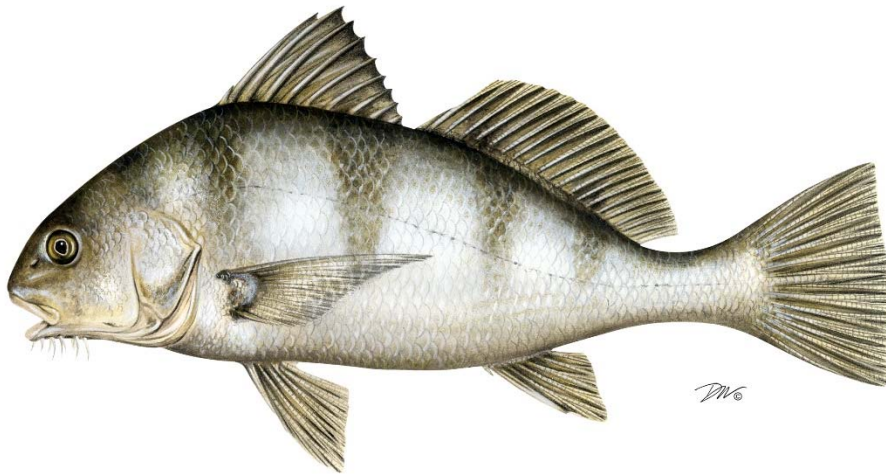


**2015 REVIEW OF THE
ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR**

**BLACK DRUM
(*Pogonias cromis*)**

2013 FISHING YEAR



The Black Drum Plan Review Team

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I. Status of the Fishery Management Plan

<u>Date of FMP Approval:</u>	Original FMP – June 2013
<u>Management Areas:</u>	The western Atlantic coast distribution of the resource from Gulf of Maine through Florida
<u>Active Boards/Committees:</u>	South Atlantic State/Federal Fisheries Management Board; Black Drum Technical Committee, Stock Assessment Subcommittee, Plan Development Team, Plan Review Team; South Atlantic Species Advisory Panel

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) adopted an interstate Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Black Drum in 2013. Prior to the FMP, management was state-specific and varied from no regulations in North Carolina to a combination of size limits, possession limits, commercial trip limits, and/or annual commercial quotas in other states from New Jersey to Florida. The Maryland portion of the Chesapeake Bay was closed to commercial fishing in 1998.

The FMP requires all states to implement a maximum possession limit and minimum size limit (of at least 12 inches) by January 1, 2014, with an additional increase of the minimum size limit to at least 14 inches required by January 1, 2016 (ASMFC 2013). The FMP also includes a management framework to adaptively respond to future concerns or changes in the fishery or population.

There are four plan objectives:

- Provide a flexible management system to address future changes in resource abundance, scientific information, and fishing patterns among user groups or area.
- Promote cooperative collection of biological, economic, and sociological data required to effectively monitor and assess the status of the black drum resource and evaluate the management efforts.
- Manage the black drum fishery to protect both young individuals and established breeding stock.
- Develop research priorities that will further refine the black drum management program to maximize the biological, social, and economic benefits derived from the black drum population.

The management unit for black drum under the FMP is defined as the range of the species within U.S. waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean from estuaries eastward to the offshore boundaries of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

II. Status of the Stocks

In the 2015 Black Drum benchmark stock assessment, the Stock Assessment Subcommittee (SASC) selected the Depletion-Based Stock Reduction Analysis (DB-SRA; Dick and McCall 2011) as the preferred method for estimating catch reference points. The SASC considered Depletion-Corrected Average Catch (DCAC; McCall 2009) analysis but due to the method not

incorporating the removals into a population dynamics process, and uncertainty over how changes in exploitation rate time series may impact the sustainable yield relative to the current stock condition, it became the less preferred method. Based on the DB-SRA results, black drum life history, indices of abundance, and history of exploitation, the black drum stock is not overfished and not experiencing overfishing (ASMFC 2015). Median biomass was estimated to decline slowly and steadily from 135.2 million pounds in 1900 to 90.78 million pounds in 2012, though the median biomass estimate in 2012 is still well above the median biomass that produces maximum sustainable yield (BMSY; 47.26 million pounds). The median maximum sustainable yield (MSY) estimate is 2.12 million pounds and provides an annual catch target that can be used to sustainably manage the fishery. The median overfishing limit (OFL) estimated with DB-SRA is 4.12 million pounds and provides a catch threshold that indicates overfishing when exceeded. The OFL is the maximum exploitation rate at the current biomass that does not lead to overfishing.

