237	4,113
	796	6,103,351	19,313
Shrimp trawl	90	91,295	519
	11	11,379	71
	33	44,789	74

- ▶ Trip ticket data for the number of trips by gear and waterbody, daily catches, and total landings were used to develop, implement, and evaluate the herring season.
- ▶ Provide industry with improved access to information used in fisheries management decisions.
- ▶ Document declining fisheries (herring), as well as developing fisheries (dogfish, stone crabs).
- ▶ Data from trip tickets have been used to evaluate and implement limited entry into the ocean flounder trawl fishery.
- ▶ Dealers have access to summaries of their own data.
- ▶ Managers can evaluate the actual level of gear use.
- ▶ Trip tickets document shellfish lease production.
- ▶ Trip ticket data are used to evaluate planted versus natural oyster production.

Recommendations

Pre-coded forms are recommended as the ideal process to collect information on trip tickets. Different types of tickets are to be developed to encompass major fisheries in an area. The pre-coded forms are found to be user-friendly by dealers and speed the process of reviewing, coding, entry, and release of data.

Fishery managers have requested that tickets obtain additional effort data (i.e., number pots fished, number yards of gill net fished, etc.) on each landing for better fishery management. Current effort data collected on trip tickets consist of the number of trips (which is appropriate for many fisheries--clams, oysters, etc.). Currently, additional effort information is gathered through fishery dependent surveys. There is strong debate by dealers and trip ticket staff that asking too much data on trip tickets will lead to inaccurate data. Asking for this detailed data will be impossible to enforce as accurate. The placement of additional effort information on trip tickets will require more support by the commercial industry and will constitute a major change which may anger some dealers, and jeopardize the entire program. With limited entry in North Carolina's future, additional effort data probably will be requested along with submission of price data. But first, the sunset clause must be lifted to allow the program to demand these data.

With the implementation of a trip ticket system, all major areas of information (i.e., gear, water, species, effort, price, etc.) should to be asked at the time of implementation. Asking for all major information at the beginning will allow incorporating changes down the road easier.

License System

Description

New licensing requirements were imposed on fishermen and seafood dealers with the implementation of North Carolina Trip Ticket Program in January 1994. General Statute 113-154.1 (Endorsement to Sell Fish) established new licensing requirements for all fishermen who sell fish. This law mandated the Endorsement to Sell Fish License (vessel and non-vessel). General Statute 113-156 established licensing and reporting requirements for seafood dealers. General Statute

113-163 requires dealers to keep their tickets for three years. In conjunction, these laws govern North Carolina's Trip Ticket Program.

The license structure and administration at the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries was not ideal for a Trip Ticket Program. The North Carolina license system caused many problems from new dealers not knowing about the reporting requirements for as long as 3 months to data being under reported due to confusion over license definition within the Division. Below is a list of problems and recommended solutions identified based on evaluation of the first year of implementation.

Results/Recommendations

Seafood Dealer License:

- 1) **Problem:** Many times DMF does not find out about new dealer license purchases or license renewals until months after the license was issued. This is due to the time delay between the sale of a license by the license agent (business authorized to sell licenses) and submittal of information to the Division. During this time new dealers are unaware of reporting requirements and the Division is unaware of new dealers as well as if old dealers have renewed their licenses.

Solution: Sell all new seafood dealer licenses at the Division of Marine Fisheries' Headquarters and have renewals sold through the mail.

- 2) **Problem:** Dealers not complying with reporting requirements can purchase a new license.

Solution: Have the purchase/renewal of a seafood dealer license contingent on compliance with reporting requirements.

- 3) **Problem:** Dealer licenses are sold to individuals without establishments. These individuals are hard to track and inspect.

Solution: Establish minimal criteria to be a seafood dealer such as maintaining an establishment suitable for maintaining records. Also look at a realistic fee. The license cost is so low that many fisherman will purchase a license just because they think they might want to sell directly to the public. These individuals must be contacted, tracked, and report all catches just like "real" seafood dealers. Compliance is extremely hard to enforce with these non-established "seafood dealers".

- 4) **Problem:** Definitions of license types are unclear. An example of this is the Shucker-Packer license for scallops. Interpretation of who is required to have such license has varied. Current policy allows fisherman to shuck and pack scallops without a dealers license. In 1994 accurate landings of bay scallops could not be obtained due to the sale of packed product by fisherman.

Solution: Clearly define license types and possibly delete the seafood processing categories.

- 5) **Problem:** Licensed ocean piers currently do not have to purchase a seafood dealer's license to deal in fish.

Solution: Eliminate the dealer privilege from the pier license.

Endorsement To Sell:

- 1) **Problems:** Many!

- Individuals with >1 vessel must have multiple ETS's even if they only use one vessel at a time.
- Catch is allocated to a vessel not an individual.
- Some fisherman only purchase an ETS for one of their vessels used in commercial fishing.
- Use of a vessel's ETS to sell catch from another vessel (the other vessel may or may not have its own ETS).
- Anyone can use a vessel's ETS to sell their catch.
- Extremely hard for dealer to verify that a catch came from a specific vessel.
- Hard to enforce the correct use of the ETS.

Solution: Require the license on an individual, not the vessel. License to sell based on a non-transferable license on an individual. Two classifications are needed to cover all possible situations.

- ▶ **Individual License:** This would be a license required for an individual to sell their catch, with a single license fee (example \$75). The license would be non-transferable and must be presented at the time of transaction. Catch sold would be credited to the licensee.
- ▶ **Company/Employee License:** This would be a two-part license with a higher fee (example \$500) license sold to a company in the owner's name. It would not be transferable within the company, but would allow the company to purchase additional licenses for employees that they want to authorize to sell fish. The fee for additional cards would be the same as an individual license to sell (example \$75). An employee's license would show both the employee's name and the company's identification. Only the named individual could use this license and the catch would be credited to the company. A vessel number would be needed on trip tickets if catch needed to be linked to the vessel.

- 2) **Problem:** Not able to track fisherman's catch through time. This will be especially important with limited entry.

Solution: Require the license on an individual (not a vessel) and develop a **permanent** identification number. A permanent identification is extremely important for tracking catch for

limited entry purposes. Also implement online license sales at DMF regional offices along with a mail-in license system.

Vessel License:

1) **Problem:** Tracking vessels through time (decal number changes yearly).

Solution: Assign a permanent number and issue an annual sticker (i.e., license plate number and registration sticker).

Pier License

North Carolina General Statute 113-156.1 (Licensing of ocean fishing piers) authorizes the managers and all employees utilized in operating the pier to engage in the activities of fish dealers, except for dealing in shellfish, without a dealer's license required by GS 113-156. This exemption from the dealer's license opens a potential loophole for reporting. These individuals can potentially deal in fish and not report trip tickets. Piers without dealer licenses were ignored, until the fall of 1994, when the Division made an administrative judgement that piers must comply with all dealer reporting requirements. All piers were sent information packets and Commercial Port Agents followed up with personal visits.

Current reporting compliance by piers is high and they are treated as licensed seafood dealers. The Division is working on recommendations to close the potential loophole by changing the General Statute to not include dealer rights.

Other Suggestions:

- All commercial licenses sold only through DMF offices and **renewable** through the mail.
- All license systems automated so application information can be verified and computerized at the time of sale. This will allow real-time access by law enforcement, Trip Ticket Program, and other DMF staff.
- License system must be simplified. Redesign must keep in mind the primary purposes of a license (ID participants for reporting and management purposes, define user groups, control access, other?).
- Establish identification system to link licenses purchases across license types and years.

Tournaments

Description

North Carolina saltwater tournaments pose a unique situation regarding licensing and reporting requirements. Most tournaments profit from the sale of fish. In general, participating anglers give the fish to the tournament (tournament rules usually state all fish caught become property of the tournament). The tournament sells directly to a seafood dealer, sells "fish dinners," or gives the fish away to charities.

Tournaments selling fish meet the definition of "transaction" in accordance with G.S. 113-154.1. The implementation of the Trip Ticket Program requires tournaments selling fish to purchase a non-vessel Endorsement to Sell license (MFC Rule 15A NCAC Rule 30 .0102(e)). These data are entered into the commercial landings statistics because profit is being made from the sale of fish, the same as all commercial catches. Each year, tournaments must submit an application for an ETS license at least 30 days prior to the tournament dates. Cost of the tournament ETS is \$15 (the same as all non-vessel ETS licenses). This license is only valid for the tournament dates.

In addition, the tournament must have an authorized agent to handle the selling and reporting of the catch. Tournaments can only sell to licensed seafood dealers. The seafood dealer reports all landings on trip tickets in accordance to G.S. 113-154.1 and G.S. 113-156. Legally, tournaments selling fish dinners are in "the act of doing business, such that fish are sold, offered for sale, exchanged, bartered, distributed or landed," meeting the definition of transaction in G.S. 113-154.1. Tournaments wishing to have a *fish fry* must procure a seafood dealers license or arrange with a licensed seafood dealer to properly record the transaction on trip tickets.

Analysis/Results

In 1994, twenty-five tournaments obtained an ETS license (Table 5). Only eleven of the licensed tournaments had landings reported on trip tickets submitted by seafood dealers. It was obvious from the low level of tournament landings reported on trip tickets that tournaments were not adequately informed and enforced about reporting requirements.

In Spring, 1995, the DMF tried to increase awareness of license and reporting requirements to tournaments. Tournaments were sent a package of information explaining licenses to be purchased and reporting requirements (APPENDIX H). Additionally, the authorized tournament agent must submit a Saltwater Tournament Report within 10 days of tournament completion detailing the number of boats and people that participated in the tournament, along with the poundage listed by species caught. Data submitted on the Saltwater Tournament Report are entered into a separate database. These additional data on participation helps fishery managers estimate effort from tournament landings reported on trip tickets.

Table 6 shows tournament landings reported on trip tickets and Saltwater Tournament Reports from 1995. Please note, not all tournaments are required to report on trip tickets. Fish that are given away or "eaten" or not sold to the public as fish dinners do not have to be reported on trip tickets, but are reported on Saltwater Tournament Reports.

The 1995 tournament data from Saltwater Tournament Reports are currently more accurate than trip ticket data. The DMF receives and processes report data 10 days after tournament completion; whereas, trip tickets are submitted by the 10th of the following month and have an approximate one month processing time. Tournaments conducted at the beginning of a month may not appear in the trip ticket database until 2 months later due to trip ticket submittal and processing time.

Table 5. 1994 tournament landings reported on trip tickets (retrieved by tournament endorsement to sell number).

Species	Pounds (whole weight)
King mackerel	14,805
Dolphin	2,597
Yellowfin tuna	2,183
Wahoo	876
Blackfin tuna	83
Red drum	217
Flounders	163
Spotted seatrout	468
Bluefish	74
Kingfishes	46
Weakfish	1
Spanish mackerel	18
Albacore	5

25 tournaments obtained an endorsement to sell license.
11 tournaments had landings reported on trip tickets.

Table 6. 1995 tournament landings reported on trip tickets and Saltwater Tournament Reports.

Species	Saltwater tournament reports (whole weight)	Trip tickets (pounds in whole weight)
King mackerel	24,841	6,243
Yellowfin tuna	1,712	970
Wahoo	2,169	1,465
Dolphin	3,120	1,102
Bluefish	80 (eaten)	---
Flounder	839 (809 eaten)	---
Red drum	14 (eaten)	---
Tuna (unclassified)	1,261	---
Blackfin tuna	18	23

Saltwater Tournament Reports (contains fall fishing season). 16 tournaments reported.

Trip Tickets (does not contain fall fishing season).
26 tournaments obtained an endorsement to sell license.
Seven tournaments reported on trip tickets.

These tournament data have been used by fishery managers to review the impact tournaments may have on stocks. Also, these data have been reviewed by managers to generate better enforcement on reporting requirements from tournaments. Additionally, discussions have been generated on the ethics of tournaments selling fish for profit.

Recommendations

Agencies wishing to implement a commercial Trip Ticket Program need to consider how to handle tournaments that sell fish. The first decision is whether tournament landings are to be treated as recreational statistics, commercial statistics, or separate from either. The latter will entail procurement of monies to conduct and process a separate survey for tournaments only. Also, a decision is to be made whether the tournament should be the authorized selling agent or the individual tournament participants. By most definitions of commercial fishing, if fish are sold for profit, the harvest of such fish is commercial.

It is recommended that tournament landings sold be treated as commercial statistics. To reduce confusion, it is recommended that the tournament be the authorized selling agent. Tournaments selling fish are to be treated two-fold for data collection. The licensed seafood dealer is to report landings on trip tickets and the authorized tournament submits a report on participation and disposition of fish. This information will complete the commercial landings statistics database by including all fish sold and allows fishery managers to estimate effort from tournament landings.

Enforcement

Description

Background

North Carolina's Marine Patrol acquired additional responsibilities with the implementation of the Trip Ticket Program. The Marine Patrol now has to enforce additional licensing requirements of fishermen and seafood dealers, ensure that seafood dealers only purchase from fishermen with valid ETS, and ensure that trip tickets are completed properly with the mandatory required fields at point of landing. At any time of inspection, seafood dealers are to have the appropriate paperwork on all seafood on their premises, either a trip ticket and/or receipts from purchases from other dealers.

In 1995, the Marine Patrol implemented random inspections of seafood dealers. Officers are to inspect dealer licenses and randomly pull four (4) trip tickets and record data, trip ticket number, ETS number, species recorded, and pounds on an inspection form (APPENDIX I). This information allows trip ticket staff to verify dealers are submitting all tickets. This also lets dealers know the Marine Patrol is enforcing trip tickets and will write citations/warnings if trip tickets are not completed or improperly completed.

Even with additional license requirements, there are individual fishermen who still do not have an ETS license to sell their catch. Also, some individuals and businesses are buying from fishermen (licensed or not) without a dealers license. Many restaurants fall into the latter category. Many

complaints of restaurants purchasing from recreational fishermen have been logged. The only legal recourse to prosecute these individuals and dealers is to catch the transaction in progress or set up sting operations. Stings have consisted of undercover officers selling to dealers who do not ask for a valid ETS license verification and do not record transactions on trip tickets. Also, stings have been conducted with undercover officers selling to businesses or individuals that do not have a seafood dealers license.

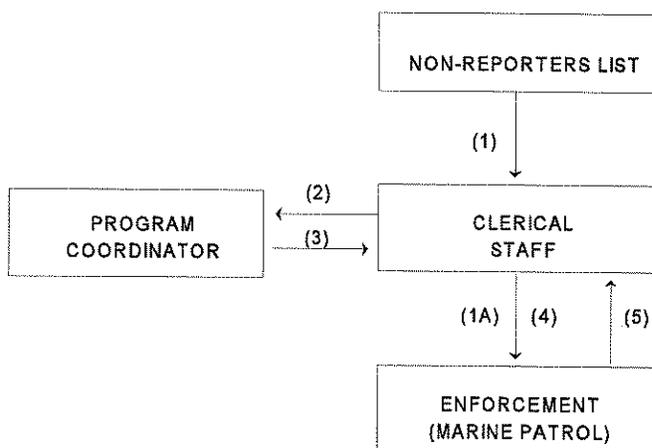
The trip ticket staff also assumes some responsibilities of enforcement. Staff helps enforce non-reporting dealers and dealers who improperly complete trip tickets. All activities with dealers are logged (i.e., conversations, letters, supplies issued, etc.). Figure 7 demonstrates the process of handling non-reporting dealers. Delinquent dealers are sent certified letters (with the appropriate months circled) of warning and must comply within seven days. The signed receipt of the certified letter is used by staff to verify the dealer receive the letter of warning. This receipt is often valuable for violation cases challenged in court. If the dealer does not respond within 7 days, the dealer is submitted to the Marine Patrol (APPENDIX I) with the appropriate paper trail. It is always the officer's discretion as to the type of action (i.e., no action, warning, citation) taken with a dealer.

The trip ticket staff also warns dealers who submit trip tickets, but do not have all the required information recorded properly. These dealers are identified by clerical staff reviewing tickets at the time of submittal and by running warning reports for required information after data are entered into the database. The internal policy, is to allow a 5% tolerance rate for tickets submitted. If dealers violate the tolerance, a certified letter (APPENDIX I) is mailed indicating data not recorded properly. Also, the Commercial Port Agents is to contact the dealer and go over the requirements. The letter warns dealers that if information is completed improperly in the future, that they will be turned over to the Marine Patrol. If the dealer still violates recording mandatory items, the dealer is submitted to the Marine Patrol (APPENDIX I) with the appropriate paperwork for officers to take action within their discretion. Trip tickets not completed properly slow the time data are available due to extra editing and verification by Commercial Port Agents.

Additional enforcement is provided by the public. Anyone can call Marine Patrol or the trip ticket staff to complain about dealers or fishermen violating Trip Ticket Program requirements. Complaints are recorded on a form (APPENDIX I) and turned over to the Marine Patrol for further action. People logging complaints do not have to leave their name.

All trip ticket violations are Class 3 misdemeanors for the first conviction and carry a fine of \$50 to \$250 or double the value of fish subject in the transaction or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days. The second or subsequent conviction within a year is a Class 2 misdemeanor (with a fine of \$250 to \$500). Three convictions within 3 years has a fine of at least \$500 can lead to a loss of license. Usually, when a conviction requires a visit to local District Court, a member of the Trip Ticket Program will accompany officers to serve as a witness to the violation. All documented paperwork is taken to court to show as evidence that dealers have been properly instructed of all requirements.

TRIP TICKET PROGRAM NON-REPORTER PROCEDURES



PROCEDURE REQUIREMENTS

- ▶ Every time there is activity (phone contact, letter sent, etc.) with a dealer on the non-reporters list, a signed, dated entry will be made to the Dealer Law Sheet (DLS). The DLS will remain in the permanent dealer file and reflect an accurate chronology.
- (1) Non-reporters list will be generated by the 15th of every month.
 - (1A) "Problem" dealers will immediately be sent to Marine Patrol with the proper paper trail and approval of Program Coordinator.
 - (a) If the dealer has received at least 2 certified letters for non-reporting and 1 in the past 3 months, then the dealer will go to Marine Patrol immediately.
 - (2) Clerical staff will conduct research (make sure all submittals were entered properly, dealer not seasonally closed, etc.)
 - (3) Commercial Port Agents contact dealers when necessary--return list to clerical staff.
 - (4) Clerical staff will make phone calls in a courteous, but firm manner.
 - (a) If the dealer has been called 2 consecutive months, don't call anymore--automatically send a certified letter.
 - (b) Clerks are not to close out a dealer over the phone. The dealer must send in a signed submittal form. If circumstances exist where the dealer cannot mail in a submittal form (i.e., illness), contact the Program Coordinator for verification.
 - (c) Dealers must complete the seasonally closed section on the submittal form and sign each time they seasonally close (cannot go on last year's comments).
 - (4) Clerical staff will generate all certified letters by the 20th of each month. These letters are subject to review by the Program Coordinator.
 - (4) Clerical staff will send Marine Patrol delinquent dealers with the proper paper trail and approval of Program Coordinator.
 - (5) Enforcement results will be entered on DLS and kept on file.

Figure 7. Trip ticket program non-reporter procedures.

The most effective enforcement is public education so violations do not occur. Educating dealers and fishermen is a continuous effort. At time of implementation, current licensed seafood dealers were visited by Commercial Port Agents and given a Trip Ticket User Manual explaining reporting requirements, who is to be licensed, and how to complete trip tickets. In the Fall of 1993, news releases were issued to the general public, fishermen, and dealers explaining the program and who it involves. Since implementation, dealers are continually sent flyers emphasizing different aspects staff has identified as problems.

Each year, dealers sign a Permanent Dealer Reporting Number Application (APPENDIX I). This application has a two-fold effect. It allows staff to verify administrative information (address, phone, etc.). Also, the dealer signs a statement that he understands all regulations and reporting requirements. In addition, dealers have been sent legal requirements and a letter of introduction from their Commercial Port Agent through certified mail (APPENDIX I). The signed receipt of acceptance is kept in the dealer's permanent file. These two documents are vital if the dealer is cited for a violation that is challenged in court.

The presence of Commercial Port Agents in the field is the best way to keep dealers and fishermen informed. North Carolina has five Commercial Port Agents who have an average of 200 dealers each assigned to them on a regional basis. Commercial Port Agents are on the front lines to inform the public and verify that the information recorded is correct.

The trip ticket staff has made strides to better inform the Marine Patrol of requirements of the program. Staff answers questions and inform dealers on the program every day, whereas, Marine Patrol only occasionally have dealings with the program. Before implementation, a committee between the trip ticket staff and Marine Patrol was formed to discuss interpretation and enforcement policies. Throughout the program, meetings have been arranged between the trip ticket staff and Marine Patrol for further clarifications and problems observed. The trip ticket staff has joined the Marine Patrol in their monthly meetings and yearly training. Consultation with the Marine Patrol is continuous.

Analysis and Discussion

Since the implementation of the Trip Ticket Program, there has been approximately a 95% compliance rate for dealer reporting. Dealers violating mandatory requirements are being handled by the Marine Patrol. During the first year, dealers were not sent certified letters until March, 1994. This was to allow dealers to be appropriately educated on reporting requirements.

In 1994, there was an average of 22.2% of dealers that did not report by the 10th of the following month (Table 7). Through October, 1995, (the second) year of operation, the average of dealers not reporting by the 10th decreased to 17.6%. Certified letters warning dealers to report before further action (an average of 23 letters a month) significantly helped enforce 10-15% of non-reporting dealers. A monthly average of only 2.5 dealers are submitted to the Marine Patrol for non-reporting.

Table 7. Monthly average of seafood dealer compliance with North Carolina's mandatory trip ticket program.

Year	Percent non-reporting dealers	Range of non-reporting dealers	Number certified letters	Number of responses to certified letters	Number dealers submitted to Law Enforcement
1994	22.2	12.1-31.5	23.4	18.1	2.8
1995	17.6	4.7-26.3	22.6	18.8	2.4

* Percent non-reporting dealers based on 15th of the following month averages.
 * 1995 data through October.
 * 1995 percent non-reporting dealers include July's data (include all who did not renew dealers license).

Table 8. Warnings and citations issued for violations of North Carolina's trip ticket program.

Year	Enforcement action	Selling without recording catch		Failure to keep updated records		No vessel ETS		No non-vessel ETS	
		No. issued	No. issued	No. issued	No. issued	No. issued	No. issued	No. issued	No. issued
1994	Warnings	9	0	0	0	1	1	-	-
1995*	Warnings	6	0	0	0	-	0	-	-
1994	Citations	6	2	0	0	3	11	8	1
1995*	Citations	19	0	-	15	-	15	-	7

G.V. = guilty verdict
 N.G. = not guilty
 * 1995 data up to date through July.

Through July, 1995, the Marine Patrol issued 16 citations and 73 warnings for violations of the Trip Ticket Program (Table 8). Most of these citations/warnings were directly related to the trip ticket staff submitting the dealer to the Marine patrol for further action. The Marine Patrol has cited very few dealers and fishermen from sting operations or dealer inspections.

The Marine Patrol is divided into 3 districts and each has taken a different approach enforcing the Trip Ticket Program. North Carolina has better compliance in the district where the Marine Patrol enforced at implementation (Table 9). Other districts have taken a less pro-active approach, which gave dealers a false sense of no enforcement. Trip ticket inspection was not implemented statewide until mid-1995. Complaints are still being made from the public about illegal transactions (restaurants and recreational fishermen).

The Trip Ticket Program was very productive and increased compliance through education, flyers, and letters of warning. The certified letters from the Trip Ticket Program produce a significant compliance from a number of dealers each month. The Commercial Port Agents serve on the front lines and consult with dealers everyday. Without the personal touch Commercial Port Agents add, the program would not work as effectively with such a high compliance. But, when a dealer poses a re-occurring problem, Marine Patrol needs to step in because they carry more authority.

Challenges to cited violations have been very few. When a case goes to court, the officer can request a trip ticket staff member to attend. Through testimony and an extensive paper trail, the majority of challenged cases are won. The largest problem hindering conviction of trip ticket violations is the District Court System itself. Judges and district attorneys do not view fishery misdemeanors as priority. District attorneys are often not familiar with fishery laws. No one has briefed district attorneys before the court date. Their confusion of the laws has allowed judges to find in favor of the defendant.

Recommendations

For a successful Trip Ticket Program, the law enforcement agencies need to be totally committed to enforcement of the laws. The piece-meal approach North Carolina has taken has given dealers the perception that the DMF is not enforcing the program. A strong presence of an authoritative official viewing trip tickets and checking licenses will increase compliance.

A Trip Ticket Program also needs dedicated Commercial Port Agents to work in the field. They verify data submitted and convey problems dealers are experiencing. Total education of the public, fishermen, dealers, and all staff is essential for a successful program.

Set procedures should be in place to handle non-reporters and dealers who improperly complete trip tickets. Letters sent by certified mail helps guarantee the dealer has been warned. With all dealer contact and supplies logged, the dealer cannot plead ignorance of the law. The more signed documents, the better the case is built for court purposes.

Table 9. Warnings and citations (1994 and 1995*) issued by Marine Patrol by districts for violations of North Carolina's trip ticket program.

District	Percent of warnings/citations issued
Northern	20.2
Central	22.5
Southern	43.8

*1995 data January-July only.

If programs are to work with a District Court System, the District Attorneys need to be educated beforehand. A decision needs to be made as to whom is to educate them--Law Enforcement or the trip ticket staff. North Carolina's trip ticket staff will try to incorporate a District Attorney educational system in early 1996. All districts will be visited and instructed on the laws and DMF policies.

Public Relations

Description

When the legislature passed North Carolina's mandatory Trip Ticket Program, DMF started informing the public of upcoming requirements. News releases and memos to dealers were released in the fall of 1993, prior to implementation in 1994. Commercial Port Agents visited dealers explaining the program and began taking orders for initial trip ticket supplies.

Throughout the entire time of operation, an intense campaign by the trip ticket staff has been implemented. Dealers are continually reminded of license and reporting requirements through simple one-page flyers, which work much better than letters. Flyers have been sent to emphasize areas that staff believe needs better attention (i.e., license requirements, restaurants, updates to updated User Manual, etc. (APPENDIX J). In addition, dealers were able to comment on the program from their point of view and make suggestions for improvement through a survey. Many comments made on the survey were incorporated in the re-design of trip tickets.

To better inform the fishing industry, the Trip Ticket Program developed the North Carolina Seafood Dealer Report; to date, three reports have been released and sent to dealers (APPENDIX J). The reports contain information pertinent to the program (i.e., highlights of the latest data, reminders of requirements, changes in the program, how to contact DMF staff, etc.). Two of the Seafood Dealer Reports accompanied release of landings data (APPENDIX J).

Release of timely landings data is the best public relations for the Trip Ticket Program. Preliminary data are available approximately 1.5 months after data submittal for fishery managers to use 1994, the only data released to the public was on a requested basis. Due to the lack of personnel, 1994's landings bulletin was released in March, 1995. Staff has tried to speed the time for data release--January-June 1995 landings were released in September, 1995. Additional data on number of trips by gear was also released in 1995. The program goal is to release more detailed landings by month each quarter.

The approach of the Trip Ticket Program is to keep fishery managers and the commercial fishing industry well informed. Data are accessible to all. Dealers and fishermen can retrieve their own data in summary form by requesting it on a notarized form (APPENDIX J). These forms were developed to keep data accessible and ensure confidentiality. In addition, anyone can make a data request for data in summary form (not revealing the source) on landings by species, gear, or waterbody.

This past year, several articles have been written concerning the program and release of timely and accurate data. The North Carolina Sea Grant Program has released of articles promoting North Carolina's program. Fishery managers and the industry have found the more detailed data valuable. Now managers have data on number of vessels, trips, etc. on directed fisheries. These detailed data have been requested and presented on several management decisions.

Recommendations

The public should continually be updated on the Trip Ticket Program's results. The data comes from the public, so they should be able to access and comment on the program's success. Dealers need to be constantly reminded of requirements and should be informed on how to contact staff if needed. Keeping a constant flow of information is vital in gaining the support of the commercial industry.

Funding

Funding is one of the areas that has hindered the full implementation of the North Carolina Trip Ticket Program. The General Assembly did not appropriate start-up funds and license revenues were far below projections. The area that this shortfall has hurt the most is not being able to have adequate manpower to develop and operate the program. The DMF had to reallocate staff to implement the program, resulting in Division-wide backlogs in other functions such as computer support, data analysis, data processing, and others.

Funding constraints are most evident in the data processing, analysis, and dissemination areas. Computer programs have been piece-mealed together and are lacking in many areas. To this date, programs to summarize and output the wealth of information are not adequate and in many cases, do not exist.

Credit needs to be given to the National Marine Fisheries Service for assistance through the Commercial Statistics Program and this project. These monies have helped DMF fill numerous gaps in the program.

A solution to this problem is in the works. The Division, with the support of the major fishing industry organizations, Marine Fisheries Commission, and Legislative Study commissions are/will be requesting budget expansion through the North Carolina General Assembly. Also in North Carolina, a Study Commission is redesigning the current license system and program costs are going to be considered when developing the new license fees.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the key recommendations North Carolina makes to an agency considering implementing a Trip Ticket Program:

I. Implementation

1. Be heavily involved with the development of the legislation mandating a program.
2. Make sure adequate start-up time is available (for a program like North Carolina's, at least 8 months).
3. Develop a plan and include everyone in the process (fishing industry, law enforcement, licensing, biologists, programmers, and others)
4. Hire adequate and qualified staff.
5. Data processing, storage, analysis, and dissemination are of major importance in a Trip Ticket Program and require adequate resources (funding for data entry, integrated computer system, and programming support staff).
6. Trip Ticket staff should include port agents who can work with the dealers and who understand the fishery enough to edit and monitor data. (Port Agents are one of the most critical elements in North Carolina's Trip Ticket Program.)

II. Trip Ticket

1. Design trip tickets to be user friendly (pre-coded, space for dealer use, etc.).
2. Develop different tickets for all the major fisheries.
3. At implementation, trip tickets are to require all major data elements desired (i.e., gear, water, species, effort, price, etc.).

III. License System

1. Ensure the current license system is adequate to work in conjunction with a Trip Ticket Program (probably re-organize a simplified license system around the Trip Ticket Program).
2. Sell new dealer licenses through the headquarters and sell renewals through the mail.
3. Set minimum criteria to be a seafood dealer (i.e., must have an establishment suitable for maintaining records).
4. Clearly define types and dealer's license and consolidate when possible.
5. Make sure all commercial landings are counted (eliminate potential loopholes--ocean piers with dealer privileges).
6. Require non-transferable license to sell on the individual, possibly two types--individual and company licenses.
7. Fishermen's license to sell must have a permanent identification number so activity can be tracked over time.

IV. Tournaments

1. Consider tournament landings that are sold as commercial statistics.
2. Tournaments are the authorized selling agent.

3. The licensed seafood dealer is to report landings in addition to the tournament filing a report on participation and disposition of fish.

V. Enforcement

1. Enforcement must be pro-active starting at the time of implementation.
2. A program needs dedicated Commercial Port Agents to work in the field to verify data, educate the public, and convey problems dealers are experiencing.
3. Develop and update protocols for handling non-complying dealers.
4. Educate the court system on Trip Ticket Program laws and rules.