III. Status of the Fishery

The following discussion utilizes the results from direct queries of the MRIP data through their website. Adjustments needed to make these consistent through time (convert pre-2004 MRFSS data, adjust for changes in for-hire component of survey, and deletion of 1981-85 headboat data) have not been made here.

Total black drum landings from New Jersey through the east coast of Florida in 2013 are estimated at 1.8 million pounds (Tables 2 and 3, Figure 2). This represents an 84.2% increase from the total harvest in 2012 but is below (81%) the previous ten-year (2003-2012) average. The commercial and recreational fisheries harvested 16% and 84% of the total in 2013, respectively.

Commercial landings of black drum span from New Jersey through Florida, with Virginia and North Carolina making up the majority (75%) of landings (Table 2). Coastwide commercial landings show no particular temporal trends, ranging from approximately 130,000 to 400,000 pounds annually over the last 10 years (Figure 2). In 2013, coastwide commercial harvest increased from 237,846 pounds in 2012 to 284,632 pounds, the majority (45%) from North Carolina (Table 2). Historically, the major commercial harvesters were Virginia and North Carolina.

Recreational harvest of black drum peaked in 2008 at 789,000 fish (or 5.2 million pounds; Tables 3 and 4). Since 2000, the number has fluctuated without trend between 263,000 and 789,000 fish (744,000 to 5.2 million pounds; Figures 2 and 3). Recreational harvest increased from 263,313 fish (744,267 pounds) in 2012 to 613,674 fish (1.5 million pounds) in 2013. The 2013 harvest represents a 43% increase in numbers but a 22% decrease in pounds from the previous ten year (2003-2012) average. North Carolina anglers landed the largest share of the coastwide recreational harvest in numbers (59%), followed by Florida (31%) and South Carolina (6%). Anglers released approximately the same number of black drum as they kept from their catch; the percent of the catch released is generally over 50% during the last decade (Figure 3). The proportion of releases decreased in 2013 to 47% (versus 59% in 2012), while the overall number of fish released increased by approximately 381,858 to 556,908 fish (Figure 3, Table 5). This increase in the number of releases may be attributable to recent management measures (ie: implementation of the 12" inch minimum size).

IV. Status of Assessment Advice

Current stock status information comes from the 2015 benchmark stock assessment (ASMFC 2015) completed by the ASMFC Black Drum Stock Assessment Subcommittee and Technical Committee, peer reviewed by an independent panel of experts, and approved by the South Atlantic State-Federal Fisheries Management Board for use in management decisions.

The black drum stock assessment would be improved by applying a more complex, data-rich assessment method such as a statistical catch-at-age model. Data limitations that need to be addressed to successfully make this transition are biological sampling (length and age) of recreational and commercial fisheries and a fishery-independent survey tracking abundance and the age structure of the mature stock. Additionally, information about fish discarded in commercial fisheries and movement of fish would improve the assessment.

V. Status of Research and Monitoring

There are no monitoring or research programs required annually of the states except for the submission of a compliance report. The following fishery-dependent (other than catch and effort data) and fishery-independent monitoring programs were reported in the 2015 reports.

Fishery Dependent Monitoring

- Delaware DFW- Samples commercial drifted gill nets and recreational anglers (2013: 81 fish sampled, 69 males & 12 females, recreational samples had higher mean age (29 years) and lengths (1054 mm))
- Maryland DNR – Samples commercial pound nets once every other week in the Chesapeake Bay from late spring through summer (2013: 4 fish).
- Virginia MRC – Samples commercially landed and recreational harvest of black drum through its biological monitoring program (2013: 87 fish; 56 weights recorded; 21 otoliths collected & aged).
- North Carolina DMF – Conducts a gill-net observer program.
- South Carolina DNR – State finfish survey terminated in February 2013; state took over MRIP intercept sampling in 2013 (information reported through MRIP). SC continues their tournament and freezer fish rack program to obtain biological information on age, sex, and maturity.
- Georgia CRD – Collects age, length, and gender data through the Marine Sportfish Carcass Recovery Project (2013: 54 black drum out of 4,392 fish; avg length 381.6 mm).
- Florida FWC – Conducts a random survey of licensed anglers on the sizes of kept and released fish (conducted through MRIP). The state also conducts commercial fish house sampling.
- NMFS – Collects recreational catch, harvest, release, and effort data, and length measurements via the Marine Recreational Information Program.

Fishery Independent Monitoring

- New Jersey
 - Ocean Trawl Survey: index has ranged from .57 to .00 over the last 5 years. In 2013 the black drum index was .10.

- Delaware River Seine: index has ranged from .02 to .11 over the last 5 years, with 2013 (.11) marking the highest reading of abundance since 2007.
- Delaware Bay Trawl: A near shore fixed station trawl survey has been conducted in Delaware Bay from April through November since 1991 at eleven stations using a 16 foot otter trawl. Indices of abundance were calculated for Black Drum for the months of August through October, the only time in the survey when juveniles recruit to the survey index has ranged from .00 to .21 over the last 5 years. In 2013 the black drum index was .12
- Delaware DFW- conducts two trawl surveys (16 ft for juvenile finfish; 30ft for adults). For the 16ft trawl survey, in 2013 the CPUE=.06 and the GM/tow=.04; for the 30ft trawl the CPUE= 1.00 and the GM/tow=.24.
- Maryland DNR- Conducts the Coastal Bays Fisheries seine survey in Maryland's Coastal Bay and generally catches juvenile fishes. (2013: GM catch per haul in numbers, <.2)
- North Carolina DMF - Conducts a gill net survey in Pamlico Sound to characterize size and age distribution, produce an abundance index (2013: n= 120; CPUE=.42; avg centerline length=13.5").
- South Carolina DNR – Conducts an estuarine trammel net survey for subadults in 7 estuaries (as strata)-Port Royal, ACE Basin, Ashly River, Charleston Harbor, Wando River, Cape Roman, Winyah Bay (CPUE: increase from 2012 to 2013; .295 fish per set up from .185 fish per set).
- Georgia CRD – Conducts an estuarine trammel net survey for subadult biological data and an abundance index (2013: n = 4; CPUE in Wassaw estuary= .01; Altamaha river delta=0.05). Conducts an estuarine gill net survey for young-of-year biological data and an abundance index (2013: n = 2; CPUE in Wassaw estuary= 0; Altamaha river delta=0.02).
- Florida FWC-FWRI – Conducts two seine surveys in the northern and southern Indian River Lagoon (IRL) and northeast Florida near Jacksonville (N IRL: n=11, mean size of 256 mm, 2.6% of samples; S IRL: n=576, mean size of 239mm, 40.3% of samples; NE FL: n=7, mean size of 154mm). FWC-FWRI also conducts a haul seine survey in these areas and the southern IRL for a subadult index (S IRL: n=11, mean size of 217mm, 1% of samples).

VI. Status of Management Measures and Issues

Fishery Management Plan

The Black Drum FMP requires all states with a declared interest in the species to establish a maximum possession limit by January 1, 2014, a minimum size limit that shall be no less than 12 inches by January 1, 2014 and a minimum size limit that shall be no less than 14 inches by January 1, 2016. In 2013, Georgia and North Carolina were only states yet to implement these management measures.

De Minimis

The black drum FMP allows for states to request *de minimis* status if, for the preceding three years for which data are available, their average combined commercial and recreational landings (by weight) constitutes less than 1% of the coastwide commercial and recreational landings for the same three year period. A state that qualifies for *de minimis* will qualify for exemption in both their commercial and recreational fisheries.

De Minimis Requests

No state requested *de minimis* status through the annual reporting process.

VII. Implementation of FMP Compliance Requirements for 2013

The PRT finds that all states have implemented the requirements of the Fishery Management Plan.

VIII. Recommendations of the Plan Review Team

Management and Regulatory Recommendations

- Review impact of increased minimum sizes over the next years as data becomes available.