VI. Public Relations

1. Information dissemination (internal and external) are extremely critical during implementation and throughout the program (do not assume anyone will understand anything unless it is spelled out in simple terms and made available to them repeatedly).
2. Build industry support (the program will not work without industry support).
3. Continually update the public on the Trip Ticket Program's results.
4. Constantly remind dealers of reporting requirements.

VII. Funding

1. Secure adequate funding for start-up, implementation, and operation (if adequate funding is not provided, do not attempt to implement a program).

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 North Carolina Marine Fisheries Commission
 North Carolina Seafood Dealers
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*Many other individuals within the Division (Marine Patrol, Fisheries Management, Resource Enhancement, Administration, Licenses, and Information Management) played significant roles in implementing this successful program.

APPENDIX A

General Statute 113-163, Recordkeeping Requirements

North Carolina's Statutory Authority to Collect
and Protect Statistical Information

§ 113-163. Record-keeping requirements. - (a) The Department may require all licensees under this Article to keep and to exhibit upon the request of an authorized agent of the Department such records and accounts as may be necessary to the equitable and efficient administration and enforcement of this Article. In addition, licensees may be required to keep additional information of a statistical nature or relating to location of catch as may be needed to determine conservation policy. Records and accounts required to be kept must be preserved for inspection for not less than three years.

(b) It is unlawful for any licensee to refuse or to neglect without justifiable excuse to keep such records and accounts as may be reasonably required. The Department may distribute forms to licensees to aid in securing compliance with its requirements or it may inform licensees of requirements in other effective ways such as distributing memoranda and sending agents of the Department to consult with licensees who have been remiss. Detailed forms or descriptions of records, accounts, collection and inspection procedures, and the like which reasonably implement the objectives of this Article need not be embodied in regulations of the Marine Fisheries Commission in order to be validly required.

(c) The following records collected and compiled by the Department shall not be considered public records within the meaning of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes, but shall be confidential and shall be used only for the equitable and efficient administration and enforcement of this Article or for determining conservation policy, and shall not be disclosed except when required by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction; All records, accounts and reports which licensees are required by the Department to make, keep and exhibit pursuant to the provisions of this section, and all records, accounts and memoranda compiled by the Department from records, accounts and reports of licensees and from investigations and inspections, containing data and information concerning the business and operations of licensees reflecting their assets, liabilities, inventories, revenues and profits; the number, capacity, capability and type of fishing vessels owned and operated; the type and quantity of fishing gear used; the catch of fish or other seafood by species in numbers, size, weight, quality and value; the areas in which fishing was engaged in; the location of catch; the time of fishing, number of hauls, and the disposition of the fish and other seafood. The Department may compile statistical information in any aggregate or summary form which does not directly or indirectly disclose the identity of any licensee-source of the information, and any compilation of such statistical information by the Department shall be a public record open to inspection and examination by any person, and may be disseminated to the public by the Department. (1953, c. 1134; 1961, c. 1189 s. 3; 1965, c. 957, s. 2; 1973, c. 1262, s. 28)

APPENDIX B

House Bill 297, An Act To Require An Endorsement To Sell Fish Taken From Coastal Fishing Waters, To Consolidate The Vessel Fishing License, And To Amend Other Marine Fisheries Statutes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
1993 SESSION
RATIFIED BILL

CHAPTER 515
HOUSE BILL 297

AN ACT TO REQUIRE AN ENDORSEMENT TO SELL FISH TAKEN FROM COASTAL FISHING WATERS, TO CONSOLIDATE THE VESSEL FISHING LICENSE, AND TO AMEND OTHER MARINE FISHERIES STATUTES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 113-152 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-152. Licensing of Consolidated license for vessels, equipment and operations; fees.

(a) Consolidated Vessel License. -- In order to promote efficiency and cost-effectiveness, the Marine Fisheries Commission may adopt rules to authorize the Division to issue a consolidated vessel license. The fee for each individual license or endorsement issued through the consolidated license shall be paid when the application for the consolidated license is submitted.

(a1) Vessel License Requirements. -- The following vessels are subject to the vessel licensing requirements of this section:

- (1) All vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations in coastal fishing waters:
- (2) All North Carolina vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations without the State which result in landing ~~and selling~~ fish in North Carolina. North Carolina vessels are those which have their primary situs in North Carolina. Motorboats with North Carolina numbers under the provisions of Chapter 75A of the General Statutes are deemed to have their primary situs in North Carolina; documented vessels which list a North Carolina port as home port are deemed to have their primary situs in North Carolina; and
- (3) All nonresident vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations within the State ~~or engaged in commercial fishing operations without the State that result in landing and selling fish in North Carolina, State.~~

"Commercial fishing operations" are all operations preparatory to, during, and subsequent to the taking of fish:

- (1) With the use of commercial fishing equipment; or
- (2) By any means, if a primary purpose of the taking is to sell the fish.

Commercial fishing operations also ~~includes~~ include taking people fishing for hire.

It is unlawful for the owner of a vessel subject to licensing requirements to permit it to engage in commercial fishing operations without having first procured the appropriate licenses including vessel, gear, or other license required by the Commission. It is unlawful for anyone to command such a vessel engaged in commercial fishing operations without complying with the provisions of this section

and of rules made under the authority of this Article. It is unlawful for anyone to command such a vessel engaged in commercial fishing operations that does not meet the license requirements of this Article or of rules made under the authority of the Article, or without making reasonably certain that all persons on board are in compliance with the provisions of this Article and rules made under the authority of this Article. It is unlawful to participate in any commercial fishing operation in connection with which there is a vessel subject to licensing requirements not meeting the licensing requirements under the provisions of this Article or of rules made under the authority of this Article.

Nothing in this section shall require the licensing of any vessel used solely for oystering, scalloping, or clamming by a person not required to have an oyster, scallop, and clam license under the provisions of G.S. 113-154. Spears or gigs shall not be deemed commercial fishing equipment unless used in an operation the purpose of which is the taking of fish for commercial purposes.

(b) License Format/Consolidated License. -- Any license that may be required by this section is to be issued in the name of the owner of the vessel. The format of the license shall include the name of the owner of the vessel, date of birth, expiration date of the license, vessel identification, other license endorsements, and any other information the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter. The license shall be issued on a card made of hard plastic or metal capable of being used to make imprints. It is unlawful for the individual or corporate owner of a licensed vessel or any persons with the authority to authorize the use of a licensed vessel to permit any individual who is not eligible to have the license issued to him in his own right to command such licensed vessel for the purpose of engaging in commercial fishing operations. It is unlawful for such an ineligible person to command a licensed vessel for such purposes. The license application for a menhaden vessel must state the name of the person in command of the vessel. Upon change in command of a menhaden vessel, the owner must notify the Secretary within 30 days. Upon change in ownership of any licensed vessel, the new owner must notify the Secretary within 30 days.

(b1) Replacement/Consolidated Vessel License. -- A replacement vessel license for a lost or destroyed license, including all endorsements, may be issued by the Marine Fisheries Commission upon receipt of a proper application together with a five dollar (\$5.00) fee. A replacement vessel license including all endorsements shall only be obtained from the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. The Division shall not accept an application for a replacement license unless the Division determines that the applicant's current license has not been suspended or revoked. A copy of an application duly filed with the Division shall serve as the license until the replacement license has been received. The Marine Fisheries Commission may provide by rule for the replacement of lost, obliterated, destroyed, or otherwise illegible license plates or decals upon tender of the original license receipt or upon other evidence that the Marine Fisheries Commission deems sufficient. ~~The Department may charge a fee of fifty cents (.50) for replacement of a plate or decal.~~

(c) Vessel License Fees. -- Licenses are issued upon a fiscal year basis for vessels of various lengths (length measured straight through the cabin and along the deck, from end to end, excluding the sheer) and types as follows for the fees indicated:

- (1) Vessels, without motors, regardless of length when used in connection with other licensed vessels, no license required.
- (2) Vessels with or without motors not over 18 feet in length, one dollar (\$1.00) per foot.
- (3) Vessels with or without motors over 18 feet but not over 38 feet in length, one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per foot.

- (4) Vessels with or without motors over 38 feet in length, three dollars (\$3.00) per foot.
- (4a) Vessels owned by persons who are not residents of North Carolina, two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or an amount equal to the nonresident fee charged by the nonresident's state, whichever is greater, in addition to the fee requirement otherwise applicable under this subsection or subsection (d), section.
- (5) Vessels engaged in menhaden fishing shall be taxed, based on tonnage, as prescribed in subsection (d).
- (6) Vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations for which the Commission requires a gear or equipment license shall be subject to fees as prescribed in subsection (g).
- (7) Vessels engaged in selling fish taken from coastal fishing waters shall be subject to the endorsement to sell fees as prescribed in subsection (h) of this section.

(d) Vessel Fees/Menhaden Fishing. -- Vessels engaging in menhaden fishing are subject to the following license and fee requirements:

- (1) For the mother ship, two dollars (\$2.00) per ton, gross tonnage, customhouse measurements.
- (2) For each purse boat carrying a purse seine used in connection with a licensed mother ship, no license required.
- (3) Repealed by Session Laws 1983, c. 570, s. 6.

(e) ~~All licenses in this Article issued during the period January 1, 1992, through June 30, 1992, are subject to fifty percent (50%) of the full license fee regardless of when issued and expire on June 30, 1992. Beginning July 1, 1992, all All licenses in this Article expire on June 30 of each year and are subject to the full license fee regardless of when issued unless otherwise indicated.~~

Nonresidents obtaining licenses must certify that their conviction record in their state of residence is such that they would not be denied a license under the standards in G.S. 113-166. When a license application is denied for violations of fisheries laws, whether the violations occurred in North Carolina or another jurisdiction, the license fees shall not be refunded and shall be applied to the costs of processing the application.

(f) Oyster, Scallop, and Clam Exemption. -- No person exempt from the oyster, scallop, and clam license under the provisions of this Article may take more than:

- (1) One bushel of oysters per person per day, not to exceed two bushels per vessel per day;
- (2) One-half bushel of scallops per person per day, not to exceed one bushel per vessel; and
- (3) One hundred clams per person per day, not to exceed two hundred per vessel per day.

(g) Gear or Equipment Licenses. -- Gear or equipment licenses shall be issued upon the payment of fees as prescribed by the Commission in its duly adopted rules at a rate to be established by the Commission between twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per license. The fee rate for gear or equipment licenses, at a minimum, shall be adequate to compensate the Department for the actual and administrative cost associated with the conservation and management of the fishery. Gear or equipment licenses may be required for commercial fishing operations that do not involve the use of a vessel.

(h) Endorsement to Sell. -- A vessel license may include an endorsement to sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters subject to the requirements of G.S. 113-154.1. A vessel license containing an endorsement to sell shall be capable of being used to

make imprints of the sale or transaction. Fees for an endorsement to sell on a vessel license are as follows:

- (1) Vessels with or without motors not over 18 feet in length, twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).
- (2) Vessels with or without motors over 18 feet but not over 30 feet in length, thirty-five dollars (\$35.00).
- (3) Vessels with or without motors over 30 feet in length, forty-five dollars (\$45.00).

A fee for an endorsement to sell shall be in addition to any other vessel license fee established under this section."

Sec. 2. G.S. 113-153 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-153. Land or sell license: ~~Vessels~~ vessels fishing beyond territorial waters.

(a) Persons aboard vessels not having their primary situs in North Carolina which are carrying a cargo of fish taken outside the waters of North Carolina may land ~~and~~ or sell their catch in North Carolina by ~~complying with the licensing provisions of G.S. 113-152~~ purchasing a land or sell license as set forth in this section with respect to the vessel in question. The Marine Fisheries Commission may by rule modify the ~~land or sell~~ licensing procedure set out in G.S. 113-152 in order to devise an efficient and convenient procedure for licensing out-of-state vessels to only land, or after landing in order to permit sale of cargo.

(b) The fee for a land or sell license for a vessel owned by a person who is not a resident of North Carolina is two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or an amount equal to the nonresident fee charged by the nonresident's state, whichever is greater. ~~Provided, that persons~~ Persons aboard vessels having a primary situs in a jurisdiction that would allow North Carolina vessels without restriction to land ~~and~~ or sell their catch, taken outside such jurisdiction, may land ~~and~~ or sell their catch in North Carolina without complying with this section if such persons are in possession of a valid license from their state of residence."

Sec. 3. Article 14 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 113-154.1. Endorsement to sell fish.

(a) Requirements. -- Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person who takes or lands any species of fish under the authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission from coastal fishing waters by any means whatever, including aquaculture operations, to sell, offer for sale, barter or exchange for merchandise such fish, without having first procured a current and valid endorsement to sell fish. It is unlawful for fish dealers to buy fish unless the seller presents a current and valid vessel license with an endorsement to sell, or a separate endorsement to sell if no vessel is involved, at the time of the transaction. Any subsequent sale of fish shall be subject to the licensing requirements of fish dealers under G.S. 113-156.

(b) Fees. -- The annual fee for an endorsement to sell fish on a vessel license for a resident of this State is set forth in G.S. 113-152(h). The annual fee for an endorsement to sell fish when no vessel is involved for a resident of this State is fifteen dollars (\$15.00) and for a nonresident of this State is one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or an amount equal to the nonresident fee charged by the nonresident's state, whichever is greater. The license shall be valid for the period July 1 through June 30 of a given year.

(c) Non-Vessel Endorsement Format. -- The format of an endorsement when the applicant is not seeking a vessel license shall include the name of the applicant, date of birth, expiration date of the endorsement, and any other information the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter. The endorsement shall be issued on a card made of hard plastic or metal capable of being used to make

imprints of the sale or transaction. An applicant who is applying for an endorsement on a vessel license shall comply with G.S. 113-152.

(d) Application for Non-Vessel Endorsement. -- An application for issuance or renewal of an endorsement to sell shall be filed with the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries or license agents authorized to sell licenses under this Article. An application shall be accompanied by the fee established in subsection (b) of this section. Applications shall not be accepted from persons ineligible to hold a license issued by the Marine Fisheries Commission, including any applicant whose endorsement is suspended or revoked on the date of the application. The applicant shall be provided with a copy of the application marked received. The copy shall serve as the endorsement to sell, until the endorsement issued by the Division is received or the Division determines that the applicant is ineligible to hold an endorsement. In addition to the information required in subsection (c) of this section, the applicant shall disclose on the application a valid address, and such other information as the Division may require.

(e) Application for Replacement Non-Vessel Endorsement to Sell. -- A replacement endorsement shall only be obtained from the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. The Division shall not accept an application for a replacement endorsement unless the Division determines that the applicant's current license has not been suspended or revoked. A copy of an application duly filed with the Division shall serve as the endorsement until the replacement license has been received.

(f) Sale of Fish. -- It is unlawful for any person licensed under this section to sell fish taken outside the territorial waters of North Carolina or to sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters except to:

- (1) Fish dealers licensed under G.S. 113-156; or
- (2) The public, if the seller is also licensed as a fish dealer under G.S. 113-156.

(g) Recordkeeping Requirements. -- The fish dealer shall record each transaction on a form provided by the Department. The transaction form shall include the information on the endorsement to sell of the seller, the quantity of the fish, the identity of the fish dealer, and such other information as the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter. The person who records the transaction shall provide a completed copy of the transaction form to the Department, and to the other party of the transaction. The Department copy of each transaction from the preceding month shall be transmitted to the Department by the fish dealer on or before the tenth day of the following month.

(h) Non-Vessel Endorsement to Sell Nontransferable. -- An endorsement to sell fish issued under this section is nontransferable. It is unlawful to use an endorsement to sell issued to another person in the sale or attempted sale of fish or for a licensee to lend or transfer a license to sell with the following two exceptions: (i) an individual under the age of 16 may sell fish under the license of a relative or guardian; or (ii) a license may be transferred within a single fishing operation if the person to whom it is transferred is a U.S. citizen. It is unlawful for a licensee to lend or transfer a license to sell for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of this section.

(i) Penalties. -- Any person who violates any provision of this section or any rule by the Marine Fisheries Commission to implement this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (1) A violation of subsections (a), (f), or (h) or a rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission implementing any of those subsections is a misdemeanor punishable as follows:

- a. For a first conviction, a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.
- b. For a second conviction within three years, a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 90 days, or both.
- c. For a third or subsequent conviction within three years, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

(2) A violation of any other provision of this section other than subsections (a), (f), or (h), or of any rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission other than a rule implementing subsections (a), (f), or (h) of this section, is punishable under G.S. 113-135(a).

(j) Use of Fees. -- Fees paid under G.S. 113-152(h) or G.S. 113-154 for an endorsement to sell fish shall be applied to the cost of a fisheries data information system that compiles fisheries data obtained from the endorsement program established by G.S. 113-152 and this section or to marine fisheries programs or research projects that enhance knowledge and use of marine and estuarine resources."

Sec. 4. G.S. 113-156 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-156. Licenses for fish dealers.

(a) License Requirement. -- Except as otherwise provided in this Article, every person who sells fish or has any connection whatever with fish that results in his enrichment is a fish dealer, provided that individual employees of fish dealers are not fish dealers merely by virtue of transacting the business of their employers. section. it is unlawful for any person involved in a fishing operation not licensed pursuant to this section:

- (1) To buy fish for resale from any person involved in a coastal fishing operation that takes any species of fish under the authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission from coastal fishing waters. For purposes of this subdivision, a retailer who purchases fish from a fish dealer shall not be liable if the fish dealer has not complied with the licensing requirements of this section;
- (2) To sell fish to the public subject to the licensing requirements of G.S. 113-153(b); or
- (3) To sell to the public any species of fish under the authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission taken from coastal fishing waters by that coastal fishing operation.

Any person subject to the licensing requirements of this section is a fish dealer. Any person subject to the licensing requirements of this section shall obtain a separate license or set of licenses for each location conducting activities required to be licensed under this section.

(b) Exceptions to License Requirements. -- The Marine Fisheries Commission may make reasonable rules to implement this section by clarifying the status of particular classes of persons as regards fish dealerships, subsection including rules to clarify the status of the listed classes of exempted persons, require submission of statistical data, and require that records be kept in order to establish compliance with this section.

Any person not licensed pursuant to this section is exempt from the licensing requirements of this section if all fish handled within any particular licensing category meet one or more of the following requirements:

~~Persons all of whose dealings with a category of fish fall under one or more of the following headings are not fish dealers as respects that category:~~

(1) ~~Persons~~ The fish are sold by persons whose dealings in fish are primarily educational, scientific, or official. ~~Scientific, educational, or official agencies~~ official, and who have been issued a permit by the Division that authorizes the educational, scientific, or official agency to ~~may~~ sell fish harvested or processed in connection with research or demonstration projects ~~projects; without being deemed dealers, but such sales are subject to such reasonable rules as the Marine Fisheries Commission may make governing such sales.~~

(2) ~~Individuals selling legally acquired fish other than oysters and clams to individuals other than dealers on a casual, noncommercial basis, provided that such sales do not net in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in cash or equivalent value in any 12-month period. Any public offer to sell, or peddling of fish, is deemed commercial.~~

(3) ~~Fishermen who sell their catch exclusively to fish dealers licensed under this section if the fish taken by any fisherman meets one of the following requirements:~~

~~= The fish were taken lawfully in coastal fishing waters other than through the use of a vessel licensed under G.S. 113-152, and the value of such fish sold does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in any 12-month period.~~

~~= The fish were taken in a commercial fishing operation meeting all licensing requirements, and he was a party to the operation.~~

~~= The fish were taken by him, whether by sports or commercial methods, through the use of a vessel currently and validly licensed under G.S. 113-152.~~

~~= The fish were taken by him in inland fishing waters in conformity with the laws and rules administered by the Wildlife Resources Commission and are of a type permitted to be sold by the Wildlife Resources Commission.~~

~~= The fish taken were oysters, scallops, or clams and the person satisfies the dealer that he took them or participated in the taking, that he then had a current and valid oyster, scallop, and clam license issued to him personally, and that they were taken lawfully.~~

~~(e) Every fish dealer is subject to the licensing requirements of this section unless all fish handled within any particular licensing category meet one or more of the following requirements:~~

(2) The fish are sold by individual employees of fish dealers when transacting the business of their duly licensed employer;

(1) (3) The fish are shipped to him a person by a dealer from without the State. State;

(2) ~~The fish are nongame fish taken in inland fishing waters.~~

(3) (4) The fish are of a kind the sale of which is regulated exclusively by the Wildlife Resources Commission. Commission; or

(4) (5) The fish are purchased from a licensed dealer. dealer.

~~In the event the seller is a licensed fish dealer, he must satisfy any purchasing fish dealer, whether licensed or unlicensed, that the fish were acquired in conformity with law. It is unlawful for a fish dealer to purchase or sell or in any manner deal in fish except in conformity with the provisions of this section.~~

~~(d) Every fish dealer subject to the licensing provisions of this section must secure a separate license or set of licenses for each established location.~~

~~(e) (c) Fees. -- Every fish dealer subject to licensing requirements must secure an annual license at each established location for each of the following activities transacted there, upon payment of the fee set out:~~

- (1) Dealing in oysters:
 - a. Oyster shucker-packer (including sale of shell stock), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Oyster shell stock shipper, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (2) Dealing in scallops:
 - a. Scallop shucker-packer (including sale of shell stock), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Scallop shell stock shipper, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (3) Dealing in clams:
 - a. Clam shucker-packer (including sale of shell stock), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Clam shell stock shipper, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (4) Dealing in hard and soft crabs:
 - a. Crab processor (including dealing in unprocessed crabs), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Unprocessed crab dealer, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (5) Dealing in shrimp:
 - a. Shrimp processor (including dealing in unprocessed shrimp), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Unprocessed shrimp dealer, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (6) Dealing in finfish:
 - a. Finfish processor (including dealing in unprocessed finfish), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Unprocessed finfish dealer, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (7) Operating menhaden processing plant, one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
- (8) Operating any other fish-dehydrating or oil-extracting plant, fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Any person subject to fish-dealer licensing requirements who deals in fish not included in the above categories must secure a finfish dealer license. The Marine Fisheries Commission may make reasonable rules implementing and clarifying the dealer categories of this subsection.

(d) License Format. -- The format of the license shall include the name of the licensee, date of birth, name and address of each business location, expiration date of the license, and any other information the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter.

(e) Application for License. -- An application for a fish dealer's license shall be filed with the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. An application shall be accompanied by the fee established in subsection (c) of this section. Applications shall not be accepted from persons ineligible to hold a license issued by the Marine Fisheries Commission, including any applicant whose license is suspended or revoked on the date of the application. The applicant shall be provided with a copy of the application marked received. The copy shall serve as the fish dealer's license until the license issued by the Division is received or the Division

determines that the applicant is ineligible to hold a license. Where a ~~dealer~~ an applicant does not have an established location for transacting the fisheries business within the State, the license application must be denied unless the applicant satisfies the Secretary that his residence, or some other office or address, within the State, is a suitable substitute for an established location and that records kept in connection with licensing, sale, and ~~the~~ purchase requirements will be available for inspection when necessary. Fish dealers' licenses are issued on a fiscal year basis upon payment of a fee as set forth herein upon proof, satisfactory to the Secretary, that the license applicant is a resident of North Carolina.

(f) Application for Replacement License. -- A replacement license shall only be obtained from the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. The Division shall not accept an application for a replacement license unless the Division determines that the applicant's current license has not been suspended or revoked. A copy of an application duly filed with the Division shall serve as the license until the replacement license has been received.

(g) Purchase and Sale of Fish. -- It is unlawful for a fish dealer to buy fish unless the seller possesses a current and valid endorsement to sell and the dealer records the transaction on a form provided by the Department consistent with the recording requirements of G.S. 113-154.1. It is unlawful for a fish dealer to possess or sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters in violation of this Subchapter or the rules adopted by the Marine Fisheries Commission implementing this Subchapter.

(h) License Nontransferable. -- Any fish dealer license issued under this section is nontransferable. It is unlawful to use a fish dealer license issued to another person in the sale or attempted sale of fish or for a licensee to lend or transfer a fish dealer license for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of this section.

(i) Penalties. -- Any person who violates any provision of this section or any rule by the Marine Fisheries Commission to implement this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(1) A violation of subsections (a), (g), or (h) or a rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission implementing any of those subsections is a misdemeanor punishable as follows:

a. For a first conviction, a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.

b. For a second conviction within three years, a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 90 days, or both.

c. For a third or subsequent conviction within three years, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

(2) A violation of any other provision of this section other than subsections (a), (g), or (h), or of any rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission other than a rule implementing subsections (a), (g), or (h) of this section, is punishable under G.S. 113-135(a)."

Sec. 5. G.S. 113-161 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-161. Nonresidents reciprocal agreements.

Persons who are not residents of North Carolina are not entitled to obtain licenses under the provisions of G.S. 113-152 or G.S. 154.1 except as hereinafter provided. Residents of jurisdictions which sell commercial fishing licenses to North Carolina residents are entitled to North Carolina commercial fishing licenses under the provisions of G.S. 113-152 or G.S. 154.1. Such licenses may be restricted in terms of area, gear and fishery by the ~~commission~~ Marine Fisheries Commission so that the nonresidents are licensed to engage in North Carolina fisheries on the same or similar terms that North Carolina residents can be licensed to engage in the fisheries of such other jurisdiction. The Secretary may enter into such reciprocal agreements with other jurisdictions as are necessary to allow nonresidents to obtain commercial fishing licenses in North Carolina subject to the foregoing provisions."

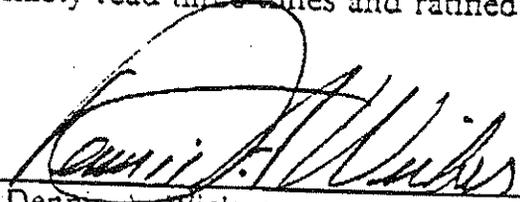
Sec. 6. G.S. 113-129(14) reads as rewritten:

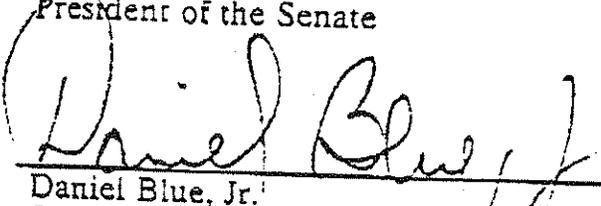
"(14) Shellfish. -- Mollusca, specifically including oysters, clams, mussels, ~~and scallops~~ scallops, conchs and whelks."

Sec. 7. The Marine Fisheries Commission may use such powers as may be reasonably necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act. The Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall report to the Joint Legislative Commission on Seafood and Aquaculture by December 1, 1993, on implementation of this act.

Sec. 8. G.S. 113-154.1(i), as enacted by Section 3 of this act, becomes effective December 1, 1993, and applies to violations committed on or after that date. The remainder of this act is effective upon ratification. The fees for endorsements to sell apply to endorsements issued on or after that date. This act expires July 1, 1996.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 24th day of July, 1993.


Dennis A. Wicker
President of the Senate

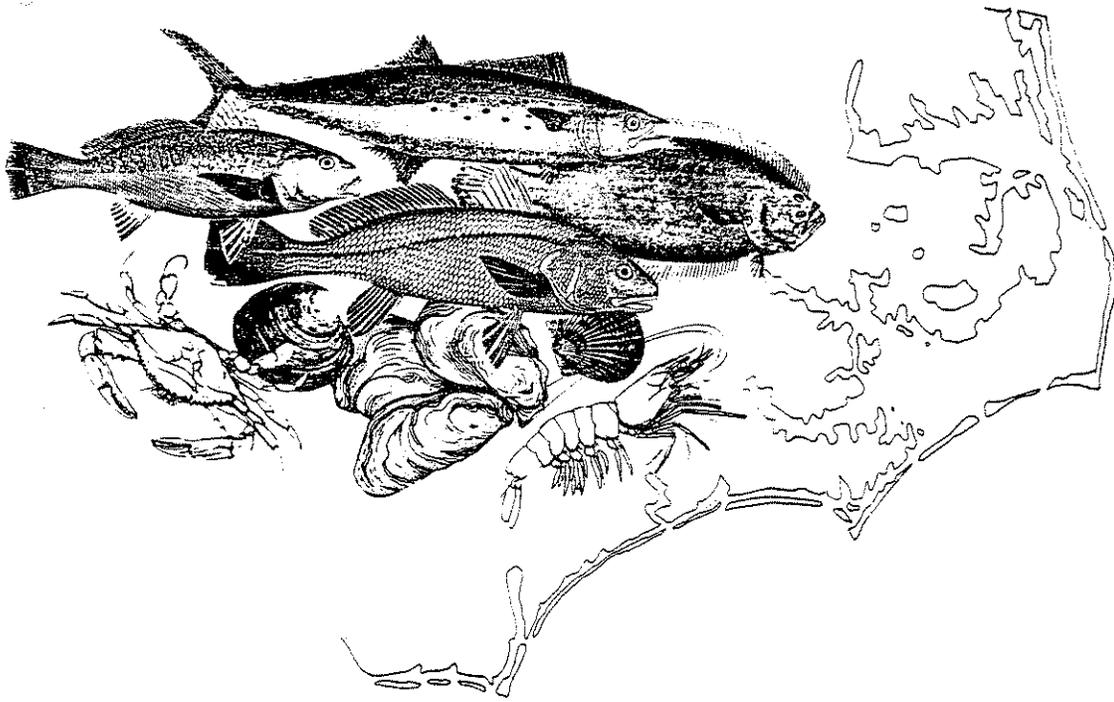

Daniel Blue, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives

APPENDIX C

Endorsement To Sell Implementation Plan

ENDORSEMENT TO SELL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1993/1994



North Carolina Department of Environment,
Health, and Natural Resources

Division of Marine Fisheries
Morehead City, NC 28557

August 1993

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
IMPLEMENTATION	1
License Program	2
License Sales	2
License Data Processing	5
Trip Ticket Program	8
Trip Ticket	8
Tracking System	11
Trip Ticket Processing	13
LAW ENFORCEMENT	20
PERSONNEL	21
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	23
APPENDIX A: House Bill 297	
APPENDIX B: Program Development Team and Work Groups	

ENDORSEMENT TO SELL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

House Bill 297, *An Act To Require An Endorsement To Sell Fish Taken From Coastal Fishing Waters, To Consolidate The Vessel Fishing License, And To Amend Other Marine Fisheries Statutes* was ratified and became effective on the 24th day of July 1993 (Appendix A). The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to efficiently and effectively implement the Endorsement to Sell Fish (ETS).

There are two major programs encompassing the ETS; 1) licenses (sales and processing), and 2) trip tickets (collection and processing). The ETS applications are estimated at approximately 18,000 per year, while the number of trip tickets completed by seafood dealers is estimated at 1.2 million per year. The magnitude of this new program can be emphasized by the fact that 1.2 million trip tickets per year represent about 5 times as much data as the Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) currently processes within a year (all current biological and license databases combined).

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of this Act will take a positive and cooperative effort by all parties involved (fishermen, seafood dealers, and Division/Department staff). The Act became effective upon ratification except for enforcement requirements, which became effective 1 December 1993. The DMF has targeted 1 January 1994 as the starting date for the Trip Ticket Program because it is a logical break (calendar year) in the commercial statistics database. A Program Development Team (PDT) was formed (Appendix B) to provide a coordinated effort within the DMF to develop this implementation plan, to address specific legal and administrative needs, and to provide oversight of the program once implemented. Work groups (Appendix B) were

assigned, and with input from other DMF staff and the fishing industry, have completed the majority of the work seen in this plan.

To successfully implement this program in such a short time, the DMF must maintain a focused view, emphasize simplicity, obtain input from the fishing industry, and devote a large amount of time and resources towards planning and implementation. As shown in Flow Chart 1, there are many components to the total program.

License Program

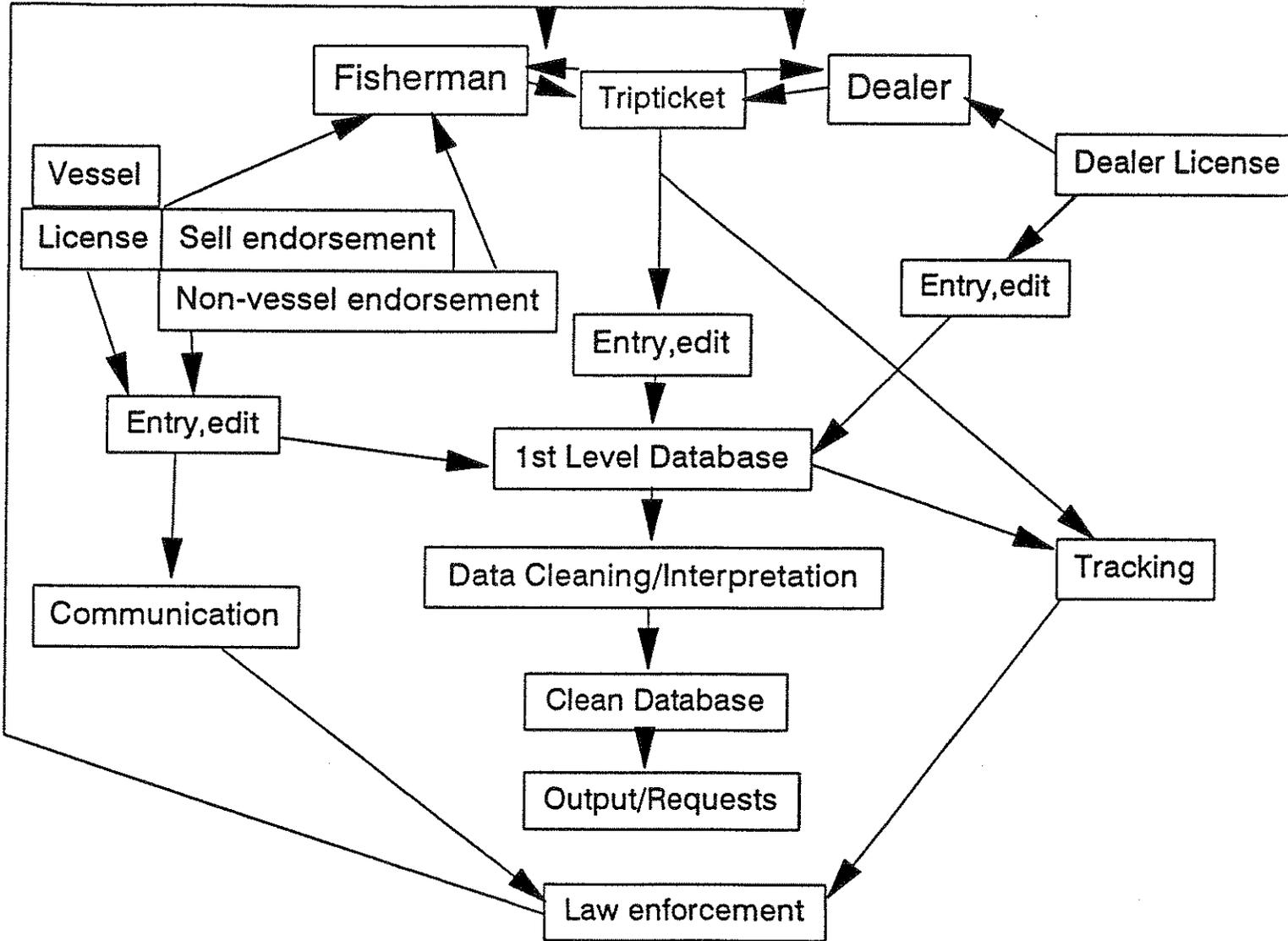
The DMF sells about 20,000 vessel licenses a year. Because license sales are on a 1 July-30 June cycle and ETS will be implemented 1 December, the endorsement will have to be purchased separately for the vessel licenses already sold. Four categories of purchase that must be addressed:

1. Vessel, menhaden, and land licenses with ETS
2. Non-vessel ETS
3. ETS for already purchased vessel, menhaden, and land licenses
4. Vessel license with no ETS

A requirement of the Act is that the ETS be issued on a card capable of being used to make imprints of the sale or transactions.

License Sales: The most efficient method to implement license sales the first year (December 1993-June 1994), considering the fact many vessel licenses will already be sold, will be to sell the Endorsement to Sell separate from the vessel license (Figure 1). The fishing

Flow chart 1. Endorsement to Sell Program.



ENDORSEMENT TO SELL RECEIPT

AGENCY COPY NO. 1		Year 94	NORTH CAROLINA MARINE FISHERIES ENDORSEMENT TO SELL RECEIPT P.O. BOX 769, MOREHEAD CITY, N.C. 28557	
APPLICATION TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> (1) NEW <input type="checkbox"/> (3) TRANSFER <input type="checkbox"/> (2) REPLACEMENT* PRIORITY NUMBER _____		VESSEL DECAL NUMBER: _____		ENDORSEMENT# 94-00001

Company Name (only if registered by company name)				
Owner's Name (First)		(1)	(Last)	
Street/Route/Box				
City			State	
Zip Code		County		
Owner's D.O.B		Telephone Number	A/C	Prefix Number

<input type="checkbox"/> (1) RESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/> (2) NON-RESIDENT*
ENDORSEMENT TYPE	
Vessel	
(Resident and Non-Resident*)	
_____ (1) 0-18'	(\$25.00)
_____ (2) 18-38'	(\$35.00)
_____ (3) Greater than 38'	(\$45.00)
Non-Vessel	
_____ (4) Resident	(\$15.00)
_____ (5) Aquaculture	(\$15.00)
_____ (6) Tournament	(\$15.00)
_____ (7) Non-Resident*	
Land or Sell License	
_____ (8) Non-Resident*	
* Non-resident/Replacement fees \$ _____ * See fee schedule	

ENDORSEMENT EXPIRES JUNE 30

I declare under penalties of law that the information above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____

This receipt is a valid Endorsement to Sell for 60 days after issued, at which time you will be issued a credit card style Endorsement. Your Endorsement to Sell number is located at the upper right-hand corner of this receipt.

Date issued: _____ Time _____ AM
PM
Agent No.: _____
Agent Name: _____

Figure 1. Endorsement to Sell receipt.

community will be notified of the new license requirements by several news releases. The fisherman's copy of the Endorsement to Sell receipt will serve as the temporary endorsement to sell for 60 days, or until the DMF forwards them a plastic endorsement card. Each receipt will have an unique number that represents the fisherman's endorsement number.

The license agents will return completed license forms to DMF (twice a month) by mail where the forms will be entered, endorsement cards produced (Figure 2), and cards mailed to applicants. To reduce cost, only applicants which purchased an endorsement will be given a card this license year. Replacement cards will be handled by the same process as replacement licenses.

Recommendations for the 1994-1995 license are to consolidate license types, redesign forms, and change to a renewable license. These changes would reduce paperwork and data entry and allow for the tracking of applicants, through time, with an unique number which will not change annually.

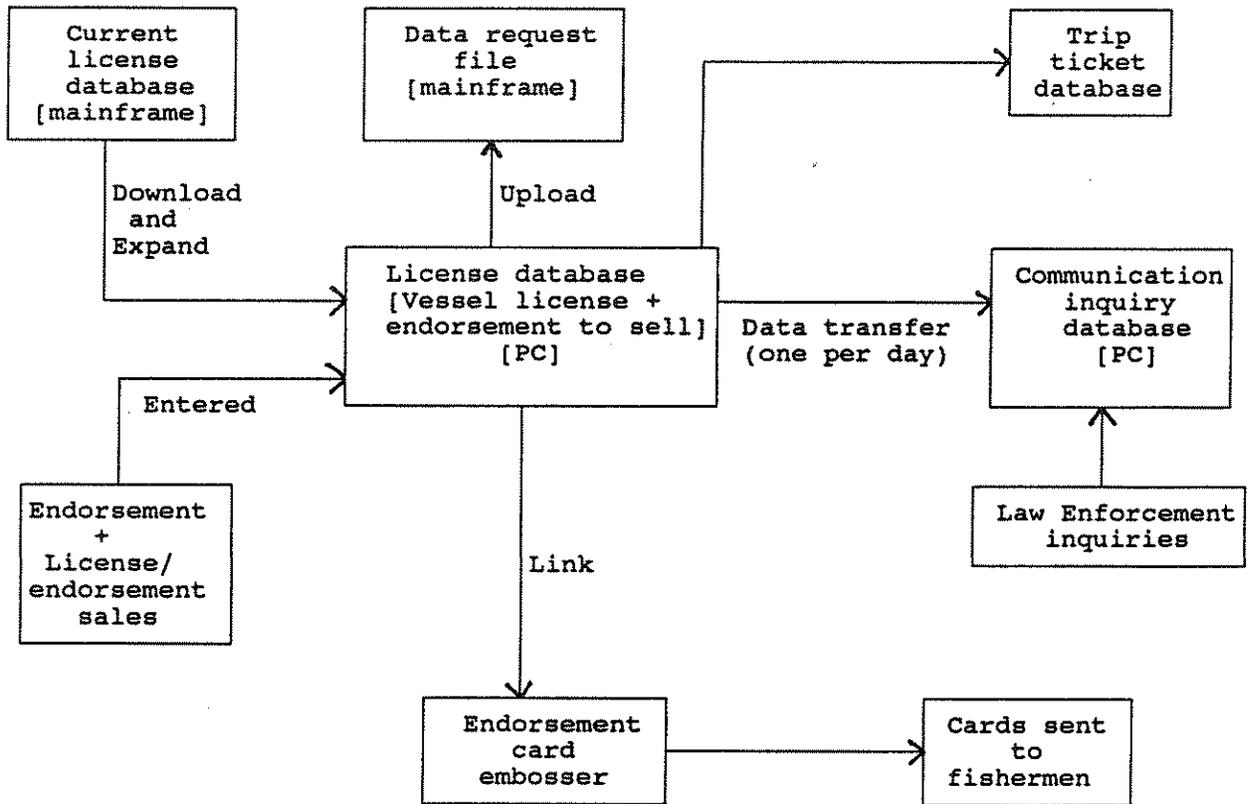
License Data Processing: The existing database structure will be modified to include fields identifying the endorsement type and application date. A new data processing system will have to be developed due to the need for a PC database which can be linked to the card embosser. To implement this system, current license data on the mainframe will be downloaded and expanded to handle the new fields (endorsement type, date), and new data entry and edit programs will be written. Additional programming will be needed to link the license database with the card-embosser as well as to communications for law enforcement and administration inquiries (Flow Chart 2).

EXAMPLE OF EMBOSSED CARD**(ITALICS = EMBOSSED)**

NORTH CAROLINA MARINE FISHERIES	
VESSEL-LICENSE/SELL-ENDORSEMENT	
VALID THROUGH JUNE 1994	
ENDORSEMENT TYPE: <i>VESSEL-SELL</i>	
ENDORSEMENT # <i>94-00001</i>	
<i>JOE FISH</i>	
<i>AA-123</i>	<i>NC-0001-AB</i>
<i>09/01/59</i>	<i>12/01/93</i>
DOB	PURCHASED

Figure 2. Endorsement card example.

Flow Chart 2: Vessel License Data Processing



License processing in 1994-1995 will require a complete redesign of the current database and processing programs (details will be outlined in the 1994/1995 operations plan. The system also needs to be integrated into a local area network (LAN) within DMF.

Trip Ticket Program

A requirement of the Endorsement To Sell Act is that fish dealers shall keep records of each transaction that include the dealer identification number, endorsement card number, quantity of fish, and other data deemed necessary by the Division. This information will be filled out on trip ticket forms, supplied by the Division, and must be transmitted to the Division by fish dealers on or before the tenth (10th) day of the following month. A transaction is defined as landings from a single trip and takes place when the fish are exchanged between the fisherman and dealer. Dealers that produce/catch their own fish for retail sale, or land fish with a company-owned vessel, must keep records (trip tickets) of their landings and report, even though a "sale" is not technically made.

Trip Ticket: The simplicity of the trip ticket is critical to the effectiveness of the program. The trip ticket has been designed to collect data comparable to our current commercial statistics program (Table 1). The trip ticket will have check-offs for waterbody caught, and gear used and pre-coded fields for species landed (Figure 3). The unit price and value fields will appear only on the fisherman's and dealer's copies. There will be several types of pre-coded forms to minimize the need for coding by the dealers and/or data clerks. Additional information, such as gear quantity, will not be requested in order to keep the form as simple as possible. Once the program is in place (Year 2 or 3), other information requests will be considered. Final design of the trip ticket will include input from the fishing industry and DMF biological staff.

Table 1. Trip ticket data fields.

Field name	Description
Endorsement number	Endorsement to sell number
Dealer number	Unique dealer number
Date	Date of landing
Trip ticket number	Unique trip ticket number
Waterbody	Primary waterbody where fish were caught
Gear 1	Gear used to catch fish
Gear 2	Gear used to catch fish (if > 1 gear, snapper/grouper fishery only)
Gear 3	Gear used to catch fish (if > 2 gear, snapper/grouper fishery only)
State	State caught
Species code	Species landed
Status	Status of fish (example: shrimp heads on -vs- heads off)
Pounds/units	Pounds/units of each species landed
*Unit price	Price per unit landed
*Value	Total value of species

* Optional (will not carbon to DMF copies).

ENDORSEMENT
CARD# →



NORTH CAROLINA TRIP TICKET (FINFISH) 1-000001



DEALER# ↑

Mo.	Day	Yr.

DATE ↑

CIRCLE GEAR USED (ONLY ONE)				CIRCLE WATERBODY WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE			
020	Beach Seine	470	Gill Net drift	24	Ocean 0-3 miles	29	Neuse River
025	Swipe Net	475	Gill Net runaround	26	Ocean > 3 miles	30	New River
030	Haul Seine	680	Trotling	01	Albemarle Sound	31	Newport River
125	Purse Seine	680	Trotline	02	Alligator River	43	North River
210	Bottom Trawl	675	Longline surface	03	Bay River	33	Pamlico River
230	Flynet	678	Longline bottom	05	Bogue Sound	34	Pamlico Sound
275	Pound Net	677	Longline shark	06	Cape Fear River	38	Shalotte River
310	Fyke Net	610	Rod-n-Reel	08	Core Sound	39	Stump Sound
340	Eel Pot	760	Gigs	09	Croatan Sound	41	Topsail Sound
345	Fish Pot	735	Cast net	10	Currituck Sound	42	White Oak River
425	Gill Net set (float)	205	Crab trawl	11	Lockwood Folly	45	Roanoke Sound
480	Gill Net set (sink)			12	Masonboro Sound	50	Inland Waterway

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Spot	6750			
Spot small	6752			
Croaker small	1952			
Croaker med.	1953			
Croaker large	1954			
Pan trout (gray)	5252			
Round trout (gray)	5253			
Large trout (gray)	5254			
Bluefish small	1352			
Bluefish med.	1353			
Bluefish large	1354			
Bluefish large gutted	1364			
Flounder small	2302			
Flounder med.	2303			
Flounder large	2304			
Flounder jumbo	2305			
Sea mullet small	4002			
Sea mullet	4000			

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Butterfish	1550			
Starbutters large	3700			
Speckled trout pan	5302			
Speckled trout med.	5303			
Speckled trout large	5304			
Spanish Mackerel	6700			
Jumping mullet	4350			
Mullet red roe	4357			
Mullet white roe	4358			
Pompano small	4652			
Pompano large	4654			
Scup pin	4751			
Scup small	4752			
Scup med.	4753			
Scup large	4754			
Spadefish	6650			
Ribbonfish	2000			
Hogfish/pigfish	4500			
Puffers	6850			
Cobia	1600			
Skippers/gar	6100			
Sheepshead	6000			
Roe Shad	5356			
Buck Shad	5359			
Menhaden	4150			
Beit	7900			
Dogfish	5900			
Sharks Uncle.	5410			
Sharks hammerhead	5860			
Sharks mako	5560			
Shark fins	5420			
Red drum	2150			
Striped bass	6800			

Figure 3. Sample trip ticket.

The trip ticket form will have four (4) parts, with a copy for the fisherman, dealer, and two (2) copies for DMF. Each form will have a unique identification number for tracking purposes.

User manuals, waterbody maps, and species code lists will be available to all dealers.

Tracking System: Each dealer will be assigned a unique dealer number and is required to transmit trip tickets to DMF by the tenth (10th) of the following month. Also, all trip tickets must be accounted for in order to track compliance and verify accurate ticket transfer and processing. To track dealer reports, the current seafood dealer license file will be culled to identify individual dealers. For 1993-1994, culling will be done manually because there are no unique dealer numbers, and dealers may have more than one license (different types). Procedures will be implemented that will identify dealers as unique or duplicative when licenses are purchased after program implementation. Each dealer will be assigned a unique dealer number. These numbers will be required on each trip ticket. Dealers will be given their unique numbers when notified of reporting requirements described under the Trip Ticket Processing section of this plan.

A tracking database will be designed to record dealer reporting or non-reporting, and status/location of individual trip tickets (Table 2). Clerks will record the date trip tickets are received from dealers and a computer program will be developed to flag non-reporting dealers. Dealers that have not reported by the 15th of the month will be sent a standard form letter (registered mail) giving them ten (10) days to comply. This dealer's assigned Port Agent will be notified so a non-official/friendly warning can be made if deemed appropriate. Also, the Port Agent can identify out-of-business or seasonally-closed dealers. If data are not received

Table 2. Tracking data fields.

Field name	Description
Dealer #	Unique dealer number
Name	Dealer name
Address	Dealer address
Tickets (Distributed)	Ticket numbers of trip tickets given to dealer
Distribution date	Date tickets distributed
Tickets (Returned)	Ticket numbers of trip tickets returned by dealer
Report date	Date trip tickets received by DMF
Data month	Month of data submitted
Batch number	Unique batch tracking number
Batch size	Number of tickets in batch
Status 1	Tracking variables (i.e., what action taken, non-reporting, other).
Status 2	
Status 3	

by the 10th of the following month, the appropriate information will be handed over to the Division's Law Enforcement Chief (Figure 4). All actions taken will be documented.

To track trip tickets, Port Agents will submit lists of ticket numbers given to each dealer, which will be matched against ticket numbers submitted by dealers and entered by DMF.

The flow of tracking information is outlined in Flow Chart 3. The programming will have to be completed by 1 January 1994.

Trip Ticket Processing: The DMF estimates that a total of 1.2 million trip tickets will be submitted annually by ~730 seafood dealers (Figure 5). To handle the processing of such a large database while ensuring accuracy, a relatively complex data management system is required (Flow Chart 4).

During 1993, all dealers will be sent a letter outlining the new law and reporting requirements. These dealers will also receive a questionnaire asking for information on trip types and number of trips. Based on responses, the Port Agents will contact dealers during November and December 1993 and distribute imprinters, forms, and unique identification numbers. Dealers will be contacted and the number and types of trip tickets needed will be identified and distributed (records kept for tracking). Records of trip ticket distribution and dealer contacts will be recorded. Due to the high cost of imprinters, only dealers handling large number of trips will receive one the first year. Dealers will be supplied with user manuals and an 1-800 telephone number for quick response to questions. Port Agents will serve as the primary liaison between the dealer and DMF. They will distribute materials and lend assistance

MEMORANDUM

TO: Law Enforcement Chief

FROM: Statistic Coordinator

DATE:

SUBJECT: Reporting Violation

The following seafood dealer has not transmitted transaction slips to the Division as required by General Statute 113-154.1. The dealer has been contacted by mail and in person, informing him of the reporting requirement; he has failed to comply. Please take the appropriate action.

Dealer name: _____ Date letter sent: _____

Dealer address: _____

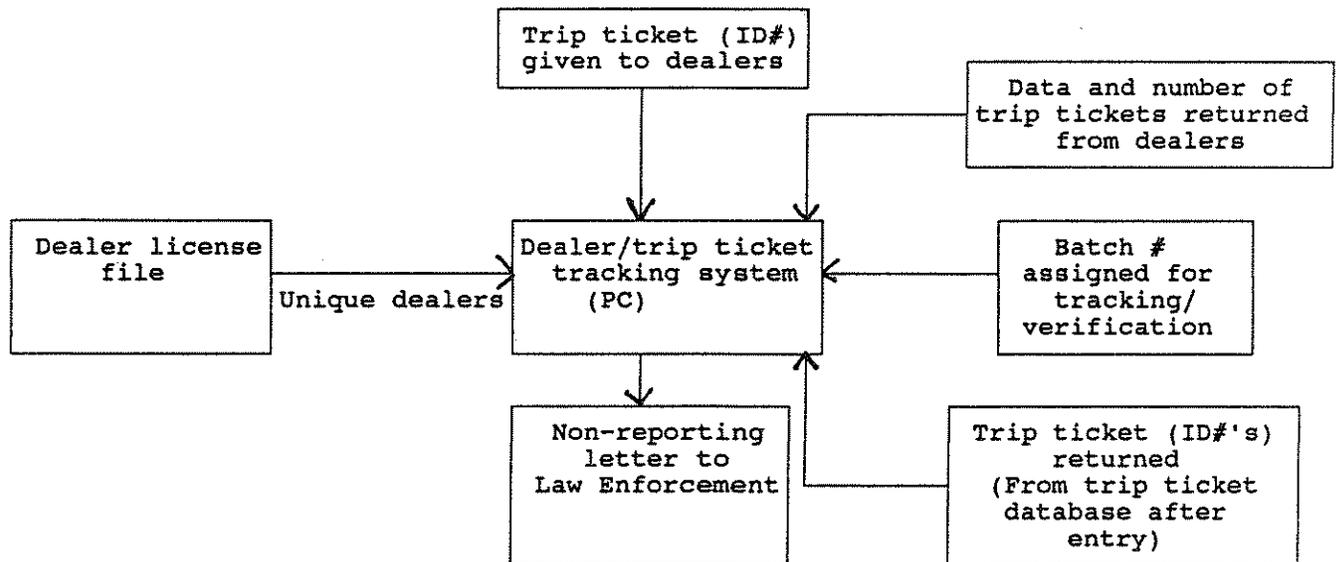
Law Enforcement Action: _____

Enforcement Officer's Signature

(Date)

Figure 4. Non-reporting notification.

Flow Chart 3: Tracking System.



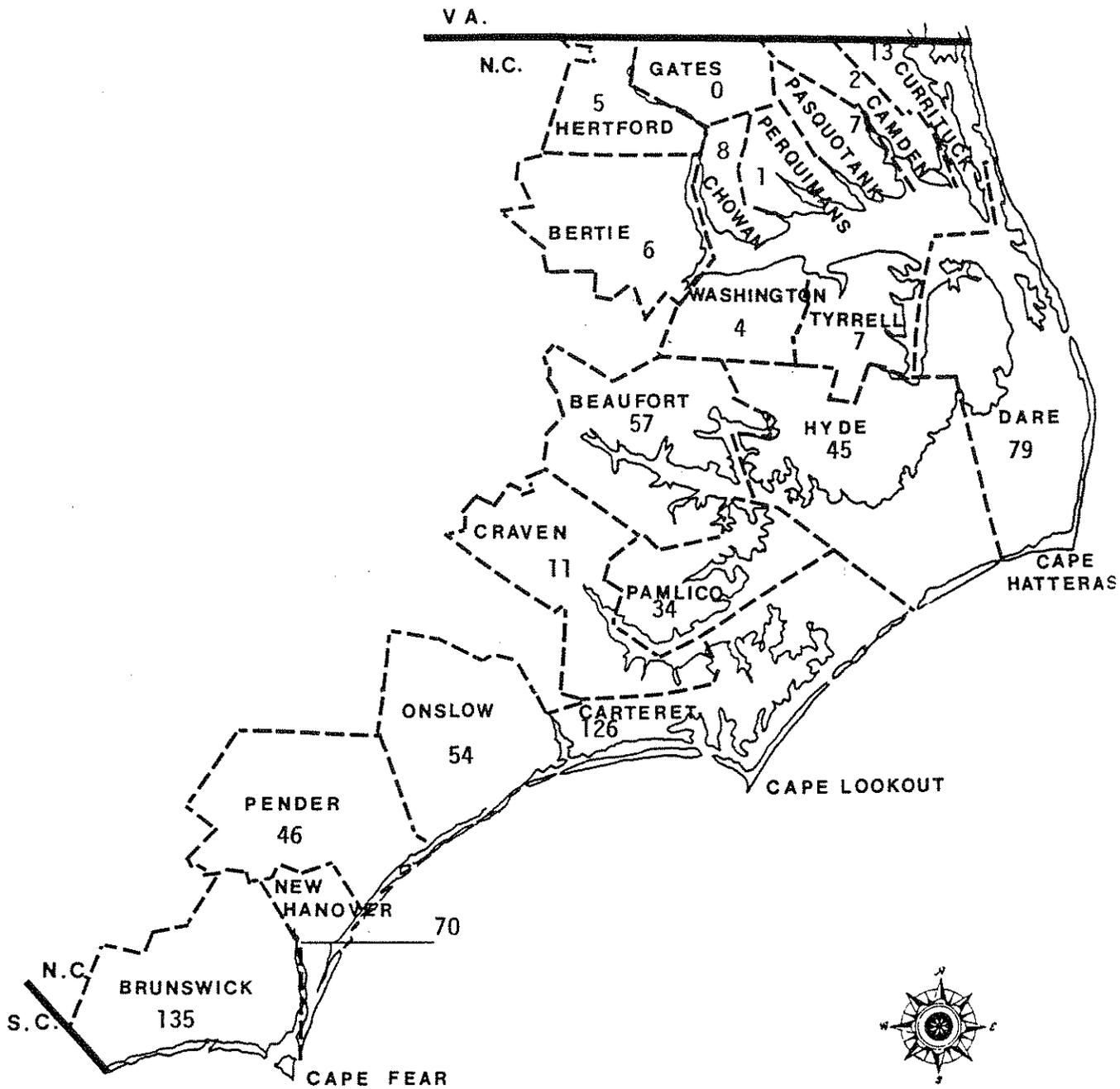
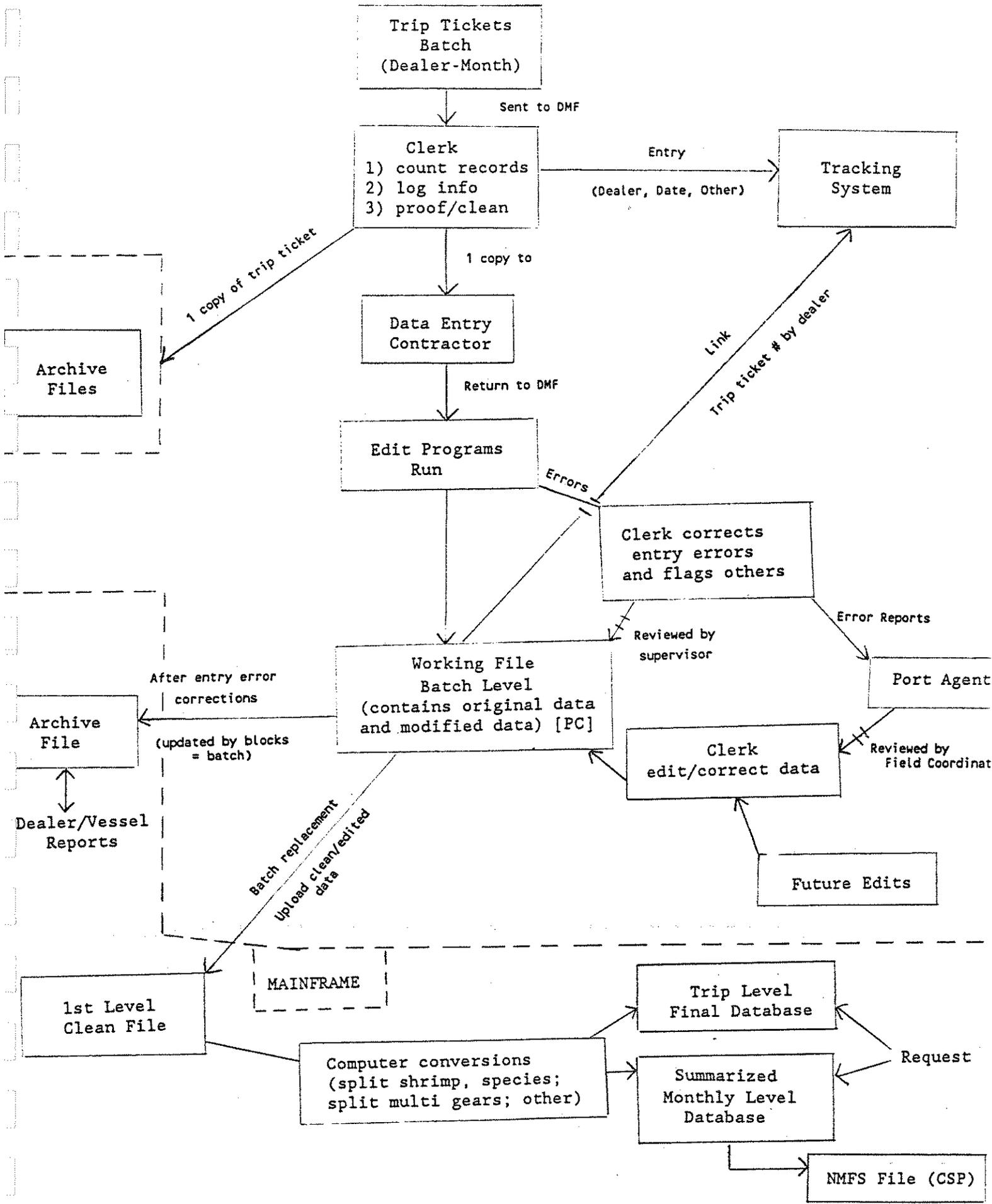


Figure 5. Seafood dealers (number by county).

TRIP TICKET DATA PROCESSING



whenever needed. Each Port Agent's vehicle will be equipped with a radio or phone for quick response.

Dealers are required to transmit trip tickets to the Division on or before the tenth (10th) of the month following completion of a trip. Dealers will be supplied with mailing containers which will be coded with a postal bill code, (U.S. Postal Service will bill Division monthly). Dealers may submit tickets weekly. Larger dealers may have the option of having a Port Agent pick up tickets (depending on the availability of time). Dealers will be required to submit a transmittal sheet, with each mailing of trip tickets, indicating dealer number, dates data represents, and number of trip tickets. Dealers must submit the transmittal sheet even if no fish were purchased or landed during a specific month. Dealers which are seasonally closed may submit transmittal sheets in advance. When received by DMF, these forms will be dated and used as back-up documentation for tracking and enforcing reporting requirements.

Trip ticket processing will be handled in batches which are defined by a single month's data from a single dealer. Once received by the Division, a clerk will count trip tickets, log tracking information, proof/clean tickets, code any un-coded data, and send one copy of the trip ticket to the data entry contractor. The other copy will be archived for three years after data are considered finalized.