Prioritized Research and Monitoring Recommendations (H) =High, (M) =Medium, (L) =Low

Stock Assessment and Population Dynamics

- Age otoliths that have been collected and archived. (H)
- Collect information to characterize the size composition of fish discarded in recreational fisheries. (H)
- Increase biological sampling in commercial fisheries to better characterize the size and age composition of commercial fisheries by state and gear. (H)
- Increase biological sampling in recreational fisheries to better characterize the size and age composition by state and wave. (H)
- Obtain estimates of selectivity-at-age for commercial fisheries by gear, recreational harvest, and recreational discards. (H)
- Continue all current fishery-independent surveys and collect biological samples for black drum on all surveys. (H)
- Develop fishery-independent adult surveys. Consider long line and purse seine surveys. (H)
- Collect age samples, especially in states where maximum size regulations preclude the collection of adequate adult ages. (H)
- Conduct studies to estimate catch and release mortality rates in recreational fisheries. (H)
- Continue to do additional genetic work to figure out the extent of mixing between regional stocks. A recent study found significant genetic differences between black drum populations but also recent or current gene flow between the regions (Leidig et al., 2015). More studies are needed to confirm the extent of the species movement and the fluidity of the regional populations. (H)
- Conduct additional tagging studies, especially radio-tracking tags (H)
- Obtain better estimates of harvest from the black drum recreational fishery (especially in the mid-Atlantic and states with short seasons). (H)
- Conduct reproductive studies, including: age and size-specific fecundity, spawning frequency, spawning behaviors by region, and movement and site fidelity of spawning adults. (M)
- Collect information on the magnitude and sizes of commercial discards. Obtain better estimates of bycatch of black drum in the gill-net fisheries. (M)
- Conduct a high reward tagging program to obtain improved return rate estimates. (M)

- Continue and expand current tagging programs to obtain mortality and growth information and movement at size data. (M)
- Improve sampling of night time fisheries. (M)

IX. References

- Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). 2013. Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Black Drum. Arlington, VA.
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- Dick, E.J. and MacCall, A. D. 2011. Depletion-Based Stock Reduction Analysis: A catch-based method for determining sustainable yields for data-poor fish stocks. *Fisheries Research*, 110: 331-341
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X. Figures

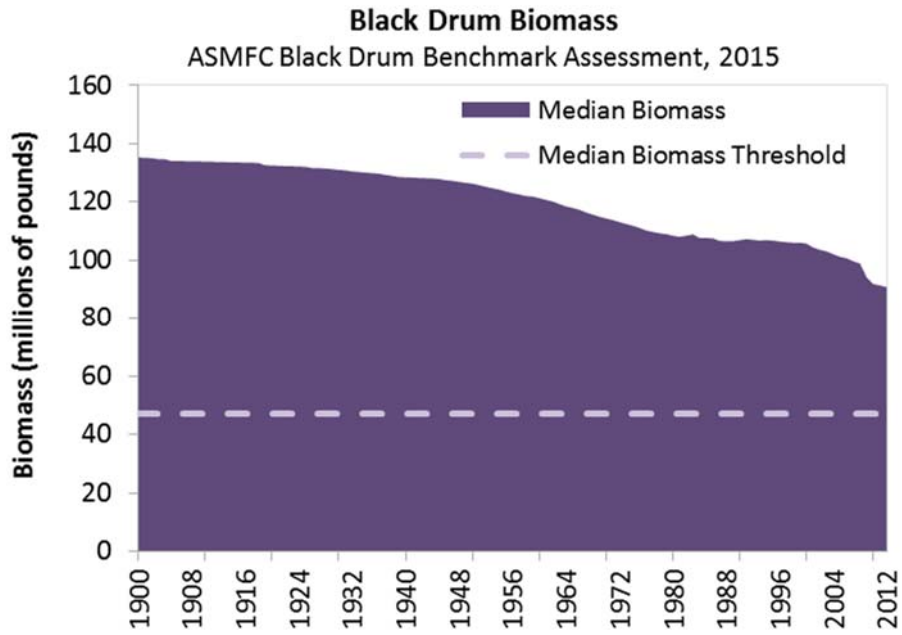


Figure 1. DB-SRA estimates of Median biomass and threshold 1900-2012 (Source: ASMFC 2015).