The data entry contractor will enter and verify data (double entry) with a required accuracy rate of 99.9%. Data turn-around requirement will be five (5) working days. Upon return of the keyed data, an edit program will be run to identify as many errors as possible and flag questionable data. Look-up tables will be developed to check all fields and as many combinations of fields as possible. The dealer license, vessel license, and tracking files will

all be used as back-up tables by the edit program to ensure completeness and validity of data files. Data will be stored by batch in a PC data file.

Data clerks will review and flag all errors. They will correct all key entry errors. All corrections will be reviewed by a supervisor. The error/warning report and trip tickets (errors flagged) will then be given to Port Agents for corrections and interpretations. Port Agent's identified-corrections will be reviewed by the project biologist and then made to the batch level PC database by data clerks, who will also be responsible for handling any future corrections.

The working file (batch level PC database) will contain the original data as well as modified/corrected data. Once data have passed through the edit/correction processes, two files will be transmitted to the mainframe, 1) archive file (original data with key entry errors correction only), and 2) 1st level clean file (all corrections applied). Both of these files will be updated by batch replacement, as needed.

The 1st level clean file will then be run through a conversion/interpretation program that converts dressed weights/numbers to whole weights, splits multi-gear trip tickets, identifies shrimp species, and applies any other conversions/interpretations needed. The output of this program will result in three files: 1) trip level, 2) monthly summarized, and 3) NMFS format.

Request programs will be developed to access all files on the mainframe and will have built-in routines to protect confidential data. Dealer and vessel-specific requests will be answered only when a notarized request form (to be developed) is received from a specific seafood dealer or vessel license holder.

All data files will be backed up according to a predetermined schedule, which complies with the Department's Disaster Recovery Plan.

Confidentiality rules will be the same as current rules. These are outlined in the DMF Confidentiality Policy and mandated by G.S. 113-163.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Act was passed to improve the commercial statistics database by implementing mandatory reporting by seafood dealers. Effective enforcement of all aspects of the Act will be extremely critical to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the database. Law Enforcement activities must include, but not be limited to, at least the following:

1. Enforcement of seafood dealer reporting requirement upon notification by statistics program.
2. Conduct random "sting" operations with undercover officers selling seafood.
3. Conduct random checks of commercial fishermen for valid endorsements to sell.
4. Conduct random checks of seafood dealers for valid licenses.
5. Conduct random checks of seafood dealer's establishments, verifying the existence of trip tickets for all fish within their coolers.

PERSONNEL

The following positions are required to implement this program:

LICENSE SYSTEM**Accounting Clerk (NEW)**

Account for and record daily all monies and deposits collected. Review and check license agents monthly reports for accuracy and assist other license staff (Required hiring date: 15 November 1993).

Two (2) Data Clerks (NEW)

Enter all license data into database. Responsible for all error checking and corrections. This position will also be responsible for endorsement card production and mailing (Required hiring date: 15 September 1993).

Data Clerk, Part Time (NEW)

Assist with data entry and other tasks during the peak months of license sales. (Required hiring date: 1 December 1993).

TRIP TICKET PROGRAM**Program Coordinator (NEW)**

This position will have overall responsibility for the implementation and maintenance of the Trip Ticket System (TTS). Duties will include supervision of the programmer and biologist positions, TTS design and management, contract development, and other coordinating activities. This position will be supervised by the Data Management Supervisor. (Required hiring date: 15 September 1993).

Programmer/Data Manager (NEW)

This position will develop, implement, and manage the data processing system of the TTS and license system. Databases will include the trip ticket data (= 1.2 million/year), dealer license data, and vessel license/endorsement data. Duties will also include supervision of 5 data processing clerks, and programming support for TTS and license programs (Required hiring date: 15 September 1993).

Biologist (NEW)

This position will be responsible for the data content of the TTS. Duties will include supervision of 5 technicians (4 are port agents), interpreting data, identifying and correcting errors, handling data requests and analyses, and coordinating field sampling, vessel license database, dealer/Division interaction, and TTS verification. (Required hiring date: 1 October 1993).

Technician (Morehead City) (NEW)

This position will be responsible for the error checking and problem solving tasks surrounding data submittals and data content. This position will work closely with the biologists to identify and solve problems, will correct data, and will assist data clerks in editing data. (Required hiring date: 15 October 1993).

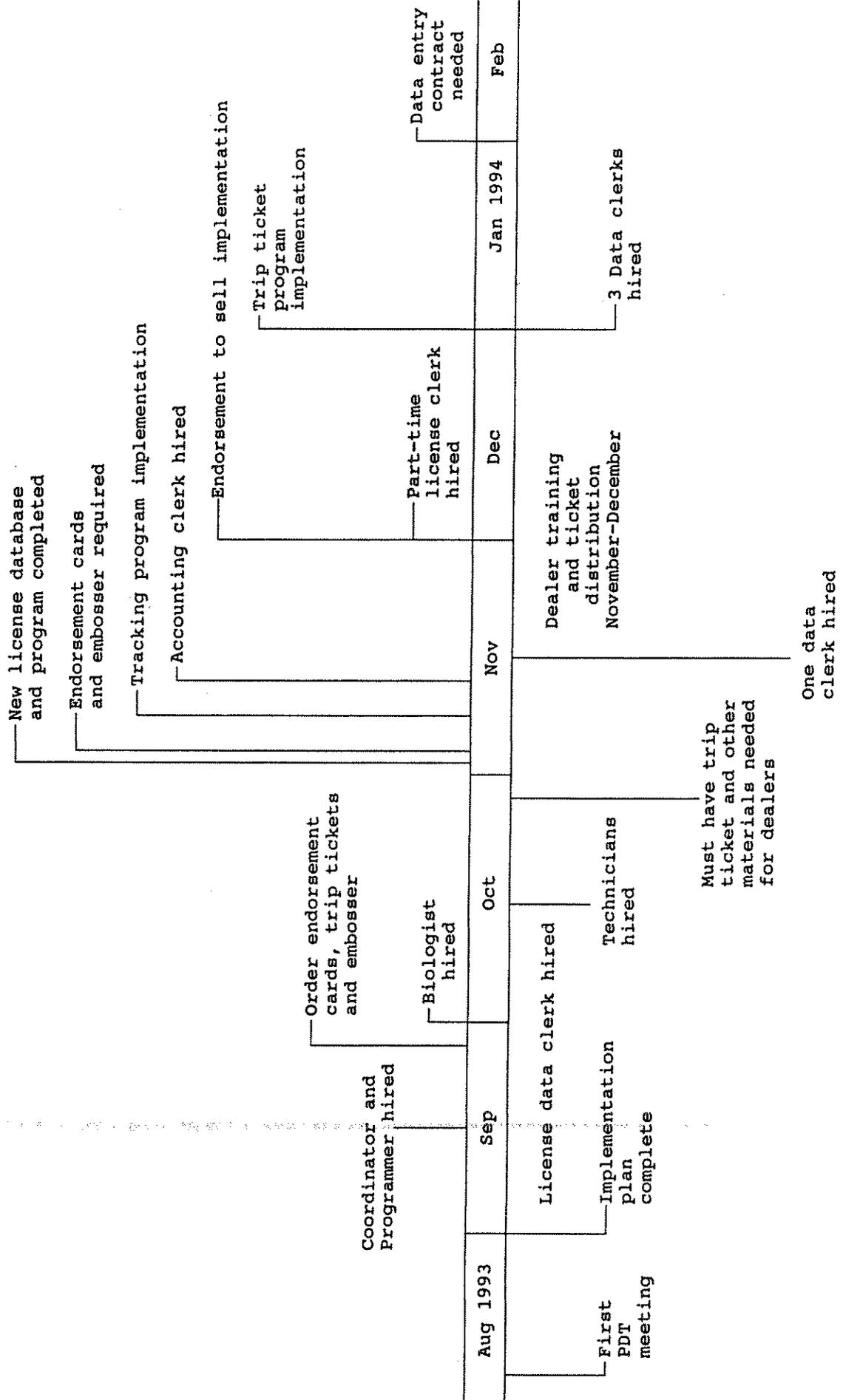
Four (4) Technicians (Port Agents) (1 NEW, 3 EXISTING)

These position will be the liaison between the dealers and the Division. They will be responsible for training dealers in correct coding procedures, informing dealers of program changes, and the handling of day-to-day problems. These agents will be used to check reported data, identify errors, and make corrections. These positions will also do the field sampling required for TTS verification. Port Agents will be responsible for specified geographic areas. (Required hiring date: 1 October 1993).

Five (5) Data Clerks (4 NEW, 1 EXISTING)

These positions will process and track all data collected under the TTS. These tasks will involve logging and tracking data submittals, reviewing and cleaning up all data forms submitted, sending data to the data entry contractor, running edit reports, and making corrections. One clerk will be a supervisory position. (Required hiring dates: 1 - 1 November 1993, 3 - January 1994)

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE



APPENDIX A

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
1993 SESSION
RATIFIED BILL

CHAPTER 515
HOUSE BILL 297

AN ACT TO REQUIRE AN ENDORSEMENT TO SELL FISH TAKEN FROM COASTAL FISHING WATERS, TO CONSOLIDATE THE VESSEL FISHING LICENSE, AND TO AMEND OTHER MARINE FISHERIES STATUTES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 113-152 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-152. Licensing of Consolidated license for vessels, equipment and operations; fees.

(a) Consolidated Vessel License. -- In order to promote efficiency and cost-effectiveness, the Marine Fisheries Commission may adopt rules to authorize the Division to issue a consolidated vessel license. The fee for each individual license or endorsement issued through the consolidated license shall be paid when the application for the consolidated license is submitted.

(a1) Vessel License Requirements. -- The following vessels are subject to the vessel licensing requirements of this section:

- (1) All vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations in coastal fishing waters:
- (2) All North Carolina vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations without the State which result in landing ~~and selling~~ fish in North Carolina. North Carolina vessels are those which have their primary situs in North Carolina. Motorboats with North Carolina numbers under the provisions of Chapter 75A of the General Statutes are deemed to have their primary situs in North Carolina; documented vessels which list a North Carolina port as home port are deemed to have their primary situs in North Carolina; and
- (3) All nonresident vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations within the State ~~or engaged in commercial fishing operations without the State that result in landing and selling fish in North Carolina.~~ State.

'Commercial fishing operations' are all operations preparatory to, during, and subsequent to the taking of fish:

- (1) With the use of commercial fishing equipment; or
- (2) By any means, if a primary purpose of the taking is to sell the fish.

Commercial fishing operations also ~~includes~~ include taking people fishing for hire.

It is unlawful for the owner of a vessel subject to licensing requirements to permit it to engage in commercial fishing operations without having first procured the appropriate licenses including vessel, gear, or other license required by the Commission. It is unlawful for anyone to command such a vessel engaged in commercial fishing operations without complying with the provisions of this section

and of rules made under the authority of this Article. It is unlawful for anyone to command such a vessel engaged in commercial fishing operations that does not meet the license requirements of this Article or of rules made under the authority of the Article, or without making reasonably certain that all persons on board are in compliance with the provisions of this Article and rules made under the authority of this Article. It is unlawful to participate in any commercial fishing operation in connection with which there is a vessel subject to licensing requirements not meeting the licensing requirements under the provisions of this Article or of rules made under the authority of this Article.

Nothing in this section shall require the licensing of any vessel used solely for oystering, scalloping, or clamming by a person not required to have an oyster, scallop, and clam license under the provisions of G.S. 113-154. Spears or gigs shall not be deemed commercial fishing equipment unless used in an operation the purpose of which is the taking of fish for commercial purposes.

(b) License Format/Consolidated License. -- Any license that may be required by this section is to be issued in the name of the owner of the vessel. The format of the license shall include the name of the owner of the vessel, date of birth, expiration date of the license, vessel identification, other license endorsements, and any other information the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter. The license shall be issued on a card made of hard plastic or metal capable of being used to make imprints. It is unlawful for the individual or corporate owner of a licensed vessel or any persons with the authority to authorize the use of a licensed vessel to permit any individual who is not eligible to have the license issued to him in his own right to command such licensed vessel for the purpose of engaging in commercial fishing operations. It is unlawful for such an ineligible person to command a licensed vessel for such purposes. The license application for a menhaden vessel must state the name of the person in command of the vessel. Upon change in command of a menhaden vessel, the owner must notify the Secretary within 30 days. Upon change in ownership of any licensed vessel, the new owner must notify the Secretary within 30 days.

(b1) Replacement/Consolidated Vessel License. -- A replacement vessel license for a lost or destroyed license, including all endorsements, may be issued by the Marine Fisheries Commission upon receipt of a proper application together with a five dollar (\$5.00) fee. A replacement vessel license including all endorsements shall only be obtained from the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. The Division shall not accept an application for a replacement license unless the Division determines that the applicant's current license has not been suspended or revoked. A copy of an application duly filed with the Division shall serve as the license until the replacement license has been received. The Marine Fisheries Commission may provide by rule for the replacement of lost, obliterated, destroyed, or otherwise illegible license plates or decals upon tender of the original license receipt or upon other evidence that the Marine Fisheries Commission deems sufficient. The Department may charge a fee of fifty cents (50¢) for replacement of a plate or decal.

(c) Vessel License Fees. -- Licenses are issued upon a fiscal year basis for vessels of various lengths (length measured straight through the cabin and along the deck, from end to end, excluding the sheer) and types as follows for the fees indicated:

- (1) Vessels, without motors, regardless of length when used in connection with other licensed vessels, no license required.
- (2) Vessels with or without motors not over 18 feet in length, one dollar (\$1.00) per foot.
- (3) Vessels with or without motors over 18 feet but not over 38 feet in length, one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per foot.

- (4) Vessels with or without motors over 38 feet in length, three dollars (\$3.00) per foot.
- (4a) Vessels owned by persons who are not residents of North Carolina, two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or an amount equal to the nonresident fee charged by the nonresident's state, whichever is greater, in addition to the fee requirement otherwise applicable under this ~~subsection or subsection (d)~~ section.
- (5) Vessels engaged in menhaden fishing shall be taxed, based on tonnage, as prescribed in subsection (d).
- (6) Vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations for which the Commission requires a gear or equipment license shall be subject to fees as prescribed in subsection (g).
- (7) Vessels engaged in selling fish taken from coastal fishing waters shall be subject to the endorsement to sell fees as prescribed in subsection (h) of this section.

(d) Vessel Fees/Menhaden Fishing. -- Vessels engaging in menhaden fishing are subject to the following license and fee requirements:

- (1) For the mother ship, two dollars (\$2.00) per ton, gross tonnage, customhouse measurements.
- (2) For each purse boat carrying a purse seine used in connection with a licensed mother ship, no license required.
- (3) Repealed by Session Laws 1983, c. 570, s. 6.

~~(e) All licenses in this Article issued during the period January 1, 1992, through June 30, 1992, are subject to fifty percent (50%) of the full license fee regardless of when issued and expire on June 30, 1992. Beginning July 1, 1992, all All licenses in this Article expire on June 30 of each year and are subject to the full license fee regardless of when issued unless otherwise indicated.~~

Nonresidents obtaining licenses must certify that their conviction record in their state of residence is such that they would not be denied a license under the standards in G.S. 113-166. When a license application is denied for violations of fisheries laws, whether the violations occurred in North Carolina or another jurisdiction, the license fees shall not be refunded and shall be applied to the costs of processing the application.

(f) Oyster, Scallop, and Clam Exemption. -- No person exempt from the oyster, scallop, and clam license under the provisions of this Article may take more than:

- (1) One bushel of oysters per person per day, not to exceed two bushels per vessel per day;
- (2) One-half bushel of scallops per person per day, not to exceed one bushel per vessel; and
- (3) One hundred clams per person per day, not to exceed two hundred per vessel per day.

(g) Gear or Equipment Licenses. -- Gear or equipment licenses shall be issued upon the payment of fees as prescribed by the Commission in its duly adopted rules at a rate to be established by the Commission between twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per license. The fee rate for gear or equipment licenses, at a minimum, shall be adequate to compensate the Department for the actual and administrative cost associated with the conservation and management of the fishery. Gear or equipment licenses may be required for commercial fishing operations that do not involve the use of a vessel.

(h) Endorsement to Sell. -- A vessel license may include an endorsement to sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters subject to the requirements of G.S. 113-154.1. A vessel license containing an endorsement to sell shall be capable of being used to

make imprints of the sale or transaction. Fees for an endorsement to sell on a vessel license are as follows:

- (1) Vessels with or without motors not over 18 feet in length, twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).
- (2) Vessels with or without motors over 18 feet but not over 30 feet in length, thirty-five dollars (\$35.00).
- (3) Vessels with or without motors over 30 feet in length, forty-five dollars (\$45.00).

A fee for an endorsement to sell shall be in addition to any other vessel license fee established under this section."

Sec. 2. G.S. 113-153 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-153. Land or sell license: ~~Vessels~~ vessels fishing beyond territorial waters.

(a) Persons aboard vessels not having their primary situs in North Carolina which are carrying a cargo of fish taken outside the waters of North Carolina may land and or sell their catch in North Carolina by ~~complying with the licensing provisions of G.S. 113-152~~ purchasing a land or sell license as set forth in this section with respect to the vessel in question. The Marine Fisheries Commission may by rule modify the land or sell licensing procedure set out in G.S. 113-152 in order to devise an efficient and convenient procedure for licensing out-of-state vessels to only land, or after landing in order to permit sale of cargo.

(b) The fee for a land or sell license for a vessel owned by a person who is not a resident of North Carolina is two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or an amount equal to the nonresident fee charged by the nonresident's state, whichever is greater. ~~Provided, that persons~~ Persons aboard vessels having a primary situs in a jurisdiction that would allow North Carolina vessels without restriction to land and or sell their catch, taken outside such jurisdiction, may land and or sell their catch in North Carolina without complying with this section if such persons are in possession of a valid license from their state of residence."

Sec. 3. Article 14 of Chapter 113 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 113-154.1. Endorsement to sell fish.

(a) Requirements. -- Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person who takes or lands any species of fish under the authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission from coastal fishing waters by any means whatever, including aquaculture operations, to sell, offer for sale, barter or exchange for merchandise such fish, without having first procured a current and valid endorsement to sell fish. It is unlawful for fish dealers to buy fish unless the seller presents a current and valid vessel license with an endorsement to sell, or a separate endorsement to sell if no vessel is involved, at the time of the transaction. Any subsequent sale of fish shall be subject to the licensing requirements of fish dealers under G.S. 113-156.

(b) Fees. -- The annual fee for an endorsement to sell fish on a vessel license for a resident of this State is set forth in G.S. 113-152(h). The annual fee for an endorsement to sell fish when no vessel is involved for a resident of this State is fifteen dollars (\$15.00) and for a nonresident of this State is one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or an amount equal to the nonresident fee charged by the nonresident's state, whichever is greater. The license shall be valid for the period July 1 through June 30 of a given year.

(c) Non-Vessel Endorsement Format. -- The format of an endorsement when the applicant is not seeking a vessel license shall include the name of the applicant, date of birth, expiration date of the endorsement, and any other information the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter. The endorsement shall be issued on a card made of hard plastic or metal capable of being used to make

imprints of the sale or transaction. An applicant who is applying for an endorsement on a vessel license shall comply with G.S. 113-152.

(d) Application for Non-Vessel Endorsement. -- An application for issuance or renewal of an endorsement to sell shall be filed with the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries or license agents authorized to sell licenses under this Article. An application shall be accompanied by the fee established in subsection (b) of this section. Applications shall not be accepted from persons ineligible to hold a license issued by the Marine Fisheries Commission, including any applicant whose endorsement is suspended or revoked on the date of the application. The applicant shall be provided with a copy of the application marked received. The copy shall serve as the endorsement to sell, until the endorsement issued by the Division is received or the Division determines that the applicant is ineligible to hold an endorsement. In addition to the information required in subsection (c) of this section, the applicant shall disclose on the application a valid address, and such other information as the Division may require.

(e) Application for Replacement Non-Vessel Endorsement to Sell. -- A replacement endorsement shall only be obtained from the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. The Division shall not accept an application for a replacement endorsement unless the Division determines that the applicant's current license has not been suspended or revoked. A copy of an application duly filed with the Division shall serve as the endorsement until the replacement license has been received.

(f) Sale of Fish. -- It is unlawful for any person licensed under this section to sell fish taken outside the territorial waters of North Carolina or to sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters except to:

- (1) Fish dealers licensed under G.S. 113-156; or
- (2) The public, if the seller is also licensed as a fish dealer under G.S. 113-156.

(g) Recordkeeping Requirements. -- The fish dealer shall record each transaction on a form provided by the Department. The transaction form shall include the information on the endorsement to sell of the seller, the quantity of the fish, the identity of the fish dealer, and such other information as the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter. The person who records the transaction shall provide a completed copy of the transaction form to the Department, and to the other party of the transaction. The Department copy of each transaction from the preceding month shall be transmitted to the Department by the fish dealer on or before the tenth day of the following month.

(h) Non-Vessel Endorsement to Sell Nontransferable. -- An endorsement to sell fish issued under this section is nontransferable. It is unlawful to use an endorsement to sell issued to another person in the sale or attempted sale of fish or for a licensee to lend or transfer a license to sell with the following two exceptions: (i) an individual under the age of 16 may sell fish under the license of a relative or guardian; or (ii) a license may be transferred within a single fishing operation if the person to whom it is transferred is a U.S. citizen. It is unlawful for a licensee to lend or transfer a license to sell for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of this section.

(i) Penalties. -- Any person who violates any provision of this section or any rule by the Marine Fisheries Commission to implement this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (1) A violation of subsections (a), (f), or (h) or a rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission implementing any of those subsections is a misdemeanor punishable as follows:

- a. For a first conviction, a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.
 - b. For a second conviction within three years, a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 90 days, or both.
 - c. For a third or subsequent conviction within three years, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.
- (2) A violation of any other provision of this section other than subsections (a), (f), or (h), or of any rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission other than a rule implementing subsections (a), (f), or (h) of this section, is punishable under G.S. 113-135(a).

(j) Use of Fees. -- Fees paid under G.S. 113-152(h) or G.S. 113-154.1 for an endorsement to sell fish shall be applied to the cost of a fisheries data information system that compiles fisheries data obtained from the endorsement program established by G.S. 113-152 and this section or to marine fisheries programs or research projects that enhance knowledge and use of marine and estuarine resources."

Sec. 4. G.S. 113-156 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-156. Licenses for fish dealers.

(a) License Requirement. -- Except as otherwise provided in this Article, every person who sells fish or has any connection whatever with fish that results in his enrichment is a fish dealer, provided that individual employees of fish dealers are not fish dealers merely by virtue of transacting the business of their employers. section, it is unlawful for any person involved in a fishing operation not licensed pursuant to this section:

- (1) To buy fish for resale from any person involved in a coastal fishing operation that takes any species of fish under the authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission from coastal fishing waters. For purposes of this subdivision, a retailer who purchases fish from a fish dealer shall not be liable if the fish dealer has not complied with the licensing requirements of this section;
- (2) To sell fish to the public subject to the licensing requirements of G.S. 113-153(b); or
- (3) To sell to the public any species of fish under the authority of the Marine Fisheries Commission taken from coastal fishing waters by that coastal fishing operation.

Any person subject to the licensing requirements of this section is a fish dealer. Any person subject to the licensing requirements of this section shall obtain a separate license or set of licenses for each location conducting activities required to be licensed under this section.

(b) Exceptions to License Requirements. -- The Marine Fisheries Commission may make reasonable rules to implement this section by clarifying the status of particular classes of persons as regards fish dealerships, subsection including rules to clarify the status of the listed classes of exempted persons, require submission of statistical data, and require that records be kept in order to establish compliance with this section.

Any person not licensed pursuant to this section is exempt from the licensing requirements of this section if all fish handled within any particular licensing category meet one or more of the following requirements:

~~Persons all of whose dealings with a category of fish fall under one or more of the following headings are not fish dealers as respects that category.~~

- (1) ~~Persons~~ The fish are sold by persons whose dealings in fish are primarily educational, scientific, or official. Scientific, educational, or official agencies official, and who have been issued a permit by the Division that authorizes the educational, scientific, or official agency to may sell fish harvested or processed in connection with research or demonstration projects projects; without being deemed dealers, but such sales are subject to such reasonable rules as the Marine Fisheries Commission may make governing such sales.
- (2) ~~Individuals selling legally acquired fish other than oysters and clams to individuals other than dealers on a casual, noncommercial basis, provided that such sales do not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in cash or equivalent value in any 12-month period. Any public offer to sell, or peddling of fish, is deemed commercial.~~
- (3) ~~Fishermen who sell their catch exclusively to fish dealers licensed under this section if the fish taken by any fisherman meets one of the following requirements:~~
 - a. ~~The fish were taken lawfully in coastal fishing waters other than through the use of a vessel licensed under G.S. 113-152, and the value of such fish sold does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in any 12-month period.~~
 - a. ~~The fish were taken in a commercial fishing operation meeting all licensing requirements, and he was a party to the operation.~~
 - a. ~~The fish were taken by him, whether by sports or commercial methods, through the use of a vessel currently and validly licensed under G.S. 113-152.~~
 - a. ~~The fish were taken by him in inland fishing waters in conformity with the laws and rules administered by the Wildlife Resources Commission and are of a type permitted to be sold by the Wildlife Resources Commission.~~
 - a. ~~The fish taken were oysters, scallops, or clams and the person satisfies the dealer that he took them or participated in the taking, that he then had a current and valid oyster, scallop, and clam license issued to him personally, and that they were taken lawfully.~~

~~(c) Every fish dealer is subject to the licensing requirements of this section unless all fish handled within any particular licensing category meet one or more of the following requirements:~~

- (2) The fish are sold by individual employees of fish dealers when transacting the business of their duly licensed employer;
- (+) (3) The fish are shipped to him a person by a dealer from without the State. State;
- (2) ~~The fish are nongame fish taken in inland fishing waters.~~
- (3) (4) The fish are of a kind the sale of which is regulated exclusively by the Wildlife Resources Commission. Commission; or
- (+) (5) The fish are purchased from a licensed dealer. dealer.

~~In the event the seller is a licensed fish dealer, he must satisfy any purchasing fish dealer, whether licensed or unlicensed, that the fish were acquired in conformity with law. It is unlawful for a fish dealer to purchase or sell or in any manner deal in fish except in conformity with the provisions of this section.~~

~~(d) Every fish dealer subject to the licensing provisions of this section must secure a separate license or set of licenses for each established location.~~

~~(e) (c) Fees. -- Every fish dealer subject to licensing requirements must secure an annual license at each established location for each of the following activities transacted there, upon payment of the fee set out:~~

- (1) Dealing in oysters:
 - a. Oyster shucker-packer (including sale of shell stock), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Oyster shell stock shipper, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (2) Dealing in scallops:
 - a. Scallop shucker-packer (including sale of shell stock), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Scallop shell stock shipper, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (3) Dealing in clams:
 - a. Clam shucker-packer (including sale of shell stock), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Clam shell stock shipper, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (4) Dealing in hard and soft crabs:
 - a. Crab processor (including dealing in unprocessed crabs), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Unprocessed crab dealer, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (5) Dealing in shrimp:
 - a. Shrimp processor (including dealing in unprocessed shrimp), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Unprocessed shrimp dealer, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (6) Dealing in finfish:
 - a. Finfish processor (including dealing in unprocessed finfish), one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
 - b. Unprocessed finfish dealer, fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (7) Operating menhaden processing plant, one hundred dollars (\$100.00).
- (8) Operating any other fish-dehydrating or oil-extracting plant, fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Any person subject to fish-dealer licensing requirements who deals in fish not included in the above categories must secure a finfish dealer license. The Marine Fisheries Commission may make reasonable rules implementing and clarifying the dealer categories of this subsection.

(d) License Format. -- The format of the license shall include the name of the licensee, date of birth, name and address of each business location, expiration date of the license, and any other information the Division deems necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Subchapter.

(e) Application for License. -- An application for a fish dealer's license shall be filed with the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. An application shall be accompanied by the fee established in subsection (c) of this section. Applications shall not be accepted from persons ineligible to hold a license issued by the Marine Fisheries Commission, including any applicant whose license is suspended or revoked on the date of the application. The applicant shall be provided with a copy of the application marked received. The copy shall serve as the fish dealer's license until the license issued by the Division is received or the Division

determines that the applicant is ineligible to hold a license. Where a ~~dealer~~ applicant does not have an established location for transacting the fisheries business within the State, the license application must be denied unless the applicant satisfies the Secretary that his residence, or some other office or address, within the State, is a suitable substitute for an established location and that records kept in connection with licensing, sale, and ~~the~~ purchase requirements will be available for inspection when necessary. Fish dealers' licenses are issued on a fiscal year basis upon payment of a fee as set forth herein upon proof, satisfactory to the Secretary, that the license applicant is a resident of North Carolina.

(f) Application for Replacement License. -- A replacement license shall only be obtained from the Morehead City offices of the Division of Marine Fisheries. The Division shall not accept an application for a replacement license unless the Division determines that the applicant's current license has not been suspended or revoked. A copy of an application duly filed with the Division shall serve as the license until the replacement license has been received.

(g) Purchase and Sale of Fish. -- It is unlawful for a fish dealer to buy fish unless the seller possesses a current and valid endorsement to sell and the dealer records the transaction on a form provided by the Department consistent with the recording requirements of G.S. 113-154.1. It is unlawful for a fish dealer to possess or sell fish taken from coastal fishing waters in violation of this Subchapter or the rules adopted by the Marine Fisheries Commission implementing this Subchapter.

(h) License Nontransferable. -- Any fish dealer license issued under this section is nontransferable. It is unlawful to use a fish dealer license issued to another person in the sale or attempted sale of fish or for a licensee to lend or transfer a fish dealer license for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of this section.

(i) Penalties. -- Any person who violates any provision of this section or any rule by the Marine Fisheries Commission to implement this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(1) A violation of subsections (a), (g), or (h) or a rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission implementing any of those subsections is a misdemeanor punishable as follows:

a. For a first conviction, a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.

b. For a second conviction within three years, a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or imprisonment not to exceed 90 days, or both.

c. For a third or subsequent conviction within three years, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or double the value of the fish which are the subject of the transaction, whichever is greater, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

(2) A violation of any other provision of this section other than subsections (a), (g), or (h), or of any rule of the Marine Fisheries Commission other than a rule implementing subsections (a), (g), or (h) of this section, is punishable under G.S. 113-135(a)."

Sec. 5. G.S. 113-161 reads as rewritten:

"§ 113-161. Nonresidents reciprocal agreements.

Persons who are not residents of North Carolina are not entitled to obtain licenses under the provisions of G.S. 113-152 or G.S. 154.1 except as hereinafter provided. Residents of jurisdictions which sell commercial fishing licenses to North Carolina residents are entitled to North Carolina commercial fishing licenses under the provisions of G.S. 113-152 or G.S. 154.1. Such licenses may be restricted in terms of area, gear and fishery by the ~~commission~~ Marine Fisheries Commission but the nonresidents are licensed to engage in North Carolina fisheries on the same or similar terms that North Carolina residents can be licensed to engage in the fisheries of such other jurisdiction. The Secretary may enter into such reciprocal agreements with other jurisdictions as are necessary to allow nonresidents to obtain commercial fishing licenses in North Carolina subject to the foregoing provisions."