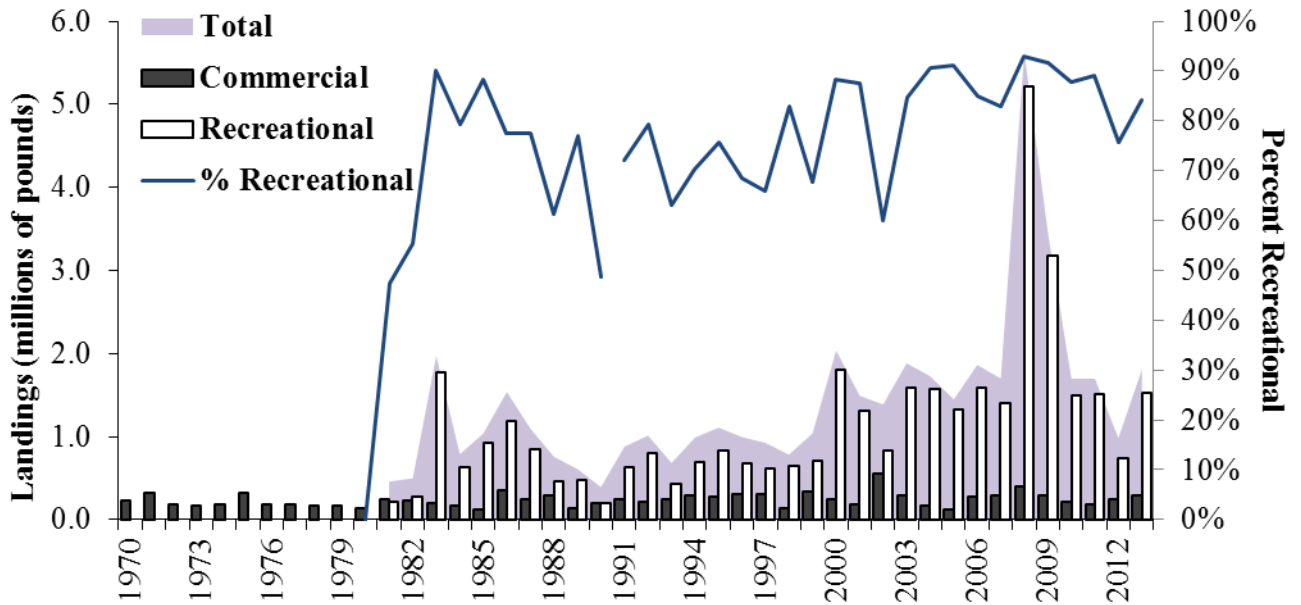


Figure 2. Commercial and recreational landings (pounds) of black drum. Recreational data not available prior to 1981. See Tables 2 and 3 for values and data sources.

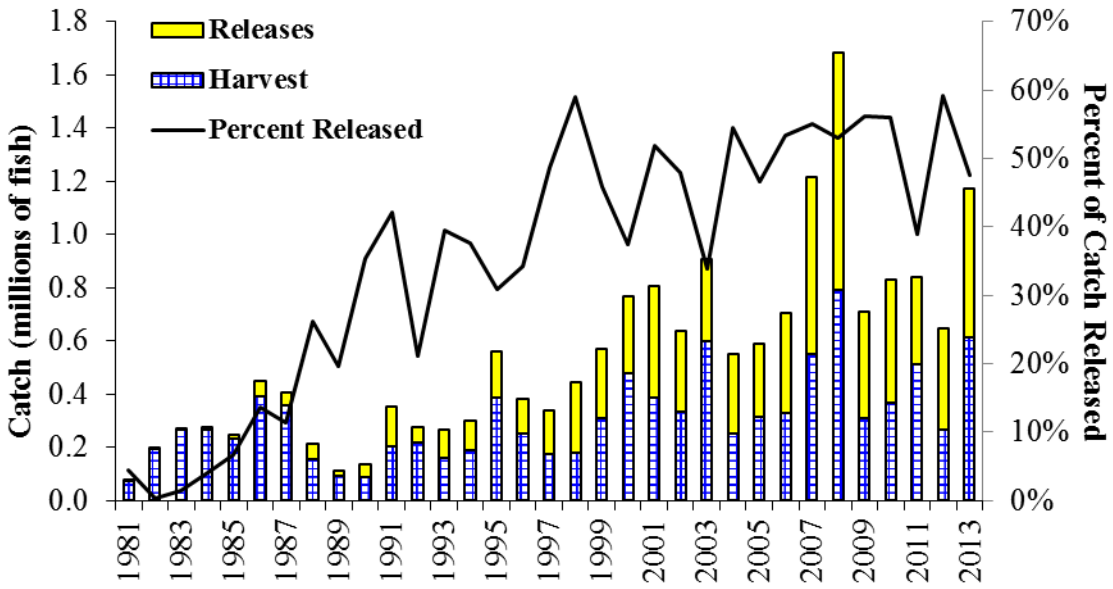


Figure 3. Recreational catch (harvest and alive releases) of black drum (numbers) and the proportion of catch that is released. See Tables 4 and 5 for values and data sources.

XI. Tables

Table 1. Black drum regulations for 2013. The states of New Jersey through Florida are required to meet the requirements in the FMP. All size limits are total length.

State	Recreational		Commercial			Notes
	Size limit	Bag limit	Size limit	Trip Limit	Annual Quota	
ME->NY	-	-	-	-	-	
NJ	16" min	3/person/day	16" min	10,000 lbs	65,000 lbs	
DE	16" min	3/person/day	16" min	10,000 lbs	65,000 lbs	
MD	16" min	1/person/day 6/vessel (Bay)	16" min		1,500 lbs Atlantic Coast	Ches Bay closed to commercial harvest
VA	16" min	1/person/day	16" min	1/person/day	120,000 lbs	without Black Drum Harvesting and Selling permit
NC	**		**			
SC	14" min 27" max	5/person/day	14" min 27" max	5/person/day		Commercial fishery primarily bycatch
GA	10" min*	15/person/day	10" min	15/person/day		
FL	14" min 24" max	5/person/day	14" min 24" max	500 lbs/day		One fish >24" allowed for recreational fishers

*To comply with the FMP requirements, Georgia increased their minimum size in 2014 from 10" to 14".

**On January 1, 2014, North Carolina implemented a 14"-25" slot limit and 10 fish per person per day for their recreational fishery and 14"-25" slot limit and 500 lbs trip limit in the commercial fishery.

Table 2. Commercial landings (pounds) of black drum by state, 2003-2013. (Source: personal communication with NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division, Silver Spring, MD and ACCSP, Arlington, VA, except where noted below)

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
2003			631	111,554	90,525		*		289,312
2004	15,202	4,092	1,039	64,823	62,445		*	12,653	160,254
2005	1,970	10,059	165	66,660	44,989		*	5,249	129,092
2006	16,454	70,097	552	65,973	125,214		*	3,975	282,265
2007	1,218	37,704	172	91,385	148,231		*	12,770	291,480
2008	1,487	9,563	*	69,825	301,998	*	*	19,348	402,221
2009	6,408	30,551	*	82,437	148,994		*	15,710	284,100
2010	3,079	49,535	*	69,659	69,194		*	15,679	207,146
2011	3,130	49,514	*	56,747	56,083		*	22,333	187,807
2012	19,017	10,828	558	98,789	94,352	*	0	14,302	237,846
2013	16,251	24,507	524	87,730	127,170	*	*	28,450	284,632

*indicates confidential landings because less than three dealers reported.