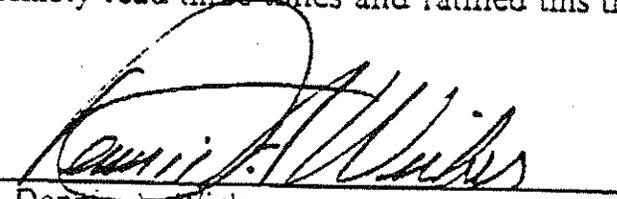
Sec. 6. G.S. 113-129(14) reads as rewritten:

"(14) Shellfish. -- Mollusca, specifically including oysters, clams, mussels, ~~and scallops,~~ scallops, conchs and whelks."

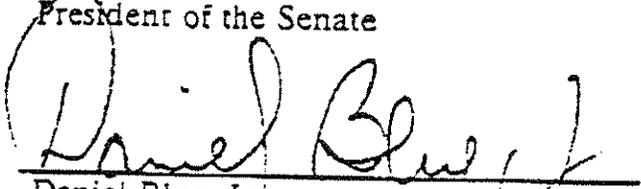
Sec. 7. The Marine Fisheries Commission may use such powers as may be reasonably necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act. The Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries of the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall report to the Joint Legislative Commission on Seafood and Aquaculture by December 1, 1993, on implementation of this act.

Sec. 8. G.S. 113-154.1(i), as enacted by Section 3 of this act, becomes effective December 1, 1993, and applies to violations committed on or after that date. The remainder of this act is effective upon ratification. The fees for endorsements to sell apply to endorsements issued on or after that date. This act expires July 1, 1996.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 24th day of July, 1993.



Dennis A. Wicker
President of the Senate



Daniel Blue, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TEAM AND WORK GROUPS

Program Development Team

Dennis Spitsbergen
Paul Phalen
Janice Fulcher
Doug Mumford
Katy West
Pete Rivenbark
Glen Gibbs

Data Management Work Group

Al Schmidt
Paul Phalen
Mike Cruze

License Work Group

Judy Powell
Janice Fulcher
Paul Phalen

Trip Ticket Work Group

Doug Mumford
Manley Gaskill
Jack Holland
Jimmy Langdale
Neill Lee
Paul Phalen

Law Enforcement Work Group

Fred Swain
Pete Rivenbark
Glen Gibbs
Paul Phalen

APPENDIX D

North Carolina Trip Tickets

APPENDIX E

Trip Ticket User Manual

Dealer #: D
Dealer Name:

TRIP TICKET USER MANUAL

North Carolina Department of Environment,
Health, and Natural Resources

Division of Marine Fisheries
PO Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557

1995-1996

**CALL THE COMMERCIAL STATISTICS COORDINATOR FOR
HELP OR SUPPLIES [1-800-682-2632 or 919-726-7021]**

**** TRIP TICKET CHANGES ****

CHANGES ARE BASED ON DEALERS' INPUT FROM LAST YEAR'S TRIP TICKET PROGRAM SURVEY, COMMENTS ON SUBMITTAL FORMS, AND COMMENTS DIRECTLY TO TRIP TICKET PROGRAM STAFF. CHANGES INCLUDE:

** All are bound in book form. If unbound tickets are preferred, remove the staples.

** The DEALER/FISHERMAN USE block will be blackened-out along with the PRICE columns on the DMF copies. **NOTE: PLEASE REMEMBER NOT TO WRITE ANY INFORMATION NEEDED BY DMF IN THESE BLACKENED AREAS** (i.e., the kind of fish landed and the amount).

** Species have been added or deleted depending on their frequency of landing.

** Finfish species have been alphabetized on all tickets except the Reeffish/Pelagic ticket.

** A "DEDUCTED BAIT" line has been added on the Crab Multi-gear(#3) and the small Crab Pot (#11) tickets for the dealer's use to subtract bait sold to fishermen.

** Pungo River has been added to the waterbody section of the trip tickets.

** The ocean categories ("0-3 miles offshore" and "greater than 3 miles offshore") have been divided into "NORTH of Hatteras" and "SOUTH of Hatteras".

The Division of Marine Fisheries' goal is to make reporting as simple as possible while still obtaining the information needed to see that our marine resources remain healthy and abundant. The best management practices for NC fishery stocks depend heavily on data reported on trip tickets by seafood dealers. Your support and assistance is critical to the success of this program. We welcome any and all suggestions for improvements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	1
PROCEDURES	2
Purchasing Fish	2
Recording Catch	2
Reporting	2
Submittal Form	2
Mailing Procedures	2
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING TRIP TICKETS	3
EXAMPLES OF TRIP TICKETS	9
EXAMPLE OF SUBMITTAL FORM	19
EXAMPLE OF ENDORSEMENT CARD AND RECEIPT	20
GEAR DESCRIPTIONS	21
WATERBODY MAPS	25
COMMERCIAL PORT AGENTS	31
GENERAL COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS	32

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Effective 1 January 1994

PURCHASING FISH: The term "Fish" includes finfish, crabs, shrimp, and shellfish (including bait). Seafood dealers can only buy from fishermen who possess a valid ENDORSEMENT TO SELL (ETS). The ETS is an annual license that expires June 30th of each year. If the fisherman is also a dealer, he/she must have a valid ETS AND a seafood dealers license.

RECORDING CATCH: The dealer is required to complete a trip ticket at the point where fish are transferred between the fisherman and the dealer (one trip ticket per trip). Every dealer is required to accurately and legibly complete all mandatory items (see page 3) on the trip ticket for each transaction. If the fisherman and the dealer are the same individual, the trip ticket must be completed at the point of landing.

REPORTING: Every dealer is required to submit their completed DMF copies of the trip tickets and a submittal form to the Division by the **10th of the following month**. A submittal form is required from every dealer each month even if no landings occurred for that month. The dealer must retain his/her copy of the trip ticket for at least three (3) years.

FISHERMAN REQUIREMENTS: The fisherman (seller) must provide the dealer with a valid ETS. He/She must also provide complete and accurate information on, but not limited to, harvest method and area of catch. A fisherman can only sell to licensed dealers.

LAWS AND RULES GOVERNING THE REQUIREMENTS:

G.S.113-154.1	ENDORSEMENT TO SELL FISH
G.S.113-156	LICENSES FOR FISH DEALERS
G.S.113-163	RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS
MFC RULE 31.0001	#22 AND #23 DEFINITIONS
MFC RULE 31.0014	RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

PROCEDURES

1. Purchasing Fish: The fisherman must provide a dealer with a valid Endorsement to Sell (or endorsement number) for the vessel used in harvesting, or a valid Non-Vessel Endorsement (or endorsement number) if no vessel was used in harvesting. The dealer must obtain information on the gear used and where the fish were caught (fishermen are required to supply this information). The Endorsement to Sell receipt will serve as the fisherman's endorsement until the DMF provides the fisherman with an Endorsement Card (example on page 20).

2. Recording Catch (Completing trip tickets): A SEPARATE TRIP TICKET IS REQUIRED FOR EACH TRIP. Dealers are supplied with trip tickets by DMF at no cost. "Instructions For Completing Trip Tickets" on pages 3-8 gives a detailed description on how to fill out trip tickets. Note: Do not throw tickets away that are soiled or which have errors. Please write "VOID" across them and submit them with other completed tickets. DMF tracks and monitors ticket use.

3. Reporting to DMF: The DMF copies of completed trip tickets and a completed submittal form must be received by DMF by the 10th of the following month. For example, tickets recorded from January 1st - January 31st are due at DMF by February 10th, and so on. DMF pays postage (see Mailing Procedures). If no landings are handled (seasonally closed, other), a submittal form indicating such is still required each month. Dealers failing to report by the 10th will be turned over to the Division's Marine Patrol for not reporting.
 - A. Submittal Form: A submittal form (example on page 19) must be completed and sent with EACH SHIPMENT of trip tickets. The form is required from every dealer every month even if no landings occurred. Dealers who designate themselves as "Seasonally Closed" (for example, Herring and Oyster dealers) may submit forms in advance. The submittal form may also be used to order additional supplies. Information required on a submittal form each month include: *dealer name, dealer reporting number, county* (use pre-printed labels if available), *month, number of trip tickets submitted (and number of voids, if applicable), why tickets are not being submitted* (if seasonally closed, other), *dealer signature and date*.

 - B. Mailing Procedures: Dealers are supplied (at no cost) with pre-addressed, postage paid (business reply mail) mailing envelopes. Dealers may send trip tickets and submittal forms on a more frequent basis instead of one shipment for the month. Port Agents may also pick-up trip tickets from dealers (pre-arranged with the dealer). All trip tickets and submittal forms for each month are due at DMF by the 10th of the following month.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING DMF TRIP TICKETS

The trip tickets are 4-part forms with copies for the fishermen (white copy), the seafood dealer (blue copy), and the Division of Marine Fisheries (pink and yellow copies). There are nine trip ticket designs. All of these have been pre-coded with the primary species caught in key North Carolina fisheries (see pages 10-18 for examples).

<u>Trip Ticket type</u>	<u>Principal fisheries</u>
(1) FINFISH	Long haul seine, swipe net, beach seine, sound and ocean gill net, pound net, rod-n-reel, and shark longline.
(2) REEFISH/PELAGIC	Snapper/grouper, trolling (king mackerel, tuna, etc.), ocean longline, ocean fish pot, and spearfishing.
(3) CRAB MULTI-GEAR	Crab pot, crab trawl, crab dredge, crab trotline, and peeler and soft crab fisheries.
(4) FISH TRAWL	Ocean flounder trawl and flynet.
(5) RIVER	River gill net, pound net, eel pot and river fish pot. Most Albemarle Sound fisheries.
(6) SHRIMP	Sound and ocean shrimp trawl.
(7) SHELLFISH	Clam, oyster, and sound and ocean scallop fisheries.
(10) CRAB POT MULTI-TRIP	Crab pot fishery (multiple trips per ticket)
(11) CRAB POT	Crab pot fishery (smaller, single trip forms)

THE SEAFOOD DEALER WILL BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

1. **Endorsement Card#:** Endorsement number(ETS) from fisherman's endorsement card (expires June 30th of every year)
2. **Dealer#:** A permanent dealer reporting number assigned by DMF
3. **Date:** Date catch is landed
4. **Gear used:** Primary gear used during trip
5. **Waterbody:** Primary area fished
6. **State caught:** State of catch if NOT North Carolina (fish trawl ticket only)
7. **Lease Number:** If shellfish catch was made from a leased bottom (shellfish ticket only)
8. **Oyster Planted Area:** If oysters were taken from a planted area (shellfish ticket only)
9. **Species (Kind):** Species caught (pre-coded for most species)
10. **Pounds/Units:** Quantity of catch by species (pounds, numbers, bushels, etc.)
11. **Heads On/Off Shrimp:** Disposition of shrimp at time in which they are weighed (shrimp ticket only)

THE "UNIT PRICE" AND "TOTAL VALUE" SECTIONS ARE OPTIONAL AND WILL NOT CARBON THROUGH TO DMF COPIES. They have been provided to be used as a receipt of sale by the dealer.

COMPLETION STEPS

Listed below and on the following pages are examples of where and how the required items are to be completed. PLEASE PRESS FIRMLY WHEN WRITING TO ENSURE RECORDING THROUGH THE 4-PART FORM. USE ONLY BALL POINT PENS (no pencils or felt tip pens). A single trip ticket must be completed for each landing.

1. *Endorsement Card#*

2. *Dealer#* (on cover of manual)

3. *Date*

Write-in the fisherman's valid ETS in the space next to **ENDORSEMENT CARD#**. This number will begin with two(2) digits designating the current license year followed by five(5) more digits. Write-in all seven(7) digits. Write-in your permanent dealer reporting number in the space above **DEALER#** and the date in the spaces provided. See example 1 below. PLEASE PRESS FIRMLY WHEN WRITING.

Example 1.

ENDORSEMENT CARD# →	96-00001						
DEALER# ↑	D-0001						
DATE ↑	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Mo.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">07</td> <td style="text-align: center;">01</td> <td style="text-align: center;">95</td> </tr> </table>	Mo.	Day	Yr.	07	01	95
Mo.	Day	Yr.					
07	01	95					

4. *Gear used*

Record what gear(s) was used to make the catch. Check blocks have been added next to the gear numbers. Mark the appropriate block with a "check" (Example 2) or an "X". MARK THE PRIMARY GEAR(S) USED DURING THE TRIP. A list of gear descriptions is provided on pages 21-23. NOTE: If a gear was employed that is not listed on the ticket, please write-in the correct gear (for example, Shrimp Pound Net on the Shrimp ticket).

Example 2.

CHECK GEAR USED (ONLY ONE)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 020 Beach Seine | <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Hoop/Fyke Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 610 Rod-n-Reel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 030 Haul Seine | <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Eel Pot | <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Trolling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 025 Swipe Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Fish Pot | <input type="checkbox"/> 675 Longline surface |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 125 Purse Seine | <input type="checkbox"/> 425 Gill Net set (float) | <input type="checkbox"/> 676 Longline bottom |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 210 Bottom Trawl | <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Gill Net set (sink) | <input type="checkbox"/> 680 Trotline |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Flynet | <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Gill Net drift | <input type="checkbox"/> 735 Cast Net |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 275 Pound Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 475 Runaround Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 760 Gigs |

5. Waterbody

Record where MOST of the catch was made. "CHECK" (or mark with an "X") the block next to the correct waterbody (Example 3). **CHECK ONE(1) WATERBODY ONLY.** If a catch came from more than one waterbody, check the area where MOST of the catch was made. If the catch came from an area not listed on the ticket, check the nearest MAJOR waterbody of where the catch was made. Maps designating areas within major waterbodies are found on pages 24-30. NOTE: Pungo River has been added and the ocean categories have been divided into "NORTH of Hatteras" and "SOUTH of Hatteras".

Example 3.

CHECK WATERBODY WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Albemarle Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 31 Newport River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Alligator River | <input type="checkbox"/> 43 North River (Carteret) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Bay River | <input type="checkbox"/> 33 Pamlico River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Bogue Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 34 Pamlico Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 06 Cape Fear River | <input type="checkbox"/> 35 Pasquotank River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 07 Chowan River | <input type="checkbox"/> 36 Perquimans River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 08 Core Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 52 Pungo River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 09 Croatan Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 37 Roanoke River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Currituck Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 Roanoke Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 Inland Waterway | <input type="checkbox"/> 38 Shallotte River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Lockwood Folly | <input type="checkbox"/> 39 Stump Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Masonboro Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 41 Topsail Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 29 Neuse River | <input type="checkbox"/> 42 White Oak River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30 New River | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (N. Hatteras) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (S. Hatteras) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 22 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (N. Hatteras) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 23 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (S. Hatteras) | |

6. State caught

If the catch was made off a state other than North Carolina (FOR FISH TRAWL TICKETS ONLY), designate so by CHECKING the correct state. A space has been provided to write-in any state not listed (Example 4).

Example 4.

CHECK IF CATCH MADE OFF STATE OTHER THAN NORTH CAROLINA

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35 New York | <input type="checkbox"/> 49 Virginia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 33 New Jersey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Maine</u> |

7. Lease Number

Fishermen landing shellfish (clams, oysters) from leased bottoms must provide the lease number from where the catch was made (FOR SHELLFISH TICKETS ONLY). Their trip ticket copy can be used to verify lease/franchise production. CHECK the appropriate block. Write-in the LEASE NUMBER on the line provided if the catch was from a leased bottom (Example 5).

Example 5. CHECK ONE IF CATCH WAS MADE FROM LEASED
 1 PUBLIC BOTTOM BOTTOM, INCLUDE LEASE NO. BELOW
 2 LEASED BOTTOM LEASE NO. 0001

8. Oyster Planted Area

FOR SHELLFISH TICKETS ONLY. Check "YES" or "NO" to designate if oysters were harvested from a planted area.

Example 6. CHECK ONE
OYSTER PLANTED AREA
 1 YES
 2 NO

9. Species (Kind) (general)

NOTE: Some species have been added or deleted on the new 1995 trip tickets depending on their frequency of landings in 1994. Finfish species have been alphabetized on all trip tickets except the Reefish/Pelagic(#2) ticket. A "DEDUCTED BAIT" line has been added on the (#3) and (#11) crab trip tickets for the dealer's use to subtract bait sold to fishermen.

10. Pounds/Units

The trip tickets are pre-coded with many market categories available. Record the species caught by indicating the pounds/units of fish landed next to the appropriate "KIND" of fish. The "POUNDS/UNITS" are pounds unless noted differently in the heading (Example: *Peeler Crabs Number* and *Dozens*). The pounds are for the common market condition of the species. If the species is commonly sold in more than one condition, they are listed (Example: *Yellowfin Tuna Whole, Gutted, or Carcass*). The trip tickets do have blank spaces to write-in species not coded on the ticket (Example 7). PLEASE PRESS FIRMLY WHEN WRITING TO ENSURE THE POUNDS/UNITS RECORDED GO THROUGH ALL FOUR COPIES OF THE TRIP TICKET. THE "UNIT PRICE" AND "TOTAL VALUE" SECTIONS ARE OPTIONAL AND WILL NOT CARBON THROUGH TO DMF COPIES. They have been provided to be used as a receipt of sale by the dealer.

Example 7.

KIND	CODE	POUNDS UNITS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Hard Crabs Straight (lb)	8000			
Hard Crabs Straight (bushels)	8010			
Hard Crabs Culls (lb)	8006	75	1.00	75.00
Jimmies Pounds	8009			
Jimmies Bushels	8019			
Hard Crabs No. 1 (Pounds)	8001	32	1.00	32.00
Hard Crabs No. 2 (Pounds)	8002			
Hard Crabs No. 3 (Pounds)	8003			
Hard Crabs No. 1 (Bushels)	8011	4	40.00	160.00
Hard Crabs No. 2 (Bushels)	8012			
Hard Crabs No. 3 (Bushels)	8013			
Soft Crabs Number	8110			
Soft Crabs Dozens	8120			
Soft Crabs Primes (Dozens)	8123			
Soft Crabs Jumbos (Dozens)	8124			
Soft Crabs Slabs (Dozens)	8125			
Peeler Crabs Number	8060			
Peeler Crabs Dozens	8070			
Conchs No.	9180			
Stone Crab Claws pounds	8150			
Med Flounder	2303	65	1.00	65.00
DEDUCTED BAIT				—
				332.00

11. Heads On/Off Shrimp

Shrimp tickets differ slightly from the other types by requiring additional information. A heads-on or heads-off designation is required. CIRCLE the correct category (*0/Heads On* or *1/Heads Off*) and enter the number of pounds for each size of shrimp landed. PLEASE PRESS FIRMLY WHEN WRITING.

THE "UNIT PRICE" AND "TOTAL VALUE" SECTIONS ARE OPTIONAL AND WILL NOT CARBON THROUGH TO DMF COPIES. They have been provided to be used as a receipt of sale by the dealer.

Example 8.

SIZE	CODE	CIRCLE HEADS ON OR HEADS OFF BELOW		POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE	
0/15	881	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
16/20	882	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off	312	5.50	1716	00
21/25	883	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
26/30	884	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
31/35	885	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
36/40	886	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
41/45	887	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off	810	3.75	3037	50
46/50	888	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
51/55	889	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
56/60	890	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
60/70	891	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
70/80	892	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				
80+	893	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off	1100	8.0	880	00
MIXED	880	0 Heads On	1 Heads Off				

EXAMPLES OF TRIP TICKETS

ENDORSEMENT
CARD# →

96-00001 Joe Fish 10

NORTH CAROLINA TRIP TICKET (FINFISH) 1-000001

D-0001

Mo.	Day	Yr.
07	01	1995

DATE ▲

DEALER# ▲

CHECK GEAR USED (ONLY ONE)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 020 Beach Seine | <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Hoop/Fyke Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 610 Rod-n-Reel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 030 Haul Seine | <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Eel Pot | <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Trolling |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 025 Swipe Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Fish Pot | <input type="checkbox"/> 675 Longline surface |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 125 Purse Seine | <input type="checkbox"/> 425 Gill Net set (float) | <input type="checkbox"/> 676 Longline bottom |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Bottom Trawl | <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Gill Net set (sink) | <input type="checkbox"/> 680 Trotline |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Flynet | <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Gill Net drift | <input type="checkbox"/> 735 Cast Net |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 275 Pound Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 475 Runaround Net | <input type="checkbox"/> 760 Gigs |

CHECK WATERBODY WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Albemarle Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 31 Newport River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Alligator River | <input type="checkbox"/> 43 North River (Carteret) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 03 Bay River | <input type="checkbox"/> 33 Pamlico River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Bogue Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 34 Pamlico Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 06 Cape Fear River | <input type="checkbox"/> 35 Pasquotank River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 07 Chowan River | <input type="checkbox"/> 36 Perquimans River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 08 Core Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 52 Pungo River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 09 Croatan Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 37 Roanoke River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Currituck Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 Roanoke Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 Inland Waterway | <input type="checkbox"/> 38 Shallotte River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Lockwood Folly | <input type="checkbox"/> 39 Stump Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Masonboro Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 41 Topsail Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 29 Neuse River | <input type="checkbox"/> 42 White Oak River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30 New River | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (N. Hatteras) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (S. Hatteras) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 22 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (N. Hatteras) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 23 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (S. Hatteras) | |

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Bait	7900	200	.05	10.00
Black Drum	2100			
Bluefish small	1352			
Bluefish medium	1353			
Bluefish large	1354			
Butterfish	1550			
Catfish Mixed	1700			
Croaker small	1952	3	.40	1.20
Croaker medium	1953			
Dogfish	5950			
Flounder small	2302			
Flounder medium	2303			
Flounder large	2304			
Flounder jumbo	2305			
Gars/Skippers	6100			
Gray Trout pan	5252			
Gray Trout medium	5253			
Gray Trout large	5254			
Hogfish/Pigfish	4500			

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Jumping Mullet	4350	19	.15	2.85
Mullet red roe	4357			
Mullet white roe	4358			
Little Tunny whole (F. A)(b)	7300			
Menhaden Industrial (lb)	4150			
Menhaden Bait (lb)	4200			
Pompano small	4652			
Pompano large	4654			
Puffers whole (sea chickens)	6850			
Puppy/Red Drum	2150			
Sea Mullet	4000	14	.50	7.00
Sharks Uncls. carcass	5410			
Shark fins	5420			
Sheepshead	6000			
Spadefish	6650			
Spanish mackerel (sm)	6702	25	.25	6.25
Spanish mackerel (med)	6703			
Spanish mackerel (lg)	6704			
Speckled trout (med)	5303	44	1.00	44.00
Speckled trout (lg)	5304			
Spot	6750	565	.40	226.00
Starbutters	3700			
Striped Bass	6800			
White Perch	7650			
Speckled Trout PAN		19	.75	14.25
				311.55

311.55
- 25.00 GAS

286.55

Dealer/Fisherman Use

ENDORSEMENT
CARD# →

96-00001

11

NORTH CAROLINA TRIP TICKET 2-000001
(REEFFISH/PELAGIC)

D-0001

Mo.	Day	Yr.
07	01	95

DEALER# ↑

DATE ↑

CHECK ALL GEAR USED

- 610 Bottomfishing (Bandits/Rod-n-reel)
- 660 Trolling/Lightline (Bandits/Rod-n-reel)
- 675 Longline, surface
- 676 Longline, bottom
- 943 Spears (diving)
- 345 Fish Pots

CHECK WATERBODY WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE

- 20 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (N. Cape Hatteras)
- 21 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (S. Cape Hatteras)
- 22 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (N. Cape Hatteras)
- 23 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (S. Cape Hatteras)

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Beeliner 1/2-1	6462			
Beeliner 1-2	6463	136	2.25	306.00
Beeliner 2-4	6464	190	2.40	456.00
Beeliner 4+	6465	37	2.80	103.60
Pink Snapper 1/2-1	4862			
Pink Snapper 1-2	4863			
Pink Snapper 2-4	4864			
Black Grouper Gag	3110			
Scamp	3160			
Red Grouper	2910			
Strawberry Red Hind	2760			
Snowy Grouper small	2812			
Snowy Grouper medium	2813	37	2.00	74.00
Snowy Grouper large	2814	104	2.25	234.00
Mixed Grouper	2610			
Red Snapper	6410	80	2.50	200.00
Mutton Snapper	6360			
Hogfish gutted	3860			
Grunts	3500			
Amberjack gutted	1060			
Amberjack whole	1050	740	.30	222.00
Jolthead Porgy Knobbed	5000			
Triggerfish	7200			
Conger Offshore Eels	2250			

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Sea Bass small	5152	114	.50	57.00
Sea Bass medium	5153	80	1.10	88.00
Sea Bass large	5154	150	2.00	300.00
Sea Bass jumbo	5155	73	2.40	175.20
Kelp/Rock Bass mixed	5180			
Spottail/Ringtail Pinfish	5100			
Octopus (lbs)	9200			
Gold Tilefish small gutted	7062			
Gold Tilefish medium gutted	7063			
Gold Tilefish large gutted	7064			
Gray Tilefish mixed gutted	7112			
King Mackerel snake gutted	3962			
King Mackerel medium gutted	3963	47	1.60	75.20
King Mackerel large gutted	3964			
Dolphin small gutted	2062	113	1.40	158.20
Dolphin large gutted	2064	230	1.75	402.50
Wahoo gutted	7610			
Cobia gutted	1610	43	1.00	43.00
Sharks carcass	5410			
Sharks fins	5420			
Little Tunny whole (F.Alb.)	7300			
Blackfin Tuna gutted	7560			
Bigeye tuna carcass	7520			
Yellowfin tuna mixed whole	7450			
Yellowfin tuna mixed gutted	7460			
Yellowfin tuna small gutted	7462			
Yellowfin tuna mixed carcass	7470			
Yellowfin tuna small carcass	7472			
Yellowfin tuna large carcass	7474			

ENDORSEMENT
CARD# →

96-00001

13

4-000001

NORTH CAROLINA TRIP TICKET (FISH TRAWL)

D-00001

Mo.	Day	Yr.
07	01	95

DEALER# ↑

DATE ↑

CHECK GEAR USED

- 210 Flounder Trawl
- 230 Flynets
- 215 Shrimp Trawl

CHECK AREA WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE

- 20 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (N. Cape Hatteras)
- 21 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (S. Cape Hatteras)
- 22 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (N. Cape Hatteras)
- 23 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (S. Cape Hatteras)

CHECK IF CATCH MADE OFF STATE
OTHER THAN NORTH CAROLINA

- 35 New York
- 49 Virginia
- 33 New Jersey
- Other _____

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Bait	7900			
Black Drum	2100			
Bluefish small	1352			
Bluefish med.	1353			
Bluefish large	1354	700	.15	105.00
Bluefish large gutted	1364			
Boston Mackerel	4100			
Butterfish	1550			
Croaker small	1952			
Croaker med.	1953			
Croaker large	1954			
Conchs shell weight	9160			
Dogfish whole	5950			
Flounder Fluke small	2302	432	.90	388.80
Flounder Fluke medium	2303	3758	1.00	3758.00
Flounder Fluke large	2304	2565	1.25	3206.25
Flounder Fluke jumbo	2305	237	1.50	355.50
Flounder mixed gray sole	2400			
Flounder mixed blackback	2350			
Gray Trout pan	5252			
Gray Trout medium	5253			
Gray Trout large	5354			
Hakes/Ling	3650			
Herring (sea)	3730			

KIND	CODE	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Herring (thread)	3750			
Menhaden Bait (lbs)	4200			
Monk Liver	1170			
Monktales rat	1161			
Monktales small	1162			
Monktales large	1164			
Monkfish mixed whole	1150			
Monkfish small whole	1152			
Porgies mixed	4800			
Puffers dressed (sea chickens)	6860	49	2.20	107.80
Red/Puppy Drum	2150			
Scup mixed	4750			
Sea Bass mice	5151			
Sea Bass small	5152			
Sea Bass med.	5153			
Sea Bass large	5154			
Sea Bass jumbo	5155			
Sea Mullet small	4002			
Sea Mullet large	4004			
Sharks mixed carcass	5410			
Shark fins	5420			
Sheepshead	6000	36	.25	9.00
Shrimp heads on	8800			
Skates	6050			
Squid loligo	9450			
Squid illex	9460			
Spanish mackerel mixed	6700			
Speckled trout	5300			
Spot	6750			
Starbutters mixed	3700			
Striped Bass	6800			
Tautog	6950			
Yellowtails		160	.50	80.00

ENDORSEMENT
CARD# →

96-00001

15

NORTH CAROLINA TRIP TICKET (SHRIMP) 6-000001

D-0001

DEALER# ↑

Mo.	Day	Yr.
07	01	95

DATE ↑

CHECK GEAR USED (ONLY ONE)

- 215 Shrimp Trawl 194 Skimmer trawl
 180 Channel Net 735 Cast Net
 189 Butterfly Net 035 Common Seine (Shore Net)
 OTHER _____

CHECK WATERBODY WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE

- 01 Albemarle Sound
 03 Bay River
 05 Bogue Sound
 06 Cape Fear River
 08 Core Sound
 09 Croatan Sound
 50 Inland Waterway
 11 Lockwood Folly
 12 Masonboro Sound
 29 Neuse River
 30 New River
 31 Newport River
 43 North River (Carteret)
 33 Pamlico River
 34 Pamlico Sound
 52 Pungo River
 45 Roanoke Sound
 38 Shallotte River
 39 Stump Sound
 41 Topsail Sound
 42 White Oak River
 20 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (N. Hatteras)
 21 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (S. Hatteras)
 22 Ocean greater than 3 miles off (N. Hatteras)
 23 Ocean greater than 3 miles off (S. Hatteras)

CIRCLE IF CATCH
WAS MADE OFF
STATE OTHER THAN
NORTH CAROLINA

43	South Carolina
13	Georgia

DEALER/FISHERMAN USE

SIZE	CODE	CIRCLE HEADS ON OR HEADS OFF BELOW	POUNDS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
0/15	881	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
16/20	882	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
21/25	883	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
26/30	884	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
31/35	885	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1	78	2.50	195 00
36/40	886	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
41/45	887	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
46/50	888	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
51/55	889	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
56/60	890	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
60/70	891	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
70/80	892	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
80+	893	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1	113	.90	101 70
MIXED	880	Heads On 0 Heads Off 1			
Rock shrimp	8950				
Hard crabs Straight (lbs)	8000				
Hard crabs Jimmies (lbs)	8009				
Soft crab no.	8110				
Peeler crab no.	8060				
Butterfish	1550		46	3.0	13 80
Croaker	1950				
Flounder small	2302		3	1.20	3 60
Flounder med.	2303				
Flounder large	2304				
Gray Trout Pan	5252				
Gray Trout (med)	5253				
Hogfish/Pigfish	4500				
Mixed fish	7850				
Sea mullet	4000				
Sheepshead	6000				
Spanish Mackerel	6700				
Spot	6750				
Squid illex	9460				
Starbutters	3700				

ENDORSEMENT
CARD# →

96-00001

16

7-000001

NORTH CAROLINA TRIP TICKET (SHELLFISH)

Joe Fish

D-0001

Mo. Day Yr.
01 01 96

DEALER# ↑

DATE ↑

CHECK GEAR USED (UP TO TWO)