Table 3. Recreational landings (pounds) of black drum by state, 1981-2013. (Source: personal communication with NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division, Silver Spring, MD)

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
1981	0	0	0	95,051	0	3,495	7,614	111,369	217,529
1982	0	0	0	0	2,720	13,222	6,278	253,705	275,925
1983	69,193	0	603,101	706,113	0	61,594	6,765	328,922	1,775,688
1984	0	0	0	38,672	0	5,452	31,848	549,047	625,019
1985	0	50	43,946	301,264	3,838	63,206	37,646	467,715	917,665
1986	103,942	3,220	219,916	395,311	62,146	24,503	52,558	330,239	1,191,835
1987	0	623	0	462,348	51,463	61,011	45,848	230,085	851,378
1988	0	0	0	36,203	79,484	60,861	28,804	258,667	464,019
1989	0	0	192,996	54,086	2,170	44,234	44,715	131,163	469,364
1990	0	2,378	0	8,147	3,767	22,270	51,723	103,101	191,386
1991	0	1,399	0	83,090	10,558	13,878	96,295	428,316	633,536
1992	0	0	0	237,596	20,082	30,276	30,037	485,267	803,258
1993	0	1,153	0	1,087	31,474	43,092	26,842	326,596	430,244
1994	0	0	0	2,807	92,749	15,801	99,814	484,657	695,828
1995	0	0	149,158	20,685	227,582	66,787	53,721	319,812	837,745
1996	0	4,027	0	97,782	172,959	68,865	8,635	330,368	682,636
1997	0	11,372	0	36,130	156,981	190,835	28,366	186,417	610,101
1998	0	15,499	0	91,296	102,534	51,655	19,004	368,574	648,562
1999	0	2,203	8,498	0	170,793	81,777	12,058	430,690	706,019
2000	0	6,381	17,207	12,097	259,623	276,622	188,957	1,036,211	1,797,098
2001	165,041	356	0	331	188,201	16,813	32,496	903,239	1,306,477
2002	9,492	5,930	10,246	14,554	474,619	58,679	24,880	233,136	831,536
2003	214,250	0	12,282	96,730	355,717	243,887	135,127	535,717	1,593,710
2004	809,306	2,592	20,891	11,880	221,925	30,190	57,953	411,968	1,566,705
2005	519,635	25,945	0	83,349	63,161	58,997	46,485	520,948	1,318,520
2006	792,896	23,607	25,212	26,834	162,932	63,024	33,147	452,507	1,580,159
2007	202,375	14,830	0	238,718	220,454	71,471	84,495	576,048	1,408,391
2008	2,998,236	19,795	0	497,913	524,138	115,043	244,350	817,806	5,217,281
2009	1,435,892	43,001	0	1,036,270	121,038	42,776	30,203	464,661	3,173,841
2010	251,577	76,316	48,166	8,203	305,517	114,281	169,331	516,412	1,489,803
2011	126,647	15,844	0	284,264	151,407	46,848	19,504	867,708	1,512,222
2012	13,718	2,869	0	5,508	243,965	103,088	59,278	315,841	744,267
2013	41,551	5,486	0	30,749	713,047	102,429	59,219	571,489	1,523,970

Table 4. Recreational landings (numbers) of black drum by state, 1981-2013. (Source: personal communication with NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division, Silver Spring, MD)

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
1981	0	1,502	0	2,874	0	8,642	3,665	54,969	71,652
1982	0	0	0	0	1,682	11,028	8,464	172,414	193,588
1983	2360	0	13,308	30,797	0	27,161	9,867	179,691	263,184
1984	0	0	1,915	1,886	0	7,575	14,239	240,470	266,085
1985	0	114	937	5,630	5,196	16,810	38,835	163,720	231,242
1986	2798	14,605	5,668	11,767	18,697	21,108	55,040	259,168	388,851
1987	0	943	3,019	11,760	41,644	27,347	40,390	233,092	358,195
1988	0	0	0	1,225	10,553	15,568	21,525	107,293	156,164
1989	0	0	4,284	1,188	394	9,125	39,162	36,922	91,075
1990	0	1,704	0	840	2,112	15,048	16,227	52,741	88,672
1991	0	2,240	0	1,153	8,712	5,121	32,697	154,133	204,056
1992	0	0	0	5,330	7,877	13,600	19,021	171,190	217,018
1993	0	3,786	0	1,827	32,184	16,136	20,736	85,739	160,408
1994	0	0	0	1,411	53,345	8,635	18,254	106,267	187,912
1995	0	0	4,064	3,505	272,426	26,774	25,056	56,086	387,911
1996	0	206	0	3,993	134,926	28,033	6,718	77,295	251,171
1997	0	411	0	643	53,107	43,432	9,997	66,691	174,281
1998	0	412	649	3,271	44,822	14,073	5,378	112,404	181,009
1999	0	714	528	10,403	116,407	50,997	5,572	122,718	307,339
2000	0	1,194	964	2,708	113,205	63,284	62,637	235,869	479,861
2001	7983	1385	0	1,200	144,088	11,570	13,360	207,575	387,161
2002	5496	3314	3,358	4,547	197,211	28,376	23,074	67,024	332,400
2003	15828	0	2,158	11,431	273,024	114,905	43,902	137,191	598,439
2004	15152	320	2,351	2,485	97,262	18,384	18,568	94,967	249,489
2005	19998	1303	0	9,439	75,924	83,874	20,355	103,462	314,355
2006	42070	11462	701	1,556	92,956	93,364	20,080	66,415	328,604
2007	21095	4152	0	21,697	209,372	96,494	50,670	144,434	547,914
2008	74982	6973		26,097	359,702	54,490	91,777	175,195	789,216
2009	35782	1151		21,535	92,058	18,578	15,610	126,384	311,098
2010	8593	1450	2,731	730	122,709	33,178	69,547	127,214	366,152
2011	8590	918	0	30,386	211,396	13,660	10,590	236,625	512,165
2012	526	111	0	1,577	139,363	28,006	19,134	74,596	263,313
2013	4,582	820	0	1,944	363,466	35,994	18,290	188,578	613,674