- 951 By Hand
- 803 Clam Dredge
- 802 Clam Dredge hydraulic
- 220 Clam Trawl kicking
- 325 Conch Pots
- 815 Oyster Dredge
- 850 Rakes Bull
- 853 Rakes Hand
- 823 Scallop Dredge bay
- 825 Scallop Dredge sea
- 704 Scallop Scoop
- 214 Scallop Trawl
- 215 Shrimp Trawl
- 840 Tongs Hand
- 846 Tongs Patent
- OTHER _____

CHECK WATERBODY (ONLY ONE) WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE

- 01 Albemarle Sound
- 02 Alligator River
- 03 Bay River
- 05 Bogue Sound
- 06 Cape Fear River
- 07 Chowan River
- 08 Core Sound
- 09 Croatan Sound
- 10 Currituck Sound
- 50 Inland Waterway
- 11 Lockwood Folly
- 12 Masonboro Sound
- 29 Neuse River
- 30 New River
- 20 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (N. Hatteras)
- 21 Ocean 0-3 miles offshore (S. Hatteras)
- 22 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (N. Hatteras)
- 23 Ocean greater than 3 miles offshore (S. Hatteras)
- 31 Newport River
- 43 North River (Carteret)
- 33 Pamlico River
- 34 Pamlico Sound
- 35 Pasquotank River
- 52 Pungo River
- 36 Perquimans River
- 37 Roanoke River
- 45 Roanoke Sound
- 38 Shallotte River
- 39 Stump Sound
- 41 Topsail Sound
- 42 White Oak River

CHECK ONE

- 1 PUBLIC BOTTOM
- 2 LEASED BOTTOM

IF CATCH WAS MADE FROM LEASED BOTTOM, INCLUDE LEASE NO. BELOW
LEASE NO. 0001

CHECK ONE

- OYSTER PLANTED AREA
- 1 YES
- 2 NO

KIND	CODE	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Clams No.	9010			
Clams No.	9010			
Clams No. Little neck	9011			
Clams No. Top Neck	9012			
Clams No. Cherry	9013			
Clams No. Top Cherry	9014			
Clams No. Chowder	9015			
Clams Bushels	9020			
Clams Bags	9030			
Bay Scallops Bushels	9310			
Bay Scallops Pounds meats	9300			
Bay Scallops Gallons	9320			
Sea Scallops Bushels	9410			
Sea Scallops Pounds meats	9400			
Conchs shell weight	9160			
Conchs No.	9180			
Blood Clams shell weight	9080			
Oysters Bushels	9260	5	20.00	100.00
Monkails	1160			
Stone Crabs Pounds Claws	8150			
Shrimp mixed heads on	8800			
Flounder		5	2.00	10.00
				110.00

Dealer/Fisherman Use

ENDORSEMENT
CARD# →

96-00001

11-000001

**CRAB POT ONLY
GEAR CODE 330**

D-0001

Mo.	Day	Yr.
07	01	95

DEALER# ▲

DATE ▲

CHECK ONE WATERBODY WHERE MOST OF CATCH WAS MADE

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Albemarle Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 50 Inland Waterway | <input type="checkbox"/> 35 Pasquotank River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Alligator River | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Lockwood Folly | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 52 Pungo River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Bay River | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Masonboro Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 36 Perquimans River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Bogue Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 29 Neuse River | <input type="checkbox"/> 37 Roanoke River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 06 Cape Fear River | <input type="checkbox"/> 30 New River | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 Roanoke Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 07 Chowan River | <input type="checkbox"/> 31 Newport River | <input type="checkbox"/> 38 Shallotte River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 08 Core Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 43 North River (Carteret) | <input type="checkbox"/> 39 Stump Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 09 Croatan Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 33 Pamlico River | <input type="checkbox"/> 41 Topsail Sound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Currituck Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 34 Pamlico Sound | <input type="checkbox"/> 42 White Oak River |

KIND	CODE	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL VALUE
Straight (LB)	8000			
Jimmys (LB)	8009	50	1.65	82.50
Jimmys (BU)	8019			
Culls (LB)	8006	25	.50	12.50
Peeler (No.)	8060			
Soft Crab (No.)	8110			
Flounder		5	2.00	10.00
DEDUCTED BAIT		2 Flats	10.00	20.00

TOTAL 85.00

Dealer/Fisherman Use

TRIP TICKET SUBMITTAL FORM

SUBMIT ALONG WITH TRIP TICKETS
BY THE 10TH OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH

DATE ENTERED _____ use pre-printed label if available

DEALER # D-0001

DEALER NAME N.C. Seafood

COUNTY Dare

DKF USE ONLY

DEC SENT _____

CLK COMP _____

TECH INIT _____

INIT _____

RCVD _____

RET _____

- FOR THE MONTH/YEAR OF June '95
- IS THIS A COMPLETE MONTH? (CHECK ONE)
 - YES
 - NO

IF NO, (1) TIME PERIOD COVERED _____

(2) IS THIS THE MONTH'S FINAL SHIPMENT? YES NO

- NUMBER OF TRIP TICKETS ENCLOSED 45
- NUMBER OF VOIDS INCLUDED IN TOTAL ABOVE 2

4 IF NO TICKETS SUBMITTED, WHY?

SEASONALLY CLOSED - CIRCLE MONTHS CLOSED

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

FORM COMPLETED BY (PRINT NAME) Joe Fish

SIGNATURE Joe Fish DATE 07-01-95

REQUEST FOR SUPPLIES (INDICATE NUMBER FOR EACH TYPE NEEDED)

TYPE 1 FINFISH <u>2 Books</u>	TYPE 5 RIVER <u>25 tickets</u>	TYPE 11 CRAB POT (DAILY) _____
TYPE 2 REEFFISH _____	TYPE 6 SHRIMP _____	LG TRIP TICKET ENVELOPES _____
TYPE 3 CRAB (MULTI-GEARS) _____	TYPE 7 SHELLFISH _____	SM TRIP TICKET ENVELOPES _____
TYPE 4 FISH TRAWL _____	TYPE 10 CRAB POT (MULTI-TRIP) _____	LABELS _____
COMMENTS:		SUBMITTALS _____
		BUSINESS ENVELOPES _____

ENDORSEMENT TO SELL CARD

NORTH CAROLINA MARINE FISHERIES VESSEL-LICENSE/SELL ENDORSEMENT VALID THROUGH JUNE 1996		
ENDORSEMENT TYPE: <i>VESSEL-SELL</i> ENDORSEMENT # <i>96-00001</i>		
<i>JOE FISH</i> <i>AA-123</i> <i>09/01/59</i> DOB	<i>NC-0001-AB</i> <i>06/20/95</i> PURCHASED	

ENDORSEMENT TO SELL RECEIPT

ENDORSEMENT TO SELL RECEIPT

AGENCY COPY NO. 1		Year	NORTH CAROLINA MARINE FISHERIES ENDORSEMENT TO SELL RECEIPT P.O. BOX 789, MOREHEAD CITY, N.C. 28557		
APPLICATION TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) NEW <input type="checkbox"/> (2) REPLACEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> (3) TRANSFER	VESSEL DECAL NUMBER	TRANSFERRED VESSEL DECAL NUMBER	ENDORSEMENT	<i>196-20976</i>
Company Name (only if registered by company name)		<input type="checkbox"/> (1) RESIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> (2) NON-RESIDENT*			
Owner's Name (First) (Last)		Vessel (Resident and Non-Resident) <input type="checkbox"/> (1) 0-18' \$25.00 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 19-36' \$35.00 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Greater than 36' \$45.00			
Street/Route/Box		Non-Vessel: <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Resident \$15.00 <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Aquaculture \$15.00 <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Tournament \$15.00 <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Non-Resident* \$100.00			
City		1995 Non-Vessel License No. _____			
State		Land or Sell License <input type="checkbox"/> (8) Non-Resident FEE \$ _____			
Zip Code		*See Non-Resident Surcharge List			
County		Vessel Documentation or Registration No. _____			
Owner's D.O.B.		Telephone Number		A/C Prefix Number	
ENDORSEMENT EXPIRES JUNE 30, 1996		License Replacements		<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement Fee \$5.00	
I declare under penalties of law that the information above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.		Previous License No. _____		TOTAL FEES \$ _____	
Signature: _____		Date Issued: _____		Time AM PM	
This receipt is a valid Endorsement to Sell receipt is valid until at which time you will be issued a credit card style Endorsement.		Agent No.: _____		Agent Name _____	

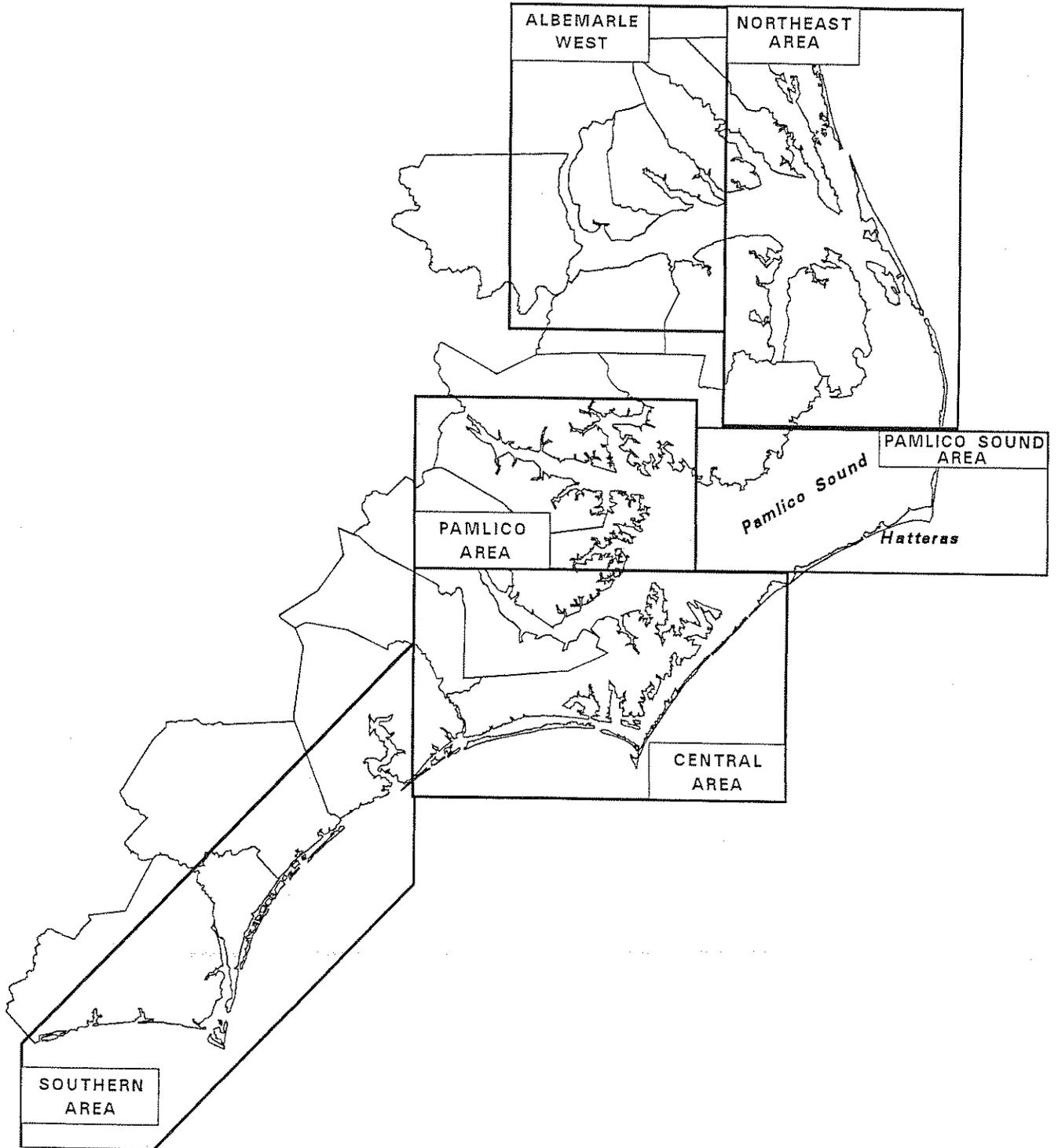
GEAR DESCRIPTIONS

- 020 **Beach Seine:** A seine operation which starts from a beach or river bank. The seine is usually set out from the stern of a boat. The boat travels straight out from the shore and angles in an arc until it completes an elongated semicircle. When the boat reaches shore the unfastened net end is then attached to a winch, tractor, truck, etc. and the net is pulled in and up onto the beach.
- 025 **Swipe Net:** A seine pulled by one boat with one end secured in shallow water. The fish are encircled and concentrated by pulling the net around a stake.
- 030 **Haul Seine:** Seine similar to a swipe net, but pulled by two boats for a distance of up to several miles. Fish are encircled and concentrated by pulling the net around a fixed stake.
- 035 **Common Seine:** A seine used to encircle finfish or shrimp, usually pulled from shore by hand.
- 125 **Purse Seine:** A seine is set from two boats, each carrying half the net. The boats separate, pay out net, encircle fish, and close the bottom of the net by hauling in the purse line, trapping the fish.
- 180 **Channel Net:** A twine net similar in design to a trawl but not pulled by a boat. It is anchored to the bottom and held open usually by upright staffs or floats.
- 189 **Butterfly Net:** A trawl device, constructed of twine webbing, which opens in a high profile (four seam). Floats and weights are used to keep the mouth open.
- 194 **Skimmer Trawl:** A trawl, constructed of twine webbing, towed along side the vessel. The mouth of the trawl is held open by a rigid frame. It is normally double rigged.
- 205 **Crab Trawl:** A trawl used to catch crabs in the sounds and rivers.
- 210 **Flounder Trawl:** A trawl used in the Atlantic Ocean primarily to harvest flounder.
- 214 **Scallop Trawl:** A trawl used in the Atlantic Ocean to harvest all types of scallops.
- 215 **Shrimp Trawl:** A trawl used in the ocean, sounds, and rivers primarily to harvest shrimp.
- 220 **Clam Trawl (kicking):** A trawl made of metal and chain used to harvest clams after dislodging the clams from the bottom with propeller backwash (kicking) .
- 230 **Flynet:** A high profile trawl used in the ocean to harvest primarily weakfish, croaker, spot, bluefish, and other species which live up off the bottom.
- 275 **Pound Net:** A stationary gear that directs fish into enclosures or "pounds" by means of a lead. Used primarily to harvest finfish.

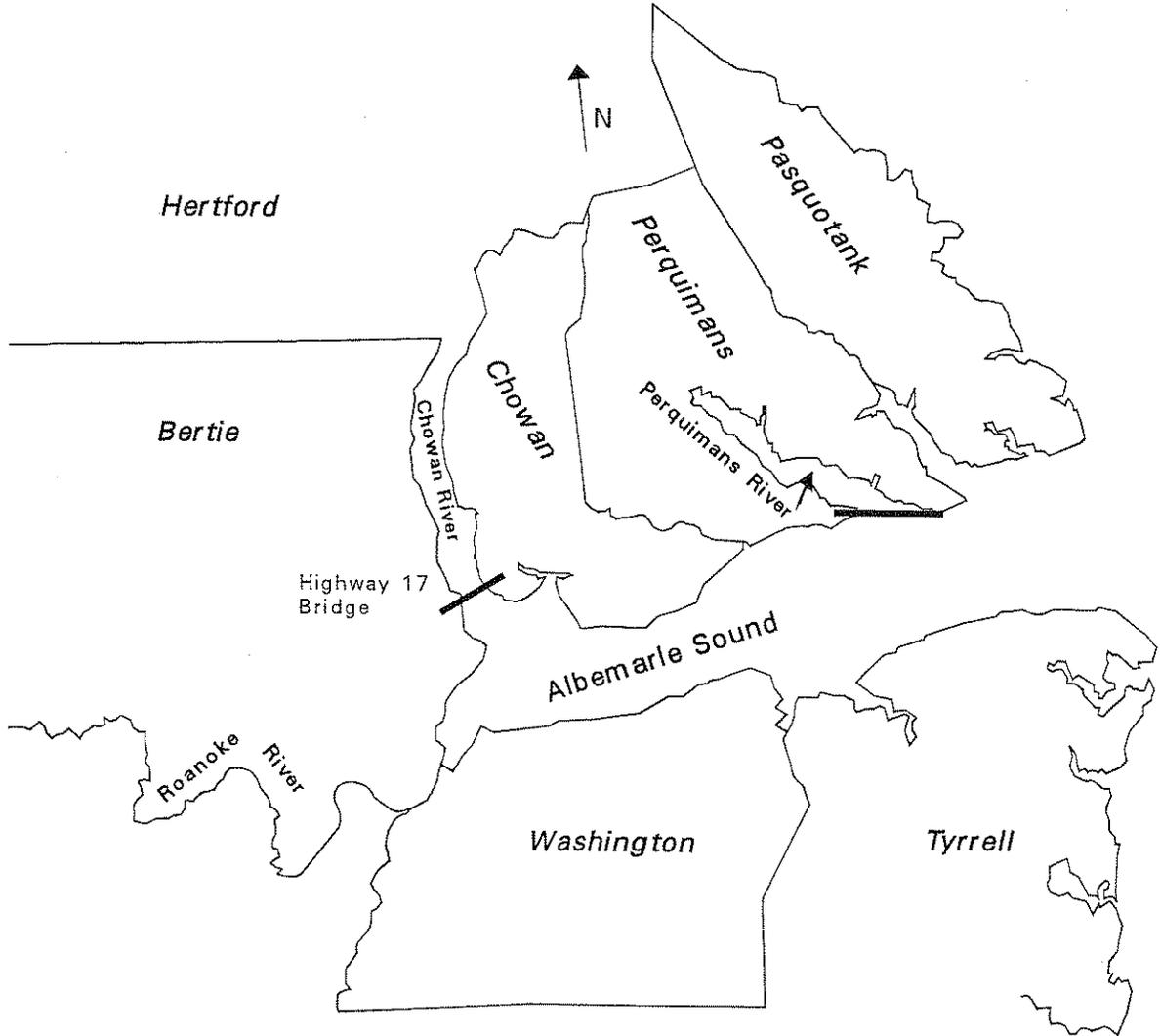
- 289 **Shrimp Pound:** A pound net used exclusively to harvest shrimp.
- 310 **Fyke/Hoop Net:** A net constructed of wooden or steel hoops covered with netting. One or more internal funnels direct fish to the inside. A lead may or may not be used.
- 325 **Conch Pot:** A wire-mesh box measuring about 2 by 2 feet used to harvest conchs/whelks.
- 330 **Crab Pot (peeler pot):** A wire-mesh box measuring about 2 by 2 feet used to harvest blue crabs.
- 340 **Eel Pot:** A cylindrical or square box usually made of small mesh used to harvest eels.
- 345 **Fish Pot:** A cylindrical or square box made of wire or nylon mesh used to harvest finfish, primarily sea bass (ocean) and catfish (river/sound).
- 375 **Turtle Pot:** An elongated box containing a system of hooks wrapped with netting used to harvest snapping turtles.
- 425 **Gill Net Set (Float):** A stationary net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. The top line floats on the surface of the water.
- 470 **Gill Net Drift:** A net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. It is unanchored and allowed to drift with the current.
- 475 **Gill Net Runaround:** A net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. It is used to encircle schools of fish.
- 480 **Gill Net Set (Sink):** A stationary net consisting of monofilament or twine webbing that entraps fish in its mesh. The top line is below the surface of the water.
- 610 **Rod-n-Reel:** Hook-and-line gear ranging from bamboo poles to sophisticated rod-and-reels using artificial lures or natural bait. Included are bandits/hydraulics used by snapper fishermen.
- 660 **Trolling:** Using hook-and-line gear by moving it through the water. Includes lite-lining while on anchor.
- 675 **Longline Surface:** Exclusive to offshore waters where the longline is held on the surface by floats. Species targeted are primarily swordfish and tuna.
- 676 **Longline Bottom:** Exclusive to offshore waters where the longline is fished on the bottom. Species targeted are usually tilefish and groupers.
- 677 **Longline Shark:** A longline rig used to harvest sharks.
- 680 **Trotline:** A longline device used in internal coastal waters (sounds, bays, and rivers), to harvest crabs, catfish, etc.

- 681 **Turtle Hooks:** A longline device used in internal coastal waters (sounds, bays, and rivers) to harvest snapping turtles.
- 703 **Dip Net:** A hand-held device used to scoop fish from the water.
- 704 **Scallop Scoop:** A hand-held device similar in appearance to a dip net used to harvest scallops.
- 735 **Cast Net:** A hand-held circular net thrown or cast on top of fish or shrimp. As the net is retrieved, the extra mesh forms pockets that trap the fish.
- 760 **Gigs:** A device used to impale fish from a fixed structure, boat, or by wading.
- 802 **Hydraulic Clam Dredge:** A dredge that has a metal case that is pushed or pulled along by a vessel. High pressure jets of water wash the clams out of the sediments. Clams are collected by the tooth bar of the dredge and brought on-board.
- 803 **Clam Dredge:** A metal rectangular shaped frame to which is attached a bag net made of iron rings or S-hooks with teeth on the lower edge used to harvest clams by dragging it along the bottom.
- 805 **Crab Dredge:** A metal rectangular-shaped frame to which is attached a bag net made of iron rings of S-hooks with teeth on the lower edge used to harvest crabs.
- 815 **Oyster Dredge:** A metal rectangular-shaped frame to which is attached a bag net made of iron rings or S-hooks with teeth on the lower edge used to harvest oysters.
- 823 **Scallop Dredge Bay:** A dredge (scallop scrap) with a metal framework to which a bag-like pocket of webbing is attached. It is towed over the bottom and has no teeth. Used exclusively in coastal waters.
- 825 **Scallop Dredge Sea:** A dredge with a rectangular-shaped frame used to drag the bottom in the Atlantic Ocean to harvest sea scallops.
- 840 **Tongs Hand:** Two long wooden handles joined together like scissors with a rake-like basket. Used to harvest clams and oysters.
- 846 **Tongs Patent:** A mechanical device using hydraulic pressure to open and close a tong-like apparatus used to harvest clams and oysters.
- 850 **Rakes Bull:** A heavy rake with teeth and a large basket to trap the catch of hard clams.
- 853 **Rakes Hand:** A rake similar to a garden rake with longer and sharper teeth equipped with a small wire mesh basket or apron of webbing to hold the catch.
- 943 **Spears/Diving:** A device used by divers to impale (spear) fish by hand or mechanical means (includes power heads).
- 951 **By Hand:** Any harvest technique requiring only the use of one's hands.

Waterbody Maps
(Shown On The Following Pages)



Albemarle West



Chowan River

- . Meherrin River
- . Bennetts Creek

Roanoke River

- . Cashie River
- . Middle River
- . Eastmost River
- . Broad Creek
- . Canaby Creek
- . Grennel Creek
- . Cow Creek
- . Cashoke Creek

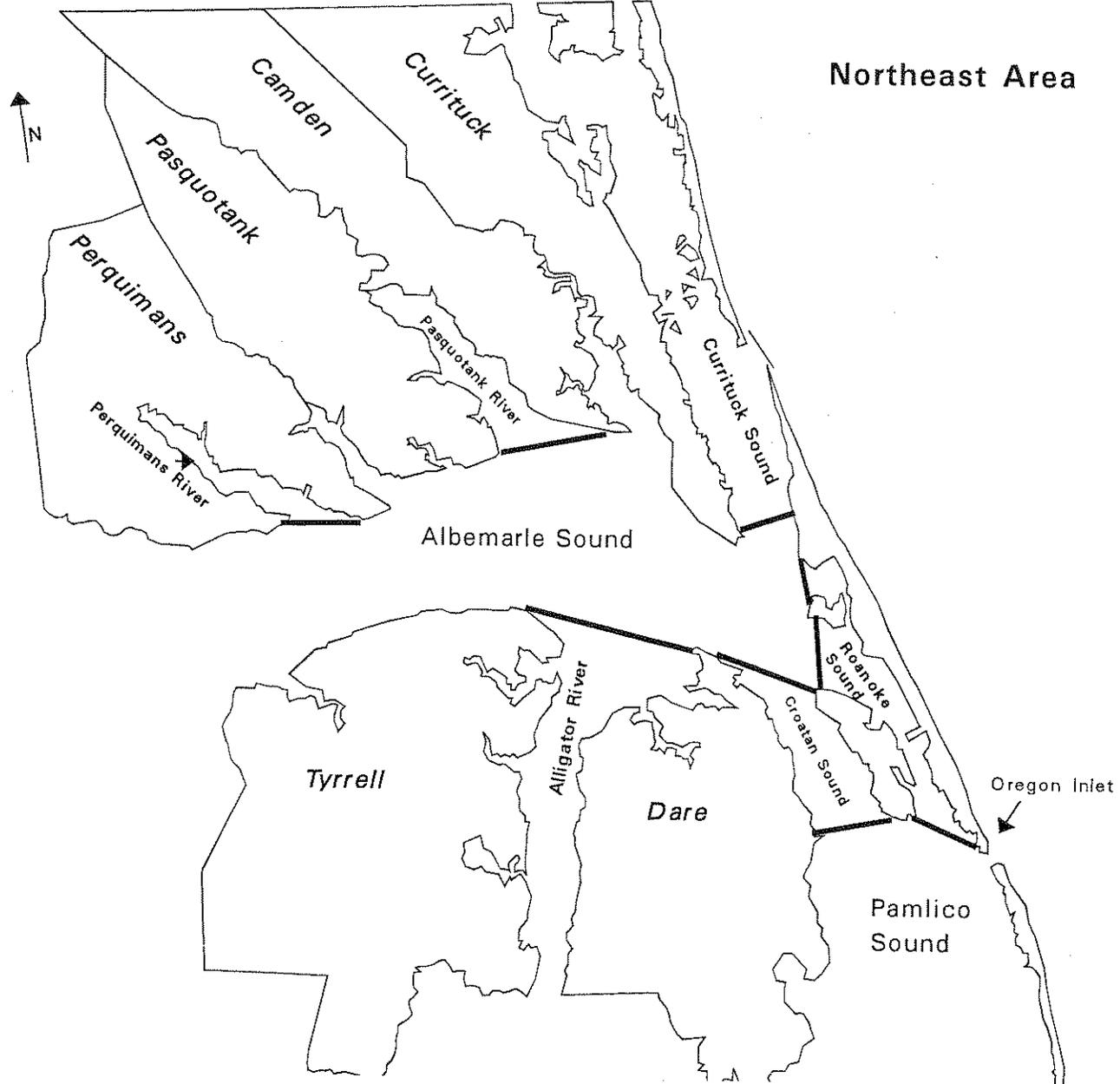
Perquimans River



Albemarle Sound

- . Yeopim River
- . Bull Bay
- . Batchelors Bay
- . Little River
- . Big Flatty Creek
- . Edenton Bay
- . Swan Bay
- . Scuppernong River

Northeast Area



Albemarle Sound

- . Yeopim River
- . Bull Bay
- . Batchelor Bay
- . Little River
- . Big Flatty Creek
- . North River
- . Edenton Bay
- . Swan Bay
- . Scuppernong River

Currituck Sound

- . Coinjock Bay
- . Knotts Island Bay
- . Above Narrows
- . Below Narrows

Pamlico Sound

- . Stumpy Point Bay
- . Long Shoal River
- . Pains Bay
- . Parched Corn Bay
- . Crab Slough
- . Old House Channel
- . Davis Channel

Roanoke Sound

- . Kitty Hawk Bay
- . Shallowbag Bay
- . Broad Creek

Pasquotank River

- . Little Flatty Creek
- . Newbegun Creek

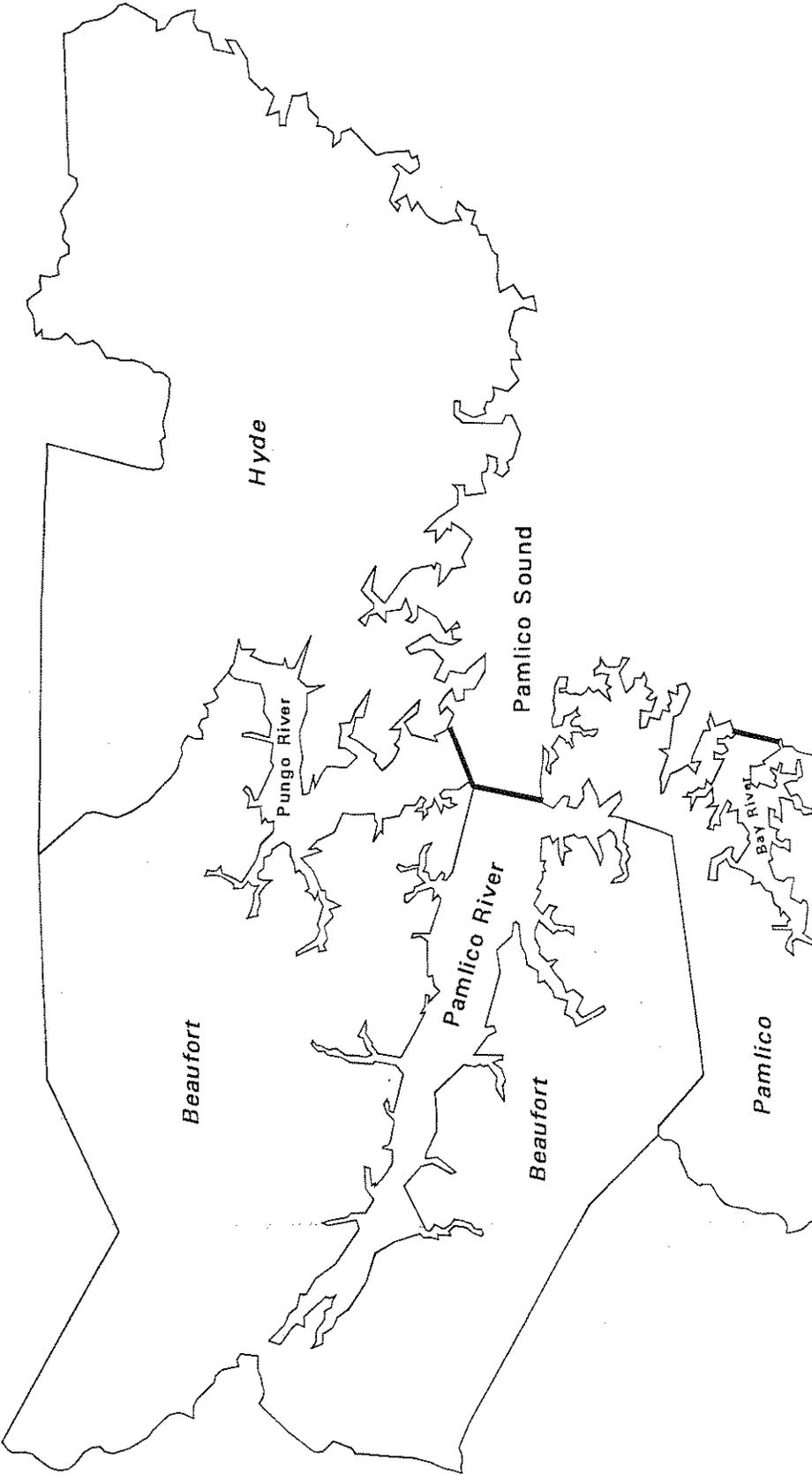
Alligator River

- . East Lake
- . Frying Pan
- . Gum Neck
- . Little Alligator

Croatan Sound

- . Manns Harbor
- . Peter Mashoes Creek

Pamlico Area



Pamlico River

- . Chocowinity Bay
- . Bath Creek
- . Blounts Creek
- . Duck Creek
- . Durham Creek
- . Goose Creek
- . Mixon Creek
- . North Creek
- . South Creek
- . St. Clair Creek

Pungo River

- . Wright Creek
- . Satterthwaite Creek
- . Jordan Creek
- . Pungo Creek
- . Pantego Creek
- . Slade Creek
- . Fortescue Creek

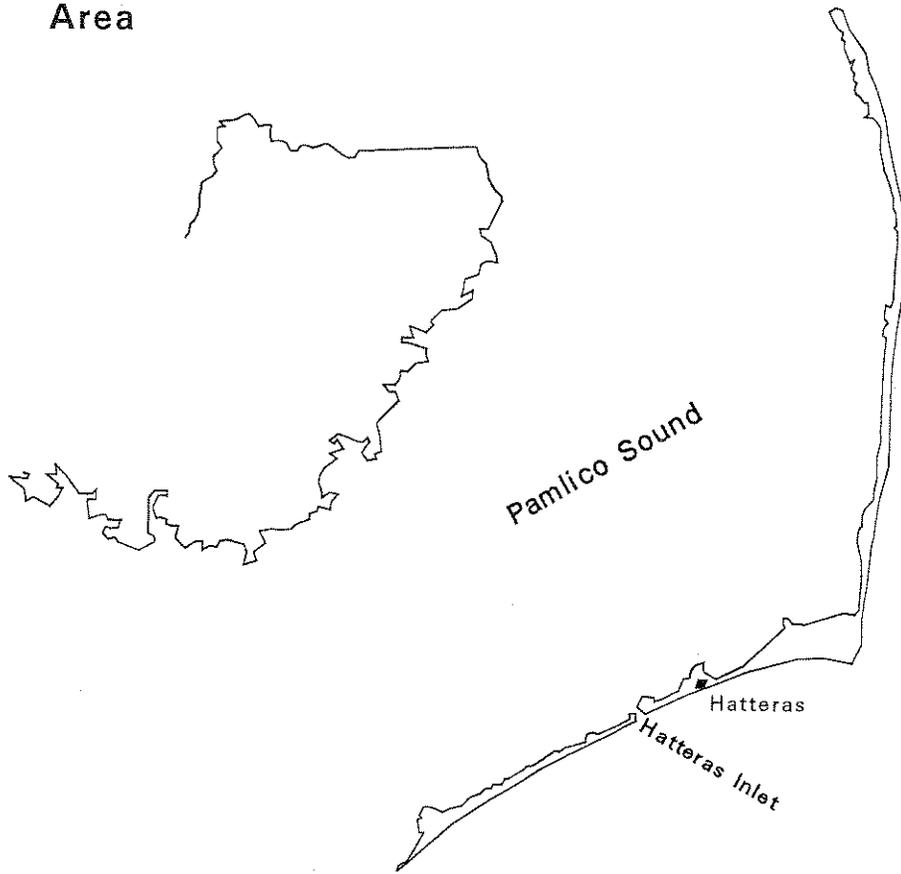
Bay River

- . Trent Creek
- . Vandemere Creek
- . Rockhole Bay
- . Bonner Bay
- . Fisherman Bay

Pamlico Sound

- . Abel Bay
- . Spencer Bay
- . Germantown Bay
- . Striking Bay
- . Deep Bay
- . Rose Bay
- . Deep Cove
- . Swan Quarter Bay
- . Oyster Creek
- . Mouse Harbor
- . Big Porpoise Bay
- . Middle Bay
- . Jones Bay
- . Caffee Bay
- . Juniper Bay
- . West Bluff Bay
- . East Bluff Bay
- . Wysocking Bay
- . Far Creek
- . Long Shoal River

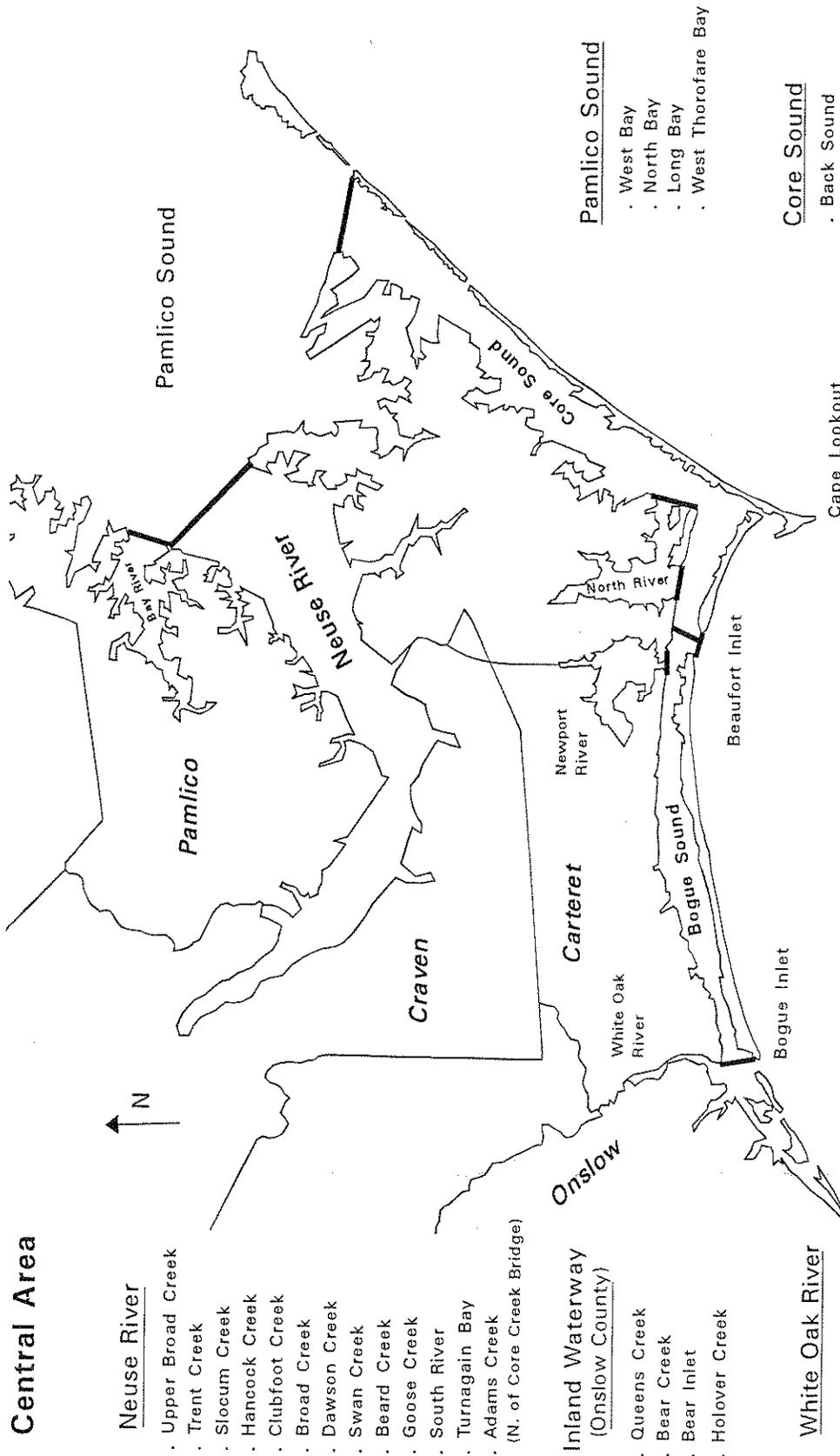
Pamlico Sound Area



Pamlico Sound

- . Swan Quarter Bay
- . Oyster Creek
- . Caffee Bay
- . Juniper Bay
- . West Bluff Bay
- . East Bluff Bay
- . Wysocking Bay
- . Mt. Pleasant Bay
- . Douglas Bay
- . Lone Tree Creek
- . Back Creek
- . Middletown Creek
- . Far Creek
- . Waupopin Creek
- . Otter Creek
- . Long Shoal River
- . Sandy Bay

Central Area



Neuse River

- . Upper Broad Creek
- . Trent Creek
- . Slocum Creek
- . Hancock Creek
- . Clubfoot Creek
- . Broad Creek
- . Dawson Creek
- . Swan Creek
- . Beard Creek
- . Goose Creek
- . South River
- . Turnagain Bay
- . Adams Creek
(N. of Core Creek Bridge)

Inland Waterway
(Onslow County)

- . Queens Creek
- . Bear Creek
- . Bear Inlet
- . Holover Creek

White Oak River

- . Gales Creek
- . Broad Creek
- . Goose Creek
- . Deer Creek
- . Bogue Inlet
- . Hoop Pole

Bogue Sound

- . Pellitter Creek
- . Spooner Creek
- . Turning Basin
- . Tar Landing Bay
- . Money Isle

Newport River

- . Town Creek
- . Calico Creek
- . Taylor Creek
- . Haystacks
- . Core Creek
(S. of Core Creek Bridge)

North River

- . The Straights
- . Ward Creek
- . Davis Bay
- . Goose Bay
- . North River Thoro fare
- . Muddy Creek

Cape Lookout

Pamlico Sound

- . West Bay
- . North Bay
- . Long Bay
- . West Thoro fare Bay

Core Sound

- . Back Sound
- . Jarrett Bay
- . Oyster Creek
- . Nelson Bay
- . Thoro fare Bay
- . Cedar Island Bay
- . Back Bay
- . Styron Bay
- . Middle Marshes
- . Barry Bay

Southern Area



New River

- . Morgan Bay
- . Farnell Bay
- . Stones Bay
- . Courthouse Bay
- . Chadwick Bay

Stump Sound

- . Alligator Bay
- . Thomas Landing
- . Mill Creek

Topsail Sound

- . Virginia Creek
- . Topsail Creek
- . Elmore Inlet

Inland Waterway
(Brunswick County)

- . South Dutchman Creek
- . Elizabeth River
- . Davis Creek
- . Lockwood Folly Inlet
- . Montgomery Slough
- . Shallotte Inlet
- . Sheep Island
- . Eastern Channel
- . Bonaparte Creek
- . Old Channel
- . Calabash River
- . Eastern Channel

Shallotte River

- . Gibbs Creek
- . Little Shallotte River

Lockwood Folly River

- . Spring Branch

Cape Fear River

- . First Bay
- . Second Bay
- . Buzzards Bay
- . Cedar Creek
- . Baldhead Creek
- . Northeast Cape Fear

Masonboro Sound

- . Rich Inlet
- . Mason Inlet
- . Johns Creek
- . Masonboro Inlet
- . Carolina Beach Inlet
- . Banks Channel
- . Masonboro Channel
- . Carolina Beach Boat Basin

COMMERCIAL PORT AGENTS

Commercial Port Agents serve as liaisons between the Division of Marine Fisheries and seafood dealers. They instruct dealers on the trip ticket program, respond to technical questions, and inform dealers of policy changes concerning the program. Port Agents proof/edit all trip tickets and conduct biological fishery sampling. The Agents can pick-up dealers' completed trip tickets (pre-arranged with the dealer) and also deliver trip ticket supplies. Listed below are the Port Agents and the counties they serve. If you have any questions or need further assistance, contact the Port Agent in your area. If you are unable to reach a Port Agent, please call the Commercial Statistics Coordinator at 1-800-682-2632 or 919-726-7021.

Ed McLeod Northern District Wanchese Office (919)473-1512	Camden Currituck Dare Pasquotank Perquimans	Tyrrell Hyde - Ocracoke, NC	
Roz Camp Pamlico District Washington Office 1-800-338-7804 (919)946-6481	Alexander Beaufort Bertie Chowan Gates	Hertford Hyde Martin Orange Pitt	Vance Wake Washington
Manley Gaskill Central District Morehead City Office 1-800-682-2632 (919)728-2945	Carteret Johnston Lee Pamlico		
Jimmy Langdale Central District Morehead City Office 1-800-682-2632 (919)726-7021	Craven Duplin Jones Lenoir Onslow	Pender Wayne	
Jack Holland Southern District Wilmington Office 1-800-248-4536 (919)395-3900	Bladen Brunswick Columbus Cumberland New Hanover	Robeson	

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Owners of vessels used in commercial fishing where the catch is sold are required to have the ETS on the vessel license. The only exception to this rule is in the long haul and menhaden purse seine operations where only one vessel is required to have the endorsement.
2. Commercial and recreational fishermen cannot sell fish without possessing a valid ETS and may sell only to licensed dealers, unless they themselves are a licensed dealer.
3. A vessel ETS may only be used to sell seafood caught by crew members on that specific vessel.
4. Charter, headboat, and tournament catches can be sold using a non-vessel ETS or under the vessel's ETS with the owner's permission.
5. The dealer is responsible for ensuring the fisherman has a valid ETS.
6. Any business owner (including restaurants and supermarkets) who buys seafood directly from fishermen must be a licensed dealer and complete trip tickets. It is the responsibility of the business owner to ensure the fishermen possess a valid ETS.
7. Owners of piers who catch seafood/bait for purposes of sale must have a valid ETS and complete trip tickets.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. **Is it daily or weekly reporting?** Neither; completion of a trip ticket is required when a catch is landed (one per trip).
2. **Is the data confidential?** YES! Data are not considered public record (G.S. 113-163). The DMF may compile statistical information in summary form which does not disclose the identity of any licensee-source of the information. The DMF can use the data for program administration, enforcement, and determining conservation policies.
3. **If a fisherman is also a dealer and sells to other dealers, as well as non-dealers, how should his catch be recorded?** He should record and report landings (each trip) for all products for which he possesses a valid dealers license.
4. **As a dealer, will I be cited if I do not put the fisherman's number on the form even though I filled out the species sheet?** YES! The dealer is responsible for the accuracy of all trip ticket reporting requirements which includes information on the ETS of the seller.
5. **What information is required on the trip ticket?** Endorsement number, dealer number, date of landing, gear, water, amount of catch by species, heads on/off (shrimp), lease number and other information the DMF deems necessary.

*Laws and rules governing the NC trip ticket program are listed in the **NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES Rules for Coastal Waters 1994-1995**. If you have any questions, please contact the Division of Marine Fisheries at 1-800-682-2632 or 919-726-7021.*

TOURNAMENT LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

WHAT: Sportfishing tournaments that sell their catch in North Carolina are required to purchase a Non-vessel Endorsement to Sell license.

WHEN: An application for an Endorsement to Sell for sportfishing tournaments must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the tournament. The Non-vessel Endorsement to Sell is good only during the tournament dates.

WHERE: The Non-Vessel Endorsement to Sell must be purchased from the:

LICENSE SECTION
N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries
P.O. Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557
919/726-7021 or 800/682-2632

WHY: The purpose of this law is to improve the quality of data used in the management of the State's fishery resources.

WHO: All sportfishing tournaments in North Carolina that sell their catch.

COST: The Non-vessel Endorsement to Sell for sportfishing tournaments is \$15.00.

FACTS: Under the Non-vessel Endorsement to Sell, the sportfishing tournament can only sell to a licensed seafood dealer, not to the general public.

The seafood dealer is required to fill out a North Carolina Trip Ticket.

The tournament must have an authorized agent to handle the selling and reporting of the catch.

Tournaments must list species to be sold.

Tournaments must list the weigh-in location.

The authorized agent must send a report to the N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries detailing the number of boats and people that participated in the tournament, along with the poundage listed by species of fish caught.

APPENDIX I

Enforcement Inspection Forms, Letter and Memos For Not-reporting
and Improper Reporting, Violations/Complaints Form, Permanent
Dealer Reporting Number, Letter of Introduction, and Legal
Requirements

NORTH CAROLINA MARINE PATROL INSPECTION

VESSEL/REG/DOC # VEHICLE/TAG# VESSEL NAME DATE TIME

VESSEL/VEHICLE MAKE LENGTH COLOR HULL IDENTIFICATION/VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION #

LOCATION COUNTY

NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST

DEALER NAME/PIER NAME # INDIVIDUALS CHECKED

ADDRESS SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

CITY STATE ZIP CODE DATE OF BIRTH RACE SEX

MARINE PATROL INSPECTION

FISHING STATUS RECREATIONAL COMMERCIAL DEALER VEHICLE PRIMARY FISHING ACTIVITY _____

VESSEL LICENSE NUMBER _____ SHELLFISH LICENSE NUMBER _____ CRAB LICENSE NUMBER _____ PERMIT NUMBER _____

DEALER LICENSE NUMBER _____ DEALER LICENSE TYPE _____ VESSEL ETS LICENSE # _____ INDIVIDUAL ETS LICENSE # _____

TRIP TICKET INFORMATION

DATE	TRIP TICKET #	ENDORSEMENT CARD #	SPECIES	POUNDS
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

MARINE PATROL VIOLATIONS

WARNING ISSUED

CITATION ISSUED

commercial fishing without vessel license. G.S. 113-152 oysters, clams or mussels from polluted waters. 15A NCAC 3K .0101(a)

commercial fishing without shellfish and crab license. G.S. 113-154(a) oysters (15A NCAC 3K .0201) or scallops (15A NCAC 3K .0501) during closed season.

undersize oysters (15A NCAC 3K .0202(a), clams (3K .0301(a), crabs (3L .0201), striped bass (3M .0202, .0204(a), (king) (spanish) mackerel (3M .0301), red drum (3M .0501(a), flounder (3M .0503(a), spotted seatrout (3M .0504(a), weakfish (3M .0504(b), eels (3M .0510), bluefish (3M .0511) percent undersize _____ clams by mechanical method in closed area or during closed season. 15A NCAC 3K .0302

shrimp in closed area. 15A NCAC 3L .0101 prohibited gear in primary nursery area. 15A NCAC 3N .0004

_____ gill net without buoys or identification. 15A NCAC 3J .0103(b)

_____ no dealers license. G.S. 113-156

STATUTE OR RULE

REMARKS:

OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

PROSECUTION #

ASSISTING OFFICER(S)

DEALER # D-

NAME
MAILING ADDRESS

COUNTY

Dear Seafood Dealer:

North Carolina law (G.S. 113-154.1; 113-156;) requires seafood dealers to record each seafood landing and submit such records to the Division by the 10th of each month. The dealer is also required to submit, by the above deadline, a submittal form indicating the number of trip tickets completed for the previous month or that the dealer was closed.

The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries' records indicate that you have not submitted the required trip tickets and/or submittal forms for the following circled months:

License Year

JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN

Please submit the appropriate forms within 7 days after receiving this letter. If you feel our records are in error or you have any questions concerning reporting requirements please contact the Statistics Coordinator immediately at (919)726-7021 or (800)682-2632.

If the required information is not received by the Division within 7 days, your name and non-reporting status will be turned over to the Division's Marine Patrol for further action.

Sincerely,

Commercial Statistics Coordinator

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

Commercial Statistics Coordinator

Date:

Subject: NON-REPORTERS

The following seafood dealer has not met the reporting requirements under G.S. 113-154.1, G.S. 113-156 and MFC Rule 15A NCAC 3I .0014(b). The dealer has not submitted trip tickets and/or submittal forms for the months indicated below.

Please return this tracking letter after the appropriate action is taken. If you have any questions, please call me at Ext. 289.

Dealer Name:

D-
County:

Non-reporting Months: JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN

Status of Certified Letter: Delivered

Enforcement Action: _____

Enforcement Officer: _____ Date: _____

cc: Major
Dealer File
Agent:

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment,
Health and Natural Resources
Division of Marine Fisheries



James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Jonathan B. Howes, Secretary
Bruce L. Freeman, Director

TTF-13-1
11/07/85

TO: Captain
FROM: Commercial Statistics Coordinator
DATE:
SUBJECT: TRIP TICKET VIOLATIONS

The following seafood dealer has not met the reporting requirements under G.S. 113-154.1, G.S. 113-156 and MFC Rule 15A NCAC 3I .0014(b).

Please return this tracking letter after the appropriate action is taken. If you have any questions please call me at Ext. 289.

DEALER # D-
NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

COUNTY

re: PROPER COMPLETION OF TRIP TICKETS

Dear Seafood Dealer:

North Carolina law (G.S. 113-154.1, 113-156 and MFC Rule 15A NCAC 3I .0014 (b)) requires seafood dealers to record each seafood landing and submit such records each month. The *Trip Ticket User Manual Procedures Section* (page 2) defines the required items a seafood dealer must report on each trip ticket.

The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries' records indicate that this dealer has not been properly recording the trip tickets for the following items marked with an "X":

<input type="checkbox"/> Endorsement Card #()	<input type="checkbox"/> Gear	<input type="checkbox"/> Lease Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Dealer #
<input type="checkbox"/> Waterbody	<input type="checkbox"/> Species	<input type="checkbox"/> Date	<input type="checkbox"/> State Caught
<input type="checkbox"/> Pounds/Units	<input type="checkbox"/> Heads On/Off	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Submittal Form
<input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent Tickets			

Comments: _____

Enforcement Action: _____

Enforcement Officer: _____ Date: _____

cc: Major
Dealer File
Agent:

DISTRICT _____

DATE: _____

VIOLATIONS/COMPLAINTS

TIME: _____

VIOLATION: _____

LOCATION: _____

WHEN: _____

WHAT METHOD USED: _____

HOW MANY INVOLVED: (DESCRIBE RACE, SEX, AGE, CLOTHING, ETC) _____

HOW TRAVELING: (DESCRIBE BOAT, VEHICLE, DIRECTION OF TRAVEL ETC.) _____

COMMENTS: _____

COMPLAINANT: _____

PHONE: _____ ADDRESS: _____

OFFICER ASSIGNED: _____ TIME: _____ TIME ARRIVED: _____ TIME COMPLETED _____

DISPOSITION: _____

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER: _____

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO, BEFORE ME THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 1994.

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____

NOTARY _____

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment,
Health and Natural Resources
Division of Marine Fisheries

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Jonathan B. Howes, Secretary
Robert J. Jamieson, Interim Director



Dear Seafood Dealer:

I would like to introduce myself. I am your local Commercial Port Agent representing the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. I will be happy to assist you and answer any questions you may have concerning the Trip Ticket/Endorsement to Sell Program.

The Trip Ticket Program has been established since 1994 and has been very successful. Our goal at the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries is to make reporting as easy as possible and still obtain the necessary information to ensure that marine resources remain abundant. Enclosed are the legal requirements of the program.

We welcome your suggestions for improvements. If you need supplies or have any questions about the program, please do not hesitate to contact me or the Statistics Coordinator at the Morehead City Marine Fisheries office.

Sincerely,

dw

/attachment

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE ENDORSEMENT TO SELL PROGRAM

PURCHASING FISH: The term "Fish" means finfish, crabs, shrimp, and shellfish. Seafood dealers can only buy fish from fishermen who have purchased a valid Endorsement To Sell (ETS). The ETS is an annual license which expires June 30th each year. If the fisherman and dealer are the same individual, he must have a valid ETS and a dealers license.

RECORDING CATCH: Every dealer is required to complete a trip ticket at the point where fish are transferred between a fisherman and a dealer (one trip ticket per trip). If the fisherman and dealer are the same individual, then a trip ticket must be completed at the point of landing.

REPORTING: Every dealer is required to submit completed trip tickets and a submittal form to the Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) on or before the 10th of the following month. A submittal form is required from each dealer every month even if no landings were handled (seasonally closed, other). Dealers which are seasonally closed may submit forms in advance.

Dealers required to purchase a seafood dealers license but do NOT buy from fishermen, and do NOT catch/produce seafood themselves are not required to report and are called "non-reporters". To qualify as a non-reporter, the DMF must have written documentation on file.

DEALER RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS: Every dealer is required to accurately and legibly complete all mandatory items on the trip ticket for each transaction. The dealer must retain his copy of the trip ticket for at least three (3) years.

FISHERMAN REQUIREMENTS: The fisherman (seller) must provide the dealer with a valid ETS. He must also provide complete and accurate information on, but not limited to, harvest method and area of catch.

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Owners of vessels used in commercial fishing where the catch is sold are required to have the ETS on the vessel license. The only exception to this rule is in the long haul and menhaden purse seine operations where only one vessel is required to have the endorsement.
2. Commercial and recreational fishermen cannot sell fish without possessing a valid ETS and may sell only to licensed dealers, unless they themselves are a licensed dealer.
3. A vessel ETS may only be used to sell seafood caught by crew members on that specific vessel.

4. Charter, headboat, and tournament catches can be sold using a non-vessel ETS or under the vessel's ETS with the owner's permission.
5. The dealer is responsible for ensuring the fisherman has a valid ETS.
6. Any business owner (including restaurants and supermarkets) who buys seafood directly from fishermen must be a licensed dealer and complete trip tickets. It is the responsibility of the business owner to ensure the fishermen possess a valid ETS.
7. Owners of piers who catch seafood/bait for purposes of sale must have a valid ETS and complete trip tickets.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. *Is it daily or weekly reporting?* Neither; completion of a trip ticket is required when a catch is landed (one per trip).
2. *Is the data confidential?* YES! Data are not considered public record (G.S. 113-163). The DMF may compile statistical information in summary form which does not disclose the identity of any licensee-source of the information. The DMF can use the data for program administration, enforcement, and determining conservation policies.
3. *If a fisherman is also a dealer and sells to other dealers, as well as non-dealers, how should his catch be recorded?* He should record and report landings (each trip) for all products for which he possesses a valid dealers license.
4. *As a dealer, will I be cited if I do not put the fisherman's number on the form even though I filled out the species sheet?* YES! The dealer is responsible for the accuracy of all trip ticket reporting requirements which includes information on the ETS of the seller.
5. *What information is required on the trip ticket?* Endorsement number, dealer number, date of landing, gear, water, amount of catch by species, heads on/off (shrimp), lease number and other information the DMF deems necessary.

Laws and rules governing the NC trip ticket program are listed in the *North Carolina Fisheries Rules for Coastal Waters 1994-1995*. If you have any questions, please contact the Division of Marine Fisheries at 1-800-682-2632.

APPENDIX J

Informational Flyers, North Carolina Seafood Dealer's Report,
Landings Bulletins, Dealer and Fisherman Data Request Forms

ATTENTION

RESTAURANTS/FOOD MARKETS

N.C. SEAFOOD DEALERS LICENSE REQUIRED TO BUY SEAFOOD DIRECTLY FROM FISHERMEN

If you buy seafood directly from fishermen, you are required to:

- ◆ Possess a North Carolina Seafood Dealer's License
- ◆ Record all seafood purchases and submit records to the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries by the 10th of each month
- ◆ Only purchase seafood from fishermen who possess a valid Endorsement to Sell license

For more information, contact:
LICENSE SECTION
NC Division of Marine Fisheries
PO Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557
919/726-7021

NOTE: The North Carolina Marine Patrol will be conducting random inspections to enforce licensing and reporting requirements.

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS TO SELL SEAFOOD IN NORTH CAROLINA



All fishermen (Commercial or Recreational) who sell their catch must possess an Endorsement to Sell (ETS) license.



The fisherman can only sell to licensed dealers.

Licensed dealers must report all transactions to the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries through the Trip Ticket Program (Each trip ticket must possess an ETS number).



If the fisherman and dealer are the same individual, a trip ticket must be completed at the point of landing.



NC Division of Marine Fisheries
PO Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557-0769
1-800-682-2632 or 919-726-7021

LAWS GOVERNING THE REQUIREMENTS:

G.S. 113-154.1 ENDORSEMENT TO SELL FISH
G.S. 114-156 LICENSES FOR FISH DEALERS

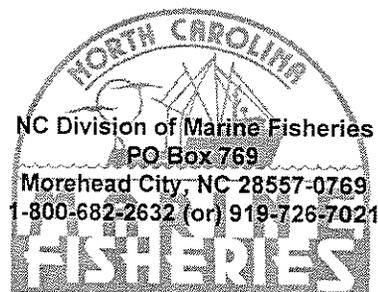
ATTENTION SEAFOOD DEALERS

- ▶ **Enclosed are updated labels and submittal forms. Please start using the new labels and submittal forms (throw the old ones away). The updated forms will help the trip ticket staff process tickets more efficiently.**
- ▶ **Complete and return the updated Permanent Dealer Application form. The form will help clarify the business (physical) address from the mailing address. This will enable supplies to be sent by UPS.**
- ▶ **Please review the enclosed Legal Requirements. All trip tickets are due by the 10th of the following month. If a partial shipment was submitted during the month, a final shipment is still required for the remaining tickets by the 10th.**

ATTENTION SEAFOOD DEALERS

1995 - 1996 Licenses

- Complete and mail the enclosed Application/Renewal For Permanent Dealer Reporting Number after you buy/renew your Seafood Dealer's License.
- After July 21, 1995, all fishermen selling the catch must have a valid 1996 Endorsement To Sell. This number is to be recorded on each trip ticket.
- Refer to the enclosed Trip Ticket User manual for updates made to trip tickets.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT,
HEALTH, AND NATURAL RESOURCES



NORTH CAROLINA



COMMERCIAL FISHERY STATISTICS REPORT

NC DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES
 STATISTICS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
 PO BOX 769, MOREHEAD CITY, NC 28557

VOL. 1, ISSUE 1
 JANUARY 1995

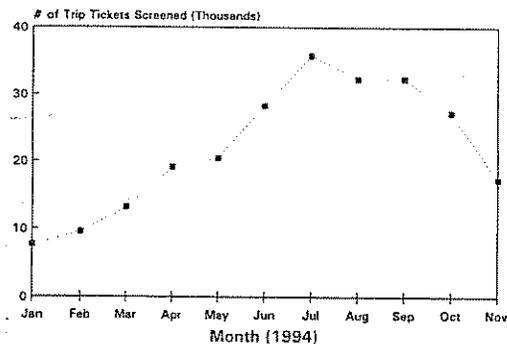
The staff of the Statistics Section of the Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) is pleased to announce Volume 1 of the Commercial Fishery Statistics Report. The purpose of the report is to provide information pertinent to the North Carolina Commercial Trip Ticket Program. All licensed seafood dealers will periodically receive the report.

The Trip Ticket Program provides a way for the DMF to collect accurate data on the volume of species harvested for commercial purposes in North Carolina. Additionally, the trip ticket system allows DMF to gather data on gear types and area fished. This information is valuable for ensuring that marine resources remain abundant and well managed. Landings data on harvest and value should be available in Spring, 1995.

TRIP TICKET HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Shark landings information collected under the North Carolina Trip Ticket Program was instrumental in re-opening the 1994 coastal shark fishery which was closed prematurely. This fishery generates in excess of \$400,000 for North Carolina commercial fishermen.
- ▶ All trip tickets are being processed within 30 days of submittal. Approximately 600,000 records have been processed through September.
- ▶ The program has a high compliance rate (through August, 95% of licensed dealers are reporting).
- ▶ Law Enforcement is issuing warnings and citations for non-reporting dealers.
- ▶ Due to the lack of funds, credit card machines have not been purchased.
- ▶ Total recorded trip tickets represents the total number of tickets received by NC DMF.