Table 5. Recreational alive releases and dead discards (numbers) of black drum by state, 1981-2013.
 (Source: personal communication with NMFS Fisheries Statistics Division, Silver Spring, MD.)

Year	NJ	DE	MD	VA	NC	SC	GA	FL	Total
1981		0		0		0	1,008	2,300	3,308
1982					0	417	0	0	417
1983	0		0	0		0	852	2,832	3,684
1984			646	0		1,360	0	9,296	11,302
1985		0	564	0	0	0	3,250	12,677	16,491
1986	0	0	138	0	7,659	1,091	8,988	43,219	61,095
1987		452	0	0	473	485	6,519	37,558	45,487
1988				0	6,186	892	2,975	45,339	55,392
1989			0	0	213	1,575	8,892	11,455	22,135
1990		752		0	3,291	824	2,002	41,648	48,517
1991	996	273		0	1,931	0	11,664	134,080	148,944
1992				0	731	0	5,998	51,623	58,352
1993		2,270		4,214	6,053	2,375	2,487	87,653	105,052
1994				2,601	4,969	5,655	2,241	98,061	113,527
1995			1,250	19,077	101,866	2,829	1,114	47,413	173,549
1996		0	2,534	14,945	55,227	2,214	363	55,446	130,729
1997		0	1,106	6,671	35,537	6,380	213	115,821	165,728
1998		2,893	0	17,432	50,208	1,548	6,312	182,776	261,169
1999		0	0	1,859	75,409	14,086	2,504	166,416	260,274
2000		0	0	886	56,741	47,605	20,643	162,054	287,929
2001	6,319	21,271	1,173	28,902	139,525	7,219	13,820	198,900	417,129
2002	20,246	3,332	7,998	44,056	82,297	11,697	18,851	117,831	306,308
2003	1,003	3,132	0	20,588	128,873	4,051	27,804	122,288	307,739
2004	0	524	0	16,093	98,385	19,076	42,326	123,266	299,670
2005	21,172	12,960	2,525	19,620	95,255	17,847	10,458	94,682	274,519
2006	29,024	1,031	0	81,509	93,229	27,296	29,285	114,635	376,009
2007	27,550	3,980	470	27,351	226,463	37,763	34,869	311,372	669,818
2008	223,332	5,961	0	9,327	188,680	124,748	65,881	274,681	892,610
2009	105,053	1,111	0	10,594	69,484	35,395	22,622	155,665	399,924
2010	25,592	1,575	1,744	19,637	102,348	25,677	39,981	249,265	465,819
2011	1,775	5	7,971	60,724	104,286	20,483	4,671	126,563	326,478
2012	10,498	356	19,351	7,182	91,895	67,242	19,765	165,569	381,858
2013	0	27,135	6,414	22,182	121,306	78,262	10,066	291,543	556,908