Total Recorded Trip Tickets



Trip Ticket Type*

Month	Finfish	Reef fish	Crab	Fish trawl	River/ Albemarle	Shrimp	Shellfish	Misc	Multi-trip	Crab pot	Total
Jan	1,510	541	103	123	840	12	4,544	33	0	0	7,706
Feb	1,831	477	657	78	1,630	19	4,785	54	0	0	9,531
Mar	2,026	474	3,689	48	2,263	114	4,413	106	0	0	13,133
Apr	2,331	865	8,149	40	1,984	619	5,054	76	0	0	19,118
May	1,572	453	12,307	13	710	986	4,373	26	0	1	20,441
Jun	1,467	446	15,047	1	456	1,251	5,018	1	5	86	23,778
Jul	1,186	234	12,364	3	468	894	3,715	0	19	31	18,914
Aug	1,503	268	11,678	2	717	577	3,124	2	14	32	17,917
Sep	1,587	155	8,026	0	678	443	2,620	0	15	10	13,534
Total	15,013	3,913	72,020	308	9,746	4,915	37,646	298	53	160	144,072

* Table represents distribution of trip tickets for 73% of tickets received through September 1994.

"THE TOP 10"

Listed below are the top 10 landed fish in North Carolina, by pounds (these data are preliminary through September 1994)

1. Atlantic menhaden	2. Hard blue crabs	3. Dogfish	4. Shrimp (except rock)	5. Flounders
6. Weakfish (grey trout)	7. Atlantic croaker	8. Sharks	9. Spot	10. Bluefish

COMMERCIAL PORT AGENTS: WHO ARE THEY, WHERE ARE THEY, AND WHAT DO THEY DO?

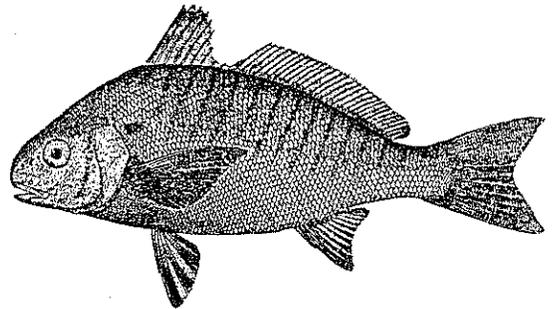
Commercial Port Agents serve as liaison between DMF and seafood dealers. The Agents can deliver and pick up trip ticket supplies, respond to technical questions, and inform dealers of policy changes concerning the trip ticket system. Port Agents also proof/edit trip tickets and conduct biological fishery sampling. Listed below are the Port Agents and the counties they serve. If you have any questions or need further assistance, contact the Port Agent in your area.

Roz Camp	Manley Gaskill	Jack Holland	Jim Langdale	Ed McLeod
Washington 919/946-6481	Morehead City 919/728-2945	Wilmington 910/395-3900	Morehead City 919/726-7021	Wanchese 919/473-1512
Alexander Beaufort	Carteret Johnson	Bladen Brunswick	Craven Duplin	Camden Currituck
Bertie Chowan	Lee Pamlico	Columbus Cumberland	Jones Lenoir	Dare Ocracoke
Gates Hertford		New Hanover Robeson	Onslow Pender	(Hyde Co)
Hyde (except Ocracoke)			Wayne	Pasquotank Perquimans
Martin Orange				Tyrrell Vance
Pitt Wake				
Washington				

DAILY TRIP TICKET REMINDERS

- ▶ The entire Endorsement to Sell (ETS) number must appear on all trip tickets.
- ▶ Each fisherman must possess a valid 1995 ETS to sell a product.
- ▶ Trip tickets must be postmarked by the 10th of the following month.
- ▶ Program violations can be reported anonymously to Law Enforcement at the following toll-free numbers:

Morehead City Area 1-800-682-2632
 Washington Area 1-800-338-7804
 Elizabeth City Area 1-800-338-7805
 Wilmington Area 1-800-248-4536



Spot

- ▶ Restaurants owners must be licensed seafood dealers and participate in the Trip Ticket Program to legally buy products from a fisherman.
- ▶ Trip tickets are currently being upgraded. If you have any suggestions, contact your local Port Agent.
- ▶ Questions about the Endorsement to Sell/Trip Ticket Program should be directed to the Statistics Coordinator at 1-800-682-2632 or 919-726-7021.



NORTH CAROLINA SEAFOOD DEALER REPORT



NC DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES
STATISTICS & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

PO BOX 769
MOREHEAD CITY, NC 28557-0769

1994 COMMERCIAL HARVEST FIGURES

The Division of Marine Fisheries is pleased to announce the release of the preliminary 1994 North Carolina commercial landings (attached).

The 1994 landings information is more timely, accurate, and detailed than previous years due to the successful implementation of the North Carolina Trip Ticket Program. The key to this success was primarily a result of the cooperation from seafood dealers and hard work by Division of Marine Fisheries personnel.

Despite an early success, the Division of Marine Fisheries wants to make it clear that improvements are necessary and continuing. The Division staff is currently working on improving trip ticket design, developing enforcement methods to ensure accurate and complete reporting, and improving accessibility to the huge volume of information.

1994 TRIP TICKET PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries sold 681 seafood dealer licenses.
- ▶ Staff sold 6,780 endorsement to sell licenses.
- ▶ Staff processed 264,000 trip tickets containing over 712,800 individual records.
- ▶ Under the new mandatory data collection program, 1994 crab landings were recorded from 52% (122) more dealers compared to those voluntarily reporting in 1993.
- ▶ Shark landings information collected under the Trip Ticket Program was instrumental in reopening the 1994 coastal shark fishery, which had been closed prematurely. The reopening generated an additional \$400,000 for North Carolina commercial fishermen.
- ▶ Several trip tickets have been updated based on suggestions from seafood dealers. These new tickets will be phased in during the 1995-96 season.
- ▶ Seafood dealers requesting summaries of their own landings information can do so by submitting a *North Carolina Trip Ticket Data Dealer Request Form* to the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. Copies of the form are available by contacting the trip ticket staff at 1-800-682-2632.

TRIP TICKET DAILY REMINDERS

- ☞ The entire Endorsement to Sell (ETS) number must appear on all trip tickets.
- ☞ Each fisherman must possess a valid 1995 ETS to sell his/her product.
- ☞ Trip tickets and monthly submittal forms must be postmarked by the 10th of the following month.
- ☞ Restaurant owners must be licensed seafood dealers and participate in the Trip Ticket Program to legally buy products from fishermen.
- ☞ Program violations can be reported anonymously to Law Enforcement at the following toll-free numbers:

Morehead City Area	1-800-682-2632
Washington Area	1-800-338-7804
Elizabeth City Area	1-800-338-7805
Wilmington Area	1-800-248-4536

Questions about the Trip Ticket Program? Call the Statistics Coordinator at 1-800-682-2632 or 919/726-7021



PRELIMINARY NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL LANDINGS



1994

Issued by the North Carolina DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES, Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. For additional information, contact Statistics Coordinator, P.O. Box 769, Morehead City, N.C. 28557, Telephone 919-726-7021. DATE ISSUED: March, 1995.

	POUNDS	VALUE (\$)
FISH		
ALEWIFE	605,468	96,947
AMBERJACKS	151,672	74,544
ANGLERFISH (GOOSEFISH)	334,739	204,542
BLUEFISH	1,782,303	542,235
BONITO	37,379	14,204
BUTTERFISH	228,641	73,779
CARP	69,447	4,167
CATFISHES	1,276,405	284,734
COBIA	30,636	34,117
CROAKER, ATLANTIC	4,627,906	1,455,334
CUTLASSFISH, ATLANTIC	9,657	4,829
DOLPHIN FISH	160,673	243,628
DRUM, BLACK	33,443	5,351
DRUM, RED	142,155	102,352
EEL, COMMON	14,101	25,805
FLOUNDERS, FLUKE	8,465,363	13,885,785
FLOUNDERS, OTHER	35,606	17,813
GARS	10,388	831
GIZZARD SHAD	229,292	11,465
GROUPERS	779,064	1,577,680
GRUNTS	181,858	94,566
HAKES	7,102	1,420
HARVESTFISH	150,343	90,206
HERRING, ATLANTIC (SEA)	217,240	15,207
HERRING, THREAD	7,558,387	378,101
HICKORY SHAD	57,495	17,249
HOGFISH	22,698	38,934
JACKS	10,062	1,446
KINGFISHES (SEA MULLET)	621,541	424,821
MACKEREL, ATLANTIC	41,449	4,974
MACKEREL, KING	849,397	1,266,292
MACKEREL, SPANISH	531,445	247,027
MENHADEN, ATLANTIC	73,855,987	3,119,523
MULLET	1,724,847	1,057,558
PERCH, WHITE	212,950	166,589
PERCH, YELLOW	68,712	55,657
PIGFISH	70,555	12,742
PINFISH	15,444	1,545
POMPANO	23,888	21,054

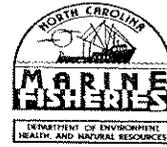
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	POUNDS	VALUE (\$)
FISH, CONTINUED		
PORGIES	507,680	355,370
SCUP	56,727	18,281
SEA BASSES	706,647	772,799
SEATROUT, SPOTTED	410,676	490,443
SHAD	110,986	95,724
SHARKS	3,137,061	1,546,839
SHARKS, DOGFISH	9,877,772	1,011,572
SHEEPSHEAD	83,627	22,579
SKATES	224,012	29,040
SKIPPERS	27,328	3,553
SNAPPERS	452,713	1,017,718
SPADEFISH, ATLANTIC	23,347	3,969
SPOT	2,936,616	980,311
STRIPED BASS	264,416	356,962
SWELLFISHES (PUFFERS)	31,902	11,166
SWORDFISH	92,873	283,055
TILEFISHES	231,588	335,295
TRIGGERFISH	271,503	187,337
TUNAS	1,222,175	1,869,191
WAHOO	20,399	41,883
WEAKFISH (SEATROUT,GREY)	3,495,960	1,921,706
WHITING	4,121	1,030
UNCLASSIFIED FISH	184,711	92,690
UNCL. FOR INDUSTRIAL/BAIT	695,218	34,761
TOTAL FISH	130,315,793	37,158,324
SHELLFISH		
CLAM, HARD (MEATS)	1,513,909	7,632,847
CONCHS (MEATS)	64,919	49,957
CRAB, BLUE, HARD	55,436,185	29,044,042
CRAB, BLUE, PEELER	642,387	771,464
CRAB, BLUE, SOFT	619,426	1,960,335
CRAB, STONE	10,103	19,398
OCTOPUS	33,046	30,732
OYSTER (MEATS)	192,880 (36,461 bu)	663,874
SCALLOP, BAY (MEATS)	78,823	147,964
SCALLOP, SEA (MEATS)	162,216	770,726
SHRIMP (HEADS ON)	7,321,338	19,092,364
SQUIDS	469,487	85,842
UNCLASSIFIED SHELLFISH	19,068	27,049
TOTAL SHELLFISH	66,563,787	60,296,596
GRAND TOTAL	196,879,580	97,454,920

NOTE: 1994 landings are collected under a new mandatory trip ticket program. Comparison with earlier years may be invalid. Value is based on an average price derived by sampling cooperating dealers.



NORTH CAROLINA SEAFOOD DEALER REPORT



NC DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES
STATISTICS & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 1995

PO BOX 769
MOREHEAD CITY, NC 28557-0769

The Division of Marine Fisheries is pleased to release preliminary January-June 1995 North Carolina commercial fisheries landings data (attached).

Also attached are the number of trips (a measure of effort) taken for these landings by major gears. A trip is defined as the time interval beginning when a vessel or fisherman (when no vessel is used) leaves the port to conduct the activity of harvesting finfish, shellfish, and/or crustaceans (including bait), and ending when the vessel or fisherman returns to land the catch. The duration of a *trip* can vary from a few hours (i.e., clamming by hand) to several days (ocean flounder trawl), depending on the directed fishery.

January-June 1995 Trip Ticket Program Highlights

- ▶ Updated trip tickets have been printed and are being distributed.
- ▶ Changes to the tickets were based on input from dealers on last year's trip ticket survey, comments on submittal forms, and comments to trip ticket staff.
- ▶ All tickets are in book form.
- ▶ Finfish have been alphabetized (except reefish tickets).
- ▶ New smaller crab tickets have been implemented.
- ▶ Species have been added or deleted depending on the frequency of landing from last year.
- ▶ There is a difference of +4.8% in trips taken during January-June 1994 and 1995.

or obtaining financial assistance if unable to work due to natural disasters (hurricanes, red tide, etc.).

- ▶ Landings data are used to protect fisheries habitat from development, as well as to justify dredging projects beneficial to the commercial fleet.

Enforcement Actions

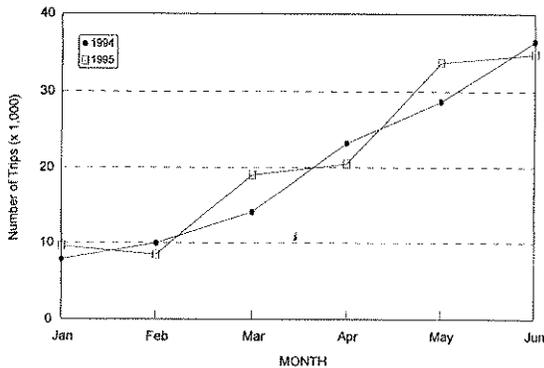
- ▶ Non-reporting dealers are being issued warnings and citations.
- ▶ A statewide Dealer Inspection Program has been implemented (which includes inspection of trip tickets). Warnings and citations are being issued for trip tickets not completed properly.
- ▶ Restaurants buying without proper licenses are being investigated. Citations have been issued.
- ▶ Truckers not carrying proper paperwork have been seized.
- ▶ Program violations can be reported anonymously to the Marine Patrol at the following toll-free numbers:

Morehead City Area 1-800-682-2632
 Washington Area 1-800-338-7804
 Elizabeth City Area 1-800-338-7805
 Wilmington Area 1-800-248-4536
 Columbia Area 1-800-405-7774

Trip Ticket Reminders

- ▶ Each fisherman must possess a valid 1996 Endorsement to Sell (ETS) to sell his/her product.
- ▶ The entire ETS number must appear on all trip ticket tickets.
- ▶ Trip tickets and monthly submittal forms must be post-marked by the 10th of the following month.
- ▶ Restaurant owners must be licensed seafood dealers and participate in the Trip Ticket Program to legally buy products from fishermen.
- ▶ Bait dealers who catch or buy live bait (shrimp, fish, minnows) must participate in the Trip Ticket Program.

Total Number of Commercial Trips
January-June



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1994	7,860	9,954	14,044	23,214	28,639	36,454
1995	9,574	8,448	18,988	20,450	33,722	34,815

Source: NC Division of Marine Fisheries (9-95)

Trip Ticket Program Advantages

In addition to collecting data on North Carolina commercial landings and effort (trips) required for fisheries management:

- ▶ Data from trip tickets are being used by the Moratorium subcommittees to help define the commercial industry, redesign North Carolina's fisheries management system, and develop a comprehensive, but simplified, license system.
- ▶ Fishermen can use data collected under their Endorsement to Sell number as proof of activity in the event of limited entry

The Division of Marine Fisheries' goal is to make reporting as simple as possible. The data gathered from trip tickets helps fishery managers and the commercial fishing industry ensure that North Carolina marine resources remain well managed and abundant. Your support and assistance is critical to the success of this program. We welcome any and all suggestions for improvements.





PRELIMINARY NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL LANDINGS JANUARY-JUNE



Issued by the North Carolina DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES, Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. For additional information, contact Statistics Coordinator, P.O. Box 769, Morehead City, N.C. 28557, Telephone 919-726-7021. DATE ISSUED: September, 1995.

	1994	1995
FISH		
ALEWIFE	605,075	434,869
AMBERJACKS	73,100	69,600
ANGLERFISH (GOOSEFISH)	329,846	528,905
BLUEFISH	1,391,030	2,304,579
BONITO	17,307	32,771
BUTTERFISH	115,612	57,805
CARP	57,914	68,056
CATFISHES	640,612	466,489
COBIA	13,638	20,232
CROAKER, ATLANTIC	2,413,180	3,915,242
CUTLASSFISH, ATLANTIC	454	2,447
DOLPHIN FISH	118,570	297,524
DRUM, BLACK	8,822	8,242
DRUM, RED	74,854	21,954
EEL, COMMON	8,451	4,249
FLOUNDERS, FLUKE, SUMMER	2,113,005	3,739,007
FLOUNDERS, FLUKE, SOUTHERN	553,463	451,981
FLOUNDERS, OTHER	35,580	40,602
GARS	7,761	7,674
GIZZARD SHAD	204,817	286,301
GROUPERS	434,520	401,037
GRUNTS	75,884	79,462
HAKES	6,315	10,868
HARVESTFISH	106,748	134,100
HERRING, ATLANTIC (SEA)	217,240	423,412
HERRING, THREAD	306,084	19,341
HICKORY SHAD	53,691	60,483
HOGFISH	9,996	10,107
JACKS	2,177	2,078
KINGFISHES (SEA MULLET)	443,558	409,063
MACKEREL, ATLANTIC	41,384	12,681
MACKEREL, KING	347,611	426,045
MACKEREL, SPANISH	112,245	68,602
MENHADEN, ATLANTIC	35,044,064	1,391,118
MULLET	457,119	244,583
PERCH, WHITE	188,814	100,767
PERCH, YELLOW	60,158	57,751
PIGFISH	11,011	9,365
PINFISH	11,287	435
POMPANO	3,281	1,656
PORGIES	392,963	155,194
SCUP	56,073	11,332
SEA BASSES	438,384	289,284
SEATROUT, SPOTTED	135,829	275,307
SHAD	108,295	192,315
SHARKS	1,624,816	2,177,373
SHARKS, DOGFISH	8,690,029	8,935,120
SHEEPSHEAD	16,968	20,308

PAGE 2 PRELIMINARY NORTH CAROLINA COMMERCIAL LANDINGS

	1994	1995
SKATES	53,617	29,772
SKIPPERS	18,871	19,423
SNAPPERS	183,067	190,961
SPADEFISH, ATLANTIC	7,302	12,592
SPOT	228,095	49,300
STRIPED BASS	113,296	127,741
SWELLFISHES (PUFFERS)	8,845	10,836
SWORDFISH	41,024	114,740
TILEFISHES	105,320	71,200
TRIGGERFISH	95,044	129,142
TUNAS	472,855	880,169
WAHOO	11,271	22,317
WEAKFISH (SEATROUT, GREY)	2,527,757	2,969,954
WHITING	4,121	3,299
UNCLASSIFIED FISH	85,702	77,456
UNCL. FOR INDUSTRIAL/BAIT	357,047	275,105
TOTAL FISH	62,492,866	23,682,123
SHELLFISH		
CLAM, HARD (MEATS)	367,575	460,219
CONCHS (MEATS)	39,103	39,338
CRAB, BLUE, HARD	22,307,281	15,651,421
CRAB, BLUE, PEELER	522,228	692,872
CRAB, BLUE, SOFT	569,581	649,543
CRAB, STONE	3,251	4,382
OCTOPUS	13,538	8,516
OYSTER (MEATS)	81,509	103,991
	<i>(15,408 BU)</i>	<i>(19,658 BU)</i>
SCALLOP, BAY (MEATS)	38,632	180,000
SCALLOP, SEA (MEATS)	106,724	151,970
SHRIMP (HEADS ON)	925,036	1,619,872
SQUIDS	182,585	181,024
UNCLASSIFIED SHELLFISH	11,523	15,740
TOTAL SHELLFISH	25,168,566	19,758,888
GRAND TOTAL	87,661,432	53,441,011

NOTE: In 1994, North Carolina started collecting landings under a mandatory trip ticket program. Comparison with earlier years may be invalid.

North Carolina Commercial Trips by Major Gears

January-June

Gear	1994	1995
Beach Seine	398	524
Haul Seine	424	422
Channel Net	837	944
Skimmer Trawl	124	104
Crab Trawl	2,887	1,436
Fish Trawl	478	570
Shrimp Trawl	5,685	6,419
Clam Trawl Kicking	319	580
Pound Net	2,083	1,384
Fyke Net	283	203
Crab Pot	49,897	51,751
Fish Pot	704	710
Anchor Gill Nets	19,451	23,520
Drift Gill Nets	299	254
Runaround Gill Nets	459	375
Rod-N-Reel	2,964	2,644
Trolling	2,346	2,563
Longlines	514	568
Trotline	204	195
Cast Net	55	93
Gigs	646	823
Clam Dredge	296	472
Crab Dredge	71	37
Oyster Dredge	125	89
Bay Scallop Dredge	442	1,714
Tongs	3,333	3,450
Rakes	19,348	17,035
Hand	7,456	7,722
Other Gears	147	1,432
Total Trips	112,305	116,423

NOTE: Total trips is not equal to the sum of trips by gear due to multi-gear trips.



NORTH CAROLINA
TRIP TICKET DATA
DEALER REQUEST FORM



Instructions: To protect the confidentiality of your data, please:

- 1) Complete the request form
- 2) Attach a photo copy of your seafood dealers license
- 3) Have form notarized
- 4) Submit form to the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries Statistics Coordinator (address at bottom)

Part I: General Information

Dealer Name: _____
 Dealer Number: _____
 Phone: _____
 Address: _____

Part II: Description

Describe the data that you are requesting. Please indicate below specific information: year, month(s), species, as well as how you want the data summarized, (i.e. by year, month and/or other).

Year: _____
 Month: _____
 Other: _____

 Summarization: _____

 Additional Information: _____

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: _____
 PRINTED NAME: _____

Part III: Notary Public

North Carolina
_____ County

I, _____, a Notary Public for said County and State, do hereby certify that the aboved named did personally appear before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing instrument.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the ____ day of _____, 19__.

(Official Seal) _____
 Notary Public

My commission expires _____, 19__.

If there are any questions please call the Statistics Coordinator at 1-800-682-2632
Send completed form to:

NC Division of Marine Fisheries
 Statistics & Information Management
 PO Box 769
 Morehead City, NC 28557



NORTH CAROLINA TRIP TICKET DATA FISHERMAN'S REQUEST FORM



Instructions: To protect the confidentiality of your data, please:

- 1) Complete the request form
2) Attach a photo copy of your endorsement to sell license
3) Have form notarized
4) Submit form to the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries Statistics Coordinator (address at bottom)

Part I: General Information

Fisherman's Name:
Fisherman's Endorsement # (for each year requesting data)
Phone:
Address:

Part II: Description

Describe the data that you are requesting. Please indicate below specific information: year, month(s), species, as well as how you want the data summarized, (i.e. by year, month and/or other).

Year:
Month:
Other:
Summarization:
Additional Information:

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: PRINTED NAME:

Part III: Notary Public

North Carolina
County
I, a Notary Public for said County and State, do hereby certify that the aboved named did personally appear before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing instrument.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the day of, 19.
(Official Seal) Notary Public

My commission expires, 19.

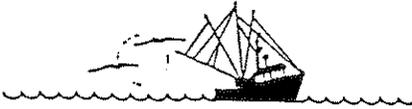
If there are any questions please call the Statistics Coordinator at 1-800-682-2632
Send completed form to:

NC Division of Marine Fisheries
Statistics & Information Management
PO Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557

Division of Marine Fisheries

P.O. Box 769, Morehead City, N.C. 28557

Phone: (919) 726-7021 or 1-800-682-2632 Fax: 726-0254

**NEWSRELEASE NEWSRELEASE NEWSRELEASE NEWSRELEASE NEWSRELEASE****FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**FIRST YEAR OF TRIP TICKET PROGRAM SHOWS EARLY SUCCESS

MOREHEAD CITY -- Officials with the Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) say the first year of the North Carolina Trip Ticket Program has proven successful.

The program,¹ created by the 1993 General Assembly, is one of the most comprehensive data collection programs in the United States. The data gathered from the program helps fishery managers and the commercial fishing industry ensure that North Carolina marine resources remain well-managed and abundant. DMF requires seafood dealers to record each purchase of fish and shellfish, and submit copies of "trip tickets" on a monthly basis. Information entered on a trip ticket includes data on the species and amount of seafood caught, the type of gear used, and landing location.

"We are very pleased with the early success of the trip ticket program; we expected the program would take several years to deliver the results produced in the first 14 months," said DMF Interim Director, Bob Jamieson.

The 1994 landings statistics were available earlier, with more accurate and detailed information, than any previous year. As a result of the improved data, the National Marine Fisheries Service reopened the east coast shark fishery, which added an additional \$400,000 of seafood sales in North Carolina. Additionally, crab landings were reported by 122 more dealers than in 1993, increasing the accuracy of total crab harvest. Fifty-five million pounds of crabs were landed in 1994, making blue crabs the most valuable fishery in our state.

-MORE-

CONTACT: Paul Phalen

DATE: March 9, 1995

NORTH CAROLINA

MARINE FISHERIES STATISTICS

■ 1994 Preliminary Landings

We are updating our mailing list. If you want to remain on the list, please indicate below and return this section to:

North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries
Statistics & Information Management Section
ATTN: Dee Willis
PO Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557-0769

YES, I would like to stay on the mailing list for (please check preference(s)):

- Recreational Statistics
- Commercial Statistics

If your address on the label has changed or is incorrect, please provide the information below.

Name: _____

Address: _____

APPENDIX F

NCAC 31 .0014 Recordkeeping Requirements

.0014 RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

- (a) It is unlawful for a fish dealer:
 - (1) To fail to accurately and legibly complete all mandatory items on the North Carolina trip ticket for each transaction;
 - (2) To fail to provide to the Division a completed no transaction form by the tenth day of the following month when no transactions occurred for a month.
- (b) It is unlawful for a seller licensed under G.S. 113-153 or G.S. 113-154.1 to fail to provide to the fish dealer, at the time of transaction, the following:
 - (1) A valid endorsement to sell for the fishing operation used to take the fish;
 - (2) Complete and accurate information on, but not limited to, harvest method and area of catch.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 113-134; 113-154.1; 113-156; 143B-289.4; Eff. March 1, 1994.

APPENDIX G

Results of Trip Ticket Program Survey

Results of Trip Ticket Program Survey

Below are the results of a survey sent to North Carolina seafood dealers on the Trip Ticket Program. The results are compiled from 220 respondents.

		OK to very good (%)	Needs improvement (%)	No comment (%)
Trip Ticket Design	=	78	12	10
Trip Ticket Reporting Procedures	=	78	9	13
User Manual	=	77	6	17
Timeliness of DMF Response and Supplies	=	80	4	16
Accuracy of Data Reported:				
Gear	=	75	3	22
Water	=	74	4	22
Species	=	77	2	21
Units/Pounds	=	79	1	20
Ease of Using Trip Tickets	=	77	8	15
Enforcement of Trip Tickets	=	59	9	32

- ▶ Average time to complete a trip ticket is 1-3 minutes.
- ▶ 13% had to hire additional staff to handle trip ticket forms.
- ▶ 88% indicate trip tickets are easy to read.
- ▶ 81% indicate 4-part form is adequate.
- ▶ Dealers responding to trip tickets bound in book form: 42% want bound books and 44% do not want books.
- ▶ 30% will volunteer average monthly prices.
- ▶ 8% computerize their records.
- ▶ Law Enforcement:
 - 37% never visited since January 1994.
 - 60% never had trip tickets checked.
- ▶ The attached Table 1 compiles the three most important changes needed to improve the Trip Ticket Program according to North Carolina Seafood Dealers. We have broken the comments into 10 categories. 45% of the 220 respondents listed changes.

Table 1. Important changes needed to the Trip Ticket Program according to North Carolina Seafood Dealers.

Elimination of trip ticket	Size of trip ticket	Trip ticket categories	Trip ticket reporting	Enforcement
6 comments to get rid of program.	6 comments need smaller size.	Get rid of unnecessary categories	Supply the Feds with data and make the trip ticket the only reporting requirement.	Make sure all report.
Drop program because it does not account for weekenders catching 4-5 pounds.	12 comments need book form.	Add blank spaces for additional species, gear, and water.	14 comments for weekly reporting.	There is no enforcement of fisherman by-passing dealers.
	Combine trip ticket.	Add expense spaces.	Account for flounder caught by recreational fisherman.	Check part-time fishermen and shrimpers.
	Make more compact.	Add spaces for bait and gas where not provided.	Trip ticket should be mailed in altogether at end of each month.	Make sure catch reported is correct, not estimated.
	Record less information daily.	List species in alphabetical order.	For small gill net and crab operations, let us fill out one trip ticket per week instead of seven trip tickets per week.	Catches should be checked on their copy of trip tickets to be sure catchers and dealers are reporting correct fish and shrimp.
	Use one trip ticket for all.	Laminate species code to be placed on dock and use only one trip ticket.	Relax on making out trip ticket on less than 25 pounds.	Enforcement of establishments other than fish dealers (restaurants) that buy fish from anyone and neither party has Endorsement To Sell or dealer's license.
		Take waterbodies out that are not in a particular dealer's area.	One trip ticket a day not per landing.	Equal enforcement
			Check how many shrimp are being caught by so-called commercial fisherman.	More enforcement at dealers and fish houses. People sell every day at docks without trip tickets.
			Flexibility.	Fines and penalties should be issued for not filling out trip tickets on everyone.

Trip ticket design	Seasonal closures	Individualized	License	Additional data needed
5 part form.	Fill out trip ticket for dealers dealing in seasonal fish (e.g. oysters)	Individualize tickets to each business.	Make Endorsement To Sell number permanent every year.	Record days at sea.
3 copies.	Reporting requirement for in-season dealers only (oysters).	Monthly personal contact.	License fisherman, not boat.	Need gear data.
Leave room in left corner so we can stamp logos.	Individualize to region/dealer to eliminate areas/categories not used by dealer.	Use computer.	Make trip ticket and license for full time fisherman only.	How many crab pots, fish pots, and yards of net.
Write in Endorsement To Sell number - no machine.	Report on seasonal basis (soft crabs).	Supply results to dealers.	With data gathered, realize catches dwindling, maybe consider allowing only full-time fishing.	Develop database program.
Clearer definition of species and size.	Fisherman that fish for seasonal fish, like herring, should only have to fill out trip ticket for that period and flag their license to indicate so.			
Don't blank out the Division's copy.	Feel a trip ticket should not be required unless go fishing that month.			
Make it so you don't have to count number of trip tickets sent in each month.				
Don't enlarge or change.				
Make it mandatory to list selling prices.				
Black out fisherman and dealer use only.				
Black out total in bottom right hand corner.				
Credit card and imprinter issuance.				
Do not need to count dead crabs on ticket.				
Add jumbo crabs #1.				
Like original form--know where everything is.				
No changes.				
Very simple.				
No complaints.				

APPENDIX H

Saltwater Tournament Information
(Application and Report Form)

ATTENTION

SALTWATER FISHING TOURNAMENTS

Tournament License REQUIRED To Sell Your Catch

See attached information sheet and application form

North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries
PO Box 769
Morehead City, NC 28557
(919) 726-7021

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES
TOURNAMENT NON-VESSEL ENDORSEMENT TO SELL
APPLICATION

NAME OF TOURNAMENT: _____

AUTHORIZED TOURNAMENT SELLING AND REPORTING AGENT:

AGENT'S DOB: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

LOCATION OF WEIGH - IN: _____

DATES OF THE TOURNAMENT: _____

SPECIES TO BE SOLD: _____

COST: \$15.00 (PLEASE MAKE CHECK OUT TO DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES)

APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED AT LEAST 30 DAYS PRIOR TO THE TOURNAMENT AS REQUIRED BY 15A NCAC 30 .0102.

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

RETURN TO: LICENSE SECTION
NC DIVISION OF MARINE FISHERIES
PO BOX 769
MOREHEAD CITY, NC 28557
PHONE: 919/726-7021 OR 1-800-682-2632

